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VIA BRINDISI]

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The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ".LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 696.] LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £1 2s. per annum, Postage included.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1877.

The Subscription for the year 1877 *is now payable, at the rate of Two Guineas per annum. Cheques and Post-office Orders are to be drawn in favour of James West.*

THE MAIL SERVICE FOR 1877.

With the present Number of the London and China Telegraph is issued (Free to Subscribers) a Table, showing the Arrivals and Departures of the P. and O. and Messageries Mail Services for the Year 1877. *Extra Copies are on sale at our Office, price One Shilling per copy.*

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 6	Nov. 25	Nov. 25*
Yedo	—	—	,, 20*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	
Hakodadi	—	—	,, 18*
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 5
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 12
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 9
Chefoo	—	—	
New-chwang	—	—	,, 13
Hankow	—	—	,, 11
Kin-kiang	—	—	,, 15
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 17
Shanghai	Sept. 29	,, 11	,, 16
Ningpo	—	—	,, 18
Foochow	—	—	,, 17
Formosa	—	—	,, 20
Amoy	—	—	,, 18
Swatow	—	—	,, 23
Hong Kong	Oct. 13	,, 19	,, 21
Canton	—	—	,, 22
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila			,, 19
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	—	—	,, 25
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	,, 20
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	,, 26
JAVA — Batavia	,, 20	,, 23	,, 25
Samarang	—	—	,, 23
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	,, 27	,, 27	,, 30
Penang	,, 27	,, 25	Dec. 2
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	,, 9
Colombo	—	—	,, 7

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, yesterday, some hours late. The Japan advices, both by the present and next mail, have been anticipated by the mail from Yokohama, Nov. 25, received by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, *via* San Francisco, this morning. The next inward (French) mail from Yokohama 21st. Shanghai 24th, Hong Kong 30th Nov., Singapore 7th Dec., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 8th inst., left Suez on the 26th ult., three days early, and will probably reach London on Friday or Saturday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, arrived Dec. 29.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Feneri, Ughes, Imberti, and Pini. From Singapore: Mr. McLean, Mr. Hopkinson. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Capt. Davidson. To Venice, arrived Jan. 1.—From Yokohama: Mr. Frisby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Christy.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, expected to arrive Jan. 7.—From Yokohama: Mr. R. Wilkinson. From Shanghai: Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Vickery. From Hong Kong: Capt. Thackeray, Lieut. Coghlan. From Penang: Mr. Green, Miss Glasson. From Galle: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Webb.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Dec. 31.—To Shanghai: Mr. E. Muller Mr. Davis. To Hong Kong: Mr. Parquer. Mr. Grossmann. To Saigon: Mr. de Gafficrie. To Batavia: Mr. J. Schmutzer, Mr. S. Moormann, Mr. Solas. To Singapore, for Manila: Lieut.-Colonel Daban and wife. To Galle: Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. Mac Martin, Mr. Petit, Mr Watson, Mr. Pelliser.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Jan. 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. Urquhart Stuart, Mr. R. D. McKie. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abendroth. To Batavia: Mr. H. O. Allbrook. To Singapore: Mr. Gunn. To Colombo: Mr. W. Thomas. To Galle: Mr. De Lessert.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, Dec. 28.—To Singapore: Mr. W. Stevenson. To Colombo: Mr. R. S. Welsford, Mr. Gore, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T. Potts, Surg. major and Mrs. Stanley and two children.

Per P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, from Southampton, Jan. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Greig.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Jan. 5.—To Singapore: Mr. W. Forrest. To Colombo: Rev. H. and Mrs. Newton and child, Sir W. Hackett, Mr. R. Anstruther.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Jan. 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dean. To Singapore: Mr. Urquhart.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Jan. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. T. Middleton. To Hong Kong: Captain G. T. Pitman. To Ceylon: Captain Hinxman.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr, and Mrs. F. White and three children. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family.

Per str. *Ulysses* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Dec. 30.—To Singapore: Mr. Ruppell. To Hong Kong: Miss Algar.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 14th November, and we have advices by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, one day later, viz., to the 15th November. The French mail from London, September 8, arrived out on the 26th October, and the following P. and O. mail of September 15 was received on the 30th October, the French mail of September 22 on the 10th November, and the P. and O. mail of September 29 on the 14th November. The *Japan Herald* supplies the following items of news:—

The principal, we might say the sole, topic of interest during the interval has been an insurrection in the Western provinces against the Government. The first news of this outbreak reached here on the day of the departure of the last steamer, and consisted of the information that the garrison of Kumamoto, together with nearly all the officials of the *ken*, had been surprised during the night of the 24th October, and cut to pieces. From this spot the insurrection soon spread to the neighbouring *ken*, and a variety of more or less important risings took place, the most serious of which was one in the province of Choshiu, headed by a *samurai* named Mayebara, a man of great influence in the clan. Although these various bodies of rebels were at first enabled to secure some advantages over the Government troops' yet as soon as the necessary reinforcements arrived for these latter, they speedily crushed all organised opposition, and the outbreak may now be considered at an end, as a telegram, received here on the 10th November, announced the capture of Mayebara. The object of the insurgents was simply to get rid

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of the present members of the Government, and they all expressed their unabated loyalty to the Mikado. Although, in the absence of any participation in the movement by the powerful Satsuma clan, the insurrection was never really dangerous, it was at one time watched with much anxiety, and must have cost the Government a very large sum for its suppression, besides the loss of hundreds of lives.

Although we are obliged to blame the misguided authors of these deeds for their sanguinary violence, it is scarcely fair to judge of their acts as we would judge of those of Europeans. These men, the ancient gentry of the country, have been oppressed on all sides, as even the apologists of the present Government are obliged to own. There have been numbers of oppressive laws passed; bit by bit their privileges have been taken away, and latterly they have been forcibly deprived of a very large portion of their incomes by a measure which could not have been passed in any other country in the world. When to these facts it is added that there are no means of making their desires or wishes known to the Government, that there are no representative institutions, that even all complaints in the papers, whether true or false, are remorselessly visited by punishment, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the sufferers should rise against the small band of bureaucrats who rule them with an iron hand. Meanwhile, although devoting its principal attention to the suppression of the insurrection, the Government has not relaxed its hold on the press. Prosecutions have been more numerous than usual, and another paper, the *Chiugai Hioron*, has been suppressed.

The Japanese gunboat *Umyo-Kan*, on her way to the Kumamoto insurrection, with troops, has been lost on the Kiushiu coast. The steamer *Meiji Maru* has visited the scene of the wreck, which was found to be lying on the beach broadside on to the sea, which had washed her up about fifty feet, and nearly buried her in the sand. She is a total wreck, it being considered useless to attempt to get her off, her bottom being much injured. The ill-fated vessel went on shore in a gale whilst under close reefed topsails and reefed foresail. All her boats were swamped, or stove in on being lowered, and fifteen seamen and eight officers found a watery grave. The crew are employed in getting out the guns, boilers, engines, gear, &c., which, as the vessel lies firmly embedded in the sand, in an upright position, is not likely to prove a difficult job.

The Import market has been much depressed, and transactions have been small. The Silk market has also been restricted, in consequence of the receipt of continual telegrams from Europe, reporting the outbreak of war as imminent. But few purchases of silk worms' egg cards have taken place, the large majority of the *graineurs* refusing to pay the prices demanded by the Japanese. A fair business has been done in Tea, and prices have fallen slightly.

A most serious fire has occurred atKanygawa. It started in a general store; but many persons who were on the spot affirm that it began simultaneously in no less than three different places. Be this as it may, the fire commenced about half a mile from the Kanagawa Railway station, in the direction of Tokio, and burnt down the houses on a space of about five hundred yards on both sides of the Tokaido. The number of houses burnt can hardly be less than from 350 to 500. A strong gale of wind was blowing at the time.

Among the passengers arrived from Shanghai is the Austro-Hungarian Minister, his Excellency Chevalier de Schaeffer. We understand that he will make a prolonged stay in Japan, and that the house in Tsukidji, formerly occupied by the Peruvian Minister, has been taken for the Austrian Legation.

The time of the community has lately been principally given up to amusements, the half-yearly meetings of the Race Club, the Athletic Association, and of the Tir Suisse having taken place this month. The football season has also commenced.

The Imperial Marines, a body on which much money had been expended, and who were amongst the best drilled troops of the Government, have been abolished.

Two of the steamers purchased by the Mitsu Bishi Company from the P. & O. S. N. Company are about to be sent to England to be fitted with cempound engines.

The following items of intelligence are from the *Japan Mail*.

The rebellion may be regarded as effectually put down. Mayebara and most of the ringleaders have been taken, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of this morning reports that the Commissary of the Akidzuki insurgents was captured at Kokura. On examination he divulged the facts that the outbreak was planned by Mayebara in the spring of this year, and the *samurai* of Akidzuki, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto, together with some of those from Tokio and the province of Etchigo, were invited to join in a movement against the Government to take place on the 26th and 27th of October. But the Kumamoto men acted with too much precipitation, and thus dis-organised the plans of the other rebels.

A launch took place on the 28th Oct. from Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's yard of a small steamer, named *La Mouette*, which has been built by that firm for the Messageries Maritimes. The vessel will have ample accommodation for passengers proceeding on board the Company's steamers, and for valuable cargo, such as silk, &c. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is ft.96.10; beam inside planking ft.14.2, and depth of hold ft.6.1. She carries a single engine, the cylinder of which is 10½ in. diameter, with 8 in. stroke, and is expected to steam 7½ knots.

Mr. Yebihara, editor of the newspaper called *Chiugai Hioron*, has been summoned to the Tokio-fu, and there informed that his paper has been suppressed by order received from the Home Department. Mr. Katsukawa, editor of the *Chiugai Hioron*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a transgression of the Press regulations.

The officials of the War Department are at present so busy, that attendance at the office is not interrupted by Sundays or holidays.

LATER ADVICES BY PACIFIC MAIL.

At the moment of going to press we have received advices to November 25 by the Pacific mail steamer *City of Peking, via* San Francisco. The French mail from London, Oct. 6, arrived out on the 25th Nov. The *Japan Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

The insurrection is believed to be entirely stamped out, although disquieting rumours as to isolated cases of small outbreaks appear now and again in the native papers. Nothing authentic is, however, known as to the amount of truth contained in these reports. One fact which would serve to show that nothing further is apprehended is found in the circumstance that the Empress left for Kioto overland on the 20th Nov. Oki, the Minister of Justice, departed for the seat of the late outbreak on the 14th Nov., with a view of organising special courts to try the captured rebels. It is a singular circumstance, that out of between three and four hundred Daimios that formerly dominated Japan there is not a solitary one that holds a leading position in the Government of the country to-day. Such an utter decadence and blotting out, in a few years, of a once powerful aristocracy is unparalleled in history. Sunk in sloth, luxury, and unbounded sensuality, they have fallen never to rise again. Power, poltical influence, social consideration, and wealth, have all waned, until the ex-Daimios have become but the shadows of their former selves, and are fast sinking out of sight; their very names are becoming obliterated; they will soon become a mere tradition of the past, embalmed only in the half-romantic, half-historical literature of the feudal period.

One rumour, which if true, would throw some light on the quiescence of the Satsuma clan during the late outbreak, has found its way into the native press, and has not been contradicted. It is to the effect that the members of that powerful clan are to be exempt from the effects of the late decree by which the principal portion of the *shizokus'* revenues was confiscated. It is scarcely to be believed that even in a despotic country like this such an outrage on equity, and at the same time such a confession of weakness, would be made.

The native journals contain reports that changes are to be made in the Press Laws, but the extent of these changes, and whether they are to render those laws more or less stringent does not appear to be known. It would seem somewhat difficult to increase their severity, and they are still wielded with an iron hand, the appearance of editors before the Courts being of almost daily occurrence.

Our Import Market has been quiet, and a decline is shown in the rates for most staples. The receipt of several disquieting telegrams from Europe has had a continued depressing effect on Silk, and but little business has been transacted. Settlements in Teas are but small, about 2,000 piculs, and prices have somewhat fallen. The present mail will carry a considerable quantity of Silk-worms' Eggs, which are being shipped on native account.

A special infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the eye has been established in Tokio. In years past a great number of cases of blindness resulted from the prevalence of virulent small-pox; thanks, however, to vaccination, which the authorities, with praiseworthy efforts, enforce, every year exhibits a diminution of these cases. There are, however, at all times plenty of instances of ophthalmia and other diseases incident to the eye calling for the exercise of medical skill, and the new institution cannot fail to be largely useful. The Infirmary was formally opened on the 20th Nov. by Dr. Simmons, surgeon in charge, assisted by Drs. Matsuyama and Kunungana, well-known Tokio practitioners. It is a brick two-story building on the lower left hand corner of the Ginza, about half-way up from the station. It contains a dispensary, light and convenient consulting-rooms, and accommodation for about a dozen patients. It is the first and only institution of the kind in this country. A dinner was given at the opening to about forty persons. Among the guests were H. E. R. Kuki, Acting Minister of Education, Keitsuki Otori of the Okurasho, Dr. Hepburn, Dr. MacCartie, and a number of the leading (Japanese) doctors in Tokio.

The German newspaper published here, the *Ostasiatische Zeitung*, has come to a sudden stoppage; its editor departed by the last American mail without beat of drum. A new weekly journal, the *Tokio Times*, edited by a well-known American journalist, is announced to make its first appearance at the beginning of 1877. We can only speculate as to the character, objects, and purposes to be served by this new literary venture, since they are not at present divulged.

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The steamer *Niigata Maru* has been towed to Yokoska, for the purpose of removing her machinery, boilers, &c., preparatory to fitting her up as a sailing vessel, it being intended by the Mitsu Bishi Company to send her and the *Takasago Maru* to Europe with cargoes of rice, having discharged which they will be fitted with compound engines adapted to the consumption of a small amount of fuel, and then will return to Japan. The *Takasago Maru*, we understand, will be rigged as a four-masted ship, and the *Niigata Maru* as a barque.

The steamship *Meji Maru* has finished loading about nine miles of submarine telegraphic cable, which is intended to be laid between No-o-Saki, on the northern shore of the island of Sikok, and Shibukawa, in the province of Bizen, Niphon, on the opposite shore of the Inland Sea, immediately to the westward of Cone Island (a place well known to navigators), the distance across being about six miles.

The first meeting of the newly formed Yokohama Racing Association was held here on the 16th, 17th, and 18th November. The most strenuous exertions were made by those identified by these races to render them a success.

Mr. Okuedo, editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, was sentenced on 18th Nov. to three months' imprisonment, and fined twenty yen, for transgressing the Press regulations.

It is stated that the Ouyeno Exhibition, announced for next year, will be opened on the 1st August.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 15.

By the French mail which left this port on the 7th instant I wrote to you, giving a short account of the insurrections. I now take advantage of the departure of the *Gaelic* for San Francisco to send you a few additional lines, and probably my two letters will arrive almost simultaneously. It is possible, indeed, that the later written may be the first to arrive, going as it does by the more rapid route, and having the advantage of the quick transit likely to be made across the Pacific by the splendid steamer *Gaelic*.

The rebellion is completely suppressed. The insurgent forces of Mayebara Issei have been routed and dispersed. Mayebara himself is taken prisoner, and thus the most important section of the rising has been quelled. Many of Mayebara's immediate followers were arrested with him, or soon after. Others have committed suicide, and the remainder are either in hiding, or have returned to their homes. Among the suicides is the notable case of four young men, who ascended to the top of the Mount Odate, and there sacrificed their own lives. A Judiciary Commission, presided over by Oki Takato, President of the Judicial Department, has been appointed to proceed to Kumamoto, there to hold a special sessions for the trial of the captured insurgents. Though there is every probability that the lives of Mayebara and the more noteworthy of his followers will be forfeited, yet it is thought that the Government, satisfied of its own strength, as evidenced in the prompt suppression of a dangerous and widespread revolt, will deal as leniently as it can with minor offenders. Mr. Oki Takato is no Jeffreys, and Japan will, at least this time, see no "bloody assize." Order is reported to have been restored in all the other unquiet provinces. Still, feudalism is dying hard in this Empire of the Sun.

The present state of the Silk market in Yokohama proves that the fears I expressed in July as to the probable result of the inflation and excitement then prevalent, and afterwards largely increased, had but too good foundation. Now all is dull; the sales are difficult, and prices are at least thirty per cent. lower than the highest point they reached. I know of foreign firms trying to sell on the spot at current prices silk which they bought weeks ago. What must be the result of such operations? It is not that "no mortal is wise at all times"; but that "some people never are wise." Meanwhile, some firms realised handsome premiums on their early speculations. Eighty thousand dollars is a sum probably within the figures of the gains of one house alone; and I hope it will not be diminished by later operations.

Mr. Hiram S. Wilkinson, lately first Interpreter and Vice Consul in H.B.M.'s Consulate, but now Acting Law Secretary, has initiated his promotion in a very peculiar way. In the case of Beats *v.* the P. and O. Company, the plaintiff sued for damage done to goods consigned to him and carried by the Company. As I find it impossible to state the case better or more concisely than it is put in the *Japan Mail*, I will take the liberty of borrowing its statement:—

The issues of fact were—1st. Was the damage sustained by the goods between the time when they were received and the time when they were delivered by the defendants? 2nd. Was the damage caused by fresh water? 3rd. The value of the goods. The issue of law was:—Presuming the goods to have been thus damaged while in charge of the defendants, were they responsible for it, seeing that they claim exemption from all such responsibility in virtue of a clause in their bills of lading thus exempting them? Now, after the evidence upon the issues of fact had been taken, the plaintiff's counsel was about to argue the issue of law, when Mr. Wilkinson interposed, suggesting that these three issues of fact should be left to the jury, and their verdict upon these taken, subject to such proceedings as the defendants might institute to determine the legal points. There could be no objection to this course, which was adopted, and, after the summing-up, the jury found all three issues in the plaintiff's favour. But Mr. Wilkinson then, by a series of interrogatories, extracted from them the opinion that the damage was owing to the negligence of the Company, and having done this, gave a judgment reversing their decision in favour of the plaintiff, *grounding it upon the law he had prevented the plaintiff's counsel from arguing. In other words, he first of all bars the question of law, and then applies the law to reverse the decision of the jury.* We submit that this can be neither law, reason, common sense, nor justice, if only because it decides a case without hearing it.

Mr. Wilkinson gave the plaintiff permission—he could no less—to move within ten days to have the judgment set aside. But this is at best permission to appeal from Cæsar to Cæsar. Mr. Wilkinson is to be asked to reverse his own judgment, an anomaly which would have been prevented had he accepted the verdict of the jury, and left the company to its proper remedy, that of appeal. Here we have no Divisional Court, and indeed no such Court is possible. As the *Mail* points out, this was an additional reason for receiving the verdict; "Or, at the least, the plaintiff should have been allowed the benefit of the verdict, and the defendants might have been allowed permission to institute proceedings to reverse it. This would, at all events, have left the issue of law undetermined, and Mr. Wilkinson wholly unbiassed by any previous ruling upon it.

In a cause heard before him on the 14th inst., Mr. Wilkinson had occasion, and I think good reason, to reprehend the action of Mr. F. V. Dickins, one of the counsel engaged, as unprofessional. The case requires a little explanation. A firm of brewers had employed a public accountant to keep their books and collect their accounts for a certain commission. Disputes arose, the business was taken out of the accountant's hands, and at last cross-actions were brought in the Provincial Court, and came on for hearing before Mr. Wilkinson. The first day's hearing was during last week; and at the close of the day's proceedings the unfinished case was adjourned till the 14th. Meanwhile the brewers had had enough of it, and one of them communicated to Mr. Dickins, the accountant's counsel, his desire to come to an arrangement. This communication was made *direct*, and not through the brewers' counsel. Mr. Dickins, in the course of negociations, wrote a "strictly private" letter to one of the firm of brewers. A hitch occurred in the proposed "arrangement," and the cause came into Court again after all; when during an altercation between the counsel, the "strictly private" letter, greatly, no doubt, to Mr. Dickins's disgust and astonishment, was produced by the opposing counsel and read in Court. The fact of his having written this letter was held by the Court to have been "unprofessional" on the part of Mr. Dickins; and so, indeed, it appears. But when that gentleman, who is not blessed with the sweetest of tempers, and who might have been allowed to be a little "flabbergasted," I can find no better term, by the *exposé*, attempted to speak, Mr. Wilkinson, instead of listening to what he had to say—instead of allowing him to give an explanation of conduct which was certainly exceptional, but which might have admitted of some excuse—flew into a violent rage, raved, thumped his desk, and threatened, ordering Mr. Dickins to be seated half-a-dozen times, Mr. Dickins as many times flatly refusing. The learned counsel at last took off his wig and gown, and laid them on the table, protesting against not being allowed to speak. When asked by the Court, "Who are you talking to?" a question which savours more of one angry fish-lady's address to a rival than an interrogatory from a British judge to counsel, Mr. Dickins answered, "I say nothing to your Honour, I am not now an advocate but a private individual, and I address the public through the reporters." The scene as described to me by an eye-witness was most amusing, but most unseemly. In condemning what he thought unprofessional conduct on the part of a barrister practising in his Court, Mr. Wilkinson was undoubtedly right. In refusing to hear one word—what Mr. Dickins had to say might have been explanation, excuse, apology, who can tell?—he was decidedly wrong. Then he allowed Mr. Dickins to beard him again and again; and here, in my opinion, he was more in the wrong than ever. Having once stood on his dignity, and ordered the counsel to sit down or leave the Court, he should have resorted to the extreme power conferred on him to make himself obeyed. For the credit of British Courts in this extreme part of the world it is to be hoped that such conduct on the part of a British judge will be discountenanced by his superiors.

NAGASAKI.

The following are the dimensions and other interesting particulars of the new dock now being constructed at this port:—

Extreme length of dock	460 feet.	
Depth	30 „	4 inches.
Interior	403 „	
Breadth of lock.....	89 „	
Shallowest part at lock sill.....	28 „	at high water.
Width of flooring.....	34 „	

40,000 cubic metres have been excavated, and 20,000 superior large granite stones will be used in the construction. When flooded the dock will contain 26,000 tons of water, which will be pumped out in eight hours by four centrifugal pumps worked by two engines now being constructed at the Akenoura works. The dock was commenced in March, 1874, and is expected to be finished in October, 1877. The last thing will be the deepening of the entrance, for which arrangements are already complete.

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CHINA.

—o—

PEKING.

The *Celestial Empire* comments upon an Imperial decree published by the *Peking Gazette* of October 15. The Censor Hu Yu-kun has memorialised the Throne upon the trouble and anxiety caused by the operations of pseudo-religious secret societies, one evil effect of which is that the reputation of foreign missionaries suffers unjustly. The necromancy and jugglery which have been disturbing people's minds so seriously during the past few months—the tail-cutting, paper-men, and so forth—are attributed, and rightly, to seditious persons whose object is to stir up strife; but rumours have got abroad that no small proportion of the trouble is to be traced to both Catholic and Protestant converts. It is well-known, as we have already intimated, that many persons connected with the Hwuys have passed themselves off as Christians in order to besmirch true converts with their own bad repute; and it is satisfactory to find that the matter has been taken up by the Censorate. The Imperial decree, in reply, orders all Governors and Viceroys to issue proclamations calling on the people to pursue their several avocations in a quiet and orderly manner, and to pay no heed to delusive tales; haling the members of pseudo religious sects, whenever or wherever found, before the authorities, who will punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. "The ways of evil-doers such as these are wily and deep-laid, and they frequently profess connection with a [foreign] religious establishment by way of pretext for their evil doings. The authorities will nevertheless punish them as the law requires, and not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by their devices." The successive dynasties of China have suffered too much from the machinations of secret societies in times past to permit the present Government to relax its watchfulness. The excitement, however, appears to be dying out. Had war been declared, the entire country would probably have burst into rebellion from Manchuria to the Bay of Yulin; and it seems quite on the cards that in the event of any foreign hostilities, the smouldering disaffection may even yet ignite. But we do not believe there is any chance of rebellion while the foreign relations of the country are peaceable.

The *North China Herald* refers to a memorial by the Governor-General of the two Kwang, in the *Gazette* of Oct. 18, as being interesting, both as connected with the question of coolie emigration and also as constituting the first public reference to the Treaty and Convention concluded with Peru in 1874, and ratified a year ago at Tientsin. The "summary execution" of the crimps heretofore employed in recruiting victims for the barracoons of Macao was provided for by special enactment passed in 1866; but the severity of this mode of procedure appears to have been relaxed some years later, when the kidnapping traffic had died away in consequence of the measures taken to enforce its abolition at Macao. The late Governor-General Ying Han, during his brief tenure of office at Canton, applied for permission to reintroduce the summary system of procedure in the case of "kidnappers," on learning that the Treaty with Peru had been concluded; but his successor, the present Governor-General, now gives it as his opinion that the ordinary process of law is quite sufficient for the purpose of dealing with any cases of the kind that may crop up; adding, somewhat significantly, that notwithstanding the conclusion of the Peruvian treaty, no emigration operations have been as yet undertaken in Kwantung.

It is said that the German Minister has instructed the German Consuls at all the Sreaty ports not to consent to any limitation of *lekin* in regard to foreign settlements; and so to avoid recognising any right to levy it in the interior.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 17th November; the P. and O. mail from London Sept. 29 was received on the 11th November. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news:—

The terms arranged by Mr. Mayers with the Viceroy of Nanking have been accepted by the Directors of the Woosung Railway, so we presume the line will very shortly be reopened. It is to be regretted that the ownership is not retained in English hands, but purchase seems to have been made an indispensable condition both by Li Hung-chang and the local authorities. What the latter would have liked, in fact, was to purchase the Railway out and out, and remove it from its present site, if not altogether from the face of Chinese soil; and they would have been willing to pay very liberally for the unconditional surrender. But such a conclusion would have been as far as possible from the object of the promoters. Their desire was not to lay down certain stock in order to sell at a profit, but to construct a specimen railway which should convince the Chinese of the value of steam-carriage. The extreme hostility of the officials to innovation made it almost hopeless that this object would be attained with their open assent; but it seemed possible that if a line could be made and trains run upon it for a while before their eyes, they might be persuaded to withdraw their opposition and accept the accomplished fact. In a measure, this result has been attained by the recent agreement. The working of the line is assured for a year, and the shareholders will be fully reimbursed for their outlay. We repeat, that it would have been more satisfactory if the ownership could have been retained, as there would then have been less doubt as to the future fortunes of the enterprise; but the circumstances were hardly such as to justify the British Minister in dictating terms; and purchase was the only basis on which the Chinese would listen to a compromise. The argument has been advanced that the shareholders had a right to do what they chose on their own land; and that argument would be tenable if the owners of the racecourse chose to lay down a railway within their enclosure. But it is not tenable in the case of a line which crosses public roads and canals. The right of the Government comes in directly a public highway is in question, and hence the difficulty of the Company's position. What Sir Thomas Wade could do, was to express a cogent wish for the continuance of the undertaking, and so persuade the Central Government to express themselves in its favour. He had, perhaps, a not altogether unwilling listener in Li Hung-chang, who seems to be the one man in China—the one man, at any rate, in a position of influence—who appreciates the value of foreign inventions, and is willing to see them employed. But his willingness is conditional on their being in Chinese hands; and he seems to have adhered firmly to this principle in respect of the Woosung Railway. With this condition, he memorialised the Central Government to depute two officials to accompany Mr. Mayers to Nanking, and assist him in coming to an understanding with Shen Pao-chen. The matter was regarded as one so much within the local jurisdiction of the Viceroy that this procedure seems to have been preferred to the direct arrangement of terms at Peking.

Mr. Mayers's task, then, was to secure for the railway a lease of life; and a year was the longest term to which the Viceroy could be brought to assent. Regarding the purchase money he was comparatively easy. He would, as we have said before, have been willing to pay a large sum to buy up and abolish the line. And under the actual circumstances, though he declined to recognise the right of the Company to make a profit out of what he regarded as an illegal undertaking, he was not indisposed to pay a price which would include a fair return on the money of the shareholders from the time of its subscription. It was eventually agreed to leave the exact determination of the sum to four arbitrators, of whom two are to be chosen by the Taoutai of Shanghai, and two by H.B.M.'s Consul. Payment is to be made in four quarterly instalments, the last at the expiry of the twelve months during which the line is to be worked by its present managers; and after which it passes into the uncontrolled possession of the Chinese. This, then, is the present condition of affairs. A railway has actually been constructed on Chinese soil, and the recognition of the Government obtained to its temporary working. What will be its future fortunes must be a matter of conjecture. The disposition of the present Viceroy seems unfavourable to the enterprise; he is conservative, and he is irritated at what he considers a slight upon his administration, in the construction of the line without his consent. But it may be hoped that his hostility will subside with time, and that the influences which are working in favour of foreign inventions will secure the permanence of the undertaking, after it has passed into Chinese possession.

The North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held the first meeting of the season at their Rooms on the 10th Nov., when a paper by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, on "The Probable Correlation of Recent Geological Changes in Central and Eastern Asia, with the Tribal Migrations of Antiquity" was read. There was a meagre attendance, a quorum of members not being present. Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M.'s Consul, the president of the society, occupied the chair. Mr. Kingsmill treated his subject in an exhaustive manner, the paper abounding in useful information, and evincing proof of great study and research in its compilation. When Mr. Kingsmill concluded he was awarded a hearty vote of thanks; and the President and Dr. Macgowan, each in a few well-chosen remarks, regretted that there were not more geologists present to appreciate the able paper which had been read. At the suggestion of Dr. Macgowan, the secretary was requested, on the motion of the Chairman, to write to Dr. S. Wells Williams, who is about to leave China after a residence here of over forty years, on behalf of the Society, expressive of the high appreciation in which his talents and long services were held, and wishing him happiness and prosperity in his native land. The Chairman expressed regret at there not being a quorum present, which delayed the election of a number of gentlemen who wished to become members of the society, and expressed a hope that a similar difficulty would not be experienced at the next meeting.

The Temperance Society's entertainment on the 11th November was numerously attended, several of the most prominent residents in the Settlements being among the audience. There was also an improvement in the quality of the entertainment, and, if the standard now attained is kept up, the popularity of the Temperance Hall will be much enhanced, and the fortnightly gatherings looked forward to with interest and pleasure. The great feature of the entertainment was an address by Dr. S. Wells Williams, who, after a residence of forty years in China,

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is about to retire to his native land. Dr. Williams congratulated the society on the advancement made since the inauguration of the temperance movement in the Shantung-road Chapel, warned his hearers against the "seductive cocktail," and attributed the good health he had enjoyed during his long residence in China to his having abstained from all ardent spirits.

The new paddle steamer *Kiang Kwan*, the first of a line now being built for the C.M.S.N. Company, to trade on the Yangtsze, was taken on a trial trip on Nov. 11. By invitation of the assistant manager of the Company, a party of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, beside a large number of Chinese officials of various grades, joined in the excursion. An excellent champagne breakfast was provided, after which toasts were proposed, healths drunk, and speeches made, both by Chinese and foreigners. Everything connected with the steamer went off successfully, and the trip was much enjoyed.

The customary auction of race ponies, griffins and hacks has taken place at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Mr. H. Meller being the auctioneer. Fifty-nine lots were submitted, but there was only a limited attendance of buyers; prices consequently ruled low generally, and for many of the lots the reserve prices were not touched, while some others were bought in. The highest figure reached in a *bonâ fide* sale was Tls. 280, for which sum Tirailleur, the winner of the Maiden Stakes at the recent meeting, changed hands; while Crusader, winner of the Tirailleur Cup on the off-day, was sold at the reserve price of Tls. 100.

A meeting of shareholders in the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company was held on the 10th Nov. The accounts showed that 90 per cent. of the paid-up capital had been already returned to the shareholders; and the remaining 10 per cent. is available for immediate payment. It was explained that another 5 per cent. might probably be paid in December. The present liquidators retire; and Mr. Dunn was appointed to continue the liquidation, under the supervision of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Skelly and Groom.

We understand that the Tsung-li Yamen have addressed a circular to the Foreign Legations, in pursuance of Clause VI. of the trade section of the Chefoo Agreement, regarding the exemption of imports from *lekin* within the foreign settlements; and that the Ministers have replied, reserving all rights heretofore understood or claimed, pending decision of the question.

A meeting of members of the Skating Club has been held. Dr. Henderson, Messrs. Wheelock, Cory, Gundry, and Wyatt were elected a committee for the ensuing season. Mr. Boomer being unable to continue to act as hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. Wyatt consented to take the office. It is understood that the club will be carried on on the same footing as last year, and the committee will have an early meeting to arrange about the erection of a matshed.

We regret to hear of the wreck of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Lapwing* on one of the Miaotao Islands, in the Gulf of Pechili, on the night of the 11th Nov. The *Mosquito*, which was lying at Chefoo at the time, went out on the 13th Nov. to her assistance. No lives are lost, and there seems just a chance that the vessel may be got off. We have no details of the accident.

The Hoppo of Canton has arrived here by the steamer *Amoy*, *en route* for Peking, whither he retires for one hundred days in consequence of the death of his mother. We understand that he was very friendly with the officers of the steamer, and that his courtesy in one instance took the form of a gift of a gold watch and chain.

The first prize of $16,000 in the November drawing of the Manila lottery has come to Shanghai, ticket No. 9,500 winning it. Mr. W. H. Carr, Japanese postal agent, and Mr. Graham, an engineer on board the *Plymouth Rock*, are the holders of the winning ticket, on joint account.

The Manila quartermaster who murdered his shipmate by stabbing him, in Bamboo Town, Hongkew, some months ago, and who has since been confined in the British gaol, awaiting shipment to Manila, was, on the 13th November, put on board the Spanish vessel *Lily*, for transport to his destination.

It is reported that Messrs. Chun Patnan and Sit Ming Cook, of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, have received intimation from the Tsung-li Yamen that they have been appointed Consul-General and Vice Consul-General for China at the port of San Francisco. Other appointments of a similar nature are said to be pending.

A six-oared gig race took place on the 10th Nov. on the river, between crews chosen from H.B.M. *Charybdis*, and the U. S. corvette *Alert*. They started from the Naval Yard, and finished at the Police Hulk, the *Alert* crew winning by a minute. The race was for $50 aside.

It is reported that the Taoutai of Shanghai will leave at the beginning of the Chinese new year, resigning on account of urgent private affairs.

The Volunteer Rifle Meeting has been held during the week, and has proved successful; there were a large number of competitors, and the shooting was good.

The American corvette *Ashuelot* arrived on the 13th Nov., and anchored off the Custom-house jetty.

Sir T. F. Wade and Mr. Hillier arrived on the 15th November by the steamer *Shantung*.

Messrs. Bissett and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market:—

The business reported during the week has been small, with little change in rates. We quote Yangtsze shares Tls. 10 lower. H. and S. Bank: One transaction is reported at former rates, 20 per cent. premium and exchange 74. The market is quiet. S.S.N. Co.: After the issue of our last report, there was a sale at Tls. 65, but rates have since recovered to Tls. 66. There have been sales at Tls. 69 and 70 for 31st January. Shanghai Dock Co.: A sale is reported at Tls. 210. Shanghai Gas Co.: Shares have changed hands at Tls. 140. Yangtsze Insurance Association: A sale was reported at Tls. 620. There are buyers at this rate. Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co.: Shares were inquired for at $565. China Fire Insurance Co.: A number of shares changed hands at $165 and exchange 74, and there are buyers at this rate.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

Our private letters from Tientsin are painful to read. The province of Chihli to the southward and westward is now beginning to feel the horrors of famine, and although really great efforts have been made by the Government to avert a general distress as much as possible, very many populous districts have had no relief, and are now fast coming to the end of their scanty stocks of food. No help can now be given to the thousands of miserable creatures already in extremity. The missionaries in Tientsin, of all creeds, say the accounts they have from Shantung are heartrending. Two missionary gentlemen give a cruelly harrowing account of a visit they have lately paid to a Christian family in Shantung well known to them. They found both man and wife horribly changed, black and incapable from privation. The unfortunate couple said they were about to take poison, as neither work nor food could be obtained; and, awful to relate—the day before they had buried their two children alive, as the poor little creatures were starving! In large and formerly fairly prosperous districts the drought of this year was never broken by rain, and the second crop failed like the first crop. No cereals or fruit or vegetables could be grown. The suffering people have eaten all the leaves off the trees, have lived on tree-bark and roots, and now that the winter has begun the poor famine-stricken wretches are dying fast from starvation and cold. No help can come, and those who die first are to be envied. We are told that the appearance of the unfortunate creatures is sad to see. The men and women have become shrivelled and black. The children are pot-bellied, silent, sullen, and with scarcely strength to crawl about. The mortality will be dreadful, and some districts will be depopulated. It was thought that in Chihli the second crop would give three-quarters of an average yield. In many places the crop was good, but in others there was no yield at all. We are assured that the second crop, taking the whole province into consideration, will be perhaps one-third, certainly less than half, an average.

The enormous rise in silk since June has had another and less happy result than that of giving handsome fortunes to foreign and Chinese merchants. The Chinese weavers and silk manufacturers are said to be suffering severely, for their trade has been almost entirely killed. It is not so much that the price of the manufactured stuff has risen so high as to check consumption and place it out of the power of all save the wealthiest to purchase silk and satin jackets, there has been absolutely no raw material to work with, and the weavers have lost their occupation. It has been impossible to obtain raw silk; every bale of it almost, including all the coarse Chinouns, which are principally used in native looms, having been placed on the Shanghai market for export. The consequence is that manufacturers at Nanking, Soochow, and elsewhere have simply been compelled to close their establishments; many of them have failed, and great distress exists among the weavers who have been thus suddenly thrown out of work.

The gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta* left for Tientsin on the 10th Nov., it being desirable that they arrive at their destination as early as possible.

NINGPO.

The *North China Daily News* reports that some correspondence has been exchanged between the American and the Chinese officials at Ningpo, with reference to a curious incident which took place during the stay of the U. S. gunboat *Alert* at that port. The commander of the *Alert*, whilst pulling in his gig, past a Chinese steam gunboat lying in the river, was motioned to by an armed sentry at the gangway, who, not content with thus repelling an imaginary intention to visit the ship, actually raised his rifle and took aim at the American officer. What explanation may have been given of this extraordinary conduct we have not learnt; but it is quite characteristic of the churlish indifference to the ordinary prescriptions of international courtesy which is affected by Chinese officials. The high authorities at Peking, the *News* is informed, have within the last few months declined to claim for the vessels composing the Chinese steam navy any such position as that assigned to the vessels of war of all other nations, and this being the case, such eccentricities as that of the sentry at Ningpo may perhaps not appear remarkable. At the same time, the occurrence is one that ought not to be passed over.

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FOOCHOW.

The subjoined items of intelligence are from the *Foochow Herald*:—

In connection with the destruction of the Methodist Mission Chapel at Yen-ping-foo, last year, we understand that the United States Consul at this port has obtained a very satisfactory settlement of the affair. The authorities here have (after almost a year of constant pressure) caused the chapel to be rebuilt by the people of that city, and have collected from the rioters, and paid over to the Consul, for account of the Mission, $200, for books and other property destroyed; they have likewise issued (by request of the Consul) a very satisfactory proclamation, clearly setting forth the right of foreigners, whether merchants or missionaries, to travel, acquire property, and reside in the interior. An open letter has been handed to the Consul, to be sent by one of the native preachers to the Prefect at Yen-ping, ordering that official to deliver the reconstructed chapel to the said preacher, and to protect him in the possession of it. In addition to this, they have promised to legalise a perpetual lease of the land on which the chapel stands, which has been bought by the Mission. We have no doubt that they will carry out this promise—as they have already done in the case of property bought at Shao Wu foo by the American Board Mission.

We are glad to report that the newly-constructed pilot-boat *Marie*, the mishap to which was reported in our last issue, has been saved. It appears she was stranded on the wreck of the *Childers*, through the gross carelessness of the Chinese lowdah in charge, the weather at the time having been everything that could be desired, the wind being fair, and the accident happening in broad daylight. The position of the *Childers* is so well known that it is almost impossible to understand how an experienced lowdah could make any mistake with regard to it, especially under the above circumstances.

A daring burglary has been committed in the Foreign Settlement, on the premises occupied by Mr. Lin Kok-cheng, a Chinese clerk in the Imperial Maritime Customs. The thieves appear to have effected an entrance through one of the partition walls of the house, and to have stolen therefrom clothing to the value of about $200.

We understand that Ting Futai's application for permission to retire from his present office as Governor of this Province has been refused; his Excellency has received only one month's sick leave, and a present of four taels weight of ginseng from the Emperor. We therefore trust that Ting will continue, with renewed energy, to reform the provincial administration.

A few days since a sharp skirmish took place between a party of lekin men and some smugglers, near the Fives Court, in which several shots were fired. Had there been any passers by in the immediate vicinity the consequences might have been fatal.

HONG KONG.

Dates extend to the 23rd Nov.; the French mail from London Oct. 6 arrived out on the 16th Nov., and the following P. and O. mail of Oct. 13 was received on the 19th Nov. The *Overland China Mail* supplies the following items of intelligence :—

A very numerously attended public meeting has been held in regard to the *C. O. Whitmore* case. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the cruelties committed on board the vessel, deploring that the treaty relations between the United States and England prevented the offenders from being brought to justice, and urging the Governor to make representations in respect to the case to the home authorities. His Excellency has since expressed his concurrence with the views of the meeting, and stated that he had already communicated with the home Government on the matter. Peabody having given up command of the vessel, she sailed for Manila on Nov. 20.

It is stated that the prospectus for the formation of another Marine Insurance Company by the Chinese is about to be issued.

The Secretary of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Mr. David Gillies, has been committed for trial on a charge of causing the death of a Chinaman. The man died from a ruptured spleen, and the Chinese witnesses state that he was kicked on the abdomen by Mr. Gillies; but this is denied by the latter. The man's spleen was four times its proper size.

Amongst the passengers who have arrived and departed by the *Arratoon Apcar*, our readers must have observed the name of the Armenian Prelate, Archbishop Gregoris. The Right Reverend gentleman has come on as far as this place as a traveller, to know and see something more of the Chinese and Chinese cities than he has done in Penang and Singapore. The few Armenian residents at this port possessing no special place of worship, the prelate has been unable to hold any service, but the other afternoon he read prayers (of course in the Armenian language) over the grave of S. A. Seth, at the Protestant Cemetery, as the tombstone was being put up. The Right Reverend Father, in his full robe, and with a hat of a peak shape, presented a sight never seen hitherto in this part of the world. Though an archbishop under whose see are the Armenian churches in India and Persia, he is only forty-two years old, and has made a most favourable impression on his few resident countrymen, to whom he made a pleasant address on Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. C. P. Chater.

We learn that the prospectus for the formation of another Marine Insurance Company by the Chinese will be shortly issued. The one started under the auspices of the China Merchants Steamship Company prospers so well that it is thought a sufficiently lucrative business can be obtained for an additional company.

We regret to learn of the death of Inspector Dodds. The deceased had been in a very low state of health for some time, but it was not expected that he would have succumbed so suddenly. He was one of the Scotch contingent, and rose from the ranks. This seems an unfortunate year with the police, as this is the third inspector who had died since January.

The birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was not distinguished by any great show of bunting or booming of great guns in this distant part of his future realm. Had it not been for the standard which was hoisted on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, and an extra ensign or two on the gunboats in port, one would almost have been led to believe that the Naval Authorities had forgotten the day. The vessels of the Detached Squadron had only the usual national flag at the peak.

CANTON.

A serious fire has taken place at Fatshan, destroying over one hundred shops. It commenced about nine o'clock on the night of the 14th November, and was not put out till day dawn on the 18th. Neither the origin of the fire nor the amount of damage had been ascertained when the mail left.

The Canton authorities are determined to put down the Waising lottery in that city with a high hand. It is a well-known fact that in spite of the closing of the lottery establishments in Canton a deal of gambling is still carried on by means of the native post-offices. The stakes are enclosed in envelopes and sent over to Macao, and the tickets are brought back in the same way. The Viceroy has determined to put a stop to this practice, and it is said that he intends to adopt the extraordinary measure of examining the native post-offices and opening the letters in order to discover the gamblers.

The Hoppo of Canton, being in mourning for his mother, does not, says the *Shanghai Courier*, receive any visitors, save those who call upon official business. To such, however, he is at home. He is, of course unshaved, and is clad in coarse white hempen garments from head to foot. He sits upon a very low stool or dais, if not upon the ground itself, and greets such callers as are admitted with a very low obeisance. In conversation with a friend of ours this morning he described the Imperial audience accorded to him in Peking some months ago, before he started for Canton. The Empress Dowager remarked upon the fact that he was about to fill a post where he would probably come a good deal in contact with foreigners, and warned him to be careful. "Whatever you do," said her Imperial Majesty, "let your policy be always conciliatory, and do not embroil yourself with Western officials." The Hoppo appears a man of some tact and discrimination.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The *Straits Times* contains an account of the cruise of the German corvette *Hertha* to Borneo and the Philippines, in March and April last. Her people appeared to be pleased with their visit to Labuan; and they afterwards paid a visit to the German trading post at Sandakan Bay, where enterprising traders had established their head-quarters on an artificial island containing about a dozen houses and huts, and guarded by loaded cannon against any possible treachery of the natives. They stated that British intervention prevented a blockade of the Bornean coasts by the Spaniards. The corvette was, however, warned off from communicating with the natives of Sooloo, which was under blockade by a Spanish squadron. An invitation to spend a couple of days in the company of the Spanish officers there was declined because the *Hertha* was short of coal. The *Hertha's* people landed on several islets on her voyage to Zooloo, but the islanders took them for Spaniards, and fled from their miserable huts, leaving all their property behind. Although none of their belongings were touched these poor people could not be made more trustful.

The firm of Russell and Sturgis has decided to proceed with a liquidation of its affairs, but the creditors failed to agree to the terms of a settlement proposed to them at a meeting held at Manila on the 27th Oct. An advertisement afterwards appeared in which those creditors who approved of the settlement proposed were invited to send in their names either to the office of the firm or to the offices of the three Manila daily papers.

On the 11th Oct. a fire broke out in the town of Bulan, in the province of Albay, which reduced twelve houses to ashes. In the province of Cagayan, on the 7th Oct., a house was also destroyed by fire, on which occasion a woman perished in the flames.

On the 13th Oct. a flash of lightning struck a house in the island of Negros, killing instantaneously three persons and consuming the house.

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JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

The *Straits Times* translates from the Batavia newspapers the subjoined items of news :—

Regarding the war in Atchin official advices state that General Diemont assumed the civil and military command there on the 6th November. On the following day he despatched a company of infantry from Kotta Rajah and another company from Edi to Simpang Olim to aid Tuku Muda Ang Rasa, the Rajah of Passi, an ally of the N.I. Government, who, assisted by a Dutch naval force, had begun operations against Simpang Olim. Before the arrival of the troops the Rajah and his forces had taken Lasson and six forts. The Simpang Olimers offered resistance, and wounded several of the Rajah's people. At Atchin the state of health amongst the troops was unfavourable, owing to bad weather. The commanding officer announces the arrival of 141 Chinese coolies from Penang, and their being set to work road making. The state of health amongst the coolies was very satisfactory, and they were satisfied with their rations and quarters. The following private telegram has been received at Penang :—"Dutch taken Simpan Olim." Simpan Olim, according to native accounts, was one of the greatest strongholds of the Atchinese, indeed, held by them to be unassailable, and its capture will no doubt go a long way to hasten the termination of hostilities.

The *Java Bode* of the 18th Nov. states that Dr. Alken, a Government medical officer, has for some months been making experiments with Gurjon oil on lepers in the Leper hospital at Pelatungan in Netherlands India, and has obtained favourable results therefrom.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 30th November ; the French mail from London 20th Oct. was received on the 20th Nov., and the following P. and O. mail of 27th Oct. arrived out on the 27th November. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The principal political event which has occurred has been a meeting of the chiefs of the nine States who from time to time have given us so much trouble. The meeting was held at Government House, and the chiefs on their arrival were received by a guard of honour. Sir William Jervois addressed them on the desirability of peace, and assured them that the only anxiety of the British Government in regard to their States was the honest one of advancing the liberty and assisting in the well-being of their people. A long consultation ensued, in which it was decided that in future all differences among themselves should be arbitrated upon by reference to the Maharajah of Johore, and a paper, was signed to that effect, embodying also other promises. The resolution arrived at was communicated on the next day after the meeting of the Legislative Council. The nature of the arrangement has been the subject of much comment; its terms are looked upon as being unsatisfactory ; and the feeling is general that the Maharajah of Johore has been placed thereby in a false position.

A collision occurred on Nov. 16 between H.M.'s gunboat *Magpie* and the Italian barque *Baccicia*. The *Baccicia* was considerably damaged, though the hulls of the vessels never touched each other, and was towed into this port by the *Magpie*. The matter was referred to arbitration—the arbitrators for the *Magpie* being Captain Ellis, the Master Attendant, and Lieut. Boldero, of H.M.S. *Juno ;* those for the *Baccicia*, Mr. Baxter, Lloyd's Surveyor, and Captain Gaggino, of an Italian vessel. It was alleged on behalf of the *Magpie* that the accident was unavoidable, and the gunboat would have cleared the *Baccicia* if the quarter-boat of the latter vessel had not effectively screened her starboard bow light, and that the close proximity of the vessel was only discerned owing to a flash of lightning. The arbitrators were unable to agree ; and the matter was referred to Captain Kellock as umpire. It may be inferred from the decision that the *Magpie* could not have been much to blame for the collision, as each side pays its own damages, and if there were faults, they were on both sides.

Sultan Abdullah and the chiefs who are here charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch will, it is understood, be shortly placed upon their trial, though before what tribunal is only a matter of surmise. It is understood, however, that the trial of two, Maharajah Lela and Datu Sagor, will be first proceeded with, and Laroot, it is believed, is the place in which it is to be held. The names of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Maxwell have been mentioned as those appointed to take part in the trial, but whether in a strictly judicial capacity, or as watching the case in the interests of the Government, is not known publicly. No doubt, considerable difficulties beset the situation, more especially in the instance of Sultan Abdullah, and it is to be hoped the Government will satisfy itself that the Court before which the accused will be put upon their trial will have unquestionable jurisdiction. In the meantime, some of the chiefs are lodged in the Civil Jail, while Abdullah and others enjoy a kind of *parole*, though under supervision.

The meetings of the Legislative Council which have been held have been devoid of interest, and except that some Bills have been advanced a stage no other matters of public interest have been dealt with. A conversation took place in regard to the publication of the new edition of the ordinances of the colony, of which we are in sore need, but the Attorney-General considered that its publication should be postponed.

The Singapore Rifle Association have held their twenty-second competition at the race-course rifle range, each competitor having five shots at 200 and five at 400 yards. There were only fifteen competitors. The following were awarded prizes in the order named :—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total pts.
Private G. S. Reutens, S.V.C.	16	17	33
Sergt.-Major J. Pendrip, 80th Regiment	17	15	32
Sergt.-Major C. Phillips, S.V.C. ...	17	14	31
M. Instructor N. Jones, 80th Regiment	15	15	30
Private J. J. Jambu, S.V.C.	14	15	29
Corporal R. Jambu, S.V.C.	15	14	29

The volunteers used the Snider, and the military the Martini-Henry rifle.

On numerous occasions welcome scraps of intelligence have reached us that the Atchin war is likely to be ended ; but so far as news from the public organs of the Dutch is concerned the war may be carried on till Doomsday, so far as any likelihood of a termination seems apparent. Two English officers have left for the scene of hostilities, and a benefit to humanity would be conferred if any friendly intervention could be brought to bear upon the combatants. In the meantime the squalor of the native troops employed by the Dutch is being brought continually before our eyes on board the transport ships which call in our harbour.

The Regent of Siam, with a large retinue, and accompanied by the British Vice Consul at Bangkok, is expected to arrive here in a few days on his way to the Delhi Durbar. Preparations are being made for his reception, which we hope will please his Highness and party.

The weather lately has been cool and refreshing, and we have had constant rains and heavy thunder storms.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The Import market had remained very depressed, especially as regards Yarns, business in which was quite at a standstill. Low qualities of Shirtings were very difficult of sale, and even for the better makes the demand had been of a trivial character. Indigo Shirtings and Cotton Satteens were firm, but Velvets and Turkey Reds were neglected. In Woollens best Italian Cloth was easily saleable, and Blankets of certain weights were more asked for. The inquiry for Mousselines had subsided, and was maintained only for special colours. Business in metals since last Circular had been unimportant, but quotations had been fully maintained for the few transactions reported.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Wilson, Cornabé, and Co.'s Circular says :—Our last was dated 10th ult., and we now beg to continue our market advices. Cotton Goods : Plain fabrics have been saleable at quotations, but for fancy goods there has been no inquiry. Metals : Stocks both of iron and lead are very light, and sales can readiiy be made, but the prices offered are barely the equivalent of Shanghai values.

HANKOW.—The market had continued to be very dull during the fortnight, the abundant Cotton crop, together with the badness of trade in the country, rendering natives very indifferent to foreign goods.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 15th Nov. :—During the period that has elapsed since our last report the market for Piece Goods has assumed a far more favourable aspect, dealers showing increased desire to operate in certain makes of cloth, as shown below. The business passing continues small, but is satisfactory, inasmuch as rates have advanced in sympathy with the improved tone of advices from Shanghai. Grey Shirtings : Sales have been again confined to the better class of 8¼lbs. goods at the following rates :—Red Pheasants, Tls. 1.70 to 1.74 per piece ; Pillar, Tls. 1.71½ per piece ; Stewart Thomson's A.I., Tls. 1.72 to 1.73 per piece, and various other chops of similar cloth at Tls. 1.68 to 1.75 per piece. T-Cloths : Some small lots of good 7lb. Mexicans have found buyers at Tls. 1.33 to 1.37 per piece, but for other qualities the demand is still very sluggish. English Drills : But few sales are reported ; we quote 14lbs. Tls. 1.95 to 2,02 per piece, and 15lbs. Tls. 1.98 to 2.06 per piece.

SHANGHAI.—Owing to advancing costs telegraphed from producing markets some improvement had occurred in piece goods during the week, especially in the medium and better classes of 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings, which had been in some demand from Tls. 1.70 to 1.90 per piece, beyond which it was, however, impossible to sell even "crack" makes ; 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. were still rather neglected, but in heavy cloth a little had been doing at Tls. 1.95 to 2.18 per piece, 9-12 lbs. to Tls. 2.30 to 2.35 per piece for 10 lbs. goods. T-Cloths at the low prices ruling had attracted the attention of buyers, and some considerable sales from one or two hands are reported of good 7 lbs. Mexican qualities at Tls. 1.17½ per piece ; at the close there were few sellers, unless at a

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considerable advance; 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. common had also improved in value, and were quoted 2 to 4 candareens higher. In White Shirtings there had been small sales at some advance. Drills: About 18,000 pieces changed hands at Tls. 1.92½ to 1.95 per piece 14 lbs. and 15 lbs. English, for which Tls. 2 advance was asked at the close. Fancy Cottons: Demand quiet, prices unchanged. Woollens: In better demand for Szechuen, and with considerably enhanced costs in production, reported by telegraph, holders were firmer, and prices at public auction also improved. There has been no improvement in Metals. Speculators had refrained from operating, and quotations were influenced solely by the purchases of consumers, which had been scarcely sufficient to cause any important alteration in values.

HONG KONG.—The market had been dull throughout the fortnight, and a declining tendency prevailed at the close. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarn: Nos. 16 to 24 are in good request, and in some cases rather better offers have been obtained, as holders are firm and stocks small. Nos. 28 to 32 meet with an occasional inquiry, but Nos. 38 to 42 are altogether neglected. Piece Goods: There has been a slight increase in the settlements of staple goods and standard chops of 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings are still wanted at former valuations. White Shirtings are neglected. There is nothing new to report about Drills, as prices are unchanged, and no sales have been made in the past week. Woollens: Scarlet Camlets are wanted at better values, and Lastings maintain their position, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Ready parcels of Long Ells will meet with quick sale at higher prices. Blankets are very firmly held, and Spanish Stripes are in improved demand. Metals: Stocks of Lead are very small, and higher prices are now being demanded. Soft Tin Plates command $6, and hard $5.80 per box. Tin is rather higher, owing to advices from the Straits. Quicksilver has been considerably speculated in at fluctuating rates; the highest point touched was $90 per picul, but at the close the market is weak at $80 to 80.50. Coals: The only arrivals have been 1,900 tons of Australian, and the sales have been 827 tons of Cardiff at 40s. per ton to arrive, and 2,900 tons of Australian at $9 per ton, ex ship. Cardiff and soft Australian are in demand, and the market is very firm at the close, as advices have been received from Shanghai of a marked improvement there.

CANTON.—The demand had been quiet. Quotations were:—Lead W.B. $8.35 to 8.96, L.B. $8.75 to 8.80; Quicksilver, $90 to 91.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Manchester Goods had not shown much activity, although importers had been inclined to force sales by lowering rates, in order to secure the advantage of remitting at the present high rates of sterling exchange. There had been a fair demand for a few of the principal staples, and a moderate business had been done. The principal items reported are 11,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 20,000 pieces T-Cloths, 24,000 pieces White Shirtings, 75 cases White Cambrics, 20 cases White Figured Shirtings, 160 bales Grey Yarn, 100 bales T. R. Yarn, 35 bales Coloured Yarns.

PENANG.—The market generally had continued quiet. Transactions had been on a limited scale, and prices had shown a downward tendency, consequent upon the advance in exchange.

EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been greatly restricted during the period since the date of last report, settlements amounting to 2,700 piculs, comprising all classes. Arrivals had been on a fair scale, and stocks increasing; in consequence, prices were rather easier, and native holders were more willing to meet offers.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A fair total of business had been done during the week, settlements aggregating 8,000 chests. Nearly all the business was done in the early part of the week by one house; since then there had been a few trifling transactions, but the market closed weak for all teas at over Tls. 14. Up to this price, or for teas that lay down in London at about 9d., there was still some demand. In Hankow there had not been a single settlement during the fortnight, the few arrivals having all been forwarded to this market, and the supply being about exhausted. Green: Teas had again been active, market settlements for the week reaching 22,500 half chests, at an advance on fine teas of about one tael on prices current at the beginning of the month. These kinds were getting very scarce, and teamen were very strong for the few chops still on offer.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—The tone of the Tea market has been quieter during the fortnight, settlements of Congou being 24,781 chests only. A large proportion is of low to common grades, for which kinds slightly easier rates have been accepted, though quotations can hardly be changed as yet. Siftings and broken leafs have declined about half-a-tael, but good common and flavoury sorts being in comparatively limited supply remain very firm. Further arrivals are 13,853 chests, against 14,910 chests for corresponding interval last year. Souchongs are without change; settlements 1,664 chests at Tls. 14.05 to 24.05, with one small lot at Tls. 31.3 on board; stock is 2,101 chests. Ooloongs have been taken at full rates, showing irregularity and some rise on former values; settlements 2,212 half-chests at Tls. 17.3 to 30.8 on board. Further receipts amount to 3,490 half-chests, and stock is 1,912 half-chests. Scented Teas have found buyers for 3,568 boxes at Tls. 10.3 to 10.8 on board for Siftings, Tls. 16.8 to 41.8 on board for Scented Orange Pekoes, and Tls. 16.8 on board for low quality Scented Caper. Prices have ruled extremely high for quality. Total production is 86,300 boxes to date, as against 119,500 boxes at same time last year; stock 557 boxes. Purchases of Flowery Pekoes amount to 547 chests at Tls. 28.8 to 52.8 on board.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—A string of Amoy Ooloongs had been bought, averaging barely good cargo, at $23, short price, showing rather worse value than previous purchases. Formosa Ooloong: Advices from Tamsui report the total export to date as 7,373,550 lbs., against 4,880,177 lbs. at the same time last year. Settlements at this port 926 half-chests at $30 o. b. for good, $36 for fine, and $42/45 for finest, being about previous rates. Most of these Teas are said to be for shipment to the London market. Stock 62,681 half-chests. The British ship Thyatira, loading for New York at £1 17s. 6d. per ton. Expected: S.S. Glenfalloch, to fill up at £3 10s. per ton. For London: The s.s. Fleurs Castle, circulated to call towards the end of November; rate £3 per ton.

CANTON.—Messsrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—We have to report a larger business in Tea during the past fortnight; the general tone of our market is however unchanged, and prices for all classes have been fully maintained. Congous: A few small parcels of fine fourth crop tea have been taken at Tls. 32 to 33. From Macao a fair amount of shipments have gone forward, consisting chiefly of contract teas. Scented Teas: There has been more activity in our market, and a fair business has resulted in Capers; we cannot quote any decline in prices, though natives have shown more readiness to part with their teas, as shortly they will be unable to obtain any flower for scenting purposes. Common kinds have been bought at Tls. 17¼ to 18½, fair to medium at Tls. 19 to 22, fine and finest at Tls. 26 to 33. Considerable arrivals of leaf have come to hand, and the stock has consequently been augmented; there is little doubt, however, that a fair proportion of the leaf which is now here will be held over till next season. A moderate business has been done in Pekoes at very full rates; "long leaf" kinds of medium grade may be quoted at Tls. 25 to 26, and fine at Tls. 29 to 33. A few parcels of "new makes" have found buyers at Tls. 16 to 18. Canton Greens: No settlements are reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 390 boxes at Tls. 32 to 33 per picul; Scented Caper, 16,400 boxes at Tls. 17¼ to 33; Scented Orange Pekoe, 6,600 boxes at Tls. 16 to 33.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Continued unfavourable advices from the European markets, added to the great difficulty in negotiating against shipments, had tended to reduce business. At the close more disposition was apparent to operate at the current quotations, which showed an important reduction on those of last mail. Settlements from 1st July to date, 15,900 bales; do. 1875-6, 7,200; do. 1874-5, 5,700; do. 1873-4, 6,600; do. 1872-3, 7,450; 1871-2, 7,300; 1871-2, 1,060. Stock, 3,000 bales, against 1,300 bales last year. Silk-worm Eggs: Total arrivals since the beginning of the season had been 1,100,000 cards, and total shipments to date 165,000 cards. Of the latter it was computed that the goods delivered to foreign houses, under contracts entered into at the commencement of the season, and the consignments of native dealers, represent about 100,000 cards; the balance consisting of the purchases made in the open market during the fortnight, at an average price of $2.30 to $2.50.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Prices have further declined to Tls. 500 for common Tsatlees, of which class it is difficult to even get a muster, the supply being so limited and held to a great extent by one or two native speculators; the asking price for Blue Elephant is Tls. 640, and it is impossible to say what would be accepted for best chops; coarse silks are still pressed at Tls. 440 for middling Kahings and Tls. 400 to 410 for good 9 × 12 moss Taysaams; re-reels are Tls. 120 per picul lower than they were a month since, and Tls. 560 has been accepted for common, holders generally appearing fairly firm for the better classes. Arrivals, principally yellow silks, have increased the unsold stock to close upon 23,000 bales, and with the reported fall at home it is unlikely we shall see business resumed here to any extent for some time yet. It is a question, though, whether a demand for native consumption will not help to clear off a considerable portion of the present "rubbish" in stock, should prices decline very much lower.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—There has been only a very moderate demand throughout the fortnight, and dealings have been in a more limited compass than for some time hitherto. For the French mail settlements were 350 bales Tsatlee, and 200 bales have since changed hands. Prices have been somewhat irregular, but a decline of $25 per picul on previous quotations has been established. No. 4 Tsatlee of good quality is, nominally, worth $515 per picul, and should disquieting reports continue to be received from the other side, it is reasonable to expect a further decline. About 100 bales of sixth yield have arrived from the country; the quality is not approved, and the preponderance of yellow thread is said to be considerably in excess of the usual average quantity. Long-reels: Parsees have taken 20 piculs and 20 bales of common Tsatlee sorts for export to India. For Re-reels there has been a fair demand, and fine descriptions have been most in favour. Settlements under contract are 450 boxes. Stock is computed at 1,200 to 1,500 bales Tsatlee, 50 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, and 100 to 200 bales of inferior kinds.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1875-76.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 8, 1876	75274727	42333054	1814075	14042234	133464090	34649
From June 1, 1875, to Nov. 8, 1875	65077632	50742065	1796509	14706174	132322380	2223

TO THE CONTINENT.

Date.					Total lbs.	Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 8, 1876	...	...	...	...	5440680	[illegible]
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 8, 1875	..	...	...	...	8515529	34200

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TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

		Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 8, 1876	26316784	3844
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 8, 1875	29564088	4458

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 8, 1876	14,939,873
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 8, 1875]	14,873,219

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	85,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 4¼d. to 5s. 4⅝d.	5s. 4⅛d.	5s. 5¼d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 1⅞d.	4s. 1⅞d.	4s. 1⅞d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d. to 4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 311	Rs. 232
,, Hong Kong	25 to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	7½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.77.0.0	3½ prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 32 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,670 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 20 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $56¼ per share.
Union Insurance Society, $600 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 15 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $65 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $208 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 68 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £105.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Penang 4s. 2⅛d., at Singapore 4s. 2⅛d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3d., at Shanghai 5s. 7d.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE WAR IN ATCHIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, DEC. 23.—Intelligence received here from Atchin announces that the Rajah of Simpangolim has withdrawn his submission to the authorities of the Netherlands, and has taken to flight. The Commander of the Dutch forces has consequently declared him deprived of his dignities. The chiefs and inhabitants of Simpangolim appear to be well disposed towards the Dutch.

THE REBELLION IN PERAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SINGAPORE, DEC. 23.—The Malay Tribunal has sentenced the Maharajah Lela and six others to be hanged. It is probable, however, that this sentence will be commuted.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(TIMES TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, DEC. 28.—General Lamakine's expedition has returned to Krusnovodsk, having dug wells and formed cisterns on the road to North-Western Khiva.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 28.—Manchester Goods quiet, but steady; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.5.; Cotton, fair medium China Tls. 10¼; Silk firm; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 610; total export to date, 57,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, DEC. 28.—Manchester Goods, business at a standstill; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.35; 16-24 Water Twist, $101; fair medium Bengal Cotton, $12½.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, DEC. 29.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the India and China mails, arrived at 4, and the mails left for London at 6 P.M. She experienced a very heavy gale of wind throughout the voyage.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, DEC. 24.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia left here at midnight for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, DEC. 26.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on or about Jan. 3.

INWARD MAIL DUE JAN. 15.—GALLE, DEC. 22.—The P. and O steamer Peshawur left at 5 P.M. to-day, with China and Australian mails, for Suez and Southampton. Specie for Europe, £290,000.

INWARD MAIL DUE JAN. 22.—GALLE, DEC. 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

LAST OUTWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SUEZ, DEC. 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes left here at 8 P.M. to-day, and the Thibet at 5 P.M. yesterday, for Calcutta and Bombay respectively, with the outward mails of December 14 and 22.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 1.—GALLE, DEC. 26.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, from Marseilles on the 3rd December, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 10.—SHANGHAI, DEC. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong, with the London mail of the 10th November, arrived here to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Dec. 31, Killarney (str.).

At HIOGO.—From Cardiff, Nov. 6, M. I. K.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Dec. 20, Glenfinlas (str.); from Liverpool, 27, Priam (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, Dec. 27, Flintshire (str.); from Hamburg, 20, Mount Washington; from London, Jan. 1, Gordon Castle (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From London, Nov. 16, Emma and Alice; from Glasgow, 15, County of Lancaster; from Bordeaux, 14, Dupuy de Lome; from Rotterdam, 13, Cornelis Smit; from New York, 15, Samuel G. Reed; from Boston (U.S.), Francis B. Fay; from Algoa Bay, 13, Nonpareil; from Nieuwe Diep, Dec. 28, Holland (str.).

At SAMARANG.—From New York, Nov. 1, Fleetwing; from Buenos Ayres, 14, Lord Raglan.

At SOURABAYA.—From Rotterdam, Nov. 3, Voorlichter.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, for Manila, Nov. 17, Spanish steamers No. 1, and 2; from Mauritius, Warren Hastings; from London, Dec. 21, Gordon Castle (str.); from Sunderland, 15, Melpomene.

At PENANG.—From London, previous to Dec. 27, Egeria (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Falmouth, Oct. 28, Cordelia; for New York, Nov. 4, Ambassador; 12, Lothair.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Nov. 12, Glaucus (str.); Dec. 26, Borealis.

From AMOY.—For New York, Nov. 6, Sosterk; 15, Oscar Mooyer.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Nov. 19, Glaucus (str.); 20, Glenlyon (str.); 21, Marie Heydorn II.; for New York, 20, Denbighshire; Dec. 30, Beemah.

From MANILA.—For London, Nov. 6, Sir Jamsetjee Family; for Liverpool, 12, Elizabeth Nicholson; for New York, 8, Antelope; for Boston, 13, G. F. Muntz.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, Nov. 13, S. B. Allen; 15, St. Hilda; 16, Daggry, Edgar Cecil; for Holland, 10, Java Packet; 15, Amstelstroom.

From SAMARANG.—For Channel, f.o., Nov. 2, Dunnikier; for Holland, 7, Tongoy; 12, Gebroeders v.d. Beek; 13, Ary Scheffer.

From SOURABAYA.—For Channel, Nov. 4, County of Ayr.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 18, Lake Leman; for Hamburg, Hermann; for Boston (U.S.), 27, Star of the South; for New York, from Shanghai, Dec. 27, Glenfalloch (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For New York, Lady Elizabeth, Leander.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Black Prince, Endymion.

At AMOY.—For New York, Thyatira.

At HONG KONG.—For London, May Queen, G. Shotton, Salamis Chalmette, Elmstone; for New York, Madame Demorest; for Hamburg, Freja.

At MANILLA.—For London, Dartmouth, Jessie Isabel, Coldstream; for Liverpool, Trinidad, Banian; for New York, John Bunyan, Star of the West, Challenge, Anahuae, Hengist; for Boston (U.S.), Southern Cross.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Antonio Camogli, D. Dubrovaski; for Liverpool, Nola, Kalliope; for New York, Brothers German; for Boston (U.S.), Electra; for Mauritius, Warren Hastings.

At PENANG.—For London, Borga.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—To London, by steamer, silk $5 per bale; tea, £3 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. per ton.

From SHANGHAI.—List not to hand.

From FOOCHOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 per 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar £2 12s. to £2 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, £1 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 feet.

From MANILA.—To London, sailing vessel, Taal Sugar, £2 7s. 6d. per ton; Hemp, £3 15s. per ton; to Liverpool, Taal Sugar, £2 7s. 6d. per ton; Hemp, £3 10s. per ton; to Boston, Sugar, $12 per ton; Hemp, $8 per 4 bales.

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From SINGAPORE.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. measurement; sailing vessel, £2 5s. dead weight; £2 15s. light freight; to Liverpool, £2 2s. 6d. dead weight; £2 12s. 6d. light freight; to Mauritius, planks, £1 12s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, Tin, £1 15s. per ton; sailing vessel rates unchanged.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Nov. 10 ...	President Trakranen.	Amsterdam ...	Samarang
„ 12 ...	Tongoy ...	Samarang ...	Queenstown
„ — ...	Mantura ...	Swatow ...	London
„ 14 ...	Queen of the Sea ...	Manila ...	New York
„ 15 ...	Bussorah ...	Cheribon ...	Falmouth
„ — ...	Wm. van Namen ...	Hong Kong ...	New York
„ 17 ...	Daggry ...	Cheribon ...	Falmouth
„ 18 ...	Unison ...	Singapore ...	New York
„ — ...	Janet ...	Swatow ...	London
„ — ...	Ary Scheffer ...	Samarang ...	Amsterdam
Dec. 7 ...	Lothair ...	Yokohama ...	New York
„ 7 ...	Sir Jamsetjee Family	Manila ...	London

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 24, at Havre, from Batavia, Banquereau; 28, at Boston (U.S.), from Singapore, Memnon; at Queenstown, from Batavia, County of Elgin; at Liverpool, from Akyab, Callao; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, China; 29, at Queenstown, from Akyab, Pauline; at Falmouth, from , Rota; at Plymouth, from Yokohama, Sir Lancelot; from Rangoon, Alcester; at Queenstown, from Yokohama, Nettie Merryman; from , Ribble; at New York, from Shanghai, Teviot (str.); 31, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Prins Hendrik (str.); 30, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Leonard; at Queenstown, from Batavia, Eyvor.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 27, from New York, for Java, Sir Robert Sale; 28, from Shields, for Batavia, Hinda; 26, from Ymuiden, for Macassar, Holland; Nov. 24, from Buenos Ayres, for Batavia, Alice Muir; Dec. 29, from Liverpool, for Rangoon, Corby; for Shanghai, Ulysses (str.); from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Canaan; from Sunderland, for Colombo, Inheritance; from Glasgow, for Batavia, County of Sterling.

SPOKEN.—P.Q.R.S. (Dutch), Batavia, to Rotterdam, Dec. 7, 17.40 S., 3.46 W.; Vice-Admiral May, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 21, 43 N., 11 W.; Burdwan to Anjer, Dec. 13, 12 N., 27 W.; Ardent, Cardiff to Colombo, Nov. 28, 3 N., 28 W.; Peter, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 18, 7 N., 23 W.; W. E. Gladstone, Colombo to London, Nov. 18, 11 S., 10 W.; Mary Ann Wilson, Leith to Manila, Nov. 24, 9 S., 27 W.

CASUALTY.—West Cowes—Dec. 29, the Dutch ship Anna, Overklift master, general cargo, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, has put in here leaky; has had four feet of water in hold.—Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dec. 29, the barque Desdemona, of Jersey, Olsen master (rice), for orders, from Akyab, has arrived here leaky in topsides; five stanchions, some bulwarks, and rail gone, boat stove, master injured, and chief mate lost overboard, which occurred on the 14th inst., lat. 24 miles S., long. 96.20 E. Master is of opinion that cargo is damaged, as the vessel had three feet of water in her at one time.—Havre, Dec. 28, the Red Deer, ship, Ugler, from Java (sugar), arrived here Dec. 20 leaky.—Plymouth, Dec. 29, the ship Sir Lancelot, Hepburn, arrived here from Yokohama; had heavy weather from Western Islands home; damaged boats, and had sundry other minor damages.—New York, Dec. 29, the Teviot (str.), Nisbet, from Shanghai, got ashore in entering port, but afterwards came off, and has arrived here; the Shand, Sangster, arrived here from Manila, is leaking badly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—St. Helena, arrived and proceeded, Dec. 7, Osaka, from Hiogo; 8, Golden Spur, from Hong Kong, both for London; Innocenta, from Ilo Ilo, for New York; passed, 9, Chacma, from Sourabaya, for Channel.—Algoa Bay, sailed, Nov. 28, Mignon, 29, Clara, both for Guam.—Table Bay, sailed, Nov. 30, Annie, for Guam; Daniel, for Rangoon; Dec. 4, Vixen, for Guam.—Cape Town, Dec. 5, the claim made by the Cervantes for salvage services rendered to the Batavier, from Rotterdam for Batavia, has been settled, and £700 has been awarded irrespective of £300 paid to the Gnu tug.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Dec. 29, Friesland, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep

SHIP REPORTS.—The Undine, arrived at London Dec. 27, reports left Shanghai Sept 10, had a light passage down the China seas, passed Anjer Oct. 10, and experienced moderate weather to the Cape, and from thence had very light weather to 40 N., when it commenced with violent gales from N.N.W. and very low glass and unsettled weather. Made the Lizard on Dec. 21, 102 days. The master of the Maulesden, arrived at Liverpool from San Francisco, reports having been in collision on Nov. 24, in lat. 10 N., lon. 28 W., with the barque Marseilles, of Greenock, from London for Maulmain; the latter sunk a few minutes after collision; crew saved by Maulesden, and brought to Liverpool. The steamer Antenor, from Shanghai, at London, reports:—Sailed Nov. 1. Had strong W. and S.W. winds crossing from Malacca to Ceylon, with heavy squalls and lightning to the north and every appearance of bad weather in the Bay of Bengal; after passing Malta had strong W. to S.S.W. winds, with thunder, lightning, and very unsettled weather; from Gibraltar to Lisbon experienced a furious gale, varying from W. to N.W. with terrific squalls and very high sea; off Ushant wind shifted to S.E., freshening to a strong gale, with thick weather; the same weather up Channel; barometer as low as 29·29.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELL—On the 20th Nov., at Newara Eliya, Ceylon, Mrs. James Leonard Bell, of a son.

BUCHHEISTER—On the 14th Nov., at Shanghai, Mrs. Buchheister, of a daughter.

COLES—On the 18th Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of George Coles, prematurely, of a son.

CUMING—On the 29th Dec., at Croham Dean, St. Peter's-road, Croydon, the wife of W. H. Cuming, Captain R.N., H.M.S. *Euphrates*, of a son.

DYER—On the 25th Oct. at the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, the wife of Henry Dyer, of a son.

GORLACH—On the 3rd Nov., at Yokohama, the wife of Capt. W. H. Gorlach, of daughter.

GROSVENOR—On the 25th Dec., at Saighton Grange, near Chester, the Countess Grosvenor, of a daughter.

HUGHES—On the 10th Nov., at Hiogo the wife of Robert Hughes, of a son, stillborn.

KIDDLE—On the 27th Dec., at Southsea, the wife of John Kiddle, R.N., of a son.

MARKHAM—On the 21st Sept., at St. Kilda's, Richmond-hill, the wife of A. Macaulay Markham, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter—Christina Markham.

OLIPHANT—On the 21st Nov., at Ranchi, Chota Nazpur, Bengal, the wife of H. L. Oliphant, H.M.B.C.S., of a daughter.

PARSON—On the 9th Nov., at Tokio, the wife of Rev. W. E. Parson, of a son.

RADECKER—On the 21st Nov., at Hong Kong, Mrs. R. Radecker, of a son, stillborn.

REIS—On the 10th Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of Adolph Reis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM—HART.—On the 20th Dec., at St. Mary's, Horsham, by the Rev. J. S. Hodgson, M.A., Vicar, Robert Cunningham, of Ceylon, to Edith Margaret youngest daughter of the late David Hart.

JARMAIN—SANGARO.—On the 17th Nov., at the British Consulate, and subsequently at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. Garratt, J. J. Jarmain, to Miss Oya Sada, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Otani Sangaro, of Tokio.

LAY—ETHERIDGE—On the 28th Dec., at St. Bartholomew's, by the Rev. Henry Stevens, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Sydenham, Walter J. Lay, of China, to Emily Matilda, eldest daughter of T. R. Etheridge, Kirkdale, Sydenham.

SHAW—HUTCHINSON.—On the 21st Dec., at the parish church, Jersey, by the Rev. Stuart Paterson, Military Chaplain, Robert John MacVicar Shaw, of Coorg, India, eldest son of Robert St. John Shaw, of Ceylon, to Florence Carew, youngest daughter of F. Cayley Hutchinson, D.I.G. of Hospitals, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

BARRADAS—On the 21st Nov., at Singapore, J. M. Barradas, aged 33 years.

CAMPBELL—On the 22nd Dec., at 31, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Lieut.-General George Campbell, C.B., late 52nd Light Infantry, and Colonel Commanding 85th Light Infantry.

CRAIG—On the 25th Nov., drowned at Sourabaya, Java, Captain Archibald Craig, of the ship *County of Bute*.

FEARON—On the 25th Dec., at Blackheath, Harold Mackillop, infant son of Robert Inglis and Mary Fearon, aged 21 days.

GOULD—On the 24th Dec., at the Bury, Great Hormead, Herts, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Augustus Gould, in his 81st year.

HAWKES—On the 18th Dec., at York-terrace, Regent's-park, General Robert Hawkes, late of Her Majesty's Bengal Cavalry, in the 87th year of his age.

PEARSON—On the 14th Dec., at 35, Bernard-street, Russell-square, Josiah Burr Pearson, formerly of Manila, and late of Clement's-inn-le and King William-street, London, merchant.

PRESCOTT—On the 2nd Dec., at Geneva, Gen. William Prescott, H.M.'s Madras Army.

SALWEY—On the 25th Dec., at Reading, Arthur Salwey, Commander R.N. (Retired), second son of the Rev. Thomas Salwey, late Vicar of Oswestry, aged 42.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

(NORTH CHINA HERALD.)

The Chinese Embassy, which is on the point of departure for England, is composed of two joint-envoys, in accordance with the peculiar and cumbrous system which has been adopted by the Yamen of Foreign Affairs for the representation of the Chinese Government abroad. This system owes its origin, primarily speaking, to the Japanese invasion of Formosa, in 1874, which quickened in a remarkable degree the sense entertained by the Chinese official body of the necessity of cultivating international relations from a new standpoint. The decision to make a beginning with the despatch of envoys to foreign countries, which was made known in the memorials to the Throne—translations of which were published in July, 1875—was the first instalment in the measures of "progress" initiated in consequence of the Formosan panic; but the individuals who were singled out as the destined envoys of the future were, with but one or two exceptions, men of the most inferior standing. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of these memorials, however, the partial solution of the difficulty arising out of the murder of Mr. Margary, arrived at in September, 1875, compelled the Chinese Government to take a further step in advance. One element in the conditions imposed by the British Minister was the despatch of a mission of apology to Her Majesty the Queen; but it appears to have been intimated at the same time that the envoy to be charged with this mission must be a person of adequate rank and position; and the Chinese Government consequently selected for the duty an official of a totally different type from that to which the previous recommendations had been confined. Kwoh Sung-tao, the functionary who, on the 28th August, 1875, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, is a man verging on the sixtieth year of his age, who gained distinction in early life by his scholarship, and filled in succession several literary offices in Peking. He is a native of Yunan, and a fellow-provincial, therefore, of the venerated statesman Tseng Kwoh-fan, with whom he was connected by ties of marriage and early friendship. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission from the Court to accompany Prince Sang-kolinsin, during the latter's tenure of command at Tientsin; and it is said that he remonstrated, though in vain, against the impolicy of the treacherous attack which was planned against the British gunboats at Taku in June of that year. After holding various provincial offices he was sent in 1865 to Canton, as Judicial Commissioner—the post next but one below that of Governor of province; and, whilst acting Financial Commissioner, he was placed for some months in charge of the acting Governorship of Kwang-tung. His conduct or his representations having given dissatisfaction, he was removed from office, and for nearly ten years he remained in retirement in his native place. Early in 1875 he arrived at Peking, in company with Tseng Kwoh-ts'nan, the brother of the late Tseng Kwo-fan, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the post of Judicial Commissioner at Foochow. From this he was summoned, a few months afterwards, to become the first regularly commissioned foreign envoy of the Chinese Government.

There was at the same time associated with him a much younger individual, in the person of the "expectant Taoutai" Hsu Ch'ien-shen, a *protégé* and employé of the Governor-General Li Hung-chang, at Tientsin. Although barely more than thirty years of age, and without having served in any substantive office, Hsu Chien-shen was made the colleague, with equal dignity, although lesser official rank, of the first-

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named envoy, to whom in character and disposition he was radically unlike. As a much younger man, accustomed to the society of Europeans, and with some experience of foreign travel, his views were probably far less conservative than those of Kwoh; and it is not surprising that, after a year of nominal colleagueship, other employment should have been found for Hsu, who has been named first envoy to Japan, and a more congenial associate provided for the elder official. The vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Hsu has been filled by a Cantonese named Liu Si-hung, a totally unknown individual, hitherto employed in one of the inferior posts under the Board of Punishments at Peking. His only recommendation for the office conferred upon him appears to be the friendship subsisting between himself and the chief of the mission. His appearance and manners are described as unprepossessing and he is in this respect in decided contrast with Kwoh Sung-tao, who is a person of dignified bearing and pleasing features. One marked peculiarity of the chief envoy is the almost unintelligible provincial dialect he speaks. His language bears, it is said, but a remote resemblance to even the southern type of mandarin, being, in pronunciation at least, a pure provincial patois. Even among Chinese officials his conversation is said to be guessed at rather than understood—a circumstance more frequent in the case of natives of the province of Hunan than would be easily believed by persons unfamiliar with the dialectic variations of the Chinese language.

It is understood that the post of interpreter to the mission will be filled by the two most advanced students of the School of Languages at Peking, named respectively Feng-I and Teh-Ming. As young men these students visited Europe in 1868-69, in the train of the Burlingame Mission. They have a respectable knowledge of English.

The chief envoy, who became a widower many years ago, has no actual wife at present, and the "Lady Kwoh" who has been spoken of is, therefore, an imaginary person. He is attended, however, by two "secondary wives" or concubines, both elderly ladies, from whom he finds it so difficult to separate himself that he will be accompanied by both on the journey. Their position will, probably, be appreciated with due respect, and they will doubtless be little, if at all, seen during the stay of the Mission in England. We may add that H.E. Kwoh has the reputation among his countrymen of a man of extreme probity, and of very unbending views, and, as is not unusual among Chinese officials of this character, he considers penuriousness of habit one of the first of duties. The expenses of the Mission have, it is stated, been calculated for this reason on a very modest scale; and the Chinese Embassy will probably startle the *corps diplomatique* at the Court of St. James's by the example of frugality it will set. In this respect it will form a startling contrast to the meteor-like course of Mr. Burlingame on his roving mission, when something like Taels 200,000, abstracted from the fund which was legally devoted to the improvement of the harbours and coast navigation of China, was expended in the successful endeavour to mystify the public men and the press of Europe with regard to the character and intentions of the Chinese Government. The present mission, even though proceeding too far at first in the opposite direction, will doubtless soon discover that diplomatic etiquette and social proprieties in Europe necessitate a larger outlay than is for the moment contemplated.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1875.

The Judicial Statistics annually published furnish by far the best index of the state of crime in the country. Comprising as they do not only a great deal of the information supplied by the special reports on convict and local prisons and on reformatory and industrial schools, but also returns of all criminal proceedings and statements respecting the establishment and work of the police and constabulary forces throughout England and Wales, they supply fuller data than any of the former for forming a correct judgment on this important subject. Valuable as these statistics unquestionably are, they probably do not receive the attention they deserve in consequence of the dislike which the generality of people have to obtaining information through the medium of a vast array of figures. It may be well, therefore, to gather out of the records for 1875, just published, a few of the principal items which they contain, and from which our readers can draw their own deductions as to the efficacy of the means employed for the prevention and repression of crime. Foremost amongst those means stand the police and constabulary forces, the strength of which was increased last year 3·1 per cent., and amounted to 29,460 men, or one for every 812 of the population estimated for the middle of 1875. A comparison of the strength of these bodies last year with that at which they stood ten years ago shows that in the intervening period their numbers have been augmented by 6,210 men, or at the rate of 26·6 per cent. The principal addition in 1875 was to the number of sergeants and constables, but the additional constables appointed for special purposes were also added to slightly, so as to amount to 453 men, of whom 102 are employed in the city of London and in the boroughs, the remainder belonging to the counties. It may be here observed that beyond the 29,460 men above mentioned, of whom nearly 700 are stationed in Government departments, Liverpool has dock and river police of its own, and some other seaport places, as well as Tunbridge Wells and Hove, appoint their constables under local Acts. Out of the whole force in England and Wales the metropolitan and city of London engross more than 11,000 men, and the remaining 18,451 are distributed throughout the boroughs and counties, the number of constables in the counties and metropolitan police being nearly equal. In the metropolitan area, when the men employed in Her Majesty's dockyards, &c., are deducted, the proportion of constables to population is one for every 398; in the city of London there is a policeman for every 94 of the inhabitants as enumerated in the census of 1871; in the boroughs the ratio is one constable to every 738 of their population, and that of places having constables under local Acts; and in the counties the constabulary are as one to every 1,244 of their population, exclusive of the boroughs. In each of these forces the last ten years have produced a large increase, and a consequent addition to their cost, so that in 1875 the whole expense of maintaining the police and constabulary of England and the Principality came to £2,742,526, or not far short of a million in excess of their cost in 1864-5. It must be remembered in connection with this large increase of expenditure that these forces have necessarily grown with the growth of the population, and that the prices of all commodities, as well as the rate of wages in the country, have risen greatly, so that the men could not be clothed and accoutred, nor, indeed, obtained, on the same terms as were found adequate ten years back. Hence the average total cost per man was last year £93 10s., inclusive of pay and equipment, whilst in the five years from 1863 to 1867 each man cost altogether £77 3s. 6d. on an average. The proportion of the total charges for the whole of both forces in this part of the kingdom, exclusive of the City of London police, contributed from the public revenue, was 40·6 per cent., or £1,081,216. The efficiency of the police may fairly be judged both by the number of offences committed and by that of persons apprehended.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Clements R. Markham delivered a lecture on the results of the Arctic Expedition to the members of the London Institute, Finsbury-circus. When he last addressed them he explained, he said, the character of the results which the Expedition was likely to obtain, and he pointed out how the great work could not be completed by one or more ships sent out at the same time to the same locality, but that they would have to be followed up by others in other directions until the goal was accomplished. The recent expedition had, he considered, been eminently successful. The *Alert* and the *Discovery* wintered further north, and passed through a longer period of darkness and of intense cold, than any ships that had been sent out before them. They had also organised a system of sledging which was unique, whilst the sufferings endured by the men exceeded everything recorded in Arctic annals. It was never thought that the explorers of 1876 would be exposed to all the horrors of a dreadful disease, but such they had to encounter; for scurvy struck them down one by one until the lives of all hung upon a mere chance. Notwithstanding all that, they nobly persevered in the performance of their duty, had returned with a rich harvest of results in the various walks of science, and had made discoveries such as had thrown a flood of light on the Polar Sea. Mr. Markham dealt with his subject from a scientific point of view, describing the formation of icebergs, the setting in of streams and currents, and the general appearance of the Palæocrystic or ancient sea of ice, which is supposed to surround the Pole. That land was not to be found in the higher latitudes was evidenced by the absence of birds, the only living thing seen by the northern division of sledgers being a little snow-bunting that had strayed from the nearest shore. Animal marine life almost ceased in the ice-covered Polar Sea. No seals were observed, and consequently no bears. Important meteorological and hydrographic observations were taken, and would be published as soon as they could be properly worked out. Results showing great geographical and geological research had also been obtained. Excellent tertiary coal had been discovered, and impressions of leaves brought back, proving that a luxuriant forest, numbering no fewer than fifty or sixty different species of arborescent trees, once grew near Disco, and on what is now a sea of ice. He considered the discovery of coal in 82 degs. north alone worth the whole cost of the Expedition twice over. Every species of flora discovered in the new region had been brought home. The expedition had achieved a great result also in educating a body of young men whose services as Arctic navigators hereafter could not be over-estimated, for to them alone was due the honour of planting the British flag on the most northerly point of the globe ever reached by man. Captain Markham was present, and was loudly cheered at the close of the lecture.

Three petty officers belonging to the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, named George Emmerson, John Radmore, and James Doidge, who had had their services in connection with the Expedition brought under the notice of the Admiralty by Capt. Nares, have received warrants from their Lordships. Others will be promoted as soon as they are able to pass the necessary examination.

THE JEWS IN THE EAST.—With the view of presenting a memorial prepared by the International Jewish Conference, which sat at Paris from the 11th to the 15th of December, a deputation from the Anglo-Jewish Association waited on Lord Derby on the 27th ult. The deputation was introduced by Baron Henry de Worms, who, as well as Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., and Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., addressed his lordship on the subject of securing protection to the Jews in Roumania in any readjustment that may be made in regard to the Turkish provinces, this matter not necessarily being included in the deliberations of the plenary Conference. Mr. Serjeant Simon assured his lordship that the Jews were without the power of protection, and that almost every atrocity committed by the Bashi-Bazouks upon the unhappy Christians had been committed by the Roumanian Christians upon the Jews of that country. Lord Derby replied that the Government were not unaware of this persecution, and that he would be glad to communicate with the Anglo-Jewish Association and to forward its object by all means in his power.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.—The *Gazette* notifies the appointments of Sir David Patrick Chalmers, Knt., to be Chief Justice; of Mr. James Marshall to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court; and of Mr. Thomas Witter Jackson to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony.

THE SCOTTISH PEERAGE.—The Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh have been elected representative peers of Scotland to fill the vacancies created by the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale and of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship *Poonah*, Captain W. C. Angove, from Calcutta, *viâ* the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton Thursday (three days late), bringing the heavy portion of the last inward P. and O. mail.

THE will of the late Mr. De Long, American Minister to Japan, has been filed in the New York Probate Court. The estate is valued at $20,000.

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SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA AND THE STRAITS.

THE subject of Secret Societies having been recently discussed in Singapore, and a suggestion made some years back for their registration having been revived, it may be desirable to pass in review briefly what is known with regard to such organisations in China generally, and with respect to them as they have become developed in the Straits Settlements. Secret Societies in China have been known to exist from the earliest days of our intercourse with that country, and have been noticed by almost all writers upon it. That such organisations exercise a very powerful influence there can be no doubt. They have, for the most part, been at the bottom of the factions which have been formed, and the rebellions which have broken out; and are always much dreaded by the Chinese officials, who have long recognised themselves to be powerless against them. The assassination of Viceroy MAH, at Nankin, some years ago, was known to have been brought about by the machinations of a powerful secret organisation in the South of China, and the authorities were openly threatened that if they punished the perpetrators of that deed there would at once be a body of 80,000 men in arms against the Government, and there seems little question that this threat had a very powerful effect upon the officials, and that the working of the Secret Society in question greatly impeded any efforts which they may have made to bring the malefactors to justice.

The power, therefore, of these associations in China itself cannot be doubted; but it is to be carefully remembered that with a weak and defective Government such societies may have a very different degree of influence to what may be exercised by similar organisations in a colony under British rule, and where at all events threats of outbreak are certain to be much less regarded than they are ordinarily by Chinese Mandarins. But even bearing this modifying element in mind, the Secret Societies in the Straits Settlements are still such as to call for serious attention, and we are not surprised that the subject has again been discussed in the Legislative Council. It is a curious fact that we owe to the labours of a Government Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Secret Societies in Penang in the year 1868, the most reliable information which we possess concerning these organisations generally. It is impossible to deny that the powers of intimidation and coercion which that investigation showed they possessed, were of a very formidable character, and, indeed, were such as, if fully carried out, would lead to a complete subversion of all law and order. The main features of these Societies have already become familiar to those who are acquainted with affairs in China and the East. The oath administered amidst revolting surroundings, and fortified by drinking from a cup containing water in which blood from the fingers of each of the brethren had been mingled; the formidable code of by-laws for mutual help among which the manner in which assistance is to be rendered to murderers takes a specially prominent place; the persecuting activity with which new arrivals in Penang were forced to join the ranks of one of these Societies, and the regret which many felt at the thraldom into which they were thus plunged, have since the time when that report appeared become well known to all whose attention has been turned to matters connected with the Far East. Since that time a variety of suggestions have been made for doing away with, or at least modifying, the disorganising effects which the *Huais* ("Hoeys," as usually written in the Straits papers) exert upon the native population: and, as noticed in a recent number of this Paper, registering the Societies has more than once been proposed as a desirable means of bringing them under control. We think, however, that such an attempt would be a mistake, for the following very strong reasons:—First, it would be an impossibility to register such Societies effectually; secondly, even if it were possible to register them it would be very bad policy to add to their importance by officially recognising their existence. Every probability lies in the direction of the Government completely failing in the work of registration. Whatever particulars the worthy heads of these Societies might kindly condescend to supply to the Government would assuredly be Will o' the Wisp lights which would serve only to make their present darkness the more treacherous; while the bare fact that the societies were recognised in any possible way by the Government would, among natives who are abjectly afraid of anything in the form of Government authority, become a powerful instrument of further intimidation; and thus the result attained would be precisely the opposite of what was intended. Before the Singapore Government think of seriously entering upon the task of registering Secret Societies, we would recommend them carefully to inquire into the amount of success which has attended the very much simpler business of registering cooks, coolies, servants, hawkers, &c., among Chinese and natives generally, and we strongly suspect, if a truthful report be made, that the results of the inquiry will be such as will show the utter hopelessness of any good being attained by undertaking so delicate a task as the registration of societies avowedly secret. What, then, it will be asked, is the Government to do? The answer we think is simple; they should do nothing directly, but knowing that such organisations exist, they should use every means in their power, through improvements in the police, and especially the Detective branch, to counteract the mischief which the *Huais* are able to produce. It is not to be overlooked that it may be, and, indeed, we think very probably is, part of the *rôle* of those connected with the secret organisations in the Straits to make them appear to the Government in the most formidable light possible, and in fact to cause a kind of scare as the very means of inducing the authorities to give in to them to some extent—thus establishing their power up to this point, being shrewdly aware that they have little to fear from increased vigilance on the part of the Government or the Police, so long as they themselves have the opportunity of directing, or rather of mis-directing, that vigilance, just as a conjuror tells his audience to look very carefully at what he is doing when he is about to deceive them—knowing very well that the harder they look the less they will see. We would certainly suggest that if the Straits authorities desire to suppress or to restrain the Secret Societies they had better obtain the information to enable them to do so, from some more reliable source than from the Secret Societies themselves.

THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE PROCLAMATION.

WE notice with pleasure that, contrary to what, judging from previous experience, there was too good reason to fear, the Chinese authorities appear to be thoroughly in earnest as to issuing the Proclamation agreed upon by the Chefoo Convention with reference to the Yunnan outrage. According to the *North China Herald*, the Proclamation which has been drawn up embodies LI-HUNG-CHANG'S Memorial and the Decree issued by the Tsungli Yamen, asserting the privilege of foreigners to travel in the interior and their right to protection. As this will be posted in every prefecture and sub-prefecture, it may be reasonably expected to go far towards improving the *status* of foreigners generally in the country. There is no doubt that many of the difficulties which arise in the interior are due to ignorance on the part of the Chinese officials and people as to the actual rights which have been conceded to foreigners. The Peking authorities have hitherto hardly had the

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GRATIS to Subscribers. Price to Non-Subscribers, ONE SHILLING.

MAIL TABLE

Showing the Arrivals, Departures, and Due Dates of the English Mail Steamers *via* Alexandria & Brindisi and French Mail Steamers *via* Port Said & Marseilles,

For the Year 1877,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

OUTWARD.

Leave LONDON.	Leave SUEZ.	Due at GALLE.	Due at SINGAPORE.	Due at HONG KONG.	Due at SHANGHAI.	Due at YOKOHAMA.
Jan 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 27	Feb. 6	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 24
* Jan. 12	Jan. 22	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	March 1	March 4
Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 10	Feb. 20	March 1	March 7	March 10
* Jan. 26	Feb. 5	Feb. 20	Feb. 28	March 9	March 15	March 18
Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 24	March 6	March 15	March 21	March 24
* Feb. 9	Feb. 19	March 6	March 14	March 23	March 29	April 1
Feb. 16	Feb. 23	March 10	March 20	March 29	April 4	April 7
* Feb. 23	March 5	March 20	March 28	April 6	April 12	April 15
March 2	March 9	March 24	April 2	April 9	April 14	April 17
* March 9	March 19	April 2	April 9	April 17	April 23	April 25
March 16	March 23	April 7	April 16	April 23	April 28	May 1
* March 23	April 2	April 16	April 23	May 1	May 7	May 9
March 30	April 6	April 21	April 30	May 7	May 12	May 15
* April 6	April 16	April 30	May 7	May 15	May 21	May 23
April 13	April 20	May 5	May 14	May 21	May 26	May 29
* April 20	April 30	May 14	May 21	May 29	June 4	June 6
April 27	May 4	May 19	May 28	June 4	June 9	June 12
* May 4	May 14	May 28	June 4	June 12	June 18	June 20
May 11	May 18	June 2	June 11	June 18	June 23	June 26
* May 18	May 28	June 11	June 18	June 26	July 2	July 4
May 25	June 1	June 16	June 25	July 2	July 7	July 10
* June 1	June 11	June 25	July 2	July 10	July 16	July 18
June 8	June 15	June 30	July 9	July 16	July 21	July 24
* June 15	June 25	July 9	July 16	July 24	July 30	Aug. 1
June 22	June 29	July 14	July 23	July 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 7
* June 29	July 9	July 23	July 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 13	Aug. 15
July 6	July 13	July 28	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 18	Aug. 21
* July 13	July 23	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 21	Aug. 27	Aug. 29
July 20	July 27	Aug. 11	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 1	Sept. 4
* July 27	Aug. 6	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 4	Sept. 10	Sept. 12
Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 25	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 15	Sept. 18
* Aug. 10	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 18	Sept. 24	Sept. 26
Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	Oct. 2
* Aug. 24	Sept. 3	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 8	Oct. 10
Aug. 31	Sept. 7	Sept. 22	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
* Sept. 7	Sept. 17	Oct. 2	Oct. 10	Oct. 19	Oct. 25	Oct. 28
Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Oct. 6	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 27	Oct. 30
* Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 16	Oct. 24	Nov. 2	Nov. 8	Nov. 11
Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 20	Oct. 30	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 17
* Oct. 5	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 7	Nov. 16	Nov. 22	Nov. 25
Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Nov. 3	Nov. 13	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Dec. 1
* Oct. 19	Oct. 29	Nov. 13	Nov. 21	Nov. 30	Dec. 6	Dec. 9
Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 17	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 15
* Nov. 2	Nov. 12	Nov. 27	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	Dec. 23
Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Dec. 1	Dec. 11	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 29
* Nov. 16	Nov. 26	Dec. 11	Dec. 19	Dec. 28	Jan. 3	Jan. 6
Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 15	Dec. 25	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 12
* Nov. 30	Dec. 10	Dec. 25	Jan. 2	Jan. 11	Jan. 17	Jan. 20
Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 29	Jan. 8	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 26
* Dec. 14	Dec. 24	Jan. 8	Jan. 16	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	Feb. 3
Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 12	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 9
* Dec. 28	Jan. 7	Jan. 22	Jan. 30	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 17
Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 26	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 23

HOMEWARD.

Leave YOKOHAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI.	Leave HONG KONG.	Leave SINGAPORE.	Leave GALLE	Leave SUEZ.	Due in LONDON.
* Dec. 5	Dec. 8	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 12	Jan. 22
Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 6	Jan. 22	Jan. 29
* Dec. 19	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 26	Feb. 5
Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 12
* Jan. 2	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 26	Feb. 9	Feb 19
Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 3	Feb. 19	Feb. 26
* Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb 9	Feb. 23	March 5
Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 17	March 5	March 12
* Jan. 30	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 23	March 9	March 19
Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	March 3	March 19	March 26
* Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	March 1	March 9	March 23	April 2
Feb. 20	Feb. 23	March 1	March 8	March 17	April 2	April 9
* Feb. 27	March 2	March 8	March 15	March 23	April 6	April 16
March 6	March 9	March 15	March 22	March 31	April 16	April 23
* March 13	March 16	March 22	March 29	April 6	April 20	April 30
March 20	March 23	March 29	April 5	April 14	April 30	May 7
* March 27	March 30	April 5	April 12	April 20	May 4	May 14
April 3	April 6	April 12	April 19	April 28	May 14	May 21
* April 10	April 13	April 19	April 26	May 4	May 18	May 28
April 11	April 15	April 21	April 29	May 10	May 28	June 4
* April 18	April 22	April 28	May 6	May 15	June 1	June 11
April 25	April 29	May 5	May 13	May 24	June 11	June 18
* May 2	May 6	May 12	May 20	May 29	June 15	June 25
May 9	May 13	May 19	May 27	June 7	June 25	July 2
* May 16	May 20	May 26	June 3	June 12	June 29	July 9
May 23	May 27	June 2	June 10	June 21	July 9	July 16
* May 30	June 3	June 9	June 17	June 26	July 13	July 23
June 6	June 10	June 16	June 24	July 5	July 23	July 30
* June 13	June 17	June 23	July 1	July 10	July 27	Aug. 6
June 20	June 24	June 30	July 8	July 19	Aug. 6	Aug. 13
* June 27	July 1	July 7	July 15	July 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
July 4	July 8	July 14	July 22	Aug. 2	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
* July 11	July 15	July 21	July 29	Aug. 7	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
July 18	July 22	July 28	Aug. 5	Aug. 16	Sept. 3	Sept. 10
* July 25	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	Aug. 21	Sept. 7	Sept. 17
Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 11	Aug. 19	Aug. 30	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
* Aug. 8	Aug. 12	Aug. 18	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Aug. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 2	Sept. 13	Oct. 1	Oct. 8
* Aug. 22	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 9	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 15
Aug. 29	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Sept. 16	Sept. 27	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
* Sept. 5	Sept. 9	Sept. 15	Sept. 23	Oct. 2	Oct. 19	Oct. 29
Sept. 12	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Sept. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 29	Nov. 5
* Sept. 19	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 7	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	Nov. 12
Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 27	Nov. 12	Nov. 19
* Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 2	Nov. 16	Nov. 26
Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 10	Nov. 26	Dec. 3
* Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 16	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 24	Dec. 10	Dec. 17
* Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 30	Dec. 14	Dec. 24
Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 8	Dec. 24	Dec. 31
* Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 22	Jan. 7	Jan. 14
* Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Jan. 11	Jan. 21

The French Mails, the arrivals and departures of which are via Marseilles and the Suez Canal, are indicated by an asterisk. (*)

The P. and O. Mails *via* Southampton and the Suez Canal are dispatched from London every alternate Thursday morning.

Mails are also made up for the Pacific Mail Steamers leaving San Francisco for China and Japan on the 1st of every month.

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courage to let the large majority of the official and literary classes—and as a necessary consequence the masses of the people—know what has really been conceded in the Treaty of Tientsin, and to the present day it is not known at all in the interior that important rights have been granted to us. The Peking officials had no doubt some reason to be afraid of letting it be generally known to how great an extent they had, after the conclusion of the last war, come down from the arrogant position which they had up to that time held. The Peking Government had then to deal with the Taiping Rebellion, and for many years after that outbreak was suppressed their position was weak and doubtful. At present, however, they have, thanks to a great extent to our assistance, acquired much greater power; and the time has undoubtedly come when they should be expected to proclaim generally the rights which have been conceded to foreign nations. Nothing in the long run can be more impolitic than for them to abstain from so doing, as the risk of difficulties arising between China and some foreign nation must always be great, so long as the bulk of the residents are allowed to remain under the belief that Europeans are still treated by the Peking Government as "outside barbarians." The present step is unquestionably one in the right direction, and we trust that care will be taken by the Consular officials in China to ascertain for themselves that the proclamation which has been drawn up is duly posted.

THE interesting Petition of Right case, RUSTOMJEE *v.* the QUEEN, of which we gave particulars some time back, has been heard in the Court of Appeal. It arose, as our readers may recollect, with reference to the Chinese indemnity of 1842, in regard to which the plaintiff claimed compensation. He alleged that the justice of his claim had been admitted at the time by Sir HENRY POTTINGER, and that he was one of the persons in view of whose losses the indemnity in question was paid. But the Court of Appeal has sustained the original judgment entirely, and held that he had no legal claim against the Crown. The Crown, according to Lord COLERIDGE'S judgment, has absolute discretion as to the terms on which a Treaty of Peace is to be made, and cannot be held bound by any expectations held out beforehand by its subordinate agents. In making a Treaty, in other words, the Crown cannot be in the position of a trustee or agent for subjects. A duty was no doubt incumbent on the Crown to administer the money properly; but this was a duty to act as Sovereign, according to the advice of Ministers, and if there was a failure to perform the duty, it was one which Parliament alone could correct.

OUR news from Peking by the last mail contains a statement to the effect that a Korean who had followed the ambassador from that country and had caused the death of a Chinaman was to be handed over to the Korean authorities for trial. It is justly observed that this fact shows that the principle of exterritoriality is recognised among the Chinese apart from their treaties with foreign nations. That a similar principle is frequently acted upon in China has long been known, and has always weighed considerably against the arguments which have been put forward in favour of our discontinuing to claim exterritorial privileges. The right, for example, of members of Chinese Guilds to have their disputes settled by the headmen of those corporations is fully recognised by all Chinese Mandarins; and this privilege is a personal right, very similar in its character to exterritoriality. In a country where such exemptions from the general judicial authority of the State continue to exist, it is impossible to look upon exterritoriality as either exceptional or oppressive.

THE latest mail advices from the United States report that on the 15th ult. the Japanese Minister at Washington presented to President GRANT a letter addressed to him by the Mikado, of which the following is a translation:—

"To his Excellency the President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant.—Great and Good Friend,—Now that the great Exposition in honour of the one hundredth year of your Excellency's National Government has been eminently successful, I write to congratulate you and the people over whom you preside. From my subjects in the United States I have heard nothing but words of kindness in regard to the manner in which they have been treated, and I believe the recent intercourse between our countries will have a tendency to strengthen the friendship already existing. I would here express the sincere hope that the incoming century will not only witness the continued progress and prosperity of your nation in all branches of industry, but also prove an era of peace. This will be handed you in person by my Minister residing near your Government, who has been directed to emphasise my very friendly congratulations.—MUTSUHITO. —Tokio, the 1st day of the 10th month of the 9th year of Meiji."

Correspondence.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "An Old China Resident," contains several disputable statements; but the Opium controversy is old and interminable, and I believe neither you nor your readers would wish the whole subject discussed in your columns. I write merely to ask "An Old China Resident's" authority for his assertion that, "It has been shown conclusively that Opium smoking has been going on in China for over 130 years—and that in fact at that date it was a familiar habit in the country—that is, long before foreign Opium was brought to China." This is a very important statement, if true; but in one respect its inaccuracy appears at a glance. Going back 130 years takes us to 1746; that is long *after*, not long before foreign Opium was brought to China. Phipps, in his "China and Eastern Trade," refers to the old traffic between India and China by the Portuguese; his book is not easily accessible, but I can refer to our old friend "Robinson Crusoe," through whom you may learn that Defoe knew of the trade in Opium with China before 1719. Then as to Opium smoking being "*a familiar habit*" in the country in 1746, that could hardly have been, when, as Phipps tells us, the export of the drug to China was about 200 chests per annum until 1767. The whole of that may have been used in medicine, but if it all went to the pipe there could not have been many smokers supplied by it. But was there, in fact, a single smoker of opium in China in 1746? I thought I knew pretty well all that has been discovered about the origin of Opium smoking, and certainly it contained no shred of positive evidence that the habit had commenced at that date. Mr. Cooper, a passing traveller, picked up the notion that in the Far West of China the practice existed probably two centuries ago. But this seems to be mere unsupported conjecture. At Hankow the Chinese supposed the practice a century old, and that it came from Szechuen, but in Szechuen they said it was a Canton invention, dating from 1830. All the evidence that I possess points to the conclusion that whenever Opium smoking commenced it was extremely rare until just upon the close of last century, and, indeed, the statistics of the trade are sufficient to prove this beyond doubt.

If "An Old Resident" has new evidence to adduce it will be extremely interesting. If not, I must say he has misinterpreted the old, so as to lead people to regard Opium smoking in China as something substantially anterior to and independent of the Opium introduced from India, while in fact our Indian trade nourished the growing vice, and is mainly responsible for that inability of the Chinese to cope with the evil which your correspondent alleges. His object, of course, is to relieve us from moral responsibility, which, however, is simply impossible.—I am, &c.,

BLUE-BOOK.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I am glad of the opportunity your correspondent "An Old China Resident," has given me of putting, in what I consider their proper light, a few phases of this vexed question. My note to you, to which his is a reply, was a brief explanation of a point which was misunderstood by reason of its being one of a series (and most of which you have either kindly noticed or inserted in full in your valuable journal), and therefore not necessarily containing a full statement of the question—of the grounds of my belief or of the premises upon which my conclusions were based. While admitting that the Chinese Government may really wish to see the evil done away with, you doubt the power of the Central Government to compel the adoption of their views by the provincial officials. Your correspondent, however, goes much further, and not merely denies them the power to put down Opium smoking, but doubts the sincerity of the Government in their oft-repeated assurances, made in every direction, and in every form, whispered to our diplomatists and missionaries, spoken out in despatches, and thundered out to her people in proclamations. After this I should like to know what sort of testimony or evidence can be adduced, or will be of any avail to satisfy such objections. Your correspondent calls for acts, not words. History provides us with both. I should not like to brand the nation, or even the mandarins, as liars, cheats, and robbers, and deny them common honesty, principles of humanity, justice, patriotism, &c., and assert that they simply use the fact of the illegality of Opium smoking to further their own personal and selfish ends. The gin-and-whisky argument referred to, invariably brought in to do service, proceeds on the assumption that the two cases are exactly similar, than which nothing

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hardly be further from the truth.

made of our ardent spirits when the Government and people come to look upon *drink* as the Chinese look upon opium. Although the question is growing fast among ourselves, and considerable modification of our licensing laws is likely to take place at no distant date, I am free to confess that *at present* it would be utterly impossible to abolish our drinking customs. If necessary, I shall be happy to point out the grave differences between the two articles in the two countries, in regard to their history, present condition and effects, legislative action and Governmental and popular opinion, and before which any supposed resemblance between them must vanish. The three main points in your correspondent's letter are—the origin of the vice, and the asserted inability and unwillingness of the Government to deal with the question, even if left free to act.

Whatever view expediency or necessity may compel us to adopt regarding these points, it seems to me that our case is very little, if at all, altered. History cannot be changed, falsified, or blotted out. Our smuggling trade, previous to its legalisation, our first war, with its opium indemnity, for what was acknowledged a contraband article; our second war, connected as it also was with smuggling, the fearful and systematic stimulus, to say the least of it, which we gave to the trade, the legalisation at the open ports, our Bengal monopoly of the growth and manufacture of the injurious drug, &c., cannot be justified or palliated. These are facts in our intercourse with China that are fixed and absolute, and cannot be manipulated to suit the exigencies of our Christianity, humanity and justness. It would appear that we have all along been reaping, together with golden opium harvests, the logical rewards of such conduct in the hostility of the governing classes, the malediction of that great people, unwillingness, except at the presence of force or the fear of it, to grant new and increased facilities for trade and intercourse, and so on.

There is one sentence in your correspondent's letter, actually bristling with misstatements pronounced to be *facts*. I have italicised the words upon which I wish the reader to concentrate his attention. "It has been shown *conclusively* that opium *smoking* has been going on *in China* for over 130 years, and that in fact at that date it was a *familiar* habit *in the country*, that is long *before foreign* opium was brought to China. The Chinese authorities have *never* taken effectual steps to put down the practice." The above is a sample of what passes current in the columns of our China newspapers; it has been reiterated over and over again, until people who do not know better, have come to believe it. I know well upon what evidence these statements are founded, and I rejoice at this opportunity of refuting them. Every italicised word, without exception, contains an untruth. I need not say I shall be happy to have my statements contradicted and the evidence led, and your correspondent will be only too glad, I suppose, to accede to this request, seeing that his *facts* are so conclusive. Not to trespass to much upon your space in one issue, I shall confine the present letter to a brief review of the willingness and ability of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the internal trade and growth of the poppy, and the general addiction to the habit. And my statements, for various reasons, must be of the most general character. I think this point is conclusively proved from a consideration of the whole history of their opposition to the trade from 1796 onwards, when the first edict was issued against it, and the name of the drug was changed from "foreign medicine" to "foreign dirt;" their determined action in 1839, which resulted in war with such disastrous consequences to the Empire; the punishment meted out to their subjects guilty of the habit from that time down to the present day, ranging from decapitation of the smokers, down through confiscation of their property, to imprisonment; their oft-repeated proclamations and edicts, many of which have not been a dead letter, but have for the time being at least, and in certain districts and provinces, effectually stopped the trade the habit, or the native growth; the strongly expressed desire of the Government that this country should reciprocate their feelings on this question and agree mutually to inderdict the trade, &c. Without dilating on this point, in evidence of which whole chapters might be written, I think we are compelled to admit at once and ungrudgingly that this heathen Government has been, and still is sincerely desirous of getting quit of the evil. Any other supposition lands us in absurdities. Not a single dissentient voice has ever been raised against the Government for their anti-Opium policy. You will travel through China in vain to collect evidence in favour of the drug. Thousands upon thousands have passed through my hands, and I have never heard one good word said of it by any one, not even by the victims themselves; but I have heard *ad nauseam*, until I was ashamed of my nationality, of serious charges against our conduct in regard to the trade and the evils which we have brought upon them. Some of the points referred to in my last article *in re* the Chefoo Convention, and which you did me the honour to insert entire in your pages, and out of which this correspondence may be said to have arisen, indicate that the Government, and especially the Viceroy of Chihli, are taking pretty decisive steps to check and uproot the evil. When your correspondent refers to the mandarins winking at the Opium dens and taking bribes, he must know that the charge is especially true, not of the higher officials, but of the large unpaid class of underlings and hangers-on at the public yamens, of which I have been told there are 800 in the Viceroy's office at Tientsin. These men for the most part are Opium smokers, and it is they who are causing so much mischief and laying the Government and officials open to the charge of your correspondent, which is, I admit, to a large extent true. It is, however, a question how far our very Opium wars and trade have not brought about this very evil, by impoverishing the Imperial Exchequer, disorganising their finance, and so causing, or at least stimulating, corruption, bribery, and the native growth of the poppy. I understand things were not in this condition last century, in the prosperous and energetic reign of Kienlung.

In regard to their power to suppress the evil, even if left free to act, there is a great deal of misunderstanding. It suits our case to take the side of inability, and undoubtedly the general impression is that they are unable to cope with the evil. I admit they lack the courage to renew the old policy. Were another similar effort made, I am satisfied that, as far as our Government is at least concerned, it could not but be attended with success. Our trade is not now so dependent upon this one article—public opinion at home and in China, both among the merchants and in the Press, is much changed—we have a more intimate knowledge of the Chinese—a greater appreciation of the duties and rights of a Christian and strong Government towards a heathen, weak, and independent one, and towards whom we are bound to act in accordance with the letter and spirit of our treaty of perpetual friendship, and there is a growing idea of a common brotherhood existing among us, &c. Our general belief in their inability is probably derived from their own frequent admissions of their inability to control provincial authorities. Our old policy, before that of co-operation came into existence, was based upon this assumption. But it is to be observed that it is always in their own interest, and only in relation to foreigners, or where they think they can shrink responsibility, that they make these admissions. Looking at the nature of their Government, absolute central despotic power appears a necessity. For my part, at any rate, I cannot conceive of the reverse. And in practice we find it so. Within the last two years or so, we have had abundant proof of the power of the Government at Peking—acknowledged to be weaker, probably, than almost at any past time—and felt at the utmost extremities of the vast Empire. A passing notice has been taken of these by the Press in China, but as these instances have been opposed to our preconceived ideas, they have been looked upon rather as the exceptions than as the rule.

When it suits their purpose the power of the Government is absolute and unlimited, and the most distant satraps must obey the summons from the Dragon Throne and the vermillion pencil of the "Son of Heaven," the Imperial Ruler of "all under heaven." But of what avail would such decided action *at present* serve but to enrich our Indian exchequer. So long as they are not left free to act we have no right to judge of their inability. To admit their inability to stop the trade, the habit, or even the native growth, would be, in other words, to admit the inferiority of our military power to the Chinese. We are bound by the demands of Indian finance, and Treaty stipulations (extracted by force, or the fear of it) come now to our aid in upholding the system. It is the resistless power of our arms alone that has riveted the evil upon them and to this day prevents them, in my opinion, from throwing it off. If, after the abolition of our monopoly, and the withdrawal of our Opium clause from the Treaty, the Chinese Government takes no action, then our *further* responsibility is removed, and we shall then be in a position to judge of their ability, or otherwise to put down the evil.—Apologising for trespassing to such an extent on your valuable space, I am, &c.,

J. DUDGEON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

(DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

Never in the long and chequered history of our diplomatic and commercial relations with China—now covering a period of eighty years—have events appeared more auspicious than at the present moment. Our past experience of that country has been mingled in character. Until recently but little pains were taken by the English people to comprehend its social and political institutions; and, on the other hand, the traditional contempt indulged by the "Celestials" for foreigners, as belonging to a grade of existence altogether inferior to themselves, had hitherto rendered hopeless any reasonable appreciation of us on their part. The consequence is that our official representatives have been continuously treated by them with alternate treachery and insult. Their persistent ignorance of our temper and strength has inspired them with the vain belief that by occasional massacres of Englishmen, and attacks upon British property in China, they would eventually succeed in worrying us into withdrawing from the Empire. With a view probably to facilitate this object, an Imperial Edict was issued in 1840 interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever. Since that period we have been engaged in a succession of skirmishes with them, in every instance with results advantageous to Great Britain. Out of these brief encounters came several important treaties, including those of Nankin, Tien-tsin, Peking, and recently the highly important Chefoo Convention. At each step in the negotiations of our Government with China from the first we have successfully aimed at enforcing our claims upon their respect and teaching them the futility of attempting to contend with us. Their overweening conceit and national exclusiveness have offered a serious impediment to their being

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apt pupils even in the school of adversity in which we have exercised them. But though their progress towards reasonable ideas has been slow, it has been sure—a fact which is signally verified in their termination of the Yunnan difficulty, and the concession of our demands consequent thereon, without a war. This is notably a hopeful augury. Indeed, we are entirely justified in the assertion that British interests never had a more solid footing in China than at present; and there is good reason to believe that collisions between that country and England in the future will be few and far between. Nor is it Utopian to anticipate that instead of British trade being confined to a few treaty ports or extended, as in the past, at the point of the sword, its development will be spontaneously sanctioned and gradually encouraged by the Peking authorities throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The prelude leading to this consummation already appears in the safety of British subjects travelling under passport, which was guaranteed in the Convention signed by Sir Thomas Wade and Li-Hung-Chang; and by the last French China mail we have intelligence that an elaborate proclamation respecting the rights of foreigners in the Empire had been issued by all the Chinese Provincial Governments in conformity with one of the requirements of the Chefoo Treaty.

That proclamation, according to the terms of the Chinese Commissioner, is required to be posted in every prefecture, sub-prefecture, and district throughout the Empire, so that every household may be acquainted with the relations which the Chinese henceforth sustain with foreigners. We are pleased to learn that the document referred to leaves nothing to be desired as a clear declaration of the political rights to be enjoyed by foreign subjects passing through the country, and we cannot but trust that the effect of the promulgation upon the hundreds of millions under whose notice it will be brought may be to break down their foolish prejudice against people of other nationalities, engendered by their jealous seclusion from the rest of mankind, and fostered mainly by the bigotry of the literati class among them. The official antecedents of the Chinese authorities compel us, of course, to receive with wholesome suspicion their promises of good faith. Some go so far as to say that the proclamation in question will never be posted. Nor can we be surprised at the incredulity of such persons when we remember that the Chinese violated their pledge to publish in the *Peking Gazette* the Treaty of Tientsin, concluded by Lord Elgin, and the fulfilment of that stipulation has never been enforced. We cannot forget, moreover, that they not only refrained from issuing any official account of the formal audience on that occasion, but, in marking their haughty contempt for our nation, they forwarded a satirical report, which was promulgated in regions far distant from the Treaty ports, in the hope that they might thus cast ridicule upon us without the risk of detection. The British Minister himself—who understands Chinese peculiarities as well as any one—seems to have regarded the mere insertion of the arrangement respecting the proclamation in question as insufficient, and with admirable forethought had the following words added to the clause authorising the proclamation:—"For two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces to see that it is posted." With that precaution it is impossible that the minds of the Mandarins and the people in the various districts can remain any longer benighted with reference to the political status of foreigners, or that the Central Government will be able to impose on us. Another favourable omen that the country will now be steadily opened up to European civilisation lies in the immense influence which Li-Hung-Chang cannot fail to wield for a considerable period in the councils of the nation in all matters affecting foreign relations. That dignitary is the Governor of two important provinces, one of which contains the capital. He is a man of high scholarly attainments and great administrative ability. His present official position has been reached wholly by merit, his first introduction to Government circles having been due to the illustrious place he won in passing, his examinations for the highest University degrees. Though learned, he is thoroughly a man of the world, and totally free from the narrow-mindedness which, as a rule, characterises the high-class scholars in China.

He cultivates an intelligent interest in many of the arts and sciences of the "barbarians," and is shrewd enough to perceive the benefit which would accrue to his country from the adoption of Western ideas. At his instigation the State has entered into an agreement to purchase the pioneer railway between Shanghai and Woosung. Only a few years since a body of English capitalists undertook to provide a railroad at their own cost, and present it to the late Emperor; but the offer met with an unqualified rejection. At length, however, the thin end of the wedge has been inserted, and now "Celestial" prejudice is so far overcome that the Government itself consents to become proprietor of he first and only line in China. Some are so sceptical as to suppose that the object of buying the railway is to secure its destruction; but for this opinion there is no real foundation. On the contrary, we believe that the advantages of the new method of land locomotion will become more palpable every day, and, following in the wake of steamers, Armstrong guns, and Snider rifles, all of which are now in use among the Chinese, ere many years elapse railways will no doubt intersect the Empire at all points. An interesting sign indicating the improved attitude of the Peking authorities towards Great Britain transpired on the departure of Sir Thomas Wade for England in November. It is stated that the Imperial Government wished to send a large mounted escort of soldiers with him as a guard of honour. This intelligence reads like romance when contrasted with the reception Lord Amherst met with early in the present century. The British Envoy was obliged to return home without being able to gain access to the Court, because he refused to make the prostration of the *Kotou*, lest by doing so he should compromise the majesty of England. There is yet another important novelty in the relations between the two countries. China is to be represented by an Ambassador in London. The Treaty of 1858 included among its conditions the residence of a Chinese Minister in England, but in this particular it was not kept. We are now informed, however, on good authority, that his Excellency Kuoh-Sung-t'ao was to follow our Ambassador, after a short interval, *en route* for this country, and he is now presumably on his way. He is to be accompanied by his wife and a retinue of thirty-two persons, including four amanuenses of talent and experience. The new Plenipotentiary is said to be an old official at the Court, and is distinguished by culture and politeness. Rumour also informs us that an ex-Secretary in the Board of Punishments has been appointed as joint Ambassador with Kuoh, and that, in consequence of his selection for the post, he has been raised to the third degree of nobility. The Chinese are a reading people, and the accounts which the Embassy will send back of what they see and hear in this country are sure to be studied with attentive curiosity throughout the Empire. By this means we cannot doubt that correct knowledge of England and the English will continue to spread until the last vestige of dislike to us has been subdued.

(PALL MALL GAZETTE.)

The official text of this Convention has at last reached us. We are still in ignorance whether it will be ratified by Her Majesty's Government, or share the fate of the Convention of 1869. But if the dissatisfaction of the mercantile communities in China and the Foreign Ministers accredited at Peking with the arrangements made is to be held, as in the former case, to afford sufficient ground for the non-ratification, it is not by any means certain that it will escape this danger. It is not difficult, however, to form a fair estimate of its intrinsic merits apart from the dissatisfaction of those on the spot, or the decision which may ultimately be taken by the British Government. It is somewhat curiously worded and arranged for a document of this nature. It is divided into three sections. This is so far advantageous that it facilitates the examination of its principal provisions under distinct heads: "The Settlement of the Yunnan Case," "Official Intercourse," and "Trade." There is also a separate article forming one of the most important concessions obtained from the Chinese. As regards the first section—the settlement of the Yunnan case—it would be unfair to quarrel with Sir Thomas Wade because he has not succeeded in obtaining the only satisfaction which would have fully met the justice of the case—the punishment of those who were really responsible for the murder at Manwine and the subsequent attack on Colonel Browne's party. That we have entirely failed in this is manifest. Although Mr. Grosvenor's report is still pigeon-holed at the Foreign-office, it requires no divination to be certain that he failed in bringing the true criminals or any of the responsible authors of the outrage to justice. Failing in this, we are glad to know that Sir Thomas Wade rejected the proposed execution of mere instruments and subordinates of low degree. No one could be better aware than our Minister at Peking of the corrupt procedure of Chinese Courts in such cases, and he very properly declined to accept victims instead of justice. There remained only, among possible sources of satisfaction, the concession of that right of commercial intercourse across the border of Yunnan to prevent which the murders had been committed, and a fine as compensation to the relatives of the killed, and in reimbursement of the cost of enforcing redress. But there should have been no question of a money compensation. A heavy fine levied on the town or district in which acts of violence and treachery against foreigners are perpetrated might bear a very different complexion, and be a guarantee for future safety. But a sum of money exacted from the Chinese Government, to be paid to the relatives of the deceased, and not as a measure needful to future security, can only bear one construction to the Chinese. To them it is blood-money—a price paid for lives taken; that is to say, an easy means of compounding for bloodshed or massacre, at any time. As regards "the settlement of the Yunnan case," therefore, the punishment of the real offenders has been relinquished as unattainable; and in lieu, our Minister has accepted a money indemnity, the despatch of a Chinese Embassy with a mission of apology, following the precedent to the French after the massacre at Tientsin, and the establishment of a frontier trade between Burmah and Yunnan. The last is the real satisfaction obtained. In connection with this should be considered another concession placed in a separate article. This article sanctions a right of transit through Thibet from China to India, across the northern and western provinces, or the reverse route from India, through Thibet and Mongolia to China. Thus the great barrier hitherto maintained by Chinese obstructiveness, preventing all access into the territories of her tributaries, has been removed in principle at least. This object was at an early period in these negotiations insisted upon in the *Pall Mall Gazette* as the best satisfaction for an act of war in a time of peace. Of course, Nepaul and Bhotan being precisely in the same situation as regards our Indian and Chinese frontiers, as Thibet and Burmah, it will follow that the same rule must be recognised; and thus the obstacles hitherto so persistently interposed to bar any access through these contiguous States to Central Asia must disappear, unless our Indian Government should be more lax in profiting by a legitimate opening that is at all probable. These are solid advantages, and had Sir Thomas Wade's negotiations led to no further results, his time would have been well spent. But under the section of trade there are other concessions of nearly equal importance, which could only have been obtained with great difficulty. The opening of five additional ports, but more especially of Ichang, in the province of Hupei, in the very heart of China, and as far up the Yangtsze as steamers can navigate, with a right of residence for an authorised British officer—consul in effect if not in name—at Chung-king, to watch the condition of British trade in Sze-Chuen, the richest province in China, is an immense stride, quite as great as Lord Elgin's in opening the Yangtsze to foreign trade as far as Hankow at the end of the second war in 1858. The other three ports to be opened are less important, though that of Pei-hai, in Kwangtung, may become of considerable value as opening a new route to the interior of the southern province of which Canton has hitherto been the only mart for foreigners. Landing-places at several intervening points on the Yangtsze are another concession which will tend to facilitate the traffic of the great river. These are the saliant and most certain of the advantages obtained under the head of trade. As for the several clauses referring to transit dues, the *quæstio vexata* of so many years' standing, we do not perceive that there is any material advance towards a satisfactory solution, but only a reference to some future arrangements

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that "will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege." The foreign import trade is the one great grievance which has foiled all the efforts of negotiators from 1843 to the present time to remedy. Sir Thomas Wade, therefore, can scarcely be blamed for a failure which he shares with all his predecessors. Without a radical reform, involving changes as sweeping as those now proposed for Turkey, nothing can be effective. We have enumerated all the really valuable and important concessions obtained from the Chinese in these negotiations, and it is only now necessary to glance at what has been paid from them in return. Beyond what we have noticed as the price of our footing on the Yunnan border in the miscarriage of justice, there is little to object to as regards the interests of trade, unless it be the recognition of the Lekin tax, and the right of the Chinese to levy it at the consular ports. This has always hitherto been opposed as contrary to treaty. The arrangement to this effect entered into by Sir Thomas Wade in respect to opium will, no doubt, materially increase the Chinese revenue, and at the same time must seriously interfere with the facilities hitherto enjoyed for the evasion of duty after it passed into the hands of the Chinese purchaser. That it will *pro tanto* check the sale, by increasing the price to the consumer, cannot be doubted, and we are not surprised, therefore, that the British merchants do not approve of it. They strenuously resisted a trifling increase of thirty taels per chest (some 2½ per cent.), contemplated in a former convention, as fatal to their interests, and the influence of this arrangement to bond the opium and protect the Chinese Customs from evasion and smuggling is likely to be felt much more severely than a tax of three times the amount above specified, with unlimited facilities for smuggling. Considering, however, the great and solid advantages which have been obtained in other directions by the Chefoo Convention, it would be bad policy on the part of either merchants or Government to throw away these because the other clause is not altogether to their liking or advantage. The chief objection we see is the possibility that, other Powers not being bound by Sir Thomas Wade's arrangements, foreigners may refuse to bond their opium, and create a favoured position for themselves as dealers in opium to the prejudice of the British importer. We pass over the section which treats of the official intercourse and diplomatic relations of the two countries. The value of these clauses is very doubtful, and depends entirely upon the way in which the Chinese may choose to give effect to the terms.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, DEC. 26.

We are now in the midst of winter, and, indeed, a good strong winter it is which has established itself here, the thermometer marking 12, 15, 18 degrees of frost, while the landscape is covered a foot high with snow. The river is completely blocked up with ice, and the riverside trade is therefore at a standstill. Fortunately, when the frost first set in, during the night from the 19th to the 20th inst., we had a very heavy snowfall, and the next morning a very welcome snow-cover was visible, disagreeable for the city, but of the greatest value for the fields and the protection of the young crops, which no doubt would have perished had this hard frost set in without snow. That the past Christmas, under such circumstances, has been a very poor one, especially for the labouring classes, need scarcely be mentioned; but it is to be hoped that the prevailing wind, which at present is from the Russian quarter, will not long continue, and that milder weather will soon arrive. In Russia the frost is terrible; at Moscow the thermometer has been down as far as 39 deg. below zero (Celsius), at St. Petersburg to 37, and this severe cold has already lasted several weeks.

The English shipping trade has suffered another check. The steamship Iceland, trading between Liverpool, and Hamburg, has stranded on the coast of Holland, near the Texel, and it is feared will prove a total loss. Another loss has to be registered amongst the Hamburg steamers; the John Sauber, quite a new boat, belonging to Hamburg, has been totally wrecked on the coast of England, near Shields. Of both vessels the crews were all saved.

In Denmark and Jutland fearful easterly gales have again prevailed, accompanied by tremendous snow, which has stopped the traffic over the roads and railways. For nearly a whole week the communication between Hamburg and Copenhagen has been interrupted. Even telegraphing was impracticable for several days, and all news from the North was completely stopped. To-day letters and newspapers have again come in.

The Imperial Parliament was closed on Friday last by the Emperor in person, but only about 150 members were present, the others having already left Berlin to join their families for the Christmas holidays. The Emperor in his speech delivered on this occasion pointed to the great satisfaction felt by him as well as by the whole population of the Empire at the passing of the new Judicature Laws, voted by the Reichstag at the close of its session. The Emperor alse referred to the efforts made by him and his Government towards a peaceful solution of the Eastern Question, and expressed a renewed hope that a war might be avoided. How far this hope is justified the first month of the approaching New Year will certainly show.

A very sad disaster occurred a few days since in the north-east of the Empire, the dykes of the river Nogas having broken, causing a great inundation. The safety of the town of Elbing is very much threatened, and the railway to that town has narrowly escaped destruction. A great deal of property has been destroyed by the flood, and the inhabitants of the submerged land will have probably to suffer another inundation in the spring, as the broken dykes cannot be repaired now, in consequence of the prevailing frost. Committees have been constituted all over the Empire to raise a fund for the suffering people.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The approaching holidays have not failed to make their influence felt during the past week, and business has been of a restricted character, although for some articles a rather lively demand has been manifested. Money remains very abundant, the rate of discount being 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

COTTON.—The quieter tendency apparent at the close of last week continued during the first past of this week, but afterwards a better demand set in on rather encouraging reports from Liverpool and America.

SPICES.—A rather better demand has prevailed, and Mace and Nutmegs have been firm; quotations for the former m.5 to 5½; for the latter m.5 to m.6 per kilo. Cloves have maintained their value; Zanzibar quality are quoted m.142 to 144 per 50 kilo. Pepper is more inquired for; Singapore quality m.41 to 41½; Penang m.37 to 37½ per 50 kilo.

RICE has remained very firm, but transactions, as usual towards the end of the year, have been on a limited scale. Quotations are:—Japan, m.10½ to 13½; Java, m.12 to 14; ditto Table, m.16 to 24; Bengal, m.10 to 14; Siam, Madras, Ballam, &c., m.8½ to 11; Rangoon, m.9½ to 10½; Bassein, m.9½ to 10; Arracan, m.9 to 9½; Maulmain, m.9½ to 10½; Saigon, m.8½ to 9 per 50 kilo.

TEA is quiet in tone, without any transactions of importance. The following are the quotations:—Bohe, m.0.70 to 0.85, Congou, ord. to good ord., m.0.90 to 1.05; do. middling to fine, m.1.25 to 4; Souchong, ordinary to good middling, m.1.10 to 1.70; do. fine, m.2.60 to 4; Caper, m.1.50 to 2; Pouchong, m.0.90 to 3; Pecco, ordinary to good middling, m.1.80 to 2.40; ditto fine, m.3.80 to 5; ditto Orange, m.1.25 to 3.40; Haysanschin, m.0.90 to 1.80; Tonkay, m.0.90 to 1.80; Young Haysan, m.1.10 to 2.70; Haysan, m.1.70 to 3.60; Imperial, country, m.1.50 to 3.60; ditto, Canton-made, m.0.90 to 1.70; Gunpowder, country, m.1.70 to 3.60; ditto Canton-made, m.0.85 to 2 per ½-kilo.

SHIPPING.

It is a standing rule that heavy frosts here are accompanied with strong easterly winds, which drive the waters out of the river and prevent the tide from flowing in. Such is now the case, and the icebreaker, drawing over fourteen feet of water, has been compelled to go down the river, as there is not sufficient water on the several bars between here and Brunshausen. No steamers coming or going (on account of the low tides), the frost had fair play, and on the third night, the temperature being as low as 18°, the ice formed a bridge over the river sufficiently strong to be passable. The icebreaker in the meantime is very active in the lower part of the river, where many steamers are entangled, some of them being placed in imminent danger. The steamship Neapel, from the Mediterranean with fruit, &c., lost her screw in the ice, but was assisted out by the icebreaker, and will be brought to Glueckstadt. The Hamburg American Company has several of its steamships below, and as two are on their way to New York, and two homeward bound, no interruption of this line by frost has to be feared. Sailing vessels arriving have to take refuge at Cuxhaven, whereas steamers will have to go into Glueckstadt, and send their cargoes here by railway. As soon as the wind shifts to the W. and N.W., we shall have better tides here, and the ice can be destroyed by the icebreaker rendering the harbour once more accessible to steamers. The Tai Lee Capt. Stoesel, has sailed for Nicolajefsk, and the J. H. Wappaeus Diedrichsen, for Australia.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 27.

The existence of the Cabinet is secured for another year. The Budgets were carried by the Second Chamber, although the Ministers were subjected to a very hot fire. They were attacked in the first place by those members who might be expected to be their warmest supporters, but the Liberals also criticised sharply. The *bête noire* was the policy of the Minister of the Financial Department. Several members demonstrated that the financial state of our country is most unsatisfactory. The Minister defended himself and his Budget, but the debate has thrown very little light on the real state of matters. It only proved that much can be done by *l'art de grouper les chiffres*. Of more interest, however, was the statement that Mr. Van der Heim, who has been Minister for two years, had done nothing to improve our anomalous system of taxation. He promised much, but has done nothing, and, what is worse, probably nothing will be done as long as he remains in office. The Budget of War raised a good deal of justifiable protest, the sum and substance of which is that enormous sums had been taken from our Treasury, whilst our means of defence remain unimproved. The debate upon the Colonial Budget was of a very trifling interest. The old question was again brought forward, viz., why Mr. Mees continues to belong to this Cabinet. Two sittings were taken up with a debate upon this one point.

The topic of the day is the fact that before the Chamber adjourned the Minister of the Home Department laid before the members a Bill to reorganise the law relating to lower class education. It is not yet printed, and the statements which are in circulation with regard to its provisions are very vague. I hope to be able to forward some authentic details in my next letter.

News is very scanty. Politics and business are alike at a standstill, and people think only of skating, the frost being very severe.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 28.

The *Utrechtsch Dagblad* prints a protest by General Van Swieten against the articles recently published by the ex-Minister of the Colonial Department, Mr. Van Goltstein, entitled "Atjeh since 1874," by which the skill of the General was impugned. The writer says:—"Our war with Atjeh must be divided into two periods. During the first (without speaking of the first expedition) the war was continued according to my principles and plans, approved and determined by Governor-General Loudon, and Mr. Frausen Van de Putte, and the Ministry, to which the King agreed. This expedition met with such success that General Pel was able to declare, when Mr. Loudon left Java, that—'Our position in Atjeh is quite safe. We possess the centrum ("heart") of Atjeh. We can now afford to wait for what may happen.' The second period when the war was continued upon the principles of Mr. Van Goltstein and Mr. Van Lansberge was one of defeat, as was shown by the book written by Mr. de Rochemont."

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Horace would have said, regarding this protest, *Proücet ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.*" The same paper publishes another protest by Mr. J. J. de Rochemont against the accusations made by Mr. Van Goltstein against him and his book about Atjeh.

A thaw has set in, and the temperature has become very mild.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Notwithstanding the very advanced season the trade in Colonial Produce has remained very satisfactory, which must be ascribed to the mild temperature. Very important transactions have taken place in several articles, whilst prices have advanced. During the last few days, however, we have had a very sharp frost, so that the shipping trade is completely checked. This, of course, will cause a reaction.

COFFEE.—The market has remained in a very satisfactory condition, and trade has been brisk. Only a few lots out of the last Trading Company's auction have been offered, holders declining to operate without a further advance. Good ordinary Java is quoted 54c. to 54½.

TEA is very quiet, though prices are well maintained. In January will be brought under the hammer two cargoes of China; the brokers' valuations will be published in a few days.

SUGAR is very firm, with only limited transactions, in consequence of the small stock. Nothing can be bought lower than f.9 under October value. Since my last report about 5,000 krang. have changed hands at f.6¾ to f.8 under October value. Floating cargoes will arrive shortly.

JAVA TOBACCO.—In the last fortnight about 7,000 bs. Java were sold either by public tender or in auctions. The stock includes 9,322 bs. Java, 430 bs. Sumatra, and 300 bs. East India.

SPICES firm, but very quiet. A good demand, however, has prevailed for Moole Nutmegs. Mace and Cloves dull. Since my last report 1,300 bs. Black Pepper have been sold.

RICE very firm, but rather dull, as is usual at this season. The sales have been 2,465 bags Boedhi Radja table, ex Madura, at f.11. Per John H. Kemball have arrived about 25,090 bags Japan.

COTTONS.—A better tone prevails in the market, and several lots have found buyers at higher prices.

RATTANS.—Only 75 pieces were sold.

CUTCH.—About 40,000 kilograms have changed hands at secret prices.

INDIGO has met with a steady demand. About 200 chests have been taken from the market at former prices. The stock includes 1,056 chests.

TIN is dull; holders are inclining to operate at lower prices, but, nevertheless, it is very difficult to find operators. Banca is quoted at f.45; Billiton at f.44½, which is nearly f.1 lower than last week.

HIDES.—Several lots have been sold, but at what prices is not known.

Legal.

COURT OF APPEAL.—THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

RUSTOMJEE V. THE QUEEN.—PETITION OF RIGHT.

This was a petition of right by a native merchant, a British subject, who had suffered, as he alleged, losses in the war with China, to recover his share of a sum of money paid by the Emperor of China in 1842 as an indemnity for such losses. The petition set forth the facts, in substance, thus:—He had carried on business as a merchant at Hong Kong, where the Chinese Government had licensed certain Chinese merchants to trade with British merchants within its dominions, and foreign merchants were permitted to trade with such licensed merchants only. These licensed merchants formed a corporate body, called a "Co-hong," and one of its incidents was that all its members were jointly liable for the debt of any of its members to any foreign merchant, and on his failure to pay the liability was enforced by the issuing of an edict directing the Co-hong to investigate the claim of the creditor, and to settle it if found correct. When the investigation had been made, and the amount had been settled, an entry of it was made in the books of the Co-hong, and then payment was enforced. The petitioner had business transactions with a Chinese merchant, a member of the Co-hong, who in September, 1838, was indebted to him in the sum of $34,000, and on his bankruptcy the debt became due from the Co-hong, and the usual edict was issued to inquire into the claim. During the inquiry, however, and before the claim could be entered in the book, troubles broke out between the two Governments, and war was soon afterwards declared, and the British merchants at Canton, including the petitioner, were arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards expelled from China. He sent the particulars of his claim to Captain Elliott, the Superintendent of Trade of British merchants in China, at Canton, who promised that the claim should be registered in the books of the Superintendent of Trade, and that the British Government would compel the Chinese Government to pay the debt when terms were arranged between the two Governments. At the close of the war certain articles of a Treaty were negotiated, and one of the articles was the payment by the Emperor to the Queen of a sum sufficient to cover the debts due from the Co-hong to British merchants. During the negotiations, in 1841, Sir Henry Pottinger, who had succeeded Captain Elliott, arrived at Macao, and promised the petitioner and others that their claims should be insisted on against the Chinese Government, and that the amount should be paid to them when received from the Chinese Government. On the 26th of August, 1842, a Treaty of Peace was signed, whereby the Emperor agreed to pay to the Queen the sum of $3,000,000 as and for the amount of debts due to British subjects by "Hong" merchants. That sum, he alleged, was computed on the basis of the accounts of claims sent in to Captain Elliott, of which the petitioner's claim was one, and the money was paid to the Plenipotentiary for the purpose of paying those claims, as he had agreed, and contracted with the British merchants, of whom the petitioner was one, to do. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the Queen would be pleased to direct payment of the sum due to him, with interest. To this the Attorney-General of the day (Sir R. Baggallay), on the part of the Crown, demurred—that is, admitting the facts stated to be true, denied that they were sufficient to constitute a claim against the Crown. The Court of Queen's Bench, constituted of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Lush, gave judgment in favour of the Crown, and the petitioner appealed from that judgment. The case was argued early in the present sittings, before Lord Coleridge, Justices of Appeal Mellish, Brett, and Amphlett, by Mr. Benjamin, for the petitioner, and the Attorney-General for the Crown. The Court had taken time to consider their judgment, and their judgment was now delivered.

Lord Coleridge delivered a written judgment in favour of the Crown. He said: This is a claim which, if it ever had any foundation, was not brought forward until after the lapse of thirty-six years, and it is of a kind never brought forward before. Something like it was attempted in the case of the Baron de Bode, which, however, received no countenance from the Courts, and was determined on a ground not applicable to the present. For the purpose of this judgment it may be assumed that the Chinese merchants did owe a considerable sum to the petitioner. While the correctness of it was under investigation, however, and before, according to the course of practice, any conclusive result was arrived at or the amount ascertained, the war broke out, and the petitioner was expelled. He alleges that Mr. Elliott, Superintendent of Trade, and Sir H. Pottinger, who succeeded him, and, as Plenipotentiary, negotiated the peace, recognised the justice of his claims, and that they promised him that the Chinese Government should be compelled to pay the money, and that it should be paid to him; that afterwards, in the Treaty, one of the articles stipulated that a sum of $3,000,000 should be paid by the Emperor; and that this sum was computed upon the basis of the claims made, and for the purpose of paying the merchants, and, among others, the petitioner, the sums they claimed. To that claim the Attorney-General demurred, on the part of the Crown, and on that demurrer the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment for the Crown. We think that judgment was right, upon two grounds. First, the Treaty itself was referred to, and the article in question stipulated that the Emperor should pay to the British Government $3,000,000, on account of debts due to British subjects by "Hong" Merchants, insolvent, who owed large sums to them. The money, therefore, was paid, not for the British subjects, but "on account" of debts due to them, no specific sums being ever agreed upon, either between the two Governments or between the merchants and the British Government. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the money was paid for the purpose of paying this claim. It was never received for any such purpose, and, therefore, on the true construction of the Treaty itself, without reference to higher and wider considerations, the case of the claimant must fail. But, secondly, on those higher and wider considerations as to which we ought not to abstain from giving an opinion, the claim of the petitioner also fails. I assent to the reasoning of the Judges in the Court below. The making of peace and war are the highest acts of the prerogative of the Crown, and the terms on which a peace is to be made are in the absolute discretion of the sovereign. If, therefore, Mr. Elliott or Sir Henry Pottinger did promise that these claims should be paid, he promised that to which he had no authority to pledge the Crown. The Queen might or might not have made the peace upon these terms; she might or might not have insisted upon any money being paid; she acted throughout in her sovereign character and out of her own inherent authority, and as in making the Treaty, so in performing it she is beyond the scope of municipal law, and her acts are not to be examined in her own Courts. It was a Treaty between the Emperor and the Queen, and though they might complain of an infraction of it, their subjects cannot. We do not say that in no circumstances can the Crown be a trusree or agent; but it seems to us that, in all that relates to the making or performing of a Treaty with another Sovereign, the Crown cannot be in the position of a trustee or agent for subjects. We do not doubt that on the payment of the money a duty was imposed upon the Sovereign to administer it properly; but it was a duty to act as Sovereign according to the advice of her Ministers, and not the duty of an agent to the principal, or of a trustee to a *cestui que trust.* If there was a failure to perform the duty, it was one which Parliament only could correct, and not one with which the Courts of Law could deal. It is not any part of our duty to inquire whether there has been such a failure of performance. In this country twenty-five years would surely not have elapsed without attention being called to the unjust withholding of money by the Crown from a British subject. But it is to Parliament only that the subject in such a case can resort, and for these reasons we consider the judgment of the Court below was right, and must be affirmed, with costs.

Naval and Military.

It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral Lambert, with the Detached Squadron from the China station, will leave Singapore on the 27th ult., *vid* Straits of Sunda, for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

The Navy has lost a distinguished officer by the death of Captain George Fiott Day, C.B., V.C., which occurred a few days ago, after a protracted illness, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 55. He entered the Navy in 1833, and passed the usual examination in 1838. Before he obtained his commission as lieutenant he saw active service aboard Her Majesty's ship Benbow, Captain Houston Stewart, in the Mediterranean, and commanded the barge of his ship in the attack on the town of Torlosa, on the coast of Syria, and was present in the Benbow at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was appointed lieutenant Dec. 13, 1845, and, after various services, was, in Nov., 1851, appointed lieutenant-commander of Her Majesty's steamer Locust, with which he

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served in 1864 in the Baltic fleet, under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier. In the following year he proceeded to join the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he was appointed lieutenant-commander of the Recruit, in which ship he gained the highest distinction for his gallantry. He rendered important service at the disembarkation of troops at the capture of Kertch, and also in the Azov expedition and destruction of Government stores at Taganrog in 1855. He distinguished himself by his gallantry performed on September 17 and 21 in the Sea of Azov, for which he was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and was among the first recipients of that honoured decoration. In consideration of his meritorious service, he was promoted to the rank of commander. In May, 1856, he was appointed commander of Her Majesty's ship Firefly, in which he was employed on the West Coast of Africa. He was promoted to Captain in August, 1861, but, in consequence of impaired health, was compelled to decline active employment, and in February, 1867, was placed on the Captains' Retired List. In further recognition of his valuable professional services, he was nominated a companion of the Order of the Bath in May, 1875.

Full details of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry respecting the loss of the troopship St. Lawrence have now been received. The Court found that the loss of the ship is attributable to a strong north-easterly current, but that Captain Hyde ought not to have relied on the report brought in at three o'clock in the morning that land was visible fifteen miles distant, as he should have known that such estimate was untrustworthy, and that even if true as indicated he was in the wrong position. He ought to have then come on deck and cast the lead, which would have disclosed the peril. In consideration of the previous high character and exemplary conduct, however, of Captain Hyde, the sentence was mitigated to suspension of his certificate for six months. It was decided that the chief officer, Mr. Shelton, was guilty of a grave error of judgment and want of promptitude in not taking any means to verify the distance of land sighted, to alter the ship's course, or to take any precautions. Had he done so, the Court held the rocks would undoubtedly have been sighted or avoided. His certificate was suspended for twelve months. Messrs. Bevan and Newton, second and third officers, were severely censured for laxity.

Lieut.-General George Campbell, C.B., colonel of the 85th Light Infantry, died on the 23rd ult. He earned considerable distinction during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Under the gallant Nicholson he commanded the 52nd Light Infantry at the defeat and rout of the Sealkote Mutineers on the banks of the Ravee in July of that year, an event which so greatly contributed to save the Punjab between the Jhelum and the Sutlej; and in a few days after marched upon Delhi, where at the assault he commanded the third column, consisting of his own and two native regiments, with which he rushed in through the Cashmere Gate as soon as it was blown up. After his retirement from the 52nd General Campbell was employed successively as brigadier at Aldershot and in command of the Cork district. This event leaves vacant the colonelcy of the 85th, and along with recent deaths among general officers of the old Indian Army will occasion a considerable batch of promotions throughout the Service.

The sinking, for the first time in the history of England, of torpedoes and submarine mines which has just commenced around the forts of the Thames and English coasts has induced a feeling of hesitation on the part of captains, crews, and owners of British and foreign vessels approaching and leaving our shores. The science of submarine warfare is as yet in an experimental condition, and though the merchant captains and others are assured that the electric instruments for firing from the shore are in safe and trustworthy hands, they naturally wish that the torpedoes were not there. The experience hitherto gained in submarine experiments is that a much greater quantity of explosive power is necessary to form any real barrier to vessels entering the Thames and English harbours than was ever anticipated, and that even when a river like the Thames is effectually defended by torpedoes it is not expected that a hostile fleet could be prevented forcing its way up unless the torpedoes are accompanied by the firing of powerful artillery from the forts.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued the following circular to facilitate the payment of ships' companies when serving abroad:—"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, with the view of facilitating the despatch of public business, been pleased to direct that in future the approval of commanders-in-chief to the demand for cash made on the shore establishments by the paymasters of Her Majesty's ships is to be dispensed with, the approval of the captains being considered sufficient. My lords have also been pleased, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to direct that, on foreign stations where the money for naval service is obtained from the Commissariat Department, the demands are to be sent to, and the cash obtained from, that department direct, without the intervention of the yard accountant officers. Where the money is procured by bills drawn by the yard accountant, the demands from ships are to be sent to the yard direct, as at home."

English artillerists are directing their attention to the latest invention of Herr Krupp—viz., an armoured gun which does away with the recoil of heavy siege, coast, and naval guns. When fired, the new armour gun remains fixed in its original position, so that when once pointed relaying after every shot is entirely dispensed with and a rapidity of fire—60 rounds in 15 minutes—is attained. The gun is armoured by a metal sphere being screwed round the muzzle, the thickness of the armour corresponding to the calibre of the weapon. In firing from forts the size of the embrasures is reduced to that of the bore of the gun, and the smoke, which has hitherto made a prolonged stay in the casemates insupportable, is blown away by having to remain outside. With the great stability of the gun fewer gunners and less space are required. Extensive trials are about to be made against these armoured guns, with the object of determining what chances there are of an enemy disabling a weapon thus protected.

A corvette of a novel type designed by Herr Koch, of the German Admiralty, is about to be launched at the Imperial dock of Ellerbeck. The vessel measures 300 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and 27 feet in depth. She is to have only six inches of armour, and to be armed with six of the heaviest guns. Her engines will be of 6,000-horse power. The corvette will also have a ram. Two special features of the new ship will be the entire absence of rigging and the protection of the main deck by armour corresponding to that on the ship's sides.

Major H. A. M'Callum, barrack-master at the Gosport Division of Royal Marines, has been placed on the retired list of his rank under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council dated Feb. 22, 1870. Major M'Callum entered the Royal Marines in 1837, served in Syria in 1840, was present at the capture of Beyrout and fall of St. Jean d'Acre, and served throughout the Russian War in 1854-55. He has received the Crimean medal and clasps and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

The appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vacant by the retirement, announced some time since, of Colonel Bourchier, V.C., will be filled by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Weltman, now on the staff at Colchester, who, after just thirty-seven years' service, including the campaign in the Sutlej as Adjutant of the 80th Regiment, now attains the rank of Colonel Another of these appointments as well as the command of the troops at Shorncliffe may be expected soon to fall in by the promotion of Colone the Hon. F. Thesiger, who is now the Senior Colonel.

The Lord Warden, 18, armour-plated ship, has been commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain Norman B. Bedingfeld, the officers and crew having previously been turned over from the Favorite. She has been repaired at a cost of £50,000. Captain Bedingfeld served as a midshipman in China in 1842.

Major-General H. G. Rainey, C.B., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Pension vacated by Lieut.-General Munro, C.B., on being appointed colonel of the 93rd Regiment.

The Malabar, Indian troopship, Capt. Edward Kelly, arrived at Spithead on the 23rd ult., and came into harbour next morning. She left Bombay on the 21st of November, and arrived at Suez on the 5th inst., entering the Canal the same day.

The German corvette Gazelle has been placed in commission at Kiel, and is to proceed shortly to the Mediterranean. Her further course will, it is stated, depend upon circumstances. Should these permit she will be sent to the West Indies.

Monetary and Commercial.

In the Produce Markets owing to the intervention of the Christmas holidays, transactions have been of very limited extent. In Tea and Silk business has been wholly suspended. The market for Coffee, Rice, and Sugar is very strong. An active demand has been manifested for Gambier, China Galls, and Pepper, in all of which considerable business has been done at advancing prices. Other articles are without alteration.

In the Manchester Market the Christmas holidays virtually commenced on the 22nd ult., and the transactions since do not merit mention, the attendance of both buyers and sellers being very small, and on neither side has there been any decided disposition to resume active business, a holiday feeling still prevailing. The quotations of last week are unaltered.

Bar Silver has been sold at 56½d. per oz., a slight recovery from the rate of last week. The market is firm at this quotation. A few small parcels of Mexican Dollars by the American steamers have been sold at 57½d. per oz., for shipment to China, and the Straits.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton on the 28th Dec., was:—In gold, to Galle, £433; in silver, to Penang, £26,150; to Singapore, £1,100; to Hong Kong, £31,245; to Shanghai, £5,389; total in silver, £63,875.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are working satisfactorily. The Great Northern Company's line between Nagasaki and Shanghai has been interrupted for a few hours, but communication is now restored.

The *Scotsman* gives a review of the work done in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde during the past year. The total amount of tonnage launched—204,770 tons—is under that of last year by 23,430, and is 62,000 tons below the aggregate for 1874, and 56,700 tons below that for 1873; but, considering the general dulness of trade, the result is not considered altogether unsatisfactory. The number of vessels launched was 266 against 276 in 1875, 225 in 1874, and 194 in 1873. Perhaps the most marked feature of the trade during the year has been the continued decrease in the number and size of the steam-vessels turned out, their place being taken by iron sailing-ships, which, for the first time for many years, exceed in tonnage as well as numbers the screw-steamers launched. The change that has taken place in this respect since the great decline in the iron and coal trades is brought out in a comparison of the figures of 1873 with those of the present year. While in the former 125 screw-steamers of 218,000 tons in the aggregate were built, only 83 vessels of this class, of 73,000 tons in all, were turned out. On the other hand, the 12 iron sailing-ships of 1873, aggregating 19,000 tons, had increased in 1876 to 97 vessels of 96,000 tons. Among the vessels launched this year were four war vessels for the British Government. There is at present a fair amount of work in hand at the various yards.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 9¼ to 10¼; Chartered Bank of India, 18⅛ to 19⅛; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27½ to 28½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.685 to 695; Hong Kong

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and Shanghai Bank, 31 to 32 ; Oriental Bank, 44½ to 45½ ; P. and O. Company, 36 to 38 ; Messageries Maritimes, f.617½ ; Suez Canal, f.670 to 675¾ ; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 108 to 111 ; ditto, 7 per cent., 104 to 106.

The following new Joint-Stock Companies (limited) have been registered :—

Blacker Hill Gaslight—Capital £1,000, in £2 10s. shares.

Blackrod Coal—Capital £20,000 in £5 shares.

Breconshire Woollen—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares.

Bridgemarsh Brickfields—Capital £120,000, in £10 shares.

Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo — Capital £1,000,000, in £10 shares.

Heslam Foundry and Engineering—Capital £1,000, in £100 shares.

Kingsland Progressive Club and Institute—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares.

Manchester and District Loan, Discount, and Investment—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.

Manila Yengarie—Capital £250,000 in £10 shares.

Market Harborough, Kettering, and Wellingborough Skating Rink—Capital 5,000, in £5 shares.

Strahan and Co. (Publishers)—Capital £22,000, in £50 shares.

Tollesbury and Mersea (Blackwater) Oyster Fishery —Capital £30,000, in £5 shares.

Universal Trade Protection Society—Capital £10,000, in £20 shares.

Wimborne Minster Gas and Coal—Capital £5,000, in £10 shares.

Tenders for India Council drafts to the usual amount of 35 lacs of rupees (£350,000) were received at the Bank of England on the 28th ult., and the whole were disposed of—£270,000 being taken for Calcutta, £60,000 for Bombay, and £20,000 for Madras. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 9⅛d. per rupee receive about 50 per cent. of applications, whereas last week tenders at the same price got only 12 per cent. or less. Consequently there has been a further slight reduction in the price of allotment.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the Ceylon Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, for £400,000, to be officially quoted.

The Bank of Constantinople announces that the *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the year ending the 31st inst. will be payable on and after the 1st prox.

The directors of the Colonial Bank have decided to declare, at the general meeting to be held on the 4th prox., a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending on the 30th of June last.

The directors of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company (Limited) have decided to recommend to the proprietors at the annual general meeting, on 12th proximo, a dividend of 2 per cent., free of income-tax, making, with the interim dividend, a total distribution for the year ending 30th June last of 4½ per cent.

The directors of the National Steamship Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 5s. per share on the original and 4s. per share on the preference shares.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 18	Castilia (s.)	Larragoiti	Manila	Barcelona
19	Wyk aan Zee	De Looper	Tjilatjap	Amsterdam
20	Dorothy	Jackman	Samarang	Do.
20	Antoinette	De Boer	Batavia	Do.
20	Red Deer	Ugler	Cheribon	Havre
21	John H. Kimball	Humphreys	Yokohama	Amsterdam
22	Prof. Simon Thomas	Lammers	Batavia	Rotterdam
22	Tarnan	Hassel	Sourabaya	Falmouth
22	Gratitudine	Cafliero	Rangoon	London
22	Lieutenant	Cowper	Padang	New York
22	Sophie	Jones	Hong Kong	Do.
22	S. R. Lyman	Pinkham	Samarang	Havre
23	Annie Lewis	Moore	Manila	Boston, U.S.
23	Ino	Bannan	Swatow	Greenock
23	Cleveland	Bevan	Batavia	Do.
24	Ellen Browse	Beeching	Hiogo	London
24	Amoor	Evans	Akyab	Liverpool
25	Cotherstone	Laurensen	Manila	Do.
26	Robert Morrison	Davis	Singapore	New York
27	Shand	Sangster	Manila	Do.
27	Undine	Faulkner	Shanghai	London
27	Cresswell	White	Ilo Ilo	Liverpool
28	Antenor (s.)	Jones	Shanghai	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Dec. 15	Camilla	Johnson	Anjer	New York
18	Tenasserim (s.)	McKirdy	Rangoon	Glasgow
20	Peruvienne	Lataste	Batavia	Bordeaux
21	Maid Marian	Forrest	Hong Kong	Cardiff
22	Hope	Cromar	Anjer	Newport (Mon.
22	Hampton (s.)	McMoutry	Batavia	Southampton
23	Alpheta	Stone	Rangoon	Liverpool
24	Kangaroo (s.)	Leisk	Penang, &c.	London
25	Voorwaarts (s.)	Van Roggen	Batavia	Southampton
25	Juliane	Veseman	Yokohama	Falmouth
25	Helens	Inkster	Anjer	Newport (Mon.)
26	Star of the North	Hawkins	Penang	Troon

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Dec. 23	Stentor	Liverpool	Shanghai
25	Benarty	London	China & Japan

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo : Gadshill, Viking. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : State of Louisiana, Macgregor.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama : Ceylon, Commissary. For Shanghai : Windhover, Forward Ho. For Hong Kong : C. R. Bishop, Hope, Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith. For Batavia : Mary M. Bird, Valero. For Singapore : Mallard, Berwickshire, Glenisla. For Penang : Zehlima. For Colombo : Medusa.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama : Duna (str.). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Ulysses (str.), Nestor (str.). For Manila : Elcano. For Batavia : Corea. For Singapore : Edinburgh Castle.

At GLASGOW.—For Yokohama : Radnorshire (str.). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Loudoun Castle (str.). For Singapore and Manila : Advance.

SPOKEN.

ARDENCONNEL, Liverpool to Galle, Oct. 27, 11 N., 26 W.
LADY PENRHYN, Liverpool to Galle, Oct. 27, 11 N., 26 W.
CORNELIS WERNARD EDUARD, Rottdm. to Bat., Dec. 8, 44.54 N., 13.30 W.
HADDA, Liverpool to Penang, Nov. 2, 4.30 S., 29.50 W.
BELLE OF AVON, Sunderland to Singapore, Oct. 26, 8.53 S., 28.39 W.
CARN TUAL, Manila to Liverpool, Nov. 6, 33.50 S., 15.45 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama : 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo : 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki : 60s. weight. 65s. meast. To Shanghai : 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow : 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong : 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore : 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang : 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo : 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia : 60s. meast. To Samarang : 70s. meast. To Sourabaya : 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama : 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo : 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai : 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong : 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore : 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang : 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya : 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo : 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows :—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama : £30. To Shanghai : £30. To Hong Kong : £25. To Singapore : £22. To Penang : £20. To Colombo : £20. To Galle : £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya : £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama : 30s. To Shanghai : 30s. To Hong Kong : 27s. To Manila : 25s. To Singapore : 22s. To Colombo : 20s. To Galle : 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya : 21s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong : 22s. 6d. To Shanghai : 25s. To Singapore : 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya : 18s. To Galle : 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails. In Tar.	Mails. In Tin.	Mails. F.Pa.	First-class steamer. In Tar.	First-class steamer. In Tin.	First-class steamer. F.Pa.	Sailing. In Tin.	Sailing. F.P.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL.—Dec. 28, early yesterday morning a fire was discovered on board the Ulysses (str.), for China, lying in the Birkenhead Dock, which was fortunately extinguished in half an hour. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. It originated in the engineer's room, and might have been far more serious in its results had it not been discovered soon after the outbreak of the flames, as the steamer had just shipped a valuable cargo of Manchester goods. The actual damage is considerable. The steamer is owned by Mr. Alfred Holt and others.

BATAVIA.—Dec. 27, the Christine, 'German barque, from Java for the Channel (sugar), has put into Bezoekie leaking badly, and will discharge for repairs; was compelled to run ashore to prevent sinking.

ILO ILO.—(By telegraph dated Singapore, Dec. 27); the barque Monarch, for New York, has put back to repair damage received in severe gales, with loss of stanchions and bulwarks.

The Coldstream, for London, has put back to repair damage received in severe gales ; she grounded here, but was got off after discharging part of cargo; is discharging her cargo for survey; reports having seen the James Aiken, hence for New York, with loss of all sails.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NANTES.—Dec. 23, the Isabelle, from Bordeaux, for Singapore, which put into St. Nazaire on the 10th inst., is discharging cargo, in order to allow surveyors to examine the vessel's hull.

MALTA.—Sailed Dec. 23, Orchis (str.) for Marseilles, from Singapore.

NEW YORK.—Dec. 22, the Quang Se (str.), from Hiogo, &c., which grounded in this harbour, has been assisted off.

St. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, Nov. 20, Estrella, from Manila, for Liverpool; 21, Annie Florence, from Colombo; 23, Unkel Braesig

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from Ilo Ilo, both for New York; 28, Lord Macduff, from Whampoa, for London; passed, 20, Bima, from Macassar, for Rotterdam; Dec. 2, G. J. Jones, from Sourabaya, for Cork.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, Nov. 18, Ceylon, for Guam.

GALLE.—Dec.—Arrived and proceeded Stad Amsterdam (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

HIOGO.—Nov. 6: The wreck and cargo of the Theseus, Toogood, from Manila for New York, stranded on Kikaigo Shima, have been sold by auction for $15. The prospects of recovering anything appear to be extremely small.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE O. AND O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The *San Francisco Herald and Market Report* says:—We have been assured that petitions are being passed round for signatures asking Congress to appropriate a subsidy for the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, whose steamships are exclusively British. The grounds upon which this petition is based are that American citizens have some ownership in the concern, and that the steamers are regularly engaged in the American trade between San Francisco and ports in Japan and China. If these two facts constituted sufficient reason for making such application the Cunard, White Star, and the numerous other lines of British steamships running between the United States and Europe, would be equally entitled to ask the pecuniary aid of the American people in their struggle to exclude American steamship commerce from the Atlantic. It has not been made apparent at any time that the proper policy of a Government is to strangle the interests of its own citizens for the sake of fostering those of other nations, nor is it easily demonstrable that the money of our people should be devoted to the destruction of their commercial prosperity.

THE TAMESA.—The Tamesa, of London, Green, which sailed from Hiogo for Yokohama on the 17th of July, and previously reported as not having been heard of since, was a wooden barque of nearly 750 tons gross, built at Sunderland in 1869, classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 16 years, and owned by Messrs. Jolly and Co., of London. Her crew consisted of the following:—Captain John Green, 40, Cornwall; John Tucker, 43, Devonport, first mate; W. H. Eales, 20, Ramsgate, second mate; F. Jarrett, 42, London, carpenter; John Passfield, 34, Poplar, boatswain; Peter Louis, 28, Brazil, cook and steward; William Smith, 53, Cornwall, A.B.; F. J. Davis, 35, Hants, A.B.; C. H. Earle, 24, Falmouth, A.B.; F. Talbot, 25, London, A.B.; Edmund Church, 40, Swansea, A.B.; Andreas Engstrom, 23, Sweden, A.B.; C. F. Ericksen, 27, Sweden, A.B.; Samuel Barrett, 18, Jamaica, A.B.; Thomas Manning, 18, London O.S.; John Longmore, 16, Poplar, boy; T. Dyke, 18, Dartford, boy; and T. Dibb, 16, Hull, and one apprentice.

ELLEN BROWSE.—The following notice has been issued to consignees of cargo of the barque Ellen Browse, from Hiogo at London:—"The above-named vessel having been seized by the mortgagees, consignees are hereby notified of same. Releases of cargo can only be granted by the undersigned, to whom all freight is to be paid, David Brown and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street, agents for R. O. Yeates, Manager, Alliance Bank, Mortgagee."

THE anxiety which was felt as to the safety of the Atlantic steamer City of Berlin was removed on the 23rd ult. by a telegram being received in Liverpool announcing her safe arrival at New York, after a long passage of about seventeen days. The City of Bristol, belonging to the same company, and which was damaged by the late storm, put back into the Mersey on the 23rd ult.

IT is notified that the Board of Trade has awarded a portfolio of chromolithographs of English scenery to a Chinese official at Tamsui, in acknowledgment of his assistance to the crews of two British vessels wrecked in Chinese waters, in feeding, lodging, and providing conveyances for them.

THE Rotterdam Lloyd screw steamship Hampton, Captain W. R. M'Moutry, sailed from Southampton on the 22nd ult. with the Dutch mails, a large number of passengers, and a full cargo for Padang, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

GENERAL FREIGHT REPORT.

The tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope amounts to 56,353 tons, and for Australia and New Zealand to 39,015 tons. Freighting business has been very much interfered with by the Christmas holidays, and there is little alteration to record in rates. The Financial Council of India receive tenders to-day from London, Liverpool, or Glasgow to Kurrachee, for 1,400 tons bridgework, and from London, Liverpool, or Newport to Kurrachee, 9,400 tons rails and 990 tons railway fastenings.

WEST INDIES.—Owing chiefly to the holidays the past week has been a dull one in chartering transactions, and but little business has been done. Wales to Havana, 9s.; St. Thomas, 9s. 6d.; Jamaica, 10s. 6d.; Martinique 11s., Jamaica to U. K. 37s., Continent 38s. logwood; Laguna, 42s. 6d., logwood, to a port between Havre and Hamburg; Hayti 45s., coffee and logwood; small vessels. Belize to U.K., 50s. mahogany, 45s. sugar, and 42s. 6d. logwood. Havana to U.K., 37s. 6d. for boxes, and 42s. 6d. hogsheads. Trinidad to U.K., 42s. 6d.—February-March loading; 35f. asphalte, to Hamburg and Marseilles; Barbadoes to U.K., 42s. 6d., March loading; Porto Rico to U.K., 42s. 6d., sugar in hogsheads; Minatitlan to U.K., 65s. 6d., mahogany; Tyne to St. Francois, 62s. 6d.—sugar in hogsheads, for the round, small vessels, 13 feet draught, February and March loading; Point-a-Pitre, 57s. 6d.

RIVER PLATE.—London to River Plate, to load on the berth, 23s. 6d Monte Video, and 25s. 6d. Buenos Ayres. Wales to Monte Video, 20s. large; Newport to Buenos Ayres or Ensenada, 24s.; Cardiff to Monte Video 23s., Buenos Ayres 25s., Rivers 29s. Homewards, a few small first-class vessels could be placed at 35s. Monte Video or Buenos Ayres, and at 40s. for options of rivers.

BRAZIL.—Wales to Rio Janeiro 20s. 6d. large, and 23s. small; 24s. for rails; Santos, 24s. for rails; Rio Grand do Sul 31s.; Maranham,—; Para, 16s.; Pernambuco, 16s.; Bahia, 16s.; Tyne to Rio Janeiro, coals £22 large, or £23 small; Para, 15s. 6d.; Bahia,—; Liverpool to Bahia, 15s.; Pernambuco,—s.; Rio Janeiro, 18s.; Trapani or Cette to Rio Janeiro, 19s., Santos 20s. salt. Lisbon, salt, to Rio Janeiro, 17s.; Santos 18s. small. Cape Verds to Rio Janeiro 17s., Santos 18s., Glasgow to Rio Janeiro,— Greenock.—

AFRICA, &c.—From London to Cape Town 24s. on d.w. Algoa Bay 27s. 6d., Port Natal 32s. 6d. on d.w.; East London, rails and sleepers, 47s. 6d.; Wales to Cape Town, 21s.; Algoa Bay, 25s.; East London, 40s.; Tyne to Natal,—; Newport to Natal, 32s. 6d.; Zanzibar, 25s.; Madeira, 10s.; Cape Verds, 10s.

WEST COAST OF AMERICA.—Wales to Callao 17s. Valparaiso 17s., Coquimbo 18s., Caldera —, Acapulco 25s., San Francisco 17s. Tyne to Iquique 18s., Callao 19s., San Francisco —, Liverpool to Valparaiso —, San Francisco —, Callao —.

UNITED STATES.—Homeward rates are—New York, 6s. 6d. orders 6s. 3d. direct; Philadelphia 6s. 6d. orders, and 6s. 3d. direct; Baltimore, 6s. 6d., and 6s. 3d. direct; Philadelphia and New York, 8s. 6d. per qr. wheat for steamer; Bull River, phosphate to United Kingdom, 28s. 6d.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Outward freights for steamers are as follows:—Tyne to Gibraltar —, Genoa £14, Civita Vecchia £14 10s., Messina 11s., Constantinople £15, Malta —s., Odessa £15 10s.; Wales to Gibraltar 9s. 6d., Malta 11s., Barcelona 16s. 6d., Constantinople 14s. 6d., Brindisi 13s., Messina 12s., Alexandria —s., Port Said 14s. Homeward freights are—Alexandria 20s. cotton-seed, 3s. 6d. grain. Sulina 4s. 6d. Danube 7s., Azoff —s., Odessa 25s., Nicolaieff —. Sailing ships—Azoff—s., Sulina 4s. 9d., Danube 7s., and Alexandria 9s.

The current rates for pitch pine are:—Doboy to direct port in U.K., 40s.; if for orders, 42s. 6d. timber, and £5 15s. direct for sawn wood. Mobile Bay to Liverpool, 44s. timber. East Pascagoula to direct port in U.K., 44s.; option Continent, 45s. timber. U.K., £6; option Antwerp, £6 2s. 6d. deals. Pensacola direct to Liverpool 42s. timber; to direct port U.K., 42s.; if calling for orders, 44s. 6d. and £6 direct, £6 5s. calling for orders for sawn goods; $18 per 1,000 feet to Rio Janeiro, sawn wood; New York to U.K., 90s. white pine deals. Jamaica 37s. U.K., 39s. Continent, Baltic 41s. logwood. Minatitlan to U.K., 62s. 6d. mahogany; Tonala to U.K., 72s. 6d. mahogany; Tlacotalpam to U.K., 62s. 6d. mahogany.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.
FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

S. BING,
DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

GUERLAIN,
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.
PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinck, Berout.
Edited by A. VON SCALA.
Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr. or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.
The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.
Subscriptions for 1876 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS
WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
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NERVA, MARCHAND, & Cº,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS &c.
14, RUE DE LA GRANGE BATELIERE,
PARIS.

J. J. CANN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT
HIOGO-KOBE.
JAPAN
Agent for the *London and China Express*.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

CHINA SEA.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

CORAL PATCH OFF THE ENTRANCE TO KEELUNG HARBOUR.

The following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, China Station :—

H.M.S. *Audacious*, when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last, struck on a coral patch unmarked in the charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H.M.S. *Lapwing*, and is as follows :—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island), S. 74° E.

Macedonian Point, S. 3° E.

Brooker Point, S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent, with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 4th Sept., 1876.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Teheran ..	2,589	400	Jan. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Australia	3,663	600	Jan. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Pekin	3,777	600	Jan. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah...	3,130	550	Jan. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, conducted by Mrs. RANGEL (late of Hong Kong), 35, COLVILLE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Terms from Two Guineas, including Board, Bath, Piano, &c. Foreign languages spoken. References expected

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE :—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of arch, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 9th July, 18th nd 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	... £3,200,000
Reserved fund	... 800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $200,000.
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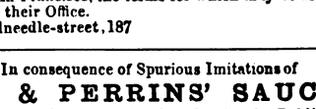
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. A. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.
The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.
They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.
They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.
Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street, 187

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature, thus—



which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
after this date, and without which none is genuine
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in sauces throughout the world.
November, 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.
They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.
They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.
Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars may be had at the offices of the Company.
Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and colonies.
Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe.
Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual income of the Company upwards of Three-quarters of a Million sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of Five Millions.
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82, King William-street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.,
3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh	... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ...	... 66, Upper Sackville-street.

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform you that the Partnership hitherto existing between myself, Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS, and Mr J. H. PINCKVOSS, at Shanghai and Hankow, China, ceases this day by lapse of time. JOHN BLAIN.
London, Dec. 30, 1876.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD
VAN
NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours, near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parents from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commences this 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.
Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE.
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Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaca and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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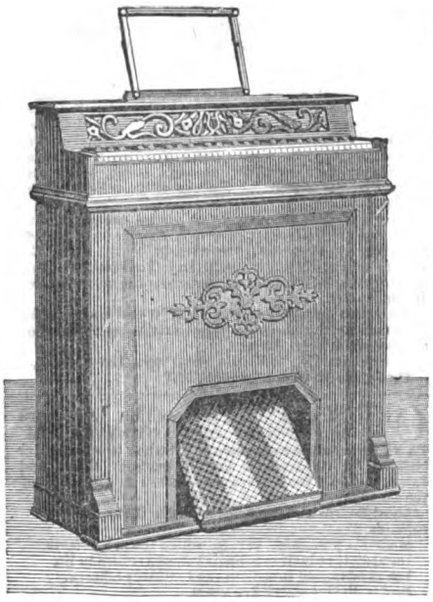

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MEDALS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

Constructed especially for exporting to Hot Climates.

FROM £3 UPWARDS.

No. 19 of the Catalogue is an instrument suitable for a school or a small church. Price, in oak, £8 8s.

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No. 52 expresses the sound of a flute, voice, horn, &c. Price, in old oak, £15.

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List of prices and specimens of goods to be found at, and orders received by the Agents of the China and Japan Agency.

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(NEW INVENTION.)

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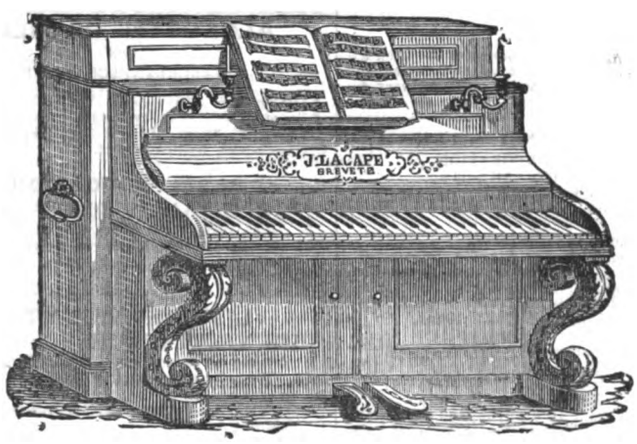
These Pianos play of themselves, without the aid of a handle, and render every kind of written music desired, without having to be touched. They have a key board of even octaves, which can be played on, if desired, in the same way as an ordinary Piano, being constructed in exactly the same manner.



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS TO PARIS are respectfully invited to hear this most wonderful and unique invention daily, from Twelve to Four.

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For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

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These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

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EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

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PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles Jars and Tins.

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PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel, well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

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FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.

Restaurant and Table d'Hote. Baths and all other conveniences.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Cuisine excellent. Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms fitted with regard to every comfort.

P. H. POWERS, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE AND PAIX,

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THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

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Acknowledged by all who have made trial of its superior cleansing and preservative properties to be, beyond comparison,

THE BEST PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to take every precaution to protect themselves against unprincipled dealers who offer worthless imitations; and the Proprietors give notice that they will take proceedings against any person found manufacturing or dealing in imitations of their goods, and that they will reward any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of offenders.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S Toilet and Nursery Powder, celebrated for its purity and exquisite fragrance.

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Supply English Manufactures at strictly wholesale prices. They invite the attention of Families residing abroad to their illustrated 160 page Catalogue, gratis, post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description. Patterns post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery; Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

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Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Beers and Ales, Preserved Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., shipped at lowest export prices.

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(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

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Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal) to China and Japan, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk. The following high-classed steam and sailing ships will be despatched from South West India Docks as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Sailing.
Sing., Hong Kong, Yoko., & Hiogo	Gadshill, s.s.	1913	100 A1	Jan. 3
Do. Do.	Radnorshire, s.s.	1900	100 A1	Jan. 12
Yoko. & Hiogo ...	Countess of Kintore ...	738	A1 11 yr.	With des.
Do. Do.	Commissary ...	787	A1 15 yr.	To follow

The magnificent steamers above mentioned have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CONRAD, 3,000 tons, Jan. 16.
CELEBES, 2,265 tons, Feb. 6.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Viking ...	100 A1	2588	V.I.D.	Jan. 12

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal To sail Jan. 12.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid Clyde-built screw steamship VIKING, 100 A1, 1,686 tons register, 2,588 tons gross register, 350-horse power nominal, 1,750-horse power effective, G. CASTLE, commander; Victoria Docks. This fine high-powered steamer, well-known in the China trade, is strongly recommended to shippers.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	Jan. 2
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Gleneagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hg Kg., & Shang	Hesperia, s.s	—	S.W.I.	With des.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	C. R. Bishop	3-3ds L.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp	3 3ds L.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai ...	Forward Ho!	A1 17 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from Glasgow via London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now loading at Glasgow.—Last shipping day in Glasgow, January 10; and in London, January 29, 1877.—The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, just built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop, and from her great horse-power is expected to prove herself one of the fastest boats in the China trade.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Fleurs Castle.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM HAMBURG.—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN COMPANY'S steamers leave Hamburg on the 27th, and Havre on the 30th of every month, for ASPINWALL (Colon), taking passengers and cargo at through rates to Japan and China, via San Francisco, per Pacific mail steamers.

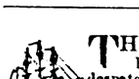
Full particulars of rates of Freight and Passage money can be obtained from the Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street, or at the Head Office in Hamburg.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Corea ...	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Melbrck .	A1 15 yr.	570	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

CHINA.



THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Hope	AA1	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Daphne	AA1	E.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Oaka	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	With des

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Gadshill	1,913	Norris & Joyner ..	Jan. 3
State of Louisiana, s.s.	1,869	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Jan. 2
Viking, s.s.	2,588	Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co. ..	Jan. 10
Mallard	602	Wright, Bros. & Co.	

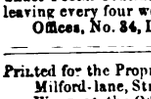
LIVERPOOL.

—	—	Alfred Holt ...	

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR STRAITS AND CHINA (having room for a limited quantity of cargo only), the full-powered Ocean steamship HESPERIA, built in 1876, and just off her first voyage, will be despatched from the South-West India Dock.

For Freight, &c., apply to ROBERTSON and Co. 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



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Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 697.] LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1877.

The Subscription for the year 1877 *is now payable, at the rate of Two Guineas per annum. Cheques and Post-office Orders are to be drawn in favour of James West.*

THE MAIL SERVICE FOR 1877.

With the last Number of the London and China Telegraph was issued (Free to Subscribers) a Table, showing the Arrivals and Departures of the P. and O. and Messageries Mail Services for the Year 1877. *Extra Copies are on sale at our Office, price One Shilling per copy.*

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 6	Nov. 25	Nov. 25*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 20*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 18*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 13
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 17
Chefoo	—	—	„ 20
New-chwang	—	—	„ 16
Hankow			„ 19
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 18
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 15
Shanghai	„ 6	„ 23	„ 24
Ningpo	—	—	„ 23
Foochow	—	—	„ 26
Formosa	—	—	„ 24
Amoy	—	—	„ 27
Swatow	—	—	„ 28
Hong Kong	„ 13	„ 19	„ 30
Canton	—	—	„ 28
Macao	—	—	„ 29
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Sept. 29	„ 8	„ 19
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	Oct. 20	„ 24	Dec. 4
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 1
BORNEO — Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	Nov. 26
JAVA — Batavia	„ 27	„ 30	Dec. 3
Samarang	—	—	Nov. 23
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Nov. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 6
Penang			„ 2
CEYLON—Galle	„ 17	„ 11	„ 13
Colombo	—	—	„ 1

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Wednesday last, the 3rd inst., being five days in advance of its due date. The Japan advices have been anticipated by the mail from Yokohama, Nov. 25, received, *via* San Francisco, on the 2nd inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 28th Nov., Shanghai 1st, Hong Kong 7th, Singapore 14th Dec., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 15th inst., left Galle on the 22nd ult., one day early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, arrived Jan. 1.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Centurione, Messrs. Smilt, Ferrero, Maurer, Toungia. From Shanghai: Sir Thomas Wade, Messrs. Guilloud, King, Man, DeMalherbe, Young, Watt, Green, Waste, Severans. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Vaucher, Mr. Lange. From Singapore: Rev. A. Gilder, Messrs. Sloan, Rogers, Taunnay, Sapieta, Klaverstyn.

Per steamer *Glaucus* (Holt's line), arrived Jan. 7.—From Singapore: Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Cravey.

Per Occidental and Oriental steamer *Gaelic*, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 6.—From Hong Kong and Yokohama: Mrs. Allen, Miss S. and Miss E. Moon, Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Dickens, Capt. J. J. Tucker, Messrs. L. D. Craig, J. Lindsay, J. R. Mirian, James Wisner, James Miller, James Lyons, Philip Rich, Thomas Gates, B. W. Thompson, Samuel Nelson, B. W. Eager, E. Luter, and 118 Chinese steerage.

Per Pacific mail steamer *City of Peking*, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 12.—From Hong Kong and Yokohama: Messrs. I. F. Tuombly, M. Yanagiya, G. Ragneli, Carlo, Gerosa, Pietro Bretoni, M. Mebara, G. Battar, G. Maggoldi, S. Inasaki, T. Kanasima, M. Ammemia, Isonto Kana, E. A. Youngs, Enoch Emory, C. Gussani, F. B. Mil's, Wm. Wood, S. Wells Williams, H. S. Chipman, I. R. Muri, M. de Christoforis, Capt. Sunnanchefsky, Mr. C. E. Parker, wife, and three children, Mrs. M. A. Befar, Mrs. G. Thompson and child, twenty-three emigrants, and 140 Chinese in the steerage.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, Dec. 28.—To Singapore: Mr. W. Stevenson. To Colombo: Mr. R. S. Welsford, Mr. Gore, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T. Potts, Surg. major and Mrs. Stanley and two children.

Per P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, from Southampton, Jan. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Greig.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Jan. 5.—To Singapore: Mr. W. Forrest. To Colombo: Rev. H. and Mrs. Newton and child, Sir W. Hackett, Mr. R. Anstruther.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Jan. 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dean. To Singapore: Mr. Urquhart.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Jan. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. T. Middleton. To Hong Kong: Captain G. D. Pitman. To Ceylon: Captain Hinxman.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Francis and child. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family. To Hong Kong: Lieut. R. J. B. Parkinson.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Jan. 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. Urquhart Stuart, Mr. R. D. McKie. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abendroth. To Saigon: Mr. Salenare. To Batavia: Mr. H. O. Allbrook. To Galle: Mr. De Lessert.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Eilers, Mr. Weynschenk. To Colombo: Mr. Thomas.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris.

Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Mr. A. Jules. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott.

Per French steamer *Ara*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per str. *Ulysses* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Dec. 30.—To Singapore: Mr. Ruppell. To Hong Kong: Miss Algar.

Per steamer *State of Louisiana*, from London, Jan. 5.—To Singapore: Miss Idle To Hong Kong: Miss Kaye. To Shanghai: Messrs. R. and J. Stewart, Lewis, Foster Rees, Walker.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 25.

I send this letter by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, and I estimate that you will receive it about the 3rd of January next, if not a day or two earlier; so you see that by adopting this route I gain considerably on either French or English mail. Plunging at once *in medias res*, I have to tell you that business in this port, and, indeed, throughout Japan, is duller than dull. For weeks past merchants have had ample reason to blaspheme the telegraph. Day after day the most contradictory intelligence has been received by wire, and the silk market has been as variable as any weathercock. That abominable, interminable Eastern question has caused as much commotion here as would have done a war between Great Britain and China; infinitely more than would have done the overthrow of the Mikado's throne, and the subversion of the Government by the recently suppressed insurrection. Indeed, my predictions of some five months since have been proved to be

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only too correct. The inflated bubble has been pricked, and has collapsed. Since the date of my last, prices have generally fallen from $20 to $40, and at the moment I write—well, that is hardly a criterion, the moment being midnight—but during the day nothing has been done. The fact is that people are afraid to operate, and no wonder, in spite of the increased willingness of the Japanese to part with their silk at prices 30 per cent. and more below the highest point reached during the height of the excitement. If it were not so serious a matter it would be amusing to see silk inspectors on the receipt of one telegram rushing off to the holders to buy, their faces beaming with joy, and perhaps an hour or two after their return to their office rushing back again, with black care on the hood of their *jinrikishas*, to countermand their previous orders. The sooner your European political wire-pullers either drop the curtain on the Eastern pantomime, or by one good honest tug set all their marionettes at *bonâ fide* loggerheads, the better for the peace of the foreign silk firms in Japan.

You would hardly expect that when the effect, silk, is turned wrong side up, metaphorically speaking, the remote cause, silk-worm-eggs, should not also be in a degree affected. The silk-worm-egg-card traffic is this season entirely *bouleversé*. The fact is that the Japanese have been too well taught. In the matter I am now writing of, they have proved themselves much wiser than their teachers. You know that a few years ago a small army of *graineurs* used to arrive here each season and make a pretty good thing out of the *cartons* which they used to take home to France and Italy. And now, what a change! This year a few stragglers, a miserable remnant of the grand army, came to Japan, and they, or most of them are going back without spoils. Before the season opened, Mr. Shibusawa, formerly Vice-Minister of the Finance Department, and now director or manager, I forget which, of the First National Bank, formed an organisation into which he pressed all the principal silk-worm-egg-card dealers of the capital and Yokohama, for the protection of native industry against foreign encroachment. In other words, he bound his confederates not to sell to foreigners at prices below a tariff which he fixed; and which went as high as upwards of 5f. per carton. When the *graineurs* first came this year, they laughed at the combination. They said, *tout vient à temps à qui sait attendre*; and they have waited till now. They bought at the confederacy prices a few cards of such sorts as they must have at any price, and said they would soon reduce the demands of the holders for the bulk of their intended purchases by holding aloof. The result, as you will see directly, wofully disappointed them. While they were waiting, and just to keep their hands in, they bought some cards from people outside of the confederacy. But Mr. Shibusawa has just played a trump card which entirely upsets the little game of the disconsolate *graineurs*. By the *City of Peking*, it is said, though I will not vouch for the truth of the rumour, that he and his associates are sending to Italy, *on their own account*, a consignment of *half-a-million cartons*. So far only three hundred thousand *cartons* have been sent forward by Europeans; and as the total quantity estimated to be required by France and Italy this season is about twelve hundred thousand I leave you to imagine what chance, if this report be true—and though I cannot as yet find out how many cards exactly the Japanese are sending, yet I know it has a solid substratum at least of truth—I say I leave you to guess what chance the *graineurs* have. I have no idea of how they are going to act; whether they are going to make haste and buy the remaining four or five hundred thousand cards required by the markets, or whether they are going to allow Mr. Shibasawa, by another shipment of half-a-million, to relieve them of their embarrassment, and to pocket the profits which should have been theirs. One of them with whom I was condoling a few hours ago said to me, "Never mind, I will buy my credit of curios, and will mount a boutique of bronzes in La Chestera Squara." (Since I wrote the above I have learned that two Japanese, with 120,000 cards, are going, *via* San Francisco, to Italy, and that their lot is only a portion of what is going on native account.

Another failure in business; Messrs. Nachtigal and Co., ships' compradores and butchers, here and at Kobe, have liabilities estimated at $30,00 , and they cannot meet their engagements. At first it was intended to close the concern; but the creditors seem to have decided that the complete collapse of the business would throw too much trade into some other one firm's hands; so I learn that the firm is to be allowed to continue trading under a committee of inspection. The China and Japan Trading Company, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., and Mr. R. Clarke, a baker, are probably the principal creditors. Messrs. Nachtigal and Co. were, and I suppose are still, contractors for the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co., and if I am correctly informed, must have lost considerably by the contract. It is the old story—too much competition; a hundred dollars' worth of meat and bread for eighty dollars.

The insurrection in the provinces appears to be entirely snuffed out. The Empress has gone to Kiyoto, the old capital, in *kaga*, or sedan-chair, *via* the Tokiado. The Emperor is going there, by sea as far as Kobe, thence by rail, in January. The object of his journey, as described in the Government notifications, is to worship at the tomb of Jimmu Tenno, and to celebrate the festival of Komei Tenno.

Mr. E. H. House, correspondent of the *New York Tribune* and other American papers, is about to start, commencing with the new year, a weekly paper, to be called the *Tokio Journal*.

The *Ostasiatische Zeitung*, after a brief and inglorious career, has for a second time given up the ghost. It was a Lazarus of literature. The editor, Mr. Egmont Sutor, who was also proprietor, flitted in the *Gaelic* to San Francisco.

Colonel Murata, the same who, two years since, made himself such a wonderful reputation as a rifle marksman in Europe, is about to undertake, on behalf of the War Department, some improvements in the Prussian needle-guns and chassepot rifles now in use in the Japanese service.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of 28th October contains a reference to the late persecutions of Christians in Szechuen. An Imperial decree quotes a memorial from the Tsung-li Yamen, reporting that disturbances have arisen from this cause in six districts, none of which have been reported on or settled. This is reprehended as a grave instance of dilatoriness and neglect; and the Tartar-General and the Viceroy are ordered to inquire into the matter without delay. The *Gazettes* of the 29th and 30th October are nearly filled with memorials relating to outrages perpetrated by certain officials in Szechuen, which rival the Bulgarian atrocities in cruelty. The *Gazette* of the 29th October has two memorials—one from an individual censor, dwelling upon the wrong done in the case and calling urgently for justice; and another by the President of the Board of Punishments, stating the position of the complainant. A memorial by the Court of Censors in the *Gazette* of the 30th October brings the matter to a climax, and shows the importance it is assuming in the eyes of the Government.

It has been commonly believed that the Literary Examinations were among the few things honestly conducted in China, and that corruption and falsification could very rarely intrude. It would seem, however, from a memorial by Ting Jih-chang, in the *Gazette* of the 26th October, that forgery is not uncommon; in the sense, that is, that men pass off as their own essays written for them by others.

The French Minister at Peking, M. Brenier de Montmorand, has invited the Chinese Government to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The Tsung-li Yamen has accordingly ordered Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, to make the necessary collections and contributions, as in the case of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 and the Philadelphia Exhibition of last year.

During the absence of Sir Thomas Wade, Mr. Hugh Fraser, First Secretary of the British Legation at Peking, will act as Charge d'Affaires.

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes from this port as follows:—

Herr Von Bismark, the Consul for Germany, will leave in a few days for Amoy. I am sorry to say his change of port has been made necessary by ill-health. Herr Von Bismark is highly estimated by the foreign community and Chinese high officials. In the spring another able, experienced, and much-esteemed official will leave this port for Europe, viz., Monsieur Waeber, Consul for Russia. He, like Herr Von Bismark, is a man of fine ability and culture. Mr. Beveridge, for some years agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., likewise is about leaving for Europe. The port is also soon to lose Mr. A. MacPherson, the Commissioner of Imperial Customs.

Sir Thomas Wade made his farewell visit to the Viceroy and Grand Secretary Li on the 8th Nov., and the call was returned next day. Li had a fine escort of disciplined soldiers. It will be right that the English merchants pay due recognition to Sir Thomas's great services to England. England never had a more faithful and zealous servant. By-and-by his labours will be manifest, and I believe that his work will be proved wise, prescient, honourable, and patriotic.

The post of Governor-General of Fokien and Chekiang has been conferred upon Ho-King. He is a man of firmness and resolution, possessing a very independent character. He is one of the few mandarins in the Empire who have held high positions without enriching themselves at the expense of the people. Although a native of Kwang-tung, and therefore a fellow-provincial of Ting, the Governor of Fokien, he is understood not to be on very friendly relations with Ting, which is to be regretted, as they are both good men.

The attention of the authorities is apparently directed to the coal-fields in the Kai ping district, about eighty miles north-east of this port, and about forty miles from Lo-tu, on the Peh-tang Ho. The Peh-tang river is deeper, and a more accessible river as high as Loo-tu than the Peiho, and it seems probable that if the mines in that neighbourhood are worked the North China coal trade will *not* directly benefit this port.

A large number of Mongolian sheep have been purchased here by the agents of the Japanese Government, and are being sent to Japan. They are intended to "cross" with the superior breeds of England and Germany.

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CHEFOO.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* supplies the subjoined account of the grounding of H.M.S. *Lapwing*:—

Her Majesty's gun-vessel *Lapwing*, Commander Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., left Chefoo on the 10th November, for Tientsin, to relieve the *Frolic*, but during the night, at half-past ten, during a gale of wind which rose suddenly, she got out of her course and ran ashore on the beach of the east side of Chang-shan-tau island, about two miles and-a-half north of the point marked Island head on the chart of the Miau-tau group. The violence of the gale hove her right upon the beach. News of the disaster reached Chefoo on the 13th November, and H.M.S. *Mosquito*, Lieut. Paul, R.N., immediately started to assist the *Lapwing*. Mr. G. Jamieson, Acting-Consul, went with the *Mosquito*, taking with him a Wei-yuen from the Taoutai of Chefoo, to assist in hiring native workmen to get the *Lapwing* out of danger. By the last accounts it appears that none of the crew have been lost or hurt. Everything had been cleared out of the vessel except her machinery, and all had been stored in houses. Coolies were working to clear everything. The *Mosquito* endeavoured to tow the *Lapwing* off, but did not succeed the first day. She was going to have another try when the last news left. The hull of the *Lapwing* was not damaged, and as the *Frolic* was on her way to the rescue, and the spring tides are flowing, it is to be hoped that she may get off. Should a north-east gale set in, however, the vessel will be broken up.

A subsequent letter, dated Nov. 20, says :—H.M.S. *Mosquito* arrived this morning from the Miatao Islands with despatches, and reports that the *Lapwing* still remain on the beach, broadside on, and admitting water at high tide. The machinery had all been removed, and the boilers were the only thing remaining on board. The officers and crew are on shore in Chinese houses. H.M.S. *Frolic* was near the wreck, but had not been able to tow her off. Great complaints are made of the negligence of the Chinese authorities, as they have rendered no assistance, though requested officially to do so by Mr. George Jamieson, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Chefoo, who went to the scene of the disaster, and who has returned in the *Mosquito*. Several robberies by natives had occurred, and the thieves had been punished in presence of the Ti-pao. One of them has been brought here, and is to be delivered to the Taoutai to be dealt with. H.B.M.S. *Charybdis* is expected here daily to remove the guns, ammunition, gear, machinery, stores, and boilers, and to take them to Hong Kong, with the officers and crew, 105 in all, of the wrecked *Lapwing*.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 24th November; the French mail from London Oct. 26 was received on the 22nd November. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

The Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, Kwoh Sung-tao, with his family and suite, comprising about eighteen persons, arrived at Shanghai on the 19th Nov. by the China Merchants' steamer *Fungshun, en route* to London. His Excellency remained on board all night, and came up to Shanghai between twelve and one o'clock next day in a steam-launch, accompanied by the manager and another official of the C. M. Company. The party landed at E-wo jetty, where chairs were provided, and his Excellency at once proceeded to the lodging prepared for him at the Canton Guild Club-house, in the Ningpo-road, opposite Thorne's-buildings. From an early hour in the morning this street was nearly filled with an assemblage of retainers of various officials, from the Taoutai downwards, apparently awaiting the arrival of the Ambassador. Later in the day the customary visits were paid. Among the visitors were the Taoutai, the Chehsien, the Mixed Court magistrate, and several others,—red umbrellas were, in fact, glancing through the Settlement during nearly the whole afternoon. His Excellency's stay in Shanghai will, it is thought, extend over some days, so that he cannot accompany Sir Thomas Wade home, as it was at one time believed probable he would. His associate, Liu Si-hung, and the two interpreters to the Embassy, Feng-I and Teh-Ming, are expected to arrive by the next China Merchants' steamer from Tientsin, and soon after their arrival the journey to England will be resumed.

We understand that the following are the changes that have taken place, or are impending, in H.B.M. Consulate service in China. Mr. Medhurst, Her Majesty's Consul at this port, being about to retire on a pension, contemplates taking his departure for home at the end of the present year, and will be replaced by Mr. Davenport as acting Consul, pending the arrival of Mr. Morgan, now Consul at Tiensin, who will eventually assume charge of H.B.M.'s Consulate here. Mr. Alabaster, having been appointed Consul at Ningpo, is succeeded in the Consulship for Taiwan by Mr. King, hitherto Vice-Consul at Kiukiang. For the present, however, Mr. King will remain at Kiukiang, and Mr. Alabaster continue to officiate as Consul at Amoy, as the changes which were anticipated before the end of the year have been postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of Mr. Sinclair from Europe. Mr. Pedder consequently remains at Foochow, pending Mr. Sinclair's return.

We mentioned last week that Messrs. Chun Pat-nan and Sit Ming Cook had been nominated respectively as Consul-General and Vice-Consul for China at San Francisco. The *Chun Ngoi San Po* has received intelligence that the Chinese Government has made the following further appointments :—Chan-lan-pan to be Chinese Minister at Washington ; Yung Wing, who was formerly a student in Yale College, to be Assistant Minister ; Wong Shing to be Chief Translator and Secretary ; and Chan Shui Nam (compradore to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, and Co.) to be Consul at Peru. The salaries of these officials are to be :—Minister 12,000 taels per annum ; Assistant Minister, 8,000 taels ; Chief Secretary, 3,600 taels ; Consuls, 4,000 taels. They will all shortly leave to assume the duties of their appointments.

The text of the agreement made between Mr. Mayers and the Viceroy of Nanking regarding the Woosung Railway has been made public. We understand that regulations have been agreed upon between H.B.M. Consul and the Taoutai, with reference to the future working of the railway, the agreement with regard to which has received the sanction of Sir Thomas Wade ; and that thus the last preliminary required before the running of trains is recommenced has been fulfilled. The line will be re-opened for traffic on December 1.

We recently mentioned that the Taoutai was likely to resign his post about Chinese New Year. The rumour is that he applied for leave, which the Governor-General granted, but at the same time intimated that he would not allow him to return, as he is not satisfied with his actions. Practically, therefore, it is understood his departure will be a resignation.

The report of the Dutch engineers who surveyed the Woosung Bar in the autumn of last year has been at length printed, and is offered for sale. The report is a most elaborate one, covering sixty-one pages of foolscap size, and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the trade of the port.

Copies of the proclamation relating the settlement of the Yunnan affair, of which we have already printed a translation, were posted on Monday at Shanghai, in accordance with the terms of the Chefoo Convention. In the English Settlement copies were posted outside the Custom-house and Mixed Court, and attracted a large number of readers throughout the day.

The annual meeting of the Paper Hunt Club has been held, and there was a pretty good attendance of members. The Master, E. G. Low, Esq., occupied the chair, and stated that the last season was very successful. Eighteen prizes were given, and the number of riding members was eighty-four. The accounts showed a small balance in hand, and there had been no necessity to make any call upon the honorary members. He hoped the ensuing season would prove as successful. The accounts were handed round for inspection, after which a ballot was taken for the election of six stewards, the choice falling on five of the gentlemen who filled the office last year, viz., Messrs. E. H. Gore-Booth, S. Walker, A. R. Burkill, E. G. Low, and A. McLeod ; Mr. Daniel being elected in the place of Mr. W. Howie, who has gone home. It was stated that the stewards would, as, as usual, elect the honorary secretary, and also fix the day for the first meet of the season. The rules were next read over, but no alterations were made. A new one was, however, added, as follows :—No prize can be claimed by any rider coming in more than ten minutes after the first qualified rider.

A meeting of creditors in the bankruptcy of L. H. Stoddard has been held. The object of the meeting was the declaration of a second and final dividend. The bankrupt, who was permitted to appear in person, had also filed an application for discharge. The total liabilities were $94,067.50, but the majority of creditors, representing $86,756.91, having signed an agreement consenting to his discharge being granted, the Court made an order accordingly. The official assignee was also released from all further liability in connection with the estate, which has yielded about 11 per cent. on the liabilities.

H.B.M. *Charbydis* has left for the North, and the *Curlew*, from Chinkiang, has arrived to take her place. Between the departure and the arrival of the two vessels, about twenty-four hours, there was no English war-vessel in port—a most exceptional circumstance.

Mr. W. W. Lovett has been found dead in his room, with a bullet through the temples ; and there is no room for doubt that his death was caused by his own act. Mr. Lovett was a well-known and popular member of the community, and the painful news was heard with most sincere sorrow.

There is still an entire absence of demand for silk, not a single *bona fide* offer even being reported, and what little business has taken place is almost solely on native account. With the stoppage of business for more than six weeks our figures of export are looking rather less alarming. The total in excess is 8,500 bales as compared with last year, and only 2,700 as compared with 1874, but considering the exceptionally small stock of unsold silk of all kinds on October 1 in London, coupled with fair average monthly deliveries and a Continental inquiry chiefly for fine-sized silks, it is only reasonable to expect another reaction in the better classes of Chinas if it can be decided that the Eastern question is to be settled peacefully. The unsold stock is estimated at 24,000 bales.

Messrs. Bissett and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market :—

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Business has been rather brisker during the week, chiefly in Bank, and S. S. N. shares. We note advances in the value of Bank, Yangtsze, North-China Insurance, and China Traders' Insurance shares; and a slight fall in Hong Kong Fire shares. H. and S. Bank: A number of shares were placed on the 17th at 20 per cent. premium, and ex. 74. The rate continued the same, with small sales, until yesterday, when a fair number changed hands at 20 per cent., ex. 75, and 22 per cent., ex. 74 for cash, and 24 per cent. for 31st December. S. S. N. Co.: The market has been quiet for this stock, except on the 21st, when a number of shares were done at Tls. 66. Shanghai Dock Co.: Sales are reported at Tls. 210. Shanghai Gas Co.: A sale was made at Tls. 140. Yangtsze Insurance Association: A sale was made on the 18th at Tls. 620, and a lot changed hands on the 22nd at Tls. 622½. North China Insurance Co.: A share changed hands at Tls. 875; more might be placed at this rate. Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co.: Sales are reported at $565, ex. 74, and $560, ex. 74½. China Traders' Insurance Co.: A sale is reported at $1,580 ex. 75.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

We are now in posession of the full text of the Woosung Railway Convention. The conditions upon which the agreement in question has been arrived at are, we think, upon the whole, exceedingly fair. The matter was one in which it was almost impossible for the representatives of the foreign company to take high ground. Our reasons for this opinion we have already given, and need not now recapitulate. Suffice it to say that, in the interest of both foreigners and Chinese alike, the promoters of the undertaking ran considerable risk, and we think that they are all the more deserving of the public gratitude for their courage in putting [the] affair through at all hazards, and making a railway in China an accomplished fact. But now the inevitable battle has been fought, and the issue is by no means altogether unfavourable. They are to work the railway themselves for a year, at the expiration of which time it will become the property of the Chinese Government on terms based upon the results of the working in the interim; an equitable arrangement, and one which *may* lead to the continuance of the works under Chinese auspices. If the line pays, it is just possible that the authorities may see fit to carry it on; but if not, we fear that there is little doubt of the fate which will befal it. The Chinese themselves are firmly impressed with the belief that the rails will be torn up and the road destroyed. There are, however, only two articles in the agreement which we regret. The first is that which (No. 6) limits the traffic to the conveyance of passengers. Would it not have been possible to stipulate for the conveyance of goods, by way of experiment? The line is not much more than a toy line, as far as plant and machinery are concerned, but surely a commencement might be made in the carriage of merchandise. In the second place, we are sorry to see the enforced compensation for the man who killed himself. It looks as if the company had been convicted of carelessness, and this was the damages it had to pay. The facts are otherwise.

We are able to report a rather better feeling for Imports, at all events for such descriptions of plain cotton fabrics as are suited to the present wants of dealers. There has been a very trifling business done in Black Teas but in Greens the business has been very large, and settlements amount to 24,500 half-chests. The main features of the market during the week have been an active demand and an advance in price. There has been almost a clearing out of all the fine Teenkais, which have now reached Tls. 35 for full chops, or about the equivalent cost of the extreme price paid for the first settlement of the season. Moyunes have also been in good demand, and for all desirable chops extreme prices have to be paid. The few chops of first crop Pingsueys that remained on offer have all been taken, and the entire stock of these kinds is now reduced to about four thousand half-chests. The arrivals to date are about 360,000 half-chests, and further supplies are variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 half-chests; and the total crop will probably be within 400,000 half-chests against 440,000 last year.

Our Peking correspondent gives us a curious piece of information respecting the light in which the Chinese Embassy to England is regarded by the *literati* of the Empire. These gentry in Honan appear to have testified their dissatisfaction by actually destroying the ancestral home of Kuoh Sungtao, the Ambassador-designate,—an outrage as unprovoked as it is abominable; and we think the comment of our correspondent upon the difficulty caused to the Government by the existence of such a feeling as this against foreigners is remarkably just, especially when we remember the influence wielded by this class over the common people. As the Government becomes more progressive, the opposition of the *literati* will probably become still fiercer, until they develop into as great a source of trouble as the *samurai* in Japan, to whom, as regards their conservatism and their bigotry they may, without any very great stretch of metaphor, not inaptly be compared.

On the 13th Nov. Mr. Deputy Acting Commissioner Moorhead took over charge of the Custom-house at Newchwang, *vice* Mr. Commissioner Man, who left in the s.s. *Shanse* on the 14th, *en route* for England. Captain Man leaves behind him many friends, and the Chinese and foreigners alike regret his departure, but it is hoped he will return to Newchwang when his two years' leave has expired. As a Commissioner of Customs he has been most obliging, and will be very much missed.

His Excellency J. H. Ferguson, Minister for the Netherlands in China, has returned from Europe in the French mail, from leave of absence, and has left for Peking by the *Haining*, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. J. Rhein.

DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS WADE.

On November 23 a large number of influential residents assembled at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, to present a valedictory address to Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., on the occasion of his departure to England. Mr. Bell, in presenting the address, said:—"Sir Thomas, it is a great pleasure as well as a great honour to me to have been appointed to read to you an address from the Foreign community of Shanghai." He then read as follows:—

We feel that we should be neglecting a duty and foregoing a privilege, if we allowed you to leave China without offering you some public expression of our personal regard and official respect. You have been identified with foreign relations with China for thirty-four years, and your name will be always associated with the great changes which have taken place during that critical period. There are those amongst us whose memory carries them back to the time when, after you had served Her Majesty both as a soldier and a civilian in the South, you were transferred to fill a Consular office in Shanghai. On arriving here you found again a double occupation; and old residents remember your zeal as a Volunteer Officer, and your labours in laying the foundations of the existing Chinese Customs Service. After other employments in the South, you were again amongst us, attached to the Embassy of the late Lord Elgin; and the Treaty of Tientsin itself furnishes ample proof of the assistance you rendered his lordship throughout the course of his mission, and in the inauguration of the new system of intercourse with the Chinese Government.

Since that event, foreign relations with China have assumed a different aspect, but they have been more difficult to preserve in a satisfactory condition, as the recollection of the pressure applied to establish them in the first instance grew less vivid, and as the intercourse of the once isolated empire with foreign States has become more extended and complicated. As Chinese Secretary, and in the elevated position of British Minister, we have long admired the indefatigable spirit with which you have devoted your energies to the furtherance of the legitimate interests of your countrymen, whilst at the same time endeavouring to promote the advancement of the Chinese themselves in that path of progress which is the surest means of securing the advantage of all alike. We can readily guess how many complications must have arisen at various times, and how arduous must have been the work of the diplomatist in dealing with a Government proverbially averse to change, and suspicious of all suggestions that showed how improvement was inseparable from innovation. The position which in spite of all obstacles you had secured was shown plainly by the confidence reposed in your counsels during the recent difference between China and Japan; and the wisdom which helped to prevent a disastrous war between those two countries entitles you to public gratitude. But the last year has shown especially the advantage of the presence of a Minister so influential and so judicious at the Court of Peking. An interruption of peaceful relations with the Imperial Government, which was so much dreaded by all thoughtful men, has been averted by your endeavours directed no less towards securing what the dignity of your country imperatively claimed than towards obtaining redress for urgent grievances.

We have lately been rejoiced by the intelligence that the differences which had subsisted between the British Government and that of China, arising out of the unhappy occurrence in Yunnan, had been terminated by the Convention signed between yourself and the Plenipotentiary appointed to meet you at Chefoo; and we have been gratified by the evidence which this agreement supplies, of the care you have bestowed upon every point appertaining to foreign intercourse with China. Without presuming to trench upon the political side of the questions involved, we beg to offer our tribute of thanks for the advantages secured to Foreign commerce by the opening of additional ports and by the settlement of numerous subjects of disagreement between the authorities of China and other countries. It is not our province to dwell upon the scholarship, at once accurate and profound, which has been so useful to every student of the Chinese language; but though scholars alone may be able to appreciate the merits of your literary labours, all can comprehend and profit by the example you have presented to us. It remains for us to wish you a prosperous voyage, a happy reunion with your family, and that rest which has been so well-earned by exertions in behalf of the welfare of China and the dignity of England.

Sir Thomas Wade, in acknowledging the address, said: I have prepared an answer to the address which you have been so good as to read to me. Before proceeding to read it, however, I beg to thank the gentlemen present, representing as they do the community, for their kind reception. He then read as follows:—

I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to you for the kindly feeling that has suggested the address you have done me the honour to present me with. In the terms in which that feeling has found utterance, I have only to complain of an excess on the side of friendly appreciation. Of one or two phrases, indeed, had circumstances admitted, I should have been disposed to pray that the text might be revised. I refer more particularly to the passage in which you credit me with the settlement of subjects of disagreement between the authorities of China and other countries. The latter words, however, it has been explained to me, but repeat an allusion earlier made in the address to the adjustment of the misunderstanding between China and Japan, in the winter of 1874. You will, I trust, pardon this passing criticism, which is due only to my apprehension that more may be attributed to me than I have any right to claim. Your address, I can unaffectedly declare, has taken me entirely by surprise, and, apart from

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all other cause of satisfaction, I must admit that there is one which renders the presentation of it eminently gratifying to me. During a considerable portion of the long service which you pass in review, it has been my lot, either as the principal or subordinate agent of our Government, to have had more or less in my hands the care of interests of no small importance. Neither has my treatment of the questions before me, nor have the principles by which I was believed to be guided, in all cases found favour with my countrymen in China. In many instances they have been emphatically denounced; no doubt conscientiously denounced; and I have no reason to suppose that the compliment paid me to-day is proof of the surrender of opinions very frequently declared to be at variance with mine. I accept it rather as evidence of a disposition which is characteristically English; the disposition to respect the stedfast effort of any man to do right, even when the course pursued by him may fail to command approval. To infallibility in the course pursued by myself, in times long passed or in times more recent, I lay no claim whatever. To rectitude of purpose I feel that I may lay claim, and in the belief that it is mainly your recognition of this quality that has induced you to offer me the tribute of respect that I am here to acknowledge, I thank you most sincerely for your testimony.

I will not occupy your time by replying *seriatim* to the many compliments you have paid me on the discharge of my duty in the various capacities in which it has been my fortune to serve. On one point only, the advantages you consider secured to commerce, I shall trouble you with a few words. As was natural, on the appearance of the Chefoo Agreement, the proposal to modify the exercise of an important right excited remark; and comments upon this proposal having been addressed, directly or indirectly, to myself, I had had it in contemplation to leave with your Consul a paper exposing my own interpretation of the Treaty Clauses on which our rights are founded; the privileges we are entitled to claim under them, and the obligations they impose upon us. The Consul will be authorised to publish this paper. In the recommendations submitted to Her Majesty's Government in relation to this matter, I have been influenced, I admit, by other considerations than the simple mitigation of the serious grievance that has so long weighed upon our import trade, or, the immediate and direct expansion of that trade; confident as I have been, nevertheless, that under the newly proposed conditions it would not fail to be greatly expanded. Throughout the long discussion now at last terminated, and of which the questions of diplomatic and commercial intercourse but incidentally formed part, I have been constantly seeking an answer to the question, How best to prevent the recurrence of outrages such as that to which the late discussion owed its first commencement? For it is from events such as the Yunnan outrage that we have to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to our interests in China, whether moral or material. I do not say that my question has been answered. The cause of the evil lies deep, and it will take time to remove it. But I do hope that another step has been made towards its removal. If, as I have been wont to contend, calamities of the kind are to be attributed to the exclusivism that has unhappily distinguished the foreign policy of China it is of course in the diminution of this exclusivist feeling that we are to look for the security we desire against misunderstandings; and such an improvement of feeling we have no right to expect, save through the increase of knowledge that can only follow upon increased familiarity with the foreigner under conditions of which China herself has no right to complain. A multiplication of points of contact by which the revenue of China will be benefited, while her intercourse with the outer world is enlarged, has appeared to me, in part at all events, to satisfy the requirement to which I attach so much value; and I am not ashamed to admit that, in pressing the terms conceded upon the Chinese Government, I have been actuated by a desire to the full as great for the welfare and independence of this people as for the redress of our own wrongs, major or minor. I feel convinced that the barriers between them and outer nations once away, there will be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest Powers upon earth; and although I should regret that self-interest held any place in connection with this belief, I shall not deny my pleasure in the conviction, equally strong, that our interests here will not be better served than by the development of China to her own advantage.

If my reply to your kind address appears to you long, I can only beg you to accept the excuse that I have not had time to make it shorter. I must repeat that I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kindness, in which I feel the greater pleasure that it has afforded me the opportunity of saying farewell to so many who are either my friends and acquaintance, or who represent the friends and acquaintance with whom, at an earlier period of my connection with China, I have passed many happy hours, I may say happy years. When I look back to the time when the ground around us, now covered by an imposing settlement, was a rushy bank, and when I recall all that has passed, socially and politically, in this locality or in other parts of China where Englishmen have congregated, if I flinch from the word patriarchal, I cannot divest myself of a sort of parochial interest in the well-being of our several communities. I need hardly assure you that each and all have my best wishes for their success in every enterprise in which an Englishman may honestly hope to prosper, and that in your settlement, in particular, I trust that no element of prosperity may be wanting. I bid you all very heartily farewell.

FOOCHOW.

The subjoined items of intelligence are from the *Foochow Herald*:—

In regard to the late attack on the Catholic Mission near Shao-wu-fu, we are sorry to learn that no adequate compensation has yet been made by the Chinese authorities to the sufferers. This is to be regretted, especially in view of the recent satisfactory settlement of the American claims at Yen ping-fu.

A coolie in the employ of a foreign gentleman was detected the other morning coolly cutting down with a saw the fruit trees in his employer's garden, in order most likely to benefit pecuniarily by the proceeds of his illicit labour. He was caught in the act, and handed over to the local magistrate, who most properly and promptly applied the "graceful bamboo" to the amateur woodcutter's lower extremities to the extent of about one hundred blows, after which he sent him back to his employer, with a message as to whether any more punishment was needed. The gentleman having satisfied himself that the bamboo had been laid on in an efficient manner, declared that justice had been satisfied. The culprit is likely for the future to abstain from his unlawful tree-cutting propensities.

Formosan campaigning does not seem to find much favour with the native troops. At least, we gather from the following little anecdote, the authenticity of which is guaranteed, that military ardour is just now at a very low ebb in this province. The story goes that a few weeks ago Ting Futai ordered a battalion of native drilled troops, about 500 strong, to proceed to Tai Wan-fu. An arsenal gunboat was put in readiness as a transport, and the men received orders to be on board on a particular day; but ere that dreaded day arrived the unquenchable, invincible, and blood-thirsty spirit of the Celestial warriors was extinguished. In short, fully one-half of Ting's hired assassins took it into their heads to march (far from the Formosan aborigines) across country, possibly in search of "Paper-Men" or other imaginary enemies!

Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Tea Letter, dated 25th November, says:—

During the past week an active business has been passing on this market. Large settlements have been made for London and the Colonies, the buying still being confined to a very limited number of operators. Congou: 15,265 chests are reported as settled, but it is rumoured that in addition to this large purchases of common Saryunes, and up-country Teas have been made. Prices for all grades have gradually hardened, and with the rise in exchange the laying down cost, is now materially enhanced. Souchong: Prices remain the same. Oolong: Only one small parcel has changed hands. Flowery Pekoe: No transactions to report. Scented Teas: The remaining stock has been taken at about late rates. The Export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amounts to 46,514,950 lbs. (including 1,126,350 lbs per s.s. Sarpedon, lost), against 55,612,525 lbs. To the Colonies 14,895,123 lbs., against 14,112,753 lbs. To America 436,962 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at same period last year.

HONG KONG.

The present mail brings dates from the above port to the 30th November. The papers, however, contain little local news of interest. The case of Mr. Gillies, who has been charged with the manslaughter of a Chinaman, whom he struck, and who it appeared afterwards had a greatly enlarged spleen, was to come on at a special session of the Supreme Court on the 30th November.

The *Daily Press* states that the reported affray with the salt junks by the Chinese revenue cruiser *Peng-chou-hai* appears to have been a fact, but the occurrence happened in the Cap-sing-moon Pass. The *Peng-chou-hai* seeing the junks working up the Pass close in shore, went to ascertain the reason, when suddenly all the junks opened fire upon the *Peng-chou-hai*. The junk people seeing resistance useless, ran their junks ashore, landed with their guns, and having fitted up some rude batteries on shore, poured an incessant fire on to the *Peng-chou-hai*. Three shots struck her; one went through the awning, another fell short down the skylight, and did damage to the boilers, and another struck one of her guns just as it was being primed, nearly killing the gunner. Matters at one time looked serious, and it proved no easy task to dislodge the junk people. There is a rumour current that the *Peng-chou hai* took forcible possession of six salt junks very near to Green Island. The junks, it is said, left Yow-mah-tee for the West Coast, and as the officers and crew of the *Peng-chou-hai* attempted to board them the junk people offered a vigorous resistance, and did considerable damage to the *Peng-chou-hai's* sides. The junks were, however, finally overpowered, when their crews took to boats, while some jumped into the sea. The deserted junks were taken possession of by the *Peng-chou-hai*. The junk people dispersed—some being severely wounded—to their different homes at Yow-mah-tee and West Point. The fact of these wounded people being there got to the knowledge of the police, and it appears that the circumstances are now being investigated by the authorities, as it is alleged the affair took place in British waters.

The steamship *Leonor*, which has arrived in Hong Kong, when in the Formosa Channel ran down the American three-masted schooner *Francis Lewey* and sank her. It is rumoured that three Europeans were drowned. The captain, however, came down in the steamship *Leonor*. There will be a Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the collision some time during the week, when the particulars will be made public.

On the 29th November quite an exciting race took place between a crew of six of H.M.S *Fly* and six of the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*. The course was a mile and a half, starting from the *Kearsarge*, east, and was very well pulled by both sides. The *Fly's* boat kept ahead all the way from Kellet's Island, and a

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they passed the crews of the Flying Squadron gave them loud cheers. The boat of the *Fly* came in thirty strokes ahead of that of the *Kearsarge*.

COCHIN CHINA.

—o—

SAIGON.

Some discussion has taken place with reference to the reduction of the expenses of the Municipal Government of Saigon, which it seems amount altogether to f.30.100. The *Independant*, after reviewing the facts connected with this matter, maintains that it is impossible to effect any reductions, and holds that if when all are at their post some employés have a little leisure, that is no reason for making reductions. Some account must also be taken of illnesses and forced absences, and the public must not run the risk of seeing its service paralysed simply by one of those maladies which are too frequent in Cochin China.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 6th December; the French mail from London Nov. 3 was received on the 3rd December. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 1st Dec. The Colonial Secretary brought in a Bill to repeal Ordinance No. V. of 1876, the object being to bring the Indian Immigrants' Protection Ordinance, No. 1 of 1876, in to operation at Penang forthwith. The purport of the Ordinance, which it was sought to repeal, was to postpone the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 1, because it was found that there was no means of appointing a Protector, the law not being clear as to whether the Protector was to be appointed by this or the Madras Government, and the Government of India having stepped in and claimed to make the appointment themselves. However, this difficulty had now been got over by the appointment of Capt. Hatchell by this Government receiving the concurrence both of the Government of India and the Government of Madras. But while Ordinance No. V. gave the Governor in Council power to bring the law into operation in all three Settlements at once, it gave no power to bring it into operation in one Settlement only. Now, since the passing of the Ordinance, the sanction of the Home Government had been obtained to make it applicable to Penang and Province Wellesley only, they having recognised that it had really no reference to Singapore and Malacca, and would be only an encumbrance; hence a special Ordinance was necessary to bring it into operation in Penang. The standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a second and third time, and passed. Mr. Adamson gave notice of his intention to ask the Government what course is being adopted by Government towards those Chiefs of Perak said to be implicated in the murder of the late Resident, or in matters arising out of the late disturbances. Mr. Read gave notice of his intention to ask the Government what grounds they entertain for thinking that the proposals made by a minority of the Chiefs of the Negri Sembilan, and accepted by the Government, will satisfy the country.

The steamer *Bangkok*, with his Highness Somdetch Chao Phya Sri Surowongse, Regent of Siam, Phya Appet as first Siamese Secretary, Phra Amaraweesie Suradeth (Nai Toh) as second Siamese Secretary, Capt. J. Bush, Master Attendant and Harbour Master of the Siamese Government, and six Siamese noblemen, arrived here on the 3rd inst. on their way to the Delhi Durbar. On the steamer, which was accompanied by a Siamese man-of-war (the *Coronation*), being signalled, Captain Ellis at once proceeded to Johnston's Pier, and sent intimation of the arrival to Mr. Douglas, the Colonial Secretary, and Captain Patton, A.D.C. to his Excellency, who attended shortly afterwards, and left on board the Master Attendant's steam yacht for the steamer, to welcome his Highness, when it was arranged that the Royal party should land next morning at Johnston's pier. Accordingly the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Douglas), the Auditor-General (Mr. C. J. Irving), the commanders of the *Juno* and the *Magpie*, the various heads of departments, the unofficial members of Council, and a number of the residents were present. A guard of honour of the 80th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Johnson, and the band, with Queen's colours, was on the spot to receive his Highness. A salute was fired from Fort Canning, and was returned by the Siamese man-of-war in the harbour. After receiving the salutations of the party assembled his Highness and party were escorted to the house in the Beach-road, the property of the King of Siam, where they have taken up their residence.

On the 4th Dec. the Regent and his suite visited the Governor at Government House, and the same afternoon his Excellency, attended by Captain Paton, A.D.C., returned the visit, when he was received at the residence of his Highness in Beach-road by a guard of honour, composed of Siamese soldiers, the band upon the arrival and departure of his Excellency playing the National Anthem. On the 5th Dec. his Highness and party visited the Telegraph-office, Fort Canning, Tanjong Pagar Wharf, and the new harbour. A full dress State dinner was given at Government House in the evening, in honour of the distinguished visitors, to which official and non-official members of the Legislative Council and the various Consuls were invited. The Regent and party embarked on board the *Bangkok* for Calcutta next day. A guard of honour of the 80th Regiment, with Queen's colours and band, was stationed at Johnston's pier, and the heads of departments and the unofficial members of Council were present.

We understand Mr. Vaughan has been retained by the Government to defend Maharajah Lela, his followers, and Datu Sagor, who are charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch. The trial is to be held in Larut, before a Native Court, and the proceedings are to be conducted in the Malay language. No restrictions have been placed upon counsel. Mr. Swettenham and Mr. Talbot will be present to render the Government assistance during the trial. The colonial steamer *Pluto* will convey Mr. Vaughan and the accused, with some witnesses both for prosecution and defence, to Larut.

It is satisfactory to be in the position to announce that for the first time for many months our telegraphic communications are now complete. The company have had, no doubt, to bear considerable losses during that period, and we must do the superintendent and chief electrician here the justice of stating that every endeavour to meet the difficulties of the situation was made by them during the anxious period.

The *Government Gazette Extraordinary* notifies that the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Daniel Logan, Solicitor General, to act as Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court at Penang until further orders.

The *Diario de Manila* of the 18th Nov. expresses lively satisfaction with the decree of the Governor General of the Philippines, whereby Sooloo is declared to be a free port, and also states that the Madrid Government will assuredly not delay in approving of that measure.

Senor Cervera, the Governor of Sooloo, has left that island for Europe, on account of ill health, after appointing Colonel Bremon his successor.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	TEA. From Foochow.	TEA. From Amoy.	TEA. From Canton, Macao, &c.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	76835033	13098906	1877229	16288558	138099726	35786
From June 1, 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	67854585	53278001	1796509	15152542	138081637	23983

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	5483646 48914
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	9039760 36735

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	3040290 4182
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	3385590 5045

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	15,402,039
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	14,959,459

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1861 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	83,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	59,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	112,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,999,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	159,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,930,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	79,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,297	87,183

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6⅛d.	5s. 6⅛d. to 5s. 6⅛d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d. to 4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2⅛d.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 311	Rs. 235
,, Hong Kong	2/5 to 2/6 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111 2.5	7¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.77.0.5	3¼ prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 22 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,670 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 20 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $565 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 15 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $65 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Penang 4s. 2¼d., at Singapore 4s. 3d., at Hong Kong 4s. 4d., at Shanghai 5s. 9d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At NAGASAKI.—From Cardiff, Nov. 5, Carnarvonshire, Star of China.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Jan. — Harkaway.

At HONG KONG.—From London, Jan. 3, Altona (str.); from Liverpool, Diomed (str.); from Antwerp, Unanima.

At BATAVIA.—From Amsterdam, Nov. 27, Oceaan; from New York, 26, Eureka; from Algoa Bay, 30, Galatea; from Rotterdam (reported by telegraph), Noach IV., Noach III.

At SAMARANG.—From Amsterdam, Nov. 17, President Frankranen.

At SOURABAYA.—From Newcastle, Nov. 16, Thomas Fletcher.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, for Shanghai, Jan. 3, Braemar Castle (str.); from Cardiff, 4, Europo, Fortunato Caterina, Tommaso; from Hamburg and London, Egeria (str.); from Liverpool, Menelaus (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Nov. 28, Faugh Balaugh; 29, Atma, Salamis; for San Francisco, Connaught Ranger.

From SAIGON.—For Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3, Burdigala.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, f.o., Nov. 13, Bussorah; 21, Alice Reed; 25, Hugo, Richard Green; Dec. 2, Johann Hansen, for Holland; Nov. 21, Lieutenant-General v. Swieten; 22, Gebroeders; 31, Torrington (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For Falmouth, Nov. 28, Zodiac; for Holland, George V. Jordan; 23, Alblasserdam.

From SOURABAYA.—For Channel, Nov. 19, Illione; for San Francisco, 21, Cape Finisterre.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, Dec. 4, Kalliope; for Falmouth, f.o., from Manila, 30, Elgin (str.); for New York, 4, Brothers German.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

REPORTED RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 5.—The *Shanghai Courier* states that the Spanish Minister at Peking has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, and that the Spanish fleet has in consequence been ordered to proceed to China. The cause of the rupture is not definitely known, but unsettled claims and the Cuban (Coolie?) difficulty are mentioned as the probable reason for the disagreement.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TASHKENT, JAN. 3.—The Russian Expedition, under Captain Kuropatkin, of the general staff, which has been up to the present time staying in Kashgar, left for Toksoum, 1,200 Russian versts to the east of Kashgar, in order to meet Yakoob Beg. At Toksoum Captain Kuropatkin hopes to be able to effect a junction with Petrzwalsky.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 4.—Manchester Goods quiet, but steady; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.7.; Cotton, fair medium China Tls. 10¼; Silk quiet; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 610.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, JAN. 4.—Manchester Goods, flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.35; 16-24 Water Twist, $101; total export of Tea to date, 151,000,000 lbs.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Jan. 3, at London, from Colombo, Blenheim (str.); 2, at Antwerp, from Batavia, Drenthe (str.); 4, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Svanen; from Samarang, Samuel B. Hale; from Maulmain, Serafino; at Crookhaven, from Swatow, Adler; 3, at Holyhead, f.o., from Maulmain, Dunelm (str.); 7, at London, from Foochow, Martaban (str.); from Shanghai, Glaucus (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 4, from London, for Shanghai, State of Louisiana (str.); 5, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Edinburgh Castle; Dec. 21, from New York, for Shanghai, John Nicholson; Jan. 1, from Hamburg (via London), Hesperia (str.); 4, from London, for Hong Kong, C. R. Bishop; for Singapore, Mallard; from Cardiff, Fescola, Woodburn (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Jan. 5, Fleurs Castle, from Shanghai, for London.

SPOKEN.—Papa Olivari, Liverpool to Galle, Nov. 2, 9.12 S., 25.18 W. Elizabeth, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Nov. 23, 6.19 N., 24 W.; Deliane, Rotterdam to Atchin, Nov. 19, 16 S., 30 W.

CASUALTIES.—Flushing, Jan. 4, the Dutch ship Minister Fransen van der Putte, Osterrath, from Middelburg, Nov. 29, for Batavia (loaded), has put back leaky. Gibraltar, Jan. 4, the Italian barque Union, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, drove against the British barque Satsuma, from Singapore, for Marseilles, with a general cargo, causing latter vessel to go ashore; since assisted off; received extensive damage.—Havre, Jan. 2, the Princess Louise, of Sunderland, Forster, from Singapore, arrived here, encountered very heavy weather from Dec. 9 to 22. On the latter date a heavy sea struck her, carrying away several stanchions and starting the covering board.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Dec. 28, the ship City of Berlin, Young, which put in here from Shields, for Rangoon, to repair damages caused through collision with an unknown ship, having been repaired, sailed to-day for her destination; Isle of Wight (Cowes), Jan. 4, the Dutch ship Anna, Van Overclift, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, which put in here very leaky on the 29th ult., has commenced to discharge her cargo; Aden, Dec. 15, arrived and proceeded, Leon (str.); from Liverpool, for Manila; Galle, Jan. 1, passed, Konig der Nederlanden (str.); from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer Gange, from Marseilles, which received damage through collision with the Galley of Lorne steamer, and put into Gibraltar, completed her repairs, and left for London on the 1st inst.

The Eastern and Australian Company's steamer Singapore arrived at Singapore, from Queensland, on the 26th ult., with Australian mails for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEVERIDGE.—On the 26th Dec., 1876, at 33, Rua do Alecrim, Lisbon, Mrs. Henry Beveridge, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABENDROTH—BLASS.—On the 19th Dec., at Hamburg, Hermann E. C. Abendroth, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Emmy Johanna, eldest daughter of Adolph Blass, of Hamburg.

ANGUS—BRANSON.—On the 4th Dec., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. Gomes, Joseph Wise, third son of G. Angus, to Ada Florence, second daughter of the late John Edward Branson, law agent, Penang.

DEATHS.

LOVETT.—On the 20th Nov., at Shanghai, William Whitney Lovett, a native of Hingham, Mass., U.S.A., aged 30 years.

Literature.

Tea and the Tea Trade. By REGINALD HANSON, M.A., F.S.A. London: Whitehead, Morris, and Lowe, Fenchurch-street, E.C. —This little work is a reproduction of articles which have appeared in the author's Trade Circular from time to time, and which are now offered to the public in a more permanent form. We have already noticed the articles as they came out, and recommend the pamphlet to those who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of the tea trade and its workings. The first chapter of the book, which gives, in a succinct form, a history of the introduction of tea into Europe, is of very great interest. It seems that the first reference extant to the article is to be found in a letter written in 1615 by a Mr. Wickham, an Englishman, and agent for the East India Company at Firando, Japan, who writes to a Mr. Eaton at Miako, asking for a pot of the best *chaw*. No notice, however, of China tea is to be found in any of the Company's records of this date, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and the above letter (quoted by Murray in 1836) is not now extant, and was probably destroyed, as the author knows from personal research at the India-office, "some tons of useless documents" were, in 1858, when the government was transferred from the Company to the Crown. Within a few years of this time tea had become generally known and popular in London, as is shown by the following advertisement which appeared in the *Mercurius Politicus* and the *Gazette* of September 23rd, 1658. "That *excellent* and by all physitians approved *China* drink, called by the Chinese *Toha*, by other nations *Tay alias Tee*, is sold at the *Sultaness Head*, a *coffee house* in *Sweeting's* Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London." One of the most useful features of the pamphlet under notice is a table giving the total deliveries and exports from 1711 to the present time. The description of the tea plant and the map showing the districts in which the teas are grown have already been noticed, and form also a very valuable portion of the little work under notice. We must not omit also to say a word in favour of the illustrations, which are truthful and telling.

Macmillan's Magazine for January has a powerfully written article by Goldwin Smith on the "Ascent of Man," an article entitled "Universities and Universities," by Lyon Playfair, and other matters of interest, including "Two Sonnets, by two Sisters," which are of marked excellence.

Belgravia for the present month contains a good description of a Japanese holiday, from the pen of Mr. H. F. Abell.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journal published in those Countries*

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1877.

THE "C. O. WHITMORE" CASE.

FEW would have imagined when the difficulty with our Government, which resulted in the suspension of the Ashburnham Extradition Treaty with the United States occurred, that the first effects of this unfortunate misunderstanding would be felt, not in America or in England, but in a small Colony, which, though it is of great commercial importance, absorbs, as a rule, but very little public attention in either of those countries. A startling case which has arisen in Hong Kong has, however, called prominent attention to the sad results which would become general from that cause, if it continued to exist. An application was made to D. H. BAILEY, Esq., the United States Consul in that Colony, by the crew of the American ship *C. O. Whitmore*, for discharge from the ship, and compensation in the form of three months' wages (as allowed in such cases by American law), on the ground of cruelty exerted against them, and in the course of this inquiry it appeared, upon undoubted evidence, that Captain PEABODY and his mate, one SNOW, had been guilty of the most revolting brutality against a seaman named ELWOOD, and had, in the deliberate opinion of the Consul, caused his death; but, unfortunately, the Ashburton Treaty being inoperative, the United States Consul, while deeply deploring the position in which he was placed, was unable to send the men home for trial, and the result of the investigation was simply that the other members of the crew were released, and that the captain had to pay the three months' wages in compensation to the men so discharged.

The matter caused so much indignation in Hong Kong that a public meeting was held, when, with an amount of temperance which does them great credit, the affair was discussed, and resolutions passed asking Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, the Governor, to lay the matter before the Home Government, in order that all possible steps may be taken to bring the men to justice. The Governor expressed his approval of the proceedings, and, we are glad to notice, was able to state in reply that the case had already been represented to the authorities at the Colonial-office; and we trust most sincerely that some means may yet be found to prevent the perpetrators of one of the most awful deeds that has ever been recorded escaping the punishment which they justly merit. The cruelties which the unfortunate man ELWOOD suffered go beyond the range of the wildest imagination. It would be impossible to give all the revolting details in a public journal, and we prefer to state them as they were set forth in a very eloquent speech by Mr. GRANVILLE SHARPE, one of the speakers at the meeting above alluded to. "CHARLES READE," he says, "in 'Never Too Late to Mend,' represents the earnest "chaplain of a gaol voluntarily undergoing in a dark cell "solitary confinement for twenty-four hours that he might "know what it was. Would anyone like to sit astride "with his whole weight upon a knifeboard, to know what "ELWOOD suffered when astride the boat keel? The Crown "Solicitor told me he could not bear it for two minutes, "and this in a smooth sea, and the ship at anchor. "Then to be struck on that tender part, the spine, so as to "be doubled up for a fortnight. But his mind gave way "and his courage failed at last. He is dragged out upon "the deck, and, though not yet dead, is washed by no "tender hands, as if for burial. His low moan 'Oh! Oh! "Oh!' is the only remonstrance. The mind is gone, and "after this, during the few lucid moments, the wail is "uttered, 'My child, my child, my child,' and JAMES H. "ELWOOD is no more." The American Consul in Hong Kong expressed his opinion that the act amounted undoubtedly to murder; and whether this opinion is technically correct or not there is no doubt a *prima facie* case, and that Captain PEABODY would be certainly indicted for murder either in America or in England. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that steps will be taken, if they have not been adopted already, to bring the delinquents to justice. According to last telegraphic advices from the United States, a seasonable act of courtesy on the part of the Canadian Government in rendering up an American forger has caused the United States Government to declare that they will continue to act in conformity with the Ashburton Extradition Treaty, and the difficulty which stood in the way of prosecuting the men concerned in the outrage on the *C. O. Whitmore* is now removed. It is to be hoped that the short time that Treaty was suspended will not have allowed the escape of the perpetrators of one of the worst atrocities which has ever come to light.

THE PROPOSED NEW COMPANY'S ORDINANCE FOR HONG KONG.

IT is certainly, as was observed by Chief Justice SMALE, something very unusual to find that an Ordinance, for the purpose of altering the law with respect to Joint-Stock Companies in Hong Kong, which was condemned in principle some months back, should have again been brought before the Council, though somewhat modified in form; and we think the Colony may be congratulated for the decided manner in which Sir JOHN SMALE expressed his views on the subject, and thus prevented the passage of a measure which there can be little doubt would have been detrimental to the best commercial interests of that place. The chief effects of the proposed Bill would have been to introduce the principle of limited liability and to make it possible to reduce the amount of shares of companies already existing. To both these measures Chief Justice SMALE raised some very strong objections when the original measure was introduced, and in commenting upon the subject at the time we fully endorsed the views which he put forward. It would, undoubtedly, be very hazardous to introduce a principle so liable to abuse as that of limited liability into a Colony such as Hong Kong. The effect of doing so would be to create a company-floating mania, and there can be little question that a vast number of doubtful and unsound enterprises would be set on foot in consequence. Against the introduction of a measure which would admit of companies already formed reducing the denomination of their shares, reasons almost equally valid exist, the most obvious of which is that such a course would have the effect of causing such companies to be composed of people of very different standing and responsibility from those of whom they at present consist. On both these grounds it is a subject of congratulation that the last effort to pass this measure was not more successful than the first, and we can only again express our surprise that a second attempt at doing so should be made so soon after the first essay had proved abortive.

THE Shanghai Community have performed a graceful act in presenting to Sir THOMAS WADE a farewell address on his departure from China; and the reply which H.E. gave is in equally good taste and feeling. The views of Sir THOMAS WADE have not always been acceptable to the foreign communities in China, and they have not hesitated to express their ideas upon this point with freedom; but they have always felt full confidence in Sir THOMAS WADE'S rectitude of purpose, and all who know his career will agree that they were fully justified in that trust. To some extent also the address which has been presented is indicative of a change in the somewhat too aggressive ideas which were in old times common among the mercantile residents in China; and upon this ground, if no other, its presentation is a subject of congratulation, and will close the mouths of the numerous persons at home who are inclined to attribute to the present generation of foreigners in China feelings and

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ideas which belong to the past, and which in their day, were, if not justifiable, at least excusable. Sir THOMAS WADE arrived in London on Thursday last.

BY the mail just arrived we have received a copy of the valuable reports issued by the medical gentlemen to the Chinese Customs Service. They embrace the half year ending March 31, 1876. Upon the whole, the health of the various foreign communities has been good during that period. During October and the early part of November a mild epidemic of cholera passed over Shanghai, but it proved fortunately of very short duration. At Kelung, in Formosa, there were some severe cases of diarrhœa, which were attributed mainly to the malaria from the swampy paddy fields. In most cases a trip to the seaside caused the case to terminate favourably in a day or two.

WE give elsewhere some valuable particulars concerning the condition of the Chinese in Peru, which are furnished by Mr. Consul NUGENT in his last Report to the Foreign-office. It is to be hoped that under the new treaty between China and that country arrangements may be made to do away with the abuses complained of, and to afford protection to the Chinese. There has, no doubt, in some instances, been exaggeration on the subject, but, on the other hand, it is equally clear that in many instances the unfortunate Chinese labourers are very hardly treated.

WITH reference to the question of the Home Government setting on foot a scheme to provide Student Interpreters for Chinese, for the Straits and Hong Kong, which the Governor of Singapore recently stated had been referred by him to the home authorities, we learn that several suggestions have been made to the Government with this object, but that as yet nothing definite has been decided upon.

IT is not yet known when H.E. POPE HENNESSY, the governor-designate for Hong Kong, will take his departure. We understand that he has obtained "extra leave," so that, although he has arrived from the West Indies, it may be some time before he takes his departure for his new post.

Correspondence.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,— Your correspondent, "Blue Book," asks me for my authority for stating that "it has been shown conclusively that Opium smoking has been going on in China for over 130 years, and that, in fact, at that date it was a familiar habit in the country, that is long before foreign Opium was brought to China."

My authority is the Blue-book containing the evidence of the Select Committee on Indian Finance in 1871, where the following evidence by Sir Rutherford Alcock will be found at page 282:—

Have you ever investigated the history of the growth of Opium in China, and do you know how far it can be traced back?—Yes; Mr. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, obtained some interesting information about that, which I have no reason to doubt is perfectly correct, and it goes far to show that we are more sinned against than sinning in reference to the first introduction of Opium. It existed in Yunnan certainly before the beginning of this century. Mr. Hobson says, "The popular story in Szechuen is, that one hundred years ago Opium was introduced into Szechuen, Shensi, Yunnan, and Kweichou, from India and Thibet. At the time of the introduction it was esteemed for its medicinal properties only; but during Kienlung's reign it was discovered to be smokable, and the Szechuen people were among the earliest indulgers." But that the Chinese both cultivated the poppy in one or more provinces, and consumed it to the extent of many thousand piculs annually, long before there was any attempt to import the Indian drug, seems more than probable. We are responsible therefore, to the extent of dealing in it and promoting its production in our Indian territories for the profit of the revenue during this century; but they certainly had it before, because in the latest edition of the "General History of the Southern Province of Yunnan," which was revised and republished in the first year of Kienlung's reign (A.D. 1736), Opium is noted as a common product of Yung Changfoo. Now as Mr. Hobson, the Acting Commissioner, well remarks, if 134 years ago so much Opium was produced as to deserve notice in such a work as the one I refer to, it may be safely asserted that the production could be no novelty to the Chinese population at the beginning of the present century, when we first began to import it in small quantities.

With the evidence of Mr. Hobson (a gentleman, be it observed, in the employ of the Chinese Government) and of Sir Rutherford Alcock, whose predilections have always been in favour of doing full justice to the Chinese before me, I do not attach so much importance as your correspondent does to what is said by "our old friend Robinson Crusoe;" but I may perhaps be permitted to observe that so far as the fact of Defoe's knowing that the Portuguese traded in Opium with China before 1719 has any bearing on the question of the moral responsibility attaching to *our* trading in the article, it is entirely in favour of the position taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Commissioner Hobson, and followed by myself. If the Portuguese found it worth while to ship an expensive article like Opium to China before 1719, it is evident that the article must have been familiar to the Chinese before that date. I was content with showing that this was the fact 130 years ago; and am quite willing to accept your correspondent's correction, which shows that instead of 130 years I should have stated at least 157 years.—Your obedient servant,

AN OLD CHINA RESIDENT.

THE CHINESE IN PERU.

During the five years ending 1874 46,190 Chinese coolies embarked in China for Callao, of whom only 43,143 reached that port, the remainder having died on the voyage. By far the larger proportion went in the first four years of that period, the number who embarked for Callao in 1874 having been only 3,939. Ninety-three vessels were engaged in this trade, of which only twenty-four were Peruvian. The rest sailed under the French, Dutch, and Portuguese flags. Taking the average cost of each of these Chinamen's eight years' service in Peru at $340, it shows there was a capital of 14,500,000 soles employed in the plantations and sugar estates of Peru. Mr. Consul Nugent, in his last report to the Foreign-office, says:—"It is not very long since a telegram was received at Lima announcing the ratification of the Treaty between Peru and China relative to Chinese emigration, and stating that arrangements were being made to carry its provisions into effect. It will be some time, however, before these arrangements bring about the desired movement. The Chinese commissioner who lately visited Peru to inquire into the condition of his countrymen was so convinced of the ill-treatment to which they were subjected at the hands of some of their employers, that in a letter I have seen addressed by him to a friend in Lima he says:—'The Chinese Government undoubtedly will send a duly accredited commissioner to Peru some time next year to institute a rigid investigation into the treatment of Chinese before it permits free emigration to take place.' . . . Efforts have been made by the Peruvian Government to afford protection to these people, but, notwithstanding, their condition as a rule is far from satisfactory. In the first place, the isolation of some of the haciendas is such that the coolie is entirely at the mercy of his master. This master, or his overseer, may be a conscientious and humane person, or he may be the contrary. In the latter case, if the coolie runs away he will either starve in the surrounding wilderness, or—which may be considered quite as bad—be recaptured and punished in a way which he may not survive to tell. Many of these Chinamen are engaged in the guano deposits, and from personal knowledge I can state that their lot in those dreary spots is a most unhappy one. Besides being worked almost to death they have neither sufficient food nor passably wholesome water. Their rations consist of 2 lb. of rice and about ½ lb. of meat. This is generally served out to them between ten and eleven in the morning, by which time they have got through six hours' work. Each man is compelled to clear from four to five tons of guano a day. During the last quarter of 1875 it is reported that there were 355 Chinamen employed at Pabellon de Pica alone, of whom no less than ninety-eight were in the hospital. The general sickness is swelled legs, caused, it is supposed, by drinking condensed water not sufficiently cooled, and lack of vegetable diet. The features of this disease are not unlike those of scurvy or purpura. It is often said that the advancement of Peru depends upon the importation of Chinamen, as they alone, it is alleged, are able to withstand the climate whilst engaged in agricultural pursuits. This, I think, is an error which would be soon dispelled were the inhabitants obliged to labour for their support, instead of depending either directly or indirectly on their rich guano and nitrate deposits, and on the cheap and hitherto easily obtained Asiatic labour. Little besides guano, nitrate, and sugar is exported from Peru, and yet the country is eminently suited for the production of other articles. The soil remains uncultivated, and the vast mineral treasures which it is well known to possess lie undeveloped. Had not the importation of Chinamen at the outset received such decided support from the Government the question of colonisation in Peru would ere this have been solved. Of the numerous Italian immigrants attracted hither by the glowing description of the richness of the country very few become cultivators of the soil. Most of them concentrate in towns and become storekeepers. This is due in a great measure to the little encouragement given them by the large landowners of Peru, who, instead of stimulating immigrants to develop the latent resources of the soil by distributing the surplus among immigrants to work it on their own account, receiving a portion of the produce in payment or acknowledgment of their ownership' allow it to remain fallow, confining their attention to such area only as the number of their imported Chinamen will allow."

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JAN. 2.

The German proverb "Severe masters don't govern long" has never been better exemplified than by the changes of the present winter. After a rigorous frost, the thermometer falling as low as 20 deg. below zero, the wind turned suddenly round to the westward, and, as was anticipated, brought very mild weather, with rain, thus effecting a difference in the temperature of no less than 17 deg. in a single night. As

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the mild weather continues, the river, owing to the exertions of the many steamers trading between Hamburg and England, &c., and the labours of the icebreaker, is again open, at least for steamers. Unfortunately, the ice did not disappear without causing some mischief. The English steamship Westmoreland, trading between Hamburg and Liverpool, and carrying a very valuable cargo, was driven on a bank in the lower river by the pressure of the ice, and was for some time in a dangerous position. The casualty has, however, proved to be less serious than was at first anticipated. The steamer was towed off last night from the bank by three tugs, and to-day was towed up here. The vessel has suffered much, but the cargo is undamaged. The steamer Iceland, also trading between here and Liverpool, and which was stranded on the coast of Holland, has not yet been floated, and perhaps never may. The cargo of this vessel being a very valuable one, the Hamburg insurers have despatched one of their most active and energetic men to the spot, to look after the interests of all concerned.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company has sustained another very important loss. The steamship Goethe, a splendid vessel, only a few years old, and the largest and the fastest of the company's ships, recently despatched on a voyage to the Brazils and La Plata, has been totally lost on the small island of Lobos, at the entrance of the La Plata River. It is extraordinary how this disaster could have happened, as the fairway in the vicinity of the spot is many miles wide, and it is the opinion of many old sailors that it would have given great trouble to the captain to put his ship on shore at the place if he had been ordered to do so. The Goethe was built in 1874 by Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, on the Clyde, was of 3,400 tons burthen, and was furnished with engines of 600 indicated horse power. The steamer originally belonged to the then existing German Transatlantic Company, and being the first vessel built for their line was fitted out in a most superb style. The original price of the steamer was £112,000, and she was insured partly in Hamburg and partly at Paris to the amount of £65,000, a further risk of £25,000 being run by the company itself. It will be remembered that the Germania steamship was wrecked at Bahia only a few months ago, so this is the second great loss sustained by the company within the last six months. Adding thereto the cost of the Franconia-Strathclyde case it is evident that the balance-sheet for the present year will not be very satisfactory to the shareholders, who, perhaps, might do very well at the next general meeting to inquire a little into the management of the company, more especially as regards the appointment and promotion of officers.

Some days ago our citizens were very much excited by a rumour being spread that the City Hospital, a very large building, which generally contains many hundreds of patients, was on fire, and that 200 of the poor sick people had perished. Fortunately the actual event proved far less disastrous than the report. The washing establishment belonging to the hospital, but a separate building, containing, besides the washing implements, &c., all the fuel for the winter, was burned to the ground. Only one person was killed, a young woman, who could not be restrained from trying to save her clothes and valuables from the burning building, and thus perished. Her body was found underneath the ruins the next day.

The consumption of German coal in Hamburg has developed itself during the past year to a considerable extent. In 1875 only sixty million kilos. came to Hamburg, but in 1876 the amount of local consumption arrived here by the Köln Mindener Railway reached 104 million kilos., or nearly double the quantity received in the preceding year. All great steamer companies trading from Hamburg use German fuel, and will continue to do so in future, as long as the quality of our coal continues to be of the same excellence. The whole quantity sent in 1876 *viâ* Hamburg to Lubeck, Berlin, &c., amounts to 136,880,000 kilos.

The railway from Cuxhaven to Hamburg will no longer remain a project only, the board of the Cuxhaven Railroad Company having made an arrangement with the Société Générale, according to which the latter Company will begin the construction of the railway in the course of the current year. The inhabitants of the districts through which the line will pass have been asked to assist in providing the funds, as I wrote in one of my former letters, and have responded to this appeal by a subscription of m.3,175,000 for preference shares. These inhabitants will receive the greatest benefit from the construction of the railway, as they will be enabled to send their agricultural produce to our market in a very easy way. Whether the traffic will be sufficient to give a profit upon the invested capital time alone will show.

In consequence of the holidays and the approaching new year our Produce market during the past week has been in a most inanimate state, transactions being of no importance. Quotations are nominal.

SHIPPING.

In consequence of the already mentioned ice-impediments in the river, our communication with abroad during the last week has been confined to iron steamers, with the exception of a few iron sailing vessels. The arrivals from the sea have had to take refuge in the harbour at Cuxhaven, which at present is crowded with vessels. But as this afternoon river craft are to be seen sailing up, no doubt to-morrow a large fleet of Transatlantic vessels will be towed up to the city. From the Far East no arrivals have taken place; and of departures only the Hesperia, s.s. is to be mentioned, which, under command of Captain Johannsen, with a full cargo of general merchandise, has left for the usual route to Singapore, &c. On the berth are, besides a steamer of the German Steamship Company, the Peri, Luehrs, for Penang, Singapore, &c.; Johann Friedrich, Kroenke, for Singapore direct; Batavia, Corlens, for Hong Kong, and Woodhall, Low, for same destination, *via* Antwerp.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 3.

The Members of the First Chamber have left the Hague, after having passed the Budget of "Ways and Means." They will meet again in a few days to deal with the other chapters of the Budget. The great controversy about the lower-class Education Bill has begun. Opinions differ greatly. The leading papers of the Liberal party are by no means satisfied, except the *Handelsblad*. The *Dagblad*, a Conservative organ, is most discontented, and the Clerical papers are, of course, anything but satisfied. The concessions which are made to win over opponents are by no means satisfactory. Mr. Heemskerk tried to please the Ultramontanes by abolishing a "more extended lower-class instruction," and the Orthodox Protestants by proposing that no lower-class instruction should be given gratis. Both parties, however, are still dissatisfied, and it will be found necessary to alter the very principle of the Bill if the Minister wishes it to be carried. As the measure now stands there is not the least chance of its being accepted, and perhaps the Bill of Mr. Moens will be preferred. In the meanwhile, Mr. Heemskerk is very busy in framing a middle-class Education Law and a Reform Bill. If Parliament is inclined to work much may be done in this Session, but I fear that the result will fall far short of the anticipations.

I hear that the "sugar-conference" is not at all likely to give a definitive result. The invitations, addressed to the Austrian, German and Italian Governments to attend the new conference, have been answered in the negative. In the last days of this month the representatives of the French, English, Belgian and Dutch Governments will meet again at Paris, in order to try to come to an agreement; but the most probable result will be that they will once more leave the French capital without having settled the question.

The King arrived on the 31st December from his seat "het Loo," in the Hague, in order to hold his New Year's Day reception. Yesterday he again left the Royal residency. The rumours that the Prince of Orange would return from Paris are most positively contradicted.

A good deal of notice is being taken by the newspapers about the dispute between the ex-Minister of the Colonial Department, Mr. Van Goltstein, and Messrs Van Swieten and De Rochemont. The general opinion is that the protests of the latter against the accusation of Mr. Van Goltstein are of no avail, and that the ex-Minister has "struck the nail on the head," as the proverb says. It is curious to see how Messrs. Swieten and De Rochemont try over and over again to whitewash themselves; but in vain. They cannot undo what they have done to involve us in that unhappy war with Atjeh.

According to a statistical note about our shipping trade during 1876, 979 vessels arrived at Amsterdam, and 812 vessels sailed.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 4.

Within a few days a Royal decree will be published, stipulating that no officers belonging to the Home army are to be sent to Java. This measure will be taken in order to increase the promotion of subaltern officers.

The frosty weather has given way to a very mild temperature, accompanied by severe storms of wind and rain. The shipping trade has re-opened, but in consequence of the holidays business has been very limited. There is no demand for Colonial Produce, except for direct wants. Prices remain very firm, and trade looks very healthy.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10 to 10¼; Chartered Bank of India, 18½ to 19½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 28 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.672½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 to 32; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 36 to 38; Messageries Maritimes, f.615; Suez Canal, f.685; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 108 to 111; ditto, 7 per cent., 101 to 103.

In the Produce Markets business has scarcely yet recovered from the quietude incidental to the Christmas and New Year holidays, but a steady tone is maintained, and in regard to some articles an improvement has occurred. There has been more inquiry for Tea; common Black-leaf Congous are ½d. lower; Scented Capers ½d. dearer. The Silk Market exhibits a steady tone, quotations showing no change from those of last month. Coffee continues to advance, new crop Plantation Ceylon being 2s. to 3s. per cwt. higher. Pepper has also advanced. Rice is firm, and moderately active. Sugar is steady, but the speculative excitement lately observable has disappeared. Tin exhibits a declining tendency. Gambier continues active.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the four days of last week, ended with the 30th ult., was 1,484,452lb., of which 978,594lb. was for home consumption, 380,723lb. was removed coastwise, 94,362lb. was exported, 28,385lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,388lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received in the same period amounted to £24,465. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn for home consumption during the same period: Coffee, 294,904lb.; cocoa, 14,387lb.; tobacco, 214,886lb.; cigars, 3,375lb.; tea, 1,136,711lb.; wine, 79,150 gallons; brandy, 20,636 gallons; and rum, 16,355 gallons.

Tenders for £350,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 3rd inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £289,000, average rate 1s. 10·08d.; and to Bombay, £61,000, average rate 1s. 10·112d. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 9⅞d. for bills, and Bombay, 1s. 9 15-16d. for telegrams, will receive about 38 per cent., above in full. Compared with last week's allotment the above rates show an advance of rather more than 1½ per cent.

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Bar silver has been dealt in at 57¼d. per ounce, being firm. Mexican dollars are also inquired for at 58d.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell's Circular supplies the subjoined details of the exports of silver to China and the Straits Settlements during the past six years :—

	China.	Straits.
1871	£1,383,465 ..	£677,718
1872	1,523,819 ...	1,284,305
1873	768,416 ...	1,308,870
1874	1,658,855 ...	1,484,851
1875	723,894 ...	870,120
1876	1,273,757 ...	758,461

Mr. De Quetteville's Circular gives the subjoined as the current rates for documentary and private bills :—

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/9 9-16 to 1/9⅝	1/9 11-16 to 1/9¾	1/9 13-16 to 1/9⅞
Singapore	4/0¼ to 4/0¾	4/0½ to 4/1	4/0¾ to 4/1¼
Hong Kong	4/0¼ to 4/0¾	4/0½ to 4/1	4/0 ¾ to 4/1¼
Shanghai	5/4 to 5/4½	5/4¼ to 5/4¾	5/4½ to 5/5

An annual report on the Kidderminster carpet trade says that among the latest consumers of Kidderminster fabrics are the Chinese, for whom small squares of carpets on which to say their prayers have been made in considerable quantities in that town.

Messrs. Ashton and Co., of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, announce that by general consent Mr. W. Middleton Campbell has retired from the firm.

Messrs. John Green and Squire John Pitt have established themselves as colonial and general produce brokers, under the style of Green and Pitt, at Dunster House, Mincing-lane.

Mr. C. E. Melchers has taken into partnership Mr. Julius Runge, and will carry on business at 57, Gracechurch-street, E.C., under the style of Melchers, Runge and Co. Messrs. Ferdinand Rosing and C. E. Melchers, of Billiter-square, state that the partnership between them, under the style of Rosing, Melchers, and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and will now only continue for the purpose of liquidation.

The following new Joint-Stock Companies (limited) have been registered :—

Anglo-Argentine Tramways—Capital £165,000, in £5 shares.

Bacup and Rossendale Land and Building—Capital £25,000 in £5 shares.

Bangor Freight and Outfit—Limited by guarantee to £10.

Barley Brook Coal and Cannel—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares.

Cwm Gelly Colliery—Capital £12,000, in £6 shares.

Freeman, Hardy, and Willis (Leather Merchants)—Capital £20,000, in £10 shares.

General Sanitary Works—Capital £25,000, in £25 shares.

George Knowles and Son (Cotton Spinners)—Capital £300,000, in £10 shares.

Ground Rent Securities Association — Capital £100,000, in £5 shares.

Holmbush (Metallurgist and Chemical Manufacturers) — Capital £60,000, in £1 shares.

North Yate Colliery—Capital £25,000, in £10 shares.

Oldham Borough Grounds—Capital £3,000, in £5 shares.

United Loan and Discount Association—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.

Wearmouth Mutual Protecting Society — Limited by guarantee to £10.

Whitstable Mutual Maritime Insurance Association—Limited by guarantee to £5.

The directors of the London and Westminster Bank have resolved to declare a dividend of 7 per cent. for the half-year ending December 31, 1876, on the paid-up capital of £2,000,000. This will, with the previous dividend, make 14 per cent. for the year 1876, as against 12 per cent. for 1875. The rest or surplus fund will then stand at £770,465.

The Union Bank of London, at the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 10th inst., will declare a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, carrying forward a balance of £10,100 for appropriation at the end of the financial year on the 30th of June next. The dividend paid at the corresponding period of last year was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

At the ensuing general meeting of the Alliance Bank (Limited) the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with an addition of £5,000 to the reserve fund (of which £3,460 arises from the further realisations of the assets of the old bank). The reserve fund will then stand at £200,000. The dividend at the corresponding period of last year was at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the City Bank, at the general meeting of shareholders on the 16th inst., will declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and add £10,000 to reserve, which will then amount to £170,000. The dividend at this time last year was at the same rate, but £15,000 was added to reserve.

The directors of the London Joint-Stock Bank announce a dividend and bonus together amounting to £1 5s. 6d. per share, equivalent to 8½ per cent. for the half year ended December 30, making, with 7½ per cent. paid in July last, 16 per cent. for the year. The guarantee fund now stands at £549,770. At this time last year the distribution was 10 per cent., making 17½ per cent. for 1875.

The Imperial Bank (Limited) will declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This is against 8 per cent. in the corresponding period of last year.

The directors of the Union Bank of Australia have resolved upon a dividend of £1 15s. per share, and a bonus of 5s., being, together, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, being the same rate as in the corresponding period of last year.

The United Discount Corporation (Limited) will declare a dividend of 4s. 2d. per share, free of income-tax (being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum), adding £5,000 to reserve fund, and carrying forward £8,965 to next half year. This compares with 6 per cent. at the corresponding period of last year.

The directors of the National Discount Company will recommend to the shareholders, at their meeting on the 17th inst., a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, after carrying £10,000 to the reserve fund, out of the profits of the past half-year. This dividend is at the same rate as last year.

The directors of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company recommend the payment of interest of 5s. per share.

A dividend of 5s. per share has been announced by the Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited), making a total payment for the past year of 10 per cent. A similar announcement was made twelve months ago.

The German Union Telegraph Company of Berlin announce an interim dividend of 12 reichsmarks, which will be distributed here by the German Union Telegraph and Trust Company (Limited) at 11s. 9d. per share.

The Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

The Jorehaut Tea Company announce an interim dividend of 10 per cent., and the directors express a hope that the profits of last year's crop will prove sufficient to enable the annual dividend to be kept at 20 per cent. The total area under cultivation is 3,456 acres, of which 2,545 acres are over three years of age. The quality has been better than previous years, and one-third of the crop has been sold at an average of 2s. 1¼d. per lb. The estimated out-turn was 828,460 lbs., but up to November 30 only 792,000 lbs. had been made, but the difference may be lessened when packing and weighing out the remainder of the crop is done.

The number of failures in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade during 1876 was 2,056, a figure that has only been exceeded since 1865 on two occasions—in 1868 and 1869—when the totals were 2,145 and 2,315 respectively. Of last year's failures 557 were in London, 87 in Liverpool, 128 in Manchester, 90 in other parts of Lancashire, 287 in Yorkshire (excluding Middlesboro' and Hull), 182 in Birmingham and Midland iron district, 86 in Newcastle, Middlesboro', Hull, and district, 90 in Bristol, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea, 379 in the rest of England, 133 in Scotland, and 37 in Ireland. The following branches of wholesale commerce contributed the number of failures enumerated :—Commission, yarn, &c., agents, 192; boots and shoes, 116; coals, 147; engineers, founders, iron, metal, and hardware merchants and manufacturers, 243; manufacturers and merchants of woollens, worsted, elastics, silk, hosiery, &c., 151; merchants, 216; warehousemen, importers of foreign goods, &c., 136; and wines and spirits, 128.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market *Résumé* says :—Business has been remarkably quiet, in part attributable to the extremely wretched weather with which the country has been afflicted, also to the intervention of the Christmas holidays. Our stocks have been considerably increased by late additional arrivals, but as there is little more Tea now to come forward—season 1876-77 being virtually closed—it is not an unreasonable hope that with six months before us to work off present holdings a better feeling may soon be manifested in our market. It will not be out of place to observe here that with regard to China Teas the past has, taking it altogether, been a most unsatisfactory year to all concerned in the trade. On the other hand, Indian Teas have shown fairly good results, and appear to be increasing in public estimation. The home consumption continues to show improving figures; exports, on the contrary, falling off.

Congou.—Black Leafs: Sound to good common being in heavy stock, prices are weak, with a downward tendency; better kinds, up to 1s. 1d., rather neglected; but good medium to fine and finest, ranging from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d., being in short supply, are in request. Red Leafs, of all descriptions, are without noticeable change. Scented Teas: Capers show a slight recovery, and grades up to 1s. 3d. are wanted. Orange Pekoes: The same remarks will apply to the common to medium kinds, but fine and finest do not meet with a ready sale. Greens: Recent sales show no material alteration on previous values. Indian Teas: Sales comparatively light, quotations fully maintained. Quotations :—Congou: Black and Red Siftings, 6½d. to 8d. Black Leaf: Fine and finest 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. Red Leaf: Low to good common, 8d. to 9½d.; fair to good, 10d. to 1s. 3d.; fine and finest 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. Amoy: Fair to fine, 11d. to 1s. 3d. Tayshans: Common, 8d. to 8½d.; fair, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; good to fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. Souchong: Low to good common, 10d. to 1s.; fair to medium, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; fine and finest, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. nominal. Scented Capers: Common to good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; fine, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; finest 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d. Scented Orange Pekoe: Common to good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; and Foochow, 1s. 2d. to 2s. Greens: Gunpowder, 9d. to 3s. 9d. for finest; imperial, 7d. to 1s. 4d.; Hyson 6d. to 2s. 10d. for finest; and Young Hyson, 7d. to 2s.

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SILK.

The Silk market is quiet, without alteration in prices. Deliveries 1st to 3rd inst. inclusive :—China, 208 bales ; Canton, 75 ; Japan, 27 ; total, 310 bales.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says :—The year just ended will ever be remarkable in the annals of the Silk trade as one of extraordinary vicissitudes and extreme fluctuations. The course of the market for the first five months, however, may be summed up in but few words, for it was not until it became manifest that the unpropitious weather experienced in the Silk-growing districts of the Continent, during the critical period, had inflicted serious and irremediable injury upon the European crops, that the alarm was taken and the field thrown open to speculation. During the month of January a more general tendency to operate was evinced than had been shown for some time before the close of the previous year, and a fair current business was transacted with gradually stiffening rates ; February was a quiet and inactive month, and prices became easier, but early in March a slight reduction encouraged buyers to operate again, and some large lots were sold for the requirements of consumption ; these satisfied, the market relapsed into a state of inaction, which continued during the whole of April. Up to this time the fluctuations in prices of the various descriptions were insignificant ; in China Silk, best No. 3 Tsatlee had remained at about 18s. 6d. per lb., "Red Peacock" varying from 14s. 3d. to 15s per lb. 4½ and 5 Tsatlee from 13s. 6d. to 14s. and 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. per lb. respectively; in Japan Silk, best Maybash varied from 16s. to 17s. 6d., and Medium from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d; Cantons were steady at 12s. 6d. to 15s. for superior, and 10s. 6d. to 12s. for ordinary grades; common Bengals had remained almost stationary at 7s. 6d to 9s. 6d., and superior at 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. In May a succession of unfavourable reports as to the progress of the "racolta" caused a demand for the finer descriptions of Bengals and Japans, and in these an advance was established. During the earlier part of June this was well maintained, and towards the end of the month was considerably increased as the movement gained in importance, and extended to other classes of Silk. By the beginning of July the best grades of Japans and Bengals had risen about 4s. per lb, and the medium classes of China about 3s. per lb. from the lowest; then came a moment of great excitement, and immense purchases were made, chiefly for Foreign account, the Home Trade assisting only to a small extent in these operations; the advance made up to this time was speedily outstripped by the rapidity with which in the course of a few days Bengals and Japans shot up 6s. to 7s. per lb. and Chinas about 5s. per lb. It was about this time that (though ultimately falsified) adverse accounts of the China crop were received, thus reinforcing those operators who were speculating on the results likely to emanate from the disasters sustained by the Italian and French crops. During the month of August great buoyancy prevailed, and there was no interruption to the upward course of the market; re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainins, together with Cantons, attracting more attention, as these descriptions had not participated to the full extent in the general advance ; at the latter end of the month some large sales (scarcely more fortunate in their results than on some previous occasions of a similar nature) were made in Japans "to arrive." It was in the month of September that the first check came, and this was speedily recovered, the month closing with a higher rate of prices than had yet been attained ; the total advance was, on China and Canton Silk 70 to 80 per cent., and on Bengal and Japan Silk 100 to 120 per cent. At length came the natural reaction and October saw a cessation of the activity that had so long prevailed, and prices receded to the extent of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. on China, Canton, and Bengal Silk, and 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on Japans. During the whole of November the market was exceedingly dull, and a further considerable decline took place, attributable in some measure to the unusually large arrivals of Asiatic Silk, and augmented by the threatening aspect of political complications. In the first week of December the lowest point of the reaction was touched, and sales were effected in most classes at about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. under our quotations for the beginning of the month; showing a reduction, as compared with the prices ruling in September, of 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. on Bengals and Chinas, and 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on Cantons, while Japans had fallen 6s. to 7s. per lb.; a recovery afterwards took place, with an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. on Chinas, and about 4s. per lb. on Japans, but Cantons did not participate in the improvement. Considerable attention has been directed to the large stock at Shanghai, but as this has remained at upwards of 20,000 bales since about the middle of October, and telegrams of 28th December report total exports to date 57,000 bales, it is fair to suppose that a very considerable portion of the stock consists of inferior and undesirable Silk. Private advices to hand confirm this view, as the stock is spoken of as consisting principally of inferior qualities. The total export from all China and Japan, up to the 21st December was—to Great Britain 37,000 bales, and to France and the Continent 50,000 bales. The total deliveries for the year are on a parity with those of 1875.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker, and Co.'s Circular contains the following statement, showing the increase and decrease in stocks, imports, and deliveries as compared with last year.

	Stock—bales.	Import—bales.	Delivery—bales.
China ...	... Decrease 818	... Increase 9,002	... Decrease 3,213
Canton ...	... Increase 1,139	... „ 511	... Increase 970
Japan ...	... „ 2,038	... „ 3,870	... „ 1,010

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JAN. 5.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	29s. 6d. to 30s. 0d.
„ No. 2	28s. 6d. to 29s. 0d.
„ No. 3	27s. 0d. to 28s. 6d.
„ Red Peacock	24s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	22s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.
Long Reel	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Canton	15s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.
Idah ... ... (none	
Sodai, No. 2	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	24s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Amatski	20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Kakidah	28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	21s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.

Messrs. D. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular, dated Dec. 21, 1876, says :—During the first fortnight of the month under review the condition of the Raw Silk Market remained much the same as last reported, and under the depressing advices received from foreign markets prices eased off somewhat, with but little business doing, even at the lower range ; later advices from London, Lyons, and Shanghai showing a firmness, activity, and buoyancy in those markets quite unusual at this time of the year, have had the effect of checking the downward tendency of prices here, and a slight advance upon the lowest quotations of the month has been established, with a considerable business doing during the past fortnight. Holders generally are firm, particularly for finest and best grades of Silk, which are not abundant.

COFFEE.—Although the market has been closed, so far as public sales are concerned, an active demand has prevailed for low and ordinary qualities, in which a relatively good business has been done, consisting chiefly of resales, and the upward tendency in values has been further prolonged, prices closing 2s. to 3s. higher. Stocks in London are the hightest for a great number of years, and the lateness of new crops contribute to give a strong tone to the market. At the opening of the market yesterday, after the Christmas recess, the public sales went off with animation, at a further advance, making a total of 2s. to 3s. for Plantation Ceylon, 2s. 6d. for Native, and 3s. to 5s. for other kinds. Plantation Ceylon sold, triage at 88s. to 99s., common to fine small at 107s. 6d. to 112s. 6d., low middling at 115s. 6d. to 117s., middling at 117s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., good middling to fine middling bright coloury at 121s. to 122s. 6d., good to fine bold at 123s. to 126s., pea-berry at 120s. to 124s. Native Ceylon sold, garblings at 24s., triage at 85s. 6d., good ordinary at 91s. 6d. to 92s. per cwt. Singapore and other common kinds have been in active request, partly speculative, and prices show a further advance of 1s. to 2s., unpicked Bally closing at 70s., picked ditto at 79s. to 80s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—311 cases China Ginger bought in at 6½d. per lb., Chylong 23s. to 26s. per case.

COCOANUT OIL.—There has been no improvement in the demand, nor any perceptible change in prices, fine Cochin being still obtainable at £41, Ceylon in pipes at £37 15s. per ton.

COTTON.—There has been an active demand, chiefly speculative, and a good business has been done, notwithstanding the holidays, for arrival and for future delivery, closing at an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. On the spot prices are only slightly higher.

GAMBIER has continued steady, with a fair business at full rates. On the spot the sales include whole bales at 22s., and for arrival about 800 tons have changed hands, including distant and October to February shipment, at 21s. 9d. to 21s. 10½d., September sailing 21s. 7½d. ex ship.

RICE.—There has not been much inquiry for any description, and sales are small, but holders being firm, prices are unchanged. On the spot 1,100 bags Ballam have been sold at 10s. 6d., 2,000 bags Rangoon, of indirect import, at 9s. 6d., 7,000 bags Moulmein at 10s. 6d., and 2,000 bags Madagascar at 9s. 6 l. The floating cargo, per Pauline, 750 tons Necranzie, off coast, at 10s. 7½d., Liverpool quay terms. About 5,500 tons new crop Burmah have been sold for arrival, February to April shipment, at 9s. 9d. to 9s. 10½d. for Rangoon, closing at the former price.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea :* 154 cases broken bought in at 52s. to 54s. *Cloves :* 85 bags Amboyna bought in at 1s. 9d. *Nutmegs :* 7 cases Penang bought in, 117's at 2s. 7d., 85's at 3s. 9d. 1 case 1 box Java sold, 98's at 2s. 8d., 104's at 2s. 5d , 12 cases defective ditto bought in at 2s. 3d. *Mace :* Of 22 cases 1 box Java 16 cases 1 box sold at about previous rates, pickings at 11s., ordinary at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., chiefly middling to fair at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d.

SAGO.—In public sale of 1,459 bags about 1,200 bags sold without decided change in value, fair small at 16s. 6d., good at 17s. to 17s. 3d., fair large at 19s. 6d. to 20s., fine ditto at 21s., medium bought in at 20s

SUGAR.—Since the market reopened on the 2nd inst. a quiet but steady tone has prevailed, and prices show little decided change from those ruling just before the recess. At auction 12,518 bags good brown China (Hong Kong) were bought in at 24s. 6d., and 1,032 bags refined China sold at 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. There has been no business in other descriptions of East India sugar.

TAPIOCA.—The large supply of 2,500 bags Singapore went off slowly, and 1,500 bags sold at barely former rates, middling to good at 2¼d. to 2½d., the remainder bought in. good to fine at 2½d. to 3d. 90 barrels Para sold at 4¼d. to 4⅜d., ordinary at 3d. to 3¾d., one lot low at 1½d. *Pearl Tapioca :*—696 bags met few offers, and being firmly held were bought in, chiefly medium at 19s. 6d. to 20s., small at 19s. 6d.

TIN.—This market has exhibited no animation, and prices have receded. About 290 tons of Straits have been sold at £76 to £75, closing with sellers at £75 10s. cash, at £76 to £74 10s. for arrival.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8 ; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8 ; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 19s. to £3 12s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12 ; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7⅝d. to 7¾d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7⅝d. to 7¾d. per lb.

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TIN.—English Refined, £80 to £81. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 19s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22 10s.; do., other brands, £21 15s. to £22; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21 10s. to £21 15s.; Sheet, £23 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £25; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £21 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8 5s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool :—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stuffs.	Pieces other Woollens.
Total shipped during the year 1876 ...	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	„ Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64 335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	„ Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269
Do. 1874	To China ...	89,040	83,900	52,010	284,845	47,135	48,485
	„ Japan ...	—	2,040	1,520	175,220	480	87,310
Total		89,040	85,940	53,530	460,065	47,615	135,795
Do. 1873	To China ...	69,340	76,020	30,955	400,082	73,517	59,820
	„ Japan ...	—	840	1,240	150,899	100	86,754
Total		69,340	76,860	32,195	550,981	73,617	146,574
Do. 1872	To China ...	77,840	62,460	24,104	372,608	52,031	88,185
	„ Japan ...	1,200	2,610	3,236	146,649	592	159,787
Total		79,040	65,070	27,340	519,257	52,623	247,972

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Transactions have been of very limited extent. There has been a steady market, a moderate inquiry prevailing for both Yarns and Goods, and where transactions have been completed full rates have been paid, but business is not yet actively resumed. Messrs. John Seltzer and Co.'s Circular says :—

Trade in Manchester during 1876 has had to contend, almost continuously, against adverse influences, and even when the demand was most active prices did not advance here commensurate with the rise in the value of the raw material, so that with rare exceptions spinners and manufacturers have had to complain of unremunerative prices. For some time, also, attempts to establish an increased scale of wages were made by the workpeople; fortunately for them, wiser councils prevailed, and a lock-out was avoided. The Indian markets have again disappointed shippers; occasional symptoms of improvement, which were acted upon at one time very extensively, proved delusive. From China and Japan there have been spurts of inquiry at intervals, and a reaction in the course of exchange in November gave some hopes of better times. This was, however, but of short duration, and the latest accounts report a further relapse. From other markets the inquiry has been of a restricted and fitful nature throughout the year, and buyers have operated with great caution. As in 1875 exchange has told severely against ventures eastward, and indeed to almost all quarters of the globe. Another paralysing influence has been the long-standing difficulty regarding the dispute between Turkey and her tributary States, leading to fears of war, in which this country was likely to be involved. The home demand was generally slack, but in the later months some slight improvement was noticeable. The general tone of the market at the close of the year is strong, and confidence is felt that business henceforward will be more remunerative to manufacturers than has been the case during 1876. A change has again occurred in favour of the better makes of grey cloths. During the first six months of 1876 the inquiry ran almost entirely on the lower qualities, but latterly these have been quite neglected. Medium and best makes have been in steady inquiry, in many cases these show a material advance in value, and production is deeply engaged.

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov 24	Alice Muir	Acker	Batavia	Buenos Ayres
Dec. 19	Proteus	Orcutt	Do.	New York
26	Holland	Brummen	Macassar	Amsterdam
27	Sir R. Sale	Wake	Java	New York
28	Hinda	—	Batavia	Shields
29	Corby	Stannus	Rangoon	Liverpool
29	Ulysses (s.)	Burns	Shanghai	Do.
29	Inheritance	Brown	Colombo	Sunderland
29	Canaan	Hansen	Hong Kong	Cardiff
29	County of Stirling	Sage	Batavia	Glasgow
30	County of Forfar	—	Do.	Do.
30	Advance	Temple	Singapore and Manila	Do.
30	Genevieve	Lepretre	Batavia	Havre
Jan. 2	Trident (s.)	Munro	Galle	Cardiff
2	Sauvegard	Richards	Singapore	Do.
3	Beach Holme	Sorensen	Galle	Sunderland
4	Gadshill (s.)	Ranton	China and Japan	London
4	Macgregor (s.)	Newell	Shanghai	Do.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec 24	Marie	Kerkoff	Batavia, for Rottrdm.	Lisbon
24	Banquereau	Hogg	Do.	Havre
25	Castilla (s.)	Larragoitia	Manila	Cadiz
28	Memnon	Baker	Singapore	Boston, U.S.
28	John George	Barron	Do.	Marseilles
28	Callao	Williams	Akyab	Liverpool
28	China	Blaukier	Rangoon	Falmouth
29	Rata	Hansen	Batavia	Do.
29	Pauline	Drevar	Akyab	Queenstown
29	Nettie Merryman	Master	Yokohama	Do.
29	Ribble	Barrett	Java	Do.
29	Sir Lancelot	Hepburn	Yoko., for St. Nazaire.	Plymouth
29	Vicestis	Thomas	Rangoon	Do.
29	Teviot (s.)	Nisbet	Shanghai	New York
29	Utrecht	Zweede	Batavia	Antwerp
29	Princess Louise	Forster	Singapore	Havre
29	Orchis (s.)	Butlin	Samarang	Marseilles
30	Eyvor	Littlefield	Batavia	Queenstown
30	Leonard	Petrell	Singapore	Liverpool
30	C. P. D.	Griffiths	Rangoon	Do.
30	Mutlah	Farquhar	Ho Ho	Falmouth
30	G. B. S.	James	Akyab	Do.
31	Clara Babuyan	Marshall	Sourabaya	Do.
31	Clifton	Graham	Samarang	Do.
31	Prins Hendrik (s.)	Brant	Batavia	Amsterdam
Jan. 1	Hermes	Tobias	Do.	Do.
1	Nicolaas Witsen	v.d. Woude	Sourabaya	Do.
1	Fanny	Carver	Padang	New York
1	Manila II.	Gosma	Swatow	Do.
1	W. E. Gladstone	Gallichan	Colombo	London
1	Adam Sedgwick	Hammond	Singapore	Liverpool
1	Aubrey Peake	Draper	Samarang, for Grnck.	Falmouth
2	Onward	Stimson	Hng. Kg., for London	Waterford
2	County of Elgin	McKenzie	Batavia	Greenock
2	George S. Tarbell	Higgins	Sourabaya	New York
2	Saltiga	Boesthorst	Batavia	Rotterdam
3	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Singapore	London
3	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Shanghai	Do.
3	Caterine Doge	Lasino	Rangoon	Queenstown
3	Nore	Pyk	Batavia	Falmouth
4	H. D. Brookman	Tyson	Singapore	London
4	Lord Macduff	Stephen	Hong Kong	Do.
4	Golden Age	Quick	Rangoon, for Bremen.	Downs

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Dec. 28	Friesland	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
31	Patroclus	Liverpool	Shanghai
31	Gilles of Lorne	London	China & Japan
Jan. 2	Cyphrenese	Do.	Shanghai
2	Strathairly	Cardiff	Singapore
2	Anchises	Shanghai	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Viking, Radnorshire. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Hesperia.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Ceylon, Commissary, Countess of Kintore. For Shanghai: Windhover, Forward Ho. For Hong Kong: Hope, Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith. For Batavia: Mary M. Bird, Valero. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla. For Penang: Zehlima. For Colombo: Medusa.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (str.), Agamemnon (str.). For Manila: Elcano, Cadiz (str.). For Batavia: Corea.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai Loudoun Castle (str.).

SPOKEN.

P. Q. R. S. (Dutch), Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 7, 17.40 S., 3.46 W.
VICE ADMIRAL MAY, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 21, 43 N., 11 W.
BURDWAN, Liverpool to Anjer, Dec. 13, 12 N., 27 W.
ARDENT, Cardiff to Colombo, Nov. 28, 3 N., 28 W.
PETER, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 18, 7 N., 23 W.
MARY ANN WILSON, Leith to Manila, Nov. 24, 9 S., 27 W.
MARGARET FALCONER, Lon. to Bat., Nov. 29, on the equator, long. 33 W.
DOLBADERN CASTLE, Liverpool to Singapore, Nov. 20, 3 N., 21 W.
STAR OF THE EAST, Glasgow to Singapore, Nov. 24, 8 N., 23 W.
SKIMMER OF THE WAVES, Sunderld. to Galle, Dec. 2, 11.35 N., 24.45 W.
HURON, Liverpool to Batavia, Dec. 23, 24 N., 21 W.
S. B. HALE, Samarang to Falmouth, Nov. 29, 7 N., 23 W.
DAVINA, Boulogne to Saigon, Nov. 6, 24 S., 26 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s.

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To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tin.	F.Pa.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang ..... Singapore ..... Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong.....	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40

CASUALTIES.

COWES (Isle of Wight.—Dec. 29, the barque Desdemona, of Jersey, Olsen master (rice), for orders, from Akyab, has arrived here leaky in topsides; five stanchions, some bulwarks, and rail gone, boat stove, master injured, and chief mate lost overboard, which occurred on the 14th inst., lat. 24 miles S., long. 96.20 E. Master is of opinion that cargo is damaged, as the vessel had three feet of water in her at one time.

PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 29, the ship Sir Lancelot, Hepburn, arrived here from Yokohama; had heavy weather from Western Islands home; damaged boats, and had sundry other minor damages.

FALMOUTH.—Dec. 31, the Mutlah, Farquhar, arrived here from Ilo Ilo, has lost jibboom, bowsprit, bulwarks, knighthead, and cutwater, and has galley gone and decks swept.

LIVERPOOL.—Jan. 2. the C. P. D. arrived here from Rangoon, in a gale, Dec. 21, in lat. 39 N., long. 19 W., had cargo shifted, vessel strained considerably, and making water.

The Adam Sedgwick, arrived here from Singapore, reports that on the 30th ult., during gale, she shipped a heavy sea, which smashed cabin companion, filling cabin with water, and some going down amongst cargo.

WATERFORD.—Jan. 2, the Onward, from Hong Kong for London, has put into this port with loss of topsailyard and short of provisions.

HAVRE.—Dec. 28, the Red Deer, ship, Ugler, from Java (sugar), arrived here Dec. 20, leaky.

LISBON.—Dec. 26, the Dutch barque Marie, from Batavia for Rotterdam, has put in here leaky.

NEW YORK.—Dec. 30, the Evelyn, barque, Knowles, from Manila (previously reported arrived at Boston), got ashore in entering port, but afterwards got off; damage serious.

The Teviot (str.), Nisbet, from Shanghai, got ashore in entering port, but afterwards came off, and has arrived here; the Shand, Sangster, arrived here from Manila, is leaking badly.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 3, the Christine has been abandoned to the underwriters; 90 tons of cargo saved; further salvage doubtful, on account of bad weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. VINCENT.—Dec. 14, the Rangoon barque, from Rangoon, which put in here Nov. 7, leaky, has been discharged and surveyed. About 100 tons of damaged rice have been thrown into the sea. The ship is severely strained all over, and cargo is being sent home in Austrian barque Grad Zagreb. Surveyors recommend vessel to proceed to a port for repairs.

GIBRALTAR.—Jan. 1, arrived and proceeded, Glengyle (str.), from Amoy for New York.

MAURITIUS.—Dec. 8, the Salsette, from Rangoon, for U.K., which arrived here Sept. 14, has been condemned, and sold for £200. A few stores, boats, &c, have also been sold.

St. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, Dec. 7, Osaka, from Hiogo; 8, Golden Spur, from Hong Kong, both for London; Innocenta, from Ilo Ilo, for New York; passed, 9, Chacma, from Sourabaya, for Channel.

CAPE TOWN.—Dec. 5, the claim made by the Cervantes for salvage services rendered to the Batavier, from Rotterdam for Batavia, has been settled, and £700 has been awarded, irrespective of £300 paid to the Gnu tug.

Sailed, Nov. 30, Annie, for Guam; Daniel, for Rangoon; Dec. 4, Vixen, for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, Nov. 28, Mignon, 29, Clara, both for Guam.

LAUNCH.

There was launched on the 1st inst., from Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co.'s building yard at Whiteinch, a first class iron sailing ship for Messrs. R. and J. Craig's "County" line of packets. She is named the County of Inverness, and has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's, her principal dimensions being 256 by 38¾ by 23½ feet, and her register tonnage will be about 1,615 tons. She is to be rigged as a full-rigged four-masted ship, and will be fitted with a double screw, as substitutes for lanyards, which have been so successfully introduced into several of the ships lately built by the firm, these and other improvements having been introduced for the purpose of lessening the risk of dismasting.

SUNDRIES PER SHIP "JOHN NICHOLSON," FROM NEW YORK FOR SHANGHAI, DEC. 21.

2089 bls. domestics	2 bls. india-rubber goods
63 cs. hardware	48 pkgs. manufactured iron
235 kegs nails	948 fire bricks
105 cs. carbines	1 cs. rules
1 do. rifles	3 do. carriages
1046 do. cartridges	3 pkgs. wooden ware
50 bbls. pitch	15 trunks
100 do. tar	180 gls. varnish
84 oars	159 bxs. soap
1750 gls. spirits of turpentine	135 cs. milk
5 cs. stove polish	322 tons coal
122 pkgs. glassware	46000 gls. refined petroleum
34 cs. clocks	5 cs. missionary goods
44 bushels peas	1 cask wine
1825 lbs. butter	58 pkgs. engineers' supplies
2 cs. furniture	3306 lbs. manufactured tobacco

SUNDRIES PER BARQUE "PROTEUS," FROM NEW YORK, FOR BATAVIA, DEC. 19.

230,000 galls. refined petroleum.
4 cs. furniture.
1 do. electrotypes.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATION.

Japan—Nipon Island.—Fixed Light on Siriya Saki, Tsugar Strait.—The Japanese Government has given notice that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse erected on Siriya Saki, the north-east point of Nipon Island. The light is a *fixed* white light, visible from seaward through an arc of 311°, or between the bearings of N. ½ E., through west and south to N.E. by E.; the light is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 18 miles. The tower, 94 feet high, is circular, constructed of brick and painted white. The illuminating apparatus is of the second order. Position, lat. 41° 26′ 10″ N., long. 141° 29′ 25″ E.—Note.—Rattler Rock (awash at low water) bears N. 61° E., distant about 1¼ miles from Siriya Saki Lighthouse.

Fixed Light on Kingkasan Island, Sendai Bay.—Also, that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse erected on the east side of Kingkasan (Kingwasan) island, at the east point of Sendai Bay. The light is a *fixed* white light, visible from seaward through an arc of 216°, or between the bearings of S. by W. through west and north to N.E. ½ E.; the light is elevated 178 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 19 miles. The tower, built of granite, is 28 feet high, and circular. The illuminating apparatus is of the first order. Position, lat. 38° 19′ N., long. 141° 36′ E.—Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, December, 1876.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

A YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING IN LIVERPOOL.—The general depression of trade during the year has caused a slight diminution in the amount of shipbuilding on the shores of the Mersey. About 37,250 tons of sailing and steam shipping have been turned out from the various workyards. Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co., of Seacombe, have launched since January seven vessels, of which four were steamers, the total tonnage being 7,338 tons. Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, have launched or completed during the year eight vessels, with a total tonnage of 6,150, of which seven were steamers, including Her Majesty's sloop of war Griffon. The troopship Euphrates has also been refitted and repaired at Messrs. Laird's yard, and the engines of H.M.S. Shannon have been renewed. The yards at the south end of Liverpool had been tolerably busy during the year. Messrs. W. H. Potter and Co. have sent out 8,474 tons in the form of eleven vessels, of which only one was a steamer. In addition to shipbuilding, this firm has done a large amount of forgings, both for its own use and the use of other firms. Messrs. Thomas Royden and Sons have turned out seven vessels, one of which was a steamer, the total tonnage being 7,610. Messrs. R. and J. Evans have built four vessels, one of them a steamer, and the total tonnage 4,918.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KOSING, MELCHERS, and Co., of London, announce that they have dissolved partnership and continue for liquidation only. Mr. C. Ed. Melchers announces that he has taken into partnership Mr. Julius Runge, and will continue business under the style of MELCHERS, RUNGE, and Co., Mr. C. H. Carl Melchers, of Bremen, having advanced a responsible capital of £50,000 for five years. Mr. Gustav Friesland will sign for procuration.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

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J. J. CANN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT
HIOGO-KOBE.
JAPAN.
Agent for the *London and China Express.*

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Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of arch, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 26th July, 18th nd 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
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LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
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RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

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They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities; the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

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Reserve Fund, $200,000.
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LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

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BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street. 187

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The *London and China Express* on Sale.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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OVERLAND ROUTE

and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p	...	...
*Australia	3,663	600	Jan. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Pekin	3,777	600	Jan. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah...	3,130	550	Jan. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.
Mongolia.	2,833	530	Feb. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE

vià ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

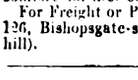
STEAM (via the Suez

Canal) to China and Japan, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk. The following high-classed steam and sailing ships will be despatched from South West India Docks as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Sailing.
Sing., Hong Kong, Yoko., & Hiogo	Radnorshire, s.s.	1900	100 A1	Jan. 15
Yoko. & Hiogo ...	Countess of Kintore ...	738	A1 11 yr.	With des.
Do. Do.	Commissary.	787	A1 15 yr.	To follow

The magnificent steamer above mentioned has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).



BATAVIA-NEDER-

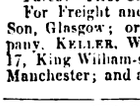
LAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CONRAD, 3,000 tons, Jan. 16.
CELEBES, 2,265 tons, Feb. 6.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

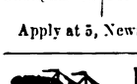


ROBERTSON and CO.'s

INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hg Kg., & Shang	Hesperia, s.s	—	S.W.I.	Jan. 7
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp.....	3 3dsL.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai ...	Forward Ho!	A1 17 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



FOR STRAITS AND

CHINA (having room for a limited quantity of cargo only), the full-powered Ocean steamship HESPERIA, built in 1876, and just off her first voyage, will be despatched from the South-West India Dock Jan. 7; last shipping day Jan. 6.

For Freight, &c., apply to ROBERTSON and Co. 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY,

SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, vià SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Viking ...	100 A1	2588	V.I.D.	Jan. 15

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal To sail Jan. 15.

FOR PENANG, SINGA-

PORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid Clyde-built screw steamship VIKING, 100 A1, 1,686 tons register, 2,588 tons gross register, 350-horse power nominal, 1,759-horse power effective. G. CASTLE, commander; Victoria Docks. This fine high-powered steamer, well-known in the China trade, is strongly recommended to shippers.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM

PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Jan 19
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Gleneagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF

STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from Glasgow vià London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now loading at Glasgow.—Last shipping day in Glasgow, January 10; and in London, January 29, 1877.—The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, just built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop, and from her great horse-power is expected to prove herself one of the fastest boats in the China trade.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Fleurs Castle.

CHINA AND JAPAN,

FROM HAMBURG.—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN COMPANY'S steamers leave Hamburg on the 27th, and Havre on the 30th of every month, for ASPINWALL (Colon), taking passengers and cargo at through rates to Japan and China, vià San Francisco, per Pacific mail steamers.

Full particulars of rates of Freight and Passage money can be obtained from the Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street, or at the Head Office in Hamburg.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ..	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID

First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Hope	AA1	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Daphne	AA1	E.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Oaka	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	With des

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGA-

PORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Radnorshire, s.s.	1,900	Norris & Joyner ...	Jan. 12
Glenlyon, s.s.	2,199	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Jan. 19
Viking, s.s.	2,588	Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co. ...	Jan. 15
Mallard	662	Wright, Bros. & Co.	

LIVERPOOL.

Nestor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt ...	Jan. 11
Agamemnon, s.s. ...	—	„	Jan. 25
Antenor, s.s.	—	„	Feb. 3

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to

AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, vià Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVER-

LAND ROUTE.—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,

9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform you that the Partnership hitherto existing between myself, Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS, and Mr J. H. PINCKVOSS, at Shanghai and Hankow, China, ceases this day by lapse of time. JOHN BLAIN.

London, Dec. 30, 1876.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
„	RUDOLPH MOSSE (for Advertisements).
„	WILLIAM WILKENS.
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
„ Amsterdam...	MACKAY, BOOMKAMP, and Co.
Berlin	ASHER & Co.
Vienna...	GERALD & Co.
Trieste...	PERCO and Co., Corso.
Venice	P. & O. Company's Office.
Rome	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Brindisi	P. & O. Company's Office.
Lisbon	
New York	H. FOGG and Co., 32, Burling Slip.
San Francisco... ...	Pacific Mail Office.
Port Said	R. BROADBENT.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	W. G. HALE and Co.
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and Co.
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG & Co.
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 698.] LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1877.

The Subscription for the year 1877 *is now payable, at the rate of Two Guineas per annum. Cheques and Post-office Orders are to be drawn in favour of James West.*

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 6	Nov. 25	Nov. 28
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	,, 23
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 25
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 20
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 26
Chefoo	—	—	,, 24
New-chwang			,, 16
Hankow	Sept. 29	,, 15	,, 28
Kiu-kiang	—	—	,, 25
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 29
Shanghai	Oct. 13	,, 26	Dec. 2
Ningpo	—	—	,, 1
Foochow	—	—	,, 2
Formosa	—	—	Nov. 24
Amoy	—	—	Dec. 2
Swatow	—	—	,, 5
Hong Kong	,, 27	Dec. 4	,, 7
Canton	—	—	,, 5
Macao	—	—	,, 6
PHILIPPINES—Manila	,, 18	Nov. 20	,, 3
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	,, 20	,, 24	,, 7
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	,, 8
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	Nov. 26
JAVA—Batavia	Nov. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 9
Samarang	—	—	,, 11
Sourabaya	—	—	,, 6
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	,, 10	,, 11	,, 14
Penang	,, 10	,, 9	,, 16
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	
Colombo	,, 24	,, 16	,, 22
			,, 21

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi on Saturday, being two days in advance of its due date. The next inward (French) mail from Yokohama 5th, Shanghai 8th, Hong Kong 14th, Singapore 21st Dec., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 22nd inst., left Suez on the 9th inst., three days early, and may be expected in London on Thursday or Friday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived Jan. 11.—From Shanghai: Mr. Hillier. From Penang: Mr. J. Hewick. To Venice, arrived Jan. 13.—From Shanghai: Mr. Gilmour. From Hong Kong: Mr. Oliver.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, expected to arrive Jan. 21.—From Yokohama: Navg. lieut. Beatty, and one second-class passenger. From Shanghai: His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador and Lady, Assistant Envoy and suite, four military attachés, Dr. Macartney and son, and one second-class passenger. From Singapore: Three second-class passengers.

Per steamer *Anchises* (Holt's line), expected Jan. 18.—From Shanghai: Mr. Gowthwaite.

Per Occidental and Oriental steamer *Gaelic*, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 26.—To Yokohama and Hong Kong: Cabin—Messrs. E. R. Smith, H. C. Herbert, G. B. Thompson, R. Idenra, S. Tejuna, H. T. Terry, A. Crossley, E. L. Hyde, R. H. Simmonds, E. Peel, M. Barr, M. Leverkus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tanaka; steerage—1 Japanese and 393 Chinese.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Jan. 14.—To Yokohama: Mr. Gierke, Mr. Dassouville. To Shanghai: Mr. L. Urquhart Stuart, Mr. R. D. McKie, Mr. Binssomet. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs H. Abendroth. To Saigon: Mr. Salenare, Mr. Gervacs, Mr. Bourard, Mr. Lardigne. To Batavia: Mr. H. O. Allbrook, Mr. Grim. To Singapore: Mr. Young Mr. Balown. To Galle: Mr. De Lessert, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Skinner.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Eilers, Mr. Weynschenk. To Colombo: Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. Arranger. To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Morris. To Manila: Mr. Dudemaine.

Per French steamer *Irrawaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Mr. A. Jules. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Jan. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr Matsudaira. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and two children. To Hong Kong: Captain G. D. Pitman, and one second-class passengers. To Ceylon: Captain Hinxman, and two second-class passengers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Jan. 23.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. W. Sayle. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. M. Sayle. To Colombo: Mr. A. Chamberlain.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Francis and child, Miss A. Spoor, Rev. C. Clark. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family. To Hong Kong: Lieut. R. J. B. Parkinson. To Singapore: Major C. E. Squire.

Per str. *Nestor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Jan. 13.—To Singapore: Mr. Fisher Mr. Stevenson. To Hong Kong: Master Gheetieng. To Shanghai: Mr. Drew, Mr Archibald.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Our advices from this port by the present mail are of only three days' later dates than those received *via* San Francisco on the 2nd inst. and published in our issue of that date. There is no news of importance. The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic* arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult. with advices extending to the 11th ult. The subjoined summary of news has been telegraphed to New York:—

The largest fire in Tokio since April, 1872, occurred on Nov. 29, commencing just before midnight, and lasting about eight hours. Sixty-five streets, containing 5,000 houses, were totally destroyed. It is believed that fifty lives were lost. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000. The residence of the Austrian Minister was burned, and that of the United States Minister narrowly escaped. Prompt and effective measures for the relief of the sufferers, have been taken by the Government. The burned region is being rapidly rebuilt, with the introduction of great improvements.

The Imperial Family will unite at Kioto for the performance of religious ceremonies at their ancestral tombs about the middle of January. The Empress has already arrived there. The Empress Dowager and the Emperor start from Tokio on January 8 and 14 respectively.

Mayebara and eleven other leaders of the recent insurrection were beheaded on December 3. Others were variously punished by imprisonment and deprivation of rank.

A proclamation has been issued declaring free trade between Saghalien and the open ports of Japan, no duties to be exacted until further notice.

Riots have occurred among the farmers of the central provinces, owing to their dissatisfaction with the taxes imposed upon them. The riots have no political significance whatever.

In conformity with an imperial recommendation a school has

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been established for noble families, to the support of which the Emperor contributes $15,000 yearly.

Regulations have been issued for the importation of opium for medicinal purposes. Hitherto this drug has been entirely secluded from Japan.

Preparations for the annual industrial exposition at Kioto are now rapidly progressing.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* learns from a Japanese informant that over 180 of the Shizoku of Fukuoka, Akizuki and Kummomoto committed *hara kiri*. All these were young men above the age of fifteen years, only a few having reached the age of thirty. In one instance that he witnessed of this extraordinary madness the suicide displayed the most unparalleled *sang-froid* and originality; he seated himself, and grasping his sword at both ends, raising it over his head, with one effort cut his head clean off, which rolled upon the floor.

The *Rising Sun* says business in Nagasaki is fearfully dull. On all sides there are complaints, and the depression in tea business is something alarming. Indeed, it is understood merchants cannot now realise, except at great sacrifice, and those best informed are the staunchest in prophesying a panic next year. In no former year has the tea trade been so unremunerative, and the prospect of any improvement is very remote.

On the 24th Nov. a fire broke out in the stables attached to the soldiers' temporary quarters at Kumamoto. Two camps were destroyed. The fire originated in the careless use of a lamp by one of the night sentries.

The Japanese are exulting over the agricultural prospects throughout the country. This year's harvest will, according to those best informed, outrival that of any former year.

On the morning of the 17th Nov. there was a short but severe shock of earthquake. It lasted about five seconds.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes from this port as follows :—

Conflicting accounts have been for some time past coming to our ears concerning the amount of suffering among the country people, or likely to be endured by them during the coming winter. The facts, as gathered by several gentlemen who have been travelling in different parts of the country, seem to be these :—There has been great unevenness in the crops in different localities, varying as the rains have fallen in greater or less abundance. The range of variation in the yield of the autumn crops has been very great—from 3-10ths to 8-10ths, according to the statements of the Chinese. This does not include the wheat crop, which was almost a total failure. The best yield has been from the small millet, the great dependence of the common people. The large millet, or *kaoliang*, and the Indian corn were attacked while in the milky state by worms, and seriously injured. Beans, cotton, and sweet potatoes fall considerably below the average yield. The people are resorting to all sorts of economical shifts to save their small supply of winter food. Roots and leaves of trees are cooked with the grain, which, in many cases, is not separated from the husks or chaff, and the gravest fears are expressed as to the amount of suffering the winter is likely to witness. In some sections the young men are said to be going away in search of something to do and to eat, leaving the little grown for those who cannot go. Many are seeking employment and reduced to beggary on the streets of Tientsin.

It was stated some time ago that Mr. Tong King-sing had been deputed to visit the coal mines near Tientsin. The exploring party have returned, satisfied apparently that the mines can be worked with good results. We hope the Government will be persuaded to take steps to develop them.

Floating ice was reported on the 20th Nov., in the neighbourhood of Taku, and a north-easter is looked for as a possible contingency at any moment.

HANKOW.

A correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* writes from this port as follows :—

A week since the premises of the French Consulate at this port were broken into by thieves, and the servants' quarters were robbed of nearly all the clothing, &c., belonging to the house-boy and his family. It was a daring piece of work, and it seems that the perpetrators were frightened away the night before, and it was not thought they would return again.

At a meeting of the members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, held a few days since, it was decided to open the theatrical season in this place in about two weeks hence, by giving a performance. As the management of the preparation of the piece to be played is placed in very able hands, a successful entertainment is anticipated.

The advent of the newly-appointed United States Consul at Hankow may be expected shortly, as it is reported General Shepard, at present United States Consul at Swatow, is to take the place of Mr. R. M. Johnson, who left here in July last.

The military examinations at Wuchang are going on with great vigour, and the drills, reviews, &c., are watched daily by many hundreds of natives, who apparently take great pride in the martial accomplishments of their countrymen.

Li Han-chang is expected to return to Wuchang from Szechuen, to resume his post as Viceroy of the Liang-hu.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent writes under date 16th November:—By the s.s. *Shanse*, on the 14th instant, Captain Mant, Commissioner of Customs, left on his way to England. There was quite an ovation offered to him as he went on board the *Shanse* and afterwards steamed out of the harbour. All Newchwang seemed to have turned out on the bund for the occasion. The ladies were there in great force, and the energy with which they waved handkerchiefs did them credit. There was besides a salute of three guns, and no one knows how many tens of thousands of crackers were consumed in token of the regard which the Chinese have for our late Commissioner. Indeed, Newchwang, generally fortunate in its Commissioners, has never had a more popular resident. Every one wishes Captain Man may enjoy a happy holiday in England.

SOOCHOW.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows, under date 21st Nov.:—

The Fu-tai has issued a proclamation, setting forth the text, and the details of the Chefoo Conference, and giving in full the history of the Margary affair. He sets forth the advantages of commerce with foreign Powers, that China is at peace with them, and that foreigners must be treated with respect and kindness. It is many times the usual length, and is posted in all prominent places. All say it is everything that could be desired.

For ten days there have been frequent fires—the people all say daily. Before the rain it might have been accounted for by everything being dry. There was a large fire yesterday at 4 A.M.; another this afternoon, which is not yet fully extinguished. Near the city, outside the West gate, are limekilns; the other night there was a conflagration which illuminated the heavens; seven of their great stacks of straw were burnt, valued at several hundred dollars.

One of the finest sections between the Yang-tsze and the Tsien-tang rivers is the country directly east of the city of Huchow. Besides many places of considerable size, there are three large market towns, each of a population of 50,000, ten miles from each other, forming a triangle, Wu-tsen, Nan-tsin, and Sang-lin. Besides being in the centre of the silk district, they have a large trade in hogs, sheep, potatoes, &c. At this time trade is very brisk; in the mornings all the country people come in to buy a few ounces of fish, a little oil, a few *cash* worth of vegetables, &c., so the streets are thronged.

Travelling on the Grand Canal, one sees improvement. A good tow-path has been put in repair; new and beautiful bridges are built which would be an ornament to any country.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd December; the English mail from London Oct. 13 was received on the 26th November. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

The Woosung Railway was re-opened for public traffic on the 1st December. A translation of the Taoutai's proclamation respecting the arrangement made with Mr. Mayers at Nanking, and also six Rules agreed to between the Taoutai and H.B.M.'s Consul, "for the safer conduct of the traffic," have been published. The Taoutai's proclamation states fairly enough the circumstances of the case. It of course reverses the real position, which is that the payment is purposely spread out in order to give the officials a plausible reason in the eyes of their people for consenting to the resumption of a traffic which they had denounced; but that is only a way of putting it. The main point is that the trains shall run, and it is regrettable that a month should have been already lost. The delay in this respect was not attributable to the Chinese; and we cannot very well understand why trains should not have recommenced running, at least to Kongwan, directly affairs were settled. The regulations for the safe conduct of the traffic are clear and to the point, and will no doubt be effective. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will prove so, for the occurrence of any accidents will no doubt tend to weaken the future prospects of the line; and immunity from such will give it a much better chance of permanence.

We mentioned some time ago that Mr. Mayers had succeeded while at Nanking, in obtaining the assent of the Taoutai to the road extensions which he had hitherto opposed. The letter on this subject to the Consular body, which is published with the Municipal minutes, is written presumably in consequence of this arrangement. The two new roads which are there suggested—from Carter-road to Siccawei-road, and from Siccawei to Jessfield will no doubt be appreciated by-and-by; but the two first-named extensions are those which are most wanted.

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The departure of the present mail steamer has been postponed for thirty-six hours, to enable the members of the Chinese Embassy to proceed thereby. The delay has been authorised by Sir Thomas Wade on behalf of the Government, so far as regards the departure from contract time; but it is likely that the *Travancore* will still get away from Hong Kong on her due date. Homeward steamers nearly always make a long stay there, being allowed too much time on the run down; so the detention, on this occasion, will merely be at Shanghai instead of in the South. Apart from their desire to get on with their journey, the Envoys quite appreciate, we believe, the advantage of landing calmly from the P. and O. steamer in London, at their own time; instead of being hustled out of a Channel steamer unkempt and unshaven, after possibly a rough passage across the Channel and certainly a long railway journey through France. There is a good deal in first impressions, and there is a great difference between the appearance of a man travelstained and weary, and a mandarin carefully dressed in full and proper costume.

A Tungchow correspondent, writing on the 20th Nov., says:—'You will probably have heard of the mob at Mrs. Mateer's, during Mr. Mateer's absence. All the Presbyterian Mission, excepting Mrs. Mateer and Mrs. Mills's two youngest children, are at Chefoo attending presbytery. On the 16th Nov. a number of soldiers began beating the husband of Mrs. Mateer's amah. On hearing of it Mrs. Mateer sent out her cook to inquire into it. The boys from the school, hearing how things were going, went out to help to rescue the man who had been attacked by six or eight soldiers. The boys were in the majority, and did some fighting, capturing one of the soldiers. The mandarins hearing of it, hurried to the spot brought away the captured soldier, and promised to look into the matter. That night a large body of soldiers stole out of barracks, and started to Kwan Yin Tang to wreak vengeance. The mandarins heard of it, however, and overtook them before they reached their destination. Most of them were punished. On the 19th, while all were gone to Sunday-school, except one of the students and the cook's wife and child, a party of more than twenty soldiers broke open the outer gate, beat the student severely, also the keeper of the garden behind, tore open doors and windows, and broke up things generally, telling the boy that was only the beginning, they would come again. Mr. Crawford hearing of it went over, reaching there just before Mrs. Mateer got home from Sunday-school. A mandarin was already there with his followers, but the guilty ones were gone. Mr. Crawford remained there all night, is still there, and will stay until Mr. Mateer arrives. (He has been sent for.) Report says the soldier who was taken in to Kwan Yin Tang has died, but we do not believe it. None of the mandarins have said so during all the discussions that have been going on about it. The Chifu has sent a guard of four men, who are now at Mrs. Mateer's. No violence has been offered at the other houses, but we do not know how it will turn out. Some of the people are turning to the old story, "now's the time to kill all the Christians," and some of the Christians are much alarmed. Mr. Crawford is the only foreign gentleman here. We go about without fear, but are rather apprehensive there may be further disturbances. These soldiers have given us a great deal of trouble; they are old rebels turned into Imperial soldiers. The mandarins seem anxious to keep them in subjection. The Chifu has sent several times to inquire into matters. He sent Mr. Crawford word this morning that the soldiers had been punished, and sent a messenger to examine into the extent of the damage at Kwan Yin Tang. Most of the damage was to the school premises, only one door of Mrs. Mateer's residence was injured."

We have received a copy of a new Chinese paper, the *Sin-pao*, whose advent has been announced for some weeks past. It is, we believe, published under the auspices of the Taoutai, and its official connection is more clearly shown by the fact that the head of the Lekin office is its official manager. One speciality it affects is the insertion of a few English paragraphs.

The Temperance Society gave their usual fortnightly entertainment on the 24th Nov., at the hall in Nanking-road. There was a crowded audience, including an unusually large number of ladies. The programme was well rendered; a reading by Mr. O. B. Bradford, a song by a lady amateur, and a pianoforte solo by another lady amateur, being much appreciated. A long address by Mr. Wheatley, in advocacy of temperance principles, was listened to with great attention. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

We hear that the committee of the Skating Club purpose erecting a shed of the same extent as last year, but with only two instead of three avenues, so that there will be much more open space. The covering, too, is to be arranged so that it will roll up. Last year the frost was severe enough to freeze water under cover as well as exposed, but we may not always be so lucky; and the provision for opening the roof at night is a very necessary one.

Marks of favour have been received by several of the foreign employés at the Kiangnan Arsenal. In the Translation department, Mr. Fryer has received the 3rd rank, Mr. Kreyer the 4th, and Mr. Allen the 5th. In the Mechanical department, Mr Bayley a button of the 4th rank, and Messrs. Allan, Atkinson, Bretschneider, Cowan and Rennie of the 5th. We are also informed that during his recent visit to Shanghai the Viceroy presented Messrs. Allan, Rennie, and Bretschneider with silk robes suited to the honour which ha now been conferred upon them. There is a difference betwee the ranks of the literary and mechanical employés. The forme[n] have the *hsien* rank while the latter have the *ting tai* rank[r] These official ranks seem to have been bestowed in accordanc[e] with the length of time in Chinese service; Mr. Fryer's is the highest, therefore, because he has been here longer than any of the others.

The *Sin-pao* prints a code of regulations for the guidance of Envoys to foreign countries, which are said to have been lately sanctioned by the Emperor, at the instance of the Tsung-li Yamen. The term of service of an Envoy is to be three years, which is, we believe, to be the duration of Kwoh's Embassy to England. All Envoys are to receive rank of either the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class. The salary is to be from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 800 per mensem for senior, and Tls. 700 for assistant Envoys; and the expenses of the mission are apparently to be paid by the Government. The remittance of all these sums is entrusted to the Inspector-General of Customs.

We are glad to hear that there is still thought to be a fair chance of saving the *Lapwing*. A breakwater of sandbags is being built round her, to prevent the sea breaking her up in case of a storm; and when that is completed the endeavour will be made to dig her out. She has been completely dismantled and emptied, and will now float in six feet six inches of water.

Mr. Eckfeldt has appealed from the decision given by the United States Consular Court in his case, last May, to the Minister. Mr. Seward, having reviewed the case, sees no reason to disturb the judgment—considering that substantial justice was done.

The steamer *Hanyang* is taken off the berth of the China Merchants' Company's steamers, and we understand that she is to be lengthened amidships to the extent of fifty feet.

H.M.S. *Charybdis* arrived at Chefoo on Nov. 25, and left for the Miaotao Islands on the day following.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Swinger* arrived at Shanghai on Nov. 23, and will remain in port during the absence of the *Charybdis*.

The plot of land lying east of the Racket-court, bounded on the south by Nanking-road, and on the east by Kwangsi-road, was sold on Nov. 24, at auction, by Messrs. Wheelock and Co., for Tls. 2,000. It purports to contain per title-deed 5 m. 2f. 5l., but really contains a little more than 4 mow; so the price is equal to about Tls. 500 a mow.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market:—

Business has been quiet since our last report. We quote S.S.N. Shares Tl.1 lower, and Yangtszes Tls.2½ lower. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank: Business has been done at 22 per cent. prem., exchange 75. The market is now quiet. S.S.N. Company: Sales were made on the 30th and 1st at Tls. 65. Pootung Dock Company: A sale is reported at Tls. 80. There are buyers at this rate. Shanghai Gas Company: A lot was placed at Tls. 140, at which there are still buyers. French Gas Company: A sale was made at Tls. 70, ex dividend. Yangtsze Insurance Association: The market is quiet, with sellers at Tls. 620. Chinese Insurance Company: Shares have been sold at $210 and $208, with exchange 75.

A resident in the French Concession was attacked by several men in Hongkew about the middle of November. He was very severely injured, being struck over the head by one of his assailants with an iron bar. He summoned one of them before the German Consul a day or two ago for assault. The case was tried, and the man was sentenced to the light punishment of six days' imprisonment, the Consul allowing him to commence his incarceration on December 1. It is to be hoped he will not go away in the meanwhile.

The *Yangtsze* arrived from Hong Kong on the 21st November, having on board three seamen—deserters from H.M.S. *Immortalité*. The Hong Kong authorities having telegraphed to Shanghai the fact of their being on board the steamer, when she arrived the police quietly arrested them, and they are now in the Hongkew Police Station.

The German gunboat *Cyclops* has left for Tientsin.

Letters have been received announcing the opening of new coal mines in the districts north of Tai-wan (Formosa). Sometime ago, Shen Pao-chen, the former Governor of this province, applied to the Emperor for permission to work these mines, and received the Imperial authority. The Tsung-li Yamen then deputed some foreign mining engineers to go and inspect the proposed coal-fields, and authorised them to purchase the necessary plant; this has now arrived, and the engineers are returning, and will at once proceed to erect the requisite buildings. We also hear that Ting Jih-chang has suggested to the Government the advisability of appointing Yeh Wen-lang, Expectant-Taoutai of Canton, as overseer of these mining works in Formosa. This officer was formerly manager of the arsenal at Foochow. Ting Futai is also desirous that Yeh should be sent to report upon the sulphur, petroleum, camphor, and tea plants which are believed to exist in the southern part of the island. If these four things are found to exist, it is intended to take measures for turning them to good account.

We are exceedingly glad to hear that a movement is likely soon to be set on foot to present Mr. Medhurst with a testi-

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monial, prior to his retirement from the long and useful career he has led in China. Mr. Medhurst's position has been always a difficult, often a very painful one, and we hail with sincere pleasure an opportunity of testifying our appreciation of his many personal excellences. We hope to hear more of this project before long.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence :—

The trial trip of Messrs. Farnham and Co.'s new stern wheel steamer *Pao Kong* took place on Nov. 28. It was intended she should be taken as far as the Customs' Signal Station at Woosung and back, a distance of about twenty-six miles. This, however, was not carried out. Everything worked satisfactorily till near Gough's Island, when something went wrong with the feed pump, which would not draw water for the boilers, whereupon the engines had to be stopped and the anchor dropped in order that the defect might be remedied. A similar defect might occur to any steamer, so that the trial trip may not be said altogether to have been a failure, her performances from starting till the pump gave out being highly satisfactory, and on the first occasion of her going out last week she kept pretty well up with the C.M. Company's steamer *Kiang-kwan*. It is but fair to state that Messrs. Farnham and Co. were aware that the feed pump was not exactly in proper working order before the steamer started, but as they did not wish to disappoint the invited guests they concluded to let her go and trust to the chapter of events to get back safe again.

The following are the dimensions and particulars of the *Pao Kong:*—Length, 158 feet ; breadth, 28 feet ; draft, 7 feet ; with a carrying capacity of about 1,000 tons measurement, and her registered tonnage is 466 tons. On the trial she only drew three feet. Her engines, of which there are two, one on each quarter, are high pressure of 60-horse power nominal each, capable of being worked up to about 150-horse power effective each. She has two boilers, the tops of which are level with the upper deck, and, with the smoke-stack, are well forward, while the steam is conducted to the engines through a pipe which runs along under the upper deck. On this deck are the cabins, saloon, officers' quarters, and wheelhouse. The cabins will accommodate sixty-five Chinese passengers, and, in addition to this, there is accommodation forward for a few first-class. The vessel is flat bottomed, and, consequently, can carry a large cargo on a very light draft. She has not been coppered yet, that being left till some future period, if necessary. Her hull is composite, having iron framework, and her planking is three inches thick. The upper portions of her sides are of iron, so that, with the wood and iron, she is very strong. With 80 lbs. of steam on the wheels made twenty-two revolutions per minute, while, with 73 lbs. of steam, the revolutions were reduced by two turns in the same time. The ship, engines, and everything connected with her have been built and constructed in Shanghai under the superintendence of Messrs. Blethen and Simpson, to whom much credit is due.

HONG KONG.

Dates extend to the 7th Dec.; the French mail from London Oct. 20 arrived out on the 30th Nov., and the following P. and O. mail of Oct. 27 was received on the 4th Dec. The *Overland China Mail* supplies the following items of intelligence :—

The jury have acquitted Mr. Gillies, the Secretary of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, of the charge of having caused the death of a Chinaman. The *China Mail* gives the following summary of the case, which places the nature of the charge in a clear light :—

It is admitted by the prosecution, by the defence, and by the Chief Justice, that Mr. Gillies's statement lays the foundation of the case; and an examination of this statement, in connection with the unimpeachable testimony of the English witnesses, will give us an outline of the first picture. At three o'clock in the afternoon Commander Jephson laid a hawser from the starboard side of the *Narcissus*, right across the slip of land between the two docks, to the inshore eastern buoy. The ship commenced to move out at half-past five o'clock, and ten minutes afterwards she was nearly a third part out of the dock. At this point the hawser got foul of two mud-punts, which were fastened to the pier head nearest the buoy, and on the order of Commander Jephson, Mr. Gillies went and cleared it, pushing over one of the coolies as he did so. This was done at about twenty minutes *before* six, in a light by means of which the dock manager said "he could read a newspaper." At six, or five minutes after six, the bow of the *Narcissus* was well clear of the dock, and at eight or ten minutes past six the gunner and others came down the whole length of the pier and asked Mr. Gillies to give them a passage on board. The request was granted, and immediately on the gig's return, Mr. Gillies followed them on board the ship of war. This fully accounts for Mr. Gillies' stay on shore, and takes us up to six-fifteen or six-twenty ; and subsequently the accused, after remaining on board to see the vessel safely moored, left for Hong Kong about seven o'clock. In accordance, therefore, with the admissions (the "foundation of the case,") backed by the reliable narrative of events from the *Narcissus* officers, any act of violence committed by the accused in connection with the anxious time of undocking would have been committed at the time the ship was in the critical condition stated to exist just before the foul hawser was cleared—viz., some time before six o'clock, and while the vessel was still two-thirds in dock—upon the body of one of the four or five men engaged in towing the mud-punts, and not upon any of the men who were engaged on the opposite side of the pier in hauling the vessel out of dock. No evidence is given to show that the admitted assault had at the time any serious effects; but evidence of the most convincing kind is brought forward to the effect that no coolie was lying on any part of the pier up to certainly a quarter past six. The picture shown by the prosecution is a very different one to that presented by the light of the English evidence. From it we find that the five coolies, *i.e.*, the four native witnesses and the man who is stated to have subsequently died—were engaged towing the ship from half-past five till she was clear of the dock, and that they did not leave the vessel till then (*i.e.*, till *past* six) ; and that they then, not having any other work to do, went to tow the mud-punts to another part of the dock. We find that no hawser was laid across the pier whatever, and that consequently it never could have got foul of the punts in any way. And we find that the anxious critical period having passed, Mr. Gillies came up to the five punts coolies, and without reason, cause, or provocation, struck two men (one of whom fell down), then kicked the fallen man twice in the belly, and left him lying on the ground like a dog until he was dead and was ultimately taken away by the police. No attempt appears to have been made to trace the body of the man who was admittedly pushed or kicked by the accused ; and, thus, if the jury took the "foundation of the case" in its entirety, and accepted the *Narcissus* testimony, they found an impassable gap over which they could not even leap and preserve their oath inviolate, in the face of the other manifest discrepancies of the Chinese evidence and its general improbability. We are of opinion, therefore, that, considering all the facts and circumstances of the case, the jury were driven to the alternative, either to believe that Mr. Gillies, without any cause, provocation, or object whatever—after all incentive to anxiety or anger had passed away - had kicked the deceased man to death during the five minutes just before he went on board the frigate, and while waiting the return of his gig; or to disbelieve the evidence as laid before them by the prosecution. There appears to us to be no middle course in deciding "upon the evidence," and it is matter for congratulation that the jury possessed the good sense, acumen, and courage to decide in favour of the accused.

A public meeting of those interested in horticulture took place on the 23rd Nov., but did not result in any definite resolutions. It is hoped, however, that the usual flower-show will be possible without a public meeting.

The temperance movement continues to flourish. On the 23rd Nov. a public tea and entertainment was given at the Temperance Hall under very favourable circumstances. About one hundred and fifty sat down to tea in the lower rooms, and after partaking of a substantial meal they adjourned to the upper rooms, in which the entertainment took place, and there the numbers were greatly augmented, there being at least two hundred and fifty persons present. The Rev. Mr. Baynes occupied the chair (a rather imposing piece of furniture, by-the-bye), and in his usual happy manner conducted the proceedings, eliciting roars of laughter by his quaint remarks.

The Local *Government Gazette* notifies the approval by the Home Government of the appointment of the Hon. James Russell to be Acting Attorney General of the Colony. The *Chinese Mail* says it has received authentic news from Peking in regard to the movements of the Chinese Embassy to the United States, Peru, and Spain, and states that intelligence circulated a short time ago by a local native paper, as to the different persons composing this mission and their salaries, is premature, as the list of the diplomatic and consular corps has not yet been submitted to the Government, and, so far, the various appointments as reported have not been made, though it is probable that they will be proposed by the Minister elect, and approved by the Government.

The half-holiday movement it appears is likely to fail, the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce being in favour of the step by only a very small majority—too small to secure its being carried out.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Canton Insurance Company took place on the 7th December, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson, and Co., the general agents, the Hon. W. Keswick in the chair. The report and accounts were duly passed. The statement for "office 1874" showed the net profits for the year to have been $154,006, of which $25,000 had been passed to the reserve fund, and the remainder paid in dividends and returns to contributors. The open statement for office 1875 showed an estimated balance at credit of $88,412.96, of which sum it was proposed to pass $15,000 to reserve fund, to pay a first dividend of $40 per share and a first return on contributions of 3½ per cent., absorbing in all $51,000, and leaving $37,412.96 to meet further possible liabilities or for payment of further dividends on finally closing the accounts of the office. The open statement for office 1876 showed the very satisfactory sum of $407,536.01 at credit, after allowing for all known and anticipated losses to date.

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The *Audacious* arrived at Hong Kong on the 6th December, and the vessels of the Flying Squadron left that day for England.

Severe weather has been experienced on the coast.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The *Straits Times* translates the following items of intelligence from Manila newspapers :—

The Governor-General of the Philippines, by decree dated 21st Nov., has enacted that from the 1st January next the dues now levied on account of light-houses, the harbour master, and for dredging purposes are to be consolidated into one tax, to be called the impost of navigation, and to be levied only in those ports of the Philippines that have been opened to foreign commerce. This impost is to be on the tonnage of vessels at the rate of 8 cents per ton on all classes of vessels from the high seas, no matter from whence they come, 2 cents per ton on coasters under twenty tons, and 5 cents per ton on the same measuring twenty-one tons and upwards. The following vessels are exempted from paying this navigation impost :—Spanish men-of-war ; Spanish and foreign merchantmen, and also foreign men-of-war, which arrive in distress, which transhipcargo into other vessels, or discharge cargo to take it in again afterwards. Spanish mail steamers, vessels plying inside the bays and rivers of the open ports, and lastly those vessels which, after having paid the navigation impost in any of the open ports of the Philippines, return to them from stress of weather.

The official *Gazette* of the 2nd Decemher notifies for general information that Mr. W. S. Palgrave, who had been appointed British Consul in the Philippines, had assumed charge of the Consulate.

It appears that the German vessel *Minna*, seized in the Sooloo Archipelago, will be released as soon as the parties interested give the required security, amounting to upwards of $19,000, on the vessel and cargo.

The eminent service rendered during the Sooloo Campaign by Mr. Richardson, the engineer of the *Panay*, has been recompensed with the red cross of the First Class of the Order of Military Merit.

In several provinces of Luzon the paddy crop has been short, owing to drought. In other portions of the Philippines rats have been destroying the standing crops.

On the night of the 27th November a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Manila.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 14th December ; the P. and O. mail from London Nov. 10 was received on the 11th December. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

The meetings of the Legislative Council held since the date of our last summary have not been brimful of results, and with the exception of forwarding some Bills, which have already been noticed, and a discussion upon the Penang Post-office, nothing of any particular interest has formed a theme for our legislators, with the exception of an explanation or justification of the policy of the Government, given by Sir William Jervois, in reply to a question regarding the agreement entered into by the chiefs of the Nine States, by which all differences among them in future shall be arbitrated upon by the Maharajah of Johore. Notwithstanding the interest which the question of the trial of Sultan Abdullah and the Chiefs who were charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch is naturally creating, the Government vouchsafed no reply to a question by Mr. Adamson as to the course which is proposed to be adopted relative to the trial, the Governor simply declining to give information pending the resolution which the Colonial Office may come to. The unpleasant announcement made at the commencement of the session in relation to our finances is now being brought home to us, and it has been decided by the Government that light-houses and other public works, of a most necessary character, which had already been in course of erection, shall be stopped, owing to the drain upon our finances by advances to the Native States, and that course has been adopted after $142,000 had been expended in those works.

The difficult problem of the best means of grappling with the Chinese secret societies which has been discussed in our columns is still occupying public attention. Many here are in favour of the remedies suggested by Mr. Pickering ; others, who have had much experience, share with our Hong Kong contemporaries a doubt as to their efficacy, but though our correspondents advance many good principles in theory the only defined practicable suggestions come from Mr. Pickering. A correspondent, "Lex," who has dissected the various arguments, and has favoured us with several communications upon the subject, suggests the education of the Chinese to ensure confidence in our administration in their minds, and as a result distrust in the actions of the secret society leaders, but with a people particularly jealous and imbued with an innate inordinate sense of their own self-importance and keenness of perception a course of such education would take years to accomplish, and would then not be likely, if it ever would, to result beneficially to the class who are made the victims of the designing leaders whose interest is to flatter dupes with their importance, thus encouraging the weaknesses which are their bane, and which militate against us.

We are glad to be able to announce that our telegraphic communication is now complete, and we are assured the laying of the cable between Rangoon and Penang will be commenced as soon as the laying of the one between Aden and Bombay, which is now in progress, shall have been completed. We may conclude when this happy result shall have been accomplished that there will be no likelihood of a repetition of the isolation from which we have been only lately released.

At last some little increase of pay is to be given to the sub-inspectors of police. Three in Singapore, two in Penang, and one in Malacca are to receive $45 per month each ; six in Singapore, three in Penang, and one in Malacca are to have $40, or the magnificent addition of $5 all round. If double this had been proposed it would have been only fair, but as it has no been it looks like paltriness.

His Imperial Chinese Majesty's screw corvette *Yang Woo*, Captain P. Luxmore, C.B., R.N., from Foochow and Hong Kong, anchored in the roads on the 7th Dec., and exchanged the complimentary salute with Fort Canning. She is commanded by an English naval officer, is armed with nine heavy guns, has a complement of two hundred and fifty men and is bound on a foreign cruise.

The average Note Circulation of the local branches of the banks in Singapore and Penang during the month of November was as follows :—Oriental Bank, Singapore, $163,075 ; Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore, $376,665, Penang, $284,455 ; Chartered Bank of India, Singapore, $530,475, Penang, $129,940.

The Acting Chief Justice opened the Civil Sittings on the 11th Dec. No case was heard, but several motions were made, and the usual amount of preliminary talk took place. The Civil Court Sittings stand adjourned till the 14th Dec., and the Acting Chief Justice expects to be relieved on the arrival of the French mail next week.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following new notifications :—

Captain A. R. Ord, Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Assistant Treasurer, Malacca, reported his return from leave of absence on the 30th November, and proceeded to Malacca on the 5th December, to take up his duties.

Information has been received from the Dutch Consul-General that the Government of Netherlands India have prohibited export, import, and transit of arms and ammunition for all the Netherlands India possessions.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Business during the week had been again disappointing. Dealers and importers both looked for a "spurt" on demand for the north, but no increased inquiry had occurred for that quarter, and the season was fast drawing to a close.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says :—The business transacted during the past fortnight has been very limited. Cotton Goods :—Grey Shirtings : Some inquiry has existed for the better qualities of 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings, but at very low prices. A few sales of common, amounting to 1,700 pieces, have been reported at previous rates. In other classes of imports there is little to note, a small transaction in Gentian Jeans at Tls. 2.16 per piece being the only business. Metals :—Lead : We have to notice a further slight improvement in this article, and LB is now worth Tls. 6.20 to 6.25 per picul. Quicksilver is firm at Tls. 58 to 59, although there is very little demand for consumption at present.

CANTON.—Imports had not met with much inquiry, and but very few sales are reported. W. B. Lead was worth $9.10 to 9.20 per picul and common sorts $8.95 to 9 ; sales 4,000 piculs, stock 300 piculs. Quicksilver was worth $82 to 83 per picul.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says :—Our Piece Goods market has been a little quieter during the past fortnight, dealers refraining from entering into further important operations at present, owing to the near proximity of the Christmas holidays. In view, however, of the reported advance of prices at home, and enhanced value of produce here, importers hold firmly to their stocks, and in many cases an advance on low rates is demanded.

SINGAPORE.—During the fortnight extreme dulness had prevailed in the market ; there had been a general falling off in the demand for almost every article excepting Grey T-Cloths ; prices had not, however, shown much alteration, stocks of the principal staples being light. The approximate amount of sales during the fortnight were 6,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 36,000 pieces Grey T-Cloths, 16,000 pieces White Shirtings, 500 corges Cambrics, 2,500 pieces T. R. Cambrics, 120 bales Grey Yarn, 45 bales T. R. Yarn, 80 bales Coloured Yarn.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 29th Nov.:—During the week now under review a good demand has existed for almost all kinds of 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings. As the supplies of good

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medium cash have again been insufficient to meet the requirements of our dealers lower grades have been taken to some extent, but the commonest sorts still fail to attract attention. Heavies and 7 lbs. quite neglected. Grey Shirtings: Amongst the sales reported are the following standard chops of 8¼ lbs.:—Horse and Jockey, Tls. 1.78 to 1.79 per piece; Red Pheasant, Tls. 1.72 to 1.75 per piece; Red Lion, Tls. 1.74 per piece; Pagoda, Tls. 1.71 per piece, and various others down to Tls. 1.35 per piece. T-Cloths have been quite neglected, the only inquiry being for good 7 lbs. Mexicans at Tls. 1.33 to 1.37 per piece. English Drills: The only business passing has been in good makes at Tls. 1.92 to 2.02 per piece for 14 lbs., and Tls. 2.0 to 2.06 per piece for 15 lbs.

HONG KONG.—The market for all Cotton and Woollen manufactures had relapsed into an exceedingly dull state, and sales were almost impossible to effect even at concessions of 2½ to 5 cents per piece, and 10 to 15 cents per piece in Long Ells, dealers being fully supplied by recent speculative purchases. Nos. 16/24's Yarn were still in good request, and higher prices were obtainable for most chops. The transactions consisted of 55 bales No. 24's, under the different Dragon chops, at $98 to 101 per bale. In Grey Shirtings, 2,000 pieces 7 lbs. Mandarin and Wife, at $1.47½ per piece; and 250 pieces 8¼ lbs. Blue Joss at $2.38 per piece. T-Cloths: 1,000 pieces 8 lbs. Magpie chop, at $1.25 per piece; 500 pieces 7 lbs. Mexicans, Dog and Pheasant, at $1.72½ per piece; 8 lbs., 500 pieces Red Joss, at $1.80 per piece; and 600 pieces V. V., at $2.50 per piece. Camlets: 50 pieces LLL, at $15.25 per piece; 300 pieces BBB, at $19 25 per piece; and 10 pieces AAA, at $16.80 per piece. 120 pieces German Spanish Stripes at $1 per yard. Drills—Warrior chop: 250 pieces 15 lbs., at $2.67½ per piece; and 500 pieces 14 lbs., at $2.57½ per piece. Metals: Iron—Nail Rod: Sales of Belgian, at $2.60 to 2.65 per picul; a slight improvement upon former transactions. English scarce, and readily saleable. Lead: Cargo on the spot commanded full quotations; for arrival there had been several speculative purchases, at $8 to 8.10 per picul for L.B.F.B. brands and Hole chop. Market closed somewhat weaker.

PENANG.—A moderate demand had prevailed for most descriptions of imports, but business had been of a limited character, as importers were insisting in a great measure upon cash transactions.

EXPORTS.

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TEA.

AMOY.—Settlements of Amoy Ooloongs had been on the following basis of rates, viz., low to good common $16 to 18 short; fair $20 to 21; good $23 to 24; superior $25 to 26; showing on the whole little or no change in value from purchases made during the previous fortnight. With the receipt of 4,000 to 5,000 half-chests more the yield for the season was expected to be complete. Formosa Ooloongs: foreigners were buying at fully maintained prices.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A small business reported for the interval, at lower prices for common teas. Stock 21,652 chests. Green: The market had remained very firm, and a large business had been transacted at higher prices; buying had been checked towards the close by the rise in the rate of Sterling Exchange, and the Teamen were unwilling to accept lower prices for their teas.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co's Weekly Letter of 2nd December says:—The active business last reported on this market has continued, and buying has become rather more general. Purchases have again been principally for London settlements for the week are:—Congou 19,098 chests; Souchong, 496 chests; Oolong, 279½ chests; Flowery Pekoe, 198 chests. Congou: In the prices reported, some irregularity is noticeable, but taken all round, a rise of at least a tael per picul may be quoted. At this time last year the laying down cost of common to good common was ½d. to 1d. per lb under what it now is. Souchong: A few chops have been taken at former rates. Oolong: No change to report. Flowery Pekoe: 198 chests have found buyers. Scented Teas.—No stock. The export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amounts to 47,297,024 lbs. (including 1,126,350lbs. per s.s. Sarpedon, lost), against 58,566,629 lbs. To the Colonies, 15,730,202 lbs. against 14,112,733 lbs. To America, 454,241 lbs. against 974,665 lbs. at same period last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—A quieter tone has prevailed in our market, and only moderate transactions have taken place. Congous: A few settlements have been made here; prices both at this port and at Macao are unchanged. Scented Teas: The larger portion of the business of the past fortnight was transacted in the first week; latterly, however, there has been little disposition shown to continue operations. Scented Capers have been dealt in at rather easier prices, but when quality is considered, purchases cannot be deemed to have been on more favourable terms. The musters now shown are very unattractive, being most deficient in scent; there is now no scenting flower of any virtue to be obtained, and teamen will consequently have a considerable quantity of unprepared leaf left on their hands till next season. Pekoes have commanded fully as high rates as previously; a few common "new makes" have been taken at Tls. 15 to 16 per picul, and "long leaf" kinds have found buyers at Tls. 23 to 32 per picul. Canton Greens: No transactions are reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 1,200 boxes at Tls. 19 to 33; Scented Caper, 9,700 boxes at Tls. 16 to 30; Scented Orange Pekoe, 3,700 boxes at Tls. 15 to 32 per picul.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The market report of the *North China Herald* says:—Only 255 bales were shipped by the French mail of the 24th November, nearly the whole of which was on consignment on native account, and business since then has been confined to 300 bales of re-reels purchased for America at Tls. 540 to 570 for middling cargo, best chops being firmly held at quite disproportionate prices, the reason given being the small supply in stock and to arrive. With the steady advance in exchange to 5s. 7¾d. for 6/ms. st. documentary paper, and continued advices from London and Lyons of a stagnant market, with weakening prices whenever a sale can be effected, the silkmen have been more inclined lately to lower their asking rates for Tsatlees coarse silks are pressed without meeting with the slightest inquiry, and beyond a few bales of Tsatlees and some yellow silk taken on joint account there is still no semblance of a market here. Common Tsatlees could perhaps be purchased at Tls. 450; for chops it is impossible to give a quotation, and the lower grades of re-reels, mostly very mixed and inferior silks, might be had from Tls. 500 per picul upwards. Arrivals during the past fortnight are within 1,000 bales, and the stock shows a slight increase and is estimated at 23,200 bales or rather less. The export since the 18th October mail to all ports is 2,268 bales only, against 9,982 bales for the corresponding period in 1875.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—There is very little of importance to chronicle. Dealings in the past fortnight have been on a restricted scale, and the present tone is one of apathy. In the first week 300 bales were taken, and since then 50 bales have been purchased. Prices have been steadily dropping, but unfortunately the decline here does not keep pace with the retrograde movement which had set in on the other side. It is impossible to foresee what turn this market will take, but unless more encouraging accounts are received from London we look for a further period of inactivity, and still lower rates. Long-reels: Of Seulam and other common sorts, 50 piculs are reported settled by Parsees. Re-reels: Only 120 boxes are announced as contracted for. The tendency for these sorts is downwards. Stock is estimated at 1,300 to 1,400 bales Tsatlee, 100 to 200 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, and of inferior sorts about 200 bales.

THE MAILS.

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PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, JAN. 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India, China, and Australian mails, arrived at 1, and the mail left at 6 P.M. for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, JAN. 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 17th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE FEB. 5.—GALLE, JAN. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 29.—SUEZ, JAN. 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles Dec. 31, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 15.—GALLE, JAN. 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles on the 17th Dec., left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 24.—SHANGHAI, JAN. 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva, with the London mails of the 24th November, has arrived here.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.210x.d.20p.sh	
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100 ...	100 ...	140 ...	11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100 ..	100 ...	67 ..	7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850 ...	850 ...	600 ..	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 .	70 ...	7 p.c
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200	$.560x.74½	$46.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875 ...	
Union S.N. Company	100 ...	30 ...	...	
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	Tls.622½	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	$725 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ..	1,580 ...	x.74
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls. 500 ...	Tls.10 ...	15 ...	
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	165x.74	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls. 100 ...	Tls. 100 ...	Tls.94 ...	5 p.c.

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Estimated lbs.
Oct. 11	... Ruth	... Canton	... 300,000
Nov. 9	... Halloween	... Shanghai	... 945,000
—	... Fleurs Castle, str.	... Shanghai, &c.	... 1,000,000
—	... Black Prince	... Shanghai	... 750,000
—	... Endymion	... Shanghai	... 750,000
—	... Anchises, str.	... Shanghai, &c.	... 1,000,000

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	70835333	13098906	1877229	16288558	138099726	35786
From June 1, 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	67854585	13278001	1796509	15152542	138081637	2398

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	5486646	48914
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	903976	36735

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

		Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	30406290	4182
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	32856590	5045

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Nov. 22, 1876	15,403,039
Do. do. 1875, to Nov. 22, 1875	14,959,469

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From New York, Jan. 6, Stonewall Jackson ; from London, 14, Flintshire (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Jan. 10, Gordon Castle (str.) ; from Liverpool, Diomed (str.).

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From Astoria, Jan. 10, Garibaldi, Edward James.

At BATAVIA.—From Sunderland, Dec. 4, Bury St. Edmunds ; from Pernambuco, Buston Vale ; from Nieuwe Diep, Jan. 9, Prins van Orange (str.); from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 5, Madras.

At SOURABAYA.—From Rotterdam, Jan. — Noach I.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Dec. 12, Evelina ; Jan. 2, Marie, Fortuna ; 4, Undine, Fratelli Scarcella ; 8, Larnax ; from Newport (Mon.), G. T. Ray ; from Liverpool, for Manila, 4, Leon (str.) ; from London, 8, Asterope, Gilroy (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Nov. 24, Anchises (str.) ; 25, Endymion ; 27, Fleurs Castle (str.) ; 28, Black Prince ; for New York, 24, Lady Elizabeth.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Nov. 29, Anchises (str.).

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Dec. 4, Anchises (str.); Jan. 9, Glenfinlas (str.) from Foochow ; for Falmouth f.o., Dec. 6 Mathilde ; for Hamburg, Nov. 30, Perana.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, Nov. 22, Banian ; for New York, Challenge ; 25, Star of the West ; 27, Anahuac ; 28, John Bunyan.

From ILO ILO.—For New London, Nov. 24, Coldstream,* ; for New York, 14, Monarchy* ; 21. James Aikin.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, f.o., Dec. 5, Castine.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Dec. 9, Anchises (str.) ; for Mauritius, 11, Warren Hastings.

From PENANG.—For Rotterdam, from Batavia, Jan. 5, Torrington (str.).

* Since put back for repairs.

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Borealis, Stella ; for New York, Leander.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—May Queen, Elmstone, G. Shotton, Chalmette, Cuba, Andreas ; for New York, Madame Demorest, Beemah.

At MANILA.—For London, Delia, Dartmouth ; for Liverpool, Trinidad ; for Channel f.o., Juno ; for New York, Hengist ; for Boston (U.S.), Southern Cross, C. O. Whitmore.

At CEBU.—For London, Jessie Isabel.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, D. Dubrovaski, Palestine ; for Liverpool, Nola ; for New York, Olustee, Velocity ; for Boston (U.S.), Electra.

At PENANG.—For London, Borga, Edeline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—To London, by steamer, £3 3s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; sailing vessel, £2 12s. 6d. per 50 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, hemp £4 per ton ; dry sugar £3 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. dead weight, £2 15s. light freight ; to New York £2 to £2 5s. dead weight, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. per ton light freight ; by steamer, tin £1 10s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, bag sugar £2 5s., basket sugar £2 7s. 6d., tapioca and pepper £2 15s., hides £3 10s. per ton ; per steamer Galatea, tin £1 10s. ; to Amsterdam, by same vessel, tobacco £4 per ton.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Nov. 22	Templar	Singapore	London
„ —	Joachim Christian	Hong Kong	Do.
„ —	Eureka	New York	Anjer, f.o.
„ 24	Lt. G'al van Swieten	Batavia	Amsterdam
„ 25	Gebroeders v. der Beek	Batavia	Flushing
„ 27	Maggie Dixon	Tegal	Falmouth
„ —	Hugo	Batavia	Channel,f.o.
„ —	Johanna	Manila	New York
„ 29	Galatea	Algoa Bay	Batavia
„ 30	Ablasserdam	Samarang	Rotterdam
Dec. 2	Zodiac	Samarang	Channel,f.o.
„ 4	Madras	Rio de Janeiro	Batavia
„ —	Hooghly	Hong Kong	New York
„ 31	Brahmin	Java	St. Nazaire

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Jan. 12, at Liverpool, from Manila, Estrella ; 11, at Havre, from Manila, Otago ; 12, at New York, from Manila, Anna ; Dec. 11, at Callao, from Bangkok, Wm. Hunton ; Jan. 12, at Falmouth, from Pekalongan, Cometen ; 14, at London, from Batavia, Osaka.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 10, from Liverpool, for Rangoon, Bianca ; from Cardiff, for Anjer, John Milton ; for Java, Thor ; 9, from Amsterdam, for Sourabaya, Jeannette Marianne Louise Jurrjens ; 12, from London, for Hong Kong, Hope ; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Southern Queen, Sheldon (str.) ; for Java, Hindeberg ; 14, from London, for Penang, Hibarnia (str.) ; 2, from New York, for Anjer, Nicholas Thayer ; 13, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Nestor (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Jan. 12, Voorwaarts ; from Nieuwe Diep, fo Batavia, Ajax ; from Shanghai, for London.

CASUALTIES.—Amsterdam, Jan. 10, the Halia (ship), from Sunderland, for Sourabaya, is reported ashore near Varda, Denmark. Mauritius—(By telegram dated Galle, Jan. 15) : The Romeo, from Rangoon for Falmouth, has put in here partially dismasted ; cargo is reported to be damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Havre, Jan. 9 : Anxiety is felt for the safety of the Ange Marie, Adelus, which left Saigon, August 6, for Valparaiso (rice), the arrival of which has not yet been reported.—Algoa Bay, sailed Dec. 2, Helen White ; 7, Phaeton, both for Guam.—Waterford : The Onward, from Hong Kong for London, which put in here Jan. 2, short of provisions, &c., left for her destination on the 10th.—Batavia, Jan. 13, the Gentoo, cargo discharged, consists of about 10,300 boxes, will be sold by public auction, Jan. 16, wreck itself, 17th.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 2d.	4s. 2⅛d.	4s. 2¼d.
Shanghai „	5s. 7d. to 5s 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.	5s. 7¼d
Canton „	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 3¼d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 6¼d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Penang „	4s. 5⅞d.	4s. 5⅝d.	4s. 6d.
Manila „	4s. 2⅞d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 312 to 312½	Rs. 236½
„ Hong Kong	24½ to 25½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	6½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 77.3.0	3 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 22 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,670 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $565 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $625 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 15 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $65 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $211 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 65 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £98 (ex 4s. 1½d)

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Penang 4s. 3⅛d., at Singapore 4s. 3⅜d., at Manila 4s. 4½d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3½d., at Shanghai 5s. 8½d.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(DAILY NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, JAN. 8.—It is probable that Germany and England will soon send men-of-war to the Philippine Islands for common action against the vexatious obstacles which Spain puts in the way of their commerce with Sooloo. The sovereignty of Spain over the Sooloo Islands is not conceded by Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, JAN. 9.—The differences which have arisen between the Spanish authorities and the English and German Governments concerning the maritime traffic with the Sooloo Islands are semi-officially represented here to be purely of a commercial character, of no gravity from a diplomatic point of view. The questions pending are now stated to be in course of arrangement, and an early and definitive settlement is expected. The news published by a London morning paper of the probable despatch of British and German men-of-war to the Philippine Islands, in connection with the matter, is therefore regarded here as erroneous.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 10.—Intelligence received here from Atchin dated the 7th inst., announces that the new Rajah of Simfrang-Olina, has accepted the conditions imposed for his submission to the Netherland authorities, and the blockade of the district has consequently been raised.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 11.—Manchester Goods firm ; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.7. ; Cotton, fair medium China Tls. 10 ; Silk flat ; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 605 ; total export to date, 58,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, JAN. 11.—Manchester Goods flat ; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.35 ; 16-24 Water Twist, $101.

THE OPIUM TRADE AND THE NEW CONVENTION.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade to give publicity to the following correspondence :—

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, P.C., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.—

My Lord,—*The Times* and other newspapers having published what purports to be the substance of a Conventioncon cluded by Sir Thomas

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Wade with the Government of China, in which, among other important articles, some concessions appears to be made to China, in respect to the levying of duties upon Opium, we venture to take the opportunity of reminding your Lordship that a considerable number of Her Majesty's subjects who have no direct interest in our general commercial relations with China do most sincerely desire that something should be done to relieve our country from the charge which is brought, they believe with justice, against us, of upholding the Opium trade with China by our military supremacy, to the serious injury of the population of China, and in violation of the plainest dictates of justice and humanity.

The third article of Section III. of the new Convention, inasmuch as it recognises the right of the Chinese Government to control the Opium trade within their own territory in the manner they deem most expedient for the national welfare, appears to us to be a step in the right direction, and we trust that it will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

At the same time, we may be permitted to point out that if Opium be thus, for well-known reasons, recognised as "an exceptional commodity," it is extremely undesirable that Her Majesty's Government should even appear to extend to it any unusual support. We trust, therefore, that in case your Lordship should see fit to advise Her Majesty to ratify this Convention, you will take the opportunity to assure the Government of China that Great Britain has no desire to coerce them to receive our opium; that proposals from China intended to secure the diminution or suppression of the trade in Opium will always receive the most favourable consideration from Her Majesty's Government; and also that your Lordship will cause provision to be made in the Convention for its revision at a not very distant date, with a view to still further development of the policy now happily inaugurated.

We have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient servants.

Signed on behalf of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. W. McARTHUR, Vice-President.
F. S. TURNER, Secretary.

Canada-building, King-street, Westminster, Nov. 24, 1876.

Foreign-office, Nov. 30, 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., on the subject of the Convention recently concluded at Chefoo with the Chinese Government by Sir Thomas Wade.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, TENTERDEN.

W. McArthue, Esq., M.P., &c.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.

(NORTH CHINA HERALD.)

The despatch of a Chinese Embassy to permanently represent the Emperor of China at the English capital marks a great change from the early days of our intercourse, when Foreign Envoys were regarded as tribute-bearing barbarians, and the possibility of the Solitary Man condescending to send a representative at all, much less to apologise for a wrong, to the Sovereign of a Western State, would have been scouted as monstrous. The improvement of our political relations with China and the extension of our intercourse may be slow, but it is at least steadily continuous. It is only eighty years ago that we read of a Dutch Embassy "brought to the capital like malefactors, treated when there like beggars, and sent back to Canton like mountebanks, to perform the three times three prostrations at all times and before everything their conductors saw fit; these on their part standing by and laughing at their embarrassment in making the evolutions in their tight clothes. They were not allowed a single opportunity to speak about business, which the Chinese never associate with an Embassy, but were entertained with banquets and theatrical shows, and performed many skilful evolutions themselves upon their skates, greatly to the Emperor's gratification, and received, moreover, a present of broken victuals, which had not only been honoured by coming from the Emperor's own table, but bore marks of his teeth and good appetite." It is only sixty years since Lord Amherst's Mission was summarily dismissed from the capital without an audience, because the Ambassador would not perform the *kotow*. The wars of 1842 and 1858, after which peace was dictated in, respectively, the southern and northern capitals, had progressive effect in persuading the Chinese that the barbarians had at least the power to enforce, if they were not entitled to, respect; and subsequent events have come one after another, slowly, if often unsatisfactorily, to shake still further their conviction of immeasurable superiority. After the massacre of Tientsin the Peking Government had to send Chung-how on a mission of apology to France. Subsequently they had to admit the Foreign Ministers to an audience, the circumstances of which they did their best to narrow in public estimation, but which still abandoned the *kotow*, and was at least a step towards a recognition of equality. And now, after the Yunnan outrage, they have been required not only to send a mission of apology to England, but to establish a permanent embassy at the Court of St. James's. Every attempt to repel foreign intercourse has led to its extension; every explosion of intolerance has obliged them to descend one step further from the pedestal of exclusivism and superiority upon which they imagined themselves to stand. And this time the innovation has been a greater one than before; not only is an official, well qualified by his rank and reputation to fill the post, appointed Ambassador to London, but the rules for the guidance of foreign envoys which we publish elsewhere show that the late memorial of the Tsung-li Yamen in favour of the principle of foreign embassies is not meant to remain a dead letter. We have already learned the appointment of Consuls to New York and San Franciso, and the intention to send a Chinese Minister to Washington was also indicated. However unwillingly the Chinese have been persuaded to take these steps, and however unsatisfactory the causes that have led to their propulsion on the forward path, there can be no question that progress is implied. The men who consent to send high mandarins as Ambassadors to England and America have come to see things differently from those who guided the counsels of Hienfung, and encouraged him to direct the utter extermination of the barbarian brood. There is very much to be learned yet; but a much clearer appreciation of the relative position of Eastern and Western nations is very evidently dawning upon the more intelligent and influential Chinese Statesmen; and the very steps that are being now taken can hardly fail to lead to further enlightenment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BOWES—On the 6th Jan., at Streatlam Towers, Liverpool, the wife of Jas. L. Bowes, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—On the 3rd Jan., at Poona, the wife of Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., R.A., of a son.

DENNYS—On the 30th Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of N. B. Dennys, of a son.

HAILSTONE—On the 5th Jan., at Dovercourt, the wife of Lieut. Walter Hailstone, R.N., H.M.S. *Challenger*, of a son

HALLAM—On the 3 th Dec., at Mug-Lee, Hampstead-hill gardens, the wife of J. B. Hallam, of a son.

MANLEY—On the 10th Nov., at Yokohama, the wife of E. H. R. Manley, of a son.

RACE—On November 9th, the wife of the Rev. J. Russell Race, Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—On the 28th Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of James Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRAYLING—HURST—On the 23rd Nov., at Hong Kong, W. W. Frayling, Bandmaster 80th Regiment, to Blanche, daughter of E. P. Hurst, Bandmaster 28th Regiment.

VON STOCKHAUSEN—MAYHEW—On the 2nd Dec., at Hong Kong, Francis Waldemar George Von Stockhausen to Sarah Mayhew, daughter of the late Lieut. Bowden, R.M.L.I., of Southsea.

DEATHS.

ALDWORTH—On the 6th Jan., at Beechmont, Queenstown, Ireland, St. Leger Aldworth, Commander R.N., aged 70.

HALLOWELL—On the 30th Nov., at Hong Kong, Thomas Hallowell, aged 43 years.

HEATHCOTE—On the 3rd Jan., Commander James Archibald Heathcote, late R.N., second son of the late William Ward Heathcote, of Heckney and Enfield, in the 50th year of his age.

HUGO—On the 31st Dec., after a few day's illness, at the Rectory, West Hackney, Thomas Hugo, M.A., Priest and Rector, aged 57 years. R.I.P.

JONES—On the 29th Dec., at Christiania, Margaret, wife of Capt. H. M. Jones, H.M. Consul-General for Norway.

KURCHSTEIN—On the 29th Nov., at Chefoo, the child of Mrs. and Mr. Kurchstein, aged five weeks.

LEICESTER—On the 8th Dec., at Singapore, John Barnaby Leicester, Chief Clerk, Treasury, aged 48 years.

LEWIN—On the 6th Jan., at 174, Alexander-road, St. John's Wood, London, suddenly, of effusion into the pericardium, Kennedy B. H., the youngest and dearly-loved son of D. Duncan and S. Ida Lewin, aged 19. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing parents and young friends.

LIFFORD—On the 3rd Jan., at Torquay, Mary Anne, Viscountess Lifford, in her 92nd year.

NESBITT—On the 15th Dec., at Nassau, N. Providence, the Hon. Charles Rogers Nesbitt, Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas, formerly Lieut.-Governor of that colony, and subsequently Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's, aged 77.

WALLACE—On the 31st Dec., at Lisbon, on board H.M.S. *Minotaur*, Lieut. Edmund Barling Wallace, R.N., second son of the late Rev. W. Wallace, Rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk, aged 28 years.

WOODGATE—On the 3rd Jan., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Francis Henry Woodgate, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, aged 38 years.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

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BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Thread needle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.
Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.
Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.
National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded*

Literature.

The Rajah of Sarawak—An Account of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., LL.D., given chiefly through Letters and Journals.—By GERTRUDE L. JACOB. London: Macmillan and Co.

This work comes somewhat late after the death of the well-known Rajah Brooke, which took place in 1868, but the fulness of the particulars which it supplies of his difficult and adventurous life fully compensate for the delay in its publication. All who have had their attention directed to Sir James Brooke's career at Sarawak will peruse the work with satisfaction, while to the large number to whom the facts narrated are entirely new it will be of still greater interest. Some years ago a narrative entitled the English Rajah was drawn up by the authoress of the present volume for the *Monthly Packet*, but was delayed in publication in consequence of the late Mr. John C. Templer being unable, as he had intended, to fulfil a hope long cherished by him of compiling the Rajah's Biography. This manuscript forms the basis of the present narrative, and the authoress has received valuable aid from large numbers, who were personally acquainted with the subject of the memoirs, among whom were Admiral Keppel, Mr. W. H. Read, member of the Singapore Legislative Council, and many others well known in the East. The present narrative will be welcomed no less on its intrinsic merits than as a complete refutation of many of the calumnious charges which were freely made against him at the commencement of his career. It shows that he was actuated in the course which ended in his obtaining the Rajahship of Sarawak by thoroughly upright motives, and that he carried them to their conclusion in a way that reflected well both upon his honour and his courage. General G. L. Jacob in a preface to the work speaks in forcible language upon this point, and relates how in 1853 an offer was made to him by Mr. Read, of Singapore, to introduce him to Rajah Brooke, and how he at first hesitated to accept it, but having done so was fully satisfied of the groundlessness of the charges which were made against him. He concludes his preface by justly observing that Rajah Brooke's life furnishes a lesson in the Government of Eastern peoples which those who have to deal with them would do well to study, and that it shows with what facility a false cry may be raised, and, in the name of humanity, how humanity may suffer.

Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Nations.—By EDWARD HERTSLET, C.B. (Librarian and Keeper of Papers at the Foreign-office). London: Butterworths, Fleet-street; and Harrison and Sons, Pall-mall.

We have received the volume of this very valuable work relating to Italy. This volume contains a history of the treaties of commerce, &c., concluded between Great Britain and Italy since 1815; copies of treaties now in force; abstract of contents of those treaties; tariff on imports, &c., &c. We have already paid a tribute to the care which has been bestowed upon this work, and the present volume fully justifies a continuance of the high opinion already expressed.

The *Geographical Magazine* for this month continues the interesting paper on the Trigonometrical Survey of India, already noticed. It also contains, among other valuable articles, notice of some important contributions on Thibet, from the pen of the Abbé Desgodins, who, while engaged as a missionary at Yerkaldo, has acquired much information with regard to the still obscure geography of this region between India and China. He has obtained facts from native sources which go to prove that the Irrawaddy must rise south of latitude 30 deg. N.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Geological Society, on Dec. 20, Professor P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair, the following communications were read: "On *Pharetronspongia Strahani*, a Fossil Holorhaphidote Sponge from the Cambridge Coprolite Bed," by Mr. W. J. Sollas; "On the Remains of a large Crustacean, probably indicative of a new Species of Eurypterus, or allied Genus (*Eurypterus? Stevensoni*), from the Lower Carboniferous Series (Cement-stone Group) of Berwickshire," by Mr. Robert Etheridge, jun.; "On the Silurian Grits near Corwen, North Wales," by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes; and "On Mineral Veins," by Mr. W. Morgan.

At the Meteorological Society, on Dec. 20, a paper was read—"On Observations with the Psychrometer," by Dr. R. Rubenson. It contained an account of the instructions issued to the Swedish observers in order to obtain trustworthy results from the psychrometer, or dry and wet bulb hygrometer. These instructions, however, do not differ from those followed by English observers at the present time. A second paper—"Contributions to Hygrometry; the Wet Bulb Thermometer," by Mr. W. Marriott, was also read. It contains the results of observations made with several wet bulbs in different positions, and under different conditions, which were carried on in order to determine what a wet bulb thermometer should be.

Naval and Military.

The Hon. H. N. Hood (1870) has been appointed to the command of the Hart, on the China station, *vice* Commander Royse who has been promoted.

Captain Francis Henry Woodgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been killed by a fall from Wolverhithe Cliff, at St. Leonards. Captain Woodgate entered the Indian army in February, 1857, and served with the volunteer cavalry with General Havelock's force from its first taking the field in July, 1857. He was present in the various actions which preceded the relief of Lucknow, at the subsequent defence of the Residency, and at the final assault and capture of Lucknow. He afterwards commanded the cavalry of the Kupoorthulla contingent in all the actions in which that force was engaged. In 1860 he went to China with the 8th Punjab Infantry, and served throughout the campaign of that year, including the assault and capture of the Taku forts and the occupation of Peking.

The following officers, whose last term of service was on the China station, have received appointments as under:—Captain B. W. Bax (in the Dwarf from 1871 to 1874) to the Sylvia, 3, surveying vessel, China; Navigating-Lieutenant G. F. Whitmore (in the Midge from 1872 to 1874) to the Indus, flagship, Devonport; Mr. P. Burgess, surgeon (in the Naval Hospital, Hong Kong, from 1873 to 1876), to the Lord Warden, 18, armour-plated ship, Portsmouth; Mr. G. M. Cuffe, surgeon (in the Audacious in 1876), to the Growler, 4, gun-vessel, China; Mr. W. C. Sandys (in the Hornet from 1874 to 1876) to the Hornet.

The promotion to vice-admiral's rank of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., will probably not lead to any immediate change in the command of the Channel Squadron. It is not improbable that on the completion, in September next, of Admiral Seymour's three years' period of service, Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford will be appointed to the command, should he not previously assume that of the new detached squadron, in which case it is said Rear-Admiral Sir John Commerell will succeed Vice Admiral Seymour.

The undermentioned officers have been awarded Naval pensions of £50 a year:—Retired Commander Richard E. Bullen, vice Commander H. N. Atkinson, deceased; Retired Commander Godolphin J. Burslem, vice Commander C. Autridge, deceased; Retired Commander Henry B. Davis, vice Commander W. Y. Gill, deceased; Retired Commander William Royse, vice Commander R. E. Pym, deceased; and Retired Commander Nelson G. Spencer, vice Commander J. Coleman, deceased.

On the 4th inst. Messrs. Laird Brothers launched at Birkenhead the war sloop Falcon, which carries three guns, one 4½ ton 100-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun amidships, and two 64-pound muzzle loading rifle guns, one at the bow and the other at the stern. The vessel will be fully rigged for steam or sail, and is fitted with horizontal direct acting compound engines of 750-horse power. The christening of the vessel was performed by Miss Pritchard, of Anglesea.

Commander Royse has been promoted to the rank of captain. He stood thirty-sixth on the Commanders' List, entered the Navy in 1849, became Lieutenant in 1857, and Commander in 1868, and is now in command of the Hart, on the China station. Of his twenty-seven years in the Service, only two have been passed on half pay, and he has held a command at sea for nearly four years and a-half. His age is forty-one years.

In consequence of a growing habit amongst seamen of adopting a sort of long-shore rig when on leave of absence, some cases of which have doubtless come under their Lordships' notice in the streets of London, an Admiralty order has been promulgated at the home ports expressly forbidding the wearing of civilian clothes by petty officers and seamen unless they have the permission of their commanding officer for so doing.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The first regimental command falling vacant under the five years' rule will be that of the 80th Regiment, to which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Smith was gazetted in January, 1872. There is naturally some anxiety as to whether or not Colonel Smith will be summarily removed. He has thirty-two years' service, and is now with head-quarters in the Straits Settlements.

The Admiralty have removed the names of a firm of engineers from the list of those invited from time to time to tender for engineering works to be executed for the Government, in consequence of a member of the firm having offered a sum of money to one of the dockyard officials with the view of obtaining his support in certain transactions in which the firm was concerned.

It has been decided to allow the officers of the late Arctic Expedition six weeks' leave of absence on full pay. This is the amount usually granted in cases where the absence on foreign service has ex-

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tended over three years; and as double time is counted for Arctic service, this entitles the late officers of the Alert and Discovery to six weeks' leave.

The Boxer, screw gun vessel, which left Sheerness on the 5th inst., had to take refuge in the Downs from the boisterous weather in the Channel. She is now at Plymouth, and will be detained there two or three days to make good some slight defects before leaving for the West Coast of Africa.

It was announced some few weeks ago that the only son of a noble Irish family had enlisted into "a crack cavalry regiment." Lord Berehaven was the nobleman alluded to, and the regiment the 2nd Life Guards, in which his lordship remains, and has recently been promoted to corporal.

A torpedo boat for service at Bermuda is being constructed for the Government by Messrs. Rennie and Co., of Greenwich. She is to be an iron vessel, about 70 feet long, and she will be employed both for practice and for laying submarine mines for the defence of the island.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Dwarf, gunboat, just returned from China, to be paid off at that port, and not to proceed to Sheerness, as had been anticipated.

The captain's good service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Captain the Hon. F. Foley to the rank of rear admiral, has been conferred on Captain J. C. Soady.

The relics of the Polaris expedition, which were brought to England by Sir George Nares, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States Government.

A report has been circulated that Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* had been lost, but it has been disproved by her arrival at Malta.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., as commandant at Shorncliffe.

H.M.S. troopship Orontes arrived on the 9th inst. at Penang, all well.

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE NAVY.

From the periodical return of the strength of the Royal Navy, just issued, we find that more vessels have been added to the list within the last six months of the past year than in a similar period for some time past. According to that return no less than 11 vessels of various tonnage and power have been launched in that period, and at the present time there are under construction at the various Government Dockyards and by private firms 38 others of various sizes, including 13 ordered to be built within the six months referred to. The vessels recently launched and in course of completion for sea are the Emerald, Ruby, and Turquoise, composite screw corvettes to carry 14 guns each, of 1,864 tons, and engines of 2,100 indicated horse power. The first-named was built at Pembroke Dockyard, and the two others by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull. The Turquoise is now at Sheerness. These vessels are known as the "gem ships," from the fact of their being named after precious stones; the engines are compound, with two horizontal cylinders, 57in. and 90in. diameter respectively, with a stroke of 2ft. 2in. They are each 200ft. between perpendiculars, with extreme breadth of 40ft. The Osprey and Penguin, two of four screw composite sloops to carry six guns each, of 1,124 tons, and engines of 900-horse power; the Osprey was built at Sheerness and the Penguin at Glasgow; the latter vessel has since arrived at Devonport The Wild Swan, another of this class of vessels, was completed some time since, and the Pelican is not yet finished. The Northampton, one of two 12-gun double screw iron armour-plated ships, of 7,323 tons and 6,000-horse power engines, built at Glasgow, by Messrs. Napier and Sons. The Bacchante, a sister ship to the Boadicea, a 16-gun iron screw corvette, cased with wood, of 3,932 tons, and engines of 5,250-horse power, launched at Portsmouth. Two vessels of the Lily class, with iron frames, beams, &c., cased with wood, three-gun screw composite gun vessels, each of 774 tons and 750-horse power engines, named the Flamingo and Griffin, the former built at Devonport, and the other at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Laird. Two double-screw iron gun boats, each of 363 tons and 310-horse power engines, to carry three guns each, named the Medina and Medway, built by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, now completing at Portsmouth. The new vessels ordered within the six months to be constructed, and for which the necessary preparations have been made, include a six-gun screw composite sloop, of 1,124 tons and 900-horse power engines, preparing to be built at Sheerness, to be named the Gannet. Six screw corvettes, to carry 14 guns each, to be constructed of steel and iron, sheathed with wood. They are to be of 2,377 tons each, with engines of 2,300-horse power. The contract for these newly-designed vessels has been taken by Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and they are to be named Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, Conquest, and Curaçoa. The introduction of steel for the hulls of war ships will effect a considerable diminution of weight, and consequently insure increased speed. The steel hull is to be encased in teak and covered externally with copper sheathing. The machinery and boilers are to be protected by a strong armoured deck, and it is anticipated that they will attain a speed of about 20 miles an hour. Messrs. Elder and Co. are to be allowed two years to complete the vessels. The other new vessels commenced are six double-screw iron gunboats of 363 tons each, and engines of 310-horse power. They are to be called the Dee, Don, Esk, Slaney, Trent, and Tweed, and are intended to carry three guns each. The contract for these vessels has been given to the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne.

The other vessels under construction include two double-screw iron armour-plated turret ships, to carry four heavy guns each, and are to be of 8,492 tons, with engines of 6,000-horse power each; they are to be named Agamemnon and Ajax, building at Chatham and Pembroke respectively; a 12-gun double-screw iron armour-plated ship, similar to the Northampton, of 7,323 tons and 6,000-horse power engines, ot be named Nelson, and under construction by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow. An iron screw corvette, to carry sixteen guns, of 3,932 tons, and engines of 5,250-horse power; this vessel, which is cased with wood and has a covered battery, is being built at Chatham, and is to be named Euryalus. The Garnet, another of the gem ships, similar in every respect to those of the same class already launched, is building at Chatham. The Pelican, a sister ship to the Osprey and Penguin, is under construction at Devonport; a 6-gun composite sloop, of 1,124 tons and 900-horse power engines, building at Chatham, to be named the Cormorant; two double-screw steel despatch vessels, of 3,735 tons each and 7,000-horse power engines, designed to carry ten guns, are both being built at Devonport, and are to be named Iris and Mercury; two vessels of the Lily class, each to carry three guns, of 774 tons of 750-horse power engines, named the Condor and Falcon, both launched this year, building at Devonport and by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead respectively. Of gunboats, in addition to those previously referred to, there are now under construction six screw composite gunboats, to carry four guns each, of 455 tons and 360-horse power engines—two building by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, to be named the Firebrand and Firefly; two under construction by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull, to be called the Firm and Forester; and two others, the Forward and Foxhound, being built by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company at Barrow-in-Furness; four 3-gun double screw iron gunboats of 363 tons and engines of 310-horse power, to be named respectively Sabrina, Spey, Tay, and Tees, contracted for by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-on-Tyne. There are also four double screw iron gunboats, of 264 tons and 168-horse power engines, each to carry one gun, ordered to be built at Pembroke, to be called Gadfly, Griper, Pincher, and Tickler, but the construction of these boats has for some considerable time been suspended.

Miscellaneous.

KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE.

The following letter has appeared in the *Scotsman*:—It was stated in a recent newspaper paragraph that Dr. Legge, the learned occupant of the newly created Chinese Chair at the University of Oxford, was unable to boast of a single student. His occupation, like Othello's, is gone. But is not that a pity? There has been a long felt want in the Straits Settlements for competent Chinese scholars, and late files of Singapore papers teem with articles and speeches on the subject. It is proposed that Government should send out cadets to China, in order that they may enjoy full opportunity of studying that most difficult tongue, and that they should thereafter be drafted into the service of the Colonial Government. The Governor (Sir Wm. Jervois) has stated that this scheme has met with his most cordial approval, and that he has already referred the matter to the Home Government. There are, it seems, only two Europeans in the Straits Settlements able to read the written language; and as competent interpreters in the various law courts are urgently required, and it is constantly needed to translate Chinese documents into English and official proclamations into Chinese it will be seen that there is a good opening for Englishmen who care to qualify themselves for thepost. In other days Scotchmen would have rushed to fill the breach, and as, after all, the versatility of an Admirable Crichton is not necessary here—only three years of somewhat arduous study—perhaps some young Scot may yet pluck up courage and make essay. I have been asked so often for indications of a suitable career for young men abroad, that I venture to make this suggestion public. I do so all the more readily since, with a chair at Oxford, a short residence in China would suffice to perfect candidates in the language.—I am, &c.,—J. S. D.

TEA ADULTERATION.

A meeting has been held in Southwark for the ostensible purpose, according to a circular which has been issued, of holding a "Tea Conference," "to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to induce the authorities to order the destruction of spurious teas now in bond, and prevent in future the importation thereof; fix the standard or testing points of tea; and to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for placing the trade on a more satisfactory basis." There could be no doubt of the usefulness of such an aim, whatever its ultimate result, if only that it made the public more perfectly acquainted with the true nature of much of the matter now put before it as "tea." It has long been known that much of the so-called "tea" is unwholesome, in some cases because of adulteration before importation, in other cases in consequence of its having become unsound after being brought into this country. Cases are also on record of tea which has been sunk in the river Thames, and, after recovery, redried at kilns which are to be found in "Lower London," and subsequently passed to the hands of retail dealers, and by them sold at a merely nominal sum per pound. "Rotten" tea was also well known in the market, although it was said that its condition was "genuine as imported," and, further, that adulteration is not practised to any great extent in this country. "Lie" tea, which we believe to be old leaves of tea re-dried and "faced" or coloured, is also known extensively sold, and when to this category is added "tea" which consists of an admixture of herbs, sand, iron-filings, &c., it may be readily understood that a "conference" which promised to inquire into these matters, to disclose them for the benefit of the public, and "to take steps to place the trade on a more satisfactory basis," had a wide field of usefulness before it. The circular also stated that "the amount of fictitious tea now in bond is such as to cause a considerable amount of apprehension, not only to the public, but also to the retailer, who may, innocently enough, be brought under the penalties of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875." It is to be regretted that the promise held out by the circular was very far from being realised in the "conference." The main point brought forward was the value of compressed tea above "loose" tea, and Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex, and Dr. J. W. Tripe, Medical Officer of Health for Hackney, and Public Analyst (the

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latter having been voted to the chair on the sitting of the "conference") expressed a favourable opinion of it, principally on the ground that the "fibre" of the tea was, by the pressure used in the compressing, more thoroughly broken and opened, the "theine," "volatile oil," &c., being thereby more completely extracted. The four following "motions" were put before the meeting and adopted:—"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the amount of adulterated and unsound tea in this country is such as to cause serious apprehension, not only on the part of the public, but in the mind of the retailer, who may be brought under the penalties of the Food and Drugs Act for being the holder of such tea. It is therefore imperative that the present state of the trade should be brought under the notice of the sanitary authorities and the Board of Trade, to procure the destruction of all such tea now in bond and to induce the Custom-House authorities to prevent such tea being taken in bond for the future. 2. That from competition and the reasons stated in the former resolution the position of the tea trade is in an unsatisfactory state, and that some steps should be taken to place it on a sounder basis both as regards the retail profits and the standard of excellence. 3. That a critical examination be made of the merits of compression and the other methods of treating tea, instituted with a view of eliciting definitely the amount, if any, to which the value of tea is enhanced by compression, &c. 4. That a mixed committee of tea experts, scientific gentlemen, and representatives of the general public be elected to carry out the foregoing objects and report thereon." These motions having been formally proposed and seconded, the "conference" closed with a vote of thanks to Dr. Tripe, as chairman.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

The fourth meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the present session was held on the 8th inst., at the University of London. The President, Sir Rutherford Alcock, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Sir Mordaunt Wells rose and said that before the minutes were confirmed he desired to bring under the notice of the meeting a subject in which many of the Fellows took a considerable interest—namely, the regulations made by the officers of the Society for their accommodation at the meeting lately held in St. James's-hall, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. On an occasion like that to which he referred he could not but think that it was very strange the comfort and convenience of the Fellows should have been, as he might say, altogether ignored. They had been treated in a manner which he believed was unprecedented, and when he found on inquiry the extent to which patronage tickets had been issued, he would say it was also not becoming on the part of such a Society. No less than 500 patronage tickets had, he found, been issued and 300 seats reserved in the best part of the Hall. The President said he must rule that the speaker was not in order. That was not an occasion on which the question could be entertained whether the Council had exercised the powers conferred on them well or wisely or judiciously. He had only to consider whether the speaker was or was not in order. Sir Mordaunt Wells bowed to the decision of the President, but desired to ask a question on the subject of the papers read at the last meeting. It was quite impossible, owing to the manner in which that meeting was held, for any of the members to enter, at that meeting, into a discussion in reference to the Expedition to the North Pole. The President again ruled that the speaker was out of order. The question did not arise out of the minutes before the present meeting. Sir Mordaunt Wells said that as the President so ruled he was bound by his decision. At the same time he begged respectfully, on behalf of many Fellows who were not then present, to protest against the system which had been adopted at the last meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were then confirmed.

Mr. Robert Michell then proceeded to read a paper on "The Russian Expedition to the Alai and Pamir," situated on the borders of Turkestan, between the 73rd and 76th degrees of longitude. The expedition, although accompanied by "flying columns," was of a scientific and not of a military character, and had resulted in much interesting information, which was mentioned in detail, as to the physical features of the country. The paper consisted to some extent of a translation of the reports of the Russian officers who had visited the regions in question, and gave some accounts of the tribes by which they are inhabited. A discussion of a technical character, principally relating to the physical characteristics of the district, followed, in which Colonel Yule, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Douglas Forsyth, General Strachey, and Sir George Campbell, M.P., took part. The President, in winding up the discussion, observed that the regions visited by the expedition and described in the paper were, perhaps, the least known in Central Asia. They contained vast and confused ranges of mountains, some of the peaks of which were among the highest in the world. He trusted that when further expeditions of the kind were organised steps would be taken by our Government to secure that at least two Englishmen of requisite scientific attainment should be allowed to accompany them. That was a matter which, he thought, the Society might reasonably press upon the consideration of the Government. There was, of course, much political interest attached to such expeditions, but that was a subject on which, as a Society, they could not touch. He hoped now that Sir T. Wade's Convention with China had opened Mongolia to them that no opportunity would be lost of sending scientific men with any expeditions which went into this unknown district. A vote of thanks to Mr. Michell closed the proceedings.

HEALTH IMPROVEMENT IN GREAT CITIES.

On the 8th inst. the first of two lectures on this subject was given at the London Institution by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. Having sketched in a lucid and interesting manner the progress of sanitary science since the treatise of the Rev. Stephen Hales, rector of Teddington, appeared in 1733—from which time all our new knowledge of a sanitary kind might be dated—the lecturer summed up the matter in the following requirements:—Pure air, pure water, freedom from damp, sunlight, and equable temperature, which were the five fingers of the right hand of health. Dr. Richardson then drew a picture of the sort of house which he should like to see take the place of the one that he condemned. He would build a house on a basement of three arches, which should be thoroughly ventilated and applied to various purposes, but which should have no direct communication with the house. His staircase he would have in a separate shaft at the back, each floor communicating with it by a door, so that the floors would be what might be called flats, and each of them could be ventilated independently. A lift and the water-closets he would dispose in a similar manner. On the third floor he would place the kitchen at the front, and the servants' dormitories at the back, and from a pipe in the kitchen hot water could be conveyed to every floor, which should have its separate sink and dust shaft, so that there would be no going up and down stairs with pails and dust-boxes. At the top of the house he would have, on a firm, almost level, asphalted roof, a brick and glass-covered garden, equal in extent to the area of the house. Into this the stair-shaft would finally enter, and any emanations from the lower part of the house would be eaten up wholesomely by the living vegetation. Heated readily from the kitchen the garden might have at all times a summer temperature; the children could engage in luxurious and healthful play; the ladies would find occupation in the cultivation of flowers and evergreens, and in it the sterner sex might spend those hours which were now found so unspeakably dull, owing to the monotony of one or two rooms. In this garden, with the pleasant, the natural, and the beautiful, Health would be trained, and Happiness, her dependent sister, nourished.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.—An important improvement is about to be made in that department of the Colonial-office to which the management of the Crown Colonies is entrusted. The present Crown Agents are Sir Penrose Julian, C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. C. Sergeaunt. The Colonial Secretary has determined on appointing a third agent, the gentleman selected being Lieutenant Ommaney, the military private secretary to Lord Carnarvon. In addition to this, an increase of salary is to be given to the whole staff of the department, in recognition of the recent increase in their duties. No application to Parliament for funds to meet the proposed increase of expenditure is needed, as there is an accumulation of nearly £100,000 colonial balances available for the purpose.

THE officers of customs in London have just stopped what was doubtless the commencement of a most nefarious trade. They have seized a harmless-looking fluid which, on analysis, proved to be nicotine. The importation, which was from Hamburg, was exceedingly small in bulk, being about twenty-three gills. Its terrible potency may, however, be imagined from the fact that it was the produce of 2,500 lb. of tobacco sweepings mixed with alcohol. The presumed intention of the Hamburg chemist was that it should be used as a ready means of converting our early York cabbages into the finest Havana tobacco. The Commissioners of Customs retained a sample for their museum, and ordered the rest of the fluid to be returned to the port of shipment.

A DEPARTMENTAL difference about the place in London for the sitting of the Wreck Commissioner has arisen. The Wreck Commissioner has only consented to sit at Poplar provisionally and as an experiment, and persists in considering the region of the Admiralty Court in Westminster Hall as his proper and permanent abiding place. It is believed that the Lord Chancellor supports him in this contention. The Board of Trade take the other view, and have written that no judge, however competent, sitting at Westminster can command the respect of the seafaring population so thoroughly as a judge at Poplar.

THE excavations at Olympia have produced new valuable results. The horses' necks of a quadriga, and the torso of a female figure have been discovered, so that only four or five figures are still wanting for the reconstruction of the whole frontispiece composition. The most important find is a well-preserved female head, the creation of Alkamenes, the "second master after Phidias," as Pausanias calls him. A metric dedicatory inscription was also discovered, which Pausanias had read, but not copied. The inscription is perfectly preserved.

THERE is a project very much talked of just now of a daily illustrated paper for London after the fashion of the New York *Daily Graphic*, which has been in existence for two or three years, and is understood to be a success. There is still a certain improvement necessary in the reproducing process in order to facilitate the enterprise, but when this has been attained, as it is believed certain to be, the attempt at an illustrated daily paper will, we believe, positively be made.

THE receipts on account of revenue from the 1st April, 1876, when there was a balance of £5,119,587, to January 6 were £54,810,026, against £54,695,119 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,265,322. The net expenditure was £60,938,820, against £60.587,546 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances amounted to £1,372,113, and at the same date in 1875 to £2,013,188.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION INQUIRY.—The following are the names of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the recent Arctic Expedition:—Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B. (president); Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C.B.; Dr. James Donnet, Inspector of Hospitals, R.N.; Dr. F. R. Fraser, F.R.S.E. Mr. Vansittart Neale has been appointed secretary.

THE inquest on the body of James Thomas McLaughlin, a lad thirteen years of age, and the son of a stoker on board the *Kestrel*, gun-vessel on the China station, has been concluded at Portsmouth. The circumstances under which the deceased met with his death were reported last week. The surgeon having proved at the adjourned inquiry that death might have resulted from natural causes, the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.—The appointments of Mr. William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G. (now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia and its dependencies, and of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (now Governor of Hong Kong), to be Governor of Queensland are gazetted.

SIR THOMAS WADE and Lady Wade are at present on a visit to Lord Ebury at Moor Park, Rickmansworth.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1877.

SIR THOMAS WADE'S RETURN.

IN our last number we announced the return of Sir THOMAS WADE, Her Majesty's Minister in China, after bringing to a conclusion, which we trust may prove satisfactory, his arduous labours in the settlement of the Margary difficulty, and in the arrangement of the terms of the Chefoo Convention. There can, we think, be little doubt that this Convention will be ratified by Her Majesty's Government, and we trust that the details in it which have still to be dealt with will be settled upon a basis such as will permanently secure the advantages which the Convention, if *bona fide* adhered to by the Chinese authorities, is calculated to produce. The address which Sir THOMAS WADE made to the residents at Shanghai, prior to his departure, gives us some insight into the motives which have influenced him in arriving at the present settlement of the Yunnan difficulty. Although he does not—as in fact could scarcely be expected—state so in so many words, it is evident that our Minister himself does not look upon the settlement which he has arrived at as in every respect satisfactory. There is, unfortunately, one great hiatus in it, which it is impossible to gloss over. The main result which it was hoped would be secured by the Grosvenor Mission and the long negotiations at Peking has not been attained. No accurate account has been arrived at as to who was immediately responsible for the murder of Mr. MARGARY, and no satisfactory security has been given that the Chinese Government will hunt out the culprits and bring them to justice. That this would be the case must have become apparent to Sir THOMAS WADE so soon as he heard the results of the Grosvenor Mission. As yet there is no official information as to what those results were, but there seems to be little room to doubt that the inquiry was abortive, so far as finding out and punishing the malefactors were concerned. At the same time it would be unjust to deny that considerable praise is due to Sir THOMAS WADE for what he has succeeded in accomplishing. If he has not done all that he wished, he has at least accomplished all that was possible. Deplorable as the murder of Mr. MARGARY was, it did not amount to an outrage of a sufficiently grave character to be made a *casus belli*, so long as the Chinese authorities showed a willingness to do the best they could with a view to finding out and punishing the delinquents, and to preventing the recurrence of a similar outrage in the future. Pending further information than we have at present, we may fairly assume that a diplomatist of Sir THOMAS WADE'S lengthened experience has been careful to satisfy himself fully upon both these points. If he found that the failure to punish the offenders did not result from unwillingness on the part of the Chinese Government to do so, but from their inability, in consequence of the defective means of intercommunication and the want of organisation in the public administration, to bring the arm of the law to bear upon the culprits with sufficient rapidity, it was only wise and reasonable for him to accept the fact and to throw all the force of his influence into inducing them to take due measures to prevent a repetition of such an offence. In this he appears to have succeeded much more completely than was considered likely to be the case from previous attempts in the same direction. The proclamation agreed to has been duly posted; and a more conciliatory spirit than is usually manifested by the Chinese has been displayed. So far we may hope that the Yunnan outrage has been settled upon a reasonable, if not altogether a satisfactory basis, and passing to the commercial portion of the Convention, we have undoubted reason for congratulation upon the general terms which have been agreed upon. We trust, however, that sufficient security will be obtained that the new regulations as to the transit dues will be respected; and that the result of the present Convention may not be that the existing exactions upon foreign trade will be continued only with the name changed to lekin dues. This danger is so obvious that we cannot but believe that Sir THOMAS WADE has been careful to guard against it, and that he will obtain from the Chinese an agreement for carrying out the new provisions such as will prevent any such unsatisfactory result. We shall look with interest for the publication of the Convention in its final form, after ratification, before which no doubt this and other points will be cleared up satisfactorily, either with the Chinese Ambassador now shortly expected, or by reference, if necessary, to Peking.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

THE details which have been brought by recent mails of the rebellion in Japan, of which a short account was transmitted by telegram, are satisfactory as showing that dangerous opposition to the present order of things is not to be apprehended; but, at the same time, are less reassuring in so far as they indicate the state of feeling generally existing in the country. The outbreak appears to have been organised mainly with a view of overthrowing the existing Government, and not from any hostility to the MIKADO. It was thus rather in the nature of a revolt than a revolution, and though, had it not been speedily suppressed, it might have assumed the latter character. The immediate cause of the outbreak appears on all hands to be admitted to be the oppressive measures which the existing Government has adopted against the ancient gentry of the country, since the revolution which deprived them of their power. The last straw which broke the camel's back in the present instance appears beyond doubt to have been the strong step recently taken by the Government, by which the above-named class were deprived at one blow of the larger portion of their revenues. An insurrection, headed by a *Samurai* named MAYEBARA, was the result, and the garrison of Kumamoto, together with nearly all the officials of the district, were surprised and cut to pieces on the 26th October last. Vigorous action on the part of the Government troops put down the rising in little more than a fortnight, MAYEBARA and the most important ringleaders being captured. Our Yokohama correspondent states that a commission has been appointed to try the insurgents; but it is expected that the Government, relying upon its strength, will be content with the execution of the chief movers. It is sincerely to be hoped not only that they will display moderation in this respect, but also that the present Administration will take warning by the outbreak, that it behoves them to exercise their powers with moderation, and that oppressive and unjust measures cannot be resorted to even by the most powerful Governments with impunity.

A LETTER, given in another column, which has appeared in the *Scotsman*, signed with the initials—well known to China residents—of "J. S. D.," recommends young Scots to "pluck up courage," and learn Chinese, with a view of obtaining appointments in the Straits or in China. We deem it right to raise a warning voice to any who may be inclined to follow the advice given, until some new arrangements be made at the Colonial and the Foreign Offices with reference to the appointment of interpreters; as, otherwise, those who may devote three or four years to the study of Chinese will find themselves grievously disappointed at the end of the time. At present those who are designed for Government interpreters are sent out to Hong Kong and China to learn the language at those places. The qualifications for appointments are influence in Government quarters and general educational attainments; and a knowof Chinese forms no part of the requirements. Until this

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system is altered it would clearly be premature for anyone to enter upon the study of Chinese with the hope of obtaining an appointment; and, while we trust some change in the method of providing interpreters will ere long be made, we would certainly not advise energetic young men—Scots or others—to adopt the study of Chinese as a means of entering upon a suitable career abroad.

A SOMEWHAT curious telegram is forwarded by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* to the effect, namely, that it is probable that Germany and England will soon send men-of-war to the Philippine Islands for common action against the obstacles which Spain puts in the way of their commerce with the Sooloos. The report is, however, contradicted by the Berlin *Official Gazette*, which announces that the German schooner *Minna*, which had been seized by a Spanish man-of-war near the Sooloo Islands, was released in November last, in consequence of telegraphic orders from the Spanish Government. The *Gazette* calls attention to the agreement concluded in April, 1876, between England, Germany, and Spain, in accordance with which neither Spain nor Sooloo has a right to restrict direct commercial intercourse with the ports of the Sooloo Archipelago. The German Consul was therefore (says the *Gazette*) perfectly justified in clearing the *Minna* direct to Sooloo. Considering the friendly relations subsisting between the German and Spanish Governments, it is hoped that the negotiations which have again been opened will speedily lead to a complete and unrestricted exercise of the freedom of commercial relations which had previously been recognised.

WE give elsewhere a letter from a correspondent with reference to the new Companies Ordinance, which was proposed in the Hong Kong Legislative Council. He holds that the Chief Justice over-estimated the bearing of the measure, as it would not have the effect of making the shares either of the company specially concerned or companies generally so small that they would fall into weak hands, but that practically they would be in much the same hands as at present, namely, those of the average of the mercantile communities in China. We should have stated that the Chief Justice's objections as regards limited liability were that the measure would be a dangerous extension of that principle, not an introduction of it—as it has already been introduced, though in a less elaborate shape, by the Local Legislature.

THE short report by Mr. Consul KNOX upon the trade of Siam during the year 1875, which we reproduce from the Blue-book just issued, gives a discouraging view of the commercial prospects of that country. It appears that trade is shackled by heavy imposts, there being "no busi-"ness of any sort in which a Siamese can engage which does "not immediately bring him face to face with the tax-"gatherer."

AS will be seen by the report, of which a summary is given in our Money Article, the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company have given their sanction to the Convention, by which, it is anticipated, a reduction in the tariff will shortly be effected.

H.E. Sir THOMAS WADE, K.C.B., and Lady WADE had the honour of dining with HER MAJESTY at Windsor Castle on the 9th inst.

Correspondence.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—As I surmised, your correspondent, an "Old China Resident" has no shred nor tittle of evidence for the novel, and important statement to which I called attention. That statement was, that Opium smoking has been going on in China over 130 years as a familiar habit, and that there is conclusive evidence of this. The extract quoted by him, giving the evidence collected by Mr. Hobson, dates the knowledge of the drug Opium, and the growth of the poppy in Yunnan, and the medicinal use of the drug further back than 134 years previously to 1870; but *not Opium smoking*. All that Mr. Hobson says is 'that the drug was known and used;' Sir R. Alcock goes no further in express language, though the large amount which he *supposes* to have been produced in China "many thousand piculs annually" "suggests some other than medical use. I cannot, however, allow that a mere loose guess, though made by so eminent a person as Sir Rutherford Alcock, is of the nature of evidence at all; still less the *conclusive* evidence your correspondent boasted of.

That strong prepossession and great carelessness combined should have originally led your correspondent to the mistake of misinterpreting the paragraph he quotes is easily understood. But I regret to perceive that he persists in the false reading after his attention has been particularly called to the point. As to moral responsibility, it is perfectly clear that so long as the drug was used, or supposed to be used for medicine, the trade was a praiseworthy one. I point out that there is no evidence that the drug was otherwise used until after the East India Company's trade began. But that really matters nothing, so far as our national moral responsibility is concerned. We knew nothing about the Chinese vice of Opium smoking until near the close of the last century. When we did know of it we persisted in the Opium trade in spite of our knowledge. The more we knew of its evils the more we persisted. Therefore I said the effort to draw a red herring across the scent must certainly fail.—Yours, &c.,

BLUE BOOK.

THE PROPOSED NEW COMPANIES' ORDINANCE FOR HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Permit me to call attention to one or two points in connection with the above-named measure, which I do not think have been adequately set forth in the reports which have come forward of the proceedings in the Legislative Council, and without which, an undue importance would appear to attach to the opposition to the measure which was made by Chief Justice Smale. The original Ordinance for effecting this change was introduced into the Council some months back, with the object of permitting a particular company to subdivide its shares from one of $1,500 to three of $500; and the second Ordinance—the one now under notice—was brought forward as it was thought the authorities here approved more of a general measure than a measure affecting only a special company. There was, therefore, nothing so unusual, as the Chief Justice appeared to think, in the re-introduction of the Ordinance; and I would submit that he over-estimates the effects which the measure is calculated to produce.

I do not deny that it would be dangerous in Hong Kong for companies with shares of very small denomination to be established, especially in conjunction with limited liability; but no such result would immediately have followed the passing of the proposed measure in the particular case which it would have effected, as shares of $500 or say £100 are large enough not to be liable to fall into very weak hands. In point of fact, they would remain in very much the same hands as they are in at present, that is, those of the average mercantile men in China, and I cannot help thinking that a measure to which in reality no valid objection existed has been somewhat unfortunately thrown out in consequence of its effects being largely overrated.—I am, &c.,

A CHINA MERCHANT.

HEALTH IN CHINA.

IN our last number we briefly noticed the medical reports on China for the quarter ending March 31st, 1876; and, as they contain much valuable information, we propose laying before our readers such portions as are of special interest to the general public. Some time back the Inspector-General of Customs drew up a memorandum which was circulated to the Customs Medical Officers at the various ports in China, and which, if adhered to, would have the effect of greatly increasing the practical utility of the interesting reports from time to time issued by them. Mr. HART suggested that returns should be made half-yearly of the general health of the different ports; the death-rate among foreigners, and as far as possible a classification of the causes of death, the diseases prevalent at the different places, and other like particulars. In reviewing the reports on previous occasions, we pointed out the desirability of some such classification as is indicated in the Inspector-General's memo. being more rigidly adhered to, and, without in any way desiring to detract from the merit of the papers now under notice, would again suggest that this point be taken into further consideration. It is true that the particulars roughly indicated in Mr. HARTS' memo. are generally given by the various medical gentlemen in their respective reports; but they appear in one report in one place and form, in another in a different place and connection, so that it is extremely difficult to form any accurate idea on the subject, except by more careful perusal and analysis than most people have time to devote to it. A well-arranged schedule, in which the Medical Officer at each port should be

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called upon to fill up the particulars demanded, would entirely meet the requirements in this respect, and we make no doubt that a suitable schedule of this kind could be drawn up by Dr. R. ALEX. JAMIESON of Shanghai, who we notice is charged with the arrangement of the reports for publication, and than whom no more suitable person could have been selected.

CHEFOO.—Dr. Carmichael reports that the health of the community was unusually good, only one death having occurred among Europeans, and this being of a child during dentition. He notices that fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, so common in the South, are seldom found at Chefoo, and that those which are met with are generally imported from the South. In most cases, however, they yielded to small doses of quinine. It appears that the cold weather has the effect of "bringing them out." Dr. Carmichael notices an unpleasant visitor from Japan, in the form of a peculiar fever of the typhus character, to which it seems all nationalities are subject. It appears to be of a severe nature but not very fatal, as only two deaths took place out of a total of fifty cases which came under the doctor's notice.

CHINKIANG.—Dr. A. R. Platt reports that the health of the foreign community has been good, but there has been scarcely an individual of it but what has been afflicted with some form of disease, more or less grave; but all cases have yielded readily to treatment, doubtless due to the exceptionally healthy surroundings. No death among foreigners has occurred. Small-pox has been epidemic, and deaths in the city and suburbs very numerous; but the three cases recorded are stated by Dr. Platt to have been so very mild in form that they more properly come under the head of varioloid.

KUKIANG.—Dr. J. Jardine reports that during the twelve months under notice the health of the community has been good. No epidemics have prevailed among foreigners or natives, and no deaths have occurred among the former. The diseases that have come under notice during the period have been of a mild type, and, with two or three exceptions, have yielded to the usual treatment. Dr. Jardine notes a simple and useful mode of curing the troublesome skin disease known as Urticaria, namely, by baths made by boiling common pine-wood shavings in water. He says that tar appears to be the chief agent in the bath, and as this is an agreeable way of using it, it may prove useful in this form in other cases of skin diseases where this remedy is indicated.

TAMSUI AND KELUNG.—Dr. B. S. Ringer states that during the heat of the summer a few cases of rather severe diarrhœa, attended with occasional vomiting and febrile disturbance, occurred at the tea settlement, Twatutia. He is inclined to believe the cause was malarious, as the neighbourhood is surrounded by swampy paddy fields and vegetable gardens that are watered with liquified human excrement, and in no case was the attack traceable to any indiscretion in diet; however, in a week or two, under ordinary treatment and a change for a day or two at the sea-side, each case terminated favourably. In Kelung one or two cases of ague have been noted; which may probably be accounted for by the dampness of the climate and the fact that the foreign residences are for the most part built at the foot of a steep hill. No fatal cases, however, have to be recorded.

TAKOW AND TAIWANFOO.—Dr. T. Rennie states that the health of the foreign community was not so good as in past winters. There were no fewer than five of the community who suffered from repeated attacks of simple intermittent fever. Four out of the five cases had their origin in a locality which has for some time been admitted to be decidedly malarious, and out of which situation it is very seldom that among the Europeans a case of malarious fever appears. Of those affected with fever, two, beyond the anxiety of the disease while it lasted, had no further suffering; a third was rendered very anæmic, and a fourth, who had formerly suffered from ague and enlarged spleen, had on the present occasion much turgescence of both liver and spleen on the legs irritable ulcers formed, which were with difficulty healed, and when healed, broke out with a fresh attack of fever.

NINGPO.—Dr. J. H. Mackenzie reports that during the year under notice the health of the foreign community has been very good, and that only one death took place during that period. As usual the predominating complaints were diarrhœa and dyspepsia, the months of June, July and August having contributed the greatest number of cases of the former disease, the latter being distributed throughout the whole year. In most instances fruit was the cause of diarrhœa; and people cannot be too careful as regards both the quantity and the quality of the fruit they consume. Several cases of severe purging and vomiting came under notice, caused by eating clams and other shell-fish, and although alarming at the time, were easily managed. A few cases of dysentery occurred, but only one of them of a serious character.

SWATOW.—Dr. Scott reports that the general health of European residents for the six months ending March 31, 1876, was good. Four deaths—a large number for so small a community—occurred, but only one case, namely, of abscess of liver, could be traced to the effects of climate. This number of deaths is quite exceptional, many years passing without the death of any European resident occurring.

AMOY.—Dr. Manson reports:—The past winter has been a very healthy one. There have been no deaths among the foreign residents. Among sailors there has been one death, in the month of October, from congestive apoplexy. The case was that of a negro, about forty years old, who had not previously complained of bad health. He died suddenly while engaged in mending a sail on the ship's deck. At the *post-mortem* examination nothing was discovered beyond an intense congestion of the vessels of the surface of the brain and of the brain substance.

FOOCHOW.—Dr. Somerville gives an elaborate series of meteorological observations, and traces the connection between the weather and health. He notes that "malarious" diseases are rare at Foochow even during the hot season; and that zymotic diseases, so fatal at home, have hardly any existence there, with the exception of typhoid fever, which appears in sporadic cases now and again. Of the deaths which have occurred during the last fourteen years, most have been caused by dysentery.

TIENTSIN.—Dr. Frazer states that the health of the foreign community was very good during the past half-year. No deaths occurred, and no serious cases of disease or injury came under observation.

SHANGHAI.—Dr. R. Alex. Jamieson reports that according to the Municipal Burials Register there were forty-five deaths during the half-year ending March 31, 1876, among the foreign community, from which, subtracting twenty-one deaths among non-residents, we obtain twenty-four as the number among the residents, eight of which occurred among infants under three years of age. The mortality from disease among foreign residents is thus reduced to sixteen (fourteen males and two females), as against seventeen during the same period of 1875. During October and the early part of November a brief and limited epidemic of cholera passed over Shanghai. An epidemic of measles occurred during the latter part of the half-year. The cases were of rather more than average severity, but none were fatal.

THE TRADE OF SIAM.

The subjoined report by Mr. Knox, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Siam, on the trade of the year 1875 has been issued from the Foreign-office:—

A larger number of vessels entered this port during the year 1875 than in any previous year. The aggregate tonnage amounted to 213,174 tons, and of these 110,625 were British. The following table represents the British shipping and the value of their cargoes during the past three years:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value.
1873	84	32,713	£409,634	83	32,296	£406,740
1874	103	45,214	540,911	106	45,092	511,376
1875	211	110,625	787,666	204	107,789	919,774

The amount of rice exported during 1875 was in excess of all previous years by about 1,000,000 piculs. There is, however, no reason to believe that this arises from new land being brought into cultivation, but simply that the season was a good one, and the demand for rice in China was constant throughout the year. Burmah and Cochin China having the advantage of telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, and their trade being on a more regular footing, the rice from those countries is all taken away as soon as it is ready. In Siam the export, though far less on the whole than in either of those countries, continues throughout the year. I fear there is little reason to believe that Siam will produce, at least for some time to come, more rice than she does at present. Nothing is done to encourage the cultivators, and a system of advances made by officials on the crops is growing up, which eventually takes all profit out of their hands. The only business that shows signs of increasing is that of teak. If this trade were encouraged it would rise to great importance, but as the Government does nothing but collect the duty on the timber, and those engaged in the trade have but little capital, it has to struggle against many difficulties. The production of sugar is yearly diminishing.

The fact is the country is overtaxed. Nearly all the profits made by producers are taken from them by the Government or the numerous officials, who are largely in excess of what is required either for maintaining order or for the purposes of administration. No part of the taxes obtained by Government is spent for the benefit of the people or for the encouragement of trade; it is either hoarded or spent on useless frivolities. There is no business of any sort in which a Siamese can engage which does not immediately bring him face to face with the tax-gatherer.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JAN. 9.

Before this report reaches its destination the great election battle will have been fought, and we shall know whether the Liberal party has been strong enough to keep the destructive element down. Great exertions seem to have been made on both sides, but they are by no means to be compared with what is generally done in England in such cases, and the money spent here upon political agitation purposes would amount to but a very small sum in comparison with the enormous funds which are expended in England to secure the victory for one

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candidate or the other. In two districts here the Liberal candidates will probably be carried through, but in the third the result is very questionable.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has sustained yet another misfortune, in the form of an accident to one of its steamers. The Saxonia, s.s., Captain Frobvess, from the West Indies, *via* Plymouth and Havre, to Hamburg, on Friday last stranded on the island of Heligoland, and is reported a total loss. The cause of this disaster, the third which has occurred in a few months, the captain attributes to the new fog-signals which have been fired since the month of November last on the island, and of which the captain knew nothing, as the ships-husband of the company had forgotten to instruct one of the agents at Plymouth or Havre to make the captain acquainted with this new means for the protection of shipping. There being a fog at the time, these signals when heard by the captain were mistaken by him for the gun-fire from the outer lightship, and without thinking it necessary to take a single cast of the lead, which no doubt would have shown him his error, he altered his course accordingly, and steered his ship direct to destruction. The Saxonia, a sister-ship to the unfortunate Austria (burned at sea in 1859), was insured to her full value, and the company therefore suffers no loss. The captain of the Goethe, s.s., recently stranded at La Plata, has been arrested by the Government of Uruguay for some reason not yet known. The German Consul declining to protect the captain, the company by telegraph has requested the Germau Ambassador to investigate the affair. The particulars are as yet unknown, but it is not very unlikely that one of our ironclads may have to pay a visit to the little Republic.

The weather has been very mild, last Sunday being actually spring-like, and many people availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the fresh air. To-day it blows almost a hurricane from the S.W., with heavy rain and an unusually high thermometer. To the northward, especially in Sweden and Norway, fearful masses of snow have fallen, and the railways have been so much obstructed that, for example, the mails from Stockholm and other places have for a whole week been missing. In Russia the extreme frost has disappeared, and at present the usual winter climate is prevailing. In some parts of Russia and in Denmark the frost at times has been so severe that numbers of wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, &c., have been found frozen to death.

Another fatal disaster has happened on our river, in which an English vessel is involved. The Hamburg barque Hercules, from Akyab, after a voyage of 216 days arrived in the river, and while being towed up, was run into by the English steamer Alford, Captain Mallet, bound to London. The collision happened at half-past five in the morning, and the barque went down almost immediately, and the Alford, s.s., returned to harbour with a large hole in her bow, and with her fore compartment full of water.

A very melancholy rumour was circulated here last night. The German corvette Vineta, at present in China waters, was said to have been lost on the China coast, with all the crew, except the commander and a few other officers. The Admiralty to-day formally contradicted this rumour, adding at the same time that the Vineta on the 30th December last left Yokohama for Manila all well. Notwithstanding this announcement some uneasiness is still perceptible.

The Russian Government promulgated a decree in December last, according to which all import duties from January 1, 1877, are to be levied in gold instead of paper currency as heretofore, but the Government has since granted a postponement of the measure till January 13. All goods reaching the frontier and the Custom-houses before the 13th inst. will pay duty in paper currency.

The inundation of the River Nogat is still increasing, and the waters are spreading over all the neighbouring lands. A great many villages are deserted by their inhabitants, and the ruin of buildings and property makes further progress every hour. The floating ice is carried with great force against the walls of the edifices in the inundated villages, and does much mischief.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our trade has not yet revived after the holidays, and this circumstance, in connection with the now warlike aspect of the Eastern question, induces only limited transactions and necessitates much caution on the part of operators. The Money Market is still well supplied. Cotton has been in brisk demand and quotations show an advance. Spices have been rather quiet, with the exception of Pepper, which is in good request. Singapore quality is quoted m.42½ to 43 ; Penang m.37½ to 38 ; Mace, m.4.50 to 5 ; Nutmegs m.2.30 to 3 per ½ kilo. Cloves are quiet ; Zanzibar quality is quoted m.142 to 144 per 50 kilo. Transactions in Rice have been of limited extent, but prices are maintained. Tea has been quiet, without transactions of importance.

SHIPPING.

The trade on our river has now been a week without any impediment, and the arrivals and departures, having regard to the time of the year, are satisfactory. Of arrivals from the Far East are reported the Therese, Wever, from Levuka, and Atalanta, Schoof, from Enderburg. The Feronia, s.s., Schultz, belonging to the German Steamship Company, after discharging her cargo from Batavia, in Holland, has arrived here, and has taken the berth for the usual route to China, *via* Penang and Singapore. The Hesperia, s.s., of the same Company, did not obtain a full cargo here, and had to call at London to fill up. As regards vessels on the berth for East India and China, there is no alteration to be reported.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 10.

The Members of both the Chambers are still enjoying their holidays, and consequently a lull prevails in politics. The papers are busy with discussing the pro and con of the Bill to alter or to improve our lower class educational system. Mr. Heemskerk, who has done all he could to avoid the rocks and quicksands of politics, and to remain good friends with all parties, did not of course dare to propose a radical measure. His Bill, therefore, bears a most uncertain character, so that instead of friends he has only created foes. Only a very few newspapers support the Bill, and the large majority condemn it on the ground that it is only a half measure. It may safely be foretold that, if its provisions are not enormously changed by amendments, there is not the least chance that the measure will be carried. I need scarce y say that many are of opinion that a Ministerial crisis is near at hand. The Education question is not the only stumbling-block in the way; the Reform Bill, the reorganisation of our system of taxation, the question of national defence, &c., are all matters by which the Ministers may come to grief.

According to a statistical return of our shipping trade during the year 1876, 7,495 vessels arrived from foreign ports in our harbours, whilst 7,511 sailed. I am glad to say that the new canal from this town to the North Sea is gradually improving, so that the traffic becomes larger and larger. Since the 1st of November, when it was inaugurated, 243 vessels, measuring 81,987 tons, have passed through. The canal has already proved a great benefit to our town. Cattle, for instance, were formerly almost exclusively shipped to England, *via* Rotterdam, but for some weeks past a regular service has been opened to convey sheep from North Holland to your country. When the canal is completed so as to admit ships of the largest tonnage (which will be the case on the 1st of August) attention will be fixed more and more on the plan for making dry land of the Zuyderzee.

The French Minister of Public Works, M. Christophe, has honoured our country with a visit. His aim was to study our railway system and to examine our public works. He only remained three days in Utrecht, Rotterdam, and here, so that his inspection must have been somewhat hurried.

The Steamship Company "Nederland" published on 1st January a new tariff for passenger fares. The principal alteration is that children under two years are carried free, whilst formerly only a child under eleven months was allowed a free passage.

The largest ironclad of our fleet, the Konig der Nederlanden, has been fitted out, and will start for Batavia on the 15th March.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 11.

The members of the Sumatra Expedition—a few only excepted—will start on the 13th inst. by the steamer *Conrad*. The amount subscribed for this geographical expedition is sufficient to enable the members to remain in the island for one year. The committee, however, is of opinion that so much more will be contributed that it will become possible to extend the operations for at least two years. The leaders of the expedition are Messrs. J. Schonn Santvoort and D. D. Veth.

In the course of this year 2,500 soldiers will be sent to Java in order to reinforce the East India army.

The members of the Second Chamber will reassemble on the 13th of February. The First Chamber met yesterday for the despatch of business.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The trade in Colonial Produce has been limited, except as regards Coffee and Sugar. Prices, in general, are well maintained.

COFFEE.—Business has been very lively, and important lots have changed hands both for actual wants and for export. The unfavourable news from Rio about the crop and the very small stocks have influenced this market enormously. The value of good ordinary Java is 57c. to 57½c. ; of Malang 58c. to 58½c. About 20,000 bales, ex different vessels, have been sold at secret prices. The stock includes 322,000 bs., against 663,500 bs. in 1875. Floating, on December 31, 413,200 bs., against 211,000 bs. on that date in 1875.

TEA is very quiet for the moment, in waiting for the forthcoming public sales. The nominal quotations are : — Good ordinary China Congou, 75c. to 80c. ; Java, 65c. to 70c. ; ditto Souchong, 80c. to 85c. ; Java, 70c. to 75c. Stock in Holland 17,600/4 chests Java, and 7,900/4 chests China.

SUGAR.—The market is very firm, and only very small quantities are offered. About 14,000 mats have changed hands at f.9¼ to f.10, above October prices. Holders, however, refuse to operate at these quotations, because they are of opinion that pricet still will go higher. The article looks very healthy. Refined is somewhat duller.

RICE without transactions in first hands. The imports have been large, and amongst them appears 2,000 tons from Japan.

SPICES very quiet, but prices are well maintained. A few small lots Nutmegs and Mace have changed hands. Cloves without business. Pepper has met with a good demand, 2,243 bs. ex Feronica were sold at secret but firm prices, and for 650 bs. ex Celebes 21½c. was paid.

JAVA TOBACCO without business, and the arrivals have been of no importance. The stock includes 9,993 bs. Java, 430 bs. Sumatra, 3,000 bs. East Indian and 3,450 m. Apenhaar.

COTTON.—The market opened with the New Year very lively, in consequence of the reports from America, stating that the receipts in the harbours had decreased. An advance is now quoted on the last prices.

DRUGS are as a rule very quiet ; only 800 piculs Gum Damar have changed hands, at prices which were kept secret. Camphor dull, China is quoted 48c. to 50c.; Japan 49c. to 51c.

RATTANS.—A lot of 150 pic. ex Professor Simon Thomas has been sold.

INDIGO.—Very quiet, and transactions were most insignificant. Prices unaltered.

DIVI-DIVI.—About 1,000 lbs. ex Pera changed hands at f.9.

TIN is still very dull. Some small lots Banca were sold at f.44⅜ but holders decline now to operate under f.45. Billiton is nominally quoted at f.44 to f.44¼.

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Monetary and Commercial.

In the Produce Markets business generally has been steady but quiet, the unsettled condition of European politics and the extremely unfavourable weather having combined to check the development of trade. Tea and Silk are without alteration. Coffee is active, and prices continue to advance. Gambier is also in demand at higher quotations. Sugar is very dull. Spices are in large supply, and Mace and Nutmegs have declined in value. Sago is likewise lower.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended with the 6th inst., was 3,416,715 lbs., of which 2,373,043 lbs. was for home consumption, 499,225 lbs. was removed coastwise, 327,252 lbs. was exported, 214,562 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,633 lbs. was for ships' stores, while the amount of duty received during the same period was £59,326.

It is announced that the Customs authorities have made an important concession to the tea trade. They have permitted, under certain necessary regulations, the "mixing" or "blending" of teas in bond.

On the 10th inst. the South-Eastern Railway Company conveyed from London, *via* Folkestone and Boulogne, *en route* for Milan, 948 cases of silkworm's eggs, weighing 26 tons 11 cwt. The eggs came to Liverpool from Japan.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10 to 10¼; Chartered Bank of India, 18½ to 19½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 28½ to 29½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.672 to 675; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 to 32; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 36 to 38; Messageries Maritimes, f.620; Suez Canal, f.672½; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 113; ditto, 7 per cent., 101 to 103.

The demand for Bar Silver has been good during the week, and considerable business has been done for the East, at 57¼d. per oz., and we quote this as the last price, with every appearance of a firm market. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 58⅛d., being an improvement on the price previously current.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, from Southampton on the 11th inst., was—In silver to Penang £41,400, to Singapore £1,700, to Hong Kong £5,315; total £48,415.

The tenders for the India Council drafts and telegraphic transfers on the 10th inst. show that there is still a fair demand for means of remittance to the East. The 35 lacs of rupees were allotted as under:—£183,300 on Calcutta, and £16,700 on Madras; applicants at 1s. 10d. for drafts, and 1s. 10 1-16d. for telegraphic transfers, receiving about 16 per cent., while on Bombay £150,000 was taken in bills, applicants at 1s. 10d. receiving 20 per cent.

The Suez Canal Company held a meeting of the shareholders in Paris on the 10th inst. to sanction a convention signed last February by M. de Lesseps, in the name of the Company, and by Colonel Stokes, on the part of the British Government, purposing to put an end to the differences between the Company and Maritime Commerce. The text of this Convention is as follows:—

"Between M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, G.C.S.I., &c., Managing President of the Company of the Suez Maritime Canal, with full powers from the Board, on the one part; and Colonel John Stokes, C.B., &c., authorised by the Government of Her British Majesty, on the other part, the following has been agreed upon:—Article 1. M. de Lesseps engages to get accepted by the said Company all that has been done at Constantinople relative to the question of tonnage for the tariff of transit by the Suez Canal, conformably with the final Report of the International Commission of the 18th of December, 1873, and adopted by the Ottoman Porte. Article 2. In return for this declaration, the British Government will undertake negotiations, the result of which will be to replace the present provision on the reduction of the surtax by an arrangement in virtue of which the first reduction of 50c. commences on the 1st of January, 1877; the second reduction of 50c. on the 1st. of January, 1872; the third, on the 1st of January, 1881; the fourth on the 1st of January, 1882; the fifth, on the 1st of January, 1883; the sixth, on the 1st of January, 1884; so that after the last date the surtax is extinct, and the maximum of f.10 per ton of nett official freight is alone to be levied. Article 3. M. de Lesseps engages that the company will execute the extraordinary works of construction over and above the works of ordinary maintenance for a sum of f.1,000,000 per annum during thirty years. Article 4. As soon as the British Government has communicated to M. de Lesseps the favourable result of the negotiations referred to in Article 2, M. de Lesseps will withdraw all his protests against the Ottoman Porte."

The accompanying report announces that the final instrument which is to authorise the execution of this Convention, and is to emanate from the Ottoman Porte, not having yet been notified by the Company; that as, on the other hand, according to the Company's terms of concession, no modification of the tariff can be applied till after a notice three months in advance, the dates of the reduction of the tariff contemplated in the said Convention will be postponed from the 1st of January till the 15th of April, 1877. In the contrary case, the reductions of the tariff would necessarily undergo a further delay. At the meeting the Convention was approved with only four dissentients, there being from 170 to 200 shareholders present. M. de Lesseps announced officially that the dividend on the shares would probably reach 28f. for the year 1876, taxes deducted.

Towards the end of the present month the *Yangtsee*, a new steamer for the China line, is to be launched by the Messageries Maritimes, from their yard at La Ciotat, near Marseilles. It is built upon the most approved model, and will be about the dimensions of the *Djemna* and the *Meikong*. Its length will be 115 metres, and its breadth of beam 10 to 12 metres with a tonnage of 3,610 tons (French). It is intended to replace the *Meikong*, which will be shortly laid up for repairs. The fitting up of the new vessel will take four or five months, so that it will not go to sea before July next at the earliest.

With reference to the announcement of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Ferdinand Rösing and C. E. Melchers, mentioned in our last, Mr. Ferdinand Rösing has issued a circular announcing that he will continue business in London at 11, Billiter-square, and in Manchester, and resume his old firm of Rösing Brothers and Co., having admitted his brother-in-law, Mr. Hermann Bossier, late of Bossier and Co., Manchester, as a partner.

Mr. James Whittall, late partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of China, has joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for December, 1876, were f.323,258, against f.375,315 in December, 1875. The total traffic receipts from 1st January to 31st December were in 1876 f.4,895,757, in 1875 f.4,155,905.

The report of the Union Bank of London adopted at the meeting on the 10th inst. showed a net profit of £95,638, and inclusive of a sum of £1,709 brought in an available balance of £97,347, was left. The dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum absorbed £87,188, and to the next account £10,160 is carried. The liabilities on current and deposit accounts are £13,185,909, and on acceptances (under cover), £5,315,345, making the total of these two items £18,501,254, against £18,374,286 on the 31st December, 1875. The cash in hand and at call amounted to £4,017,978, against £4,267,879, and the loans and bills discounted to £13,626,282, against £12,969,102 at the corresponding period in the previous year.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company will recommend at the meeting next month a further dividend of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary stock, making a total distribution of 4½ per cent. for the past year, as against 5 per cent. for 1875. The deferred stock receives a balance dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, making with the ½ per cent. paid in October, 3 per cent. for the year. The sum of £25,000 is placed to the renewal fund, and £22,000 (part of which is spare cable) is carried forward.

At a meeting of the Consolidated Bank, to be held on the 18th inst., the directors will propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to add (including interest) £5,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward £5,555 to the next account. At the corresponding period last year the dividend was at the same rate. £7,500 was added to the reserve fund, and a balance of £5,674 was carried forward.

The directors of the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, making a total distribution of 22 per cent. for the year 1876.

The North and South Wales Bank notify the payment of a dividend and bonus for the past half-year, together at the rate of 17½ per cent. per annum. The Liverpool Commercial Bank announce a dividend and bonus of 15s. per share, making 12½ per cent. for 1876; and the Liverpool Union Bank a dividend of 10s. per share, being 10 per cent. for the twelve months.

The Union Bank of Australia will pay a dividend of 7 per cent. and a bonus of 5s. per share, being together at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. The dividend and bonus will absorb £100,000 of the net profit, leaving £8,237 to be carried forward.

The National Bank of New Zealand will pay an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the six months ending the 30th of September last.

The Liverpool Commercial Banking Company have declared a dividend of 10s. per share for the last half-year, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; also a bonus of 5s. per share.

The directors of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company will recommend the payment of interest for the half-year ended 30th of December last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, being the same as last year.

At the annual meeting of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company a dividend of £22 10s. per share (£30 per share paid), was declared, being at the rate of 75 per cent. per annum.

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company announce that their interim dividends for the quarter ending the 18th inst. will be three shillings per share on the Preference Shares and two shillings per share on the ordinary shares. These are the same rates of distribution as at this time last year.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for December and for h twelve months have been issued, and again show that the unsatisfactory position of the export trade continues. The value of the imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month amounted to £29,105,022, against £32,114,441 in the corresponding period of 1875 and £28,683,186 in 1874. For the year ending December 31st the value of the imports was £377,003,771, against £373,941,125 in 1875 and £370,054,894 in 1874. The imports of raw cotton have decreased 9 per cent. in quantity, but as much as 22¾ per cent. in value; raw silk decreased 33½ per cent. in quantity, but only 4¾ per cent. in value; wool increased 15½ per cent. in quantity and 24½ per cent. in value; sugar decreased 26¾ per cent. in quantity, but increased 1½ per cent. in value; tea decreased 7½ per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value; coffee decreased 51 per cent. in quantity and 54¼ per cent. in value; cocoa increased 22 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent. in value; butter increased 17 per cent. in quantity and 21¼ per cent. in value; cheese increased 12 per cent in quantity and 13½ per cent in value; bacon decreased 13½ per cent. in quantity and value; rice decreased 27¼ per cent. in quantity, but only 8 per cent. in value; wine decreased 17¾ per cent. in quantity and 12¾ per cent. in value; tobacco decreased 27½ per cent. in quantity and 20½ per cent. in value; and wood and timber increased 5½ per cent. in quantity and 8¾ per cent in value.

The value of the exports of British and Irish produce for the month of December amounted to £15,526,950, against £17,297,543 in the same month of 1875 and £17,830,148 in 1874. For the year 1876 the total exports were valued at £200,575,856, against £223,465,968 in 1875 and £239,558,121 in 1874. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 13½ per cent. in quantity, but the value has decreased 1 per cent.; cotton piece goods increased 3 per cent. in quantity, but decreased 8 per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn decreased 21 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent in value; linen piece goods decreased 20½ per cent. in quantity and 24½ per cent. in value; woollen and worsted yarn decreased 12¼ per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value; woollen cloths decreased 6½ per cent. in quantity and 10¾ per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 1¼ per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., decreased 1¼ per cent. in quantity, but as much as 14 per cent. in value; and iron and steel decreased 10 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. James Goddard, jun., and Co's Circular says:—In the Public Sales during the past fortnight 16,800 packages China have been offered of which 15,000 were sold "Without Reserve." Congou—7,098 packages of red-leaf, many being Old Season's, realised 7½d. to 1s. 5¾d., and 945 boxes 10¾d. to 1s. 1d. 1,136 packages of Souchong sold from 6¾d. to 1s. 6¼d., 739 boxes of Scented Orange Pekoe were disposed of from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 5¼d. 818 boxes Scented Caper from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 2¼d., and 116 boxes Kaisow Buds 10¼d. 986 packages of Gunpowder sold from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 6¼d. 412 packages of Imperial, 7¾d. to 1s. 4d., 384 packages of Young Hyson, 7d. to 1s. 7d. 141 packages Hyson 1s. 4¼d. London deliveries and imports for the month of December:—

	1876.		1875.
	lbs.		lbs.
Home Consumption (duty paid)	7,835,644	...	7,504, 485
Exported	1,496,260	...	3,301,083
Sent Coastwise	2,984,283	...	2,752,908
Total delivered from London ...	12,316,187	...	13,558,476

SILK.

There has been hardly anything doing since the 1st of the month Prices remain, for all classes, unaltered, and there seems little disposition to accept anything under quotations. For fine Silk, Japan, Tsatlees, and best Tsatlee reels, Cantons, the feeling is that we shall see stiffer rates when business is again resumed. Deliveries are low, but such is always the case at the beginning of the year.

COFFEE.—With continued animation, chiefly on speculative account, a good general business has again been done on the spot and afloat, prices exhibiting a further upward tendency. The prices realised have been, Plantation Ceylon, triage, 95s. 6d. to 102s., small 111s. to 113s., low middling (old crop) 117s. 6d.. middling to good middling new crop 122s. to 124s. 6d., bold 126s., pea-berry 125s. to 125s. 6d. Native Ceylon, small 80s. 6d., ordinary 91s. 6d., fine ordinary 94s., rather bold 94s. 6d., bold 97s. 6d., pea-berry 92s. 6d. to 95s. 6d. Of other descriptions of East India the public sales have been 1,950 bags Indan Manila, pale greenish at 91s. 6d. to 92s., good yellowish at 93s., with one lot at 93s. 6d. 102 bags Manila, Zamboanza at 88s., and 211 bags Java at 85s. 6d. to 86s. 350 bags Singapore were bought in, picked Bally kind at 84s. By private contract a good business (chiefly re-sales) has been done at very full rates, including 250 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon at 93s., 500 bags Indan Manila, pale at 94s., yellowish at 96s. Also for arrival about 100 tons Native Ceylon, January-February shipment, at 93s. 6d. to 94s., and several parcels of Plantation, par crops, particulars not reported.

CANTHARIDES.—Of 9 cases China 2 cases sold at 2s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 3s.

COCOANUT OIL is in rather more demand, and 20 tons Ceylon in puncheons near at hand by steamer have been sold at £37 15s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At auction the large supply of 1,263 cases met a moderate demand, but holders being generally free sellers about 500 cases sold at lower prices, Samshing in small jars at 5¾d., Quang Cheong Attal in ditto 6¾d. per lb., and Chyloong at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per case. 86 cases Chow Chow chiefly sold without reserve at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 380 bales met little demand, and only 45 bales found buyers at about the former value, common mottled £5 10s., fine narrow ditto £20 5s., chiefly white common £7 17s. 6d., low middling to middling £9 2s. 6d. to £10 15s., good £19 per bale.

GAMBIER.—With a good demand further sales have been made on the spot at 22s. 3d. for whole bales, and 100 tons for arrival, January-February shipment, at 22s. ex ship. At public sale a good supply of 2,221 bags free cubes met a limited demand, and only 950 bags found buyers at lower rates, fine pale rather blocky at 35s., blocky 34s., the bulk damaged, first-class at 30s., the remainder bought in at 37s., fine Java 38s. 570 bales and about one ton pressed cubes all sold at full prices, fine dark 26s. 3d. to 27s.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 27 cases Sumatra 2 cases fair seconds rather mixed with dark sold at £7 10s., and 10 cases good middling ditto at £6 17s. 6d.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues flat, and a moderate supply at the periodical auctions met offers only on lower terms, and the bulk was bought in, a small part being sold at easier rates; fair current is now quoted £30. Of 1,994 bales offered the bulk was bought in at £29 to £31, with fine at £34, only about 400 bales finding buyers, fair brown at £28, mixed quality below fair at £29 5s. to £29 10s., white Quilot at £35 to £35 15s., ditto inferior at £33 to £34. Ten bales China were sold at £21 15s. per ton.

INDIA-RUBBER.—Business has been done at full rates to a slight advance; a good quantity of old Borneo has been sold at 1s. 3½d., new ditto being firm at 1s. 4d. For arrival business has been done in Borneo at 1s. 4½d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—The periodical public sales were held on the 9th inst The small supply of Penang sold readily at an advance of 3d. to 4d. for tongue and steady rates for cake; 40 cases 10 bags Penang nearly all sold, good clean tongue at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 10d., middling to fair at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d., low and ordinary at 3s. 9d. to 4s., ordinary to middling leaf at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 4d., cake at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d., ordinary at 1. 9d.; 15 cases inferior leaf kind bought in at 1s. 6d.; 26 cases Manila common small cake partly sold at 7d.; 20 bales manufactured Japan bought in at 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—27 boxes good bold squares bought in at 47s.

MUSK.—47 packages Tonquin sold, pile 1, good fair shaped with some slightly skinny 45s. to 46s., ditto but rather more skinny 44s. to 45s. 6d., second pile 24s. to 26s. 6d., 1 lot 30s. 6d., third pile fair shaped rather rough 15s. to 16s., good fair shaped 18s., 1 lot 20s. Of 11 tins Yunan 9 tins sold, in soft skins, at 46s., partly hard skins 33s. 6d. to 38s. 6d., wet pickings 21s. Of 18 tins grain 4 tins dark and damp sold at 50s. to 48s., the remainder bought in, very dark and damp to red at 52s. 6d. to 60s.

PEPPER.—*Black:* A good supply, amounting to 3,796 bags, was offered by auction; but with little demand, except on easier rates, almost the whole was bought in. Of 518 bags Singapore 200 bags sold, fair to good at 4 3-16d. to 4¼d., the remainder bought in at 4¼d. to 4⅜d, also 2,594 bags Penang at 4¼d., and 160 bags common Trang at 4d. For arrival 100 tons Singapore, January to March shipment, have been sold at 4¼d., and 25 tons January also at 4¼d. *White:* A total of 492 bags at auction went off slowly at slightly lower rates. Of 439 bags Singapore 220 bags sold, low dark of old import at 7d. to 7⅛d., good fair at 7⅜d. Of 127 bags Penang 55 bags sold at 7⅛d.

RICE.—There has been little inquiry in any position, but prices are unaltered. For arrival a cargo of 1,000 tons new Rangoon February sailing, ship now in port, has been sold at 9s. 9d. open charter, also a cargo of new Burmah, February-March shipment, at 9s. 9d. if Rangoon, and 9s. 3d. if Necransie. On the spot 300 bags fine white Bengal have been resold at 13s. 7½d., and 2,000 bags Siam have been sold at 8s. 9d. cash.

RATTANS.—At auction 2,900 bundles (16 tons) Penang sold, sound at £26 10s. to £26 12s. 6d. per ton, 32 bales split from Hong Kong partly sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per pound.

RHUBARB.—Of 150 cases China offered 80 cases sold, good fair 3s., fair rather mixed 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d., middling to good middling 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d., ordinary to low middling 10d. to 1s. 2d., the remainder bought in at 1s. 6d. up to 6s. for good bold.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a depressed tone, the trade showing no disposition to buy, and sales can only be effected at a slight concession, which holders are unwilling to accept, and business has been almost totally suspended. The floating cargo of Java per Nore 620 tons No. 15½ has been sold at 34s. for the United Kingdom.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* Of 100 cases unworked 10 cases sold at 58s. *Cinnamon Chips:* Of 113 bags the sound was bought in at 4½d., but 31 bags damaged sold at 5½d. *Cloves:* 7 cases fresh Penang sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. *Nutmegs:* A good supply in auction went off slowly, and prices were generally 1d. cheaper; of 56 cases 13 boxes Penang only about 20 cases 12 boxes sold, average 68 nuts to the lb. at 4s. 2d., 74's at 3s. 11d. to 4s., 75's at 3s. 10d., ditto mouldy 3s. 7d., 76's at 3s. 6d., 115's mouldy at 2s. 3d., the remainder bought in, chiefly 113 to 111's at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; 38 cases Java chiefly sold, 75 to 76's at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d., 86's at 3s. 5d., 102's at 2s. 6d., 111 to 105's at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., small and shrivelled at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d. *Mace:* Supplies being large, the demand is slow, and at auction only a small part sold at previous rates. Of 42 cases Penang 10 cases sold, middling at 2s. to 2s. 2d., ordinary at 1s. 3d., pickings at 11d. to 1s. Of 34 cases Java only 3 cases sold, middling at 1s. 11d. to 2s., the rest bought in at 11d. to 2s. per lb.

SAGO.—The large supply of 2,152 bags was brought to auction, and holders being willing to meet the market about 1,500 bags were sold at previous rates for small, but 1s. to 1s. 6d. decline for large; fair to good small sold at 16s. 6d. to 17s., medium at 18s. 6d. to 19s., fair to good large at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

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STAR ANNISEEDS.—Of 80 cases offered 10 cases good fair China partly broken sold at £5 5s.

SOY.—Forty casks China bought in at 1s. 9½d. per gallon.

STICKLAC.—Of 100 cases Siam 20 cases rather woody sold at 58s.

SAPANWOOD.—29 tons Manila were withdrawn; 5 tons damaged Ceylon sold at £8 12s. 6d. per ton.

TAPIOCA.—East India has met a good demand, and firm rates were paid; of 1,075 bags Penang 600 bags Alma sold, fine bold at 3d., grey at 2⅝d. to 2⅞d.; of 646 bags Singapore 480 bags sold, middling to good small at 2¼d. to 2⅜d. Pearl Tapioca: Of 1,011 bags about 800 bags were sold at easier rates, except for good bullets, which sold well; seed sold at 19s. to 19s. 6d., medium also at 19s. to 19s. 6d., good bullets at 21s. to 21s. 6d., ditto inferior old at 19s. to 19s. 6d. Tapioca Flour: 79 bags bought in at 1¾d. to 1⅞d., except 30 bags inferior, which sold at 1½d.

TIN has been quiet, but exhibits a firmer tendency at the close. Quotations are Straits on the spot and afloat £75 10s., Banca £77, Billiton £76 per ton. The Dutch Trading Company's next public sale has been fixed for the 31st instant, and will consist of 19,800 slabs of Banca.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 19s. to £3 12s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7⅝d. to 7¾d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7⅝d. to 7¾d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £80 to £81. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 19s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22 10s.; do., other brands, £21 15s. to £22; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21 10s.; Sheet, £23 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £25; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £21 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8 5s.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

With continued activity and advancing prices in Liverpool, this market has become daily dearer, and stronger in tone; a fair amount of orders have been placed, but buyers have shown no disposition to enter into large transactions. Producers are very firm in holding for the further advance noted in our quotations. A fair inquiry exists for both Yarns and Goods, particularly of the better qualities, but the extreme prices now asked materially restrict business. At the same time the feeling that values will not recede is becoming more manifest.

QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.—F.O.B. IN LIVERPOOL.

GREY SHIRTINGS, in bales of 50 pieces. 38½/39 yards ss

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 5 4	39 in. 6 0	39 in. 7 0	39 in. 8 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	5 0½	5 8 3-16	6 2½	7 1
Tree	Good Ordinary	5 2½	5 9 11-16	6 3½	7 7
Pillar	Low Middling	5 3½	6 0 11-16	6 6½	8 1
Leaf	Middling	5 8½	6 2 3-16	6 9½	8 4
Pagoda	Good Middling	—	6 3 11-16	7 2½	8 7
Ostrich	Good	5 9½	6 5 3-16	7 5½	8 10
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	6 0½	6 6 11-16	7 8½	9 1
Hand & Branch	Best	6 3½	6 11 3-16	8 0½	9 7

Chop.	Width / Weight	44/45 in. 7 0	44/45 in. 8 0	44/45 in. 9 0	50 in. 10 0	54 in. 11 0	60 in. 12 0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	6 6½	7 2½	7 8½	9 10½	10 10½	—
Tree	Good Ordinary	6 8½	7 10	8 5½	9 11½	11 1½	—
Pillar	Low Middling	6 11½	7 11½	8 7½	10 1½	11 4½	12 1½
Leaf	Middling	7 0½	8 1½	9 1½	10 4½	11 7½	12 3½
Pagoda	Good Middling	7 2½	8 2½	9 7½	10 5½	11 9½	12 4½
Ostrich	Good	7 3½	8 4	9 10½	10 7½	11 10½	12 7½
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	7 6½	8 7	10 1½	11 1½	12 0½	12 10½
Hand & Branch	Best	8 0½	9 1	10 4½	11 4½	12 1½	13 1½

MADAPOLLAMS, in bales of 150 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	32 in. 2 8—10×10	32 in. 3 0—12×12
		s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	—	2 9½
Tree	Good Ordinary	2 4 11-16	2 11½
Pillar	Low Middling	2 6 3-16	3 1½
Leaf	Middling	2 7 11-16	3 1½
Pagoda	Good Middling	2 9 3-16	3 3½
Ostrich	Good	2 10 1-16	3 4½
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	—	3 5½
Hand and Branch	Best	—	3 7½

GREY T-CLOTHS, in bales of 50 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	32 in. 6 0	32 in. 7 0
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	4 9½	5 6 9-16
Tree	4 11	5 9 9-16
Pillar	5 0½	5 11 1-16
Pagoda	5 6½	6 2 1-16
MEXICANS.		
Ordinary	6 2 1-16	7 0 13-16
Fisherman	6 3 9-16	7 2 13-16
Horse and Jockey	6 6 9-16	7 6 13-16
Hand and Branch	7 6 9-16	8 3 13-16
Crown	7 8 3-16	8 8 5-16

GREY JACCONETS, in bales of 150 pieces. 20 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 3 1—12×12	39 in. 2 6-8—14×14	44 in. 3 12-14—14×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	3 9 1-32	3 3 1-32	3 6 3-32
Hand and Branch	Best	3 10 17-32	3 4 1-32	3 9 3-32

COTTON YARN, CHINA QUALITIES, in bales of 400 lbs.

	16/24	28/32	Mock—38/42.
	d.	d.	d.
Common	10½	11⅛	12¼
Fair Seconds	10⅝	12⅛	12⅝
Good do.	11⅛	12½	13
Best do.	11½	12⅝	13½
Best	11⅝	13¼	13⅝
Mock Water	10	11	
Do.	10½	11⅛	
Do.	10⅝	11⅝	
Do.	11	12	

Common	Pillar	Hand & Branch
Fair Seconds	Pagoda	Horse & Jockey
Good do.	Lion	Fisherman
Best do.	Anchor	Eagle & Shield

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Jan. 2	Orenthe (s.)	Kramers	Batavia	Antwerp
3	Blenheim (s.)	Ockenden	Colombo	London
3	Dundrum	Phillips	Maulmain, f.o.	Holyhead
4	Svanen	Schultz	Batavia	Falmouth
4	Samuel B. Hale	Hansen	Samarang	Do.
4	Serafino	Zunino	Maulmain	Do.
5	Sophia	Edwards	Do.	Do.
5	Isade	Boggiano	Rangoon	Do.
6	Kermaria	Aubrey	Do.	Do.
6	Enid	Renouf	Manila	London
6	Martaban (s.)	Barlow	Foochow	Do.
6	Glaucus (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Do.
6	Adler	Foegel	Swatow	Queenstown
6	Montego	Griffiths	Hong Kong	New York
7	Lyra	Carr	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Quarta (s.)	Have	Samarang	Rotterdam
7	Sir Lancelot	Hepburn	Yokohama	Do.
7	Cornelia	Van Benten	Tjilatjap	Amsterdam
7	Jan van Haaften	Rutgers	Batavia	Do.
8	India Packet	Diepering	Do.	Do.
8	Jane Sprott	Curwen	Manila	London
8	Irma	Jacki	Yokohama	Falmouth
8	Pauline	Drevar	Akyab	Liverpool
8	John Worster	Winn	Ho Ho	Boston, U.S.
8	Glenearn (s.)	Auld	Shanghai	New York
8	Knighton	Murphy	Manila	Liverpool
9	Aurrera (s.)	Munitiz	Do.	Do.
9	Marten v. Rossem	Huizer	Samarang	Rotterdam
9	Otago	Madden	Manila, for Havre	Falmouth
9	Fair Leader	Helman	Colombo	London
9	Wandering Chief	Brown	Samarang	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Dec. 23	John Nicholson	Campbell	Shanghai	New York
29	Francesco Starace	Gargulo	Singapore and Padang	Do.
30	Island City	Howes	Anjer	Do.
Jan. 4	State of Louisiana (s.)	Johnstone	Shanghai	London
4	C. R. Bishop	Warnken	Hong Kong	Do.
4	Mallard	Duncan	Singapore	Do.
4	Foscola	Wilkinson	Do.	Cardiff
4	Woolburn (s.)	Thompson	Do.	Do.
5	Diadem (s.)	Carpenter	Galle	Do.
5	Edinburgh Castle	Seward	Singapore	Liverpool
5	Cadiz (s.)	Longa	Manila	Do.
6	Duna (s.)	Steel	China and Japan	Do.
6	Marie	Handwert	Singapore	Cardiff
6	Blair Drummond	McLaren	Galle	Do
9	Ashshaw	—	Singapore	Newcastle
9	Hesperia (s.)	Johannsen	Shanghai	London
10	Mary M. Bird	Packard	Batavia	Do.
11	Windhover	Findlay	Shanghai	Do.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Jan. 5	Fleurs Castle	Shanghai	London
7	Hampton	Rotterdam	Batavia
8	Stad Amsterdam	Batavia	Amsterdam
10	Cairnsmuir	London	China and Japan

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Viking, Radnorshire. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenlyon.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Ceylon, Commissary, Countess of Kintore, Caroline. For Shanghai: Forward Ho. For Hong Kong: Hope, Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith. For Batavia: Valero. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang: Zchlima. For Colombo: Medusa.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (str.), Agamemnon (str.). For Hong Kong: Robert Henderson, Frederick P. Lichfield. For Manila: Elcano. For Batavia: Corea. For Singapore: Mohican, Cotherstone.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle (str.). For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson.

SPOKEN.

PAPA OLIVARI, Liverpool to Galle, Nov. 2, 9.12 S., 25.18 W.

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ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Nov. 23, 6.19 N., 24 W.
DELIANE, Rotterdam to Atchin, Nov. 19, 16 S., 30 W.
CASPAR, Cardiff to Yokohama, Nov. 26, 5.45 N., 23.30 W.
LUCTOR AND EMERGO, Newcastle to Sourbaya, Nov. 28, 13 N., 26 W.
KENNEMERLAND, Newcastle to Sourabaya, Nov. 16, 4 N., 21 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tin.	F.Pa.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang ..... Singapore ..... Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—Jan. 5, the Sophia, Edwards, arrived here from Maulmain, has lost bulwarks, stanchions, and other damage.

DARTMOUTH.—Jan. 8, the Maid Marian, Forrest, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, has put in here leaky, with boats stove, bulwarks gone, and other damage.

LIVERPOOL.—Jan. 7, the master (Carr) of the Lyra, arrived here from Rangoon, reports having on Dec. 25 experienced very severe weather; cargo shifted and vessel thrown on her beam ends; had decks swept, and several sails blown away.

FLUSHING.—Jan. 4, the Dutch ship Minister Fransen van der Putte, Osterrath, from Middelburg, Nov. 29, for Batavia, has put back leaky.

ANTWERP.—Jan. 7, advices from Terschelling, of January 5, state that the Golden Age, Quick, from Rangoon for Bremen (rice), had gone ashore, having her cargo on fire. The vessel was entirely burnt; crew saved.

HAVRE.—Jan. 2, the Princess Louise, of Sunderland, Forster, from Singapore, arrived here, encountered very heavy weather from Dec. 9 to 22. On the latter date a heavy sea struck her, carrying away several stanchions and starting the covering board.

GIBRALTAR.—Jan. 4, the Italian barque Union, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, drove against the British barque Satsuma, from Singapore, for Marseilles, with a general cargo, causing latter vessel to go ashore; since assisted off; received extensive damage.

NEW YORK.—Jan. 6, the Misti, French barque, from Ilo Ilo for this port, has put into Bermuda dismasted.

PORT ELIZABETH.—By telegraph from Madeira, Jan. 9, the ship Othello, from Akyab for Falmouth, has put in here leaky, with extensive damage; the cargo will have to be discharged.

BATAVIA, JAN. 8.—The Gentoo, United States barque, from New York (petroleum), for orders, got ashore in leaving port on Neptunus shoal. She is bilged, and will be a total loss; discharging her cargo into lighters; 500 tons of cargo saved; crew saved.

The Dutch ship Jedo, from Tagal for Rotterdam (sugar), has put into Sourabaya leaky; she will discharge for repairs.

HONG KONG, JAN. 9.—The Unanima, barque, from Antwerp (general cargo), arrived here on the 3rd inst. damaged; the cost of repairs is estimated at about "300."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Cowes, Jan. 4, the Dutch ship Anna, Van Overclift, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, which put in here very leaky on the 29th ult., has commenced to discharge her cargo.

HAVRE.—Jan. 4, the Red Deer, Ugler, which arrived here Dec. 20, from Java leaky, has discharged up to date 589 baskets of sugar damaged. Some of the baskets are nearly empty.

GIBRALTAR.—Dec. 28, the ship City of Berlin, Young, which put in here from Shields, for Rangoon, to repair damages caused through collision with an unknown ship, having been repaired, has sailed for her destination.

NEW YORK.—Jan. 9, the Anna (German), Witneben, from Manila for this port, was spoken, on Dec. 20, in lat. 26 N., long. 65 W., with crew sick.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived Dec. 5, Gleam, from Shanghai, for New York; 9, Fetisch, from Manila, for New York; Sailed 7, Vixen, for Guam; 11, Maria Ravanno, for Rangoon.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 5, the Christine's back is broken; the cargo is washing out of her; the vessel will be sold as she lies.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

The direction of the Bureau Veritas has published the following statistics of maritime disasters, reported during the month of November, 1876, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost:—75 English, 42 Norwegian, 33 American, 30 French, 14 German, 12 Swedish, 11 Danish, 11 Dutch, 5 Greek, 5 Italian, 5 Russian, 4 Austrian, 3 Portuguese, 1 Spanish, 1 Peruvian, 1 Turkish, 25 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 278. In this number are included 13 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost: 11 English, 2 French, 1 Belgian, 1 Spanish, 1 Norwegian, three of which the nationality is unknown: total, 19.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal Company from shipping during the month of December and for the entire year of 1876, compared with 1875 and 1874, is as follows:—

	Month of December.		
	1876.	1875.	1874.
Vessels ...	120	141	121
Tolls (francs) ...	2,589,000	2,726,567	2,415,410
	The year 1876.		
Vessels ...	1,457	1,494	1,264
Tolls (francs) ...	29,901,471	28,886,302	24,859,383

THE Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult., made the run from Hong Kong in fourteen days and fifteen hours. Her dates are—Hong Kong Dec. 4 and Yokohama the 11th.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Perez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. vor Scherzer London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinck, Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 6fl. 50kr. or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient has the advantage of the co-operation of the most d stinguished *earaus*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1876 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours, near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parents from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1875, for £1,900,000.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Chilian Government have determined not to issue the remaining bonds of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1875, amounting to £756,600, but the application of the sinking fund and the drawing of bonds will continue as heretofore, with reference to the entire authorised amount of the Loan, viz., £1,900,000.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, Agents for the Loan, P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

40, Threadneedle-street, London, Jan. 9, 1877.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROSING BROTHERS and CO. announce that they have admitted Mr. HERMANN BOSSIER, late of Bossier and Co., Manchester, as a partner in their firm.

Mr. William Donnet will continue to sign by procuration for the London House, and Mr. Henry Taylor for many years connected with the Manchester branch, will sign by procuration for the Manchester House.

11, Billiter-square, London, Jan. 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROSING, MELCHERS, and Co., of London, announce that they have dissolved partnership, and continue for liquidation only. Mr. C. Ed. Melchers announces that he has taken into partnership Mr. Julius Runge, and will continue business under the style of MELCHERS, RUNGE, and Co., Mr. C. H. Carl Melchers, of Bremen, having advanced a responsible capital of £50,000 for five years. Mr. Gustav Friesland will sign for procuration.

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They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

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Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

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Reserve Fund, $200,000.

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F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors

of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars may be had at the offices of the Company.

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Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
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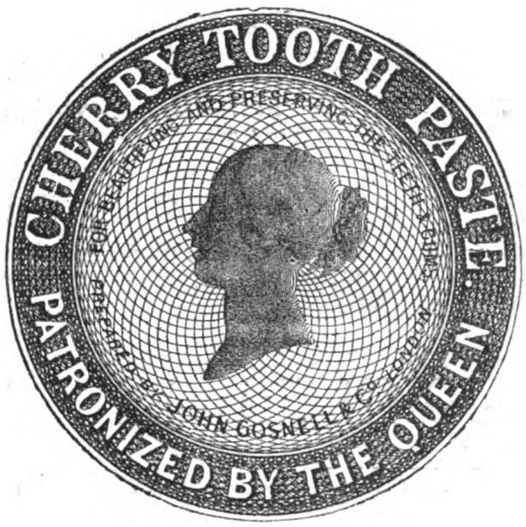

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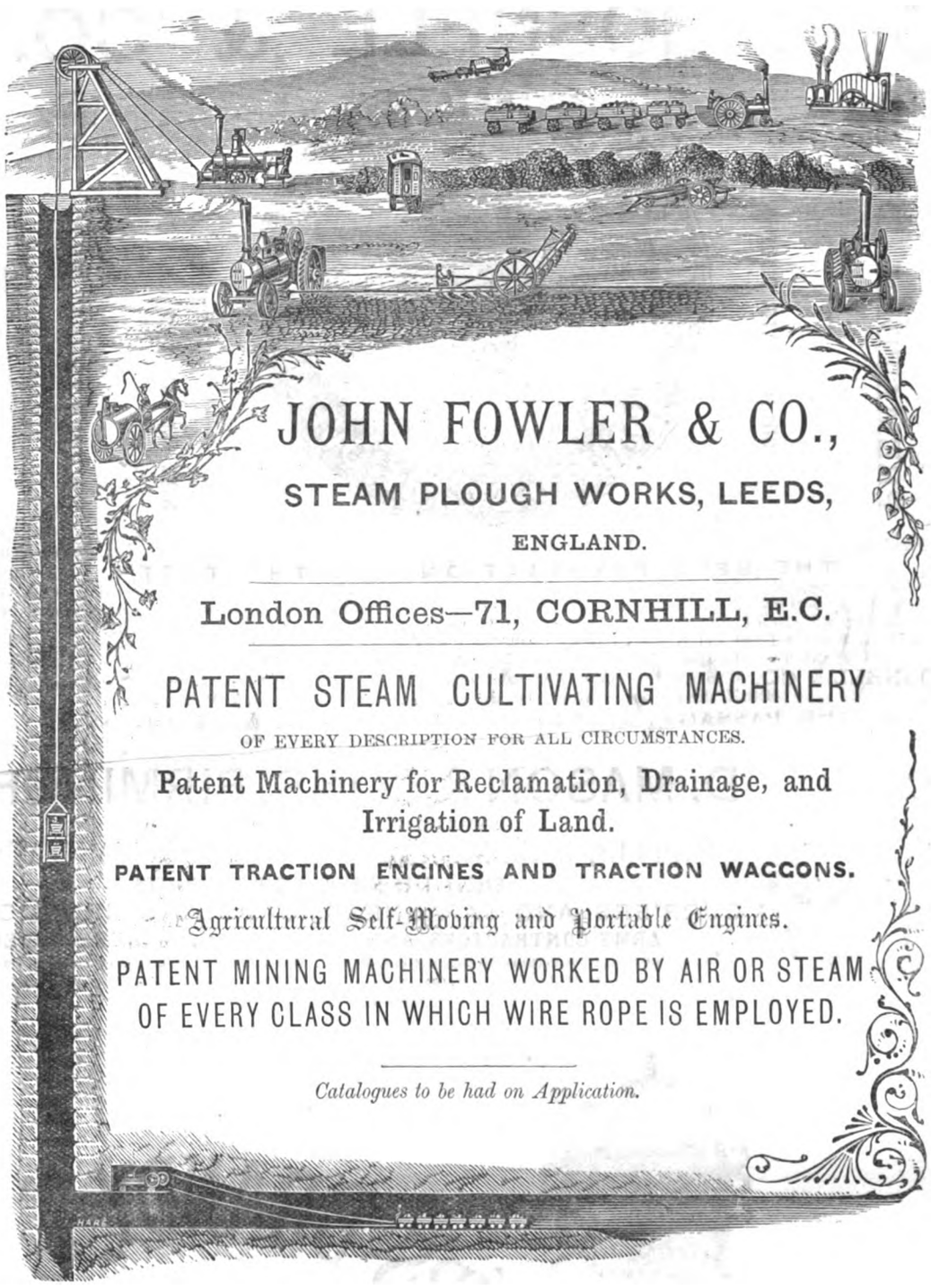

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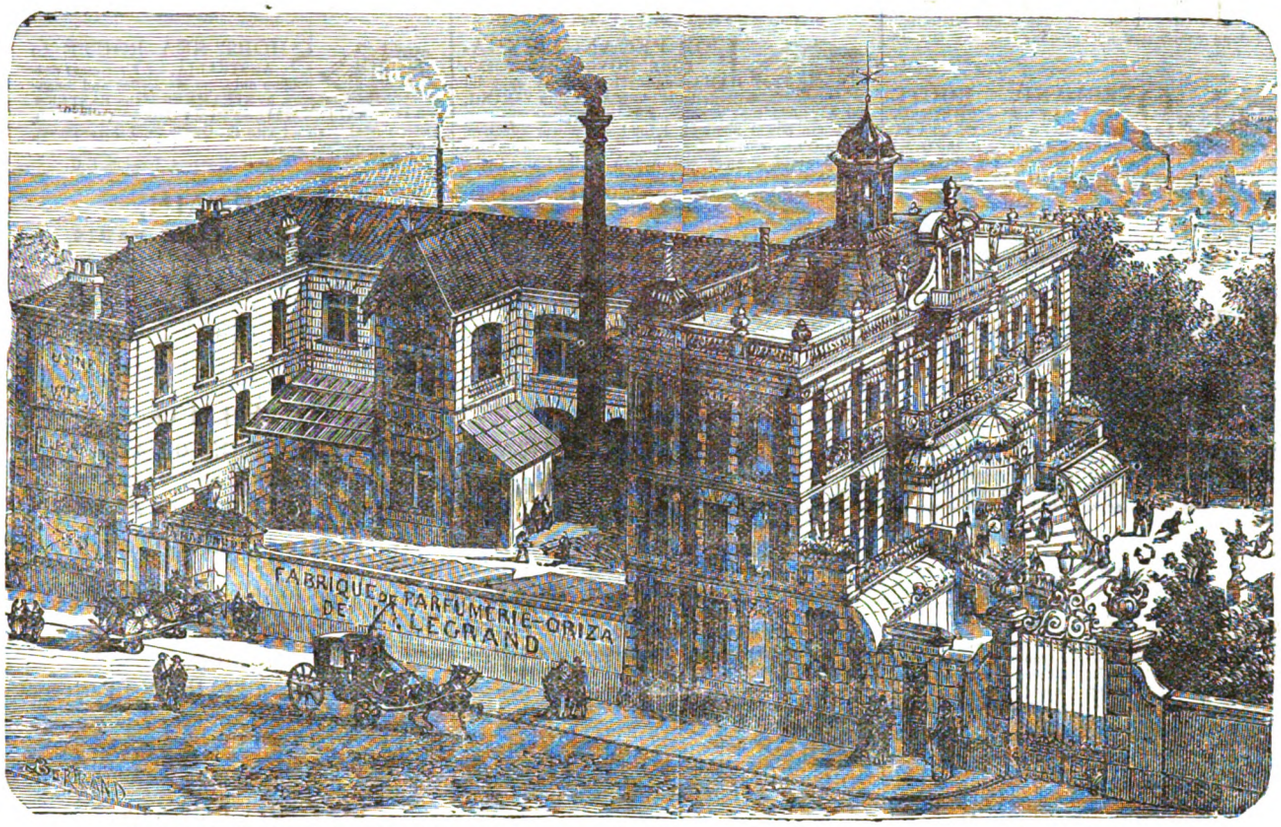
MÉDAILLE DE MÉRITE AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS 1867, AND VIENNA 1873.



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CREME ORIZA. (Of Ninon de Lenclos.) For producing a beautiful white complexion with the clearness and velvety softness of youth.

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ORIZA FLOWERS. An excellent toilet water tonic to the skin, sweetly and delicately perfumed. White.

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L'ORIZALINE VEGETALE (the best hair dye). For instantaneously dyeing the hair to any shade, and with no danger to health. In boxes each with brush, comb prospectus, and bottle.
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This lotion should be employed in conjunction with the BAUME DE TANNIN, in order to restore the hair in a very short time.

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PATE ROYALE DE NOISETTES. For softening and whitening the hands, curing and preventing cracks, chaps, and chilblains.

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Colombo, MAITLAND and Co.; Singapore, LITTLE and Co.; Batavia, HOUGHTON and Co.; Sourabaya, HOUGHTON and Co.; Manila LOYZAGA and Co.; Hong Kong, LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.; Foochow, HEDGE and Co.; Shanghai, FOGG and Co.; Yokohama E. L. B. MCMAHON; Hiogo K. DE PIOTROWSKI. Orders can be sent through the "China and Japan Agency," London.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Pekin	3,777	600	Jan. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah...	3,130	530	Jan. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.
Mongolia.	2,833	530	Feb. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Nepaul...	3,536	600	Feb. 8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C. ; or at the West End Sub Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal) to China and Japan, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk. The following high-classed steam and sailing ships will be despatched from South West India Docks as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Sailing.
Sing., Hong Kong, Yoko., & Hiogo	Radnorshire, s.s.	1900	100 A1	Jan. 18
Yoko. & Hiogo ...	Countess of Kintore ..	738	A1 11 yr.	Jan. 18
Do. Do.	Commissary	787	A1 15 yr.	To follow

The magnificent steamer above mentioned has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 136, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CONRAD, 3,000 tons, Jan. 16.
CELEBES, 2,265 tons, Feb. 6.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp......	3-3dsL.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Forward Ho!	A1 17 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Eme...........	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Viking ...	100 A1	2588	V.I.D.	Jan. 20

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal To sail Jan. 20.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid Clyde-built screw steamship VIKING, 100 A1, 1,686 tons register, 2,588 tons gross register, 350-horse power nominal, 1,750-horse power effective, G. CASTLE, commander; Victoria Docks. This fine high-powered steamer, well-known in the China trade, is strongly recommended to shippers.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Jan. 19
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Gleneagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from Glasgow via London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now loading at Glasgow.—Last shipping day in Glasgow, January 10; and in London, January 29, 1877.—The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, just built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop, and from her great horse-power is expected to prove herself one of the fastest boats in the China trade.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Fleurs Castle.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM HAMBURG.—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN COMPANY'S steamers leave Hamburg on the 8th and 22nd, and Havre on the 11th and 25th of every month, for ASPINWALL (Colon), taking passengers and cargo at through rates to Japan and China, via San Francisco, per Pacific mail steamers.

Full particulars of rates of Freight and Passage money can be obtained from the Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street, or at the Head Office in Hamburg.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	594	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ..	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Daphne	AA1	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Oaka	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenlyon, s.s.	2,119	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Jan. 20
Radnorshire, s.s.	1,850	Norris & Joyner...	Jan. 20
Loudoun Castle, s.s. ...	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Jan. 30
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ...	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	To follow
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s. ...	—	Alfred Holt ...	Jan. 26
Antenor, s.s.	—	„	Feb. 3
GLASGOW.			
Janet Furguson ...	591	T. Skinner & Co.	—

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BINO,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,

9 RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

ALFRED E. QUADLING,

FREIGHT BROKER

SINGAPORE.

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform you that the Partnership hitherto existing between myself, Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS, and Mr J. H. PINCKVOSS, at Shanghai and Hankow, China, ceases this day by lapse of time. JOHN BLAIN.

London, Dec. 30, 1876.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Boul.l. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
„	RUDOLPH MOSSE (for Advertisements).
„	WILLIAM WILKENS.
Bremen	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
„ Amsterdam...	MACKAY, BOOMKAMP, and Co.
Berlin	ASHER & Co.
Vienna	GERALD & Co.
Trieste	PERCO and Co., Corso.
Venice	P. & O. Company's Office.
Rome	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Brindisi	P. & O. Company's Office.
Lisbon	
New York	H. FOGG and Co., 33, Burling Slip.
San Francisco... ...	Pacific Mail Office.
Port Said	R. BROADBENT.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	W. G. HALE and Co.
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and Co.
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG & Co.
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. McMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 699.] LONDON, MONDAY, JAN 22, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 11*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 9*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Nov. 25
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 27
Tien-tsin	—	—	Dec. 8
Chefoo	—	—	Nov. 30
New-chwang	—	—	„ 24
Hankow			Dec. 8
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 1
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 6
Shanghai	„ 20	„ 7	„ 8
Ningpo	—	—	„ 4
Foochow	—	—	„ 2
Formosa	—	—	„ 10
Amoy	—	—	„ 11
Swatow	—	—	„ 12
Hong Kong	„ 27	„ 4	„ 14
Canton	—	—	„ 12
Macao	—	—	„ 13
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 13	Nov. 20	„ 3
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon			„ 17
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 15
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	„ 17
JAVA — Batavia	Nov. 10	Dec. 14	„ 17
Samarang	—	—	„ 11
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 6
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 17	„ 19	„ 21
Penang	„ 10	„ 9	„ 16
CEYLON—Galle	Dec. 1	„ 25	„ 28
Colombo			„ 27

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Strait Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Thursday last, the 18th inst., being four days in advance of its due date. The Japan advices have been anticipated by the mail from Yokohama, Dec. 11, received, *via* San Francisco, on the 17th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 19th. Shanghai 15th Hong Kong 21st, Singapore 28th Dec., is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 29th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, arrived Jan. 16.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Dillon Kechesille, Lugno, Ormasson, Buffi, Civaite, Farfara, Ricardi, Misawa, Schœne, Michel, Vernore, Voyron, Rossotti. From Shanghai: Messrs. Beveridge Hyde, Schnell, Hardt, Quatzewich. From Hong Kong: Messrs. French, Ashbury, Falconer, De Thiersant, Thompson, Miss Lutz. From Saigon: Mr. Rolland. From Batavia: Miss Tinvet, Miss Klaring. From Singapore: Messrs. Child, Crowe, Windsor, Sirks, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay. From Galle: Mr. Beeton, Mr. Cameron.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Jan. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. Matsudaira. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and two children. To Hong Kong: Captain G. D. Pitman, and one second-class passengers. To Ceylon: Captain Hinxman, and two second-class passengers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Jan. 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. W. Sayle. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. M. Sayle. To Colombo: Mr. A. Chamberlain.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Francis and child, Miss A. Spoor, Rev. C. Clark, Sub lieut. Hon. H. A. Denison, Sub lieut. A. H. Shirley, Sub lieut. W. Y. Anson Comdr. Hon. H. N. Hood. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Feb. 3.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Anderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family. To Hong Kong: Lieut R. J. B. Parkinson, Sub lieut. A. W. Carter, Mr. J. W. M. Webb, Mr. H. H. Philips, Mr. L. O. Browning. To Singapore: Major C. E. Squire.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb. 22.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Seaford. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. Tait.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Eilers, Mr. Weynschenk. To Singapore: Mr. Jan de Man. To Colombo: Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. Arranger, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Ristelhweber, Mr. and Mrs Deverin. To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Dudemaine.

Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott.

Per French steamer *Java*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Conrad*, from Southampton, Jan. 17.—To Java: Mr. J. F. Snelleman, Mr. D. D. Veth, Mr. Schouw Santvoort, Mr. and Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. B. Falck and child, Mr. C. K. Rickels, Mr. L. A. J. de Neve, Mr. M. Vollmer, Mr. C. Kind, Mr. W. F. G. L. de Wit, Mr. Vitterroom, Mr. J. O. Schoorborgh, Mr. J. W. Hensen, Mr. T. Heslenga, Mr. A. Kortenhorst, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. de Beyel and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Honig and six children, Mr. W. F. Fels, Mr. A. L. G. Gobée, Mr. W. E. Endert, Mr. M. C. Piepers, Mr. F. G. A. Reitz, Mr. T. H. Tersteeg, Mr. J. C. Israel, Mr. H. L. Berckenhoff, Mr. O. Gelpke, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. W. Hendriks, Mr. E. G. Buwalda, Mr. L. Wolff, Mr. F. A. Hermans, Mr. T. H. Makkink, Mr. P. Bouten, Mr. A. Kerns, Mr. C. P. Corsmit, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coster and four children, Mr. A. Gudenaar, Mr. L. F. Honig, Mr. Faulenbach, Mr. A. Sterk, Mr. E. Gerritsen, Mr. A. L. Giebels, Mr. J. Van de Klift, Mr. F. J. Kerstiens, Mr. R. J. de Vries, Mr. J. Doom, Mr. W. M. Van Beem, Mr. J. Kikkert, Mr. O. Lefre, Mr. J. Knupfel, Mr. G. Friebling, Mr. C. Van Hest, Mr. H. C. Jensen, Mr. G. Lap, Mr. J. Van Twisk, Mr. J. J. Messenmaker, Mr. W. Vellekoop, Mr. P. H. J. Martyn, Mr. G. P. W. Van der Kluch, Mr. J. H. Van der Vet, Mr. R. A. Becker, Mr. S. Wouters Mr. and Mrs. C. A. E. Nesb and four children, Mr. C. G. T. Van Erpers Royaards Mr. A. T. L. le Maitre, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Sitsen, ten subaltern officers, 250 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 5th December, and we have advices by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic, via* San Francisco, six days later, viz., to the 11th December. The P. and O. mail from London, October 13, arrived out on the 29th November, and the following French mail of October 20 on the 5th December. The *Japan Herald* supplies the following items of news:—

A severe disaster has befallen Tokio. On the night of the 29th-30th November a fire broke out in that city, and before it could be extinguished a space of about two and a-half square miles was devastated. A fire is, during the winter months, of almost nightly occurrence in Tokio, but this was of unprecedented magnitude, even surpassing the fire which in April, 1872, originated in the Mikado's castle, and burnt its way between Kiyobashi and Shinbashi down to the sea at Tsukidji. A strong north-west wind was blowing, and drove on the fire in a south-eastern direction with such appalling velocity that by half-past one A.M. part of Tsukidji was in flames. From the house where it originated—it is said through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp—the fire travelled over the Tokaido between Nihonbashi and Kiyobashi, destroyed the quarter lying east to that part of the Tokaido,—the most populous business part of Tokio,—ravaged Shimabara,—whose large theatre is now a thing of the past,—and only stopped at the last canal in Tsukidji. The foreign settlement in Tokio, which was sadly visited by the fire in 1872, has again suffered heavy losses. Messrs. Kniffler and Co.'s large and beautiful compound, formerly belonging to Mr. Heeren, and only recently rented to the Austrian Legation, was burnt down; so were the houses and business premises of Mr. Clataud, Mr. Joseph Ruel, Mr. Charles Hesse, and Mr. Richard MacCance, likewise Dr. Martin's house. This is the third time that Mr. Ruel has been burnt out in Tsukidji. This time we believe he was insured, as were also Messrs. Kniffler and Co., Dr. Martin, and Mr. Clataud. The butcher's shop and general store of Messrs. Hall and Co., enve-

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loped as it was in smoke, and an almost unbearable heat, under an incessant rain of falling sparks, embers, and burning wood, only escaped destruction through the strenuous exertions of its occupants. The French Mission's premises have also fortunately been saved. The fire leapt three canals, and the number of houses burnt down can scarcely be computed at less than 9,000; in the area over which the fire raged innumerable godowns are standing unburnt. Many lives were lost, and adjacent to the smoking embers of the great fire Tokio presented an animated appearance next day. The streets were thronged with spectators and houseless people, and with carts, some removing furniture, and some carrying building materials,—for many of the compounds are already fenced in to be built upon anew. The misery and destitution caused by such an extensive fire must be very great. The number of houses destroyed has not been officially declared, but estimates vary from ten to fifteen thousand. Even the lowest of these computations would show that some fifty or sixty thousand people have been rendered homeless. The Government has provided temporary food and refuge for the more destitute, and many of the Japanese are subscribing for the relief of those in distress. A subscription has also been opened at the office of this paper, to which foreigners have liberally responded.

We recently announced the collapse of the insurrection and the departure of the Minister of Justice for the scene of the outbreak to try the rebels. This has now been completed. Mayebara and some dozen others of the principal leaders have been sentenced to be decapitated, and we learn by telegraph that the penalty was carried out on the 3rd December. Of the others many have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, whilst a still-larger number have been released.

Our import market has been very dull since the departure of last steamer, and transactions of all descriptions have been small. In Silk but little has been done, for, although the market at one period showed some activity, this has since subsided. In Tea the demand has been fairly sustained, settlements amounting to nearly 4,000 piculs.

The fourth annual celebration in Yokohama of the festival of Scotland's patron saint was observed on Nov. 30, and, as on former occasions, it took the shape of a dinner at the Grand Hotel. The gathering may be taken as an example of Scotch hospitality, for probably the guests present numbered nearly as many as their hosts. The dinner was presided over by Mr. Cargill, Mr. J. A. Fraser officiating as croupier.

The Government seems determined to prosecute with vigour the attempt to introduce sheep-farming in Japan, additional importations both from China and Australia having taken place. On the other hand, the manufacture of indigo appears to have been the reverse of successful, the native papers reporting that the originator of the scheme has lost $150,000 in the attempt.

In spite of the supposed abolition of torture in Japan, it would appear that it is still practised, the case of a Chinaman who was recently tortured in Kobe having again called attention to the subject.

The rumoured change in the Press Laws has not yet been announced, and unfortunate editors are prosecuted in the most vindictive manner.

Another effort is about to be made to have our settlement lighted during the winter, the native gas company having made a reduction in their rates.

The U.S.S. *Yantic* left here on the 4th Dec. for Nagasaki, Hong Kong, Batavia, and thence home. The U.S. men-of-war in harbour are the flagship *Tennessee* and the gunboat *Palos*.

It is announced that the Mikado will leave for Kioto about the middle of January.

The *Japan Mail* contains the following items of news :—

The city of Tokio, the scene of so many calamities, has again been visited with one of terrible proportions. A fire broke out on the night of the 29th November, and spread rapidly under the influence of a brisk wind. Before morning dawned an area of something like two and a half miles square had been cleared by the flames, and upwards of seventy streets, composed of over eight thousand houses, destroyed. Allowing an average occupancy of six to a house, fifty thousand persons of all ages must have been rendered homeless, and when regard is had to the number of sick, of very young and very old, embraced by such figures, a sad picture of human misery is produced on the mind. The people bear up with their usual patience and fortitude, and means have been organised for the relief of all immediate distress. But the blow is a crushing one, and will alter the whole complexion of very many lives. Advantage will be taken of the occurrence by the Government to lay out the ground in an improved manner, and make the whole neighbourhood less liable to similar disasters in future. Incendiarism is suspected - we know not whether on strong grounds—and the man on whose premises the fire broke out, a Government hay and straw contractor, is said to be under examination by the police.

Intelligence has reached us of the arrival of the Empress at Kioto on the 4th Dec., where she was received with the utmost demonstrations of loyalty and affection, the people from the surrounding districts having flocked in large numbers to the old capital to welcome her. Extra trains had been put on the line between Osaka and Kioto, but they they did not afford sufficient accommodation, and large numbers of all classes were disappointed of their intended holiday.

It is officially notified that vessels will be permitted to trade betwee Japan and the Island of Sagahlien, now Russian territory, in the same way as the coast trade is carried on; that is, vessels will be permitted to enter and clear free of port dues, and carry goods duty free, but all vessels must enter and clear at one of the ports open to foreign trade.

Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke, the late Japanese Vice-Consul at New York, has been appointed to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai in place of Mr. Shinagawa.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 11.

Once more I avail myself of the Trans-Pacific route to communicate with you, with every probability of my letter reaching you in much less time than it would by the English mail leaving at the same moment. The *Oceanic*, which takes this, sails tomorrow at daylight. She has been docked, overhauled, and painted in Hong Kong, and made the passage thence hither in the splendid time of five days, fourteen hours, and forty minutes. She is expected, and I believe intended, to do her best this trip to San Francisco. What that best may be I leave you to infer from the fact that during the fifteen hours before she came into this port she steamed an average of sixteen knots an hour. The last trip the *City of Peking* made hence to San Francisco took a little over fifteen days. The O. and O. Company mean to try to beat this, and probably the *Oceanic* is intended to make the attempt.

Since the date of my last Tokio has been visited by a most destructive fire—a fire to which even the great one of 1872 can hardly be compared. On the night of the 29th November while a strong northerly wind was blowing, at about eleven o'clock a fire broke out in Sukyacho, in the house of a *heimin*, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings, whence it was carried with the most alarming rapidity over the immense area of five or six square miles. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the fact that more than 8,000 houses were swept away, and 100,000 people rendered homeless. You can judge of the rapidity of its progress, when I tell you that it was extinguished by eight o'clock next morning. The line of the streets, after the fire, could only be distinguished by the mud-godowns, which in this, as in many instances, proved that they were fire-proof, at least against fires which sweep, as do those in Japan, swiftly over the districts they devastate. An eye-witness of the fire in 1872 in Tokio, told me that it spread, and passed faster than he could walk. The day after this last great fire a subscription list was opened at the *Herald* newspaper office, where in a few days more than $2,000 was subscribed for the relief of the victims. Only yesterday, I passed over the ground which had been laid bare. Carpenters and joiners were at work, houses had been rebuilt, and in a fortnight from now there will be no trace of the disaster; so rapidly do these Asiatics repair the destruction wrought by great calamity. The flames, I must not forget to mention, spread to the Foreign Concessoin in Tsukidji. where they burnt down, among a comparatively few houses situated in the north-west corner, the Austrian Legation, on the block owned by Messrs. Kniffler and Co. The Japanese Government, hearing of the loss, sent the Austrian Minister a present of some chairs, and other furniture, in token of its sympathy. Two days after this alarming fire another broke out in a neighbouring district, and destroyed upwards of two hundred houses; but this event, coming so soon after the other, has been here passed over as almost unworthy of notice.

I hear no more of the insurrection. The last act of that drama was played on the 3rd inst., when Mayebara and eleven of his associates knelt down in a blood-pit, and bowed their necks to the sword of the executioner. I can feel sincere regret in some respects for Mayebara; but I do not see how his fate could have been averted. His life was forfeit, and he knew it from the moment of his arrest, and he appears to have met his doom as a brave man should. Some of the native papers, however, do not disguise their contempt for him, not for the fact of his joining and heading the insurrection, not even for his failing in his design, but, forsooth, because, when he failed, he did not open his own abdomen in the orthodox style. So much for public opinion.

People here who have read Sir Charles Dilke's article on English influence in Japan are divided in opinion as to which is the greater, his ignorance or his impudence. His ignorance is evident in every line, as when he speaks of Okubo as Prime Minister. The *Japan Mail* says this error is as venial as if he spoke of Mr. Cross as First Lord of the Treasury, a very correct parallel. But this mistake is by no means the least. Fancy Sir Charles saying that Shimadzu Saburo wrote "Bemmo," when he only wrote a short introductory preface to it. A *jinrikisha* coolie in the street could have set him right upon this, or any one of the hundred other mistakes into which his ignorance or carelessness has led him. His impudence has probably never been equalled by any other traveller in Japan; though it is true that nearly every globe-trotter who passes a week here knows more of what takes place than the oldest resident; and sees more

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clearly what should and what should not be done than does a careful, thoughtful student who may have devoted years to the study of Japan and its relations, internal and foreign.

General T. B. Van Buren, American Consul-General here, is an accomplished lawyer; and his decisions are generally so accurate, that it is, or appears at least, arrogance on the part of a layman to call any one of them in question. Mr. J. M. Batchelder, an American resident in Tsukidji, bought some lots in that concession, at public auction, in 1870. He paid the first year's ground rent to the Japanese authorities; but declined to pay rent for subsequent years, on the ground that the Japanese, by allowing many foreigners in and out of their employ to reside in Tokio, outside of the concession, had broken their part of the bargain, and so damaged his property, and rendered valueless the improvements he had made upon it. He was sued in the U.S. Consular General Court by an official representing the Tokio-fu. Many witnesses were called by the defence, and the damage alleged was proved beyond a doubt to have been sustained. After some months' delay, General Van Buren has at length given judgment in favour of the defendant. Mr. Batchelder had put in a counter-claim against the Tokio-fu for $10,000, and though the Consul-General declined to give judgment for this sum "against the representative of a Sovereign State who submitted voluntarily to his jurisdiction," yet he "certified" that the damage had been actually sustained. In other words, he recommended, by inference, that the Government should reimburse the defendant in the suit in the amount he alleged he had lost. Now, I find that, *on the evidence*, the decision was just. But the Consul-General spoke only of the "Conventions," and said nothing of the leases. Further, only one side of the case was really heard. The Tokio-fu, the plaintiff, was quite unrepresented by foreign counsel; and the Japanese who did appear was not only ignorant of foreign law, but must have but imperfectly understood what was going on. The result of the decision, if it stands, will be to place the Japanese in a most embarrassing position, as far, at least, as regards American citizens who have leases from them. I hardly think other Consuls would follow General Van Buren in similar cases which might be brought before them. But it seems as though Americans living in Foreign Concessions in Japan can avoid paying ground-rent because others are allowed to live outside the Concessions. Surely it is reasonable to suppose that a Sovereign State has the right to allow foreigners to live where it chooses, and in the Conventions I do not find that Japan disclaims this right. Certainly she never meant to injure herself with her own regulations. I believe the matter is to be appealed, when the Tokio-fu will employ foreign counsel. I trust that this will turn out to be true, though I did hear to-day that a probability exists of the matter being settled in another way.

About 120,000 silk-worms egg cards go to Europe by the *Oceanic*, many on account of Japanese. The season is now closed, and the Japanese have had the best of it. They will send no more cards, in order to avoid possible injury to their consignments already made. The native Banks have controlled the market, and have been successful in keeping up the prices, so that Europeans have hardly been able to operate at all.

CHINA.

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TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes from this port as follows:—

The weather still continues fine, with only a little ice along the edges of the river in the early morning. A great many poor people are about, who have come in from the country seeking employment and food. Accounts from the interior show that the peasantry are likely to have a hard time of it this winter. The autumn crops prove a comparative failure, and will be barely sufficient to maintain life till the coming spring.

We are glad to learn that the *Lapwing* has received no serious injury. She was thrown almost high and dry on a shingly beach, where at low tide she has only about a foot of water forward and none aft. It is thought she will receive no harm as she lies, if not dug out till the spring. The officers and crew are well, not having been injured in the least. The *Curlew*, which arrived on the 25th November, is expected to winter here.

It is said that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. will not retain a separate agency here after this season, but that their business will be transferred to the firm of Messrs. J. Hatch and Co., who will occupy the premises of the former company.

The *Alpha* and *Beta* left for Takoo on the 27th November, *en route* for Foochow. The Viceroy went to Takoo to witness the discharging of the large guns of these vessels before their departure. They still fly the English flag.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has bought the premises on the bund formerly occupied by the late Mr. Hanna. The Company has now a very large property of houses and godowns in Tientsin.

HANKOW.

A fire of considerable magnitude occurred in the northern suburbs of Hankow, just off the concession, on the night of the 29th Nov. It broke out in a mat-shop near the London Mission Hospital, and as there was a slight wind blowing it speedily communicated itself to the surrounding buildings, which were made of similar combustible material. Without loss of much time a party of officers and sailors from H.M.S. *Kestrel* was on the spot, and by hard fighting succeeded in getting the mastery of the flames. At one time great fears were entertained for the safety of a brick tea-manufactory belonging to a Russian firm, as well as for the London Mission Hospital, as the flames were blowing directly towards these buildings; but just at the right moment the wind died away, thus saving a great amount of property.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes under date of the 12th Dec.:—

A military review was held on the Northern Parade Ground the other day. There were about 500 soldiers on the ground, who were put through various manœuvres, and sword and gun exercise. The practice was fairly well gone through, that is, of course, for Chinese.

I hear of a disturbance at Fatshan between gamblers and "squeezers." I have not learned the details of the affair, but it appears a very warm fight took place, each party numbering, it is said, from three to four hundred. A number of persons were severely wounded, three or four, it is feared, fatally.

The result of the Kwang-tung province military examination for the Yin degree will be made known on the morning of the 14th inst. The candidates numbered about 3,000, and it is rumoured that out of this number fifty-nine only have been successful.

A young man was robbed of Tls. 200 the other day in a rather heartless manner. His father had just died, leaving a deposit of this amount in the bank. The son went to draw this money, and returning home with it went into a tea shop for some refreshment. Whilst there he met a friend, who, not being aware of the loss his companion had sustained in the death of his father, asked him how that worthy was. In reply to this the information was given that the old man was dead, and the son added that he had just been to draw his money from the bank and had the Tls. 200 with him. This candour proved to be rather injudicious, for the conversation was overheard by some thieves, who followed the man with the money to his house. They went in after him and demanded the cash. As they were armed and he had no means of defending himself, he quietly gave it up. After they were gone he raised an outcry, but the thieves were lost in the crowd and escaped.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 8th December; the French mail from London Oct. 20 was received on the 7th December. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news:—

Some serious disturbances occurred on the railroad, on the 4th Dec., in the neighbourhood of Woosung. A mob of country people gathered and heaped ballast on the rails, an attack was threatened on a station, and another suicide was attempted. Fortunately no accident resulted from the first attempt, the second was repelled by the pluck of the station-master, and the last was defeated by the caution of the engine-driver. The ring-leaders of the rioters were arrested, and the would-be suicide is also in custody. In consequence of the attempt to damage the line, the latest trains, which run in the dark, will be discontinued for a few days. A preliminary inquiry into the matter has been held at the Mixed Court, but did not throw very much light upon it. So far as appeared, the row was simply between two sets of coolies, one of whom was jealous of the other's *pitjin*. No one would confess to any knowledge how the ballast got piled up on the rails. The would-be suicide gave a vague statement of his motives, which very fairly simulated mania. The other accused persons made contradictory statements and the case was adjourned *sine die*, all the prisoners being left in custody of the Municipal Police

The names of the following gentlemen are associated with a proposed testimonial to Mr. W. H. Medhurst, H.B.M.'s Consul, on his retirement from that office and approaching departure home:—Messrs. J. Bell Irving, M. S. Gubbay, A. A. Krauss, F. H. Bell, A. G. Wood, W. H. Tapp, W. A. Turnbull, E. Henderson, M.D., G. B. Glover, E. Cameron, A. Hennequin, R. A. Mowat, Chevalier de Boleslawski, A. Lind, L. Ewald, J. Hart, W. S. Fitz, R. T. Rennie, W. H. Lavers, F. Hubbé, J. G. Purdon, F. W. Lemarchand, and John Wilson. A meeting in furtherance of the proposal has been held, at the Agra Bank, at which nearly all the above-named were present, when it was resolved to present a suitable testimonial and address to Mr. Medhurst, and the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements:—Dr. Henderson, Messrs. A. A. Krauss, W. A. Turnbull, G. B. Glover, and F. W. Lemarchand.

A new schooner was launched on the 6th Dec. at the Old Dock; she is to be called the *Franzisa*, carries the German flag, and has been built by Messrs. Farnham and Co. for Captain Hernsheim, for the South Sea trade. Her deck length is 72 feet, while

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at the water line she measures 65 feet. She is 17 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet 3 inches deep, her draught when empty 4 feet 6 inches, and when laden about 7 feet 6 inches. Her cargo capacity is 80 tons dead weight, and the same quantity measurement. Her keel is of one solid piece of timber, and altogether she has the appearance of a strongly-built craft. Between twenty and thirty spectators assembled to see her take the water. Everything was in readiness, and when the dog-shores were knocked away, she glided into the river without the slightest hitch or difficulty. We believe that she is the first vessel that has been built in Shanghai for the South Sea trade.

The *Appin*, which leaves on Dec. 8 for Tientsin, is likely to be about the last for the season. The S.S.N. Company's steamers *Paunting* and *Shantung*, and the C.C.S.N. Company's steamer *Haining*, are taken off the berth; hence it may be inferred that no more steamers will leave for that port until the winter is over. We have not yet heard of ice in the Peiho river except near the banks, but recent northerly gales indicate that severe weather might be daily expected. Mails for Peking, Tientsin, and Newchwang will be made up this winter in the usual manner at the Custom-house, and despatched, *via* Chinkiang, after the arrival of each European and American mail. No newspapers will be sent to Tientsin or Newchwang; and none to Peking, excepting for the Legations and Inspectorate-General of Customs.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company has been held, to confirm the election of Mr. Morel as director, and to elect an auditor in his stead. The election was confirmed, and Mr. Vinay was appointed auditor. The opportunity was also taken to discuss some statements which Dr. Pichon had made regarding the position of the Company, and which were shown to be based on misapprehensions. A vote of confidence in the directors was proposed by Mr. F. G. White, seconded by Mr. Peters, and carried unanimously.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shanghai Gymnasium has been held at the Main Guard. There were twenty members present. Mr. Harvie presided. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Voelkel, read the financial statement, which, owing to the absence of a quorum on two occasions last year, was for two years. It showed that there was a balance in hand of $213.58, together with a reserve fund in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank of $528.67. On the motion of Sir William Johnston, seconded by Mr. Fabris, Messrs. Holliday, Anderson, Harvie, Ruttmann, and Voelkel were appointed a committee for the ensuing year.

The first lecture of the series to be delivered during the winter, in connection with the Shanghai Temperance Society, was given in the Hall on the 6th Dec. The lecturer was the Rev. W. Speer, D.D., of Philadelphia, who had chosen for his subject "The American Centennial."

On the 4th Dec. the first Paper Hunt of the season was held; it was won by Mr. Ogle, a light-weight, Mr. Hinckley coming in second. Mr. Brandt was nearly winning the heavy-weight prize, but his pony fell when near home.

We understand that members of H.M.'s Consular service will shortly visit the new ports, to select and report on suitable sites for foreign Settlements. Mr. Davenport is likely to go to Wuhu and Wenchow, and Mr. King to Ichang.

The members of the Club Concordia Liedertafel and Theatre Verein gave their first performance of the present season on the 5th December. The pleasant little theatre had been repainted and decorated, and presented a cheerful appearance.

A Naval Court held at Chefoo, to inquire into the loss of the British barque *Salacia*, outside Newchwang, has acquitted the master and officers of blame.

The gunboat *Frolic*, which is expected here shortly from the North, is likely to be stationed at Chinkiang.

The yacht *Nimrod* has been sold at auction for Tls. 370.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

No news has been as yet received from home of the ratification of the Chefoo Convention. Probably that happy consummation will not be so speedily arrived at. We mentioned more than a month ago that the Foreign Ministers at Peking were dissatisfied with several articles of the Convention, notably those which involved the legislation of *likin* and those in which the Chinese Government was referred to them for their opinion on certain questions of diplomatic etiquette. The Diplomatic Corps at Peking is perhaps not altogether the most united and loving body of men in China—excepting over the dinner-table—and in this respect offer rather a strong contrast to the Court of Consuls in Shanghai. But on this matter the Ministers seem to be agreed, and have made protests, more or less strenuous, to their respective Governments, against the acceptance of the new Convention. It seems possible therefore that before Her Majesty's Government can ratify the agreement in full it may deem it advisable to defer to the other European Powers which are represented at the Court of Peking, as they have also a stake in the matter.

Iron of excellent quality has been found in Chihli, not far from the east end of the Great Wall. The quality is good, but not equal to that in the hills east of Peking, which is of the finest kind. The new-found iron ore, however, is suitable for most purposes, and can be made into pigs, or bars, or plates at a very low cost, as coal fit for smelting abounds in close contiguity to the beds of ironstone. One million of taels, if judiciously expended, would found a most valuable industry in the province of Chihli. It is said that for the present the five mines near to the eastern and western hills will not be used, on account of nearness to the Imperial tombs. The iron recently discovered near to the Great Wall's eastern end is of the black band sort, but the ores of the east and west hills are of the hæmatite, spathic, and limonite kinds, and very rich.

The Day of Intercession for Missions has been observed at Trinity Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean, the lessons being read by the Rev. William Muirhead. The collections made after the morning and evening services amounted to $425. This may be considered very satisfactory, as the entire amount required was only $500. The funds are to be applied to the erection of a church, in connection with a recently-established training college for young men who contemplate joining the native ministry at Ningpo.

Business in Piece goods has continued quiet, and notwithstanding telegraphic advices of higher prices in Manchester there is evidently more disposition evinced by sellers to realise than by dealers to purchase. A decline of two to three taels in Black Teas has induced some business, which has been limited, however, by the steady advance in exchange. Prices are now from one to two taels below last year's for similar teas. Not a single settlement has been effected in Green Teas. With the exception of a small demand for No. 5 Tsatlees, at Tls. 450 to 460 (21s. 6d. to 22s.), there is no change to note in the position of the Silk Market.

HONG KONG.

The French mail brings dates from the above port to the 14th Dec.

The finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry with reference to the collision between the steamer *Leonor* and the American barque *Frances Lewey*, which resulted in the sinking of the latter, has been published. The Court find the third mate, Mr. Harry Thomas Wavell, officer of the watch of the *Leonor*, guilty of great negligence in leaving the bridge, and in not adopting the proper means to avoid the collision when first he saw the *Frances Lewey's* light, and directs that Mr. Wavell's certificate of competency (No. 441, Hong Kong) be suspended for twelve months from this date. It is also of opinion that the master, Matthew Young (No. of certificate of competency 32,637), although not called until a collision was unavoidable, did not evince that readiness to meet the emergency which he should have shown, but the Court sees no reason for suspending Capt. Young's certificate. It considers that after the collision the masters and officers of the *Leonor* did all in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the sunken vessel.

A robbery of a somewhat extensive character has taken place at the auction-room of Mr. Guides. On the morning of the 12th December it was entered by thieves, who carried off property, in the shape of chains, watches, and notes, to the value of $400. To get to the safe in which the articles were kept the burglars had to open three of Chubb's padlocks. A case of jewellery was left untouched, having apparently escaped their observation. Two coolies in his employ and two belonging to Mr. Achee are suspected, as they have disappeared. Information was given to the police, and rewards for the apprehension of the absconding coolies offered. A coolie who slept in the same room with the four chair coolies who have absconded has been arrested, as it is suspected he knows something of the matter.

Upon telegraphic information being received from Copenhagen that Mr. H. Kier had been appointed Consul for Denmark in the colony, the Danish residents and captains in port gave a complimentary dinner to that gentleman in the City Hall.

A notification in the *Gazette* states that the police rate has been fixed for the year 1877 at 7¾ per cent. for houses in the city of Victoria, and at 5 per cent. for houses in British Kowloon and the outlying villages of the colony, and the lighting rate at 1½ per cent., the fire brigade rate at ¾ per cent., and the water rate at 2 per cent. per annum for houses in Victoria. The police, lighting, fire brigade, and water rates will be payable quarterly in advance at the Colonial Treasury between the first and last days of the first month in each quarter.

The *Daily Press* makes the following comments with reference to an old trouble in China:—It is satisfactory to note that the magistrates are anxious to put down the practice to which sampan and other boat people are addicted, of obstructing the fairway of steamers when entering port. Mr. Stewart fined two boat-owners at the Police-court for this offence, and pointed out the folly and danger of such a course. Not only does it entail a great deal of worry and annoyance to the masters of vessels, and renders it difficult for them to get to their moorings, but the occupants of the boats also place themselves in considerable peril. The efforts that captains have to make to keep clear of the small craft which swarm round their steamers as soon as they enter the harbour are sufficient to try anyone's patience, and it speaks well for their care and humanity that so few of their tormentors are run down or capsized. But it is certainly hard that they should be under the necessity of exercising such vigilance merely to avoid injuring boats which often purposely obstruct them.

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A correspondent writes:—General regret is felt at the approaching departure of Sir A. Kennedy, who has gained much popularity among all classes. It is noticeable that the *Daily Press*, which is seldom over-laudatory of officials, and is, in fact, the recognised opposition paper, acknowledges in handsome terms the obligation the colony lies under to him. Although for my own part I do not agree with all that Sir Arthur has done, I think he fully deserves his popularity and has had the welfare of Hong Kong and the dignity of the English nation fully at heart in all the measures he has adopted—many of which have the merit of being thoroughly well considered and sound. I may perhaps without impropriety add, that he possessed the merit, which is not found in all governors, of being constantly and universally courteous and considerate.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

The *Independant* of the 15th December has the following:—Dr. Harmond, the indefatigable explorer, left Pnum-peuh on the 4th of this month to explore for a second time, in a scientific and archæological point of view, Upper Cambodia and Laos. Our readers are aware that Dr. Harmond has been instructed to make this exploration by the Minister of Public Instruction, the Committee of the Museum of Natural History, and the Geographical Society of Paris. The plan of our young and intrepid explorer is to go from Pnum-peuh to Somboc, to traverse the formidable rapids of the Meikong, to enter Laos, to traverse Annam, and to come out into Tonquin. The difficulties which Dr. Harmond will encounter on the route are large; the principal will be to ascertain if he can succeed in crossing the frontiers of Cambodia without opposition, as it is not to be forgotten that in May the Cambodian rebels occupied the frontier and prevented Dr. Harmond from going further. We learn from an undoubted source that the rebels do not any longer occupy these passages; that the presence of the Viceroy Ouperat, with a troop of 5,000 men, has put to flight in another direction the Pretender Savolta, and we venture to hope that no obstacle will impede our courageous traveller in his researches; but the greatest difficulty for him will be to cross Annam in order to arrive in Tonquin. Whatever may be the result, we cannot but admire the courage and constancy of Dr. Harmond in his new exploration, above all when we see him depart under circumstances which might have caused the bravest to pause. He has left without any companion—that is, no European accompanied him; and, in order not to burden himself with too great supplies, he has taken with him neither flour, biscuit, sugar, nor wine: he has thought it his duty to sacrifice his comfort to science. We cannot conclude without adding that Dr. Harmond has received at the hands of the King of Cambodia all that he could hope from this Sovereign, who kindly placed at his disposal a steam-launch to accelerate his arrival at Somboc, where the first rapids are encountered. His Majesty has also given with his own hand to Dr. Harmond letters of introduction both to the Viceroy and to the Governors of Provinces of Cambodia, in order to afford Dr. Harmond all the aid he has a right to expect.

The elections for the new Municipal Council were going on at Saigon when the mail left, and appear to be attracting more than usual interest.

BORNEO.

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SARAWAK.

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 14th December gives the following:—

The news from the Batang Lupar Residency contained in the Resident's despatch is most important, and plainly points to the death blow of the many troubles which the Sarawak and Netherlands Governments have had in dealing with the large and wandering tribe which take their name from Batang Lupar. This tribe for many years has inhabited a tract of country both on Kapuas and in the interior of Sarawak, covering an area of between two and three hundred miles. We may confidently state it is the desire of the Sarawak Government to earnestly second the efforts of the Netherlands officials in the Kapuas in regulating these Dyaks. A consistent course of policy, maintained with *bonâ fide* sincerity, apart from any petty feelings of jealously between the officials who have to act principally with the people in question, cannot fail to foster a mutual impression of goodwill among all, and this will go far to make matters run smoothly in future in the interior.

The Borneo Company have been obliged to stop their operations, at the order of the Court of Westminster, pending the suit of Mr. L. V. Helms, late manager of that Company in this country. The Company's Offices are closed to all mercantile and monetary transactions. The mining of the quicksilver and antimony veins are at a standstill, owing to all the coolies—numbering 700—having been paid off. The building of a new brick office, half finished, remains exposed to the coming N.E. monsoon, and a large staff of Europeans, under agreement to the Company on high salaries, are doing nothing. This unlooked for stoppage, after over twenty years' steady and active business in this country, may not prove very serious in the long run, but it must cause great loss to many parties, apart from the Company itself, and do the country generally a considerable amount of harm. The coolies will seek other employment, and many leave the country and when the operations are renewed fresh ones will have to be found and taught mining, and the many other branches of labour.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of Dec. 22 states:—

The King is taking very stern measures with those who get their living by plunder, and beat and kill without scruple to secure their ends. A few weeks since there were several executions of Siamese, who plundered subjects of British Burmah on their route from Siam to their own country. In cases of execution the criminals first receive ninety lashes. In this case the British Consul-General begged the whipping should be omitted. The last Government *Gazette* speaks of three executions where the ninety lashes were received. The criminals were people of Rachaburi, and their deeds were committed there—seven others implicated received thirty lashes, were branded in the forehead and imprisoned. Some implicated in receiving stolen property were whipped, and an account of their deeds written down and placed on their persons, and they exposed in a public place as a warning to others. One would think people would fear to do wrong, if they did not love to do right.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 21st December; the French mail from London Nov. 17 was received on the 19th December. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

There has been some serious rioting in Market-street, organised by some Chinese rowdies. Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Police, happened to be about the neighbourhood, when he found the rioters attacking the Market-street Police-office, and upon his attempting, while alone and unarmed, to remonstrate with them he was knocked down, and while in this position most cruelly battered with sticks, stones, and broken bottles. It is a miracle how he escaped with his life. At a meeting of the Legislative Council a discussion took place relative to the riots. The authorities, having ordered the arrest of about twenty towkays, who, it is suspected, were concerned in the instigation of the riots, found that the powers of dealing with them were confined, and thereupon the Governor applied to the Council for special powers in the face of the present state of affairs. This was opposed by the unofficial members, on the grounds that it might be styled panic-stricken legislation, and it was advanced that the Government should have been conscious of their powers before, and not come forward, as in the present instance, at the last moment, for additional laws, when there was no proper opportunity for consideration or discussion. The Governor said that the unfortunate dupes of these crafty leaders were the sufferers; that some of them had lost their lives and others their liberty, whilst the really guilty parties would escape, unless, as in other colonies, power was given to the Government to deport them if they were found guilty of instigating riots against the authorities. He felt that measures should be taken which would put outside probability any repetition of the proceedings. After considerable discussion, it was eventually arranged that the further consideration of the matter should be postponed until after inquiry into the conduct of the towkays now in custody.

The police force to the number of 150 men and the various officers, were paraded on the 18th Dec., under the command of Mr. Superintendent Maxwell, in front of the Central Police Station, for the purpose of being reviewed by the Governor. His Excellency, having inspected the men, thus addressed them:—

I desire to express to Mr. Superintendent Maxwell, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the force my high appreciation of their gallant conduct during the recent disturbance. Whilst using every endeavour to quell disorder without having recourse to unnecessary force, their steadiness and discipline were exhibited in a remarkable degree when, in consequence of repeated and dangerous assaults by overwhelming bodies, they were obliged to fire upon the rioters in self-defence. I congratulate the police that owing mainly to their efficient action the disturbances in the town have entirely ceased, and that there is now no probability of further rioting. I feel sure that should the necessity ever unfortunately again arise the Singapore police will act as steadily, as gallantly, and as efficiently, as they have acted within the last few days. I have desired that an extra week's pay be granted to the whole Singapore Police Force.

It must be satisfactory to the force that their services have been appreciated from all quarters, and the public will endorse the assertions of his Excellency. It has not yet been decided what course shall be adopted towards dealing with twelve of the rioters, who are detained on board the *Pluto*. We are glad to

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state business is being conducted as usual in the markets and shops. Mr. Read, in his capacity of Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, has to be thanked for his exertions throughout the disturbances in inducing the dealers to supply food at the markets, in which after much trouble he was successful.

At the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected :—Chairman, W. G. Gulland, Esq. (Paterson, Simon and Co.). Vice Chairman, John Cameron, Esq. (John Cameron and Co.). Members Committee : Hon. W. H. Read (A. L. Johnston and Co.); Hon. W. Adamson (Gilfillan, Wood and Co.); Hon. J. R. McArthur (Hamilton Gray and Co.). F. C. Bishop, Esq., (Manager, Mercantile Bank); J. Henderson, Esq. (Boustead and Co.); J. Brussel, Esq. (Behn, Meyer and Co.); M. Suhl, Esq., (Rautenberg, Schmidt and Co.).

One or two official changes are spoken about as likely to take place before long. The Colonial Treasurer intends to go to England on leave, and rumour has it that the Postmaster-General is to act for him, and the Assistant Treasurer at Malacca will take charge of the Post-office.

The newly-accredited Chinese Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's, paid an official visit on the 13th inst. to H.I.C.M.'s corvette *Yung Woo*, lying in the roads, and were received with the usual salutes.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following notifications :—

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain F. C. Annesley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Penang, to be Acting Coroner for Province Wellesley during the absence of Mr. J. E. Hewick.

Mr. E. E. Isemonger, Magistrate of Police, Malacca, having reported his return from leave of absence, will resume duties on the 16th December.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From New York, Jan. 15, Golden State.

At HONG KONG.—From London, Jan. 17, Braemar Castle (str.); from Liverpool, Menelaus (str.); from Hamburg, Egeria (str.), Cassandra (str.); from Honolulu, Dec. 13, Colombo; from London, Jan. 18, Glenroy (str.)

At SAIGON.—From Marseilles, Dec. 11, L. Gabrielle.

At BANGKOK.—From Mauritius, Nov. 18, Hail Columbia.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool, Dec. 9, Christine; from Newcastle, 12, Frederica; from New York, Quickstep; from Liverpool and Rio Janeiro, 15, Gaule.

At SOURABAYA.—From Amsterdam, Nov. 26, Johanna.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, Jan. 15, Achilles (str.); from Newcastle, Qvos; from Sunderland, Belle of Arvon.

DEPARTURES.

From SWATOW.—For London, Nov. 27, Hamburg, for Channel, f.o.; 4, Merlin.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Dec. 13, George Shotton.

From BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Nov. 28, Brodrene.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, f.o., Dec. 10, Melusine; 14, Palmerston; for Rotterdam, 10, Kosmopoliet III.; 12, Liberaal; for Amsterdam, Jan. 13, Prinses Amalia (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For Channel, f.o., Dec. 3, Maid of Aln; 7, William Patterson; 8, Jessie Jameson; 9, Veritas; 12, Lord Raglan; for Rotterdam, 8, Ottolina; for United States America, 3, Hazard.

From SOURABAYA.—For Channel, f.o., Nov. 27, William Melhuish; 30, Helen Angier; Dec. 2, Horatio Sprague; 6, Ralston.

From PADANG.—For New York, previous to Dec. 26, Chattanooga.

From SINGAPORE.—For Marseilles, Dec. 20, Gesiena; for London, Jan. 15, Glenfinlas (str.), from Foochow.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Jan. 1 ...	Elmstone ...	Hong Kong ...	London.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 6, 1876	79144326	47107511	1956340	16031761	144599938	36747
From June 1, 1875, to Dec. 6, 1875	70055291	53912681	1837279	16235014	142040264	25411

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 6, 1876	5505646 49689
Do. do. 1875, to Dec. 6, 1875	9681197 38653

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 6, 1876	5503196 4681
Do. do. 1875, to Dec. 6, 1875	3858927 6077

TO AUSTRALIA

... ...	15,471,869
... ...	15,372,063

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,200	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,337,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,959,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,305	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,554,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 8d.	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 8¼d to 5s. 8½d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 5¾d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5¾d.	4s. 6d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 314	Rs. 238 (nominal)
,, Hong Kong	24½ to 25 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111 2 5	6½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 77 6 25	2 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 22 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 1s per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $960 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $675 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 15 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $66 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $211 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 65 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £96 (ex 4s. 1½d)

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 4d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3½d., at Shanghai 5s. 9¼d.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, JAN. 16.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day at 10 A.M. The Djemnah brings 100 passengers and a general cargo, including 550 bales of silk, 8,800 packages of tea, 2,000 packages of sugar, and 100 sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination by the Company's steamer Copernic, due in London on or about the 30th of January.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JAN. 5.—SUEZ, JAN. 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Surat and Deccan, with the outward India and China mails of the 28th ult. and 5th inst., left here to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 15.—SINGAPORE, JAN. 17.—The Mesageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles Dec. 17, has arrived here.

INWARD MAIL DUE FEB. 12.—GALLE, JAN. 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, with the China and Australia mail, left for Suez at 5 P.M. Specie £130,000.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18.—Manchester Goods firm; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.9.0.; Silk quiet but steady; No. 3 Teatlee, Tls. 605.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, JAN. 18.—Manchester Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings $2.35; 16-24 Water Twist, $101. Total export of Tea to date 154,250,000 lbs.

SPAIN AND CHINA.

HONG KONG, JAN. 19.—The German Minister in Peking is mediating between Spain and China, with regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the matter of unsettled claims. The Spanish Minister has, in the meantime, returned to Peking.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Jan. 15, at St. Nazaire, from Samarang, Samuel B. Hale; 17, at New York, from Ilo Ilo, Unkel Braesig; off Dungeness, from Yokohama, for Rotterdam, Erna; 19, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Ribble; at Greenock, from Batavia, Nore; 16, at Marseilles, from Batavia, Stad Amsterdam (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 19, from London, for Colombo, Medusa; for Rangoon, Omega; 17, from Sunderland, for Singapore, Caldew.

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PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Jan. 18, Gloria, from Manila, for Liverpool.

SPOKEN.—Rossini, Colombo to London, Nov. 12, 22.22 S., 67.49 E.; Kitty, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 23, 23.40 S., 57.23 E.

CASUALTIES.—Falmouth, Jan. 17, the C. R. Bishop, Warnken, from London for Hong Kong (general cargo), has put in here leaky. Hong Kong, Dec. 8, the Vanadis, Russian ship, from Cardiff, reports having encountered a hurricane on Nov. 27, off the north end of Pelew Islands, when she lost several sails, and had decks swept.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cowes, Jan. 17, the Anna, Overclift, from Rotterdam for Sourabaya, which put in here on Dec. 29 leaky, has been towed into Southampton, where she will discharge and repair. Malta, Jan. 18, sailed, Macgregor (str.), for Shanghai, from London. Singapore, Dec. 14, the Baciccia, for Marseilles, which put back here after collision, has finished her repairs, and proceeds to-day. Saigon, Dec. 18, the Pardo (str.), which left this port Nov. 25 for Hong Kong, has not, according to the latest advices, arrived at that port.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—On the 18th Jan., at Shanghai, Mrs. James Buchanan, of a son.
HALDANE—On the 11th Jan., at Gleneagles, Ceylon, Mrs. R. C. Haldane, of a son.
LAIRD—On the 12th Jan., at 61, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, the wife of William Laird, of a son.
LAND—On the 6th Dec., at Ningpo, the wife of J. M. Land, of H.M. Customs' Service, of a son.
MCLEAN—On the 14th Jan., at Castle House, Snaresbrook, the wife of David McLean, of a daughter.
MCLEAN—On the 17th Jan., at 38, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of N. McLean, of a son.
MANLEY—On the 10th Nov., at Yokohama, the wife of E. H. R Manley, of a son.
SIDFORD—On the 15th Jan., at Laranda, 63, Grosvenor-road, Rathmines, Dublin, the wife of Henry Æneas Sidford, Chinese Imperial Customs Service, of a son.
SIMPSON—On the 28th Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of James Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARQUIS—MASON.—On the 9th Jan., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. Mr. Fearon, Alexander Marquis, of Glasgow, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Mason, Edinburgh.
POWELL—DOGGETT.—On 9th Jan., at St. John's, Hackney, by Rev. W W. Hawkins, M.A., British Chaplain of Foochow, Charles Saner Powell, of Amoy, fourth son of the late Henry Powell, M.D., of Finsbury-square, to Florence Maude, eldest daughter of the late Frederick William Doggett, of Dalston and the Borough.

DEATHS.

CAREY—On the 7th Jan., at Colombo, Marianne, wife of Arthur Edward Carey, of Guernsey, aged 39.
LOGIN—On the 16th Dec., at Galle, Edward William Spencer Login, Indian Finance Department, eldest son of the late Sir John S. Login, Guardian of H. H. the Maharajah Duleep Sing.
RAMSEY—On the 10th Dec., at Swatow, Mary Anne, wife of Captain Henry Ramsey, of South Shields, aged 43 years.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE MISSION, GRAVESEND.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have been requested by the Committee of the Sailors' Mission at Yokohama to obtain for them a grant of £120 a year from the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, in order that they may retain the services of an excellent Missionary who has for some time been doing good work among the sailors there, to the satisfaction of the Committee, and also with the full approval of Admiral Ryder, the Commander-in-Chief on the Station. Hitherto we have only been able to grant £25, and send out supplies of books for distribution. By the last mail the Chaplain writes, "The Committee also wish me to state how difficult it is in a small and mixed community like this to raise money for such a purpose, and they greatly hope that you will be able to give us the assurance of a fixed grant from the Society of not less than $25 a month." This is more reasonable; and as the work to be done is very important, and the influence of sailors, for good or evil, in a large foreign port is worth a great deal of attention by all who are interested in and responsible for the trade, I should be glad to be able to give a favourable answer; but this must depend upon the aid we receive before the next meeting of our standing committee, by which all the new grants must be made. Any contributions sent for a special destination will, of course, be duly applied, whether it be for China or Japan.

I may mention that there are few ships or steamers which sail from London to the East that are not already brought under the influence of the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission; most of them carry our Library Boxes, some are supplied by us with books for service, and all are visited by the Mission clergy either in the docks or at Gravesend; therefore if the influence begun in England is continued in the ports abroad, as well as on the voyage, by the medium of the books lent or distributed, the work is more thoroughly done, and the effect likely to be proportionately great.

This Mission has mission curates attached to the principal dock parishes on both sides of the Thames, and has supplied upwards of 2,000 ships with libraries for their crews. It received upwards of 25,000 volumes of books last year, besides large quantities of magazines, illustrated papers and tracts for distribution, and it has agencies in many foreign ports. Captains, officers and pilots all testify to the good that is being done by it. Several of the old China residents have been amongst its best supporters, and for the last twelve years it has been steadily increasing in influence, and has always been managed as a labour of love. About 60,000 persons come under its influence in the course of a year at Gravesend alone. Cheques should be crossed London and County Bank, and Post-office orders be made payable at Gravesend. Gifts of books of all kinds may be sent to the Depôt, 36, City Chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN SCARTH, Hon. Sec.,
Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gravesend.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's station has been removed from 74, Old Broad-street to more commodious premises (nearly opposite) at No. 11, Old Broad-street.

MR. J. ASHBURY, M.P., arrived in London on Thursday from China.

Naval and Military.

The Queen has confirmed the appointment of Brevet Major S. G. Huskisson, 80th Regiment, as aide-de-camp to Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, K.C.B., commanding at Hong Kong. Lieut. Colonel W. J. Stuart, R.E., has been appointed commanding Royal Engineers at Hong Kong, vice Colonel J. Y. Moggridge. Permission has been granted for Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Hall to continue in command of the Royal Artillery at Hong Kong.

The Wild Swan, 6-gun, composite sloop, will shortly be commissioned for service on the China Station.

A court-martial was held at Hong Kong on the 13th ult., on board the Victor Emmanuel, upon Navigating-Lieut. Ballistom and Lieut. Pike, of the Vigilant, in connection with the defalcations of the late Assist.-Paymaster of that ship, and both those officers were honourably acquitted. At a court-martial held on the 12th ult., Assist.-Paymaster G. Spain, of the Ringdove, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service for defalcations in his accounts.

Another old wooden vessel will soon disappear from the Navy—the Scout, 17, screw corvette, 2,187 tons, 1,327-horse power, which has been floated into dock at Chatham Dockyard to be broken up, having been pronounced unfit for further service. Her engines and boilers had been previously removed, to be re-manufactured for other uses. The Barossa, 17, gun sloop, which for some years formed one of the China Squadron has just, been broken up in the dock now occupied by the Scout.

The *Gazette* notifies the reconstitution of the Admiralty Board as follows:—The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, C.B., Rear-Admiral Richard James Meade (commonly called Lord Gilford), and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart.

The Dwarf, 4, double screw composite gun-vessel, Commander the Hon. Edward S. Dawson, which recently returned from the China Station, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 16th inst. by the Hon. W. C Carpenter, of the Duke of Wellington, and will be placed in the third division of the Steam Reserve.

Lieut. Raymond B. Needham has been appointed to the Victor Emmanuel on the China Station.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 17

A very noisy question about which a good deal was said in the papers has just been terminated. Some time ago steps were taken by a judge at Bois-le-Duc, Mr. D'Aulnis de Bourouil, in order to forbid the Catholics in the province of Limburg from organising processions in the streets. This proceeding made the population angry, although it was quite according to the law. The local papers suggested that this judicial functionary ought to be dismissed. A fortnight ago it was suddenly rumoured that he had asked for his dismissal, and that it had been granted. It was now the turn of the Liberal papers to grow angry, because they regarded it as a concession to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Van Lynden Van Sandenburg has stated in his reply that Mr. D'Aulnis has resigned solely in consequence of his bad health, but that his resignation had not been accepted under the actual circumstances.

Mr. Fransen Van de Putte has published in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* a very long article on the subject of his policy regarding the Atjeh question. It is very strange, says the *Dagblad*, that the ex-minister is now more talkative than ever, and hints that this must be ascribed either to nervousness or to a restless conscience. It is very strange that he does not explain why the war was inevitable, and why it was undertaken with such rashness at a moment when we were anything but ready. It is scarcely generous to make his successors answerable for his blunders.

I regret to record the death of one of the children of the Prince of Wied, who married the daughter of Prince Frederick. It died from the effects of pulmonary disease, and the elder Prince is also affected by this malady. The corpse of Prince Hermann will be transported to Neuwied. At Rotterdam there have died Mr. F. W. C. Blom, ex-member of the Second Chamber, and Mr. Joseph Graven, a meritorious sculptor, and at Amsterdam the well-known lawyer, Mr. A. Brugmans.

Rumours have been in circulation that Mr. De Roo Van Alderwerelt was on the eve of being appointed Secretary-General of the Department of War. This *on dit* is, however, most positively contradicted. The Minister, it is said, declines to appoint a military man to these functions.

THE silk trade in Cheshire is at present in a most serious state. In Macclesfield there has been a slight revival in the manufacturing department, some orders having been given for figured goods. The great majority of the weavers in the plain branch are very short of work. In Congleton both manufacturing and throwing branches are in a seriously depressed state; the largest throwing mill in the borough having gone on short time, while several of the smaller mills are either stopped entirely or working very little time, and migration from the neighbourhood has set in amongst the weavers.

An unofficial announcement states that M. Bartholdi will shortly be replaced as French Minister at Washington by M. Max Outrey, at present French Minister to Japan, and adds that M. Bartholdi will return to Paris to fill an important post in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1877.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE Chinese Embassy, of the composition and movements of which we have from time to time given particulars, will have arrived in England shortly after the issue of the present number of this Paper. It may be interesting at the present moment to place before our readers the opinion which is expressed of the Ambassador KUO, by one of the most competent judges on such a subject, namely Sir THOMAS WADE, our Minister at Peking. In a despatch which he addressed to the Earl of DERBY, when the Embassy was first spoken of in China, he writes as follows:—"Mr. HART, who sees him to great advantage, "has formed a high opinion of the Envoy KUO, as a man "of honesty, clearness of sight, and determination; and this "without forgetting that the Envoy is always a Chinese, and "that the chief purpose of his confidence is probably to "obtain light as to the conduct of the Yunnan affair. On "the other side, we must not forget the remarkable line "taken by the Envoy KUO in 1859, when he denounced "Prince TSENGOLINSIN for having opened fire upon us; nor "the character that has clung to him of being an original "and determined man." On the whole, we may conclude from the facts stated in the above extract that the chief Ambassador is likely to appreciate the importance of his post and to use his endeavours earnestly and fairly to maintain the friendly relations between this country and China. His colleague, LUI-SI-HING, is also well spoken of.

It is worthy of note that the present Embassy comes direct to England, that is, without visiting any Continental Courts, and that having taken the P. and O. steamer to Gibraltar, nearly all the ports they have touched at have been British. At Malta and Gibraltar the Envoys were received with due ceremony. At the former port, at which they arrived on the 12th, they were saluted, and had the customary military honours extended to them; and at Gibraltar, which they reached on the 16th inst., they landed, and were received by Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The reception was held at the Government House, in presence of the Staff and the heads of the civil and military departments, and his Excellency and the members of the Embassy afterwards drove round the Rock and visited the galleries. They will thus on the way home have been impressed with the power and importance of this country, and this will no doubt have a good effect and prepare them to give up some of their old exclusive ideas, and to recognise fully that the time has passed when foreign nations can be regarded as "outer "barbarians."

Some doubts have been expressed in the comments in contemporary papers whether the present Embassy will in reality tend to create a more enlightened feeling in China, with regard to this country and foreign nations generally. If the Embassy were only of a temporary character, like the Burlingame Mission, such doubts would be justified; but if, as is stated on good authority, this Embassy is to be made one permanently representing the EMPEROR of China—and we have reason to believe that this will prove to be the fact—there can be no question that the advance which has been made in despatching it is one of a very important character, and that it will tend more than anything that has happened for many years past to cement friendly relations between the two countries.

THE LAST CHINA BLUE-BOOK.

IT is impossible not to feel some disappointment in the perusal of the Blue-book just issued, with reference to the negotiations connected with the murder of the late Mr. MARGARY, which have now dragged their slow length along for over two years. As could be foreseen by all who have watched this question, the satisfactoriness or otherwise of those negotiations, so far as they relate to obtaining reparation for the outrage, must be dependent upon what was done by the Hon. Mr. GROSVENOR when in Yunnan, but the present batch of papers stops short at precisely the point at which they would be of practical interest, and leaves the history of the affair at the date when that gentlemen had arrived in Yunnanfoo. No account is given of the reasons which induced him to leave so rapidly, and we are still left without his report, which it was certainly expected would be forthcoming before this time. Until we are in possession of this document it is impossible to feel thorough confidence in what has been done. The obtaining commercial concessions is no doubt satisfactory in itself; but far more than has been conceded in the Chefoo Convention would be very dearly paid for if it were accepted as a compensation for the gross outrage that has been committed. It is to be presumed that the present Blue-book is only a prelude to one that is to come giving the required information as to the proceedings in Yunnan; but it is impossible not to feel that it would have been better to have kept it back, as without its legitimate conclusion it only serves to make confusion worse confounded, and to render still more obscure a matter which has never been over clear.

Of the general history of the negotiations the present papers give little information that is not already known. The attempt was at first made by the Chinese authorities to make it appear that Mr. MARGARY was waylaid and murdered by some desperate characters; then it was admitted that the militia was raised on its becoming known that the Margary Expedition was approaching, and that some lawless offenders took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder; later on it is discovered by LI-HAN-CHANG that there were "manifest falsehoods and suppressions in the depositions taken from the prisoners," and officials are ordered to elicit the actual facts; when at last it is declared to have been admitted by one of the prisoners that "in the twelfth moon of last year (January, "1875), the notables of the Sub-Prefecture of T'eng-yueh "(Momein), on learning that foreigners were about to come "forward at the head of a large body of troops, and fear-"ing that they would commit disorders, raised a force of "local train bands for the protection of their own lives and "property (of which *they*) had communicated an intimation "to *him*." All this evasion is only what is invariably encountered when any matter of this kind has to be settled with the Chinese authorities; and it is but just to admit that it conveys a good idea of the extreme difficulty which must be experienced by our Ministers in conducting such negotiations. Possibly, under all the circumstances, Sir THOMAS WADE was justified in hoping that the judicial inquiry in Yunnan would be the most likely way to arrive at the discovery of the malefactors; but unfortunately it is to be feared that this measure has failed; and before we accept this as inevitable we ought to know definitely from the Hon. Mr. GROSVENOR'S Report what were the causes which led to this unsatisfactory result.

TEA PACKING.

WE give, under our Legal Intelligence, the report of a case of great interest to mercantile men generally, but more especially to those connected with the China trade. The case in question, "POTTER *v.* WILLIS and SON," was a claim brought by the plaintiff against the owners of the well-known ship *Black Adder*, for compensation for loss which they alleged resulted from careless stowing of a parcel of 260 half-chests of tea which were shipped at Shanghai in the usual manner, and for which a clean bill of lading was given in the usual form. On delivery of the tea it appeared that eighty of the cases were damaged. The question was argued at great length, but it turned upon whether the packages were of reasonable make and strength, and whether there was anything about them which had been concealed from the mate and captain, and which they could not discover. Upon the evidence before them the jury

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gave a verdict for the plaintiff on both these points; but the case is of considerable importance, inasmuch as the judge, in charging the jury, pointed out that if there were defects in the packing, which the captain or mate of the vessel could not discover, the ship would not, failing proof of liability on some other ground, be responsible for the damage that resulted, Mr. Justice FIELD drew an analogy between this case and one which occurred some time back, in which damages were claimed against a steamer on the ground that the dampness of the hold had caused some shirtings to mildew, but in which it was shown that in consequence of the "heavy sizing" introduced into the goods, they had a tendency to mildew of themselves. In this case it was held that as the cause of the damage was one which the mate or captain could not discover, the ship was not liable; and the judge in the case under notice seemed to be inclined to apply a similar rule to the packing as to the goods themselves. It is open to question, however, whether there is a strict analogy between the two cases, and it is important to notice that the presumptions are in opposite directions in them respectively. It is the duty of the mate to see that the packages he receives are, as he declares them to be on the bill of lading, in good order and condition—that is, externally—and it is, on the other hand, the duty of the shipper to ascertain that the goods themselves are so packed *internally* that they will not become injured on the voyage. If injury results from the inherent nature of the goods it is *prima facie* the shipper's default; if it results from defect in the packages, it is *prima facie* from the mate or captain's default, as that officer should not have received them, but have sent them back from the ship's side. In the one case the shipper must explain his shortcoming, and in the other the burden of proof rests with the ship to show how goods which it turned out ultimately were badly packed had come to be taken on board, and a receipt given for them as in good order and condition.

It would appear, however, from the case which has just taken place that a very fine point arises here. Tea chests, as our readers are for the most part aware, are finished off by the Chinese by being papered and varnished over, and when so finished it is difficult, if not impossible, to see any defect which there may be in the wood; so that the mate of a ship might easily be deceived in this respect; and the authority of the case under notice would go to exonerate the ship, where it could be proved that damage had resulted from such defective packing. On the other hand, it would be well that the mates of tea ships should exercise increased caution, both as to the manner in which they receive teas on board, and that in which they stow them. It is quite clear that unless such precautions be taken, disputes of a serious character, such as the present, are likely more and more to arise, now that so much hurry takes place in shipping off the Teas, especially at the opening of the season; but we trust that the attention which this case will call to the matter will be productive of beneficial results.

Before leaving this subject, we deem it desirable to mention that, as has happened before, considerable difficulty at one stage of the proceedings arose, in consequence of the bill of lading being signed by the agents of the ship instead of by the captain. As a matter of convenience to both parties, bills of lading are ordinarily so signed in China, but it should be carefully borne in mind that in strictness they are not legal documents, and can be disputed by the shipowners, if they desire to do so. In the present instance, this plea was with equal good sense and fairness abandoned by the defendants—and in fact was not made in Court; but there might arise cases in which the same reasonableness might not or perhaps could not be shown. If as a matter of office detail it is impossible for the captain or mate to sign all bills of lading, he should leave a power of attorney or other sufficient authority to do so in the hands of his agents or their responsible assistant. It is by no means impossible that a case might arise in which it would be discovered too late that advances upon bills of lading, signed in this manner, had been made in reality without security.

WITH reference to the paragraph given under the news from Sarawak, to the effect tbat the Borneo Company had been compelled to suspend their works at the order of the Court here, pending the suit of their late Manager in this country, we are glad to be able to state, upon authority, that the operations of the Company were resumed at the beginning of the present month, and that every difficulty has now been removed.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has written a letter to *The Times* enclosing a communication from the British Consul-General at Zanzibar, in which that gentleman states that on his attention being drawn to the advantages of the exploration of the interior of Africa, the Sultan has promised his cordial support to the gentlemen who have recently expressed their intention of forming an exploring expedition.

A TELEGRAM, dated Berne, Jan. 15, states that Ceylon is to be included in the Postal Union as well as Hong Kong. Japan has also officially signified her wish to enter the Union.

MR. BOUTIN, Secretary to the French Legation at Yedo, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE MARGARY NEGOTIATIONS.

A further Blue-book (China No. 4, 1876) has just been issued, in continuation of that presented to Parliament in April, 1876. It gives a large amount of detail of the earlier stages of the negotiations; and shows that Sir Thomas Wade had to contend with an unusual amount of prevarication and misrepresentation. In writing upon this portion of the negotiations to the Earl of Derby on the 2nd Feb. this year, Sir Thos. Wade justly observes: —"It is not worth while to follow the Ministers step by step through the series of fictions, puerilites, and prevarications with which they are used, as in this instance, to sustain a controversy." The first despatch of importance is the communication from Li-Hung-Chang on his arrival at Yunnan-foo on the 29th Jan., for the purpose of investigating the affair. It runs as follows:—

Commissioner Li Han-chang to Sir T. Wade.

(Translation.) Yunnan Fu, January 29, 1876.

The writer had the satisfaction, in the early part of last summer, of at length enjoying a conversation with the British Minister on his visit to Hu Peh, and he has not ceased ever since to regret the slight degree of attention it was in his power to show at that time. He has now to acknowledge the receipt of the British Minister's note of the 15th December, which reached him on the 28th inst., and in which a copy was inclosed of the note previously addressed to him in October last from Shanghai.

On perusal of this communication he would observe that [the conduct of] the officials and people of Yunnan, in failing to afford protection to the British officers who came forward from the side of Burmah provided with passports, and thus leading to the murder of Mr. Margary and the obstruction of Colonel Browne, was indeed most wrong and reprehensible [or, altogether outside of what is right]. Having been commissioned by his Majesty to institute inquiry and take action in this matter, were the writer to do otherwise than prosecute the investigation in the most earnest and searching manner, he would fail in responding not only to the desire which actuates his own Government to consolidate with all care its international relations, but also to the purpose which the British Minister cherishes of drawing closer the bonds of harmony between friendly States. With these considerations in view, he has sought for information along the line of his journey since setting out from Hu Peh, and besides this, he has despatched emissaries to proceed in disguise to the scene of the disaster, for the purpose of making secret inquiries. He wrote, in addition, to the Acting Governor-General Ts'en, desiring him to have the guilty parties and witnesses apprehended and brought up for trial. On reaching Yunnan he appointed capable delegates to conduct the examination with all needful stringency, and [caused], first and last, the civil and military functionaries [implicated in] the affair to be stripped of their rank and placed on trial, holding it imperatively requisite that the actual truth be elicited, to the end that the demands of justice be satisfactorily attained. The British Minister observes, in his note now under acknowledgment, that what "is essential is that there should be no doubt as to the identity of persons who may be brought to trial on the credit of statements that may be made, either for the prosecution or the defence." This is a remark which proves how thoroughly the British Minister appreciates the principles which should govern affairs, and the writer cannot feel otherwise than gratified by its expression. The prisoners who have at present been brought before the Court have made distinct confessions, of the truth of which there can be no doubt; whilst, with regard to the circumstances affecting the civil and military officials who have been stripped of their rank, depositions are at this moment in process of being taken. On Mr. Grosvenor's arrival, now shortly to be expected at Yunnan Fu, so soon as he shall have been present as a spectator of the proceedings [the case] will assuredly be made perfectly distinct [or, intelligible]. The British Minister may feel assured that, when the time arrives, attention shall be paid to his expressed wish that while a memorial is, on the one hand, laid before the Throne by the writer, a report shall be made, on the other, by Mr. Grosvenor to the British Minister; [after which], on a decision being arrived at in consultation, the penalty of justice shall in each case be carried into effect according to law.

Sir Thomas Wade's instructions to Mr. Grosvenor, after alluding to the assertion of the Chinese officials at Peking, that the

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murder had originated simply from the action of some misguided and ignorant men, go on to say :—"The information in my possession forbids me, as you are aware, to accept any statement so absurd, and the antecedents of the ex-Vice President Sieh, whether as a Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen or otherwise, are not favourable to the conclusion that, in appointing him to the Commission, the Chinese Government was determined to act fairly by this unfortunate case. I have written all this in my despatch dated 14th December, which was forwarded to you in triplicate ; but as this may not have reached you, I have here repeated briefly the opinions I therein stated. I repeat at the same time my instructions, to the effect that you are to make your stay at Yunnan Fu as short as possible ; that if a respectable number of witnesses be produced at that city, you are to instruct your deputies to hear what they have to say, and should their evidence be greatly at variance with that I have made known to you, to confine yourself to pointing out the discrepancy, and then, insisting always on my injunction that no one condemned in the proceedings is to be put to death till the Tsung-li Yamen and the Legation shall have been communicated with, to prepare a plain report, copy of which, without debate, you are to apply to the High Commissioners to send on to me. If the authorities insist on torturing any witness your deputies are to protest and withdraw. His Excellency Li is further to be requested to secure the safe passage of yourself and your whole party to Manwyne ; and thence, when Mr. Margary's remains have been recovered, and any inquiry you may see fit to institute on the spot completed, to the frontier, where you will be met by the escort which, by orders of the Government of India, is now waiting for you at Bhamo. The Tsung-li Yamen has been informed that the escort in question is at Bhamo, and I am writing myself to his Excellency Li in the same sense, in order that there may be, in this instance, no pretext of misunderstanding possible."

On the 29th April Consul Medhurst telegraphs from Shanghai to the Earl of Derby as follows :—

Shanghai, April 29, 1876.

Private note received from Grosvenor to-day dated 23rd March. To leave Yunnan Fu in two or four days, and expects to reach Manwyne on 5th May. Asks me to telegraph Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, his arrangement, to be handed over by Chinese to British escort at Manwyne. Every one in best of health. People's demeanour perfect.

The subjoined despatches, with which the Blue-book now under notice concludes, show the point to which the negotiations were brought up to the end of June last :—

Sir T. Wade to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Peking, May 18, 1876.

The long Report to the Throne of the High Commissioners was, with other documents, placed in the hand of the Chinese Secretary on the 8th inst. at the Yamen. It is asked by the High Commissioners that the Yamen and the Board of Punishments may be requested to take the Report into their joint consideration. A decree has accordingly been issued, but nothing has been published.

I have addressed a request in writing to the Prince of Kung, asking that these papers may be communicated to me officially.

All the blame of the murder is sought to be laid on the savages by the Chinese Government, and they try to prove that the attack on Colonel Browne was solely instigated by Li, the gentry of the district having been alarmed by Colonel Browne's arrival. All the higher officials and gentry would thus be exonerated.

I cannot accept this story with the other evidence in my hands. The paper contains contradictions and falsehoods, and, in view of the former history of such acts, and the equivocal conduct throughout the present affair of the Chinese Government, I have made a protest against the punishment of Li or the execution of the savages. I add that I do not demand any longer the punishment of the provincial authorities. I fix the whole responsibility on the Central Government, and demand such reparation as will in the future better secure foreign relations.

The papers are voluminous. Only yesterday the last translation was finished. Towards the end of the month I shall be at Shanghai to meet the Secretary, and until I have seen him I shall not close my report to your Lordship.

Judicial satisfaction is unattainable, and I shall have difficulty about the form of reparation. I may have to refer again to your Lordship on this account. I see no reason, however, to despair, if the Chinese believe us to be in earnest.

Sir T. Wade to the Earl of Derby.—(Received June 5.)

Peking, April 7, 1876.

My Lord,—My telegram of the 3rd inst. will have informed your Lordship that I had received a letter from Mr. Grosvenor. I have the honour to enclose a copy of it. Mr. Grosvenor, it will be seen, reached Yunnan-fu, the capital of the province, on March 6, and wrote to me the day following. He was in receipt of my letter, forwarded by different channels, in triplicate, copy of which formed Inclosure No. 1 in my despatch to your Lordship of December 16, 1875. Hence, I assume, the guarded tone of his to me. He was in doubt, I imagine, about the security of correspondence intrusted to Chinese Government couriers. I shall look for some communication from him by a private hand. This, however, can hardly arrive for some weeks.

Mr. Grosvenor's letter, it is to be observed, took twenty-seven days to reach me. The letter to me from the High Commissioners, translation of which was forwarded your Lordship in my despatch of February 16, was received at the Legation upon February 15, that is, seventeen days from the date of its expedition.

I have earlier referred to my belief that the Tsung-li-Yamen was in possession of information that it was keeping back from me, and this suspicion is confirmed by other [illegible] that supplied by the inexplicable difference in the rate of speed at which the above letter of the Commissioners and Mr. Grosvenor's letter have been transmitted. A rumour was current a few days since that the Grand Secretary Li, Governor-General of this Province, was on his way to the capital. As his Excellency Li had declared himself very anxious to see Sir Douglas Forsyth, who was staying with me, and as, if this rumour were true, there was every chance that Sir Douglas Forsyth and he might miss each other, I instructed Mr. Mayers to call on the Envoy designate, Hsu Chien-shen, who is a relative of the Grand Secretary, to make inquiries. The Envoy, Hsu, had heard nothing about the contemplated visit, but adverting to the receipt of news from Mr. Grosvenor, he remarked that he had been satisfactorily received by the High Commissioner Li ; Mr. Grosvenor, as his letter shows, had not yet seen the High Commissioner.

I infer that the Yamen is in possession of letters of later date, which doubtless speak of Mr. Grosvenor's reception of the evidence that would be tendered him regarding the outrage. Why, it may be asked, should it be withholding intelligence that must be presently communicated ? Most likely because it is trusting in luck ; hoping that something may turn up in the chapter of accidents that will diminish the difficulties now before it. I have not replied to the short note of the Minister's which gave cover to Mr. Grosvenor's letter, but I have requested a conference to-morrow, the result of which I shall, of course, report to your Lordship.

I have, independently of the Yunnan affair, another very thorny question on my hands. I shall explain the complication elsewhere.—I have, &c., (Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

Inclosure in the above.

Mr. Grosvenor to Sir T. Wade.

Yunnan-fu, March 7, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in company with Messrs. Davenport and Baber, I reached the provincial capital in health and safety yesterday afternoon.

The official residence assigned to the use of this mission is comfortable and fairly clean. The Magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, Chên, was deputed by their Excellencies Li, Sueh, and Ts'en to receive me. I returned their Excellencies my best thanks for the care taken to provide for my comfort since I had reached the Province of Yunnan.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of three copies of a despatch, dated December 14, 1875 ; each copy containing as an inclosure your instructions to me of the 30th October last. Yesterday evening his Excellency Li Han-Chang sent me the English version of a despatch you had addressed to him.

I shall request his Excellency Li Han-Chang to forward this despatch to you as quickly as he can.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. G. GROSVENOR.

The Earl of Derby to Sir T. Wade.

(Telegraphic.) Foreign-office, June 14, 1876, 5.25 P.M.

You should avoid pledging in any way Her Majesty's Government until Mr. Grosvenor's Report has been received and considered by them, when instructions will be given to you for your guidance.

Lord Tenterden to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Foreign Office, June 29, 1876.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a telegram, dated the 24th instant, has been received from Sir T. Wade stating that he finds it impossible at present to dispense with the four ships of the detached squadron now in China.—I am, &c., (Signed) TENTERDEN.

THE PRESS ON THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The *Standard* says :—When we consider that the Court of Peking, being more punctilious—with its Board of Rites and Ceremonies, forming one of the great boards of State government, of which there are six—than any European Court, the omission of Imperial credentials on all occasions shows that they never were intended to be despatched as genuine embassies under the conduct of ambassadors or plenipotentiaries. This arises chiefly from the ancient policy of this so-called "Celestial Embassy," which presumptuously arrogates to its despotic Emperor a power and supremacy above all other earthly monarchs. Moreover, if he sent an embassy to any of them it would be an acknowledgment of equality between princes and their superior, contrary to the celestial doctrines of Kong-foo-tsze—whose name the Jesuit fathers Latinised into Confucius—where he says that as there is only one sun in the heavens, to which all other heavenly bodies are subordinate and inferior, so on earth there can only be one supreme Sovereign, to whom all other kings and princes must yield allegiance ; and such is the position of him who sits on the "Dragon Throne" of the "Great Middle Kingdom"—the centre of the earth. But times have changed even in that ancient nation since the era when China was consolidated out of forty principalities, after the system set in motion by that sage and lawgiver. The despised "outer barbarian" from the Western seas has at length invaded the supposed invulnerable shores and capital of Cathay, and broken down the barriers of exclusiveness. Even within the last few years European ambassadors and embassies sent to Peking were ranked with the envoys and missions from tributary States, such as Corea and Annam, the ordinary presents brought by them from their Sovereigns to the Emperor being received as tribute, and audiences granted to them as if they were foreign tribute bearers. Recent events, however, have affected this ancient celestial policy, and that—as heretofore in all the vital changes affecting the Government of this multitudinous, unwieldy empire—chiefly through British action and diplomacy. Our Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, Sir Thomas Wade, has by his judicious, conciliatory, but firm negotiations with Li-hung or Lee-hoong Chang, the leading statesman in China, negotiated a new convention favourable to our own and foreign interests generally, to be presented for ratification by two genuine ambassadors accredited by the Regency at the Court of Peking to the Queen at the Court of St. James's. Sir Thomas Wade has already arrived in London, doubtless to furnish de-

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tails concerning the embassy and its *personnel* to Her Majesty's Government, so that they may be prepared to receive it with all due consideration.

The *Globe* has the following :—England will soon witness the arrival of some even more interesting visitors than his puissant Majesty the Shah. The Chinese Embassy has already reached Gibraltar, where its members appear to have been received with due honour. The question is whether this visit of some really intelligent and highly cultivated Chinese gentlemen to Great Britain will lead to anything. In the case of Japan we know that a closer acquaintanceship with European civilisation has completely metamorphosed that country. Manners, customs, administration, government, the naval, military, and civil services, even the national costume, have undergone more or less change during the last ten or twelve years, so that those who knew Japan in former times would scarcely recognise it under its new development. Will a similar state of things result from the visit of the Chinese Ambassador and his many named suite? We doubt the probability ; we question whether the governing class in the Celestial Empire, from whose ranks the embassy has been selected, will ever help to introduce a form of civilisation which in the end would inevitably diminish their authority. Although the two peoples have a great deal in common, the Chinese official intellect is unlike the Japanese in its invincible repugnance to every sort of change. It was recently seen, in the case of the Woosung Railway, that they had contrived to make the people believe such works highly objectionable, by representing that the real object of railroads was not so much to improve the means of inter-communication as to desecrate graveyards and demolish temples. It will not be surprising, therefore, if our new visitors devote the chief part of their attention to the ways by which the barbarians manage to make their troops so formidable. Our arsenals and dockyards will probably receive minute inspection, and Aldershot may have to turn out in force for the gratification of his Excellency. One good thing may, however, result from this educational process. The Ambassador, who is reported to be an intelligent man, can scarcely fail to come to the conclusion that his country is not yet in a condition to venture on a war against Great Britain.

☞ The subjoined paragraph has appeared in the *Daily News* :—The announcement made of the appointment of a Secretary to the Chinese Embassy which is now on its way to England justifies the expectation that the new mission will exert a salutary influence on the relations of the two countries. The chief Ambassador, Kwo-sung-tao, although a man of high character and of great natural energy, not only has no knowledge of the English language, but actually speaks a patois which even in official circles in Peking is almost as strange as a foreign tongue. Mr. Chan Laisun, the Secretary of the Embassy, on the other hand, is an excellent English scholar, and on more than one occasion has addressed English audiences in their own language with remarkable fluency, and even eloquence. As a member of the Chinese Educational Mission he visited both the United States and this country about two years ago, and made a careful inquiry into our educational system. In a speech delivered at the close of his tour, he spoke very strongly in praise of the institutions, both public and private, which he had had an opportunity of inspecting ; and no doubt, if the decision had rested with him, a certain proportion of the Chinese youth who are now being educated at the public expense in the United States would have been placed in the schools of this country. The education which the Chinese Government is providing for these young men is of so thorough a character that we regret that they have not been afforded the opportunity of pursuing their studies in Great Britain. We cannot imagine any better mode of imparting to the Chinese all that would be really good and useful to them in Western civilisation, and at the same time of enabling both nations to get rid of unfounded prejudices. It is satisfactory to learn that Yung Wing, the chief of the educational mission of which Mr. Laisun was a member, has received the appointment of Assistant Minister at Washington. Yung Wing was formerly a student of Yale College, and is married to an American lady. These, as well as other appointments lately made by the Chinese Government, may be regarded as indications of a desire on the part of the present rulers of China to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances in which they have been placed by the course of events, and to establish friendly relations, in reality as well as in form, with those foreign Powers with which they have been brought into contact.

Legal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

GEORGE V. WATTS AND OTHERS.

This was an action against the owners of the steamship *Singapore* for not carrying a passenger safely and according to the terms agreed upon from Shanghai to London. It appeared that in June, 1873, the plaintiff took a passage from Shanghai to London in the *Singapore*, paying about £30, and receiving a ticket for cabin passage. He complained, among other things, of the accommodation and food provided for him, which, he said, were inferior to what would be implied by the expression "cabin passage," but the action was practically brought for injuries to himself and the loss of his effects in the wreck of the ship on the coast of Africa, which, he alleged, happened in consequence of the negligence of the defendants' servants. The circumstances of the wreck were as follow :—Near the entrance to the Red Sea the ship went ashore during the night on the African coast. She was going at a speed stated to be from 8½ to 10½ knots, and immediately after striking heeled right over to starboard. Two hours were occupied in attempting to get the port lifeboat out, but without success ; but eventually some other boats were launched and got ashore in safety. The one in which the plaintiff was taken had only two unbroken oars and no rudder, but was steered with part of another oar, and immediately after passing from under the lee of the ship was capsized. The plaintiff was washed ashore safely, but was very seriously injured by the coral beach on which he was dashed by the surf, being bruised and cut all over his body. He, with the remainder of those who had escaped from the vessel, proceeded towards Aden, depending for food on the natives. The plaintiff was unable to walk from the injuries he had sustained, and was placed on a dromedary, but said that he suffered much from the heat, hardships, and privations of the journey. After forty days' travelling they were taken off by Her Majesty's ship *Dalhousie* to Aden. Evidence as to the state of the plaintiff's health in consequence of his sufferings was given by his medical attendants, and he himself proved the value of the effects lost by him in the wreck. The negligence suggested by the plaintiff which led to the wreck was that the reversing wheel of the engines was lashed in such a way, being so lashed in consequence of its defective state, as to make it impossible to reverse the engines in less than four or five minutes after the order came from the bridge. It was impossible to arrive at any other previous cause of the ship going ashore, as all the officers and the chief engineer had been drowned at the time of the wreck in the execution of their duty ; but one of the subordinate engineers, who was on duty at the time of the wreck, was called to prove this defective arrangement in the reversing wheel. It did not, however, appear very clear from his evidence whether the engines could not with this arrangement have been reversed in a much shorter time, though he at first gave his opinion that it would be more than four or five minutes, and he could not, of course, form any opinion as to whether any such delay in reversing the engines was the cause of the ship's going ashore.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Littler, for the defendants, submitted there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury ; but the learned Judge declined to withhold the case from their consideration. For the defendants another engineer on duty at the time of the accident was called, and said that the engines were reversed and going astern within one or two minutes after the order, that the lashing of the reversing wheel could be slipped off at a moment's notice, and that the arrangements for lashing it in no way interfered with the working of the reversing gear. He also stated the ship was going about 10½ knots at the time, with a fair wind, and could not in any case have gathered stern way in less than ten minutes after the order to reverse was given. The Surveyor of the Board of Trade and the Surveyor of Lloyd's also expressed their opinion that a ship of the size of the *Singapore*, going at the rate of speed she was, could not gather sternway in a time less than from ten to fifteen minutes, and also expressed their opinion that the arrangements for lashing the reversing wheel would not in any way interfere with its immediate action.

The questions, therefore, for the jury were, whether the injuries to the plaintiff had been occasioned by the defendants' negligence, and the jury, at the conclusion of the case, informed the learned Judge that they had all agreed on the verdict. The learned Judge did not therefore, sum up the case *in extenso*, only informing the jury that the question was whether there was any evidence of negligence ; and the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

POTTER V. WILLIS AND SON.

This was an action of special interest and importance to China merchants. It was brought by a tea merchant of Mincing-lane against the owners of the clipper ship the *Black Adder*, to recover compensation for damage sustained by a parcel of 260 half-chests of tea, such damage having, it was alleged, been caused by the improper stowage of the chests. The facts were briefly as follows. The chests in question formed part of a cargo of 24,000 which were shipped in June, 1875, at Shanghai. When the cargo was unloaded in the East India Docks it was discovered that eighty out of a parcel of 260 half-chests were damaged. Some of them were what are termed, "turn outs"—that is to say, the cases were damaged, but the contents were taken out, the case repaired, and the contents put back. Some were what was termed "repacks"—that is to say, the cases were so much damaged that it was necessary to put the contents into fresh cases. By the bill of lading, it was stated that the chests were "shipped in good order and condition," and the mate's receipt was a clean one. The case for the plaintiffs was that the cases were improperly stowed, and that the damage to the eighty chests had resulted in consequence. In answer to this, the defendants set up that the chests containing the teas were not of the ordinary character, but were of a brittle and defective character; and it was further alleged that, in consequence of the manner in which tea-chests are furnished by the Chinese packers, it was impossible for the mate of the ship on receiving them to discover the defects. The native packers in China finish the chests by covering them with paper, over which a varnish is spread; and it is thus impossible to discover by inspection the nature of the wood underneath the paper, which may be rotten and unfit for the voyage, while the case is to all appearances perfect. Several skilled witnesses from the docks were called by the defendants to prove the defective packing, and they stated in substance that *all* packages of tea from Shanghai were more or less damaged from bad wood, &c. It was further stated that the damage to cargoes of tea from that place owing to defective wood and the fragile nature of the cases was on an average about 5 to 7 per cent. The plaintiff stated in rebuttal of this evidence, that he had been in the habit of receiving teas from China for about twenty years, and that he had never known the loss from this cause to go beyond something like 2 per cent. In the present case the loss came up to as much as 30 per cent. The case was argued at considerable length, but no precise precedent was put in on either side ; so that the point to be decided was one almost new. A case was cited as bearing upon the present one by analogy, where a claim was made against the owners of a steamer for compensation for loss sustained from mildew in a parcel of grey shirtings which had been shipped in the vessel. The plaintiff's case was, that the hold of the steamer was unusually damp, and that the steam thus generated had been the cause of the shirtings becoming mildewed. It was, however, shown by the defendants, that the shirtings in question were especially liable to become mildewed in consequence of their having been finished with what is known as "heavy sizing," that is a

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species of sizing designed to increase the weight of the goods. Upon these facts the Court held that the vessel was not liable, as the cause of the damage was traceable to the goods themselves.

Mr. Justice Field in summing up the case for the special jury, after giving a review of the facts, laid it down that upon the basis of the case cited with regard to the shirtings it would appear that the ship could not be held liable for damage to cargo resultant from any defect connected with the cargo itself, which it was not possible to discover on receiving it; and he laid the following questions before the jury for their decision: 1. Whether in their opinion these packages were all of reasonable make and strength to stand the voyage. 2. Whether there was anything about these packages which was concealed from the mate or captain, and which they could not discover. 3. Whether the word "contents" in the bill of lading meant the whole of the packages or only the tea in them.

The jury without retiring, and after only a short consultation, returned a verdict to the effect that the packages were ordinary and reasonably secure packages, that there was not anything concealed from the officers of the ship, and that the word "contents" meant the tea in the packages.

Upon this judgment was entered for the plaintiffs—damages £102.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The following letter, evidently from the pen of someone well conversant with Chinese matters, has been addressed to the *Spectator* :—

The *Standard* informs us :—"The year has seen the settlement of the very serious difficulty with China caused by the murder of Mr. Margary, and the attack on the expedition commanded by Colonel Browne. Twelve months ago it seemed as if that difficulty would not be peacefully arranged. It is true, indeed, that the Chinese Government professed its readiness to give all the requisite reparation. But at the same time, it evasively put off making good its professions. The prospect thus opened up was serious, not for any doubts that we should be able to exact the redress due to us, but because of the probability that our success would be more complete than we should wish ourselves, and that, in fact, if once we began hostilities, we should break up the Chinese Empire. In spite of the vitality the Mongol Government is proved still to possess, by the success with which it has suppressed the formidable insurrections that during the past quarter of a century have threatened to tear away some of its most valuable provinces, all who understand the condition of the country are aware that there are forces at work which, in the event of a disastrous foreign war, would probably rend asunder the empire. But whatever faults the Chinese system of government may possess, at least it has the merit of maintaining tolerable order and a certain degree of well-being and civilisation among a population larger than any subject to a single sceptre, save only that which owns the sway of our Sovereign. But with a knowledge of what followed the dissolution of the Mogul monarchy in India, it was a serious responsibility to undertake the overthrow of so vast an empire. Fortunately, we have been spared the necessity. Owing to the skill and firmness of Sir Thomas Wade, the Chinese Government has been induced not only to give as full satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition, but also to yield on all the other points in dispute between us. It has thrown open additional ports. It has agreed to the opening-up of Yunnan. It has recognised by public proclamation and made known to the provincial Mandarins the Treaty rights of foreigners; and it has conceded the right of the European Ambassadors to have audiences with the Emperor. On every point, in fact, we seem to have obtained full satisfaction."

Now, what are the facts? The Chinese Government have *not* given "full" or any satisfaction for the murder of Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition; on the contrary, the "inquiry" into the affair has been a farce from the beginning of it to the end. If ever Mr. Grosvenor's report sees the light it will satisfactorily establish this; and now, although the Chinese Government pretends that it has hit upon the real criminals, it coolly says—and I believe the Treaty itself embodies the sentiment—"that the maintenance of good relations between countries is better than vengeance," and therefore the guilty are to go unpunished. Then the public are told that the Chinese Government has "yielded *all other* points in dispute between us." It would be much nearer the truth—if, indeed, it would not *be the truth*—to say that the *English* Government has so yielded. For thirty-five years we have insisted that the Chinese have no right to impose "Leikin" duties on British goods over and above import and transit duties, and yet the Treaty in which the latter are said to have yielded everything provides that the Chinese Government may in the future levy "Leikin" duties on all British goods *outside* the foreign settlements, so long as they do not levy them *inside*. Now, as there is not a foreign settlement in the whole of China that is a mile broad by a mile long, and as British goods are not concerned in the foreign settlements, so far from the Chinese having yielded anything, it is the English Government that has legalised the imposition of duties that for thirty-five years it has insisted were a gross infraction of Treaty rights. Again, since the Treaty of Tientsin, the claims of British subjects on the Chinese Government for actual losses sustained by them in consequence of infraction of Treaty rights, of illegal confiscations, of robbery of goods and money by Imperial officers and soldiers, of destruction of property, and in respect of many other matters, amounts at the least to two millions sterling, and if interest was added, to a very great deal more. Yet by the Treaty all these claims, together with the indemnity for the Margary murder and the expenses of the expedition from India, are fixed at Tls. 200,000, about £60,000. If those claims were fair and proper claims, and they have been sifted and sifted *ad nauseam*, and admitted to be right, such a compromise is a gross wrong to the British claimants; but it is as a matter of policy even worse, for it establishes as a principle that the Chinese Government may plunder foreigners, may infringe treaties to their own benefit, and then, when brought to book, compromise all their iniquities for a trifle,—for an amount, in fact, barely appreciable. It is notorious that the Chinese Government has repaid itself over and over again, by deliberate and systematic violation of the Treaty of Tientsin, the indemnity it had to pay to the British Government for previous infractions. In other words, it has made British goods pay every farthing of the fine inflicted on it, and a great deal more, and has pocketed thousands of pounds sterling besides. So much for the points yielded by the Chinese in the Treaty just settled between the British Minister and Li-Hung-Chang. Then we are told that the Chinese Government has recognised the "Treaty rights" of foreigners, and made them known by proclamation to the provincial mandarins. Why, it did this fifteen years ago! Is this another specimen of yielding points in dispute, that it should be accounted a merit to recognise that which was solemnly recognised fifteen years ago, and to proclaim again what was then proclaimed? Finally, we come to the last concession, viz., that the Chinese Government has ceded the right of the "European Ambassadors" to have audiences with the Emperor. "Ambassadors" have always had this right. So there is nothing new so far, but there is something peculiarly ludicrous at the present moment in putting this forward as a concession—if ever it was one—inasmuch as the present Emperor is almost a baby, and therefore neither Ambassadors nor Ministers would take much by an audience with him.

"On every point, in fact," says the *Standard*, "we seem to have obtained full satisfaction." My answer is, it is untrue, for on no *one* point have we obtained a single concession. We have failed in the Margary affair, we have failed in the settlement of *bonâ fide* British claims; we have failed in procuring the abolition of the "Leikin" duties; and we have done worse, for we have admitted their legality, and thus enabled the Chinese Government to ruin British trade at any moment it thinks fit, by over-weighting British goods with these duties. We have allowed them to increase the import duties on opium, thus protecting the native article, and encouraging its more extended growth. We have been satisfied with the opening of two or three ports of no great moment, when we ought to have insisted upon the opening of the whole country to trade, a privilege enjoyed exclusively by Russia, to the terrible injury of our commerce. We have failed in getting the Chinese Government to sanction the building of railroads or the opening of mines, and as a matter of fact, so far from the negotiations of the past year being satisfactory, they are just the reverse. We have been played with and humiliated, and the Chinese Government has gained a real diplomatic triumph, which entitles it, from a Chinese point of view of course, to all the credit, which we, in our incredible folly, presumption, and ignorance, claim for our own proceedings.

Monetary and Commercial.

The China *Customs Gazette* for the third quarter of 1876 has been issued. The imports of Grey Shirtings into Shanghai shows an increase, as compared with the same quarter of 1875, being 1,465,916 pcs., against 1,225,782 pcs. T-Cloths, however, show a marked falling off, viz., 602,241 pcs., as against 911,709 pcs. In the returns of the ports north of Shanghai the returns generally show a continued falling off in the imports of manufactured goods, with the exception, however, of Newchwang. Tientsin—the most important depot after Shanghai—again shows a considerable falling off in the two leading staples of Manchester manufacture, Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths. Of the former only 272,000 pcs. were imported, against 478,000 for the corresponding period in 1875, and of T-Cloths only 176,000 pcs., against 217,000 pcs. At Canton there has also been a falling off in the import of manufactured goods. At Amoy Shirtings have fallen off, but T-Cloths increased.

In the Produce Markets the tone of business continues quiet, under the influence of the Political situation, and prices of some articles have given way. Tea is dull, without important alteration in quotations. Silk is very quiet, and exhibits a declining tendency. Coffee is in less demand, and has fallen 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Pepper and Sugar are also lower. Gambier and Sago Flour have been in speculative demand at advanced quotations. Other articles remain without change of importance—p. 65.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 13th inst., was 3,734,733 lbs., against 3,416,715 lbs. in the preceding week, or an increase of about 9¼ per cent. Of the above total, 2,622,726 lbs. was for home consumption; 715,313 lbs. was removed coastwise; 243,759 lbs. was exported; 149,051 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation; and 3,884 lbs. was for ship's stores. During the same period, the duty received amounted to £65,570, which, compared with £59,326 of the previous week, shows an increase equal to about 10½ per cent. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London onded warehouses for home consumption during the week nding the 13th inst.:—Coffee, 664,883 lbs.; cocoa, 258,148 lbs.; obacco, 394,264 lbs.; cigars, 21,905 lbs.; wine, 158,187 gallons; brandy, 37,922 gallons; and rum, 34,907 gallons.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. announce that the half-yearly interest on the Imperial Government of Japan Customs Loan for £1,000,000, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date at their counting-house.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated the 15th inst., announces that the sale of the business of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company to the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has been sanctioned by the shareholders.

It is notified that Mr. John Ferguson has become part pro-

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prietor in the *Ceylon Observer* from the 1st January, and that the business as Newspaper Proprietors, Publishers and Printers will be carried on under the style of A. M. and J. Ferguson.

The partnership hitherto existing between Thomas Alexander Cowderoy and Henry Powell Rainbow, under the style or firm of Cowderoy and Rainbow, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the30th December last.

Mr. De Quetteville's Circular gives the subjoined as the current rates for documentary and private bills :—

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	1/10 1-16 ...	1/10 3-16 ..	1/10 5-16
Singapore ...	4/0¾ to 4/1¼ ...	4/1 to 4/1½ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1⅜
Hong Kong...	4/0¾ to 4/1¼ ...	4/1 to 4/1½ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1⅜
Shanghai ...	5/5½ to 5/6 ...	5/6 to 5/6¼ ...	5/6½ to 5/7

The market for Bar Silver has continued active, and prices have again followed an upward movement, the closing quotation being 58d. For Mexican Dollars a similar advance has been established, the value at the close being 58½d. per oz.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's report for the half-year ending September 30 last shows a net profit of £108,416. An interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the quarter ending June 30, 1876, paid in October last, and a further interim distribution of 1¼ for the quarter ending September 30, 1876, paid on the 15th inst., amounted, together with interest on debenture and preference shares, to £105,457, leaving £2,958 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Paris Banking Company (Limited) report their net profits for the past half-year at £84,445, including £7,508 brought from the previous account. From this an *interim* dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., taking £29,362, was paid last July, and it is now proposed to pay a futher dividend at the same rate, along with a bonus of 10s. per share, all tax free, which will absorb a further £39,150; £10,000 is to be added to reserve, raising it to £180,000, and the balance carried forward.

The report of the directors of the Central Bank of London (Limited) gives the net profit, including the balance brought forward, as £7,707, exclusive of rebate on bills not yet due. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. is recommended; £1,500 is added to reserve, and a balance of £2,208 carried to the new account.

The Inman Steam Shipping Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, making 12 per cent. for the year.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East :—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,597,700 ...	1,076,200 ...	1,296,300
Japan...	„	1,699,600 ...	1,102,300 ...	2,102,300
Straits Settlements ...	„	135,200 ...	147,600 ...	294,900
Ceylon	„	75,600 ...	5,500 ...	9,500
		For the Twelve Months ended 31st December.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	15,187,800 ..	14,559,740 ...	12,475,300
Japan	„	7,159,900 ...	14,810,256 ...	17,343,100
Straits Settlements ...	„	2,385,130 ...	2,028,990 ...	1,933,800
Ceylon	„	419,400 ...	118,900 ...	198,900

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	29,564,400 ...	29,752,700 ...	41,756,000
Japan...	„	3,135,900 ...	2,154,500 ...	5,385,300
Philippine Islands ...	„	963,200 ...	4,121,200 ...	2,329,200
Java	„	5,001,300 ...	3,711,200 ...	3,157,900
Straits Settlements ...	„	3,783,400 ...	5,377,200 ...	8,275,400
Ceylon	„	1,776,800 ...	4,905,500 ...	3,594,200
		For the Twelve Months ended 31st December.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	663,933,000 ...	396,397,400 ...	447,854,500
Japan...	„	20,354,500 ...	39,698,700 ..	46,695,900
Philippine Islands ...	„	11,210 640 ...	35,181,300 ...	32,073,800
Java	„	39,094,600 ...	55,462,300 ...	70,063,200
Straits Settlements ...	„	89,009,320 ...	81,175,600 ...	97,710,000
Ceylon	„	37,393,100 ...	35,747,700 ...	35,677,800

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	915,620 ...	772,700 ...	1,367,900
Japan...	„	371,040 ...	314,300 ...	841,800
		For the Twelve Months ended 31st December.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	12,604,396 ...	14,807,020 ...	12,167,500
Japan...	„	1,690,410 .	8,978,450 ...	4,334,400

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.

		For the Month ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	162,140 ...	254,700 ...	137,200
Japan	„	30,940 ...	8,500 ...	11,800
To		For the Twelve Months ended 31st December.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,021,910 ...	1,887,090 ...	2,396,700
Japan	„	187,640 ...	242,160 ...	250,200

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month ...	tons	516 ...	1,036 ...	904
For the twelve months	„	8,963 ...	9,779 ..	10,368

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec.11	Wm. Hunton	Kirby	Bangkok	Callao
Jan 11	Otago	Madden	Manila	Havre
12	Estrella	Mendezona	Do.	Liverpool
12	Anna	Wittenben	Do.	New York
12	India	Olsen	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
12	Cometen	Halengren	Pekalongan	Falmouth
14	Osaka	Lowe	Hiogo	London
15	Kermaria	Aubrey	Rangoon	Do.
15	G.B.S.	James	Akyab	Liverpool
15	Alcestis	Trail	Rangoon	Do.
15	Aubrey Peake	Draper	Samarang	Greenock
15	Tarnan	Hassel	Sourabaya	Do.
15	G. J. Jones	Evans	Do.	Queenstown
15	Sliedrecht	Widemse	Batavia	Amsterdam
15	Nettie Merryman	Master	Yokohama	Do.
16	Bima	Hoppe	Macassar	Do.
16	Annie Florence	Thompson	Colombo	New York
16	Duncim	Phillips	Maulmain	London
16	Propontis (s.)	Alexander	Colombo	Do.
16	Sophia	Edwards	Maulmain	Liverpool
17	Clifton	Graham	Samarang	Rotterdam
17	Hendrika	Bus	Batavia	Do.
17	Carn Tual	Thomson	Manila	Liverpool
17	Mandalay (s.)	Wilson	Rangoon	London
18	Onward	Stimson	Hong Kong	Do.
18	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Shanghai	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan. 2	Nicholas Thayer	Crosby	Anjer	New York
9	Jeannette M. Louise	Jurjens	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
10	Bianca	Griffiths	Rangoon	Liverpool
10	John Milton	Murphy	Anjer	Cardiff
10	Thor	B ouean	Batavia	Do.
11	Blanca Pertica	Tancredi	Saigon	Marseilles
12	Woodnall	Lowe	Hong Kong	Hamburg
12	Hope	Boulton	Do.	London
12	Southern Queen	Huxtable	Singapore	Cardiff
12	Sheldon (s.)	Grantham	Do.	Do.
12	Hindeberg	Johannson	Java	Do.
13	Nestor (s.)	Webster	Shanghai	Liverpool
13	Kit Carson	Spence	Rangoon	Greenock
14	Hibernia (s.)	Cato	Penang, &c.	London
14	Chelydra (s.)	Gold	Singapore	Cardiff
15	Fanny	Turnbull	Anjer	Sunderland
15	Archos	Gibb	Do.	Do.
15	Offerton	Fisher	Galle	Do.
15	Glandinorwig	Lewis	Singapore	Do.
16	Conrad (s.)	De Ridder	Batavia	Southampton
16	Sarah Ann (s.)	Clarke	Galle	Cardiff
16	Bertie	Le Conteur	Singapore	Do.
16	Gryfe	Roberts	Hong Kong	Do.
19	Zehlima	Sim	Penang	London

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Jan. 12 ...	Voorwaarts ...	Nieuwe Diep ...	Batavia
12 ...	Ajax ...	Shanghai ...	London
16 ...	Ulysses ...	Liverpool ...	Shanghai
16 ...	Koning der Nederlanden...	Batavia ...	Nieuwe Diep
16 ...	Glenfalloch ...	Shanghai ...	New York

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Viking, Radnorshire. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenlyon, Loudoun Castle, Glenartney.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Ceylon, Commissary, Countess of Kintore, Caroline. For Shanghai: Forward Ho, Belted Will, City of Aberdeen. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith, Enid. For Batavia: Valero. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Colombo: Medusa.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Agamemnon (str.), Antenor (str.). For Shanghai: Caller Ou. For Manila: Elcano, Aurrera (str.). For Batavia: Corea. For Singapore: Mohican, Cotherstone, Zemindar.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagle (str.). For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson. For Colombo: Thomas Hamblin.

SPOKEN.

AGATE, New York to Shanghai, Nov. 16, 9 N., 33 W.
COUNTY OF STIRLING, Glasgow to Batavia, Jan. 7, 49.40, N., 30 W.,
BELLE FLOWER, Sunderland to Galle, Nov. 18, 20 N., 25 W.
JOSEPH BROWN, Sunderland to Singapore, Nov. 19, 18 N., 25 W.
ELIZA SHAW, London to Shanghai, Dec. 30, 5 S., 33 W.
ISOLINE, Cardiff to Singapore, Dec. 16, 3 N., 27 W.
OLIVET, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 14, on the Equator, lon. 24, 30W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast.

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To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 16s.

CASUALTIES.

BELFAST.—Jan. 15, the German barque Adler, from Swatow for Greenock (sugar), is ashore at Kearney Point; ship and cargo a total loss; wreck washing ashore; some ship materials will be saved; crew saved by coastguard boat.

AMSTERDAM.—Jan. 15, the ship Sliedrecht, Willemse, arrived from Batavia, grounded one hour on the Zuiderhaaks, and struck heavily, making little water.

The Halia (ship), from Sunderland, for Sourabaya, is reported ashore near Varda, Denmark.

MAURITIUS.—(By telegram, dated Galle, Jan. 15): The Romeo, from Rangoon for Falmouth, has put in here, with mainmast sprung, loss of main and mizen topmasts; jettisoned a portion of cargo, 1,600 bags damaged.

CAPE TOWN.—(By telegram, dated Madeira, Jan. 15): The Staffa, barque, from Rangoon for Falmouth, has put in here leaky, and to repair damage received in severe gales.

NATAL.—Dec. 12, the Compagnia Generale, barque, of Spezzia, from Batavia for Falmouth (sugar), is outside with loss of sails, &c., but as the master has not landed the extent of damage is not yet known.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 18, the Amadine, Watson, from London to Penang, was burnt at sea on Dec. 10; crew saved and landed here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed Dec. 12, Franziska, for Maulmain; 14, Loch Lomond, for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed Dec. 2, Helen White; 7, Phaeton; 9, Lion, Alice Campbell, E. V. Almquist; all for Guam.

ADEN.—Jan. 14, sailed, Hampton (str.), for Batavia, &c., from Southampton.

GALLE.—Dec. 22, divers have occupied some days in blowing up decks, masts, &c., of the Orestes (s.), from Liverpool for China, sunk here. Sale of cargo saved up to date amounts to £2,000. All the stuff is coming up in single pieces, only a few bales just hanging together.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 16, the discharged part of cargo ex Christine has been sold, and realised £1,575; the wreck and materials have been sold, and realised £1,300.

The 18,815 boxes ex Gentoo have been sold, and realised £15,250.

ILO ILO.—Nov. 25, some goods, more or less damaged, consisting of matting, fireworks, hats, and chinaware, have been saved from the wreck of the Charles C. Leary, from Hong Kong for New York, and have been sold by auction, realising $1,642; 1,369 cases of camphor, gross weight 1,345 piculs, have also been saved, more or less damaged, and brought here, for which an offer has been received from Hong Kong of $15 per picul.

MANILA.—(By telegraph from Hong Kong, Jan. 15), the Panay, Spanish mail steamer, from Singapore for this port, is overdue.

SHANGHAI.—Dec. 7, the German barque Stella has been stripped, caulked, hawsed, and re-metalled, with some other repairs, and is at present loading teas for London.

LAUNCH.

On the 15th inst. the Glenesgle, a screw steamer of 2,500 tons, and 320-horse power, was launched by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, for Messrs. Allan C. Gow and Co., Glasgow. She is the eighth steamer built by this firm for the "Glen" Line of China steamers since 1870. The steamers of this line have several times been first to arrive with the first cargo of new season teas.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

LOUDOUN CASTLE.—On the 15th inst. the latest addition to the splendid fleet of Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co., the Loudoun Castle, proceeded down the Firth on a preliminary trip previous to sailing on her maiden voyage to China. The Loudoun Castle has been built and engined by Messrs. James and George Thomson, Clyde Bank, and is the sixth steamer that firm has built for Messrs Skinner and Co.'s line. The new vessel is 2,500 tons measurement, 340 feet long, 36½ feet breadth of beam, 25 feet depth of hold, and is propelled by direct-acting compound surface-condensing engines of 400-horse power. Externally her model is very pleasing to the eye, while internally everything has been provided which will enable the vessel to travel the distance allotted her in the shortest possible time and under the most favourable circumstances. On the trial, with a superabundance of steam, an average speed equal to 13¼ nautical miles on a loaded draft of 20 feet was attained, which was considered most satisfactory, and builders and owners were congratulated on the result—the hope being entertained that she would be able to make the passage between Shanghai and London in 36 days. A number of gentlemen interested in the China trade were invited to accompany the steamer, and the day being fine the outing was much enjoyed. After the average speed of the steamer had been ascertained at the measured mile, the company were invited to dinner in the main saloon, Mr. Thos. Skinner occupying the chair, while the duties of croupier were discharged by Mr. James Thomson. In a few words Mr. Thomson subsequently proposed "Prosperity to the Loudoun Castle and her Owners," which Mr. Skinner acknowledged, and afterwards proposed "The Health of the Builders and Engineers," to which Mr. George Thomson replied. "The Health of the Captain," Alex. Marshall, commodore of the fleet, who is to command the ship, was also cordially pledged. The guests left the steamer at the Cloch, when she proceeded direct to London, where she will load for Shanghai, and sail early next month. The performances of the Loudon Castle will no doubt be watched with considerable interest, as she is likely to be engaged in this year's race home from China.

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CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
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Agent for the *London and China Express*.

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Subscriptions for 1876 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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Shanghai ...	Forward Ho!	A1 17 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen.....	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

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Steam via the Suez Canal To sail Jan 22.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Feb. 6
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glencagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

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Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Fleurs Castle.

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Full particulars of rates of Freight and Passage money can be obtained from the Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street, or at the Head Office in Hamburg.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ..	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow

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	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
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Radnorshire, s.s.....	1,850	Norris & Joyner...	Jan. 25
Loudoun Castle, s.s....	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Jan. 30
Fleurs Castle, s.s: ...	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	To follow
Glenartney, s.s.....	2,106	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 6
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s. ...	—	Alfred Holt ...	Jan. 26
Antenor, s.s.....	--	,, ...	Feb. 3
GLASGOW.			
Janet Furguson ...	521	T. Skinner & Co.	—

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)—Offices, 35, Cornhill, London E.C. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1877, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. The Transfer Book will be closed from Thursday, the 25th day of January, to Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1877, both days inclusive.

By order, ALFRED TOZER, Secretary.

Jan. 20, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th January instant, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, in the City of London, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts, to elect retiring Directors and Auditors, and transact the ordinary business of the Company.—By order of the Board, GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

London, Jan. 16, 1877.

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CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
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OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 700.] LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1877.

The Subscription for the year 1877 *is now payable, at the rate of Two Guineas per annum. Cheques and Post-office Orders are to be drawn in favour of James West.*

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
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Nagasaki	—	—	,, 12
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 3
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CEYLON—Galle			Jan. 6
Colombo	Dec. 8	Jan. 3	,, 4

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The next inward (French) mail from Yokohama 19th, Shanghai 22nd, Hong Kong 28th Dec., Singapore 4th Jan., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 5th proximo, left Suez on the 23rd inst., three days early, and may be expected in London on Thursday or Friday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, arrived Jan. 25.—From Shanghai: Count Alex du Mouale. From Singapore: Mr. A. Wolfen. To Venice, arrived Jan. 28.—From Galle: Mr. Wickham.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, expected to arrive Feb. 4.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Furniss. From Shanghai: Mrs. Tyler and children. From Singapore: Mr. J. Orchard, R.N., Mr. R. Tremayne, R.N.

Per steamer *Ajax* (Holt's line), expected to arrive Feb. 3.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Duncan and children. From Penang: Mrs. Maxwell and children, Dr. Jackson, wife, and children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Yokohama: Mr. Maeda, Mr. Rocquemartine. To Shanghai: Mr. A. Royander. To Hong Kong: Mr. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. To Saigon: Mr. Brun. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Eilers, Mr. Weynschenk. To Singapore: Mr. Jan de Man, Mr. Errea. To Colombo: Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr and Mrs. Pierret. To Shanghai: Mr. Arranger, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Ristelhweber, Mr. and Mrs. Deveria. To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mr. G. M. Smith. To Singapore Mr. and Miss Dudemaine.

Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Hon. Cecil Smith and family. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. R. Blackwell, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoff.

Per French steamer *Java*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Francis and child, Miss A. Spoor, Rev. C. Clark, Sub lieut. Hon. H. A. Denison, Sub lieut. A. H. Stirling, Sub lieut. W. V. Anson, Comdr. Hon. H. N. Hood. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance, Mr. J. L. Gordon. To Galle: Mr. Zeigan.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Feb. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Anderson. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. R. Nicholson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Feb. 5.—To Yokohama: Lieut. A. G. S. Hawse.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family, Mr. Rohde. To Hong Kong: Lieut. R. J. B. Parkinson, Sub lieut. A. W. Carter, Mr. J. W. M. Webb, Mr. H. H. Philips, Mr. L. O. Browning. To Singapore: Major C. E. Squire. To Colombo: Mr. Cochar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb. 22.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Seaford. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 2.—To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Rowell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. Tait.

Per steamer *Agamemnon* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Jan. 26.—To Penang: Messrs. Stow, Jones, Buckland. To Singapore: Mr. Bestic. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Dawson Mr. Ridges. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Barrett.

Per Pacific mail steamer *City of Peking*, for Japan and China, from San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Messrs. C. A. Herbert, A. L. Case, C. W. Deeny, Jos. Taylor, G. Istuje, H. dubata, M. Chorgen, K. Mokoshima, H. Mageda, F. B. Caughan, H. N. Palmer, W. Stolan, J. J. Howard, A. P. Happor, E. Curran, F. Knappel, F. F. Jewett, J. Brady D. Yashikana, H. Cubu, M. Mamhaka, L. B. Ross, G. Nuga-ka, D. B. Sickles, F. P. Ne Coubram, W. Curtis, J. M. Forbes, junr., A. G. Carey, Quing Li Chim; Col. de Carbert, Miss A. Muser, Miss N. Moter, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Dr. F. S. De Haas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harl, Mrs. G. E. Baughman, Dr. C. Barzilac, Rev. M. Dean, Mrs. E. A. Henderson and child, Mrs. G. Curtis, and 350 Chinese steerage.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Our advices from this port by the present mail are only one day later than those received *vid* San Francisco on the 17th inst., and published in our last issue.

NAGASAKI.

The Spring Regatta at this port, as at present arranged, will take place on the 25th April. The local Rowing Club appears to be reviving, as efforts are being made to get up a four to meet crews from Shanghai and other ports.

H.B.M.'s ships *Audacious* and *Hart* left on the 25th November, the former for Hong Kong and the latter for Kobe. The *Thistle* has arrived to replace the *Hart*.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes from this port as follows :—

We are glad to know that one of our old residents has drawn attention to a new iron field, some eighty miles from this, and that some of the Chinese merchants and others are beginning to manifest a good deal of interest in the working of coal and iron mines. Perhaps at no distant day we may see our hopes fulfilled. The Chinese gentlemen who are desirous of engaging in this new branch of industry are also anxious to have railways. It is believed by many that H.E. Li is ready to open and work the mines with foreign machinery, introduce railroads, and other foreign methods for developing the resources of the country, were it not for the obstructions placed in his way in Peking. There

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is the deadlock. It is to be sincerely hoped that the projectors of the Woosung Railway have not laboured in vain, but that that little road may be continued and extended, after passing into Chinese hands. Let them be comforted in having Chinese sympathisers.

Each returning autumn brings changes to our little community in the way of departures, temporary or permanent. Mr. Henry Beveridge, who has been agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. at this port for the last five years, left on the 2nd Dec. He goes to England to join his family, which preceded him in the spring. Mr. Beveridge has gained the confidence and good-will of passengers and shippers generally by the kind and obliging spirit he has shown. Mr. E. Myer, another resident of several years' standing, leaves in a few days for the Fatherland. Although he does not propose a return to China, we learn that he intends continuing his business relations with this port, so that his friends may yet hear from him again, and have the opportunity of congratulating him on future success, as they now do for past success as a merchant. The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. Macpherson, has given up the duties of his position, preparatory to returning to his native land in a few days. Mr. Mouillesaux de Bernieres is now in charge.

Many persons are still coming to Tientsin from the surrounding country. Four soup kitchens have been opened under official supervision, where a small amount of millet gruel is furnished to those in need. Gentlemen who have recently been travelling in the section of country lying W. and S.W. of this bring very much the same report of poor crops as that published in your columns a short time since. In one low-lying tract they found that the crops had all been destroyed by water, and they had to be ferried a distance of eleven *li*, or make a long detour.

The China Merchants' Company have recently purchased the lot formerly owned by Messrs. A. Heard and Co. in the American Concession, and lying next to the British Concession on the South. More recently they have bought the property in the British Settlement which belonged to the estate of the late John Hanna, and recently occupied by Messrs. Hatch and Co.

A considerable export trade is springing up at this port, or increasing in importance and value over past years. The more prominent articles are sheep and camels' wool, straw braid, feathers, bristles, hair, curios of all sorts, including the renowned inlaid and enamel work.

The wind is blowing from the north, cold and threatening. Two or three such days will so chill the water in the river as to cause it to freeze rapidly when the wind falls and the surface becomes quiet. It is thought that no more steamers will come up the river. We hear there is much floating ice at Taku.

CHEFOO.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes from this Port under date 9th December as follows :—

On the 20th of November the *Mosquito* arrived here, and it was reported by her officers that the *Lapwing* could not be got off, and that all hopes of getting her off were abandoned. Whereupon, Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, offered the services of the Harbour Master, Mr. W. C. Howard, who had suggested to him a feasible plan for floating her. These services were accepted, and Mr. Howard was invited to proceed to the wreck. He arrived there on the 21st of November, and after examining the *Lapwing* suggested his plan to the Commander, and said she could be floated for about $2,000. (A Chefoo contractor who was on the spot offered to float her for Tls. 8,000, nothing to be paid if he failed.) Mr. Howard's plan was accepted. It was simple, and has proved successful. It was merely to make a breakwater around her by means of 10,000 or more bags of sand. This would preserve her against the heavy seas running in a gale from the north-east, and she could be floated off either at the next spring tide, or, at latest, on one of the high tides in March. Mr. Howard came at once to Chefoo, purchased bags, and returned to the stranded vessel to begin operations, in concert with her commander and her officers. Five hundred coolies were employed in filling the bags with sand, and making the breakwater. A trench was dug around the vessel, and three anchors were placed, awaiting a high tide. There was no difficulty in procuring as many coolies as were required at 150 to 200 cash a day. It is reported they did not work well in the water, and that the trench was chiefly dug out by the men of the *Charybdis*.

On the 28th of November a gale blew from the N.E., and was so severe that the vessel was driven higher on shore. The breakwater at this time was only half completed, but it was the expressed opinion of the commander of the *Charybdis* and of all the officers who were present that had it not been for the breakwater the vessel must have been totally destroyed. It was proposed several times to blow her up, so doubtful seemed the chances of succeeding in getting her off. But Commander Wiseman and Mr. Howard adhered to the plans commenced. The result proves the wisdom of the steps adopted. The trench was completed and everything made ready to float the vessel at the first high tide. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 4th Dec. the *Lapwing* floated, and so complete were the arrangements that she was safely off before half her crew could get on board, and at 8.30 the following morning she was towed to a safe anchorage. She is in good condition, and is now being rigged to proceed shortly to Shanghai, in company with the *Charybdis* and *Frolic*. The cost of floating her does not exceed $2,100.

Winter is upon us in earnest, and it has been snowing for the past two days. The Chefoo Taoutai and Superintendent of Customs, Hung-I-Tu, is leaving for a visit to Peking. He hoped to go by a Chinese gunboat to Taku, but it has come on so cold that he has decided to go by land. I do not envy him his trip. During his absence, Chang Yiu Huan will officiate in his stead. He is a Taoutai, and is in charge of the forts here.

HANKOW.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes as follows :—

Fearful rumours have been flying about the river. At Nanking they said that Hankow had been reduced to ashes and the entire population consumed in the flames. The tale was gradually modified, however, as it approached the port from which I write until it reached the real truth, to wit, that a fire had broken out in some houses bordering the settlement, and that the captain of H.M.S. *Kestrel* had received a broken head while valiantly attempting to put out the fire. On the evening of the 29th Nov., at about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in some Chinese houses in the neighbourhood of the London Mission Hospital, and close on the borders of the Concession. The brick tea manufactory of Messrs. Cherepanoff and Co., together with some other foreign property, was for some time in considerable danger. Fortunately, the timely arrival of a party from H.M.S. *Kestrel* and of several energetic residents prevented the fire from spreading. Before eleven o'clock it was well under control, and gradually burnt itself out. Happily there were no more serious accidents than a broken head and a few slight burns.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 15th December ; the P. and O. mail from London Oct. 27 was received on the 10th December. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

Four of the native employés of the Woosung Railway Company, who were forcibly carried off by the mob during the recent disturbances at Woosung, were produced at the Mixed Court on the 13th Dec. They had been sent to Paoshan, before the magistrate at which place they stated that they were badly ill-treated while being taken to Chu Feng-feng's house, where they were detained two days and a night. Now they all said they were beaten by the mob before arriving at the house, but not afterwards; though one of them, a Ningpo man, who lit a fire to warm himself, causing the people in the house to think he intended setting it on fire, was hung up by the wrists, his arms being tied behind him, in which position he was kept for some time. This man also said he had been robbed of $8, which sum was forwarded to Chen by the Paoshan Magistrate, and handed to the man in the Mixed Court. The tepao will be instructed to look after the three men from his district, and security will be obtained for the Ningpo man, so that they may be again produced when the case against Feng-feng and the other prisoners is ready for full investigation.

An attempt has been made to forcibly enter the treasure-room on board the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hupeh*, and the would-be-robbers were caught red-handed. The robbery of the steamer's treasure by Thomas Henry Brown, the second pilot, appears to have been long contemplated, and to carry out his plans he took into his confidence the second officer, Edward Rosquist, and a shore friend, named William Edwards, who lived at Hongkew. Rosquist, however, while pretending to acquiesce in the scheme, at once went to Captain Steele and informed him of the plot. Thus forewarned the agents of the company were able to make arrangements to frustrate it, and to make preparation for the capture of the burglars when the event should take place. Through Rosquist, who was instructed to continue to appear to share in the design, they were informed that all arrangements were completed for the robbery to take place at half-past ten on Sunday night, when it was supposed that there were Tls.57,000 in gold and Tls. 8,000 in silver in the treasure-room. Edwards was to be alongside the steamer with a sampan to receive the treasure from Brown and Rosquist, who were to trust him to bury it no the Pootung shore, where it was to await subsequent events. Captain Steele was prepared for the occasion ; he had Mr. Penfold, the Superintendent of Police, and a staff of assistants and several others ready to pounce on Brown, when a preconcerted signal was given that practical operations for the robbery had been commenced. Rosquist and Brown were forcing open the treasure-room door with a crowbar, when the signal was given, and the captain and the police authorities boarded the steamer. Brown bolted, and was not found for twenty minutes afterwards, when he was discovered comfortably in bed, with the key of the Chubb's lock on the treasure-room door of the steamer *Kiangsi*, belonging to the same company, under his pillow. He was taken into custody. Edwards, in the sampan, escaped, but was subsequently apprehended by the police.

We are glad to learn from the minutes of a meeting of Treaty Consuls that the amount needed to pay the fee of the Dutch gentlemen who lately surveyed the Woosung Bar has been col-

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lected, and that the work of surveying land for the new outside roads is progressing favourably. It is less satisfactory to learn that the Taoutai still neglects to answer all representations on the subject of wharfage dues. But we are glad to see the Consuls have rescinded their decision to interview him personally on the subject, and purpose instead addressing him a decided note, informing him that his lack of courtesy and failure in duty leave them no alternative but to represent his conduct to the Ministers for communication to the Government. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Medhurst resigned his functions as Senior Consul in view of his approaching departure, and it was decided to ask Mr. Godeaux to accept the office. Failing his consent it will devolve upon Mr. Myers, who took the opportunity to pay a warm tribute of respect to the retiring chairman.

A few days ago a Chinese seaman, who had signed articles for and was working on board the British steamer *Glenfalloch*, was permitted to come on shore to endeavour to obtain payment of $4 from another native, who owed him that amount. The men met in a public thoroughfare in Hongkew, and high words ensued between them. Some passers-by saw that the seaman was menacing the other with what looked like a fan, but which was really a dagger concealed under that semblance. They were afraid to interfere, but told a municipal native constable of the occurrence, and he, going up from behind, seized the seaman's hands, took the fan-dagger from him, and made him prisoner. The case was brought before Mr. Mowatt, who, however, declined jurisdiction, and referred the matter to the Mixed Court magistrate, as prisoner was a native, and the offence was committed on shore. The latter sentenced him to be deported to his native place. As, however, he had signed articles to serve for twelve months on board the *Glenfalloch*, Captain Hogg made application that he should be put on board, the vessel being bound for New York and London. The magistrate consented to this course, and the prisoner was taken on board, the vessel sailing the same day.

At the Mixed Court a preliminary investigation has been made of the circumstances of the assault, by stone and mud throwing, upon Mr. Love and two ladies, while in a boat on a creek opposite Tung-ka-doo, on the 14th October last. The accused, including men, women, and children, were villagers of Chang-kia-pang. The persons produced were the tepao, his two deputies, an elderly man and woman, and a boy, ten years old, grandson of the latter. Mr. Love and Dr. Burge having given evidence of the misbehaviour of the villagers on the occasion, it transpired that the tepao had informed the Che-hsien, and had actually signed a bond in that official's yamen to the effect that he had seen the British Consul, who had told him to apologise to Mr. Love; that he had done so, and that Mr. Love had consented to withdraw from the prosecution; the fact being that he had seen neither the Consul nor Mr. Love. It was also shown that none of the parties brought to Court, except the boy, were concerned personally in the affair, and they therefore could not be proceeded against. The case was in consequence adjourned; the tepao, however, being detained in custody to answer for his misconduct. The others were sent to the Che-hsien to be forwarded to their homes, with a request to the Che-hsien that the real culprits might be produced. In the meantime, the Taoutai will be communicated with officially on the subject generally.

A meeting of the Temperance Society has been held, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Blethen and the Rev. J. Thomas were respectively re-elected President and Vice-President, Mr. A. Gordon was appointed Secretary in the place of Mr. R. D. Cheetham resigned, the Rev. H. S. Holt was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. Amoore was appointed Librarian. A Committee of seven was also elected. After the meeting, the usual fortnightly entertainment was given. There was again a crowded attendance, including, as on the last occasion, many ladies and leading residents.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society has been held under the presidency of Mr. Medhurst. Drs. Henderson, Jamieson and Pichon, and Messrs. Sutherland, Howe, Skatchkoff, Martin, W. M. Cooper, Artindale and Hertz were elected members; and more than twenty new members were proposed. Papers on "the style of Chinese Epistolary Composition," by Dr. Martin, and on the Boat Architecture of the Chinese and their use of the Mariner's Compass," by Dr. Edkins, were read. A collection of Chinese coins was exhibited.

We hear that large numbers of refugees from the distressed districts north of the Yangtsze are flocking into this province, and congregating at the principal cities. At Soochow alone there are said to be 10,000. Matsheds have been erected there for some 7,000, and two meals of conjee are served out per day, which is probably sufficient to keep body and soul together. It is a pity the Government does not take the opportunity to employ the people on some useful public work.

A Chinkeang correspondent writes that large numbers of people are coming down from the famine-stricken districts and are lying about around the city and the foreign Settlement evidently in great destitution. It has been reported that the Government are taking steps to plant some of the sufferers on the lands which have been lying waste since the rebellion, in Anhwei; but very little symptom is shown by the Chinkiang officials of a desire to help those who are at their doors.

The business done in the Share Market during the week has been very small. The sales reported consist of a few Bank Shares at 22 per cent. prem., exchange 75, a lot of Shanghai Gas Shares at Tls. 142, a lot of Yangtsze Insurance Shares at Tls. 617½, and some S. and H. Wharf Shares at Tls. 94. There are sellers of Bank and S.S.N. Shares. Other stocks are quiet.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

The fluctuations in silk and exchange during the current twelve months have been remarkable. The lowest figure for Blue Elephants was at the beginning of the year, when they were quoted at Tls. 320. They steadily rose till August, when they stood at 575; in about a fortnight they fell to 540, but soon rose to 570; the upward tendency, continuing till October, when they reached the maximum, 712½. An equally rapid decline has followed, the present quotation being only 520. Some good business was done a few months ago in silk; the profits of a single shipment being enormous, bringing to memory the most palmy days of the trade. The fluctuations in exchange have been equally great. Starting in January at 5s. 7½d., it fell in March to 5s. 1½d. and to 5s. 1d. in July, its lowest point. The next month, however, it had risen to 5s. 9d., after which it continued to fall, the quotation at the end of September being 5s. 1d. Remaining almost stationary for some time, it has during the past week or two taken rapid strides, this mail's figures—5s. 11½d.—being the highest of the year, with too, an, excelsior tendency.

A choral wedding has been celebrated in Trinity Cathedral, in the presence of a crowded congregation. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Welch, of Messrs. Adamson, Bell, and Co., to Miss Edith Bois. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Russell, Bishop of North China, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean, and the spectacle was a very pretty one. The *Glenfalloch*, *Leander*, and several other vessels were gaily decorated, and the P. and O. Company paid the happy couple the compliment of hoisting Messrs. Adamson, Bell, and Co.'s house-flag from the mizen of the *Malwa*.

The two gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta*, each armed with a twenty-six ton gun to fire over the bow, two smaller guns, and a Gatling, built for the Chinese Government by Sir William Armstrong, left Tientsin on the 27th November for Taku to undergo firing trials before Li Hung-chang, Mr. Robert Hart and others. They passed a satisfactory examination, and have now left for Foochow, where the foreign crews will be paid off and Chinese placed in charge.

We are informed that three Spanish war vessels are expected here shortly, for the purpose, it is said, of demanding satisfaction for outrages committed by the Chinese in Formosa eleven years ago, in connection with the loss of the *Sovrana* on that coast. It is said that the Chinese Government has delayed making compensation up to this date. It is hinted to us, however, that the meditated visit of these war vessels has even more to do with the Cuba Coolie trade.

Our Municipal authorities are extending the usefulness of their postal arrangements. Four pillar post-boxes have been erected outside the Settlement, and the receipt and delivery of correspondence will take place three times daily, except on Sundays, when the pillars will only be emptied once.

From Yunnan we have news that peace has been restored throughout the province, but the Yunnanites appear to be very much dissatisfied with the terms of the Chefoo Convention.

The undergraduates who caused a disturbance in the Examination Hall at Kwei-chow are being punished for their temerity, and will probably be deprived of the right of competing at the examinations for two or three generations.

FOOCHOW.

We take the following from the *Foochow Herald* of the 30th Nov.:—

The enterprising proprietors of the little s.s. *Taiwan* have announced that she will leave her moorings off the long bridge for Pagoda Anchorage and Quantow one hour after high water every morning, returning every evening on the flood tide. The fare to Pagoda Anchorage for Europeans is 50c. The foreign public will no doubt find this improved means of communication with their shipping highly advantageous, and Chinese passengers are already beginning to appreciate the advantages derivable from the more rapid means of conveyance.

One of the largest conflagrations on local record, occurred last Monday, the 27th Nov., in the southern suburb. The fire originated in a dwelling-house about a quarter of a mile east of the large bridge, at about 8 A.M. As is too often the case, woman, lovely woman, was at the bottom of the mischief! Two elderly females, while engaged in cooking rice for the morning meal, are said to have capsized the earthenware stove commonly used for such purposes, thereby setting the house in a blaze. The wind was high at the time, consequently the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and as a matter of course nothing was done to check the devastation. At first, the fire took a westerly direction, traversing the waterside suburbs as far as the bridge. At about 11 A.M., however, a shift of wind caused the flames to spread in the direction of the city, destroying some very valuable property, the contents of large shops in the main street of the

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southern suburb. Altogether, upwards of 2,000 houses were destroyed, and property to the value of nearly $800,000. A number of lives were lost, but the actual loss of life has not yet been clearly ascertained.

The same paper of December 7 gives the subjoined items :—

From a report of proceedings at the annual general meeting of shareholders in the Foochow Ice Company we regret to observe that the affairs of the company are not so flourishing as might be ; but we trust that with increased public support the concern may become more profitable.

The great conflagration on the 27th ultimo, to which we eferred in our last issue, caused more destruction to property r han was at first supposed, and we regret to add that a number o[f] people, chiefly aged persons and children, are still missing. As a proof of the rapidity with which native houses may be reconstructed we may mention that several dwellings destroyed by the fire in question are now nearly rebuilt.

The nineteenth vessel built at the Mamoi Arsenal was successfully launched on Saturday, the 2nd instant. Like several of her predecessors on the Mamoi stocks, she is said to have been built entirely by the Chinese, but we presume that a certain amount of foreign supervision was exercised. The vessel is a steam transport, built of composite material, and was launched with her engines, &c., on board. She was named the *Tai Ngan*.

We understand that a new channel has been formed near the Mingan Pass, by which the dangerous detour of Spiteful Island, now supposed to be necessary, may be avoided. A correspondent (a pilot) wishes to know if he would be justified in using this channel, pending an official survey of it. The subject is one on which we are unable to give an opinion ; but we would say that any departure from the course laid down on the officially recognised river chart would be inadvisable. The subject will doubtless be taken up in the proper quarter.

For stealing from the Mamoi Arsenal a small quantity of copper —the property of his Imperial Majesty of China—an unlucky "soldier-man" was a few days ago summarily deprived of one of his ears, and placed in a cangue near the main entrance to that establishment. We have no desire to enter into a consideration of this very questionable mode of punishment, but merely mention the fact of its infliction to prove that the Chinese authorities are by no means slow to deal with cases in which their Government is directly interested, and they themselves, if it so happen, tolerably clean-handed. Had they taken off the man's head we should not have expressed the least surprise.

AMOY.

The *China Mail* correspondent writes under date of the 5th of December :—

H.M.S. *Vigilant* arrived here on the 20th ult., followed on the 30th by the *Audacious*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Ryder. On the 2nd inst. H.E. turned over to the *Vigilant* and left the same night for Swatow and Hong Kong. The *Audacious* left for Hong Kong on the 4th. It was very much to be regretted that during the stay of the vessels in port the weather was so bad as to prevent their officers duly appreciating our lovely settlement. The last of the fine weather was on the 30th, when the Scotch picnic, which was a great success, came off at the Tung-lignam Temple. Two steamers were leaving unfortunately north and south the same day, and reduced the attendance somewhat, but notwithstanding all the drawbacks there was a very fair show of both Scotchmen and guests.

The Bachelors' Ball on the 1st inst. will long be remembered in Amoy, on account of the presence of the band of the *Audacious*, which had kindly been lent by Captain Colomb and the officers. We have so long been accustomed to dance to a piano and cornet that the presence of a real band gave us an additional impetus, and dancing was carried on till past three in the morning.

During the stay of the *Audacious* a cricket match had been arranged "Fleet *v.* Shore," but the rain prevented its taking place. It was a great disappointment, especially as the band had been promised for the occasion.

HONG KONG.

Dates from the above port by the present mail extend to the 21st December. It was then anticipated that Sir Arthur Kennedy would leave for his new post as Governor of Queensland about the end of January. The *China Mail* states that a despatch has been received from the Home Government, to the effect that it is impossible to say at what date the arrangements for the admission of Hong Kong to the Postal Union will be complete, but that there is no reason to apprehend a long delay.

The above-named paper also gives the following items of news :—

The annual examination of the elementary schools of Hong Kong, under the grant-in-aid scheme, are now being held by the Inspector of Schools. On the 8th Mr. Stewart examined the St. Stephen's Church Boys' School, Taipingshan, when forty-nine were presented for examination in six standards. Of these 80 per cent. passed what was pronounced by the Inspector to be a good examination. The raising of the requirements in Standards III. and IV. this year has, however, told upon the result, which is less than last year by 11 per cent.

The St. Stephen's Church School, Saiyingpoon, which was opened in February last, underwent examination for the first time on the 14th by Mr. F. Stewart, Government Inspector, and of thirty-three boys present eighty-eight per cent. passed. This is a most satisfactory beginning, and we trust that it will be maintained in future years.

Mr. F. Stewart examined on the 15th, in the Baxter Memorial School, Taipingshan, fifty-two girls belonging to the Baxter Vernacular Girls' Schools. Of the Saiyingpoon School 86 per cent. and of the Taipingshan School 90 per cent. passed a most excellent examination—which figures are creditable to all concerned.

A sale of land took place on December 19 at Sowkewan. Nine lots were sold and realised prices which indicated the prosperity of this village. The amount obtained was over $3,900, and it would have been somewhat larger had not one of the lots sold been situated in front of a Joss-house. The Chinese have a superstition against occupying houses built in front of, or facing Joss houses. Tung Aluk is the chief purchaser in this sale.

The District Grand Lodge of Freemasons in China held its annual meeting on the 19th Dec., at the Freemasons' Hall, when there was a large attendance of members of the craft. Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by the installation of the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, under a patent dated November, 1875, issued by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, H.I.H. the Prince of Wales, to R. W. Bro. Theophilus Gee Linstead, who has been appointed District Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Hong Kong. A congratulatory address was delivered by W. Bro. Adams, expressive of the high appreciation, by the members of the Grand Lodge and the officers who had worked with him for so many years past, of the qualifications of Brother Linstead for the exalted office which he had been called upon to fill, and the pleasure of the brethren at the honour thus conferred upon one who had so long been associated with them. The District Grand Master returned thanks in suitable terms, and said it would be his endeavour to make his appointment tend to the advancement of Freemasonry and the furtherance of its excellent objects. The ceremony of installation of the R.W.D.G. Master having then been duly performed, he then proceeded to instal into office the officers of his lodge for the ensuing year. A donation was voted to the Masonic Institution for Boys and a subscription list was opened and well filled on behalf of the sister institution for girls-schools in England at which a large number of Freemasons' children are maintained and educated.

A meeting was held at the Hong Kong Hotel on the 15th December, when a project for establishing a Mutual Building Society for Hong Kong was brought forward. Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, who took the chair, explained the objects of the proposed society in his address, as follows :—

You have been invited here to consider the advisability and feasibility of establishing in Hong Kong a Mutual Benefit Building Society, and I have been requested to lay before you a few arguments which seem in the opinion of those who are desirous of promoting the scheme to favour the project. I have written down what I hope may answer this purpose, and at the outset I may tell you that I have drawn largely from a treatise on "Associations for Provident Investment," by Arthur Scratchley, M.A., published last year, which is, I believe, a standard book on the subject. In the first place, I would briefly draw your attention to the desirability of this or any other project which would enable small sums to be placed on deposit at regular intervals, safely, and with the prospect of very lucrative results as regards interest and bonuses. Although the community of Hong Kong is not a large one compared numerically with those of English towns, yet I think the class of residents who do more than live from hand to mouth and who are able to save a portion of their salaries out here is equal in extent to that of a much larger community at home. There seems to be to the promoters of the present scheme a fairly large field of operations before them, a larger section of the residents to whom they would appeal than might at the first glance appear probable. In England and elsewhere the chief supporters of these societies are the superior class of artisans ; and it is noticeable that the effect such societies have had is the fostering of a careful and provident spirit among their supporters. They have exercised a powerful influence all over England, and have added increased value to land and houses, and greatly assisted the development of towns. What has elsewhere been the case might naturally be expected to result here, and on these, which may be called public grounds, the object in view is a desirable one. It would probably be found that the bulk of the supporters of a local Provident Society would be drawn from the class holding the position of skilled artisans. These would comprise an already large and continually increasing number of residents employed in Docks, Engineering establishments, Steamers running to and from the port, manufactories and upon Government works. Then there is a numerous body of European Inspectors and constables in connection with the Civil and Naval establishments, and the Harbour Master's department. To all these men the opportunity of investing sums of $5 to $10 per month would be a boon. Then among our Portuguese fellow-townsmen there are doubtless many who would be glad of the privilege, if it were afforded, of laying up small savings, and not a few might be glad to have the chance of buying, upon the easy terms which it is part of the Society's scheme to offer, a house suitable for their requirements, which they could not only occupy all the days of their life, but leave behind as a possession for their families.

Mr. D. Welsh then addressed the meeting, stating that the promoters

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Proposed to have three classes of shares: 1st class of $5 per month most suitable for small investors who are permanent residents in Hong Kong, or for those members who intend to borrow; 2nd class of $10 is more suitable for larger investors, but will also suit borrowers; and the third class of paid-up shares of $600 each is intended simply for investors, that is, members who merely join the society for the purpose of getting interest for their money. There will be no limit to the number of members, but as the successful working of the society depends not upon one class of members but two, namely, both lenders and borrowers, it follows that if we cannot get borrowers, we must limit the number of investing members. A share upon which monthly payments are made is of the ultimate value of $500. This sum of $500 is made partly of these payments and partly of compound interest. A $5 share, according to the rules, is realised in about eight years. The monthly payments during eight years amount to $480, and interest to $158, so that when withdrawn a member receives $638. In the same way a $10 share is realised in four and a half years. The payments amount to $540, and the interest to $80, and the member will receive $620. This he can invest in a fully paid-up share, which bears a good interest, and gives a better return to him than if he took out two $5 shares at the first. The reason $5 shares are better for borrowers is that when a loan is granted to them the amount is measured by the number of shares they hold, and not by the value of the shares; ten $5 shares would obtain as large a loan as ten $10 shares. The interest proposed to be given is at the rate of about seven per cent. per annum

The meeting was adjourned for the purpose of enabling those interested to consider the speeches made, and to discuss the subject more fully on a future occasion.

The *China Mail* gives the subjoined account of the Chinese Embassy to Government House:—

The visit of the Chinese Embassy to Government House on the 6th, although a very formal affair, was nevertheless an interesting one. It was interesting as a result of the thawing of Chinese exclusiveness, thanks to the foreign influence brought to bear upon it, as well as from those paying the visit forming the pioneer embassy of China, and there was a natural curiosity to see something of its members, who are doubtless destined to attract some considerable amount of attention in London. Like English visitors their Excellencies announced their arrival by sending in their cards—not neat little white slips of pasteboard such as fill the cardcase of the European, but pieces of pink paper of a rather formidable size, and inscribed with great black Chinese characters, which no doubt made the Governor perfectly *au fait* with the names of his visitors, although we must confess that the attention his Excellency bestowed on those imposing letters was of an exceptionally cursory nature. The proceedings that immediately followed were a little mixed. The Chinaman shakes hands with himself when he follows the etiquette of his own country, but on this occasion the Envoys alternated between the Chinese and English customs, generally commencing by shaking their own hands and finishing by shaking those of the gentlemen to whom they were introduced. The conversation that ensued, having to be interpreted, was not, as might be expected, very lively. His Excellency did not venture beyond "generalisms," and his guests seldom beyond "yes" or "no." There was, however, one point with respect to the very few questions addressed by the Envoys to the Governor about which we scarcely feel clear. It is now eighteen months since the chief Envoy was appointed, and knowing that he was about to undertake this journey, it is certainly most remarkable, notwithstanding the fact of his being a Chinese official, if he is really ignorant of the fact that there is a civil population at Malta, or that he would find other governors to visit at Singapore Malta, Gibraltar, and other places at which he will touch during the voyage. Possibly the questions were addressed to furnish material for conversation rather than to obtain information. One of the interpreters attached to the Mission spoke English exceedingly well, and addressed several remarks to the Governor. We understand there are two native interpreters attached to the Embassy, both of whom visited England on the occasion of the Burlingame Mission in 1868. They are selected from the School of Languages at Peking.

On the 14th Dec., before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Snowden, in the Supreme Court, an appeal was made in the matter of the Trust Deed in the estate of Augustine Heard and Co., to set aside an order by Mr. Justice Snowden dismissing a summons taken out by the China Traders' Insurance Company, limited, for the issue of a commission to examine certain witnesses in England in reference to a claim of the Company against this estate. It appeared that when Augustine Heard and Co. failed, in April 1875, the partners entered into an indenture with the creditors, and trustees were appointed under this deed. Mr. Ray, as secretary, signed on behalf of the China Traders'. The books were examined by the trustees, who sent in a return to the China Traders' that the company stood as creditor of the estate to the extent of about $184,000. After correspondence it was shown, however, that there were items of £10,000, £7,500, and £6,322 belonging to the China Traders', placed to the account of Augustine Heard and Co. by orders of the latter. The deed of trust was signed by all the creditors without the amount of claims against their names, and the China Traders' signed the deed without specifying the amount due. After the return was sent to the China Traders by the trustees of the amount of their claims against Heard's estate, it was discovered by subsequent correspondence that the £10,000 and £7,000 in the hands of Fearon and Co. had been used up by Augustine Heard and Co., and that when they failed the £6,322 of balance in Fearon and Co.'s hands was also put to the account of Augustine Heard. This money should be the property of the China Traders', and the trustees admitted it to be so.

After some discussion the Chief Justice, on examining the signature of the account said he thought there had been a mistake in the working of the liquidation, and also in the proof of the claims. Probably it would be better to dismiss this petition than let the China Traders' prove their claim in the proper manner, and notice be sent to the London creditors that the proof they had given of their claims was nil. Finally the appeal was adjourned *sine die*.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes under date of the 12th Dec.:—

That a military review had been held on the Parade Ground, when about 500 soldiers were put through various manœuvres of sword and gun exercise. A disturbance had taken place at Fatshan between gamblers and "squeezers," when a number of persons were wounded, some, it is feared, fatally. An affray with smugglers also took place on the Western Bund a few days since, in which several soldiers were severely wounded, the smugglers, it appears, were walking along the Bund with the opium in their possession, and the soldiers endeavoured to search them. The smugglers objecting, a fight ensued; but the latter succeeded in carrying off their booty, leaving the soldiers considerably the worse for the encounter.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Weekly Advertiser* of the 7th December says:—

Almost everywhere there is trouble about the currency. In America it has been one of the questions deciding the candidate for President. We in Siam have great reason to congratulate ourselves. We have a good silver medium fresh from a new mint, and the copper change is everything that could be wished. Last year there was great trouble to get small change. We ourselves had so much annoyance that we made small bills and were our own bankers.

The same paper of Dec. 14 contains the official Customs Returns of the imports and exports of Bangkok for the month of November last. The values are as follow:—

From and to	Imports.	Exports.
Singapore	$387,431 ...	$289,334
Hong Kong	138,249 ...	315,428
China	57,504 ...	48,666
Java	— ...	117,396
Coast	17,380 ...	874
Total	$600,564 ...	$771,698

The export of rice was as follows:—

To Singapore	Pls.138,099 value	$242,368
To Hong Hong	180,132 „	288,211
To China	15,003 „	25,607
To Java	66,794 „	113,549
To Coast	137 „	250
Total	Pls.400,225 value	$669,985

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

General Diemont reports from Atchin on the 20th November that no important military operations had taken place there, patrols being, however, sent out to ensure security in the mountains between the IV. and VI. Mukins. The forts opposite the Dutch S.E. line of outposts were more weakly garrisoned than formerly by the enemy, their main body being in the XXVI. Mukims, where Habib Abdul Rachman was busily engaged gathering money together, but was apparently losing influence more and more. During the fortnight ending with the 20th November 140 Chinese coolies arrived at Atchin, who were very welcome there, from the much road-making going on. The weather was rainy, the river repeatedly overflowing its banks. There was much fever prevailing, but the deaths were few.

On the 12th November there took place the letting of the revenue farms for 1877. There was but little competition on the occasion. The opium farm was rented for f.8,310 per month, and the gambling farm for f.7,550, the latter being less than for the previous year.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 27th December; the P. and O. mail from London Nov. 24 was received on the 25th December. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We have constantly in our columns drawn attention to the dangers which might, under circumstances, threaten the peace

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of the community from the machinations of Chinese secret societies, and we have had an illustration of the mischief which interested leaders are capable of accomplishing since the date of our last summary. The Chinese coolies have always been accustomed to remit their savings, which amount to a large sum annually, to their relatives in China through the medium of private individuals—their own countrymen—who have realised handsome profits by the transactions, and which formed for them a regular source of income. The revenue of course lost the goodly amount which these profits represented, and for a long time past the attention of the authorities was directed towards devising means by which the revenue might gain the advantages reaped from this business, securing, of course, the safe delivery of the sums entrusted, to not only the ports of China, but also to the interior of the country. The well known jealousy of the Chinese against any attempt at interference with their customs, however unfair to the State, was an obstacle in the way of legislation, and from time to time the consideration of the question was postponed. Lately, however, a plan was devised which it was supposed would meet the wishes of all persons, except the few whose pockets it would affect, and with that view the Postmaster-General secured the services of a Chinese firm, who under his supervision, and at the risk of the Government, undertook to forward sums of money to China at the same rates as those which for years past have been charged by private individuals. For small sums it was announced the charge would be at the rate of ten cents per dollar, and for large amounts at a rate in less proportion to be settled by agreement. An announcement of the establishment of the Sub-Post-offices here and in Penang appeared in the *Government Gazette*, and it was supposed the poorer classes of Chinese would hail as a boon the institution of a system which, while not increasing the rates which they have been accustomed to pay, would secure the safe delivery of their money. But it was viewed otherwise. Interested agents whose occupations were gone, assisted by the leaders of the Secret Societies, put their heads together to create a disturbance, proclamations were issued and posted near the markets and in leading thoroughfares, appealing to the people to resent an innovation which in the hands of the Chinese firm who were entrusted with the sub-Post office would be made the medium of a system of "squeezing," and calling upon the Chinese to sack the Post-office, when it should be opened for business, and offering a reward for the heads of the post-office "farmers," as they were described.

The proclamations having been discovered, a short notice in Chinese characters was issued by the Inspector-General of Police, with the view of reassuring the minds of the people, and a reward was offered for information which would lead to the discovery of those who issued the proclamations. So far matters did not look particularly threatening, until the morning of the 15th December, when crowds collected before the Sub-Post office, which had been opened, entered the house, stole the money there, ransacked the place and broke every piece of furniture. The police were quickly upon the spot, but the rioters attacked them with broken bottles and large sticks, and emboldened by their imaginary victory actually attacked two police stations in great numbers. The police showed great coolness and consideration, and fired their guns in the air, with a view of frightening the crowd, but as this had not the desired effect and the police-stations were being threatened they eventually were forced to fire upon the rioters, when three men were killed and a number were wounded. The rioters were appalled and a number were arrested, and no serious attacks were again made, though there was an uneasiness in the state of public feeling for that day and for some days afterwards. Proclamations were again issued by the leaders, but the determined action of the Government and the courageous conduct of the police disarmed any further fears of a repition of the disturbances One of the twelve towkays accused of being concerned in instigating the riots has been removed from on board the *Pluto*, and placed on board the M.M.S. *Meikong*, by which he will be taken to Hong Kong, to which port his passage has been paid. He was sentenced to deportation, and he will not be permitted to enter these Settlements again. His name is Lim Ah Tye, and he is the head of the Teo Chew Branch of the Ghee Hin Secret Society. Ten other towkays removed from on board the *Pluto* were brought before the magistrate and were ordered to enter into recognisances, themselves in $3,000 each and two sureties in $3,000 each, as a guarantee for their future good conduct.

The trial of Maharajah Lela, Datu, Sagor, and five others who were charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch before a native court in Laroot has concluded, after a number of witnesses had been examined. The prisoners were found guilty, and were at once sentenced to be hanged. They were ably defended at the expense of the Government, and all of them, with the exception of Datu Sagor, who pleaded his innocence, received the sentence of death with stolid indifference. Thus has concluded the trial of the first batch of prisoners for Mr. Birch's murder; when and where Sultan Abdullah and the other chiefs will be tried is left to the decision of the Home Government, and no opportunity is left us beyond surmise of giving information upon the subject.

Those members of the Bar who are now present in Singapore paid a tribute to his Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, Phillippo, on the 21st Dec., being the last day he presided. The Attorney-General, before the Court rose, addressing his Lordship, said :—"They regretted the loss which the members of the Bar and the public, too, will sustain, in the retirement of his Lordship from Singapore. In leaving Singapore [his] Lordship might rest assured that, having earned and enjoyed the good report of all classes and persons here, he would carry with him their best wishes for his future prosperity and promotion in the profession." His Lordship briefly replied :—"Mr. Attorney-General and gentlemen, I am gratified at the manner in which you have expressed yourselves; I am afraid you have spoken in too flattering a way, and given expressions to sentiments of which I am not quite worthy. I came to you as a perfect stranger, and when I met you for the first time I hoped to work harmoniously with you, assured that we were all equally concerned to maintain the dignity of the Bench. I must say that both in Singapore and in Penang this our mutual understanding has been well kept. I have done my best, and if I have succeeded in gaining this good will on your part I have accomplished a great part of what I have striven for. I have in every instance, while free to oblige you, yet endeavoured to keep up the dignity of the Bench."

An important matter, to which we have repeatedly directed public attention, is the absence of Judges in these Settlements, and public opinion has been so decidedly expressed both here and in Penang upon the grievance that we trust efforts will be made to remedy the evil. Not only are the authorities to be blamed for this neglect but we cannot acquit the judges themselves from their share of apathy; they are certainly deficient in studying the wants of the community, a feature the directly opposite in character to their unselfish and hard-worked brethren of England.

The ex-Regent of Siam arrived on the 8th December in Penang, where he was the guest of the Rajah of Quedah. His Highness was received by a guard of honour, and a salute was fired from the fort on his landing. The *Penang Gazette* complains of the incivility which was shown him in the fact that he called upon the Lieutenant-Governor and the visit was not returned, and his Highness appears to have felt the slight.

The steamer *Mariveles*, which arrived at Manila on the 20th December, experienced a typhoon, in which her decks were swept, and the portion of the mail in the captain's cabin was washed away.

We learn from the *Penang Gazette* that a fire broke out in one of the timber yards in Ujong Passier, Penang, on the 8th December, which destroyed property of the value of $10,000.

The following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette*:—

The Governor has been pleased to make the following temporary judicial appointments :—Mr. Justice Phillippo to be Acting Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Ford to be Acting Judge of Penang.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to extend with half salary, for one month, commencing from the 18th December, the leave of absence granted to the Venerable Archdeacon Hose, Colonial Chaplain of Singapore.

Mr. E. E. Isemonger, Magistrate of Police, Malacca, will take charge of the Treasury at that Settlement from the 1st January, 1877.

The rains still continue, and the weather is cool.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Wilson, Cornabé, and Co.'s Circular says :—Cotton Goods : For Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths we have had a fairish inquiry, and sales can still be made at the previous quotations. Drills have also been inquired after, but for Fancy Goods there has been no demand. Metals : Iron—both nail rod and bar—is wanted, and prices have, if anything, an upward tendency. Lead is in small stock, but, on the other hand, there is little inquiry for same.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says :—During the past fortnight no business has been reported, and the little inquiry that at one time existed for good 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings appears to have quite subsided. Lead : The market is firm, and L B sells at Tls. 6.25 to 6.30 per picul. Quicksilver : No change in quotations, but the demand is very trifling.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 13th December :—In our last report dated the 6th inst., we advised an unsteady feeling as prevailing in this market for Grey Goods. At that time it appeared as though this would merely result in a lower range of prices being established, for the demand was then good for all kinds of 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings. Later on, however, advices reached us of a further decline having taken place at Shanghai, owing to the rise in exchange, and since then it has been impossible to negotiate sales, as the dealers fancy that the lowest point has not yet been reached. Grey Shirtings : In the absence of sales we do not give quotations, but as some kind of guide to values it may be reckoned that prices have fallen from five candareens to a mace per piece. T-Cloths and English Drills have both ruled dull for some time past, and in the present state of our market they are simply unsaleable.

SHANGHAI.—The notable advance in sterling exchange, about 5 per cent. since departure of last mail, had been productive of much eagerness to realise on the part of importers of seasonable descriptions of piece goods, and where hard cash had been obtainable considerable re-

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ductions in prices had been conceded to buyers. In Grey Shirtings the principal private sale had been 32,500 pieces Dewhurst 8-4 lbs. Eagles at Tls.1.85 per piece. Other sales had been for the most part confined to good common, good medium sorts of this weight which had been given, generally for prompt payment, from Tls.1.65 to 1.75 per piece; CPH 8-4 lbs. peacock chop Grey Shirtings realised only Tls.1.25 at auction, and the commonest cloths were for the moment unsaleable. T-Cloths had been most difficult to realise even at lower prices, and values were nominal. White Shirtings: Best 64 to 66 Reed wanted at Tls.1.95 to 2.05 per piece, and sales of favourite 72 Reeds reported at Tls.2.25 per piece. For inferior qualities little demand. In Drills very little business passing. Fancy Cottons entirely neglected. Woollens and Worsted: Prices realised at auction marked a decline in currency proportionate to the advance in exchange. The business in metals had been small, although there had been many willing sellers anxious to take advantage of the increased advance in exchange.

HONG KONG.—The market conoinued exceedingly depressed, dealers still declined to make any offers for goods for which they could not find immediate outlets. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarns: Nos. 16/24 are in demand, but business is restricted as holders are not anxious to sell owing to the small quantity now on offer here: No. 21/33 are quiet and No. 38/42 have been quitted at a decline. Piece Goods: Transactions have again been very small and prices generally have ruled weaker, as importers have been willing to accept easier rates for nearly all goods. 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings and 7 lb. Mexican T-Cloths are the only articles which have commanded any attention, and the sales of these have been insignificant in extent. Drills are neglected and can be bought at lower figures. Woollens: The market continues in a very quiet state, and the small settlements now reported have in most cases been made upon easier terms. Metals: Lead is now less inquired for and sales cannot be made at previous prices; parcels of Hole chop have been reported as quitted at $7.80 per picul. Quicksilver has declined and is now quoted lower, but at the close the market shows indications of an upward tendency. Yellow Metal is in better supply and prices are at present somewhat easier. Tin is dull, but rather more inquiry is noticeable for Tin Plates. Coals: The sales have been 1,700 tons of Cardiff at $10, to arrive, 1,800 tons of Australian at $9.50 to $9.75, to arrive, and 500 tons Japan at $6 to $8, ex godown.

MANILA.—Coloured goods had been in great demand, and large sales of Printed had been reported at remunerative rates. Plain Staples, notwithstanding the reported advance in prices at home, continued very quiet, and to make sales a reduction on late rates would have to be accepted.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Cotton goods had been exceedingly quiet during the fortnight; there had been very little demand for any staples excepting T-Cloths and Grey Supers. Importers were not pressing sales as telegrams advised higher rates at home. Prices generally had continued steady, and there had not been much alteration to notice in quotations. The fortnight's sales include 8,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 28,000 pieces T-Cloths, 7,500 pieces Grey Supers, 2,000 pieces Drills, 12,000 pieces White Shirtings, 2,000 pieces T. R. Cambrics, 80 bales Grey Yarn, 100 bales T. R. Yarn, 75 bales Coloured Yarns.

PENANG.—The demand for all descriptions of Cotton goods had continued very limited, and again a very small business is reported.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—A few chops have been taken, and settlements for the week are 2,500 chests. There had been a further slight decline, making the total fall about three to four taels; the settlements now reported at eleven to twelve taels, being the same teas for which fifteen to sixteen taels were refused some time ago. The market was quiet at the close, teamen being very unwilling to accept home values. *Green:* The continued high rates of exchange combined with rather disappointing values by wire from New York had kept buyers entirely aloof; on the other hand, arrivals had been on a most limited scale, and teamen were as firm as ever; it may therefore be some time yet before business is resumed.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular, dated December 14, says:—During the earlier part of the interval an active demand was continued at former quotations, but for some days past there has been less inquiry, and transactions have been limited. At the close the market is quiet and dull, but holders are not as a rule disposed to sell at below our last quotations. Settlements amount to 21,078 chests consisting for the most part of grades under Tls. 15.8 on board. Further arrivals are only 570 chests making the total for the season to date 734,520 chests, to which it seems probable, that only small additions will be made; in any case supply is unlikely to exceed 740,000 chests and probably will not fully reach it. Last year's supply was 751,642 chests. Of Souchongs 536 chests have been taken at Tls. 15.55 to 19.8 on board leaving 558 chests in stock. Of Ooloong, purchases are reported amounting to 324 half-chests at Tls. 20.8 to 24.8 on board; stock is 1,179 half-chests. Prices remain without change for both descriptions. Flowery Pekoes have been dealt in to the exent of 230 chests at Tls. 18.8 to 39.8 on board. In Scented Teas nothing more has been produced and none are on offer.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—The latest advices from Tamsui report the market unchanged, with little or nothing arriving from the country. The total export to Amoy at date was 7,785,967 lbs, against 5,337,902 lbs. at same time last year. On the Amoy market purchases had been made on a basis of $30/31 D.P. for good to superior; $36/37 for fine, and $39/42 for finest to fully finest, showing but little change from previous rates. Of these purchases about 1,000 half-chests had been taken for England. The stock was 51,160 half-chests. In Congou and Amoy Ooloong there was nothing of interest to report.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—The business transacted during the past fortnight has been very small. Congous: One or two small parcels have been taken at former rates on this market, and from Macao moderate shipments continue to be made. Scented Teas: Very few purchases of Scented Caper are reported, and our market for these teas has been quiet throughout the past two weeks. The larger portion of the settlements consists of teas costing Tls.17½ to 18, and these show a decline of half a tael to one tael on last mail's quotations; teamen are firm in their demands for teas of better grade, and consequently little business has resulted. Prices for Pekoes are unchanged, and the few parcels which have changed hands do not show any better value than previously; new-make kinds have been taken at Tls.17, and long leaf at Tls.25 to 29. Canton Greens: No settlements are reported.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—Native consignments and a few purchases on joint account made a total of 480 bales only taken by the French mail, and although we have since received advices by wire of an improved feeling in the home markets with quotations fully 1s. 6d. per lb. higher, the extraordinary rise in exchange has almost entirely put a stop to business. Silkmen are firm holders of Tsatlees, and although the tael price may be unchanged we are nearly 6 per cent. higher for documentary bills than we were at the departure of the French mail. Some few *bona fide* purchases have been made, including Grasshopper and Blue and Yellow Elephant at Tls. 545, 530 and 515; Gold Lion Nos. 3 and 4 at Tls. 535 and 515; K.F.S. Beautiful Woman No. 2 at Tls. 520; Mountain chop No. 1 at Tls. 510, and market Tsatlees on a basis of Tls. 460 for middling No. 5. The total settlements, though including some 150 bales of re-reels for New York only amount to about 700 bales, and speculators' views differ considerably as to the market value of their goods. Arrivals for the fortnight are almost *nil*: from inquiries amongst all interested the stock of Tsatlees appears to be within 6,000 bales, and but little to be expected from the country. Exchange is against a large business being done, but it is possible with the confirmed better news from home that we may see the now dormant speculation revived, and the tael price almost on a par with the rates ruling two months since.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—At no previous period of this season have we had a fortnight of such inaction as that just past. Only 160 bales Tsatlee were settled for last French mail, and no transactions have since been reported. There has been some inquiry on the part of foreigners, but the present high rate of exchange, coupled with the absurd prices asked by Chinamen precludes business being done; it seems probable, however, that holders will ere long moderate their ideas as regards values.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 11½d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0¼d. to 6s. 0½d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅜d.	4s. 2⅜d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 2⅞d.	4s. 2⅞d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅜d.	4s. 3d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4¾d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 314	Rs. 224
,, Hong Kong	24⅜ to 25 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	7¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.77.9.5	4 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 20 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $555 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $64 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 65 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £100 (ex 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 3¼d., at Manila 4s. 4½d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3⅜d., at Shanghai 5s. 9½d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500	...Tls.500	...Tls.210x.d.	20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	... 100	... 142	...11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	.. 100	... 66	.. 7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850	... 850	... 600	..12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50	... 50	.. 70	... 7 p.c
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000	... $200	$.560x.74	$446.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co.	...Tls.2,000	...Tls. 600	... $75	...
Union S.N. Company ...	100	... 30	...	...
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500	... 500	... Tls.617½	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500	... $500	... $725	...
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	... 1,500	... 1,580	... x.74
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls.500	... Tls.10	... 5	...
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	... 100	...165x.74	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100	...Tls.100	... Tls.94	... 5 p.c.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Jan 24, Braemar Castle (str.); from Liverpool, Menelaus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Liverpool, Dec. 16, Priam (str.); Jan. 24, Achilles (str.); from Honolulu 4, Ceylon.

At SINGAPORE.—From London Jan. 24, Galley of Lorne (str.); 26, Benarty (str.); from Liverpool, 20, Stentor (str.); from Newport (Mon.), Mercur; from Cardiff, 19, Lennox Castle; 26, Asia.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Dec. 7, Ajax (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, Dec. 4, Chalmette; 14, Lord of the Isles, May Queen; 15, Ajax (str.).

From MANILA.—For London, Dec. 13, Dartmouth; for Liverpool, 2, Trinadad; for New York, 9, Hengist; for Boston, U.S., Southern Cross; 12, Oberon.

From CEBU. For London, Nov. 30, Jessie Isabel.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Dec. 21, Ajaz (str.); 22, Niger (str.), D. Dubrovaski; for Liverpool, 23, Nola; for New York, 18, Kvik.

From PENANG.—For London, Dec. 21, Borga; 24, Ajax (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Cuba, Palma, Rowena, Andreas; for Hamburg, Freija; for New York, Beemah, Madame, Demorest.

At MANILA.—For London, Delia; for Liverpool, Columbia; for Channel f.o., Juno; for New York, Obed Baxter; for Boston, Mindora; Edward May.

At ILO ILO.—For Boston, C. O. Whitmore.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Hermann, Palestine, R. C. Rickmers, Rifleman: for New York, August Friedrich, Olustee, Velocity; for Boston, Electra.

At PENANG.—For London, Edeline; for Falmouth, Webfoot.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 12s. 6d. per ton of 50 cubic feet; to New York, £1 12s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To Liverpool by steamer, dry sugar, £4 per ton; to Channel, f.o., by steamer, tobacco, £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; f discharged in United Kingdom, £3 12s. 6d., if at continental port; to New York and Boston, under Hong Kong charter.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by steamer, coffee £4, Galena ore £1 15s., measurement £3 10s. to £4 per ton; sailing vessel, deadweight £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d., light freight £3 5s.; to New York deadweight, £2 10s. per ton, light freight and measurement £2 15s. to £3.

From PENANG.—Rates unaltered.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Dec. 6 ...	Antelope ...	Manila ...	New York.
„ — ...	Lake Leman ...	Singapore ...	London.
„ — ...	Castine ...	Batavia ...	Channel.
„ — ...	The Sir Jamsetjee Family ...	Manila ...	London.
„ 9 ...	Falcon ...	Cardiff ...	Anjer f.o.
„ 11 ...	Kosmopoliet III.	Batavia ...	Holland.
„ 12 ...	Louise Marie ...	Hong Kong ...	Liverpool.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 25.—Manchester Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.9.0.; Silk quiet but steady; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 590; total export to date 59,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, JAN. 25.—Manchester Goods steady; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings $2.35; 16-24 Water Twist, $101.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai is interrupted. The repairing steamer being on the spot, speedy restoration is expected. The Company's line to Japan is in perfect order.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Jan. 25, at London, from Colombo, St. Olaf (str.); Dec. 18, at Honolulu, from Hong Kong, Anglo Saxon; Jan. 8, at Astoria, from Japan, Frankfurt; 26, at Boston, U.S., from Batavia, Beatrice Havner; at Liverpool, from Manila, Mutlah; 27, at Greenock, from Maulmain, Tasmania; 28, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Clausina; 27, at London, from Colombo, Nourmahal; Dec. 27, at Monte Video, from Hong Kong, Catherina Hendrika.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Jan. 26, Hesperia, from London, for Shanghai; Diadem, from Cardiff, for Galle; Deucalion, from Shanghai, for London; Elgin, from Manila, for Falmouth f.o.; Kangaroo, from London, or Penang; Cadiz, from Liverpool, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 25, from Newcastle, for Singapore., Holyrood; 21 from Cadiz. for Manila, Pepita; 22, from Amsterdam for Bangkok Nanina Aglae; 26, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Agamemnon (str.); 29, from London, for Colombo, Glamis Castle (str.); for Yokohama, Ceylon; 27, from Falmouth, for Batavia, Twee Gezusters; 26, from Sunderland, for Bangkok, Orion; from Hull, for Colombo, Mirella.

SPOKEN.—Angantyr, Newcastle to Batavia, Jan 20, 49 N., 4 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Havre, Jan. 23, the Misti, from Ilo Ilo for New York, before reported as having put into Bermuda with damage, was, according to accounts received from the latter place, dated Dec. 29, discharging her cargo. Naples, Jan. 21, arrived and proceeded, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep. Gibraltar, Jan. 18, a diver has gone down to repair bottom and stop leak of the Satsuma, from Singapore, for Marseilles, which grounded here through collision.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, JAN. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, with the homeward India and China, mail, arrived here at 4 P.M. to-day. The mail left at 6 P.M. for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, JAN. 23.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 31st inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE FEB. 19.—GALLE, JAN. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 29.—GALLE, JAN. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles on the 31st of Dec., left here to-day for Singapore.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, JAN. 23.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Indus, with the India and China heavy mail's, left this port for Southampton at 3 P.M. to-day.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JAN. 19.—SUEZ, JAN. 26.—The P. and O. steamers Cathay and Australia with the outward India, China, and Australian mails, left this port this evening for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 8.—SHANGHAI, JAN. 26.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy, with the London mails of the 8th of December, has arrived here.

Legal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

TWYCROSS V. GRANT AND OTHERS.

This matter, which had already been before the Court on several occasions, is again on trial. It may be remembered that the plaintiff was a shareholder in the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company (Limited), and that he sued to recover from the defendants, Mr. Albert Grant and Messrs. Clark and Punchard, the contractors, the amount which he had paid upon some shares in the company, upon the ground that there had been fraud within the meaning of the 30th section of the Companies' Act of 1867. He alleged that before the issue of the prospectus of the company there had been an agreement of July 6, 1871, entered into between Messrs. Clark and Punchard and Messrs. Grant and Co. to the effect that, in consideration of services rendered and to be rendered by Messrs. Grant and Co. in obtaining for Messrs. Clark and Punchard a contract upon such terms as should be satisfactory to them, from the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company, for constructing and keeping certain lines of tramways, and also in consideration of other services, they should pay, in all, to Mr. Grant, £45,800. Further, that there had been another agreement between Messrs. Clark and Punchard and his Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, a director of the Company, that, in consideration of his transferring to them such part and interest in the concessions granted to him as would enable them to establish, maintain, and work for ninety years railways on the system Larmanjat, on certain roads near Lisbon, he should receive £22,000. It was also alleged that the defendant knowingly and fraudulently, and with intent to induce persons to take shares in the said company, published the prospectus and notice of the said company inviting persons to take shares, but did not therein mention the above-named contracts, and that the plaintiff, on the faith of the prospectus and notice, took shares in the company and paid his money. The section of the Statute states that, "Every prospectus of a company, and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in any joint-stock company, shall specify the date and the names of the parties to any contract entered into by the company, or the promoters, directors, or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice, whether subject to adoption by the directors of the company, or otherwise, and any prospectus or notice not specifying the same, shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors, or officers of the company, knowingly issuing the same; as regards any person taking shares in the company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he shall have had notice of such contract." The case came on for trial at Guildhall, when the defendant's counsel applied to have the hearing postponed, but this application not being successful they withdrew, saying that they would submit to the judgment. The plaintiff's counsel, however, acting under the Judicature Act, declined to accept the judgment offered, and called witnesses to prove their case. This led to Mr. Albert Grant appearing in person and addressing the jury for several days. Lord Coleridge left a number of questions to the jury, and upon their answers a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. The next step was a motion to enter judgment for the plaintiff. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Grant, obtained a rule for a new trial, upon the ground that the jury had not assessed the damages upon a proper principle, they having

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awarded the plaintiff the whole £700 which he had paid upon his shares, whilst he still held the shares, and any rights which he might have under them. A similar rule was also granted upon the application of Messrs. Clark and Punchard; and these different rules now came on for argument.

Sir Henry James, Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., and Mr. Tindal Atkinson appear for the plaintiff; and Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. Cohen, Q.C., Mr. C. Bowen, and Mr. Webster for Mr. Grant. The case is likely to occupy some time in hearing.

Miscellaneous.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Society met on the 22nd inst. under the presidency of Sir R. Alcock. The sitting was mainly occupied with the reading of a paper "On Later Explorations in the Island of Madagascar," by the Rev. Dr. Mullens, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society. The paper gave an account of five journeys of unusual importance, and over entirely new ground, by English missionaries in Madagascar during the last two years. The first was to the Kingdom of Ikongo, in the south-east of the island. When King Radama in 1820 conquered the Betsitleo tribes, and so extended the Hova dominion towards the south, a portion of the forest tribes held out. The Tanalas submitted, and in the fortress town of Ampshimanga the Princess Raovana now rules in the name of the Queen of Madagascar. South of these Tanalas lives a hardy branch of the same tribe, the Ikongo, on an immense isolated hill which Radama vainly besieged twice, once during eighteen and the second time for twelve months. The Hovas, whom the Ikongos hate, have never set foot on the hill. But on October 1st, 1874, Mr. G. A. Shaw, of the Betsitleo Mission, having been invited by the King of Ikongo, set out to pay him a visit. Mr. Shaw at length had a most friendly reception from the King of Ikongo, Patsiandraofora, and it was arranged that teachers should be sent to instruct his people. A visit to the Ibara tribes was next described. They were known to live on the south and south-west borders of the Betsitleo people. Occasionally Besitleo folks and Hovas have found their way amongst them during the late years of peace, but at much risk. Their rude appearance, their uncouth speech, and the lumps into which their hair was rolled had been remarked. Gradually the English missionaries got acquainted with them, and the tribes had found out that Englishmen were kind, can heal the sick, and wish to teach their people. On reaching the border of the Ibara, at Tsi-ata-Calala, a bold rock 600 feet high, next day, they passed through the noble granite range called Andringitra. Still going west and south through the well watered valley of Is'abanam, they came to Besekaona. Of this country Dr. Mullens's paper gave an interesting description, in the words of the travellers. Going further west through Ivily and Kivory with their numerous cattle, they came into the valley of Central Ibara, with Josbosy as its chief town, consisting of 220 houses. In one of the villages (which count from twelve to fifty houses each), named Ipamamara, a king lives, and beyond this district to the south is an uninhabited desert of three or four days' journey. The north is also a wilderness for between one and two days' journey, and the west over three days' journey. On the east, though it is not strictly speaking a desert, there are but few inhabitants. The missionaries saw over thirty patients in the morning, some of whom were Ibara. In the afternoon two or three of the Ibara kings arrived, and hearing of the foreigners in the town, brought them food. These kings came from villages north and south of Josy, where the greater part of the population under the Governor live. Returning to the eastward, they passed one of those peculiar rocks in which the graves of the kings have been hewn at a great distance from the ground. The coffins are placed in the back parts of the crevice, with the skulls of bullocks in the fore part. The travellers notice the style of headdress as differing from that of any other tribe they had seen. When the travellers came to Menarahaka, South Ibara, the people rushed out *en masse* to see them. Most had never seen a white man. The usual questions were asked about the health of the Queen. They found the missionary a good house and plenty of provisions, an ox, a pig, rice, and firewood. Both among the central and southern Ibara the way was prepared for the establishment of schools and for free intercourse with other parts of the islands.

After a brief discussion the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks. Sir Mordaunt Wells again brought under notice the exercise of patronage in the distribution of tickets for the Arctic Expedition meeting at St. James's Hall, and intimated that he would propose the appointment of a committee of investigation at a convenient time.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta* says:—We regret to chronicle the outrages and cowardly assaults made upon the unoffending Chinamen daily in our public streets, the publication of which places our Municipal Government and people in no enviable light either at home or abroad. We ask, in the name of justice, why it is that those people are beaten and maltreated at high noon on our streets, and "no arrests" invariably recorded? On New Year's-day these people were assaulted and beaten in different localities, in crowded streets, in this Christian city, and we have not heard of an arrest. We give a sample:—A China boy, not over fourteen years of age, was attacked by a gang of street Arabs on Townsend-street, near Third-street, and pelted with broken brick, one striking him in the mouth and cutting him terribly. He was knocked down and beaten in a most cruel manner. To add to the outrage, a crowd of men gathered and urged on the hoodlums. A well-known citizen, passing in a carriage, stopped and went to the assistance of the Chinaman, when he was ordered to stand back and not interfere. On Third-street, near the market, a Chinaman was set upon by drunken hoodlums and knocked down and beaten, but got away from them and took refuge in a saloon, but was ejected by the proprietor. A large crowd collected, and when the Chinaman came out he concluded to show fight, and went for one of his assailants, armed with a door-rug, which he laid over the scoundrel's shoulders until he beat a retreat. On Kearney, near Sacramento-street, one of the large plate-glass windows of Ching Lee's store was demolished by a rock weighing ten pounds, which went crashing through the beautiful Chinaware exhibited in the window. "No arrests." Another Chinaman was knocked down and beaten in Pacific-street, near Montgomery-street.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A despatch from Jeddah recently announced that a fugitive slave had sought refuge on board Her Majesty's ship *Fawn*, and that the captain, not knowing what to do with him, had handed him over to the British Consul, who sent him to the Turkish Governor, by whom he was transferred to his master. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have addressed a letter to Lord Derby in which they call his attention to this case as being one in which they cannot but think the action taken has been opposed to humanity and the policy and traditions of England, besides being contrary to Section 2 of the Slave Circular of August 10, 1876. In reply Lord Derby states that no information on the subject has yet been received at the Foreign-office, but that inquiries shall be made.

AT the general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, held Thursday, the chairman, Mr. Pender, drew attention to the successful application of Muirhead's duplex system to the cables of the company between Suez, Aden, and Bombay, by means of which its system is duplicated throughout. The new cable between Suez and Aden is also completed, and the remaining section, between Aden and Bombay, is expected to be laid in March, which will further increase the facilities of communication by this company's route to India. The general application of the duplex system, which is also at work between Malta and Marseilles, will, when completed throughout the whole of the company's system, practically establish four lines of communication between this country and India by the Eastern Company's route.

THE *Moscow Gazette* says that the northern portion of the Pamir having been explored by the Russian Alai Expedition in the course of last year, fresh roads have been opened between Turkestan and Kashgar. As to the much-debated question whether British India is accessible from Turkestan by way of the Pamir, the *Moscow Gazette* asserts that the leaders of the Kara Kirghis rebellion, when pursued by the Russian Alai column, effected their escape to the dominions of the Kaisar I. Hind.

MR. B. S. BROOKS, who represented, in connection with Colonel F. A. Bee, the Chinese side, before the late Congressional Committee at San Francisco, has been the recipient of a magnificent present from the Chinese merchants, as a New Year's Gift. The presents consisted of one set of nineteen pieces of silver-ware; a large case, containing fifty-two pieces of "Imperial silver" spoons, forks, &c.; six boxes of tea, and a complete Chinese tea-set, of rare workmanship.

FRAUDS on the revenue to a considerable amount have been discovered in one of the London bonding warehouses. It seems that an inspector of gaugers, having paid an unexpected visit to the warehouse in question, caught the cooper in the act of filling a cask, from which the wine had been abstracted, with water. The authorities are instituting a most searching inquiry into the matter, and important results are expected.

COMMANDER CAMERON, R.N., C.B., has read a paper to the African section of the Society of Arts on "The Trade of Central Africa, Present and Future." The chair was occupied by Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and among those present were Mr. Whalley, M.P., Admiral Ommanney, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Admiral Nolloth, Mr. Carleton Tuffnell, Dr. Badger, and Dr. Mann.

MRS. DUNCAN, who left Hong Kong in the steamer *Ajax* for England with her children, was missing shortly after leaving Singapore. She had been in a despondent condition, owing to the trial and imprisonment of her husband for defalcations at Hong Kong.

WE are glad to notice that the gentlemen in H.B.M. Consular Service who have made use of their leave of absence to study law are obtaining very creditable successes at the Inns of Court. We recently noticed that Mr. SPENCE had been awarded a Scholarship of 100 guineas in Roman Law; and we have now much pleasure in noting that the Council of Legal Education have made the following awards to Mr. EDWARD HARPER PARKER, also of H.M. Consular Service, and of the Middle Temple, who obtained the first place in the recent examinations held at Lincoln's-Inn Hall:—A studentship of the value of 200 guineas, to extend over two years, for Roman Law, International Law, and Jurisprudence; the second prize for Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence and Legal History; a prize of £30 for the highest aggregate of marks in any two subjects, being in this case the Common Law of England, and General Jurisprudence. Mr. PARKER will leave shortly for China.

THE difficulty with regard to Sulu seems to have been satisfactorily settled. According to a telegram dated Madrid, January 27, the Ministerial newspapers state that the new Governor of the Philippine Islands has announced that, subject to the approval of the Spanish Government, foreign vessels may carry on trade with the islands of the Sulu Archipelago without requiring permission from the Government of the colony.

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Literature.

China and Her Apologist.—We have received a copy of a trenchant reply which has been made by Dr. H. B. Dennys, formerly editor of the *China Mail*, to the article by Sir Charles Dilke, which appeared a short time back in *Macmillan's Magazine*. So experienced a writer upon China subjects as Dr. Dennys makes very short work of the fallacies which are set forth by Sir Charles, and upon which we commented at the time when the article appeared. A very strong view is taken by the writer concerning the settlement of the Yunnan outrage. Upon this subject he writes as follows :—

The general view is that he (Sir Thomas Wade) has gained some tradal concessions of doubtful value—concessions which will benefit the Chinese far more than foreigners—at the expense of our national honour; and that he cannot cover the thorough failure of his negociations to obtain satisfaction for Mr. Margary's murder by a partial success in a totally different way. I am not oblivious—no British resident in China can be—of the services which Sir Thomas Wade has rendered to his countrymen during his lengthened career. As a scholar he is pre-eminent, and as Chinese Secretary of Legation his duties were performed in a way that justly earned him the gratitude of his chiefs. But I cannot admit that he has correctly interpreted his duty at this vital period of foreign intercourse with China. It is the fashion to represent the British merchant as caring for nothing but tradal interests; and in a sense this is correct. But it may safely be asserted that scarcely a British merchant in China does not feel his flag disgraced by the announcement that the refusal of the Chinese to render proper satisfaction for Margary's murder is to be considered as atoned for by the opening of some new ports. If this was all that was to be got, why was it not obtained within two months of the catastrophe? There is no possible excuse for the failure. People at home as well as the Government were disposed to amply back up any just demands made by Sir Thomas Wade; the first of those demands should have been, not the payment of blood-money or the cession of doubtful privileges to trade at new places, but the punishment of those responsible. "But," say the Minister's apologists, "The Chinese *refused* this demand." So they "refused" to open the gates of Pekin, with a result which has amply justified our action at the time. In this case refusal was impossible if the most ordinary decision had been exhibited. In place of this, with a strong fleet close at hand, a home Government which placed unlimited powers in his hands, and an entire nation anxious to see our honour and prestige vindicated, the British representative showed himself to be most easily cajoled. If not cajoled he foresaw the end of his negociations: but that is hardly likely; firstly, because he is too honest (however mistaken) to have misled the Home Government, and so allowed the Queen to announce that arrangements were being made for obtaining due satisfaction; and secondly, because, with all his experience, his weak point has always been a too facile belief in Chinese good faith.

The *Sunday Magazine* gives a well-written descriptive article on the Korea from the pen of Mr. E. Duffield Jones. He sets forth in an easy readable style many of the most interesting customs of the Koreans. The following description of the rigid reserve imposed upon married ladies is noteworthy. Possibly some little of the same reserve may not always be so antagonistic to happiness as Mr. Duffield Jones assumes :—

On the nuptial day, the bride is required by custom to show the greatest reserve in her words, and during the ceremony she does not even speak. This state of constraint between the newly-married couple is not confined to the marriage day, but, according to etiquette, it ought to last a long time, and for months the young wife scarcely opens her mouth to ask for the most necessary things; she never holds any connected conversation with her husband, and there is no confidence and no cordiality between them. As regards her father-in-law, custom is still more severe; often it is years before she lifts up her eyes, or utters a word to him, except sometimes to make a brief reply to his questions. With her mother-in-law she is rather more at her ease, but even with her she will rarely talk much, if she be well brought up.

From what has been said, it will be readily seen how seldom marriage in Korea can be productive of real happiness, a state of things which is intensified by the utter want of all pure religious feeling. The wife has literally no duties, except towards her husband, whilst he has none at all towards her. Conjugal fidelity is not obligatory, except for the wife; however deeply she may be injured, she has no right to exhibit any jealousy, and the idea never even occurs to her. Besides, mutual love and affection between the two is a phenomenon, which the manners and customs of the country render well-nigh impossible, and the husband would be laughed at by his friends, if he gave his wife any mark of real affection, or loved her as the companion of his life, the sharer of his joys and troubles. In his eyes she becomes, in point of fact, a slave of a rather higher class, destined to be the mother of his children, and to look after his household affairs. Among the nobles a bridegroom spends three or four days with his bride, and must then leave her for sufficient time to prove that he does not make too much of her; to depart from this custom would be considered in very bad taste. Stories, indeed, are told of some nobles who, for having let fall some tears on the death of their wives, have been compelled to absent themselves from their friends' houses, in order to avoid their incessant laughter and ridicule.

England and China: Two Episodes of Recent Anglo-Chinese History. By JUSTUM. London: James Bain, Haymarket.—This pamphlet, which is from the pen of Sir Charles Dilke, reiterates the arguments, which he advanced in his recent article with reference to the Woosung Railway, and which were noticed in these columns at the time. Sir Charles also takes up the *Ocean* and *Fusing* collision case, which came before the Consul and Taoutai at Shanghai in April, 1875—and urges the injustice which has been done by the judgment in that case not having been put into effect—the Consul after awarding reparation to the families of the persons drowned in the *Fusing* declaring he had not power to enforce his decision. Sir Charles Dilke omits to notice that Mr. Consul Medhurst repeatedly informed the Chinese authorities that his powers in such a Court as he was urged to preside over in order to try the personal liability of the captain would be limited to an investigation of the matter; and he also omits all allusion to the still more important fact that an action was brought by the owners of the *Fusing* against the *Ocean, in the Supreme Court, and substantial damages obtained.* The value of this little brochure can be judged of by the above facts.

The *Contemporary Review* has passed into the hands of a limited company, of which Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Francis Peek (of the London School Board), and the Rev. Mr. Paton (of the Independent College of Nottingham) are the chief members, and there has been a separation between the *Review* and its late editor, who proposes to establish forthwith a new Review, to be called the *Nineteenth Century*, and to conduct it upon the same principles as have governed the *Contemporary* during his connection with it. We believe that Mr. Tennyson, Professor Huxley, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Tyndall, the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's, the Revs. Dr. Martineau, Baldwin Brown, and Guiness Rogers, Mr. Grant Duff, Sir John Lubbock, Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir George Bowyer, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. W. R. Greg, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Dr. Appleton, Professors Mivart, Clifford, and Robertson, Mr. C. T. Newton, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, and Mr. Arthur Arnold have, among others, promised their support to the *Nineteenth Century.*

China; a Geographical, Statistical, and Political Sketch. By ALFRED E. HIPPISLEY (Clerk in the Statistical Department of the Chinese Customs, Shanghai).—The above brochure will be useful as conveying in a concise form the leading facts and statistics connected with China. It does not contain anything that is new to those familiar with that country, but will be an assistance to persons at home who are not acquainted with the standard sources of information. No doubt it will be perused with some interest, coming out, as it does, just at the time of the departure of the Chinese Embassy. The total value of the foreign trade with China for 1875 is given at 136,000,000 taels, or say £40,000,000, of which over three-quarters is British.

A new daily paper, bearing the title of *Coming Events*, is about to be started. It will consist—as its title indicates—exclusively of information upon everything that is of interest to the general public of London and suburbs, of the occurrence of which previous information is to be obtained, but will give no account of past events, with the exception of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and English Stocks and Funds. The information will be given under two heads, To-Day and After To-Day; the latter giving early intimation of the more important events only; the former giving a complete list for the day of publication.

Who's Who for 1877? A. H. Baily and Co., Cornhill.—This invaluable little work of reference has just been issued for the current year. It has been thoroughly revised and the information brought down as far as possible to the date of going to press, namely, the 15th December, 1876. The main feature of the present edition is the great augmentation of the general officers of the Indian army, consequent upon the extensive retirements which have taken place.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.—The volume of the above for January, which has just been issued, contains Sir Rutherford Alcock's Inaugural Address at the Opening of the Session, Sir Douglas Forsyth's paper on the "Buried Cities in the Sands of the Great Desert of Gobi," and other matter of much interest.

The Society of Japanese Studies in Paris has appointed the Comte de Mont Blanc its president for 1877.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the New Shakspere, F. J. Furnivall, Director, in the chair, the paper read was "On some Points of Contact between Shakspeare and Contemporary English Dramatists," by Mr. J. Knight. After asserting that the establishment of blank verse, as the great medium of dramatic expression, was principally due to Marlowe, and showing that with him it reached a point at which little room was left for improvement, Mr. Knight compared certain creations of Marlow with others of Shakspeare. He then instituted comparisons between Shakspeare and Marston, Webster and Beaumont and Fletcher, contrasting at some

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length the terrors of realisation in the "Duchess of Malfi" and "Vittoria Corrombona" with those of suggestion in "Macbeth." The absence from early dramatic literature of any keen appreciation of domestic life was dwelt upon, and also the fact that, throughout the whole range of the Elizabethan drama, there is no attempt to dwell on the beauties of landscape, and scarcely an instance in which the mention of the sea shows a sense that it was an object of delight rather than of terror.

At the Anthropological Institute, Colonel A. Lane Fox, President, in the chair, Mr. Moseley, naturalist to the *Challenger* Expedition, read an account of the inhabitants of the Admiralty Islands. He considered that in their arts, as shown in the ornamentation of their weapons, &c., they resembled the natives of New Guinea, while in a peculiar note in their chants or singing he noticed a strong Fijian resemblance. Their manner of hafting the stone implements differed from that in other groups, the stone being fixed in a slot in the wood. Obsidian spear and knife heads were shown, the mounting of the Obsidian flakes in the spear-heads being effected with a strong gum and twine, The lecturer described the customs, dress, and manners of the natives, and gave some thirty-five words of the language. The whole was illustrated with maps, sketches, and numerous objects.

At the Historical, Dr. J. Rae in the chair, Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper "On the Khita or Hittite Epoch and its Relations to the Old and New World." Referring to the discoveries of Dr. Schiemann and Mr. G. Smith he treated them as illustrative of that period of culture. After describing the Hamath or Khita syllabary and his determination of the connexion with it of the Cypriote he proceeded to offer observations on the influence of astronomical symbolism or mythology on the formation of characters and numbers. He proposed an explanation of the V form from the Hyades, and of the distribution of 4 and 3 in the pyramids of Egypt and America from Orion. After connecting Etruria and the Mediterranean countries with the same era of culture he assigned to it early India, and Peru, and Central America.

At the Linnean, Professor Allman, President, in the chair, the description of two new and remarkable forms of deep-sea ascidians was given by Mr. H. N. Moseley, of H.M.S. *Challenger*. One trawled in the North Pacific from 2,900 fathoms, cup-like, and allied to Boltenia, he names *Hybythius calcycodes*. It has a series of symmetrical cartilaginous plates on its soft test. The other ascidian, *Octacnemus bythius*, was obtained at 1,070 fathoms. This is star-shaped, and in several respects its anatomical structure is quite peculiar, and totally unlike already-known living forms.—A commercial cane, termed "Whangee," a species of Phyllostachys, formed the subject of a note by Mr. J. R. Jackson. He regards that, in the trade, as the rhizome and not the stem; and the pale colour he thinks produced by bleaching.

At the British Archæological Association, Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the chair, several fragments of the Roman pavement discovered in 1875 opposite Crosby Hall were exhibited by Mr. R. E. Way. The pavement was hardly noticed at the period of its discovery, owing to the rapidity with which it was either covered up or destroyed. It had tessera of red and white, and it most probably formed a part of the large Roman villa of which much of the foundations (well-known) was met with several years ago in Old Broad-street. Mr. Way also exhibited sundry other objects of interest, including some sling stones from Sidbury Castle, near Sidmouth.

At the Astronomical, W. Huggins, D.C.L., President, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. Marth, giving an ephemeris for the satellites of Uranus for the year 1877. This is one of a series of papers which Mr. Marth has presented to the Society, giving ephemerides useful for physical observations of the major planets and their satellites. It was remarked by the President that these ephemerides involved great labour in their construction, and the astronomical world is deeply indebted to Mr. Marth for their production.

Naval and Military.

Two gunboats of the latest design, and calculated to carry heavy ordnance, have recently been purchased from a private firm for the Chinese Government. It is stated that they will be navigated out to China by half-pay naval officers, who will probably retain their commands until their Chinese crews have become well acquainted with the vessels.

The Serapis, Indian troopship, Captain Duncan G. Davidson, which left Bombay on the 19th of December arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st inst., and steamed into harbour with the yellow flag at the fore. It appears that two men belonging to the troops from Delhi were attacked by small-pox soon after leaving Bombay, and were landed at Malta. Captain Davidson had all the usual precautions taken in the way of burning, isolation, and carbolising, but in spite of these steps it was discovered some time after Malta had been left behind that the hospital orderly who had attended upon the patients and the soldier who slept in the adjoining bed were suffering from the infection. On the ship reaching Spithead the sufferers were placed on board a tug and taken on shore, when they were conveyed to the infectious ward in connection with the Portsea Military Hospital. Pratique was granted by the sanitary officers about a couple of hours after the ship had been moored alongside the jetty. But for the prompt measures adopted by the captain the infection would doubtless have spread, as the number of women and children on board was very great. Six deaths, three of men and three of children, had occurred during the passage between Bombay and Portsmouth.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, died at Exmouth on the 21st instant, in his ninety-first year. He was the son of Mr. Fairfax Moresby, of Stow House, Lichfield. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, and served as midshipman under the Earl of St. Vincent in the *Hibernia*, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1806. He became commander in 1811; captain, 1814; rear-admiral, 1849; vice-admiral, 1856; admiral, 1862; rear-admiral of the United Kingdom by Royal Patent, 1867; and admiral of the fleet, 1870. He commanded the *Menai*, *Pembroke*, and *Canopus*, and was commander-in-chief in the Pacific 1850-55. He was created Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1854. He was also a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria.

An address on the Military Geography of European Turkey has been delivered at the Royal United Service Institution by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Howard Vincent, late of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers. The chair was taken by Major-Gen. Stephenson, C.B. With regard to the defence of Constantinople, the lecturer pointed out that the twenty-one ironclads of Hobart Pacha were in first-rate condition, but by taking from them what would be required for the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles there would not be more than ten left for naval operations against the three or four circular ironclads and the fleet of the Russian gunboats.

The command of the troops at Shorncliffe has been assigned to Col. Peyton, and not to the Duke of Connaught, as was rumoured, but it is asserted that when Col. Peyton becomes a major-general, probably about twelve months hence, his Royal Highness will be his successor. Col. Peyton served in the 98th Regiment with the expedition to the north of China in 1842, and was present at the operations in the Yangtsze-Kiang, the attack and capture of Chin-Kiang, and at the landing before Nanking. He has also served with distinction in India.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The appointment of additional medical officer to the flagship on the China Station, now held by Fleet-Surgeon G. B. Hill, for special service in connection with the Lock Hospitals in Japan, is, we believe, likely soon to be abolished. It is proposed to hand over the charge of these hospitals to the Japanese Government, and it is probable that a higher class of native medical practitioner than hitherto employed in this department will be placed in charge in future.

The Admiralty having given directions that the armour-plated ship Téméraire, 8, 8,412 tons, 7,000-horse power, is to be ready for sea by the 30th June, great exertions are being made to get her complete by that time, additional workmen being set to work on board. Her fitments, &c., are now getting well-advanced, and in the course of two or three months she will be able to leave Chatham and go upon her trial trip at the measured mile off the Maplin Sands.

Some important boiler experiments are being made at the present time on board Her Majesty's ship Boadicea, at Portsmouth, in accordance with instructions from the Admiralty. The object is to ascertain whether priming, which has lately proved a great obstruction to the steam trials of men-of-war, can be obviated by modifications in the internal structure of boilers.

Messrs. Mauser, the inventors of the Mauser rifle, have constructed a pistol on the same principle, and likewise bearing their name, which is now being practically tested in the German army. If approved it is intended to take the place of the revolver in the hands of officers in the mounted services.

The Royal Humane Society's Testimonial has been presented to Lieut. J. W. Osborne, of H.M.S. Narcissus, for saving Marshal Mannard, of the same ship, who fell overboard at Woosung on the 18th of October last.

The vacant Brigade-Majorship at Shoeburyness is to be filled by Capt. H. H. Goodeve, who has been Adjutant of the School since July, 1874, and bears an excellent reputation in his regiment.

Some petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy have held a meeting at Portsmouth to protest against the recent Admiralty order that when on shore they should always wear uniform.

It is stated that a general revision of the complement of the engine-room staff—including officers—at present allowed to Her Majesty's ships is under consideration at the Admiralty.

The German corvette Elizabeth, *en route* to Japan, arrived at Table Bay on the 28th ult.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—On the 24th Jan., at Apsley House, Ryde, I.W., the wife of J. K. Cunningham, of Hankow, of a daughter.

PUGH—On the 15th Jan., at Hankow, the wife of William Pugh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLATHERWICK—RIGBY.—On the 16th Jan., at Colombo, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Colombo, Frederick Francis, eldest son of Charles Blatherwick, M.D., Row, Dumbartonshire, to Isabella Catherine, eldest daughter of the late William Rigby.

WELCH—BOIS.—On the 8th Dec., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of North China, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Joseph Welch, of Shanghai, to Edith, third daughter of Henry Bois, of Anerley, London.

DEATHS.

AGAR—On the 17th Jan., at Southampton, Fanny Townsend Agar, aged 57, widow of the late Lieut. Henry Agar, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

HALL—On the 24th Jan., at Lewisham, Capt. John Hall, R.N., in his 93rd year.

KUP—On the 24th Jan., at "Raleigh," Croydon, Jane Mary, the wife of A. W. P. Kup, and eldest daughter of the late John Morton, Superintending Surgeon, Madras Medical Service.

SELLON—On the 22nd Jan., *en route* to England from Bombay, Robert Sellon Sellon, Colonel R.E., aged 44 years.

STACK—On the 23rd Jan., at Southampton, Joseph Stack, Surgeon late H.E.I.C.S., aged 92.

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LONDON: MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1877.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION AND THE LEKIN DUES.

PENDING the issue of the expected explanations of the bearing of the recent Convention, it would be premature to discuss its merits in detail further than they have already been considered; but it may be desirable to point out an error which has been very generally fallen into with respect to its effect upon the Lekin taxes. In order to put an end to a constantly recurring grievance in the foreign settlements—but more particularly that of Shanghai—from the collection of Lekin taxes actually within the limits of the settlements, and as soon as the goods on which the tax was levied had left the foreign merchant's warehouse, Sir THOMAS WADE has stipulated in the Convention that no Lekin tax shall be levied within certain specified boundaries at Shanghai; and it is to be presumed that a similar regulation will be applied at other ports. In this, the right to levy Lekin duties in defiance of the transit pass regulations is not in any way recognised; but the plan is simply designed to put an end to the constantly recurring difficulties with regard to levying Lekin in the settlements themselves. The rule with respect to the transit passes will remain as before, with, however, this additional advantage, that by the present Convention Sir THOMAS WADE will obtain the definite recognition of the principle concerning which there was some negotiation some years back, that a transit pass will exempt the goods which it covers from all further taxation *in transitu*, irrespective of whether such goods be owned by foreigners or Chinese. This concession is one of very great importance; and, if the terms be adhered to, the difficulties hitherto experienced in getting foreign goods to the centres of trade ought to be very much mitigated. The effect, therefore, of the regulations under the new Convention, stated briefly, will be as follows:—The right of foreign goods upon which the half tariff duty has been paid in commutation of transit dues to exemption from taxation, *en route*, when they are covered with a transit pass, will be recognised, irrespective of whether such goods belong to a foreign merchant or to a Chinaman, and they can thus be conveyed from the port of entry to any inland depôt free of inland taxation either by a foreigner or a native. When, however, the goods arrive at their destination, and the bulk of the parcel is broken, the Chinese Government hold they become subject to the Lekin duties as levied on similar goods at the place where they are sold. By this plan, although the arrangement does not go so far as to exempt goods under transit pass from all further taxation, it will at least secure the goods from being overladen with burdensome taxation on the way to the inland depots, and to this extent the present arrangement will be an advance upon that hitherto existing. The Chinese Government has not, as has been erroneously supposed, already recognised the exemption of foreign goods in native hands from transit taxation under the passes, and if they can be made to adhere to this, a very great advance will have been made upon the state of things heretofore existing. It is no doubt to be regretted that the Chinese authorities cannot be induced to give up the levy of Lekin, upon foreign goods altogether; but the difficulties in the way of this are apparently insuperable. The only practical check upon it is to be found in the opposition which the native traders are themselves ready to make when it becomes excessive; and we may hope now that there are more and more Chinese interested, both directly and indirectly, in foreign trade, sufficient pressure may be exerted upon the local authorities in this matter to keep down the levy of the Lekin at something like a reasonable rate. The extreme view in favour of the right conceded under the Transit-dues clauses in the Treaties is that the goods should be exempted from all internal taxation on the payment of the commuted rate; but to this it is impossible to bring the Chinese to accede; as they claim that the exemption accorded is with reference only to taxation *en route*, and that they have a right to levy the local dues on the goods when they arrive at their destination. The theoretic correctness of this last position is certainly open to question; but practically it is impossible to prevent the levy of such dues; and if the existing arrangement will go so far as to prevent our goods being overburdened with imposts as they pass from barrier to barrier, a distinct advance will have been gained. It is also important to remember that it is much easier for the Chinese interested in the trade to oppose any excessive taxation on the goods at their destination than while they are on the way, as in the latter case a tax which, before the journey is completed, becomes of a very burdensome character, is levied by such small individual instalments that it is difficult to oppose them at each stage.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN.

IN the course of his review of the trade of Japan for 1875, which has recently been issued in Blue-book form, Sir HARRY PAPKES makes some very important remarks with regard to the necessity of developing the resources of the country. He notes that a comparison of the imports and the exports shows that there is a balance against Japan to the large amount of $12,000,000; and that this results in a drain of treasure which can only be stopped by the natural products of the country becoming more fully developed than at present. The chief staples of export, tea and silk, the aggregate value of which is about £5,000,000, do not pay for the various articles which Japan takes from Europe; and in order to ameliorate this state of things Sir HARRY PARKES suggests that other sources of production, more especially her mineral deposits and grain, should be more assiduously worked. With regard to grain, he does not deem it likely that Japan rice will ever compete with that from India, Burmah, and Saigon, but he justly observes that a cheaper range of prices would at all events at times encourage a demand for Northern China, and also, to some extent, for San Francisco and Australia. He adds that better communication with the western coast, which could be easily supplied by continuing the railway from Kioto to Otz, on the Biwa Lake, a distance of ten miles, and by constructing a good ordinary road from Macbara to Tsuruga, a distance of thirty miles, would enable the rice, which is grown in great abundance on the west coast, to be brought at a much cheaper cost than at present from Niigata to Osaka. In Yezo, an island of 35,000 square miles, with a population of little over 100,000, there are vast tracts of land, untouched by spade or plough, which are as admirably suited to wheat cultivation as the Pacific slopes or the plains of South Australia; and even on the main island it is estimated that not more than a fourth part of the area has been brought under cultivation. The mineral deposits of the country promise, however, in Sir HARRY'S opinion, the readiest return, but Mr. PLUNKETT'S Report has shown how little has yet been made of these by the Mining Department of the Government, which has held them in its charge for several years. While the present system continues the mines of Japan will remain comparatively unproductive. This state of things is undoubtedly to be much regretted, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Government, who are anxious to progress, will pay due attention to the well-weighed opinions of a friendly critic.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY.

BY the last accounts from Hong Kong it was still uncertain at what date H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY would be removed from that colony to his new sphere of usefulness in Queensland, Australia. As our correspondent pointed out, Sir ARTHUR leaves the colony with general good

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wishes; and we think he has well earned the popularity which is extended to him. With some of the measures adopted by the retiring Governor we have not been able completely to agree, but we have always been willing to acknowledge the earnestness with which he has devoted himself to the task of governing a colony which is peculiarly difficult to administer effectively, especially as regards the native population, and now that he is retiring from his post it is our pleasing duty to offer a well-merited tribute of praise for what he has accomplished. He has the satisfaction of leaving the colony in a state of good order, and, so far as the public revenue is concerned, of solid prosperity. We should have been glad if the blockade question with regard to which he has taken great pains had been settled; but we understand that this will in all likelihood be accomplished before he leaves. His efforts in this direction will at all events have laid the basis of a settlement of the matter by his successor with comparative ease; and in respect to the other local questions of importance—the improvement of the police force and the suppression of crime—Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY deserves the warmest thanks of the colony. The police force is now efficient and well organised, and crime in the colony has been reduced to a minimum. In regard to the latter element Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY did great service by introducing a more rigid system of punishment into the gaol, making the "hard labour" in fact really hard, and so causing Chinese criminals to fear being sent to prison; while, before that time, it had been really almost a matter of indifference to many whether they were imprisoned or not. In addition to this, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY has done much towards improving the roads, bridges, and water supply, and adding to the healthiness, comfort, and prosperity of the colony. In addressing the Legislative Council on taking office he stated that, if he could not claim to be a man of brilliancy, the residents might rely upon one thing, that they would never find anyone who had his heart more in the performance of the duties which devolved upon him; and we do not think we can pay a more well-deserved tribute to Sir ARTHUR than by acknowledging that he has fully redeemed the pledge which he then made.

THE appointment is gazetted of Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPPO as Attorney-General of Hong Kong. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1862, and was Queen's Advocate in Sierra Leone in 1868, Attorney-General of British Columbia in 1870, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Guiana in 1871, and after filling other appointments was Senior Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements in 1874. Mr. PHILLIPPO'S experiences in office have been of a varied and valuable character. In 1868, when at the Jamaica Bar, he was professionally engaged before the Royal Commissioners appointed in consequence of the disturbances in the Island; and he was also on the Commission appointed in 1871 to revise the Laws of British Columbia.

A SPECIAL telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states:—"Commercial intercourse between Russia and "China has come to a complete standstill, owing to a pro- "hibitory decree issued by the Chinese Government. The "decree is prompted by suspicions aroused by Colonel "PRZEVALSKY'S exploring expedition and other Russian "movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken in "China to indicate hostile designs. The Chinese Imperial "decree entirely forbids commercial intercourse with "Russia." Our experience of similar decrees upon former occasions will not warrant the belief that commerce will be in reality suspended; but the measure will doubtless throw considerable obstacles in its way.

H.E. KWO, the Chinese Ambassador, had an audience with Lord DERBY at the Foreign-office on Tuesday last. It is now officially announced that the present Embassy will continue for at all events three years; and it may, therefore be presumably taken as the prelude to a permanent Embassy in London. Up to the present the date at which the Ambassador is to be presented to the QUEEN has not been settled. A residence has been taken for the Ambassador and his suite at 46, Portland-place; but it will probably take some little time for them to adjust a European house to the various exigencies of a Chinese Yamen, the model upon which the establishment will of course be to a great extent based.

THE *Rock*—the organ of the Ultra-Protestants—has a paragraph with reference to the appointment of Mr. POPE HENNESSY to the Governorship of Hong Kong; in which, after alluding to his being a Roman Catholic in terms so offensive as to be unworthy of reproduction, it goes on to say that "as nearly all his clients at Hong Kong will be "heathens he will be comparatively innocuous." The foreign residents in Hong Kong have been often abused, but this is the first time that they have been set down bodily as heathens.

THE Chinese Government has officially notified to the French Government that it will take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

As may be imagined, considerable sensation was caused in Southampton by the arrival of the Chinese Embassy, which took place on Sunday, the 21st inst. Before the magnificent steamer *Peshawar*, one of the finest of the P. and O. Company's fleet, had come alongside of her moorings at the Dock, a vast crowd had assembled to witness the expected landing of those who to so many were interesting strangers from afar. To persons who are familiar with China and the Chinese the intense curiosity of the mass of people here seems very strange; but still when the differences of dress, manner, and appearance are taken into consideration, it is scarcely surprising that they should attract attention. His Excellency Kuo had decided not to land until the steamer came alongside, although many of his fellow-passengers came ashore in the Isle of Wight steamer, the *Lady of the Lake*. The numerous suite of the Ambassador landing, some in the business-like style which attaches to the Chinaman who has already been abroad and seen something of the world; some with their eyes in all directions, and evidently quite unfamiliar with the foreign surroundings in which they found themselves placed; others, again, with the peculiar *sang froid* which distinguishes the well-bred Chinaman even more than the well-bred Frenchman or Englishman—were the subject of remarks both numerous and humorous on the part of the crowd. If some of the observations made were not precisely complimentary they were all friendly and good-natured; and if a crowd forms any indication of what public opinion is likely to be, the Ambassadors ought to be contented with the sentiments of the British public. The landing was not of a very imposing character, and was in fact merely an official recognition that the Embassy was looked for. Kuo-Tah-Jen does not look the worse for his journey, and the various Chinese with him are, speaking generally, a good specimen of the natives, and have not the withered appearance too often observable among the inhabitants of the Flowery Land. In the suite of the Ambassador are Liu-Si-Hung, two Chinese Secretaries, and Dr. Macartney, of the Nanking Arsenal. Mr. W. C. Hillier was present from the Foreign-office, and Captain Gillson, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Southampton, and Mr. J. W. Dyson and Mr. P. Hedger as representing the Southampton Dock and the London and South-Western Railway Companies also "assisted." The steamer *Peshawar* was delayed in consequence of an accident. She had been telegraphed from Hurst Castle at two o'clock in the morning, and would have arrived in due course about three hours afterwards; but in the dense fog prevailing she about three o'clock grounded on the Brambles, and remained there till the next high water at two, o'clock in the afternoon, and it was consequently getting towards dusk when the Ambassador and his party landed. The Embassy did not make any stay at Southampton, but left at once for London in a special train provided by the South Western Railway Company, and consisting of five saloon carriages. For the convenience of the party it was run into the dock alongside the steamer, and must have impressed the Chinese Ambassador and his friends with at least some of the conveniences of railway travelling. The train left for London at ten minutes past five in the evening.

The "Special" of the *Standard* gives the following description of the "feminine element" of the Embassy:—

We had understood previously that the Chief Envoy had brought two wives with him, but this is not the case, only one of the ladies claims the title of Lady Kwoh. We had the honour of being introduced to her, and were rewarded by a charming smile for our salutation. She appears to be in the prime of womanhood, with most pleasing features of the Mongolian type, and an exquisite complexion, cosmetics notwithstanding. Her hands are small and finely shaped, with taper fingers, only some of them are spoilt by having very long nails. This is to show her high breeding, that she cannot dress herself or adorn her hair. Hence she has two ladies' maids, who, although not fourteen years of age, are skilful in doing up back hair and other feminine accomplishments of the *coiffure*. The manner this was done appeared elegant, in the disposition of the jewels which adorned her head, and the glittering

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earrings, which we shall not attempt to describe. Suffice it to say that the style is that one adopted in North China, which differs from the South in that part of woman's attire, and consists of a broad band of velvet over the forehead, set with gems. The effect is very pretty, and serves for a bonnet to keep the head warm in cold weather. Then the bootikins which covered her "golden lilies," as ladies feet are called in the flowery language of China, are superbly embroidered with gold, which contrasted exquisitely with the rich tints of the silk and satin drapery in the loose robes above, and the unmentionables below. We should say that her first appearance at Court, or elsewhere, will create a pleasing sensation. Her companion is an elderly lady, who acts in the capacity of a duenna, and the two maids are slave girls, trained up to the business from their childhood, and assist their mistress in her musical accomplishments. As the four rose up to take their departure from the ship, some of the charm was gone on seeing Lady Kwoh walk out of the cabin, for the small feet do not add to the graceful movements of the body, and of course no Chinese lady dances.

THE PRESS ON THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

(THE TIMES.)

Another Embassy from China has reached our shores. It is very different from the half Chinese, half American Mission which Mr. Anson Burlingame conducted to this country nine years ago. The hopes which were excited at that time were quickly dissipated by events. No candid mind could resist the conviction that the American diplomatist had been made the instrument, and was probably from the outset the dupe, of the astute and persistent statesmen of Peking. The proposals of diplomatic equality which Mr. Burlingame conveyed to Europe were simply so much dust thrown with a delicate and deliberate hand in the eyes of the Western World. But the central forces of the Chinese Government have been changed, and changed again, since that time; the death of the Emperor, the removal of the Empress-Mother from the control of affairs, the political downfall of Prince Kung, all tended to strengthen the Conservative reaction. Sometimes the pendulum swung back, as when Prince Kung's influence rose once more, and waned and rose again. Looking merely at the personalities of Chinese politics, we have reason to believe that the civilisation of the West finds less favour now than it did nine years ago. Yet we have no hesitation in saying that the present mission to this country marks a great, though possibly an unconscious, and certainly an undesired, advance upon Mr. Burlingame's. To speak plainly, Mr. Burlingame's mission was a sham, and dealt in shams. It was idle to imagine that it could be otherwie. The traditions of the Chinese polity and the rooted beliefs of their social life alike forbid the concession of truly representative Powers to a foreigner. The native officials who were joined with Mr. Burlingame in his European Embassy were persons of inferior rank and of no remarkable capacity. The promises of an enlarged and liberal policy which Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues were instructed to make have not been performed; the introduction of European science and letters, on which so much stress was laid, was never seriously attempted; the "Imperial University" at Peking, starved, discouraged, and even subjected to insult, has almost perished of inanition and has dwindled to a paltry elementary "School of Languages;" the facilities for the intercourse of foreigners with Chinese, though only contested upon technical points, are everywhere challenged in spirit and obstructed with ingenious trickery by officials, who abhor the whole system. The murder of Mr. Margary was only a single example out of a vast number, though it happened to be the most striking, of the antipathy to foreign contact which is still the most powerful national feeling in the official Chinese mind.

But it is precisely because this antipathy exists and is painfully manifest that the meaning of the new Embassy may be made the foundation of reasonable hopes. We know how, not by inference, but by experience, that the Chinese are not opening their arms, as some sanguine people imagined eight years ago, to the ideas and alliances of the West. So far as the dispositions and the policy of the Chinese Government and the Chinese officials are concerned we are as distant as ever in reality, possibly farther than ever in visible fact, from free intercourse with China and all its consequences. The most powerful personage in the Chinese Empire is at present Li-Hung-Chang, an able, sagacious, but very timid Conservative, and his policy is intelligible enough. He wishes to exclude foreign influences from China as far as possible, and he is not scrupulous as to the means; but he is careful to stop short of a collision with the foreign Powers. The policy of Li-Hung Chang and of the powerful Mandarin party which sympathises with him would consent to no compromise with the foreigners if it were not that two conclusions have impressed themselves even upon the most unwilling official. The first is that the Chinese masses who have been brought into contact with European commerce would no longer submit to unmitigated measures of exclusion; and the second is, that the foreigners are too masterful to be excluded. The consequence is that, reluctantly, the Chinese Government has for the first time determined to send a properly accredited Envoy to a foreign nation. This is a decisive movement in advance. The Chinese have now deliberately stepped within the circle of diplomatic intercourse, and have entered upon the responsibilities of political negotiation through Envoys with full powers. It is recognised in China that the Envoys who landed at Southampton on Sunday are representatives of the Imperial Government at Peking in a sense altogether different from that in which Mr. Burlingame could be said to represent it.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the lack of official significance in the selection of the envoys to England. There does not appear to be much ground for criticism upon this point. No doubt Chinese statesmen of higher rank and greater capacity might have been chosen, but, after all, the business which the Envoys have to transact is not of supreme importance. The terms of the settlement with the Chinese Government have been fixed by Sir Thomas Wade, and the duties of the Embassy are rather formal than operative. It may be observed, too, that even in this country we do not usually send our Premiers and Secretaries of State upon diplomatic missions, save upon the rarest and most critical occasions. Moreover, without gauging very precisely the comparative dignities of Chinese officials, we may assume that the chief of the Mission which has just been received in London is a personage of official rank equal, or nearly so, to the majority of European Envoys. Kwoh-Sung-tao is an officer of long experience, and, it is said, of pacific and kindly disposition towards foreigners. He was a fellow-countryman and an early friend of Tseng-Kwo-fan, in his time the most powerful and revered of Chinese statesmen. Through this connection, probably, Kwoh-Sung-tao rose to high positions. He was Secretary to the Governor of Tientsin when the treacherous attack upon the Taku forts was planned, and, in spite of his warnings, perpetrated in 1859. Afterwards he filled the most responsible offices beneath the grade of the Provincial Governors, and acted for a time as Governor of Kwangtung, the province which has for its capital the great city we call Canton. He fell into official disgrace for some reason unexplained, and during nearly ten years, it seems, he remained in obscurity, but two years ago he found his way back to Peking under the patronage of the brother of his eminent friend, Tseng-Kwo-fan. He became Judicial Commissioner of Foochow, and was discharging the duties of that office when the Embassy was offered to him. The names of the persons and places we have mentioned may be unfamiliar to our readers; but it is not difficult to understand that the provincial governorships and judicial commissionerships are the most important offices in the official hierarchy of China. The fact that the Chief of the Embassy to England has filled all but the highest of these must tend to fix the attention of the Chinese people more than might otherwise be possible upon this strange and mysterious communion with the foreigners. The official and individual characters of the remaining members of the Embassy are less important: some, we believe, accompanied Mr. Burlingame's mission, others have been trained in the Peking University, and one or more have a certain acquaintance with English. But the individual impressions of Kwoh-Sung-tao will be of far greater consequence than the meagre interpretations of his subordinates. It is worth remembering that rather less than a year ago the Chief of the Embassy paid a visit to Mr. Hart, the head of the Chinese Customs, and had an interesting conversation with that gentleman upon the relations between England and China. Some points in this conversation Sir Thomas Wade records in his despatches to Lord Derby. According to Mr. Hart, the Envoy is strongly in favour of pacific intercourse and is an enemy of warlike preparations, which a year ago were hastened ostentatiously by the Chinese Government. Of course, this "open mind" may have merely been assumed for the purpose of ignoring the Yunnan difficulty, at that time unsettled. We are bound, however, to admit that both Sir Thomas Wade and Mr. Hart—and there are probably no two men who know China better—have expressed the highest opinion of the Envoy's character. The former calls him "an original and determined man," and the latter speaks of his "honesty, clearness of sight, and determination." It is, at any rate, an advantage that such a representative of Chinese thought and feeling should see what England is and understand for himself what are her aims in the Far East.

(THE STANDARD.)

An event unprecedented in the history of the relations between China and foreign countries has occurred—namely, the arrival of two Chinese officials of high rank as Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's. The Celestial Empire, in a spirit of arrogant ignorance, has always sought to avoid any communication with foreigners, but since 1860 it has been found necessary to despatch several missions to Europe. The envoys have, however, been native officials of comparatively inferior rank, with the exception of the American, Burlinghame. Moreover, they have invariably been not the representatives of their Sovereign, but merely delegates of the Chinese Foreign Department. Naturally, they were not received with much honour, and their journeys have been productive of little good. A change of policy has at length taken place at Peking, and two Chinese officials of high rank have arrived, as direct representatives of their Sovereign. That the mission is one of business and not of mere form may be gathered from the fact that the whole staff of the Ambassadors consists of but twelve persons, excluding women and attendants, and that everything is to be conducted on an economical scale. These unostentations surroundings of the Embassy will, however, only hurt the vanity of China. For ourselves, our only object is to inaugurate an honest and liberal policy, and provided that such is the result of the mission, we can well dispense with want of splendour. Besides, a most significant proof that China at last acknowledges the advisability of conciliating us is shown by the rank of the Envoys. Coming after the proclamation of Her Majesty at Delhi as Empress of India, this unheard of concession on the part of the Court at Peking cannot but add to our prestige all over the East. It is not so long since that British ambassadors to China were subjected to humiliations, and now we are the first to obtain from the rulers of that country a concession which, great as it may appear to us, great as it really is, seems to the Chinese themselves still greater. No small credit is due to Sir Thomas Wade for having thus added a proud page to British history. He will have the satisfaction of reflecting that not by brute force or intrigue has his triumph been obtained, but by simple honesty, firmness, and strength of moral character. Nothing could be more unnatural and unsatisfactory than Chinese intercourse with us hitherto. Indeed, many amongst them saw that a change was inevitable, and have co-operated heartily in bringing it about. Possibly evil might have resulted from an attempt to hurry the natural course of events, but a leaven of enlightenment is now working in China. During the last fifteen years our power has been quietly, but with increasing force, impressed upon them, and the most exclusive country in the world is now so far familiar with English current history that, as Sir Thomas Wade relates, a high official actually quoted the Tichborne case in proof that judicial investigations were, under the most favourable circumstances, difficult.

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(DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

To-day we receive two distinguished foreigners, whose arrival in this country ranks among the noteworthy events that have happened during the present century. For the first time in its history, the great Empire of China has despatched to a "barbarian" Power a regularly accredited embassy, such as one potentate sends to another. Hitherto all Chinese Envoys who have visited Europe have been subordinate officials, and have been accredited in this spirit. Force of circumstances has occasionally compelled the Middle Kingdom to hold diplomatic relations with Western barbarians. But in such cases it was only an agent or agents of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign-office at Peking, who were sent, not regular Plenipotentiaries of the "Dragon Throne," with credentials signed by the "vermillion pencil" of the "Cousin of the Sun and Moon." In a word, so far as concerns political missions, till to-day we have been treated by China as though we were a poor savage feudatory, like Corea or Annam. Now we are recognised as being worthy of something better, and for the first time in the history of the world the great empires of the East and West, under whose sway more than half the human race live in orderly organisation, meet on terms of equality and, diplomatically speaking, give each other the right hand of fellowship. These are truly the days of "motion and march," when events move with an electric rapidity which we ourselves, living in their midst, can scarcely estimate with exactitude. Not more than a year ago a singularly acute observer of Chinese life, Mr. Walter William Mundy, in his instructive and picturesque work on "Canton and the Bogue," told us that, after two hundred years of intercourse, our efforts to break through the phlegm of the Chinaman have only been rewarded with partial success. "We are," said Mr. Mundy, still "looked upon as intruders; we are only permitted to remain on sufferance; and whether the future will bring any improvement in these respects is more than the most sanguine of us can answer satisfactorily." Yet that the future—and within a few brief months, too, after the publication of Mr. Mundy's excellent work—has brought about a marked improvement in our relations with China is a fact to which the arrival in London of an Embassy formally accredited by the Court of Peking bears most emphatic testimony. Some hasty and superficial critics were inclined to carp at the Chefoo Treaty negotiated by Sir Thomas Wade last September because he did not insist on avenging Mr. Margary's murder in a sufficiently bloodthirsty manner. They must surely now be convinced that our Ambassador's humane craft ought not to be confounded with complaisant weakness. By obstinately clamouring for the execution of suspected and possibly guilty tools of high officials beyond his reach, Sir Thomas Wade would not have brought back the dead to life. He would merely have failed to achieve what has baffled the skill of every British Envoy for the best part of a century—the opening up of direct diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. James's and Peking. In accomplishing this splendid diplomatic triumph, one which formally procures for his Sovereign what has hitherto been denied—a formal recognition of her equality as a Potentate by the Imperial Court of China—Sir Thomas Wade has nobly vindicated the wise moderation which distinguished his singularly successful policy. The better class of the Chinese officials, indeed, had long been in favour of conducting the business of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Bureau of Foreign Affairs, in a rational manner. They had often urged the Ministry to cease treating with all the great Western Powers on the "foreign devil" theory of diplomacy. They more than once had besought the Imperial Court to recognise the fact that Great Britain and the other Powers were not vassals of the Dragon Throne, that their Ambassadors were not mere tribute-bearers or homage-offerers. They had frequently demonstrated that it was no longer possible to avoid sending Embassies from the Peking Court to Western Monarchs—Embassies so accredited as to directly recognise the diplomatic equality of Potentates who, though "barbarians," had still the power to thunder both their desires and demands through the iron throats of rifled cannon. No doubt had the skill and tact of Sir Thomas Wade, in settling the Yunnan affair, not averted war, had he not persuaded the Prince of Kung to sign the Treaty of Chefoo in September, these liberal aspirations would have been checked, perhaps for an indefinite period. By that Convention, however, our Ambassador not only obtained satisfactory reparation for Mr. Margary's murder, but he succeeded in getting formal expression given to the project for opening direct diplomatic intercouse between the Chinese Emperor and Her Britannic Majesty.

Of course it is impossible to say what beneficial results may not be produced by this new Chinese Mission to England. Naturally we all hope that it will break down the firm barrier of abhorrent contempt for Europeans which has isolated China for 2,000 years from the rest of the world. We cannot regard with indifference any step in such a direction at a time when our trade with this Empire of mystery is worth something like forty millions sterling a year. When the leaders of the official class, under the influence of better acquaintance with strange countries and governments, get rid of their aversion to foreign intercourse, a great point will be gained: for most intelligent travellers in the "Flowery Land" say that the people themselves have no hostile feeling to us. Indeed, they seem only too eager to trade with us, and make a profit out of the business, if their priests and rulers would only let them. These hopeful individuals, however, are part and parcel of what is called the "social system" of the Empire, and by keeping it unchanged they fancy they promote its interests along with their own. To them the sum total of political wisdom is embodied in the French maxim, "Heureux le peuple dont l'histoire est ennuyeuse." Unalterable monotony and rigid isolation from all foreign influences seem to them the best means of attaining political felicity and worldly comfort. But the old order is changing even in China. It was once a capital crime to emigrate from the Empire. Now there is no continent save Europe into which the Chinese labourer has not pushed his way. At one time no Western Envoy could look on the countenance of the Emperor and live. Now European Ambassadors have a right to speak face to face with the "Son of Heaven," who, in the meantime, is a very small boy, under the tutelage of his Imperial grandmammas, and, as we all know, neither party has been a bit the worse for it. An "outer barbarian," De Quincey, said that if he were compelled to live in China he should go mad. He wrote with his mind permeated by a deep sense of the stolid intolerant exclusiveness, the terrible unvarying monotony, the hopelessly unsympathetic mode of life characteristic of what in his day was thought to be a civilisation unchangeable even in its effeteness. Perhaps if he were alive now—if he saw Celestial emigrants pouring in myriads into our colonies—if he saw their ports one after the other gradually opening their gates for the reception of our wares—if he saw Chinese Envoys directly representing their august Emperor at European Courts, and peradventure quaffing a loving cup with the Lord Mayor himself, he might be inclined to modify the hopeless melancholy with which he regarded the future of the Middle Kingdom. It may be that the hoary age of the race has eradicated all the elasticity and potency of youth from the four hundred millions of individuals who now represent it. Perhaps the experience of another century may confirm the "Opium-eater's" impression that a "young Chinaman was but an antediluvian man revived." But hopefulness is one of the cardinal virtues of a wise practical policy. And it is our duty to believe that the closer relations which are now established between Great Britain and China, that her voluntary participation in the free and fraternal comity of Western nations, are signs indicating that she has fairly and with no faltering footsteps at last entered on the broad path of progress. If the administration of China were once freed from corruption; if the Court were relieved from the pestilence of back-door intrigue, which saps the authority of the best Ministers in all Eastern countries, there is no reason why the Celestial Empire should not advance. Her despotism is more enlightened than that of Russia; it has ever rested on the great principle that men must be ruled by moral agency, and not by physical force. Imperfectly as its rulers may have carried out this idea, they have ever striven to do it, and there is, as a matter of fact, really nothing in a civilisation, no matter how stiffly it may be constructed, permanently incompatible with progress, so long as it is based on this grand vivifying principle.

THE TEA CONFERENCE.

The *Standard* gives the following on the above subject:—

The late Conference on Tea has attracted less attention than it deserved. It object was announced to be for the purpose of testing critically the merits of various improvements which have been made or proposed in the art of treating teas for the market, and of preparing infusions, of discussing the question of fixing the standard or testing-points of tea, and of taking such steps as might be deemed necessary for the destruction of spurious teas now in bond and for the prevention of their importation for the future, and generally for placing the trade on a more satisfactory basis. To suppose that in the time devoted to the Conference all these topics could have been exhausted would be to suppose an impossibility. Only the fringe, so to speak, of several aspects of the tea question could possibly be touched on; while it may be observed, without any disrespect to the gentlemen present, that the Conference could hardly be considered as sufficiently representative, or commercially or scientifically weighty enough to speak with very great authority. A resolution, however, was passed for the election of "a mixed committee of tea experts, scientific gentlemen, and representatives of the general public, to carry out the foregoing objects, and report fully thereon." If the constitution of this committee be comprehensive and judicious, and sufficient time be expended in considering the various points submitted to it, its report will be anticipated with interest, and some practical good may result from it.

As we can no more fully deal with the whole question of tea in a limited space than the Conference did in a limited time, we must content ourselves with some brief remarks in reference to one or two of the points raised. And first as to adulterated or spurious tea, and the power the present Food and Drugs Act to prevent its importation and to check malpractices in the trade at home. As is usual at conferences, when evils are declaimed against their extent is never made too light of for want of the use of the rhetorical figure of hyperbole. That large quantities of bad tea have found their way into the English market of late years, and that various forms of adulteration and fraudulent manipulation have been practised at home, is well known. At the same time there has been no little exaggeration on the subject. There is every reason, too, to believe that since the passing of the Food and Drugs Act in 1875 the importation of bad tea has very sensibly diminished, as also malpractices in this country after tea has left the bonded warehouses. The Provisions Act, as regards tea, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1876, and at that time there were nearly 107 millions of pounds in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom which were not subject to the special Customs inspection under the Act just mentioned. No small quantity of this still remains in bond, and though subject to seizure under the general operation of the Food and Drugs Act, more or less of the bad tea belonging to this old stock goes into consumption. The Conference very reasonably asked that this stock should also be made subject to inspection and the bad tea at once destroyed. If this were done all the tea in bond for the future would, to a certain extent, have the official *imprimatur* of genuineness on it, though, of course, it must be remembered that unless this inspection is made more thorough than is now the case under the Act some questionable consignments might pass muster. It appears, too, that the demand for the class of tea generally known as "green," and most subject to adulteration in a way injurious to health, is steadily decreasing, and the importation consequently diminishing; while large quantities of it still in bond are from time to time sent to a certain establishment in the suburbs to have the "facing" taken off, such "facing," under the Food and Drugs Act, being held to constitute an "impurity." Our chief danger in this matter probably lies in the tampering with tea after it passes out of the merchant's hand; and unless the Act eventually proves a better protection for the public against the adulterators than it seems to have done against fraudulent milkmen and buttermen, we shall still have to put up with a great deal of questionable tea. But our fears even in this respect are not very serious, for the adulteration of tea in this country is

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very limited, and really on the decrease. To adulterate or manufacture spurious tea is a fine art not attainable by many. The most reasonable complaint tea drinkers have to make, and probably will have to make for some time to come, is that their tea is poor and flavourless. They are themselves partly to blame for the quantity of poor tea which goes into consumption. They forget that there are almost as many classes of tea as there are of wine, and that if they insist on cheap tea they will get poor tea. Even rich and well-to-do people shrink from giving a high price for their tea; and so few are there who will pay a first-class price for a first-class article, that even when they want it they can hardly get it; the cream of the Chinese tea crop going to Russia, because there is no market for it in this country. It has been said that not one tea-drinker out of a hundred has ever tasted a really first-rate cup of tea in this country. A further ground for complaint is in reference to the retail prices of tea charged by some grocers—a point briefly alluded to at the Conference. As a rule, an ordinary grocer prefers dealing in a low-priced article, and he makes an enormous profit on it, often selling tea at two shillings and sixpence and three shillings per lb. which with the duty did not cost him much above half that money. How to remedy such a state of things is a difficult question. It would almost seem that there is a kind of understanding among dealers in certain articles to keep up retail prices out of all reasonable proportion to their original cost.

Another subject of considerable importance in connection with the treatment of tea—namely, its consolidation or compression—was introduced at the Conference; but here again limited time prevented its receiving the discussion it deserved. What was said was strongly in favour of the principle of consolidation. A sample of consolidated tea was exhibited by the proprietors of the patent machinery used in the process in the Food Section of the Exhibition at South Kensington in 1872, but for some reason or other the matter did not receive the attention which the novelty of the principle and the claims made as to its results might have led one to expect. Perhaps, too, the suspicion at once suggested itself that the consolidation of tea would afford a further opening for the working-up of an adulterated and refuse article. The process consists in applying to loose tea an enormous pressure, every quarter of a pound being subjected to no less a weight than of from seventy to eighty tons, which compresses it to within one-third of its original bulk, forming it into a bar or block, marked by notches or depressions into divisions of half an ounce each. The effect of this pressure is to thoroughly break up the fibre of the leaves, and to open the small cells, which have been closed in the process of drying abroad, and which are not thoroughly opened by the action of boiling water after the ordinary method of infusion. The practical result is that the consolidated or compressed tea will give, after ordinary infusion, a liquor from 40 to 50 per cent. stronger than loose or uncompressed, tea. High-class teas will show even a higher per centage, though it does not seem to be generally known that such teas in their ordinary dried state require a longer time for the extraction of their soluble matter than those of a low price. This result of compression, it is alleged, can be tested by any one, even without the paraphernalia used and exact care exercised by professional tea tasters and testers, and it wil be found that a compressed tea will give, after five minutes' ordinary infusion, as strong a liquor as the same weight of the same tea after boiling for five hours. Here, then, is a claim on behalf of a certain method of dealing with tea which demands special attention, as in its practical aspect it represents a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. to every tea consumer. But it may be said that any extraction of soluble matter from tea beyond that obtained by ordinary infusion is not desirable, and that the extra quantity of "theine" and aromatic oil obtained from compressed tea causes a deterioration of flavour, and is even injurious as supplying too much of the stimulative element. The alleged practice of the Chinese of only infusing their tea for a few seconds and then pouring off the liquor might also be urged against the use of consolidated tea. In answer to this last objection it may be simply said that the practice alluded to is by no means so common as is supposed, and as the Chinese, generally speaking, only use the leaf in its undried or semi-dried state, it does not follow that the practice of a momentary infusion would be applicable to fully-dried tea. The first-named objection opens the very wide question of the chemistry of tea, and its physiological effects on the human system—too wide a one to discuss here. But as tea is allowed on all hands not to be a "nutriment," but a stimulant, which derives its special properties from the "theine," it seems to follow that the more theine we can extract from it the better in an economic point of view, and the strength of tea can always be regulated by the very simple expedient of "watering down." Moreover, as a matter of taste, most of the best judges of tea in this country do not hold that the shorter the time allowed for infusion the better the flavour of tea; and, as has already been intimated, the higher the class of tea the longer is the time required to extract its soluble matter. Another advantage claimed for consolidated tea is the fact that the process exposes adulteration, or the use of spurious tea, even to unskilled eyes, and infallibly so to experts. The enormous pressure used at once brings "facings," colouring matter, and other soluble impurities to the surface, and reveals at once to the naked eye "filings," grit, and other "foreign substances" which may happen to be on the surface of the compressed blocks, as these will not amalgamate with the tea. Thus the process of consolidation, so far from giving an opportunity for the use of adulterated or spurious tea is said to be practically a protection against it. A still further advantage in consolidated tea consists in the fact that it retains its properties much longer than ordinary tea. The latter even in chests, which are never really air-tight, deteriorates immensely in two years, and at the end of three years has, generally speaking, lost nearly one-half its strength by the evaporation of its essential oils. It stands to reason that consolidated tea must to a great extent obviate this, and a proof that it does so is found in the fact that the consolidated tea which was supplied to the troops in the Ashantee expedition in 1873, though only wrapped in paper, shows, from testing some of the samples which were brought back from Africa, that no practical deterioration has as yet taken place. If wrapped in tin foil it is probable that no material change would take place in consolidated tea for a great number of years. Consolidated tea was supplied to the recent Arctic expedition, and gave the greatest satisfaction; and it is by no means improbable that before long the process will be applied to all tea for the use of the army and navy. Other claims are also advanced on behalf of this method of treating tea; for instance, that of convenience of carriage, recognising which the Canadian Government last year purchased a supply for the use of their mounted police in the western provinces and for the police of the interior. But we have said enough to show that this aspect of the treatment of tea is well deserving of the fullest inquiry; and it is to be hoped that the select committee appointed by the Conference will give special attention to and thoroughly investigate the claims put forward by the advocates of tea consolidation.

Almost numberless other questions in connection with tea require further discussion and elucidation, some of which were not touched on at the Conference—that, for instance, of blending or mixing teas, and the value of Indian teas for this purpose. The importance of Indian teas as a source of national wealth can hardly be over-estimated, while their intrinsic value is every year becoming more fully recognised. In 1863 the money value of Indian tea imported into this country only reached £2,500,000; in three years it had doubled; in 1875 it had reached the immense figure of £25,500,000; while the total for the past year represents something like £28,000,000. But as Indian teas are not suitable to the English palate when used simply, the further question of the propriety of allowing teas to be mixed "in bond" is well worth consideration, as a convenience which might reasonably be conceded to merchants and as a benefit to the consuming public. The subject of tea would also bear much further discussion in its chemical and physiological aspect than it has already received, though no inconsiderable investigation has already been expended in this direction. It has been accepted as a national beverage, even more national now it might almost be said than beer, and therefore it would be simply childish to discuss the abstract question of the propriety of its use. For even if it could be shown scientifically to be injurious, it is not likely that any diminution of its consumption would ensue. It is sufficient to know that tea, though it may be shown to be a "poison," like tobacco, takes a long time in killing any one. There is, however, much we have still to learn of a practical character as to its effects. Again, further definite knowledge as to the best way of keeping tea, and still more as to the best ways of infusing it in the state we now have it, as to the kind of water to be used and how to use it, and as to the kind of teapots, too, best calculated to further the object desired—a good cup of tea, is most desirable; while a variety of other questions of detail require still further elucidation. Though we are a nation of tea drinkers (the imports of last year approximating to 200,000,000 lbs.), there is much prevailing ignorance as to the article we so freely use. Most women would doubtless repudiate this accusation, for as every Englishman credits himself with being a good judge of a horse and a glass of wine, so every Englishwoman prides herself on her judgment as to tea and her knowledge of dealing with it. Still, the fact remains that there is much yet to be learnt as to "Tea and How to Use it."

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

The Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan for the year 1875 have been issued from the Foreign-office. The Reports are summed up by Sir Harry Parkes in a despatch to Lord Derby, dated July 18, 1876, in which the subjoined observations occur:—

I have the honour to place before your Lordship the usual summary of the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1875, compiled from the Consular Returns of Trade for that year which have already been forwarded to your Lordship. The result shows that the imports amounted to $29,467,067, or an increase of nearly 22 per cent. on those of 1874, and the exports to $18,014,890, or a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. on those of 1874. It must not, however, be hastily assumed that the import trade with Japan is increasing to the extent that these figures might be supposed to denote, or that the productive power of the country is on the decline. It is well known that a large proportion of the foreign goods included in these returns has been sold at a loss to the importers, and that although the production of Japanese silk and tea in 1875 exceeded in quantity that of previous years, it was exported at lower values. The following table shows that for four years the total foreign trade of Japan has fluctuated between $44,000,000 and $50,000,000, and that the aggregate of the year 1875 is $3,000,000 less than that of 1872.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1872 ...	...$26,188,441	... $24,294,532	... $50,482,973
1873 ...	... 27,444,068	... 20,660,994	... 48,105,062
1874 ...	... 24,223,629	... 20,001,637	... 44,225,226
1875 ...	... 29,467,067	... 18,014,890	... 47,481,957

The increase in the imports of 1875 is common to all classes of goods, with the exception of a decrease in cotton manufactures of $134,713, and in Eastern produce of $38,513. This increase, however, is only slight in the three classes of mixed cotton and woollen manufactures, metals, and arms and ammunition, but is very marked in those of woollen manufactures and miscellaneous goods, amounting to $2,257,740 in the case of the former, and to $2,802,448 in the case of the latter. The increase in woollen manufactures would have appeared considerably larger, if, as Mr. Annesley has pointed out, the Hiogo Customs had entered mousselines de laine under that head instead of under mixed cotton and woollen goods. The trade in woollens is subject to great fluctuations. In 1872 it amounted to $6,535,014; in 1873 it fell to $4,879,140; and in 1874 to $1,558,896. Again, in 1875 it reached, according to these returns, $3,846,636, which is probably more than half a million below the actual amount, in consequence of the erroneous entry of the Hiogo Customs above referred to.

The trade in cotton manufactures is steadier than that in woollens, but exhibits a tendency to decline. In 1872 it was $10,095,155,

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in 1873 $9,793,488, in 1874 $9,108,750, and in 1875 $8,974,037. In 1875 the importation of shirtings fell to 47,637,309 yards, valued at $2,626,723, the imports of 1874 having been 65,442,004 yards, valued at $3,736,628. This decrease, however, was nearly compensated for by increased importations of cotton yarn, which rose from 104,904 picuis, valued at $3,575,554 in 1874, to 137,253 piculs, valued at $4,057,840 in 1875, and by a large demand for cambrics, chintzes, imitation satins or Italian cloths, velvets, &c., amounting to more than $300,000 in excess of the value of similar imports in 1874.

The decrease in the value of exports is common to all articles of Japanese produce, with the exception of coal and camphor. But although the two staple articles of silk and tea exhibit a decrease in value—the former of $118,376, and the latter of $876,552—the quantities exported have increased. Thus, according to the returns, 9,809 piculs, or 1,307,945 lbs. of silk were exported in 1874, and 11,813 piculs, or 1,575,081 lbs. in 1875. Of tea 194,481 piculs, or 25,930,800 lbs., were exported in 1874; and 212,870 piculs, or 28,382,666 lbs., in 1875.

YOKOHAMA.

Consul Robertson reports that the value of the trade for 1875 was as follows:—Imports $21,953,909, exports $12,466,730, showing a total of $34,420,639, which is an increase of $5,125,768, upon the value of the trade of the preceding year. In imports:—Cotton manufactures exhibit an increase of $207,351; woollens an increase of $1,656,719; mixed cotton and woollen an increase of $188,171; metals a decrease of $86,631; arms and amunition an increase of $26,178; miscellaneous, foreign, an increase of $2,940,170; miscellaneous, local, an increase of $305,653. In exports:—Silk shows an increase of $129,726; silkworm-egg cards a decrease of $256,354; tea a decrease of $29,899. Consul Robertson supplements the above statistics with the following comments:—

In my summary for 1874 I had to chronicle a diminution in the import trade of this port as compared with 1873 of 2,819,460 dollars, and the above figures show that the trade has quite recovered itself, being 5,237,611 dollars in excess of the import trade of 1874, and 2,418,151 dollars in excess of that of 1873; taking into consideration the fact that the values of most articles of import have ruled very much lower during the past year, it must be acknowledged that so far as the elasticity of the trade is concerned the above figures are by no means discouraging. It does not, however, always follow that a profitable trade results from an increased importation, and I am still induced to believe that the number of merchants here continues to bring about active and very serious competition; moreover, the fact of so many commercial disasters having occurred in the China and Japan trade shows that profits have dwindled down almost to nothing, whilst losses are at times very heavy.

The successively declining rates in the home markets for all classes of textile fabrics during the last year have naturally had their effect here, and when the depreciation in the value of silver, which, of course, affects the remittances made from here, is considered, the fall in goods has been a very serious one. Most of the merchants here endeavour to sell at the best rate obtainable on arrival, but in a limited market like this such a course is, I fear, very difficult, and at times probably impossible. As those interested in the trade know better than I do the large difference in prices ruling at the close of 1874 compared with those in 1875, it would serve no good purpose in a report of this nature to go into detailed particulars. There is no doubt that goods have been bought on a lower basis, but not sufficiently so to come out without loss.

NAGASAKI.

Consul Flowers reports that a comparison of the trade of this Port in 1875 with that of 1874 shows a decrease of $533,572, the total value of imports and exports being $3,684,393 in 1875, against $4,217,965 in 1874. As regards imports, a great decrease in both cotton and woollen goods is apparent, the import of these staples having steadily declined since 1872, and this decrease is very inadequately counterbalanced by a slight increase in the importation of mixed cotton and woollen manufactures. Consul Flowers says:—

The import trade has continued to show very unsatisfactory results. The competition between the Mitsu-bishi Company (native) and the Pacific Mail Company has kept freights very low for the greater part of the year. This has enabled the native merchants to buy their goods in the larger markets, where, it is presumed, a better selection may be obtained, and to bring their purchases down to this part of the country at a nominal expense. Another cause of the dull state of affairs is to be traced to the fact that a number of the smaller Chinese merchants have taken to selling piece goods in very small quantities (of six or ten pieces at a time) to the country people. It is natural to infer that this course has materially interfered with the trade of the native dealers. It has prevented them from buying except in small quantities.

The export trade of the twelve months Mr. Flowers considers on the whole to have been tolerably satisfactory. Though the total values do not show an increase ($2,159,303 in 1875, against $2,342,799 in 1874), the yield of some of the principal articles of produce has manifestly increased.

The report concludes with the observation that no amelioration is likely to take place in trade until the communication with the interior has been improved.

NI-IGATA.

Mr. W. H. Woolley supplies the subjoined statement of the value (in yen) of the Imports into this Port in 1875, which he has compiled from native returns:—

Shirtings	20,487
Cotton yarn and shirtings	6,760
Cotton	17,750
Cotton yarn	25,336
Italian cloth	1,350
Sugar	53,663
Iron	18,272
Wines and spirits	1,148
Dried fish	2,830
Sundries	3,821
Total	151,417

Mr. Woolley sums up his Report as follows:—

The most important foreign imports, it will be seen, are iron, sugar, and cotton yarn. Over $90,000 worth of iron has been imported in the period mentioned. Round iron and nail rod are most largely imported. At Tsubame there is a large nail manufactory, and great skill is shown by the workmen. Round iron is chiefly used in the manufacture of braziers and handles of drawers, &c. Sheet iron is but slightly used, except for stove pipes, and bar iron is not imported at all. Over $50,000 worth of dried fish was imported from Hadokate, and over $40,000 worth of salt from Kamii, near Osaka. Only a trifling quantity of kerosene oil (petroleum lamps being used in the houses and streets) and vegetable wax is imported. The principal export is rice.

The population of Ni-igata is about 34,000, and it contains a floating population of about 10,000. The population of the whole ken in 1874 is put down at 1,388,353, of whom 696,731 are men, and 691,622 women. There are at present thirteen foreigners resident, of whom two are merchants, three missionaries, and the rest are in the employ of the Japanese Government. The people, as in most large towns in Japan, are beginning to adopt foreign inventions. A rice mill, worked by steam, has been put up. A company was formed not long ago to manufacture wine. An Italian was engaged as Superintendent, but the attempt was a failure. Grapes are so plentiful in the province that wine-making may eventually prove a success. Boots and hats are made, and shops where foreign articles are sold are springing up very fast.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

Consul Annesley reports that the trade of these ports in 1875 was as follows:—

1875—	
Imports	$5,726,797
Exports	3,092,405
Total	$8,819,202
Against, in 1874—	
Imports	$6,888,926
Exports	5,279,713
Total	$12,168,639

The above figures show a decrease in the business of the two ports of $3,349,437, as compared with 1874. This considerable falling-off had been caused by a diminution in both the quantity and value of the goods dealt in. The total result of the trade of the year had proved most disastrous, and the value of property had in consequence greatly depreciated. With reference to the Import trade Mr. Annesley says:—

The total value of goods sold during the year 1875 amounts to $5,726,797, showing a decrease of $1,162,129 as compared with 1874. The falling off has been confined almost exclusively to cotton fabrics. Cotton yarn shows a decrease in value of $200,000, shirtings of $360,000, and raw cotton of $185,000; in fact, the deliveries of all descriptions of cotton imports show a large falling-off when compared with the previous year, while an increase in the deliveries of lustres, cloth, mousselines de laine, china figures, and flannels may be noted, the import of all other woollen manufactures has decreased. It is impossible, however, to ascertain with any correctness, from the sources of information within foreign reach, how far the figures quoted represent the value of the trade at these ports. The numerous steamers now running under the Japanese flag between Osaka and Yedo doubtless bring down quantities of foreign goods, and it is possible, therefore, that the consumption of European fabrics in this district may have equalled, if not exceeded, that of last year, notwithstanding the fact that a smaller quantity has actually passed through the hands of foreign merchants at this port. The falling off in the imports is, in reality, not as large as it would appear.

With regard to the export trade, Mr. Annesley writes as follows:—

The total value of exports for 1875, exclusive of treasure, is estimated at $3,092,405, against $5,751,155 for the previous year, showing the remarkable decrease of $2,658,750, so that the increase in value gained in 1874 has been lost in 1875. This is attributable to a decline in the value of tea, the entire suspension of the export of rice, and a considerable falling off besides in the shipment of all miscellaneous produce. The total export of tea for 1875 was 7,649,020 lbs., against 7,091,165 lbs. in 1874. Although the quantity was slightly in excess of the previous year, the value, in consequence of a decline in price, shows a deficiency of $856,921. Of the above quantity 10,050 lbs. were shipped to London, 16,200 lbs. to Canada, 6,139,030 lbs. to the United States direct, and 1,483,740 lbs. coastwise to Yokohama. It will thus be observed that the total direct foreign export was less than in 1874, but a large proportion of the tea to Yokohama was prepared here for shipment, and is included in the foreign export thence, merely for the convenience of the shippers, who obtain Consular invoices there. In addition to the exports by foreigners, large quantities of tea have been sent forward by native merchants to Yokohama for sale upon that

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market, no reliable statistics of which can be obtained. The actual product of the district is, therefore, very much larger than is shown by the export figures.

The serious falling off in the value of the foreign export trade of this district is a subject well worth the attention of the native Government, affecting as it does the revenue of the country as well as the prosperity of its inhabitants. The purchasing powers of the latter are already sensibly impaired, and unless some change for the better takes place will speedily be still further diminished. There is no reason why the production of copper, camphor, tobacco, wax, and other articles, for which a ready market exists in Europe, should not, under favourable circumstances, be largely increased, and millions of acres of waste land be thus made to contribute to the wealth of the country.

Correspondence.

STUDENT INTERPRETERS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Permit me to endorse the remarks which you make in raising a warning voice to the young Scots and others whom "J. S. D." recommends to learn Chinese as a means of obtaining appointments abroad. I am one of a large number now to be found part in China and part at home, who have, at considerable trouble and no little expense, acquired a fair knowledge of Chinese—such, in fact, as with one or two years' study, with the stimulus of a practical object in view, could be turned to useful account; but unfortunately I am only too well aware that the Government here would not think of giving me any appointment, if I wished it, either for Singapore, Hong Kong or China, but prefer to engage men who know nothing of China or Chinese, and to trust to their picking up the requisite knowledge on being sent out as student interpreters. This policy—which I understand is now also followed by the Chinese Imperial Customs—deprives the Government of the services of many good men, who might be secured either here or in China itself, and also withdraws about the only incentive which exists, except in one or two exceptional cases, to the study of what is proverbially the hardest and most uninviting language in the world.—I am, &c., TSU-URH-CHI.

London, Jan. 16.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JAN. 23.

The great excitement which for some weeks past has taken possession of all classes of our population, in consequence of the elections for the new Parliament, has now almost entirely disappeared, and public life has again resumed its usual quiet aspect. This, however, is not the case in our neighbouring city of Altona, where the whole election battle will have to be fought over again, as the candidate who was elected there has been also returned for Berlin, and has declared to sit for the latter city. Both parties are once more equally active to secure the victory for their candidate, and it is to be feared that the Socialists having been already victorious, will also carry the second election. Regarding the elections all over Germany, it may be briefly stated that the new Parliament will contain a sufficient majority of Prince Bismark's followers; but at the same time it cannot be denied that the revolutionary parties during the last three years have gained so much ground as to greatly endanger the existence of the present order of things. The leaders of the Socialists in Denmark have laid the foundation of a Socialist colony in the United States, so as to give practical proof of the great blessings of their new doctrine. The State of Kansas, in the centre of the Union, and one of the most wild and least cultivated territories, has been selected to be the scene of this new heaven on earth.

The time for the annual meetings of the several joint-stock establishments existing here, such as steamship companies, banks, breweries, &c., is now approaching, and it may be stated that as far as is known the past year has been far more remunerative and successful than was at one time anticipated—several companies which were expected to pay little or no dividend being able to divide a very respectable sum among their shareholders. On the whole, business seems to be freeing itself from the hazardous and over-speculative tone which had characterised commercial affairs for a long period. The Commerce and Discount Bank declares a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and calls its shareholders to meet on the 29th inst.; the Vereinsbank proposes a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1876, and the annual meeting of the shareholders is fixed for the 27th inst.; the Waaren Credit Anshalt intends to distribute 12 per cent. for the past year, and calls its shareholders for the 30th inst.; the Maklerbank declares a dividend of 9½ per cent., and has fixed its meeting for the 23th inst.

The steamer Saxonia, recently reported as stranded on the Island of Heligoland, has not proved a total loss, as was anticipated, but has been got off by the aid of an English salvage steamer, the Enterprise, of Liverpool, and arrived yesterday in the river. This casualty has proved very profitable to the poor islanders, as the sum paid to them by the underwriters for saving the cargo amounts to no less than £4,500, which is to be distributed amongst all the inabitants of the island. This wind-fall will be the more welcome to them, as the last bathing-season at the island was far behind those of former years, notwithstanding the most diligent exertions of the present Governor to keep up the reputation of his small territory up to the same level as when the pharo-bank was existing there.

During the year 1876, 626 vessels, with 209,144 T.R. of merchandise, arrived in Geestemuende, the port of our sister-town Bremen, 197 of which came from Great Britain, 98 from the United States, 57 from Norway, 54 from ports of the province of Hanover, 38 from the Prussian Baltic, and 24 from the East Indies. Of these 636 vessels, 146 were steamers. During the same period a total number of 654 vessels left the harbour, 232 of which were bound for Great Britain, 90 for the United States, 67 for Norway, 48 for ports in the province of Hanover, 46 for Hamburgh, 31 for the Russian, and 24 for the Prussian Baltic, 18 for Sweden, and 16 for the East Indies.

The cattle plague having broken out in Altona the Imperial as well as the local authorities have ordered a thorough inspection to be made of all cattle brought to our market. The export to Great Britain and other places abroad is therefore very much restricted. The plague is also reported to be raging near Breslau, in the province of Silesia, as well as in Berlin, and several hundreds of cattle have already been killed in order to save the rest. In Altona the disease has only been observed in one stable in which were placed some cattle from Silesia, and it therefore appears very probable that the plague has been introduced from that province.

At Berlin a conference has been held for the revision of the rule of the road at sea. The greater part of the new English code of rules has been accepted, but at the same time it has been declared that these rules can only prove of real benefit when made international and obligatory upon all seafaring nations. It is expected therefore that measures to bring this about will soon be taken by our Government.

The Hercules, barque, which was run down a few miles below here by the Alford, s.s., of London, has also been lifted, and arrived here last Sunday in tow of two tugs. The vessel has suffered considerably, but being an iron-one the costs of the repairs will not amount to a very great sum, and the disaster is therefore somewhat less than was at first anticipated.

The city of Berlin, it is said, is to be surrounded by extensive fortifications, three large fortresses being projected. This plan, no doubt, is to be ascribed to the desire which is shown to withdraw the military at Berlin from the pernicious influence of the Socialists, whose agitations have already found their way into the army.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our market has shown a quiet tendency during the past week, and transactions have only been entered into for local consumption. Money continues very abundant.

RICE.—Sellers are very firm, but in consequence of the season, the prevailing demand is of small importance.

TEA, quiet. The following first-hand parcels have been sold: 800/16 boxes Canton Imperial, 47/4 boxes Javattice. Arrivals from Foochow per Glaucus, 410/4, 3,639/8, 420/16 boxes Congou, 999/8 boxes Souchong, 231/4 boxes Pecco.

COTTON shows a want of animation, purchasers holding aloof.

SPICES.—Mace is quoted 9 to 10m. per kilo. Nutmegs, 5.60 to 6.20m. per kilo. Cloves have met with more attention; Zanzibar quality 141 to 143m. per 50 kilos. Pepper dull. Singapore quality 42 to 42½m.: Penang ditto 37½ to 38m. per 50 kilos.

SHIPPING.

The arrivals in port although not very numerous during the last week have been satisfactory, as they have comprised a good many vessels from transatlantic ports. The steam trade between here and England is going on as lively as ever, the more so as there is no impediments caused by ice. On the other hand, heavy fogs are prevailing, which make the traffic very difficult, and the pilots are having a very hard time of it. Our communication with the Far East during the last week has been small, as only one departure is to be reported, viz., the barque Batavia, Capt. Haesloop, to Hong Kong, and there have been no arrivals. The China, Fangmeyer, from Rangoon, has arrived at Bremen. On the berth here for the East Indies and China, are the Ferona, s.s., for Penang, Singapore, &c., to leave on the 15th Feb.; Peri, Luehrs, for Penang and Singapore; Johann Friedrich, Kroencke, for Singapore; Vega, Vordvedt, for Hong Kong; and Bernard Carl, Lueders, for Japan.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 24.

The Senate spent only two days in the discussions of the several Budgets, which were carried almost unanimously. The debate brought out nothing of interest, the only arguments being repetitions of those brought forward in the Second Chamber. The Rotterdam Canal to the sea, a miserable failure, which has cost millions of florins, was the principal *plat* of the Parliamentary *menu*. Several members urged the necessity that dredging machines be employed to improve the depth of this canal. The Minister promised that all possible means should be adopted, and, indeed, it is necessary that something should be undertaken, as upon the result hangs the "to be or not to be" of Rotterdam. Mr. Heemskerk was less indulgent towards Amsterdam, when some members of the Senate asked that something should be done in order to improve the communication by water between the capital and the Rhine. Upon the Budget of the Naval Department, and that of Finance, nothing was said which needs to be reproduced. Important, however, was the declaration of Mr. Alting Mees, Minister of the Colonial Department, that it was the duty of the State to interfere vigorously and most powerfully regarding the Colony of Surinam, in order to prevent its further decay. The State must in the first place guarantee the interest of a loan, and secondly immigration must be organised, and encouraged. The Minister promised to co-operate as much as possible in any project to improve the condition of the Colony. The Budget of War was carried by a larger majority than for some years past. A good many members, however, protested against the enormously large sums which are expended every year to improve our means of defence, while the results are so small. In his answer the Minister demonstrated that it is the first duty of every patriot to take care for the national defence, and that it is not his fault that so much is spent for this purpose. Only one remark was made about the Colonial Budget. Mr. Duymaer Van Twist observed that it would be pru-

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dent to take note of the remarks which were made about the new harbour in the vicinity of Batavia, and that it perhaps would be wise not to continue for the present the construction of this public work. The Minister, however, said that it cannot be stopped, because all the preparatory measures have been taken.

The First Chamber broke up on the 20th inst. It is said that the members of the Second Chamber will return to the Hague on the 15th of next month. Of course the Lower Class Education Bill will then become the topic of public interest, and it seems that the discussion thereon will be so protracted that there is little chance of the Bill being carried before the month of June, when the general elections must take place. Even amongst the Liberals a great diversity of opinion prevails about this question, so that it will be very difficult to come to an agreement.

I am glad to state that the two remaining sons of the prince Zu Wied, who were attacked by bronchitis, have been restored to health. Much fear prevailed that they would succumb.

Trade is very dull. No transactions of any importance in Produce have taken place, and on the Bourse business is checked by the political situation.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East :—Agra Bank, 10 to 10½; Chartered Bank of India, 19½ to 20½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 29 to 30; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.680 to 683¾; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 32 to 34; Oriental Bank, 44 to 45; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.629; Suez Canal, f.656¼; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 112 to 115; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104.

In the Produce Markets the failure of the Conference to secure a settlement of the Eastern question has increased the suspense regarding the future of the political situation and business continues depressed. Tea and Silk have maintained a very quiet tone. Coffee has undergone a further fall of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Sugar has been extremely flat, but exhibits signs of improvement at the close. There has been a fairly active inquiry for new crop cargoes of Rice. Black Pepper has been in demand at slightly improved value, but White is very quiet. Gambier has been in steady request. Manila Hemp has sustained a further decline. Tin has been dull, and Straits is 10s. per ton lower. Other articles have undergone no alteration.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 20th inst. was 3,668,539 lbs., which, compared with 3,734,733 lbs. for the preceding week, shows a reduction of rather more than 1¾ per cent. Of the above total 2,372,544 ibs. was for home consumption, 987,333 lbs. was removed coastwise, 160,606 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, 144,981 lbs. was exported, and 3,075. lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received during the same period amounted to £59,314, showing a fall of 9½ per cent., the total in the previous week being £65,570. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week :—Coffee, 580,204 lbs.; cocoa, 130,081 lbs.; tobacco, 382,985 lbs.; cigars, 21,079 lbs.; wine, 167,644 gallons; brandy, 40,363 gallons; and rum, 35,366 gallons.

The weekly allotment of Council drafts on India shows practically no variation from the prices obtained last week. On Calcutta £136,000, was allotted at an average of 1s. 10-34d.; on Bombay, £150,000 at an average of 1s. 10-34d.; and on Madras, £1,000 at 1s. 10-25d. per rupee. Tenders at 1s. 10¼d. for drafts on all Presidencies will receive in full, while for telegraphic transfers on Bombay applicants at this price will receive about 75 per cent.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, on the 25th inst. was :—In gold, to Galle, £603. In silver, to Penang, £48,200; to Hong Kong, £50,250; to Shanghai, £2,100; total in silver, £100,550.

Bar Silver is weaker in price, 58d. to 58⅛d. being the nearest quotation. Mexican Dollars, about £120,000 in value, have been sold at 57¾d. per oz., showing a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company announce that their London station has been placed in communication by pneumatic tube with the principal post-office telegraph stations in the city, and that the originals of all messages handed in at these stations are forwarded immediately to the company's station for further transmission. It is also announced that in order to expedite the delivery of messages received from China and Japan by the lines of the company arrangements have been made for a direct delivery by the company's own messengers, so that the messages will not, as heretofore, pass through the Post-office.

The coupons of the Six per Cent. Debentures of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will be paid on and after the 1st proximo at the Consolidated Bank.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Amoor River Navigation Company, a lengthy report of a committee appointed on the 31st December, 1874, to consider the position of the company, was adopted, recommending the acceptance of terms by which the bondholders are to receive 2 per cent. per annum for four years, from 1st January last, in lieu of the guaranteed 6 per cent., that the overdue coupons and the difference of dividend between 2 and 6 per cent. for the next four years be capitalised in 6 per cent. bonds to be issued to the bondholders; that all surplus income over 2 per cent. be applied to the redemption of the new bonds; and that a representative of the bondholders be elected to serve on the direction.

Tenders have been received for £100,000 Six per Cent. Debentures of the City of Christchurch, Province of Canterbury, New Zealand. The applications amounted to £400,000, and prices ranged from £98 to £102 3s. 6d. Tenders at £100 1s. receive nearly nine-tenths, and those above that rate in full.

The following new Joint-stock Companies (Limited) have been registered during the week :—

Bellthal Brunnen (Mineral Spring)—Capital £6,000, in £5 shares.
Derking Club—Capital £500, in £1 shares.
Fenns Bank Brick and Tile—Capital £10,000, in £100 shares.
Great Grimsby West Parade Building — Capital £5,000, in £10 shares.
Grimsby Model Building—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Hertfordshire Standard Newspaper—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
John Hands—Capital £20,000, in £20 shares.
Massicot Improved Vulcan Cement (Ballot Tontine) — Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
Railway Brake—Capital £17,600, in £1 shares.
Rock Powder (Pudrolithe)—Capital £20,000 in £5 shares.
Ruabon Fire Clay—Capital £25,000, in £10 shares.
Sandywood Bowling Club—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares.

The directors of the London and County Bank have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year ended the 30th of December last and carry forward £11,167. This, with the June payment of 8 per cent., will make 16 per cent. for the year 1876. For the corresponding period of 1875 the dividend was at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum.

The report of the London and Provincial Bank for the six months ended 31st ult. shows, inclusive of £4,916 brought forward, a net profit of £19,076. A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum absorbs £10,937, and to the reserve fund £2,500 is added, increasing it to £66,272.

The report of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank for the last six months shows, inclusive of £4,820 brought forward, an available balance of £29,633. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum absorbs £24,000.

The Hampshire Banking Company announce a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The North Wilts Bank announce a similar dividend. The business of these banks, as already intimated, is now carried on under the title of the Hampshire and North Wilts Banking Company.

The West of England and South Wales District Bank announce a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The report of the Barcelona Tramways Company for the past year states that the net profit has amounted to £10,002, and the directors propose to declare a dividend of 13s. per share, making, with the previous distribution, 9½ per cent. for the year.

The directors of the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company (Limited) announce a dividend of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Imperial Credit Company (Limited) report a net sum of £21,695 to the credit of profit and loss for the past half-year, including £1,779 brought down. Out of this they recommend the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., or 4s. 6d. per share, which will absorb £13,500, leaving £8,195 to be carried forward.

The Southampton Dock Company will pay a dividend for the last six months of £1 10s. per share, or at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The first annual report of the Phospho-Guano Company announces a dividend of 7s. per share, and a bonus of the same amount, making in all 15 per cent. for the year.

In the yearly report of the Danubian Navigation Company (Limited) a dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed, carrying forward £2,247.

In the report of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company (Limited) the directors state that they cannot recommend any dividend. From the report it appears that the 1874 underwriting account closed with a debit of £9,478 15s. 6d.; and that there remained on the 1875 account £10,472 17s. 3d. out of which to pay claims maturing in 1877. In 1876 the net premiums were £69,856, and the claims paid were £43,381, 80 per cent. of the risks having run off.

The directors of the Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited) state that an interim dividend of 5s. was paid last July, and a similar sum is proposed to be distributed now, making 10 per cent. for the year.

The report of the directors of the Northern Marine Insurance Company (Limited) states that after reinsuring the outstanding risks of 1875 there remains a net profit of £2,500, out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. is recommended to be paid.

Messrs. Bowdler and Chaffer, the well-known and extensive iron shipbuilders on the Mersey, have suspended payment. The affairs of the firm have been placed in the hands of accountants, and although their liabilities are considerable, it is hoped that some arrangements will be made to carry the business on, as this firm was considered the most successful on the Mersey, employing upwards of 500 men.

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The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 21st prox. and two following days. Many important questions are to be considered, including the proposed French Treaty, Russian import duties, the Factory Acts, bounties on sugar, rating of machinery, patent law reform, and other commercial topics.

Creditors of the Chinese and Indian Tea Company, Limited, are requested to send particulars of their claims by the 28th prox. to Messrs. Baillie and Haslam, the official liquidators.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. James Goddard, junior, and Co.'s Circular says:—We are without change to notice in the market. Business continues inactive, and entirely confined to dealers' requirements, which, at present, seem to be of a most limited character. Green Teas show no alteration. In the public sales 14,450 packages China have been offered during the week, of which 14,200 were sold "without reserve." Congou: 6,500 packages of Red-leaf sold from 7d. to 1s. 2¾d., and 332 boxes at 10½d. 3,637 Black-leaf from 7¾d. to 1s. 9d. 844 Souchong realised 9½d. to 1s. 3d., and 116 boxes Scented Caper 1s. 2d. 706 packages of Gunpowder sold from 8¼d. to 3s. 7d.; 103 Imperial, 7d. to 1s.; 651 Young Hyson, 7d. to 1s. 8¾d.; 457 Hyson, 6¾d. to 2s. 11d. 485 packages of Japan, 11¾d. to 1s. 3d. Deliveries from London, from 1st to 22nd inst., inclusive, or nineteen days, 1877, 11,486,344 lbs., against nineteen days, 1876, 11,177,540 lbs. Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks in London, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.:—

	1875.	1876.
Imports	194,864,685 ..	186,017,482
Deliveries	177,353,656 ...	179,329,677
Stocks	95,949,303 ...	102,471,426

SILK.

The feature of the trade during the past week has been the offering in this market of some large parcels of Tsatlees from Lyons, at prices which show a reduction from our current rates of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; the bulk of these Silks have been taken, but there is no disposition shown among holders to follow the lead thus taken in prices. Some Common Japans have also been sold at easier rates. Cantons remain firm at last quotations. Deliveries the last few days have improved.

COFFEE.—At the opening of the market this week more decided dulness prevailed, and Plantation Ceylon, of which the public sales chiefly consisted, went off flatly, the demand being slow, although prices declined about 2s. 6d. from last week, and part was bought in. Small quantities of pale kinds were sold at a similar reduction. Since then small supplies of Plantation Ceylon at the public sales have met a steady demand, and prices have ruled without further change, Plantation Ceylon having been sold, triage at 79s. 6d. to 95s., grey to good colourv small at 101s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., low middling at 109s. 6d. to 111s., middling at 111s. 6d. to 114s. 6d., good middling at 115s. to 116s. 6d., bold at 119s. to 122s., pea-berry at 113s. 6d. to 119s. No Native Ceylon has been offered. Of 98 bags Singapore offered, 54 bags sold, picked Bally at 75s. 6d. per cwt.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 255 bales were partly sold, chiefly white, ordinary and medium £6 12s. 6d. to £8 10s., good medium to good £8 17s. 6d. to £10 15s., fine £14 5s., and Tuscan at £12 10s. to £13 for black and white, and £11 5s. to £23 for brown and white.

CHINA PRESERVES.—204 cases Ginger partly sold, Chyloong brand at 23s. per case.

COIR GOODS.—Moderate supplies of Yarn at public sale to-day were chiefly sold at very full prices; 60 bales Ceylon sold, good middling reddish to good pale £33 to £38, fine £43, also 43 tons ditto, common coarse £25 to £26, good ordinary to low medium £28 5s. to £30 5s., medium to good medium £30 15s. to £34, good even at £34 15s. to £36 10s., with fine (in ballots) at £40 to £44 10s., all including 1st class sea-damaged. *Kitool Fibre.*—57 bales 139 ballots Ceylon sold, dark 9¼d., good long 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d. per lb.

COCOANUT OIL remains steady; Cochin at £41 to £41 5s., Ceylon at £37 10s. to £38, according to packages.

GALLS.—7 cases good China bought in at 65s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—11 cases Singapore lump sold, middling at £6 2s. 6d. to £6 10s., rather inferior £6 to £6 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—The market is steady, and on the spot 22s. 9d. to 23s. is now required for whole bales. For arrival 300 tons December-February shipment have been sold at 22s. 6d., ex ship, for faults.

GUM DAMAR.—8 cases good Singapore, medium and bold, sold at 71s. 95 cases good unworked Batavian bought in at 80s.

HEMP.—The market is flat, and at the weekly auction of Manila there was not much demand except on lower terms, and only a small part sold at 10s. to 15s. per ton below the previous public sales. Of 1,468 bales offered about 400 bales sold, mixed quality below fair at £28 to £28 10s., good fair at £30, fine at £30 15s., with one lot at £31; the remainder bought in at £28 5s. to £32, and fine white Lupez (17 bales) at £100 per ton.

HIDES.—Of 8,652 China Ox and Cow offered 7,221 sold: Light, average 10⅝ to 10¾ lbs. 7¼d. to 7⅝d.; heavy, average 17⅞ to 18⅞ lbs. 7⅛d. to 7¼d.; extra heavy, average 28 to 30½ lbs. 7¼d. to 7⅝d.; kips, average 6¾ to 7 lbs. 7¼d.; thirds, average 12⅝ to 14 lbs. 4⅜d. per lb.

MUSK.—23 caddies Tonquin sold, pile 1, fair shaped with some rather skinny at 48s. 6d. to 49s.; pile 2, hard and skinny but genuine at 40s.; pile 3, rough skinny, &c., at 17s. 6d. to 19s., damp pickings 29s. Of 25 caddies Yunnan 12 caddies fair sold at 34s. 6d. to 35s. Of 13 tins grain 3 tins rather dark and damp sold at 52s.; the remainder bought in at 50s. to 60s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black:* Privately on the spot sales of about 1,700 bags have been made, chiefly Penang, at 3¾d., and for arrival there has been more demand, closing 1-16d. dearer, 100 tons Singapore, December-January-February shipment having been sold at 4 5-16d., and 25 tons January-February, since, at 4¼d. The public sales have been restricted to Singapore, of which 1,713 bags offered met scarcely any demand, and were bought in at 4⅛d. to 4¼d., excepting about 100 bags, which sold, sound at 4¼d. *White:* The market is quiet, and at auction 338 bags Singapore were nearly all sold at easy rates at 7¼d. to 7⅝d., chiefly good at 7½d.

PLUMBAGO.—Of 135 barrels Ceylon offered 31 barrels rather earthy small lump sold at 14s. 6d., and 23 barrels fair chips at 11s. per cwt.

RICE.—A quieter tone prevails, and a slightly easier price has been accepted for a cargo of 1,500 tons new Rangoon, February shipment, ship in port, which has been sold at 9s. 8½d. open charter.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* 50 cases unworked sold at 57s. 9d., 495 cases, chiefly first-class sea-damaged, were bought in at 58s. *Cinnamon Chips:* Of 218 bags Ceylon 158 bags sold, middling at 4½d. to 5d. *Nutmegs:* 104 cases Penang went off flatly, and in the absence of buyers at previous rates the bulk was bought in, average 77's to 74's at 3s. 10d. to 4s., 79's at 3s. 9d., 82's at 3s. 6d., 120 to 102's at 2s. 6d., only 15 cases being sold, 82's at 3s. 5d., mouldy 75's at 3s. 7d., mouldy 127 to 116's at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. *Mace:* 26 cases Penang went off slowly, and 18 cases sold at about former rates, good bold reddish at 2s. 9d., ordinary and low middling dark at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., pickings at 11d. per lb.

SAGO.—Only 388 bags damaged small pearl were offered by auction and sold at 15s. for first-class. *Flour:* For arrival 50 tons have been sold at 15s. 4½d.

SOY.—Of 50 casks China, 5 casks sold at 1s. 9d. per gallon.

SUGAR.—There is an improved demand for low brown kinds, and some recovery in value is noticeable. On the spot 100 tons brown Native Penang have been sold at 18s. There is more disposition to buy Manila, but no sales are reported.

TAPIOCA.—628 bags Alma Penang were chiefly bought in, fine bold white at 3d., only 150 bags grey being sold at 2½d. to 2⅝d. 100 bags fine white Singapore partly sold at 2⅝d.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—40 bags inferior Penang sold at 1½d., 5 cases (containing tins) were bought in at 3½d.

TIN.—Market quiet; the closing quotations are:—Straits, on the spot and afloat, £75; Banca, £77; Billiton, £75 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Renewed activity in Liverpool and an advance in the price of Cotton has imparted much firmness to this Market, but producers have not been able to obtain the higher rates asked, and little business has been done. The tone of the Market is firm, although the demand at last quotations is only limited, but considerable operations could be effected at a reduction of 1⅛d. to 3d. on Grey Goods. Yarns are in but poor inquiry.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Jan. 15	Samuel B. Hale	Hansen	Samarang	St. Nazaire
16	Nore	Pyk	Batavia	Greenock
17	Stad Amsterdam (s.)	Boon	Do.	Marseilles
17	China	Fangmeyer	Rangoon	Bremen
17	Unkel Braesig	Schiehe	Ho Ho	New York
20	Anna Bella	Forbes	Swatow	Do.
20	Ribble	Barrett	Batavia	Amsterdam
20	G. J. Jones	Evans	Sourabaya	Greenock
21	Irma	Jaski	Yokohama	Rotterdam
21	Hercules	Jorgensen	Akyab	Hamburg
22	Fleurs Castle (s.)	Thompson	Japan and China	London
22	Innocenta	Cauci	Manila	New York
23	Glengyle (s.)	Donaldson	Amoy	Do.
23	Etta Loring	Loring	Yokohama	Do.
24	Golden Spur	Farrell	Hong Kong	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan. 16	Grasmere	Hastings	Anjer	Cardiff
17	Caldew	Peterson	Singapore	Sunderland
18	Alblasserwaard	Zwart	Samarang	Amsterdam
18	Batavia	Haesloop	Hong Kong	Hamburg
19	Medusa	Roberts	Colombo	London
19	Omega	Bruce	Rangoon	Do.
20	Nancy Pendleton	Pendleton	Singapore	Cardiff
20	P. G. Carvill	McFee	Galle	Do.
20	Amarapoora (s.)	Stuart	Rangoon	Greenock
22	Bon Accord	Scott	Singapore	Sunderland
22	Winlow	Barker	Do.	Do.
22	Brisbane	—	Do.	Newcastle
22	O'Thyen	Jordan	Rangoon	Liverpool
23	Zemindar	Gibbons	Singapore	Do.
23	Imbros	Burnigh	Do.	Cardiff
23	Countess of Kintore	Norie	Yokohama	London
23	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Shanghai	Do.
25	Viking (s.)	Castle	China and Japan	Do.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Jan. 18	... Gloria	... Manila	... Liverpool
22	... Gadshill	... London	... China and Japan
22	... State of Louisiana	... Do.	... Shanghai
22	... Woodburn	... Cardiff	... Singapore
24	... Macgregor	... London	... Shanghai
24	... Duna	... Liverpool	... China and Japan
24	... Galatea	... Shanghai	... London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

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LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Radnorshire. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle, Glenartney.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Ceylon, Caroline. For Shanghai: Forward Ho, Belted Will, City of Aberdeen. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith, Enid, Osaka, Commissary. For Batavia: Valero, Emma. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang: Wemyss Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Agamemnon (str.), Antenor (str.), Glaucus (str.). For Shanghai: Caller Ou. For Manila: Elcano, Aurrera (str.). For Batavia: Corea. For Singapore: Mohican, Cotherstone, G. B. S., Amaranth.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagle (str.). For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson. For Colombo: Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

ROSSINI, Colombo to London, Nov. 12, 22.22 S., 67.49 E.
KITTY, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 23, 23.40 S., 57.23 E.
CLEOPATRA, Singapore to London, Jan. 1, 17 S., 2 W.
KERMALO, Hong Kong to London, Dec. 13, 32 S., 11 E.
G. H. BETZ, Macassar to Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 33 S., 30 E.
ZOROYA, Manila to New York, Nov. 18, 29 S., 39 E.
ALICE RITSON, Singapore to Liverpool, Dec. 27, 31 S., 15 E.
STANLEY, Dartmouth to Singapore, Dec. 17, 2 N., 15 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

CASUALTIES.

MILFORD.—Jan. 22, the Grasmere, Hastings, from Cardiff, for Anjer, has arrived with sails split.

FALMOUTH.—Jan. 17, the C. R. Bishop, Warnken, from London for Hong Kong (general cargo), has put in here leaky.

MALTA.—Jan. 16, the Gadshill (str.), Ranton, from London, for China and Japan (general), arrived here to-day, reports having encountered a heavy gale in the English Channel on Jan. 6 and 7, during which boats were stove on port side, stern gratings carried away, and other damages sustained, and three of crew injured; (has since passed through Suez Canal.)

ST. HELENA.—Jan. 2, the Baron Van Pallandt Van Rosendaal, Vrymen, from Batavia, for Amsterdam, reports having encountered terrific weather from 6th to 15th Dec., off the Cape of Good Hope, during which she sprung rudder head and had several movable articles washed from the deck; proceeded on her voyage Dec. 30.

The Rance, Grielen, from Ilo Ilo for New York, put in here, Dec. 26, to caulk topsides and waterways where required; she experienced very heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and had her mizenmasthead carried away; proceeded Dec. 27.

(By Telegraph, dated Madeira, Jan. 21), the Queen, from Singapore for Hamburg (gambier), has put in to repair damage received in severe gales; her topsides need caulking.

The Brescia, from Rangoon for Havre (rice), has put in here leaky; part of cargo will have to be discharged.

CAPE TOWN.—(By Telegraph dated Madeira, Jan. 21), the Jura, schooner, from Colombo for New York, has put in here leaky; she will discharge cargo and go into dock for repairs.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Dec. 22, the Amori, Italian barque, Lavarello, from Singapore for Marseilles (gambier, pepper, tallow, seed, galls, and horns), arrived here Dec. 20, making a good deal of water, and with loss of bulwarks, sails, deckhouse, &c., and with wheel and steering gear damaged, having experienced heavy weather off this coast. A survey was held yesterday, when it was deemed necessary to discharge a portion of the cargo, which is now being done.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 24, the Austrian barque Francesca, from Shields for Singapore (coal), is ashore on Luciweara Reef; unsuccessful attempts have been made to get her off; jettisoned a portion of her cargo with the assistance of the ship Margaret Knight.

The Thomas Fletcher, United States barque, from Java for Australia (sugar), has put into Banjoewangie leaky; must proceed to Sourabaya.

SHANGHAI.—Jan. 23, the Annie Gray is wrecked at Chefoo; total loss; all hands safe. The Annie Gray was a ship of 727 tons, built in New Brunswick in 1865, and owned in Glasgow by Messrs. Connell and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COWES.—Jan. 17, the Anna, Overclift, from Rotterdam for Sourabaya, which put in here on Dec. 29 leaky, has been towed into Southampton, where she will discharge and repair.

PLYMOUTH.—Jan. 23, the Archos, Gibbs, from Sunderland for Anjer, has put in here with part of crew refractory.

ANTWERP.—Jan. 23, the wreck of the Golden Age, Quick, from Rangoon for Bremen, which was burnt at Terschelling, was sold at auction Jan. 16 for fl.160.

HAMBURG.—Jan. 22, the Hercules, Jorgensen, of and for this port, from Akyab, which sunk Jan. 5, off Schulau, after collision with the Alford (s.), has been raised, and was towed here yesterday.

MALTA.—Jan. 22, passed Glenfalloch (str.), from Shanghai, for New York.

ST. HELENA.—Jan. 2, arrived and proceeded, Dec. 16, Francisca, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 18, Edmund Gressier, from Formosa, for London; Flora, from Rangoon; 19, Imatra, from Rangoon; 20, Ingeburg, from Swatow; 22, Snowden, from Bassein, all for Falmouth; 23, Celestial Queen, from Manila, for London; 26, Questembert, from Singapore, for Marseilles; 27, Rance, from Ilo Ilo, for New York; 29, Leonie, from Batavia, for Falmouth; 30, Baron v. Pallandt v. Rosendaal, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; passed, 16, Gleam, from Shanghai, for New York; 17, Kate Carnie, from Singapore, for London.

The Metis (German ship), from Bangkok, which put in here Oct. 4, leaky, having completed her repairs and reshipped cargo, lauded, proceeded for Falmouth Dec. 20. A bottomry bond at 20 per cent. was given in payment of expenses (£2,049).

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, Dec. 22, Otoen, from Foochow (via Algoa Bay); 23, Parry, from Hong Kong, for London, short of provisions.

ALGOA BAY.—Arrived, Dec. 21, Clachnacuddin, from Whampoa, for London, short of provisions; sailed, 17, Triune, for Guam.

ADEN, Jan. 18.—Arrived, Voorwaarts (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, and left for Batavia.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIP REPORT.—F. W. C. Foegel, Master of barque Adler, of Elsfleth, 471 tons, from Swatow, July 24, for Queenstown (sugar in bags), reports:—Arrived safely Jan. 5, and, having received orders for Greenock, proceeded from thence on the 12th, at 10 A.M., with Channel pilot on board. Sighted Tuskar and Rock-a-Bill Lights, the latter at 5 P.M. on the 13th, bearing S.W. by W. about 14 miles. Proceeded up Channel, steering principally N.E. On the 14th, at 6.30 A.M., tide half flood, weather thick, with rain, wind S. by E., strong, the ship suddenly struck on the rocks at Kearney Point (County Down), and bumped heavily, and filled as the tide rose. At high water the vessel capsized, broke her masts, and became a total wreck. The cargo melted away completely, and the empty bags washed on shore.—Portaferry, Jan. 15

WITH reference to the remarks made by our Hamburg correspondent in the issue of the 15th inst., with reference to the loss of the steamer Saxonia, we are requested by the London Agents to state that the captain had the printed notice with regard to the Heligoland fog-signal on board, and that what was stated to the contrary was incorrect; and also that if, notwithstanding this, the captain mistook the Heligoland fog signal for the outer light-ship, it was because unfortunately the fog signal on the island is not a *fog-horn*, and has thus not the distinguishing character which it ought to have; we are also requested to state that the assertion to the effect that not a single cast of the lead had been taken is untrue, and that no just reproach can be made against the captain on this score.

AN action arising out of damage to cargo, brought on behalf of Messrs. Wyllie and Co., of Leadenhall-street, and Messrs. O. Tyne and Co., of Bremen, against Giovanni Dapuelo, of Genoa, the owner of the Pieve Superiore, a barque of 671 tons register, has been tried by the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended that the causes of the mischief to the cargo were, first, insufficient dunnage; and, secondly, that at Rangoon the bags of rice had been cut, and their contents scattered over the ventilators. After hearing the evidence, the Court held that the plaintiffs' case was not proved, and gave judgment for the defendants.

THE NEW STEAMER LOUDOUN CASTLE.—This handsome new screw China clipper sailed from the Clyde on the 15th inst., reached London on the 18th, after a splendid run to the Downs, her average speed being fully 12½ knots against a strong head wind and heavy sea to the Lizard. The Loudoun Castle was recently built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson for Messrs. Skinner and Co.'s China line. The passage to London fully confirms the result of the trial trip on the 15th inst.

INTELLIGENCE from St. Helena, received *via* Madeira, announces the arrival there of the Chrysolite, about which some uneasiness was beginning to be felt in consequence of the length of time which had elapsed since leaving Akyab. During last week reinsurances had been effected on her at high rates of premium.

A QUANTITY of wreckage which has been washed ashore in Bigbury Bay, on the coast of South Devon, has been ascertained to be the remains of an American vessel, named the George Green, which foundered during the recent gales, causing, it is believed, the loss of twenty-six lives.

The Amadine, which was destroyed by fire at sea on the 10th ult., whilst on a voyage from London to Penang, was registered in London, and was a barque of 547 tons, built at Sunderland in 1866, and owned by Mr. M. H. Atkinson, of North Shields.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Japan-Kiusiu.—West Coast.—(1.) Rocks off Do Sima.—Information has been received from Captain H. C. St. John, H.M.'s surveying vessel Sylvia, of the existence of three rocks lying about 5 cables eastward of the east point of Do Sima. The outer rock has 6 feet on it at low water spring tides, and bears E. by N. ½N. from the south-east point of Do Sima, distant 5 cables. The other two rocks, which cover at high water, are situated between this sunken rock and the east end of Do Sima. (2.) *Sunken Rock between Hirase and Oögawa Sima.*—Also, of the existence of a dangerous sunken rock (Oorisé) in the channel between Hirasé and Oögawa Sima. This rock has 3 feet on it at low water spring tides, and 3½ to 5 fathoms close around it, and bears N.W. ½ W. from Square-topped rock, Hirasé, distant 2¼ cables.

Malacca Strait.—Intended light on Pulo-Pisang.—With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 80, dated 28th June, 1876, on the construction of a lighthouse on Pulo-Pisang, Malacca Strait, information has been received from the Government of the Straits Settlements that the construction of the lighthouse on Pulo-Pisang is for the present delayed.—Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, January, 1877.

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Annual income of the Company upwards of Three-quarters of a Million sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of Five Millions.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England
82, King William-street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.,
3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh ... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ... ... 66, Upper Sackville-street.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 26th May, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ... ... £3,200,000
Reserved fund 80,000
£3,600,000

CHIEF MANAGER—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 187

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

J. J. CANN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT

HIOGO-KOBE,

JAPAN

Agent for the *London and China Express*

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours, near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parents from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

OSLER'S

GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

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BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

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OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills **PURIFY the BLOOD**, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, **KIDNEYS**, and BOWELS, giving **TONE, ENERGY**, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES. Young or Old, and as a general **FAMILY MEDICINE**, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

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OVERLAND ROUTE

and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
Mongolia.	2,833	530	Feb.	1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Nepaul ...	3,536	600	Feb.	8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore.	3,763	600	Feb.	15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawur	3,781	600	Feb.	23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE

viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

STEAM (via the Suez

Canal) to China and Japan, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk. The following high-classed steam and sailing ships will be despatched from South West India Docks as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yoko., & Hiogo	Radnorshire, s.s.	1900	100 A1	Jan. 29
Hong Kong	Commissary.	787	A1 15 yr.	With des.

The magnificent steamer above mentioned has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BATAVIA-NEDER-

LAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, 2,265 tons, Feb. 6.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, Feb. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s

INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp.....	3-3dsL.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen.....	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID

First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Daphne	AA1	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Osaka			With des.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM

PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Feb. 6
Argentine	90 A1	1,426	160	Feb. 16
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	Feb. 20
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Gleneagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF

STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from Glasgow via London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now loading at Glasgow.—Last shipping day in Glasgow, January 10; and in London, January 29, 1877.—The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, just built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop, and from her great horse-power is expected to prove herself one of the fastest boats in the China trade.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Fleurs Castle.

CHINA AND JAPAN,

FROM HAMBURG.—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN COMPANY'S steamers leave Hamburg on the 8th and 22nd, and Havre on the 11th and 25th of every month, for ASPINWALL (Colon), taking passengers and cargo at through rates to Japan and China, via San Francisco, per Pacific mail steamers.

Full particulars of rates of Freight and Passage money can be obtained from the Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street, or at the Head Office in Hamburg.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	891	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

AMERICAN OVER-

LAND ROUTE.—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to

AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGA-

PORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Radnorshire, s.s.....	1,850	Norris & Joyner...	Jan. 29
Londoun Castle, s.s....	3,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Jan. 30
Fleurs Castle, s.s: ...	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	To follow
Glenartney, s.s.....	2,106	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 6
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s. ...	—	Alfred Holt ...	Jan. 26
Antenor, s.s.	—	"	Feb. 3
GLASGOW.			
Janet Furguson ...	521	T. Skinner & Co.	—

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR

INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

R. BROADBENT,

SHIPBROKER, COAL AND COMMISSION AGENT.

TEAMERS PASSING THE CANAL SPECIALLY ATTENDED.

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GUERLAIN,

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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
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PERRUCHETTI,

20, RUE DES VOSGES, PARIS,
GILT JEWELLERY
(FRENCH DOUBLE).

Awarded at the Vienna Exhibition with a PRIZE MEDAL.

MANUFACTURER OF
Chains of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Chains Ladies' Chains, Necklaces, Lockets &c.

Orders received through the China Aand Japan Agency and all Commission Agents.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA-

LASIAN and CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS on the above bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be PAID on and after that date at the Consolidated Bank, 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C. The coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

By order,
F. E. HESSE, Secretary.
66, Old Broad-street, Jan. 22, 1877.

JOHN WHITE, 26, GREAT ST. HE-

LENS, LONDON; BROKER for the Sale, Purchase, and Chartering of Steamers. List of Steamers for sale gratis to purchasers on application.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
"	RUDOLPH MOSSE (for Advertisements).
"	WILLIAM WILKENS.
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
" Amsterdam...	MACKAY, BOOMKAMP, and Co.
Berlin	ASHER & Co.
Vienna...	GERALD & Co.
Trieste...	PERCO and Co., Corso.
Venice	P. & O. Company's Office.
Rome	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Brindisi	P. & O. Company's Office.
Lisbon	
New York	H. FOGG and Co., 33, Burling Slip.
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Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
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Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	W. G. HALE and Co.
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and Co.
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG & Co.
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 701.] LONDON, MONDAY, FEB 5, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Oct. 27	Dec. 13	Dec. 19
Yedo	—	—	,, 16
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	
Hakodadi	—	—	,, 16
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 6
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 11
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 11
Chefoo	—	—	
New-chwang	—	—	,, 16
Hankow	—	—	,, 15
Kiu-kiang	—	—	,, 13
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 22
Shanghai	Nov. 3	,, 20	,, 16
Ningpo	—	—	,, 23
Foochow	—	—	,, 19
Formosa	—	—	,, 21
Amoy	—	—	,, 22
Swatow	—	—	,, 28
Hong Kong	,, 10	,, 20	,, 26
Canton	—	—	,, 27
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Oct. 27	,, 7	,, 24
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	Nov. 17	,, 24	Jan. 1
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	Dec. 29
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	,, 24
Sarawak	—	—	,, 17
JAVA — Batavia	,, 24	,, 28	,, 31
Samarang	—	—	
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 4
Penang	—	—	Dec. 29
CEYLON—Galle	,, 15	,, 8	Jan. 10
Colombo	,, 8	,, 3	,, 9

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles on Friday last, the 2nd inst., being three days in advance of its due date. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 27th. Shanghai 29th Dec., Hong Kong 4th. Singapore 11th Jan., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 12th inst., left Galle on the 19th ult., one day early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Toulon, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, arrived Jan. 31.—From Yokohama: Mr. Faber, Mr. Hoffmann. From Shanghai: Mr. Campbell, Mr. Orta, Mrs. Pichon. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Bayman, Conachy, Bowe, Chapman, Berthault, Tompkins, Wilkins, Venderleus, Sandeman, Thompson, Angus, Bitchie, Dieckman, Laprimandaye. From Singapore: Messrs. J. S. Cohen, H. S. Cohen, Lewis, Hayman, Peyer, Gonzales, Brigham, McClellan, Setien, Mrs. Neave, Mrs. Thomas. From Batavia: Messrs. Morgan, Harrison, De Bruyne, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderleur. From Galle: Mrs. Wilton.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Francis and child, Miss A. Spoor, Rev. C. Clark, Sub lieut. Hon. H. A. Denison, Sub lieut. A. H. Stirling, Sub lieut. W. V. Anson, Comdr. Hon. H. N. Hood. To Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance, Mr. J. L. Gordon. To Galle: Mr. Zeigan.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Feb. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Anderson. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. R. Nicholson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Feb. 5.—To Yokohama: Lieut. A. G. S. Hawse.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family, Mr. Rohde. To Hong Kong: Lieut. R. J. B. Parkinson, Sub lieut. A. W. Carter, Mr. J. W. M. Webb, Mr. H. H. Philips, Mr. L. O. Browning. To Colombo: Mr. Cochar, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. A. Urquhart.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Capel. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Seaford. To Singapore: Major C. E. Squire. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 2.—To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Rowell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. Tait.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Pierret. To Shanghai: Mr. Arranger, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Ristelhweber, Mr. and Mrs. Deveria, Mr. E. C. Taintor. To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burgess Smith, Mr. G. M. Smith. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Dudemaine. To Galle: Mr. Le Bras.

Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris, Mr. R. B. Blackwell, Hon. Cecil Smith and family. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geuffroy and suite. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May. To Batavia: Mr. J. M. C. Paten.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per steamer Viking, from London, Jan. 26.—To Singapore: Mr. McRiach, Mr. G. Rascoe, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mrs. E. Craig, Mr. J. R. Coker. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Lloyd, Miss Drake. To Yokohama: Mr. J. Neiva.

Per steamer *Hadnorshire*, from London Feb. 1:—To Singapore: Mr. B. Cameron Mr. A. Lawrence, Miss M. Lawrence, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. Christie. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Maries.

Per steamer *Loudoun Castle*, from London, to sail Feb. 6:—To Singapore: Mrs. Charington. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Wiggins. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and two children.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

A memorial from the Manchu General at Jeh-ho, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 14th November, refers to the advance of Chinese emigration into Tartary, which has been so often testified to by travellers. The Imperial hunting-grounds have been encroached upon by squatters, whole villages having sprung up in places. It is wisely recognised that "the mischief is now past repairing, for to eject people who have been on the land for some ten years would be an act not compatible with the Imperial benevolence." In fact, as the dynasty is past its hunting days, there is no object in excluding settlers from the land. The squatters, however, have done far worse than settle on the land. The memorialist found hills which were once covered with trees, now stript of timber, and he will be wise if he makes stringent rules for replanting and for the preservation of what remains a rigorous feature in the regulations which he proposes. There is no doubt that the system pursued by the Chinese emigrants is contributing greatly to the dessication and ruin of the country. Thirty years ago, Huc testified to the process and to its results in the following words:—

The Chinese began to penetrate into this country about the middle of the seventeenth century; and at this time the country was still magnificent—the mountains were crowned with fine forests, and Mongol tents were scattered over the valleys among the richest pastures. For a very trifling payment the Chinese obtained leave to cultivate the soil; and by degrees the Tartars were driven out, and forced to seek elsewhere a subsistence for their flocks. The face of the country now soon became entirely changed. The trees were cut down; the prairies burnt; the new cultivation rapidly exhausted the fertility of the soil; and it is to their devastating system, perhaps, that we must attribute the irregularity of seasons that now desolates the country.

The *Gazette* of the 15th Nov. contains a memorial from Ting Jih-chang, applying again for permission to retire, on the plea of ill-health and the onerous nature of his duties. It is always difficult to know the exact meaning of these applications, which are very often the result of some political intrigue, and it is not at all unlikely that Ting was merely forestalling complaints which his rigorous dealing with the officials in his province are sure to excite against him. It is a very moot point with the Chinese how far Ting's reforming efforts are sincere. He did not bear an immaculate reputation during his early career in this province; but it is possible that he may have "made his pile," and be willing now to assume the role of a puritan. If so, he has an ample field for his exertions; for the same *Gazette* contains a memorial rigorously denouncing the magistrate of a district in Formosa, who, appointed in the stead of a man dismissed for extortion, has proved more extortionate than his predecessor. Where

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the latter squeezed $5,000, this man took $10,000, and this sum, as Ting remarks, when it comes to be wrung out of the people, is doubled twice over.

A memorial from the Governor-General of Fuhkien, in the *Gazette* of the 19th November, describes the means taken to relieve the distress caused in that province by the floods, fires and typhoon which have visited it during the past year. So much remains to be done to repair damages and meet possible claims for relief, that it is begged the contributions from Fuhkien to other provinces (? Kansuh) may cease till the present hard times have been tided over.

A sum of $300 has been contributed by the foreign residents in Peking to save some of the starving poor in Shantung. The subscription paper is still going round. The appeal for help has been made by the Rev. W. N. Hall, of the Methodist New Connexion Mission, Tientsin. The numerous converts of that mission at Laou-ling, in Shantung, are among the sufferers. Many of the people are eating leaves, roots, and the bark of the elm. These have long been known in North-China to possess nutritious qualities, and to form a resource in times of famine.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows :—

The last few days have been very cold, and the river is full of floating ice. Unless a change comes in the weather, the river must close very soon. The *Millet* and *Sin Nanzing* left Taku on the 10th December; they are thought to be our last steamers. Lovers of the exercise and art of skating are making use of the numerous ponds on the plain, which now present a fine surface for the shining steel. The river was freezing so rapidly at Taku on the 13th December that the *Appin* had to leave without her papers, to avoid being frozen in.

Three gunboats are now lying abreast the Settlement, viz., the *Surprise* (French), *Curlew* (British), *Cyclops* (German), while further up the river, near the S.E. corner of the city, two Chinese war-vessels have gone into winter quarters. The river is clear of junks, the gunboats are dismasted and "housed in," *i.e.*, covered over with reed mats to shield the upper deck and passage ways from the fierce winter winds; and altogether a spirit of quietude seems to have settled upon our community, as it arranges for its annual hibernation.

It is reported that instructions have been sent to the magistrates of all the cities in Chihli province to supply the destitute in their jurisdiction with food. And we are informed that H.E. the Viceroy is feeding over 1,000 destitute persons daily, who have taken up their quarters at the back of his yamen, in temporary huts, made generally of reed mats.

Soldiers are kept on night duty parading the streets, to guard against burglary and incendiarism. The number said to be thus employed is about 1,000, in the city and suburbs. Of late we have heard of no disturbances.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd December; the French mail from London Nov. 3 was received on the 20th December. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Union Steam Navigation Company has been held, for the purpose of passing the final accounts, and to transact such other business as was necessary for the termination of the Company. The statement of accounts showed that there were Tls. 4,144 to the credit of the Company in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Tls. 2,509 were apportioned for dividend at the rate of Tls. 1.32 per share, to be payable on and after the 19th inst.; and a motion was passed authorising the agents to wind up the Company. An item of Tls. 472 of unclaimed dividends was placed under their control, and any balance remaining on December 3, 1878, they are to retain as compensation for their labours.

The trial of Thomas Henry Brown, charged with the attempted robbery of the *Hupeh's* treasure, has been held at the U.S. Consulate-General, before Mr. J. C. Myers, and two Associates. The prisoner, being found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. William Edwards, who is also charged with being implicated in the attempted robbery, has been brought before Mr. Mowat at the Police Court. The prisoner received the usual caution, and simply denied the charge. He was committed to take his trial before a jury.

The troubles of the Woosung Railway seem to be interminable. Hardly has the official opposition been allayed, when certain villagers endeavour to wreck a train because they disapprove the apportionment of the work, and a lunatic endeavours to test the force of impact of a train in motion. And now, apparently, the terms of sale to the Chinese are to be made the subject of misrepresentation. The *Sinpao* publishes a paragraph implying that the Taoutai has been coerced into agreeing to a far larger price for the railway than it was worth; that he has since had it surveyed by a qualified engineer, who estimates it at about half the agreed value; and that he has in consequence refused to pay the first instalment of the purchase money. There is one grain of truth in these statements, namely, that the Taoutai has had the line surveyed by a German gentleman from Japan, and it is possible that the latter may have estimated the value at Tls. 140,000, as the *Sinpao* states. Of this we have no knowledge, but we can affirm that that estimate is very erroneous, that there was no pressure whatever exercised in fixing the amount of purchase-money, and that, so far from showing any intention to retreat from the agreement, the Taoutai has promised to pay the first instalment in a few days, and the second at a definite period afterwards. The agreement made by Mr. Mayers with the Viceroy provided that the amount to be paid "for the land, permanent way, rolling-stock, machinery, stations, and all other claims whatsoever, should be ascertained by an investigation of accounts in detail: for which purpose Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and the Taoutai of Shanghai should each nominate two merchants of proper standing and responsibility." And though the formal Committee of arbitrament was not appointed, because both sides elected to leave the terms of settlement very much in the hands of Mr. Mayers—delegates from the Taoutai had full access to the books and accounts before the agreement was concluded. After the sum of Tls. 285,000 had been fixed by Mr. Mayers and the two officials who were sent from Peking to assist in the negotiations, the Taoutai further deputed a foreign actuary of high standing, and two Chinese officials, assisted by native interpreters from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s office, to examine the books and verify the statement of accounts on which the agreement was based. The Chinese were perfectly satisfied at the time, and the Foreigner wrote to H.B.M.'s Consul strongly affirming the fairness of the settlement. It is well that these facts should be made public to the Chinese, in contradiction of the unfair statement of the *Sinpao*.

The Very Rev. Dean Butcher has delivered a lecture before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their room in Nanking-road, on the subject of "The Religious Beliefs of Ancient Greece." There was a large attendance, despite the rainy weather. The Rev. Dr. Nelson presided. It is scarcely necessary to say that the lecturer treated his subject in a very able and instructive manner. He was listened to with undivided attention; and after the lecture short addresses in further elucidation of the subject were delivered by the Revs. Muirhead, Roberts, Thomas, and Mr. Black, each of whom complimented the lecturer upon the way in which he had treated so broad and difficult a subject. At the close the Dean was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps have achieved a great success. A performance of *Society* was given before a full house, and was highly appreciated. The parts were cleverly rendered, and the fact that the audience insisted by their determined applause on the raising of the curtain after each act is the best proof that they thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment.

The *Sinpao* speaks of the probable opening of coal-mines at Nan-shaou, on the northern border of the Kwang-tung province, and says there is water communication from thence to Canton.

Mr. Davenport set out last week *en route* for Chinkeang, Soochow, Changchow, and other towns, to see that the proclamations regarding the Chefoo Convention are properly posted.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market :—

There has been more business done this week than the previous one. We note a decline in Bank shares, partly in consequence of a fall in exchange on Hong Kong; and an advance in Yangtsze shares. H. and S. Bank: There was a forced sale on the 18th Dec. at 20 per cent. premium and exchange 72. Shares have since changed hands at 22 per cent. premium, and the same exchange, at which the market closes quiet. S. S. N. Co.: A number of shares have been placed at Tls. 67½ for 31st January. There are sellers at Tls. 66 cash, and buyers at Tls. 65. Yangtsze Insurance Association: Shares have been sold at Tls. 615, 617½, and 620. North-China Insurance Co.: Shares are inquired for. Other stocks are quiet.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence :—

Despatches of much importance have been received from Peking. We hear that the German Consul has informed the various hongs of his nationality that, from the beginning of February next, all drawbacks will be cashed by the Customs on presentation, instead of being simply accepted in payment of duties as heretofore; with this reservation, that the time during which they will be valid is fixed at thirty-six months. It is also said that *likin* taxes on foreign goods are to be entirely abolished. This comes, we believe, from the German Legation.

A brief statement of the present position of the Margary Memorial Fund may be of interest. Subscriptions deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank amount to about $1,200, besides which there are about $340 in course of collection. Friends in England have been communicated with, both with reference to subscriptions and designs for a suitable memorial. At the Committee meeting on Saturday it was decided to wait until answers could be received before calling a meeting at which the Committee could report progress. The Committee have been favoured with several designs, some of great merit, and beg to express their thanks to those gentlemen who have spent so much time in elaborating them. The plans will be laid before a general meeting of subscribers in due course.

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There are fresh rumours afloat in the North respecting the advanced guard of Tso's army. It is said that this detachment, which, as our readers know, consists of Manchus, under a Manchu general, has suffered some reverses—somewhere this side of the Hindoo Koosh; but we cannot verify the spot from this rather vague description by several degrees of latitude and many meridians of longitude; we must wait for fuller information. Something more tangible is sure to leak out before long. The last definite advices which reached us about the Manchu army were to the effect that it had succeeded in recapturing Urumtsi; and that was many weeks ago.

A very successful effort has been made on the part of some Chinese ladies to raise funds for the relief of the starving poor in the north in the way of a fancy bazaar. The net receipts were $182.45, and after all expenses are cleared there will probably be $100 to send north. Such practical sympathy is indeed deserving of all praise.

Our Chefoo correspondent writes:—The Germans are opening a new port up here at Ta-koo-shan, lying midway between Talien-wan and the Korean boundary. This will be the future market for Piece Goods, and as such will militate against the prosperity of Newchwang.

Until the 18th December the import market continued quiet, with importers anxious to realise in order to secure the improved rate of sterling exchange, but on that date a weaker tendency in exchange produced still more desire to sell, and holders submitted to a decline in currency prices for cash, which brought Chinese speculators into the market, and rather extensive settlements have since been reported. Business in tea has been extremely quiet. With regard to silk the following is the latest report:—

Rather more inclination has been shown to do business, but the almost hourly rise and fall in exchange has precluded any important transactions. Nearly 1,000 bales are reported purchased, amongst which are Donkey chop Nos. 3 and 3½, at Tls. 585 and 565; Incense chop Nos. 3 and 3½, at Tls. 575 and 555; Blue Peacock "Zing-ling" and "Tun-ling" at Tls. 550 and 530; Dancing Bear Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Tls. 535, 520 and 505; Pagoda No. 2, at Tls. 532½; K.F.S. Beautiful Woman No. 2, at Tls. 525; "Say-ling" at Tls. 510; S.S.S. Dollar chop at Tls. 480, and Chin-uen-sing's "Gna-ling" and "Kin-ling" Kahing Taysaams at Tls. 495 and 480 per picul, shows a considerable fluctuation in the proportionate tael price according to the rate at which it was possible to settle exchange. Tsatlees are very firmly held; Koofongsing will not sell his chop thirds under Tls. 610; for Blue Elephant the asking price has risen to Tls. 550 to 555. Market silks are almost exhausted and common Tsatlee is not to be had within Tls. 460; some 150 bales of re-reels have been taken at Tls. 530 to 540 for middling cargo, but coarse silks generally remain quite neglected. Hardly any arrivals are reported during the week, and the unsold stock has decreased to 21,000 bales.

We hear that Feng Taoutai has received additional honours lately, and that from the sixth of the present moon he will be entitled to the decoration of the scarlet button. This mark of favour is said to be in acknowledgment of his valuable services as manager of the Kiang-nan Arsenal.

The *Charybdis* is towing the *Lapwing* from the place of her disaster; both vessels may be expected here very shortly, when the *Lapwing* will refit.

NINGPO.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes as follows:—

The reading-room of the Ningpo Book Club was well filled on the 15th Dec., to hear the second lecture of the Winter series, by Mr. Barchet, M.D., the subject being "Wurtemberg, or Life in South Germany." The Rev. J. Leyenberger was the chairman of the evening, and having made some appropriate remarks on the surprising development of German influence of late years, and paid a tribute to the genius of M. Bismark, he introduced the lecturer of the evening. Dr. Barchet confined himself chiefly to sketches of Swabian life and character, but also dilated in a pleasant and entertaining way upon German matters in general, including the military and school systems, and gave some account of the typical "German student," and other interesting and amusing personages. At the close of the lecture the Rev. Fred. Galpin proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation, and Dr. Lord proposed a similar compliment to the chairman.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* has the following:—

We learn that Ting Futai has ordered the arrest of several men concerned in depredations on the Mamoi Telegraph line. One of the culprits is in custody, but some reluctance is, we understand, shown by the district officials to carry out Ting's commands in regard to the arrest of the others. The man already captured is a blacksmith by trade, and he is charged with having stolen wire with which he manufactured a quantity of nails. It is believed that the high authorities are really determined to take extreme measures in this instance, so as, if possible, to intimidate villagers. But after all, these poor people, are not so deserving of censure as the mandarins and gentry, by whom they were encouraged in the first instance.

The gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta* were handed over to the provincial authorities on the 19th December. The English crews were at the same time paid off, and shipped, per steamship *Namoa*, to Hong Kong. It is reported that the Chinese officials are rather proud of these vessels, and they may well be so. But, a little bird whispers that the twenty-six ton guns are not in high favour with the Imperial artilleryman, although their mechanism is greatly admired. It is probable that in certain quarters the guns are really regarded as an acquisition to the infant navy, though in the hands of their new owners and under present conditions they are not likely to be of any service. The *Alpha* has arrived, and the *Omega* of this new-born extravagance is already in our mind's eye.

A recent case of kleptomania has created much excitement and not a little ebullition of feeling in Cantonese circles. A Canton boy, lately in the employ of a foreign resident, "requisitioned" various articles of clothing, the property of his master, and was in consequence handed over to the authorities by H.B.M.'s Consul for punishment. This greatly shocked the preconceived ideas of certain compradores and other "gentry," who regarded the matter as of trivial importance—involving no very great departure from "old custom." These virtuous defenders of Cantonese perquisites and dignity insisted upon the immediate liberation of their countryman, and the Taoutai, bending to their blandishments, actually liberated the thief! We believe that the affair is now a subject of discussion between H.B.M.'s Consul and the Chinese authorities; and we hope that these Cantonese "gentry" will be taught that they are not above the law.

Certainly the City of Foochow may this year be called the City of Desolation. The devastating floods early in June would of themselves have stamped this year as a most unfortunate one, and when added to the wholesale destruction of life and property, not only in the city and suburbs but for many miles round, it really seems, as the natives remark, that the Fung Shui is "too muchee angly." The floods were followed last month by one of the most devastating fires that ever occurred in the suburbs. Aided by strong wind at the time, all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless, as the direction of the flames shifted from time to time. On the 18th inst. another fire broke out on the left bank of the river, which, though smaller in extent than the previous one, yet from its intense fierceness and glare, and happening as it did at night, seemed at one time likely to rival its predecessors. Fortunately, its ravages were confined to the boat-building yards, containing large stacks of timber, and some hundreds of small wooden houses and sheds. The origin of this fire is said to have arisen from the infatuated practice of burning "joss paper," not only out of season but out of place. A boat-building yard, lumbered with chips and shavings, with a strong N.E. wind blowing, is hardly a safe place to allow lighted paper to fly about in. It may be, however, that our native friends partake more of the fatalism of worshippers of Mahomet than of the venerable Buddha. In China, and possibly to a larger extent in Foochow than elsewhere, the tenements burnt and actual property destroyed at any time are comparatively small, and a new suburb speedily arises on the ashes of the old one. Strange as it may seem, several of the houses destroyed are now nearly rebuilt.

Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Tea Letter of 23rd December says:—

During the past few days buying has very materially decreased, and the total business of the week is considerably under that last reported Congou: The settlements have been composed of the low to preferable common grades, and prices do not show any change on late quotations. The nominal stock is at present 29,350 chests, but the actual quantity on offer is probably much smaller. The market is entirely cleared of all the better descriptions, and the season is fast drawing to a close. Souchong: No transactions to report. Oolong: Three small chops, amounting to 114½ chests, have been taken at Tls. 18 short. Flowery Pekoe: No transactions to report. Scented Teas: No stock. The export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amounts to 50,476,607 lbs., against 63,094,100 lbs. To the Colonies, 15,730,202 lbs. against 15,099,603 lbs. To America, 665,141 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at the same time last year.

AMOY.

The draft of the proposed regulations for the Municipal Council has been published. All land renters and all taxpayers over $5 per annum are to have a vote in the election of the Council, which is to consist of five members. Disputes between ratepayers and others with the Council are to be submitted to a special Court, consisting of three persons annually elected by the Consular body in consultation with the local authorities, whose decision shall be binding.

HONG KONG.

The French mail brings dates from the above port to the 28th December.

The annual regatta took place on the 23rd and 24th December, and is pronounced to have gone on very successfully, though there was "an absence of that enthusiasm which characterised regattas in old days." The P. and O. steamer *Malacca* was the flagship; and among those present were H.E. the Governor and Miss Kennedy, the latter awarding the Ladies' Purse amidst much cheering.

The Public Gardens continue to improve under the active superintendence of Mr. Ford, the Government gardener. He

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has recently issued a complete catalogue of the plants in both the gardens.

The Chinese steamer *Fu-Yew* ran into a junk, when approaching Hong Kong, and cut it completely in two, of course sinking it on the spot. Those who were taken from on board alleged that two of their number had been drowned, but subsequently said that only one had been lost. They also said they had a valuable cargo on board, but this is denied. No doubt the desire of the owners of the junk is to make their claim against the steamer as heavy as possible.

A meeting of the Portuguese community was held on the 27th December, at the Club Lusitano, to consider the best means of receiving the newly-appointed Governor and Bishop of Macao on their arrival (then expected) by the French mail steamer; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. J. dos Remedios, J. A. Baretto, D. Noronha, F. A. Gomes, J. A. Remedios, and M. C. do Rozario, was appointed. There has not been a bishop resident in Macao for upwards of twenty years.

The *Daily Press* contains the following items :—

The United States flag-ship *Tennesse* left Japan for Hong Kong on the 17th December, and may be expected here at any moment. It is rumoured that Admiral Reynolds will proceed to Siam in the *Ashuelot* soon after his arrival in this port, presumably on account of the lapses of the late American Consul at Bangkok. The Australian Colonies have been temporarily attached to the cruising ground of the Asiatic Squadron, and it is said that Admiral Reynolds will shortly proceed thither in his flagship, being, we believe, the first visit of an American man-of-war to those waters.

An inquest was held at the Old Civil Hospital, upon the body of J. Samulin, seaman on the Russian ship *Vanadis*. From the evidence of the captain and carpenter it appears that between two and three A.M. on the 21st Dec. deceased was on watch, and upon the captain coming on deck and calling out for him, he suddenly jumped up and fell down the main hatch. He was sent to the Civil Hospital, where he died on the 24th. Dr. Wharry's evidence went to show that his internal organs were much diseased, and that the shock to the system was the cause death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

An entertainment given in the Temperance Hall, Stanley-street, was the nearest approach to a failure of any of the performances yet given in connection with this institution. Generally speaking, these entertainments are very enjoyable, but the bill of fare consisted simply of a rather mediocre magic lantern performance, with a few minutes' amusement at the close, caused by the awarding of the prizes for the best and worst conundrums. The one adjudged the best was "What grounds are there for supposing that Pope Hennessy is a regular Turk? None, except that he is the new boss for us (Bosphorus)." The humourous remarks of the gentleman who had been deputed to present the prizes—each a teapot—were evidently appreciated and enjoyed. The entertainment lasted barely an hour.

The early Military Service at eight A.M. on Christmas Day was fully choral, the choir being composed of about sixty voices, among whom were twenty ladies. The Military Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Baynes, intoned, and the responses were sung throughout. The *Te Deum* was chanted to three or four different chants and went very steadily, the *Benedictus* to a double chant (anonymous). The Anthem was the "Hallelujah Chorus," from the *Messiah*, and considering the difficulty of getting voices to sound with any effect in the Cathedral Chancel, it was very fairly sung. The *Kyrie* (under initials) was sung at the Ante-Communion Service, the ladies' voices being effective, especially at the 10th response. The hymns were "Adeste Fideles" and "Hark the Herald," the latter being taken in unison. The band of the 28th Regiment accompanied the choir, but was rather too powerful, especially in the "Hallelujah Chorus," otherwise most efficient. It was regretted that the organ could not be used for the occasion, but it was found that the instruments, through some peculiarity, could not be tuned to the organ, although this has to be done in large orchestras in England.

The subscription in aid of the widow and children of the late Inspector O'Brien is progressing satisfactorily. The subscription list at the club is headed by his Excellency the Governor and some of the principal Government officials, and has been signed by nearly all who have seen it. It is hoped that the amount realised will be sufficient to provide a small annuity for the widow.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The *Straits Times* translates the following items of intelligence from Manila newspapers :—

During the closing week of the month of November, a hurricane prevailed throughout the southern portion of the Philippine Archipelago for several days, with more or less severity. Detailed accounts of the ravages of the hurricane are to be found in the *Diario* and *Comercio*, from which it appears that the destruction of houses, domestic animals, standing crops, and trees, from the combined action of the wind, rain, and flood was immense. The loss of human life was also very great, eight or ten persons being drowned in Cebu, and a considerable number in Isla de Negros, and elsewhere.

The *Diario* of the 16th December announces that Don Jose Paulin has been appointed civil and military Governor of the new settlement of Sulu, and that the paddy and tobacco crops in several of the Philippine provinces were then suffering very greatly from drought.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Manila during the fortnight ending the 16th December.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

The *Saigon Independent*, commenting upon an article which appeared in the *Saturday Review*, says :—

"In this article we are praised for our great efforts in past times to colonise America and India, and on the other hand it criticises our persistency for reproducing in all our colonies our habits and our institutions. It also states that we are possessed of many good qualities for colonising or developing the resources of foreign countries. To this we will say nothing; we will admit voluntarily that we are a little behind the English and Dutch in this respect; but when our contemporary goes on to say, that we follow in Tonquin a policy of jealousy and proscription he is far from the truth. In endeavouring to show this the *Saturday Review* has removed from this article that impartiality which distinguishes the English publications when treating on foreign politics. We do not deny that the first project of a route into Western China found its birth in the head of an Englishman. The English have for a long time coveted the commerce of the vast country which is included under the name of Western China, perhaps even that of Yunnan, and we admit that our Government has also coveted, on its part, the immense resources and the commerce of this latter province. There is nothing more natural than that it should do so. In that our Government has endeavoured to open a route giving access to Yunnan, that Dupuis was the first to discover this route, which many persons had sought in vain before him, we do not see anything which merits the acrimonious words pronounced on our policy in this article. It is to be desired that our colonial policy may be a little more active than it has been, marching side by side with that of other Powers; we should then see other results than those obtained by our last negotiations with the Court at Hué. The English believed at one time that, following our habitual energy when we entered on an affair, especially one of such importance as that of opening Tonquin, we should endeavour to push it forward vigorously to the end. But the result in this case has shown the contrary, and one has good reason to say that in this matter we have departed from our usual vigour, and in presence of what power? The Annamese Government! which in the face of our late disasters has come to look upon this policy only as a sign of our feebleness. Our policy has never been and never will be that proclaimed by the *Saturday Review*. The France of the future will always be as the France of the past, great and generous, repudiating all that is selfish or mean. If the English succeed in opening their route by Burmah we will be the first to congratulate them; if we succeed on our side to open the route *via* Tonquin we are certain that this circumstance will not change one iota the sentiments of the English people generally with respect to us.

Mr. August Bauermeister and Mr. Gustav Nissle have been admitted partners in the firm of Behre and Co., which now consists of Mr. Georg Niederberger, Mr. Emil Saltzkorn, and the aforesaid gentlemen.

Messrs. Behre and Co.'s Market Report is as follows :—

Supplies both of old and new grain Rice are scarce, and prices in consequence have ruled rather firm. Old Rice, although not in much inquiry, has fully maintained its value, and may be quoted at $1.37 = (5/2½ per cwt. f.o.b.). Of new grain extensive purchases have been made on time delivery; we quote to-day $1.51 = (5/8½ per cwt. f.o.b.) for ready grain, $1.50 = 5/8 per cwt. f.o.b.) on two weeks' and $1.47 = (5/7 per cwt. f.o.b) on a month's time. Exports during the last month are : To China 4,974 tons, to Singapore 655 tons, to Java 5,577 tons and to South America 655 tons. The tone of the Piece Goods market is somewhat firmer, but the looked for demand, usual at the beginning of the Rice season, has not set in as yet.

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

General Diemont reports from Atchin on the 6th December that the occupation of Simpang Olim had made such a great impression in the neighbouring country that the Rajahs of Telok Semawe and Klumpang Dua had personally visited a Dutch man-of-war, an occurrence that had not happened previously on the North coast except at Pedir. Matters were quiet at Pedir. Little of importance of a military nature had happened in Atchin. Habib Abdul Rachman having written a letter to Tunku Kadli inviting him to join the war party, the latter refused to do so, and declared that he would not acknowledge Tunku Daud, the new Sultan, and that he did not consider the war as "*prang sabil ullah* (holy war)," because the Hollanders did not

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fight against religion, but, on the contrary, respected it in the already submitted districts. The arrival of Chinese coolies from Penang was going on regularly, 128 having arrived at Atchin since General Diemont's previous report. These coolies were chiefly employed in improving the means of communication. Owing to the continuous labouring in the soil the rate of disease was however very high, and sometimes reached 50 per cent. The steamer *Blue Ball* had been bought for $10,000 for service at Atchin. During the fortnight ending with the 6th December the weather had been less changeable, and there was perceptibly less rain.

Unofficial advices received by the *Straits Times* from Atchin announce the arrival there of the two British officers sent to take a look at the operations about to commence; they are to be attached to the Staff. A correspondent there states that the N.I. Government had entered into a contract with an architect at Singapore to supply a wooden hospital building to be placed on the hills at Lamnrong (Atchin). It is to be completed within a year, and to cost $100,000.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 4th January; the French mail from London Dec. 1 was received on the 1st January. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The following is the official report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council at the meeting held on the 29th December:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ford, on his appointment as Acting Judge of Penang, is sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed. The Attorney-General, by command of the Governor, lays upon the table the following papers:—Letter of the Hon. W. H. Read respecting the arrangement recently made for the confederation of certain States on the Muar River. Reports of the Chinese interpreter and the superintendent of police on the recent Chinese riots at Singapore.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Distress Bill is recommitted, and a further amendment having been made, the Bill is read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Acting Judge of Penang. On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Crown Suits Bill is recommitted, and a further amendment having been made, the Bill is read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Acting Judge of Penang. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. MacArthur, the surplus supply Ordinances Repeal Bill is read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General introduces a Bill to amend Ordinance No. V. of 1873, and moves that it be read a first time, which is seconded by the Auditor General and agreed to. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Read, the standing orders are suspended, and the Bill is read a second time. The Bill is committed, reported with amendments, and on the motion of the Attorney-General second, by the Acting Judge of Penang, is read a third time and passed.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of two Chinese, who were shot by the police at the New Market Station during the riot on the 15th December. From the evidence it appears that at 9.30 A.M. a large number of Chinese attacked the police at the New Market Station. The small body of police there finding themselves in danger at first fired several shots into the air, but this, instead of causing the Chinese to retire, had the opposite effect, and they came as far as the door of the Station, throwing bricks and whatever they could get hold of at the police. One of the bricks that was thrown knocked down a police constable, and the sergeant in charge and the other police constables were also hit with bricks at the same time, thrown by this mob. The sergeant then gave the order to fire direct at them, when two were killed and one wounded. On the arrival of Inspector Richards with more police the mob dispersed. From the evidence of Dr. Anderson the deaths in both cases were caused by gun-shots wounds, and must have been instantaneous. A verdict of "justifiable homicide" was returned. At the conclusion of the inquest the jurors unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—

We, the Jurors, are unanimously of opinion that the police under Sergeant Dadameah, at the New Market Station on the 15th December, 1876, behaved with great circumspection, and also showed great forbearance towards the Chinese rioters in the manner in which they carried out their duties.

A fire, which eventually caused the destruction of twenty-six houses, broke out on the evening of the 29th December in the Malay quarter of Capong Kapore. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, owing to a strong breeze blowing at the time. The police, with the fire-engine, under Major Dunlop, were quickly on the spot, and greatly contributed to the prevention of the extending of the conflagration. The houses burnt were all roofed with attap. Fortunately, no one met with serious injury, although in one or two instances, women and children had only a narrow escape from being burnt.

H.M. steamer *Ringdove*, Commander Singleton, anchored in the roads on the 27th December, from Hong Kong, *en route* homewards. The Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., took its departure the same day for Plymouth, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

The Governor, accompanied by Captain Paton, A.D.C., paid a visit on the 26th Dec. to H. I. C. M.'s screw corvette *Yang Woo*, Capt. P. Luxmore, R.N., lying in the roads, and was saluted with seventeen guns, which salute was immediately returned from Fort Canning.

The following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette*:—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to extend, with half salary, for nine months, commencing from the 10th December, the leave of absence granted to Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice, Straits Settlements.

The Governor has received a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual for the appointment of Mr. James Ramsay MacArthur to be a Member of the Legislative Council.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Jan. 28, Coulnakyle; 30, Egeria, (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Jan 27, Glenroy (str.); from Liverpool, 31, Achilles (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, Dec. 22, Marquis of Argyle; from Liverpool, Jan. 31. Stentor, (str.); from Hamburg, Bertha.

At SAIGON.—From Marseilles, Dec. 11, Lucie et Gabrielle, from St. Nazaire; 21, Augustin.

At BATAVIA.—From Newcastle, Dec. 18, Madeline; from New York, Dec. 29, Gentoo; from Rio Janeiro, 25, Cochin; 26, Kalaya; from Amsterdam, Jan. 27, Nicolette.

At PADANG.—From Liverpool, Dec. 4, Kenilworth.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 1, Cyphrenese (str.); from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.); from Cardiff, Jan. 28, Maria P.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Feb. 1, Gordon Castle (str.); Dec. 14, Galatea (str.); 17, Stella; 20, Deucalion (str.); for New York, 13, Glenfalloch (str.).

From AMOY.—For New York, Jan. 24, Mikado.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Dec. 21, Elmstone; 28, Andreas; for San Francisco, 25, Tartar; Jan 24, Altona (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For New York, Dec. 26, Glenfalloch (str.); 29, Olustee; for Boston (U. S.) 30, Electra.

From SOURABAYA.—For Boston (U.S.), Dec. 19, Aristide.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 20, 1876	79737668	4998010	1967190	16753128	118858[illegible]	[illegible]611
From June 1, 1875, to Dec. 20, 1875	71467569	8516010	1912034	17622706	14951[illegible]	[illegible]702

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 20, 1876	5510726	501 6
Do. do. 1875, to Dec. 20, 1875	1 [illegible]539 3	4 379

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

		Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 20, 1876	34 92876	4762
Do. do. 1875, to Dec. 20, 1875	372[illegible]855	6395

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Dec. 20, 1876	16,214,037
Do. do. 1875, to Dec. 20, 1875	15,8[illegible]6,751

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs	Silk, bales China & Japan
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1864 to 1865	121,2[illegible]8,9[illegible]	32,[illegible]45
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,32[illegible],042	62,850
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,200	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	57,143
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,749,194	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,239,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	61,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,987	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	43,603	1875 to 1876	163,819,29[illegible]	87,184

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¼d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 9 d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 1 d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 2d.	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2¼d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 2¾d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 2 d.	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4¾d.	4s. 4¾d.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 311 to 312	Rs. 236
,, -Hong Kong	26½ to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.2.5	7¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 76.3.5	4 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 23 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $555 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $55 premium.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share (nominal).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 65 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £100 (ex 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 3½d., at Manila 4s. 4½d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3½d., at Shanghai 5s. 9d.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, which brought the present inward mail, landed her passengers and mails at Toulon on the 31st ult., in consequence of a dense mist which prevented her entering the port of Marseilles. She brings 80 passengers and a general cargo, including 1,300 bales of silk, 6,403 packages of tea, and 6,645 packages of general cargo for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer *Indus*, due in London on or about the 13th inst.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of January, 1877, amounted to £24,147, against £20,405 for January, 1876. The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of January, 1877, amounted to £42,580, against £17,889 in the corresponding period of 1876.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's Cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai has been restored.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Feb. 1, at London, from Rangoon, Catterina Doge; 3 from Shanghai, Ajax (str.); 2 at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Koning der Nederlanden (str.); Jan. 29, at San Francisco, rom Cheribon, Oneco; 31 from Hong Kong, Connaught Ranger.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 27, from Amsterdam, for Sourabaya, Telanak; from Flushing, for Batavia, Drenthe (str.); 31, from London, for China and Japan, Radnorshire (str,); for Shanghai, Forward Ho; from Portland, for Batavia, Pallas (str.); Feb. 1, from Buryport, for Hong Kong, Robert Henderson.

CASUALTY.—Amsterdam, Feb. 1, the American ship John H. Kimball, from Nieuwe Diep for Cardiff (in ballast), is ashore at Terschelling, full of water; crew saved. The above vessel arrived here in December last, from Yokohama.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, passed, Feb. 1, Agamemnon (str.), from Liverpool, for Shanghai.—Mauritius.—Jan. 5, the Condor barquentine, of and from Rangoon, Locke, for Liverpool (rice), called at the Outer Anchorage on Dec. 13 to repair her steering gear, and to be supplied with sundry articles. She had encountered very bad weather, sustaining serious damage, and proceeded Dec. 23.—Bahia.—Jan. 12, the Augusta, Dutch ship, having repaired damages, and sold about 420 tons of coal, in consequence of the cargo being somewhat heated and requiring to be retrimmed, proceeded Jan. 5, for Acheen.—East London.—Dec. 23, sailed, M. Smith, for Guam.—Algoa Bay.—Arrived, Jan. 2, Portia, from Hong Kong.

SPOKEN.—Agate, New York to Shanghai, Dec. 3, 25 S., 26 W.; Windhover, London to Shanghai, Jan. 21, 49 N., 7. W.; Elizabeth Childs, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 30, on the Equator, long. 26 W.; J. L. T. R., Cardiff to Straits of Malacca, Jan. 24, 43 N., 17 W.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 31.—When visiting foreign Representatives at foreign New Year, Prince Kung and Ministers of Yamen were accompanied by all the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all the Boards. This is a great advance on last year's performance, when the same officials merely left return cards after Chinese New Year. Arrangements for opening new ports on the 1st of April progressing. Consuls not yet appointed. Customs Commissioners appointed—Dick to Ich'ang, Woodruff to Wu-'hu, Hobson to Wen-chou, and McKean to Pak-hoi.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI. FEB. 1.—Manchester Goods: Nothing doing. Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.8.; Silk unchanged.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, FEB. 1.—Manchester Goods steady; Water Twist, 16-24, $101; fair medium Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of tea to date, 154,750,000 lbs.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The annual dinner of the directors, commanders, and other officers of the P. and O. Company, held in terms of the will of the late Mr. Anderson, the founder of the Company's Good Service Fund, took place on the 1st inst., at their offices in Leadenhall-street. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Michie (Agent-General of Victoria), Mr. Campbell (Oriental Bank), and Mr. Purdy (Bank of South Australia) were amongst the guests present. Mr. FANE DE SALIS occupied the chair.

After the usual loyal toasts and the memory of Mr. Anderson had been drunk, the CHAIRMAN, in proposing "Prosperity to the Company," said he would offer a few remarks on its past and present history. Possessing a capital of £3,500,000, with a fleet equal in tonnage to that of the United States, and employing 17,000 men ashore and afloat, it was entitled to rank among the greatest shipping associations of modern times. Its formation dated back as far as thirty-seven years ago, when a union of the steam enterprise of London, Liverpool, and Dublin gave it existence. It soon assumed large proportions, and had responsible functions entrusted to it. Its mission from the first was a high one, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails was not the only duty confided to it. Commissioned to open out a highway of nations to the East, the duty devolved on their ships of diminishing the distance between England and India from four months to four weeks. The work allotted to them was to bring millions into closer relations with their rulers, and to become the means of extending our commerce, our empire, and our civilisation throughout the whole East. How these duties had been performed it was not for a director of the company to say. That task would rest with history. Some future Macaulay, in describing the effect of the inauguration of their steam lines, would speak of ancient kingdoms of the earth long isolated from the West, awakened from the trance of ages by the magic touch of steam. He would tell of commerce expanding under its auspices, and of England's rule over her approximated possessions established on surer and firmer foundations than before. But these were not the only services rendered by the company to the country. In the Crimean war their ships did good service to the State, and the flower of their fleet, the *Himalaya*, ceded at that period to the navy, still constituted one of the finest transports in Her Majesty's service. Then, again, in the Indian mutiny, their steamships, freely placed at the disposal of the Executive, rendered efficient aid in quelling that formidable insurrection. Last, not least, in the Abyssinian expedition they were called on to supply not ships alone, but that most necessary article in modern warfare—coal; and distinguished officers had admitted that the lesson given to King Theodore under the heights of Magdala, a lesson which struck terror into the hearts of the disaffected in India, must have been deferred but for the aid their establishments in the Red Sea were able to afford to Her Majesty's forces. Nor in glancing at the most prominent features in the past history of the company ought another public service to be omitted—a service rendered, not to England, but to an allied State. It would ever form a bright spot in the annals of the company that it had been permitted to them to be among the first to aid in restoring Venice to her past *prestige* by reopening for her ancient communications with the East, in the hope that this might prove the prelude to her again resuming her high position in the commerce of the world. So far he had spoken of the past history of the company, he would now say a few words as to its present and its future. He asked them to drink prosperity to the company; but some persons asserted there was no prosperity in store for it, and that under the influence of the opening of the Suez Canal this great undertaking had entered on a downward course. Such assertions he met with the strongest denial. It was true the opening of the Canal had been a great trial to them; it had reduced their profits, diminished their dividends, forced rigid economy on them, and it had besides imposed on them the costly obligation of reorganising and in part rebuilding their fleet. That work, however, successfully done, he had yet to learn why a company possessing some of the finest steamships in the mercantile marine of England should not retain the place its enterprise had so hardly won for it, in the carrying trade of the East. That trade, in lieu of diminishing, was fast expanding. If they turned to India, the commerce of that great empire was increasing more rapidly than most persons believed. In proof of this he would state a few facts. Three years ago the export of wheat from India was insignificant; last year it amounted to upwards of 200,000 tons. Ten years ago but 12,000 tons of jute were exported, but last year that quantity had exceeded 50,000 tons. Fifteen years ago the export of tea did not exceed 1,400,000 lb.; last year it amounted to 21,000,000 lb. This was not the time or place for statistics, he would therefore pass on to that other great empire—China, with its 400 millions of inhabitants, with which they had such close relations. Its population were eager for trade with the West; and what would be the proportion of its future commerce with the outer world when the opposition of its official classes had been over-ruled by the voice of the people, and the advancing tide of European enterprise was freely admitted to its shores. As to the South Wales ironmasters, ask the ironmasters of the North what they thought of the future of China in connection with their trade, and they would say they had read with the keenest interest the accounts of the late opening of its first railway; for they knew that when iron roads were well introduced into China, thousands—he might say hundreds of thousands—of tons of English iron must find their way there in European ships, and they would mark that this iron, according to the ordinary course of trade, would not be paid for in coin, but in articles of increased produce, which on its way home would again make freight for British ships. Nor in estimating the future of the commerce of the East, on which the prosperity of their company was based, ought those great colonies of the southern hemisphere — reserved as they were for high destinies—to be forgotten. Connected as he was with the Australian colonies, he claimed to know them well, and it was his conviction that some persons in that room would yet live to see the day when they would stand pre-eminent in the commerce of the East. Three months ago Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South

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Wales, delivered an admirable address at Albury, in the course of which he endeavoured to foreshadow the future commerce and population of Australia. He showed that according to the present rate of increase their population would in fifty years equal that of England, while in eighty years it would exceed that of the United States. In making this estimate he said with truth it might prove too low, as no person could exactly gauge the future flow of Australian emigration. At present it was small, but the protective tariff of America, restrictive as it was of intercourse with the rest of the world, was not favourable to emigration, the tide of which, repelled from its shores, would assuredly be diverted to Australia. Last year the emigration from Europe to America had declined 50 per cent., while Australian emigration had increased in a somewhat greater ratio. The direct route to Australia lay through the Canal, which shortened the distance by 3,000 miles, but he would ask M. de Lesseps's attention to the fact that solely owing to the prohibitive character of the tolls, not a single Australian ship had ever yet passed through the Canal. When the tolls were reduced steam-ships with emigrants would willingly use the Canal; and, the voyage being shortened one-half, a large emigration perhaps, equal to that which till lately prevailed between Europe and America, would ensue. In that case even the present generation might see Australia not only taking high rank in the commerce of the East, but admitted to a place in the councils of the world. With these facts before them there could be no doubt as to the future expansive character of Eastern trade, which would secure profitable employment for their ships and assure prosperity with success to the company. With the aid of the gentlemen who sat around him—men bound to the company by the strongest ties, most of whom he had himself seen enter the company's service in their youth, and who had known no other service than its own—they would not only secure success and prosperity for the company; they would do more, for they would deserve it.

The toast having been drunk with all the honours, several other toasts followed, including that of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London," suitably acknowledged by his lordship, and the proceedings then terminated.

Naval and Military.

It is stated that the innovation of inviting young engineers trained in private workshops to compete for twenty vacancies in the Navy has ended in all but a total failure, notwithstanding that the ordeal of a preliminary examination had been considerably modified. About 140 commercial engineers sent in their names, of whom 100 presented themselves for examination. Eighty-three of the candidates retired as soon as they saw the examination papers. Seventeen began to work at the problems, but in the afternoon the number was further reduced to seven, who persisted to the end. But how many of these have passed with sufficient *éclat* to gain appointments as assistant engineers in the service remains to be seen.

A fine iron paddle-wheel tug steamer, for Her Majesty's service, was launched on the 31st ult., from the yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead. She was named the Sampson by Miss Jessie Laird. She is 128 ft. logn, 25ft. beam. and 14 ft. deep in hold, and will be fitted with two distinct pairs of diagonal oscillating engines, indicating collectively 860-horse-power, and driving feathering paddle-wheels. She is the third tug steamer built by the firm for the Admiralty during the last three or four years, and is an exact duplicate of the Malta, built in 1875, the success of which has led to this repetition of the order.

By permission of the Lords of the Admiralty a party of German officers and other German subjects, among them being a representative from Herr Krupp's gun manufactory, visited Chatham Dockyard on the 26th ult., and inspected the armour-plated ship Alexandra, over which they were conducted by one of the dockyard officials. The Alexandra was removed out of dock on Wednesday, and will leave Chatham on the 3rd inst. for the Mediterranean.

The iron screw troop ship Adventure, 2, 2,510 tons, 1,227-horse power, last employed on troop service in China, from which country she conveyed home the battalion of Royal Marines, is ordered to be removed from the repairing basin, and placed in one of the vacant docks at Chatham, where she is to be immediately broken up. Her machinery and engines have been removed out of her, and will be utilised for other vessels.

The T pier at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been damaged to the extent of about £70 by the Bergen steamship St. Olaf, from Colombo, running into it. The chief portion injured is the Royal hatchway, at which many distinguished personages have landed and embarked, and the new stanchions just erected by the Works Department to support the awning.

The commander's naval pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Captain John J. Keeling, has been awarded to Retired Captain Frederick H. Stevens. A lieutenant's naval pension of £50 a year, rendered vacant by the demise of Retired Commander Arthur Kennedy, has been awarded to Retired Commander John G. S. Clark.

Commander W. M. Lang is about to leave the Royal Naval College to take temporary command of a Chinese gunboat, one of the two recently purchased in this country. He will take the vessel to China, and hand her over to the naval authorities at Foochow. Leave of absence to proceed on this foreign service is limited to six months.

Major-General Sir T. Pears, K.C.B., has resigned his seat as Military Secretary to the India-office. His successor is Colonel Allen Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, late one of the Military Secretaries to the Indian Government.

WE understand that the Chinese Ambassador will have audience of HER MAJESTY this week, before the opening of Parliament.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CRUM-EWING—On the 31st Jan, at Glasgow, the wife of H.E. Crum-Ewing, of a daughter.

GORDON—On the 13th Dec., at Hankow, the wife of W. G. Gordon, of a son.

HUDSON—On the 8th Dec., at the "Oriental" Sugar Refinery, Hong Kong, the wife of A. J. Hudson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—WALKER.—On the 18th Dec., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, D.D., George A. Butler, son of the late Rev. Henry H. Butler, of Washington City, D.C., to Annie S., second daughter of the late David Walker, of London.

JOHNSON—KNEEBONE.—On the 18th Jan., at All Saints', Hatcham, by the Rev. H. Theodore Cavell, Dixon Reddall, youngest son of the late Dixon Reddall Johnson, Westminster County Court to Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry Kneebone, of the P. and O. Service.

MAY—KNEEBONE.—On the 11th Dec., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, Alfred John May, of St. Paul's College, to Jane Maria, second daughter of G. A. Kneebone.

MOOYAART—LAWRENCE.—On the 30th Jan., at the parish church, Launceston, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Mooyaart, M.A., Oxon, Vicar of Benhall Suffolk, formerly of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, retired, to Mary, only child of John Travers Lawrence, of Launceston.

YOUNG—BIDE.—On the 19th Dec., at "Belmont," Hong Kong, by the Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., Mathew, eldest son of the Rev. R. O Young, M.A., Fortrose, Scotland, to Annie, youngest daughter of Louis Bide, of Clifton.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—On the 30th Jan., suddenly, at his residence, Greenwich, Captain J. E. Davis, R.N., F.R.G.S., late of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, aged 61.

HEMERY—On the 16th Jan., at Plaisance, Jersey, Col. Clement Hemery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, aged 65.

KROGHER—On the 16th Dec., at the General Hospital, George Krogher, aged 30 years

NEROUTSOS—On the 13th Oct., at the residence of the British Chaplain, at Mogadore, George Demetrius Neroutsos, of Woodlands, Bowdon, Cheshire, aged 58.

POWELL—On the 27th Jan., Cottrell Burnaby Powell, Commander R.N., second son of the Rev. S. H. Powell, of Sharow Lodge, Yorkshire, aged 38.

ROBISON—On the 14th Dec., at Shanghai, John Springfield Robison.

ASSAULT ON ONE OF THE SERVANTS OF THE CHINESE LEGATION.

We regret to have to record an unprovoked assault upon the servant of one of the Attachés in the Chinese Legation. The complainant was walking down Oxford-street on Wednesday night, when the defendant, one Donovan, an Irish labourer, struck him violently on the back. The prisoner, who was drunk at the time, was sentenced by Mr Knox, the police magistrate, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The sentence is generally spoken of with approbation. Dr. Macartney officiated at the Police-court as interpreter, and the oath was administered to the Chinaman by his being called upon to break a saucer, and to declare that if he lied he hoped his soul might be destroyed as completely as the porcelain. This part of the proceeding has been the subject of a considerable amount of learned and antiquarian disquisition. The *Telegraph*, which upon this occasion has been evidently assisted by someone acquainted with Chinese ways, gives the story in the following rather doubtful "pidgin English:"—Mr. Chang Amaon, a retainer in the service of an Attaché to the Chinese Embassy, must have had last night a fine story to tell his friends. "One-day some-day," he in all probability said, "me leavy China-side; make-comey Fankweiside, longside English debbils, Lan-tun town. Me makey go one piecey walkee, longside um stleet, allo plopa. One piecey Fankwei debbilo hab catchee much dlinkee. He velly much dlinkee. He no can do. He comey longside me; makey one glate bobbely; makey me catchee one glate bang top-side. Me makey one glate bobbely; makey much glate ely. Take um longside one glate Jossman. Jossman he do Mandalin pidgin. Make one glate talkee. He say, 'What for make um poo' china-boy catchee big bang top-side? No can do so fashion!' Fankwei debbilo he go catchee much stick; he catchee velly much stick, galaw. Me much likee dat Fankwei Mandalin. He belongey smart inside, first chop, numpa one. He make dat Fankwei la-li-lung catchee stick. Maskee!"

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, in the room of Mr. Phillip Lutley Sclater, F.R.S., resigned. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Hon. Charles Walters, Judge of the County Court of the County of St. John, New Brunswick, to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that Province. Mr. George Earle Welby, now Attaché to the Legation at Buenos Ayres, is appointed a third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The subjoined appointments have received the approval of the Queen:—Mr. Benedict Row as consul for Cork and Queenstown for the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Paul Ludwig as consul for Aberdeen, Newburgh, and Stonehaven for the German Empire. Mr. Lewis P. Olds as consul at St. Helena and Mr. Fernando Gonzalez as consul at Gibraltar for the United States, and Mr. Alberto A. de Guerrico as vice-consul in London for Uruguay.

THE receipts on account of revenue from the 1st April 1876, when there was a balance of £5,119,587, to January 27 were £60,543,043, against £60,334,871 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,265,322. The net expenditure was £64,531,160, against £64,015,576 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on January 27 amounted to £1,329,851, and at the same date in 1875 to £1,753,994.

Mr. David Cazelles, engineer of second-class Marine, formerly of Cochin-China, has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour.

The *Straits Times* announces the death of Tunku Abdulrahman-bin Ibrahim, brother of the Maharajah of Johore.

COLONEL GORDON will start for Cairo on the 5th inst., to resume his duties under the Khedive.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1877.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE date for the reception of the Chinese Ambassador by the QUEEN has not as yet been fixed; but the various arrangements connected with the establishment are being rapidly completed, and a Chinese Embassy in the conventional style will ere long become a *fait accompli* in London. The Ambassador and his suite, although naturally strange to the ways of a European country, are reported generally to fall into foreign customs with much more ease than would be generally imagined; their natural tact and cleverness coming to their aid where knowledge of our habits and etiquette are wanting. The subordinate members are also by degrees becoming sufficiently at home in their new sphere of existence to venture out in the streets of the foreign city which are so strangely different from those they are familiar with in their own country. With the timidity which is a natural instinct among the Chinese, they at first hesitated to go out at all; but they may now be often met with in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, though they find it more convenient to confine their wanderings to the dusk of the evening, when less attention is attracted to them than in broad daylight. The arrangements at the Embassy itself are all of a satisfactory character. On his recent official visit to Lord DERBY, his Excellency was driven to the Foreign-office in a suitable carriage and pair—rather a contrast to the official "chairs" at Peking, —and though a great deal that is Chinese is necessarily retained, the endeavour on the part of the Ambassadors is evidently to fall in, as far as they are able, with foreign customs, and to have as little as possible that is *outré* in the Embassy itself, or in the manner in which its business, either official or private, is conducted. The reserve with regard to the female portion of the establishment is, we understand, to a great extent retained; and it is evident, as we strongly suspected, that the lively correspondent of the *Standard*—a portion of whose communication we reproduced in our last—must have drawn very considerably upon his imagination in the description which he gave of "Lady KUO" in his amusing, if not over accurate, account. On the whole, we are afraid that those who look to the ornamental side of the Mission will be somewhat disappointed, and that it will be found to settle down into a comparatively prosaic and business-like establishment, with (as is to be expected) a dash of quaintness, but without any great amount of "Oriental splendour" and "Asian Mystery," such as might be a source of amusement to the *dilettanti*, or of interest to the antiquarian, though no doubt as the "Season" advances, both these elements will have their attractions.

POINTS OF CONTACT IN CHINA.

MANY of our readers will recollect that at the time when the question was discussed whether, under the Treaty of Tientsin, foreign merchants would be permitted to establish themselves in the interior of the country, Earl RUSSELL, who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, enunciated the principle in one of his despatches that, with a view to preserving satisfactory and peaceful relations with China, it was undesirable that the points of contact should be multiplied. This principle was at the time questioned by many who had had practical experience in China, and who believed that our relations with the Chinese were likely to be improved in precise proportion as opportunity was afforded to the natives of that country to become more familiar with foreigners and their ways and objects. This view, which is proved to be correct by the experience of what has always resulted from the opening of new ports, is now so generally accepted that it is unlikely a similar error to that which was fallen into by Earl RUSSELL will be committed; and it is satisfactory to note that Sir THOMAS WADE, in the address which he made to the residents at Shanghai before leaving, expresses an opinion directly in favour of increasing rather than diminishing the number of the points of contact. "A multiplication of the points of "contact," he says, "by which the revenue of China will be "benefited, while her intercourse with the outer world is en-"larged, has appeared to me, in part at all events, to satisfy "the requirements to which I attach so much value." It is true that Sir THOMAS WADE was speaking only on the question of opening additional ports, while Earl RUSSEL dealt with the more delicate question of residing in the interior of the country. But it is clear that in the main the same principles apply to both questions; and it cannot be doubted that if it were possible to make arrangements by which foreign merchants would become established at some of the large trading centres in the interior of China upon a similar footing to that which they are upon at present at the ports, nothing would tend more to remove the old prejudices and barriers, which still stand in the way of foreign intercourse, and to put an end to the ignorance in which the large bulk of the people in China are plunged, as to all matters relating to foreigners and foreign nations—which want of information has been the real cause of nine-tenths of the difficulties with which, from time to time, we have had to deal.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

THE details which have recently been published with reference to the steps taken by the Japanese Government with a view to finally doing away with the liability which they incurred when some years ago they took steps to put an end to the independent sway of the Daimios, show that there is still great need to impress upon the Japanese the lesson which, with every interest in their progress, we have from time to time endeavoured to inculcate in these columns, namely, that the present Government should be careful to introduce further changes in such a manner that the alterations made will not needlessly clash with the old order of affairs, and will prove to be within the power of the authorities themselves fully to carry out. The measure above noticed is one of so important a character that it may well be feared lest the Japanese have not gone too far in burdening themselves with the responsibility which it involves. In a strictly financial point of view, the step appears to have been a good one; but it is still open to question whether it was wise to inaugurate a change of so much importance as the practical abolition of the Japanese aristocracy, merely with the object of obtaining financial relief from the effects of past extravagance. Stated in financial language, the step which has been taken amounts virtually to "buying out" the Daimios; that is paying them definite pensions for a series of years to represent the value of the revenues they have been receiving since the Japanese Government in 1868 took over their domains relieving them of the responsibility of military service and paying them one-tenth of their annual revenues in compensation. The present measure is thus a compensation of a compensation, and may be taken to be the prelude to the final abolition of the aristocratic system in Japan. No doubt there were grave reasons, so far as they went, to induce the existing Government to take this step. The reforms which have been introduced have been expensive; something was imperatively demanded to improve the state of affairs, and under all these circumstances it was not unnatural that the amounts paid for the support of an apparently useless class should have been grudged by Japanese Finance Ministers. A well-informed correspondent of *The Times* has, however, justly questioned whether this complete destruction of the aristocratic element in Japan may not prove a dangerous step. There is no doubt that the recent insurrection mainly resulted from this cause, and that such opposition should spring up can scarcely be considered surprising when "an

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"aristocracy which has existed for a thousand or fifteen "hundred years is swept away to atone for a decade of "extravagance, which ought long ago to have been checked." It appears, however, clear that the Japanese, like many other people, are not alive to the consolidating influence which a sound aristocracy may exert in a State, or aware to how great a degree the preservation of the liberties of the subject may in reality be dependent upon the existence of a class which superficially looked at seem antagonistic to individual freedom. In a purely financial point of view, also, the measure is one calling for very grave consideration. Although, to speak in commercial language, "the transaction is a good one," and is estimated to save the country immediately some £2,000,000 annually, in the meantime the Government incurs a liability of £28,000,000, to be redeemed in thirty years, and it will be a question whether this may not prove a very serious burden, and may not be simply putting off an evil day. It is to be hoped that the Japanese will be able to carry through the measure, but it will certainly prove to be one of some difficulty; and it is natural that the well-wishers of this energetic and enterprising country should look with some apprehension upon it. At the very least, it will not tend to raise the standard of Japanese credit in the Money Markets of the world, and this is a point of very great significance, and one which might, at a given time, be of vital importance.

THE RIOT AT SINGAPORE.

THE accounts which are brought by the mail last in, of the riot which took place in Singapore, in consequence of the establishment of a branch of the Post-office (under the management of a native firm) for the purpose of affording to the Chinese residents an easy means of remitting a portion of their earnings to their relations and friends in China, will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the Utopian ideas entertained by some, who are imperfectly acquainted with the subject, that it would be possible to put down the evil effects of Secret Societies by the introduction of some system of registration, or by other means calculated to bring them under direct government control. The details of the riot, as given in the last *London and China Telegraph*, show that the disturbance was entirely due to the working of one or more of these dangerous associations. The facts are very simple. Arrangements were made by the Postmaster-General with a Chinese firm to remit money in small sums to China at the same rates that had been paid to private individuals; but, under the impression—whether right or wrong remains to be seen—that they would be "squeezed," great opposition was felt by the Chinese in some directions, and this discontent was fanned by the Secret Societies into an open riot; in the course of which the mob attacked first the sub-post-office, and afterwards some of the police-stations; it becoming ultimately necessary, in order to restore order, for the police first to fire over them and then at them—three of their number being killed, and others wounded. This prompt action put an end to the rising, and no doubt a serious disturbance was prevented by it. Much as it is to be desired that we should rely upon moral rather than physical force in dealing with Asiatics, it is absolutely necessary to take prompt and decisive measures when once a riot has broken out. Hesitation in such a case is at once the most dangerous and the most cruel policy — that is, it is the course most likely to lead to a spread of the outbreak and to cause the loss of a larger number of lives than it is necessary to sacrifice if immediate measures be taken to suppress the rising. In the present instance the prompt action of the police effectually put a stop to what might otherwise have proved a very serious outbreak; and we make no doubt that the lesson will not be lost upon the misguided men who are disposed to be led to the commission of any act, no matter how desperate, by the headmen of the *Hoeys*. It is very satisfactory that LIM-AH-TYE, the head of the Teo-Chew Branch of the Ghee Hin Secret Society, has been sentenced to deportation; and others connected with these organisations have been bound over to keep the peace. It is needless to say that this affair has alienated from them the best advocates for temporising with these dangerous bodies; and it will probably be very long before anyone will again advise meeting them halfway, either by registration or by any similar act. The absurdity of such a course appears in an absolutely grotesque light, when it is considered that, if such a measure were put into practice, Mr. LIM-AH-TYE, the gentleman who has just been deported, would be one of those upon whom the Government would be mainly dependent for information as to the constitution, objects, and doings of the societies. It remains to be seen how far the Government or the Postmaster-General was wise in making any arrangement with a Chinese firm for the remittance of money. Such a step was very apt to open a door for squeezing, and was certain to lead to its being generally reported that squeezing would take place. The result of the attempt is in itself a good proof of the danger of relying upon Chinese co-operation in any duties which should be performed by the Government. There appears to be reason to believe that the Chinese firm to whom the "sub-post-office" was entrusted issued a threat on their own responsibility, to the effect that persons secretly forwarding letters would be prosecuted, and that this was one of the main causes of the rising. It is to be hoped this point will be carefully inquired into, and that the unsatisfactory outturn of the measure will be a warning to the Singapore Government that there is always great danger in according to natives a *quasi* official position such as will enable them to induce their fellow-countrymen to believe that they are entitled to exercise authority which they do not in reality possess. If it is not safe to do this with a "sub-post-office" the danger of doing so with Secret Societies may be readily conceived.

HONG KONG readers who may recollect the celebrated KWOK-A-SING *Habeas Corpus* case in that Colony, in which a suit was brought against the Attorney-General, the Hon. (now Sir) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, for wrongful imprisonment of the said KWOK-A-SING, who was placed in gaol to be handed over to the French authorities for piracy on the high seas, will be interested in the report of the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Appeal at Westminster, in which Mr. COBBETT claimed that Sir ROGER TICHBORNE should be brought out of gaol. The Chief Justice stated that there never was a more delusive view than that the legality of the conviction could be gone into on *Habeas Corpus*—precisely what was done (though the judgment was reversed on appeal) in the KWOK-A-SING case. Apparently following that precedent, Mr. COBBETT expressed his belief that he had a clear right to recover £500 against Lord BEACONSFIELD. It is only reasonable, if an Attorney-General can be "gone for" in this manner in Hong Kong, that a Prime Minister should be aimed at at home. Fortunately, however, the legal merits of the applications were regarded in a somewhat different light at Westminster to that in which they were looked upon in Hong Kong.

WE have much pleasure in stating that Mr. NG-CHOY, formerly Government interpreter at Hong Kong, who has been studying at Lincoln's Inn, has just been called to the Bar, and will take his departure for China to morrow by the American route. Mr. NG-CHOY is the first Chinese gentleman who has been called to the English Bar, and deserves much credit for the industry and perseverance which he has displayed.

THE appointment of Mr. H. KIÆR as Swedish Consul at Hong Kong, which has received the approval of the QUEEN, is officially gazetted. It will be recollected that this news was sent to Hong Kong by telegraph, and on its receipt the Swedish captains and residents there testified their respect to Mr. KIÆR by giving a dinner in his honour.

THE case brought by the Manager of the Agra Bank against Mr. MACCALL, which, as mentioned a short time back, was referred to a referee, is still going on. It is anticipated the proceedings and arguments will be concluded in about a week.

THE PERAK TROUBLES.

(MORNING POST.)

Since the termination of the war in Perak little or nothing has been heard of the condition of affairs in the Malayan Peninsula, and this may be taken as an indication that a season of tranquillity has succeeded the disturbances of 1875, and that good order prevails in the

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then unsettled districts. Recent news has conveyed the information that the Maharajah Lela and some of his accomplices have been tried and sentenced to death; but it is doubtful whether the sentence will be carried into execution, as the Sultan Abdoollah, under whose commission, it is stated, the trial was held, has been proved to have himself been in some measure implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch, which was the commencement of the outbreak. How this difficulty may eventually be surmounted it is scarcely necessary to speculate, but it seems not improbable that the Government of the Straits Settlements will incline to clemency. With the exception of a local *emeute* of the Chinese at Singapore, the result of dissatisfaction with some new postal regulations, they appear to have had nothing lately to disturb their serenity, and it might have been expected that they would have been so well pleased with a state of quiescence that they would have avoided any measures likely to lead to future trouble. But unfortunately the love of meddling in the affairs of the native States seems too strong to be resisted, and it has recently been displayed in the arrangement by the Governor of the Colony of a convention between the chiefs of six native States for securing the peace and tranquillity of the countries over which they rule. The States represented by these chiefs form part of the "Negri" "Sumbilan" or the "Nine States" lying to the north and east of Malacca, whose rulers were mixed up with, if they did not actually originate, the late disturbances in that part of the Peninsula. Having found themselves overmatched in the short struggle which then took place, these chiefs, whose territories consist of Sri Menanti, Johole, Moar, Jompole, Terachi, Gunong Passir, and Esnas, now express a desire to live in peace and behave well for the future, and, with that view, to form a Confederation under the supreme authority of the Chief of Sri Menanti, whom they will recognise as "Eam Tuan Besar," *i.e.*, "The Great Ruler." They promise not to molest in any way the remaining States of the "Negri Sumbilan," namely, Rumbowe, Sunjie Ujong, and Jellabu, which hold aloof from the Confederation, and to give full liberty to all peaceful persons, whether Malays, Chinese, or others, to trade in their countries without interference. In another clause of the agreement the six chiefs express their "regret at the late disturbances which have happened in the Nine States," and are so kind as to pledge themselves that "those persons who have been friendly to the British Government during or since those disturbances shall be in no way molested." By the penultimate clause they agree that in case of any dispute or difficulty among their States which they are unable to settle they will refer for advice to the Maharajah of Johore. Such are the engagements contained in a document which the Eam Tuan Besar has signed on behalf of the confederate chiefs, and which was actually drawn up at Government House, Singapore, with the approval of Sir William Jervois. Whether the idea of this Confederation was his own, or whether it emanated from the Colonial-office, we cannot say; but, from whatever source this policy sprang, it is one that may, most probably will, hereafter prove to have been most injudicious by involving us in the squabbles of a number of native princes whose jealousy of each other is certain to lead to contention and all manner of mischief. In the first place, it is a great mistake to have recognised the Confederation at all, as no confidence can be placed in the promises of the chiefs, who will, no doubt, release themselves from their obligations whenever necessity, or rather convenience, urges them to do so. Again, the acknowledgment of the Chief of Sri Meranti as the Great Ruler (Eam Tuan Besar) of the Confederate States is wrong. He is really our own subject, morally unfit for the position in which he has been placed, and has not, in fact, the slightest claim to it. The Government of the "Nine States" was in former days under the control of the Sultans of Johore, of whom there is still a representative, one of the old blue blood, who has a positive right to these States, and should alone have been recognised by our Government as Eam Tuan Besar if they acknowledged anyone as the lawful bearer of that title. It is, moreover, certain that our upholding the man whom the six chiefs have thus delighted to honour will be very unpalatable to the rulers of the three States not included in this alliance, who, having stood firmly by us when the others were troublesome, will scarcely be pleased to see such signs of favour extended to them. The relations between these two groups of States will not be improved by the Confederation policy, which may be expected to arouse a spirit of irritation that must sooner or later lead to open hostility. Passing by the amusing concession contained in the fifth clause of the agreement, that security from molestations shall be extended to all persons in the six States friendly to our Government, we are contrained to draw attention to the sixth clause constituting the Maharajah of Johore the umpire in any dispute that may arise between the signatories of the Convention. This is unquestionably a most impolitic step, and one that should never have been countenanced by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

As a matter of policy the Maharajah should have been kept entirely apart from this Confederation, and have had nothing whatever to do with it. He is a most enlightened chief and a great favourite with the Government, but for that very reason his being made a higher authority than even the Great Ruler would be sure to excite envy and dislike amongst other chiefs, who would not be slow to give those feelings a practical form if opportunity offered. The position of the Maharajah cannot but be an awkward one. It is not to be imagined that his decisions will always meet the views of both parties to any dispute in which he may be called upon to exercise his office; sometimes neither side may be satisfied, and he must be prepared to support his ruling or see it ignored. The chiefs who have allied themselves by this agreement will ever be guided in their acquiescence in his decisions by their own selfish interests rather than by considerations of what will be for the general good, and will very soon repudiate their obligations to abide by the Maharajah's decree if it should not suit them to do so. If his Highness is to compel obedience by force of arms we may look forward to a chronic state of petty warfare on the Peninsula; if not, will the Straits Government take upon themselves the task of obliging the recusant chiefs to keep faith with each other and with them? If the idea is to lay upon the Maharajah the responsibility for any disturbance that may arise in these States subsequently to the ratification of the agreements between their rulers—in fact, to secure the preservation of tranquillity in the Peninsula without trouble or responsibility on our part, we fear it will not answer. The Maharajah of Johore should not have been compromised by being placed in the position of umpire, and the Straits Government would have done well not only to have discouraged, but to have refused to promote in any way, the agreement in question, which is calculated to do infinitely more harm than good.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JAN. 30.

Several of our Joint-Stock Companies have published their reports and balance sheets for the year 1876. The first issued have been those of the Commerce and Discount Bank and the Waaren Credit Anstalt. The former shows a net profit of m.1,062,211, after deduction of working expenses and rebates, and the directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. The report of the latter Company announces a net profit of m.475,695 for the past year, and the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. The Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg declares a dividend of 8 per cent., and summons its shareholders to meet on the 24th of February. The Vereins Bank announces a net profit of m.1,132,033, and proposes a dividend of 10 per cent., while the Wechslerbank will distribute a dividend at the rate of 8⅓ per cent. per annum.

The German Transatlantic Steamship Company, now in liquidation has published its report for the year 1876. According to this document, the company has not succeeded in selling its property in New York during the past year, and a complete winding up of the establishment has therefore not yet taken place. The value of the New York property is estimated at $750,000, but as this sum could not be realised just at present, the board has decided to wait for a better opportunity. A distribution of the shares of the Hamburg American Packet Company—now in possession of the German Transatlantic Steamship Company—has therefore been postponed until a remunerative sale of the valuable American property has been effected.

A fearful gale from the westward sweeps over the country at the moment of writing, and everybody, not absolutely forced to be out of doors, keeps inside. About two o'clock this morning a terrible squall, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city, and the ominous three guns were fired as a signal that an extraordinary high floodtide was to be expected. In consequence of the good organisation and management of the Imperial Meteorological Office the gale did not come unexpected, but had been signalled twelve hours before from the office, the finest weather then prevailing. All vessels thus having been warned of the approaching storm no accident to shipping has hitherto been heard of.

Professor Nordenskjold, the fortunate explorer of the Karian Sea, to the eastward of the island of Nova Semlja, who last summer went up the Jenisey River in his small steamer Ymer, is preparing another expedition for the coming summer. This time the Professor intends to explore the whole Arctic coast of Siberia, and it is not unlikely that the expedition may return to Europe by way of the Suez Canal, thus completing the circuit of the continent of Asia. The benevolent and active merchant, Mr. Dickson, of Gothenburg, again furnishes the greater part of the money required for this new undertaking.

The cattle-plague is spreading more and more, and every morning brings fresh reports of the progress of the fearful disease. Meat has in consequence gone down rapidly in price, as the farmers, being prohibited from exporting their cattle to England, are anxious to sell as quickly as possible every head they can spare, for fear of an outbreak of the disease. All cattle which are killed by order of the Government to prevent the plague from spreading are paid for to their full value.

The Saxonia, s.s., is in dock, and is not so much damaged as was expected, and will soon be repaired. In the proceedings of the owners of the barque Susanne against the Sandringham, s.s., of London, for having run down the barque, a verdict has been given in favour of the barque, but an appeal has been entered, and some time must certainly yet elapse before this case is brought to a final conclusion.

The prospects for next harvest are becoming more and more dubious, owing to the frequent change from frost to thaw, which has not only accumulated a great surplus of wet on many lands, but also bereaves the young plants of their protecting cover of snow. Many fields already display a very unfavourable appearance, and it will require a very exceptional spring to bring about a recovery.

Monetary and Commercial.

Mr. De Quetteville's Circular gives the subjoined as the current rates for documentary and private bills:—

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	1/9⅞ to 1/10	..1/9 15-16 to 1/10	1-16..1/10 1-16 to 1/10⅛
Singapore ...	4/0⅜ to 4/1¼	... 4/1 to 4/1½	... 4/1¼ to 4/1⅝
Hong Kong...	4/0¼ to 4/1¼	... 4/1 to 4/1½	... 4/1¼ to 4/1⅝
Shanghai ...	5/5 to 5/6	... 5/6 to 5/6½	... 5/6½ to 5/7

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10 to 10½; Chartered Bank of India, 19½ to 20½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 29 to 30; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.696¼; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 32 to 34; Oriental Bank, 44 to 45; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.625; Suez Canal, f.675; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 108 to 111; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104.

In the Produce Markets there has been a continued lack of animation, and the transactions of the week have been very moderate in extent. Tea is still very quiet. There has been more doing in Silk, but at lower quotations. Coffee has continued to

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decline, but is firmer at the close. Sugar has slightly improved, and some amount of business has transpired, principally in China. Hemp, Pepper, and Rice are flat, with a declining tendency. Cotton has fluctuated, but a dull tone has predominated, and the recent advance is not upheld. The activity in Gambier exhibited last week has disappeared. Tin continues dull, and Straits has sustained a further fall of 30s. per ton.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 27th ult. was 3,536,791 lbs., showing a decrease of rather more than 3½ per cent. on the preceding week. Of this total 2,409,437 lbs. was for home consumption, 799,930 lbs. was removed coastwise, 203,070 lbs. was exported, 120,759 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,595 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received during the same period was £60,236, which, compared with £59,314 of the previous week, exhibits an increase of something like 1½ per cent. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the same period :—Coffee, 466,631 lbs.; cocoa, 206,053 lbs.; tobacco, 388,638 lbs.; cigars 17,634 lbs.; wine, 171,239 gallons; brandy, 34,341 gallons; and rum, 32,967 gallons.

The tenders for £350,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India were received on the 31st ult. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £41,080, at an average rate of 1s. 10·12d., and to Bombay £88,000, at an average rate of 1s. 10·04d. Tenders on both Presidencies for bills at 1s. 10d., and telegrams at 1s. 10 1-16d., will receive in full; no allotment below these prices respectively. Compared with last week's allotment, there is a fall in the above rates of about ¼d. per rupee.

Next week the India Council will only offer 17½ lacs of rupees (say £175,000), which will be only one-half the weekly amounts tendered for during the past six months. This reduction is a natural consequence of the large amount of bills which have latterly been allotted upon unexpectedly favourable terms, as well as of the heavy famine expenditure now entailed, which will necessitate the raising of a loan in this country. The Council are likely, therefore, to retain a considerable proportion of their means of remittance to India in their own hands.

The price of Bar Silver remained without material alteration until the result of the allotment of the Council Bills was known, when it would have been difficult to find a buyer, had sales been pressed, without submitting to a serious reduction in price; this morning, however, the rate has become firmer, in consequence of the Council having decreased the amount of their drawings next week, and Silver has been sold at 57½d. per oz. standard, being about ½d. below previous quotations. Mexican Dollars to a large amount have been placed at 57½d. per oz., showing a decline of ¼d. per oz.

According to a circular issued by Mr. G. de Quetteville, the total shipments of specie from Southampton by the P. and O. steamers to the East during the year 1876 were £10,997,659 (of which £1,474,908 was in gold and the remainder in silver), against £4,242,531 in 1875, showing an increase of £6,755,128. From the Mediterranean ports they were £1,087,041 (£241,231 gold, and £845,810 silver), showing an increase of £690,895. The export of the Messageries Maritimes during the same period was £2,224,003 (£1,496,502 gold, and £727,501 silver), showing an increase of £1,182,424, as compared with 1875.

We have received a copy of the Almanack for 1877 issued by Mr. John White, shipbroker, of 26, Great St. Helens. It contains a great deal of useful information, and will be of much value to those who desire to obtain particulars of steamers and sailing ships for sale.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte was held in Paris on the 31st ult. The report was unanimously voted, and the dividend was fixed at f.40 for the year, f.18 of which were paid last August. Mr. Heutsch was president of the meeting, and there were 1,200 shareholders present, representing 40,000 shares.

The directors of the Spring Valley Coffee Company (Limited) have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the share capital of the company.

The directors of the Ouvah Coffee Company (Limited) have declared a dividend on the share capital of the company at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—There is no improvement in the tone of our market, business by private contract continues limited, whilst at public sale, though the quantity offered has been rather less, yet it has consisted chiefly of common to fair red and black leaf Congous, which have sold without spirit at the low prices established last week. The better kinds of Congou show no material change in prices, but they are dull of sale except when to meet special requirements. Congous :—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings sold at 6¾d. to 7d. per lb., being previous prices; common to good common from 7½d. to 9½d. per lb., also showing no change. Fair kinds are dull of sale. Some inquiry exists for good to fine Saryune kinds at full prices. Good to fine Kaisow kinds show no change in price, but the demand for them is limited; a few finest have been sold at previous prices. In Pak Lin kinds there have been some sales of good to fine from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Black-leaf kinds: Common have sold from 7½d. to 8d., good common 8½d. to 9d. per lb., being the same as before; fair kinds sold lower at public sale; privately they are difficult to move; medium to good and fine sell at about previous prices when inquired for, otherwise the market is dull; finest remain steady at previous rates. New-make kinds show no material alteration; common to fair are in moderate demand, as also fine, but the good kinds are dull of sale. Oolongs: Common to fair have sold from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., being ½d. per lb. lower; other kinds show no alteration. Souchongs are still heavy of sale at the low prices current. Scented Teas :—Canton Capers: Common to fair are saleable under 1s. 2d. per lb., above this price the demand is limited. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds have sold rather lower; long-leaf kinds have sold at about former rates. Foochow: Capers show no change. Orange Pekoes :—Common to medium kinds are lower, but fine to finest remain firm at previous prices. Green Teas :—The market is steady. Medium Moyune Gunpowders and fine Young Hyson have realised full prices; Ping Suey kinds also remain firm. The public sales have comprised about 12,500 packages printed and sold without reserve. Deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,366,900	2,316,054
Coastwise...	810,488	776,561
Exports	356,186	230,242
	3,533,574	3,322,857

Messrs. De Cordova, Sons and Co.'s Report upon the New York Market, dated 20th January, says :—Our market has been unusually torpid during the past three months. This dulness has been variously ascribed to "political uncertainty as to the Presidential question," to "the large number of operatives throughout the country who are out of employment, and are therefore unable to purchase the necessaries of life; and, more recently, to the heavy snow-fall and the consequent impassable condition of the roads. Green Teas which cost in China about as much as was paid last year, notwithstanding that the quality is poor, and the proportions make lower averages than those of the previous crop, are said to be leaving losses estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent. on the cost of importation. It is believed that prices cannot go much lower here than they now are: but it is also certain that many taels more' per picul than the circumstances of this market would justify have been paid for Green Teas in China this season. The apparent motive for this extravagance has been "a short crop in China." The "short crop" amounts to this: that having had a surplus of stock here on July 1, 1876, of 6,000,000 lbs., China sends us 14,000,000 more; and our apparent consumption of this description of Tea for the present year will amount to about 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 of pounds. Japan Teas would appear to be losing popularity, to the advantage of Oolongs. Good medium may be quoted at 28c. for second crop Teas, equal in grade to Mourilyan, Heimann, and Co.'s standard; 25c. to 26c. for second crop Teas, standards reduced from old gradings. In the meanwhile the Japan market has ruled at very much higher cost, as, indeed, has so frequently been the rule in the East. It scarcely seems possible that quotations here can go much lower, but the supply is ample and the demand is moderate. Oolong Teas have been more in favour, because they have been clean, and especially because they have been cheap. The new Amoys have brought 25c. to 26c. gold, for invoices averaging superior, at which figures they are said to about cover cost. Formosas in fair inquiry, and importers have been free sellers until recently, when more firmness has ruled. Statistics of the actual and prospective position of our market in respect to supply tend to show conclusively that this country is still paying a great deal more money to China and Japan than is at all wise or necessary; and it will be vain to look for a healthy tea business here until prices in the East shall have fallen low enough to cause a *great* abridgement of production. The figures show that at the end of the present Tea Season—say on the 1st July, 1877—we shall have a surplus of stock in the hands of importers and speculators equal to four or five months' consumption of the United States, including the usual exports to Canada. With so large a supply to begin with, this country can very well afford to leave Green Teas to the fine speculative minds of the operators for the London market, and to let Japan Teas severely alone. With the latter description of the leaf, indeed, the game is entirely in the hands of American importers, and there is no more necessity for them to pay profitable prices in the East, to their own inevitable prejudice, than it would be for them to go severally home one pleasant afternoon and burn up all their clothing. It needs only patience, and an abatement of the too prevalent mania to have tea at any cost that the Chinese and Japanese choose to put upon it, to effect such a reduction in Eastern values as would lead to a *diminution of production* —the sole remedy for the miserable condition which has prevailed in the New York Tea Market for years past. It seems idle to be constantly repeating this truism to heedless ears; but we do not see that it comes within our duty to be dumb because importers see fit to be deaf.

SILK.

The Market has been more active, the chief feature being the sale of rather a large quantity of Tsatlees from Lyons, at prices fully 1s. 6d. to 2s. under those ruling a fortnight ago. In Cantons a fair business is going on at former rates. Japans are neglected, and prices are lower. The deliveries are upon the whole better than the earlier weeks of last month would have led us to expect, sufficing with the moderate importation to prevent any increase of total stock. The periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 21st inst. Deliveries, 1st to 30th ult. inclusive :—China, 2,146 bales; Canton, 784; Japan, 603; total, 3,533 bales.

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	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.	
	Feb. 1,'77.	Feb. 1,'76.	Feb. 1'77.	Feb. 1,'76.
China ...	... 10,541	... 6,412	... 5,848	... 10,424
Japan ...	... 4,603	... 2,212	... 2,719	... 2,871
Canton ...	... 6,195	... 2,230	... 1,421	... 4,123
Chinese Thrown	12	... 28	... 10	... 52

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's Circular, dated New York, January 20th, says:—The trade during the past year has touched extremes. We have the lowest and highest prices which have been seen for fifteen years. Business has, consequently, been much embarrassed, as calculations and experience were useless. The first part of the year was quiet, and up to June a decline of 5 per cent. from prices of last January was submitted to. Early in July the market became very excited, owing to reports of short crops in Europe and China, and during the month prices of raw silk advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. The excitement continued, and even increased, up to October,—at this time prices ruling in June last were about doubled. At length the heavy exports from China began to tell, and we had first a pause, then a little reaction. Present quotations may be taken generally at 10 per cent. below the highest point. During the excitement the importers were even very cautious in importing silk at high rates, and for some time arrivals were light, so that at one time stocks in this market were reduced to almost nothing; recent arrivals have, however, increased them, but still they are very moderate. Manufacturers have had to complain of the difficulty in getting any reasonable advance on their goods, and an advance adequate to the increased price of raw stock has been impossible. At the present, stocks of all sorts are moderate only, and inadequate to an active state of trade. Political difficulties, domestic and foreign, still cloud our prospects, yet there are some stirrings toward spring trade, and a fair business has been done, so far, during this month.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—FEB. 1.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
,, No. 2	27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.
,, No. 3	26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
,, Red Peacock	22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	22s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Long Reel	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Canton	15s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	26s. 0d. to 32s. 0d.
Idah ... ... (none	
Sodai, No. 2	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	24s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Amatski	20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Kakidah	28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Hatcho gee...	20s. 0d. to 32s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Increasing arrivals of Plantation Ceylon have been pressed to auction. The demand has not equalled this constant supply, and the public sales have gone off slowly at continually declining prices, until a further decline has been established, making a total of about 11s. from the highest point. With more demand Thursday, a recovery of nearly 1s. took place, middling new crop, which brought 121s. to 122s. 6d. early in January, has declined to 110s. to 111s. 6d., closing at 111s. to 112s. 6d. Few sales of Native Ceylon have occurred, and 84s. to 85s. has been the nearest quotation until Thursday, when 85s. to 85s. 6d. was obtained for good ordinary. The closing quotations are as follow:—Plantation, chiefly new crop, triage at 80s. to 95s., old grey to fine new small at 99s. to 106s. 6d., low middling at 107s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., middling at 110s. to 112s. 6d., good middling to fine middling bright coloury at 113s. to 116s. 6d., good to choice bold at 117s. to 124s., pea-berry at 112 to 117s. 6d. Native, good ord. at 85s. to 85s. 6d., fine ord., rather bold, at 87s. to 87s. 6d., pea-berry at 91s. 6d.

COIR GOODS.—A total of 82 tons 969 bales Yarn met a steady demand, and the bulk found buyers at about the former value. Fibre, consisting of rejections, was chiefly sold, and Rope was also disposed of at late rates; 36 tons Ceylon Yarn were sold, ordinary to medium at £29 to £32 15s., good medium to good £33 to £36, fine well-made £40 to £48 5s. Of 16 bales 14 tons Fibre the latter sold, cuttings and refuse at £6 to £10, ordinary short red at £15 5s. 438 coils (13 tons Cochin Rope sold, average 6 to 3 inch £18 10s. to £19 10s., 2½ to 1½ inch at £22 10s. to £23 10s. per ton (all the above), including first-class sea-damaged. *Kitool Fibre:* 734 bundles Ceylon partly at 9d. to 1s. 1½d. *Bristles:* 22 cases China sold at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 8½d.

CHINA MATTING.—At auction 69 rolls check partly sold at 25s. 6d. per roll. 20 rolls cane matting withdrawn. 470 bundles cane mats partly sold at 5½d. to 9d. each.

COCOANUT OIL maintains previous prices, Cochin £41 5s. to £41 10s., Ceylon in pipes £37 10s. to £37 15s. Of 171 casks Ceylon offered by auction 4 pipes fine sold at £37 15s., the remainder bought in at £37 10s., fine £37 15s.

CUTCH.—There has been only a limited inquiry, and business is unimportant; fine Pegu is quoted 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.

FEATHERS.—63 bales China and Japan partly sold at 5½d. to 9d.

GALLS.—For arrival 100 cases China have been sold at 60s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 20 bales bought in at 23s. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—4 bags Manila bought in at 22s. 6d. per cwt.

HAIR.—25 cases China Human partly sold at 1s. 6d., 16 cases ditto Horse sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d.

HEMP.—700 bales good roping Manila have been sold at £29 cash, less discount 2½ per cent.

HIDES.—Messrs. Dyster Nalder and Co.'s Monthly Report says:—The supply of East India Kips in the hair, offered at the public sales, has been inconsiderable, and the demand limited. Values are unaltered. By private a fair inquiry exists, and full rates have been realised for newly arrived desirable parcels. Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, &c., Ox and Cow Hides: Singapore and Penang Hides have come forward sparingly; prices are unaltered. No Rangoon have been offered at public sale. China Hides have sold briskly at fully late rates. The sales are 2,434 Singapore and Penang: Light, seconds, 8½d. to 9¼d.; thirds 6d. to 6½d.; heavy, seconds, 6½d. to 7¼d.; extra heavy, 6¼d.; small, seconds, 7¾d. to 8d. per lb. 22,100 Rangoon on private terms. 8,221 China; Light, 7¼d. to 7¾d.; heavy, 7d. to 7¼d.; extra heavy, 7½d. to 7⅝d.; Kips, 7d. to 7½d.; thirds, 4¾d. per lb. Singapore and Penang, Buffalo Hides have been in fair request at an advance of ¼d. per lb. The sales are 6,390 Hides: slaughtered, first heavy, average 36 to 45 lbs. 5¾d. to 5¾d.; seconds, 5¾d. to 5¼d.; Fair, first heavy, average 28¼ to 30 lbs. 5¼d. to 5⅜d.; seconds, 4⅞d. to 5d.; first Light, average 13¾ lbs. 6¼d.; seconds, 5⅝d.; ordinary to fair, first heavy, average, 35¾ to 42½ lbs. 4⅝d. to 5⅜d.; seconds, 4½d. to 5d.; thirds 4d. per lb. Java Hides: A parcel of Unshaved Ox and Cow sold at former rates. Little done in Buffalo Hides, and prices are unchanged. The sales are 2,162 Ox and Cow: Light, 10d.; heavy, 8¼d.; extra heavy, 6¾d. to 7¾d. per lb. 443 Batavia Buffalo: Unshaved, first heavy, average, 20 lbs. 6¼d.; first Light, average, 10¾ lbs. 7¼d.; second, Light, 6d. to 6⅝d.; small, average, 5½ to 5⅝ lbs. 6d. to 6⅞d.; thirds, 5d. per lb.

RICE.—This market has become decidedly dull, especially for cargoes of the new crop, and Rangoon spring shipment is now obtainable at 9s. 6d. open charter. On the spot, 1,800 bags Bassein, indirect import, have been sold at 10s. 5d. ex ship, and 6,500 bags good Bassein at 10s. 9d. A floating cargo of about 1,100 tons new Rangoon, January sailing, has been sold at 9s. 6d. open charter.

RATTANS.—435 bundles (4 tons), from Boston, sold at £24 10s. to £29 15s. per ton. 54 bales split Rattans partly sold at 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3½d. per lb.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The Market has been flat, and with little demand at auction sales could only be effected at easier rates, and the bulk of the small supply was bought in, 57 bags Singapore were withdrawn and 1,843 bags Penang bought in at 4⅛d. *White:* At auction a total of 891 bags went off flatly, and only a small part sold at a further reduction of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb; of 708 bags Singapore 120 bags sold, fair at 7d., good fair bold at 7¼d. to 7⅜d.; 183 bags Penang were bought in at 7⅛d.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 836 barrels Ceylon met a fair demand, and holders being generally free sellers, 600 barrels found buyers at lower prices for lump, but steadily for dust; ordinary dull small lump 13s., chiefly medium to good small bright lump at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., fine bold 17s., fair to fine chips 9s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., dust 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d., good ditto 9s. per cwt.

SAGO.—At public sale 898 bags small pearl went off slowly, and only 200 bags sold at previous rates, good small at 17s., fine bright at 18s. 6d.

SAGO FLOUR.—On the spot 500 bags have been sold at 15s 6d. cash.

SAPANWOOD.—28 tons Siam bought in at £10 10s. to £11.

SUGAR.—Early in the week the market improved, and sales were effected readily at a recovery of fully 1s. 6d. from the lowest point of last week; but towards the close a quieter tone has prevailed, although the advanced quotations are maintained. The sales for the week are:—For arrival 85 tons Native Penang at 18s. 9d.; 8,000 bags unclayed Taal Manila at 19s.; 100 tons brown China at 26s.; 600 tons China, price not reported, a floating cargo of 800 tons Java No. 14 at 31s. 9d. for the Continent, and 200 tons China, now landing, at 20s. 6d.

STICKLAC.—Of 150 boxes Siam offered, 50 boxes good free sold at 56s. to 57s. 6d.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* 270 boxes unworked bought in at 57s. *Cloves:* 9 cases fine Penang bought in at 2s. 6d. *Nutmegs:* 7 cases 45 boxes Penang met few offers and were all bought in, chiefly 108's at 2s. 9d.; also 6 casks limed defective Java at 1s. 3d. *Mace* continues dull of sale, and of 30 cases Penang about 20 cases red, part mouldy, sold at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., the remainder bought in at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d., and 3 casks 6 boxes Java at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.

TAPIOCA.—Of 600 bags Singapore 350 bags sold at steady rates, small to fair white at 2⅝d. to 2½d., the remainder bought in, fine at 3d., also 319 bags fine Penang at 2⅞d. *Pearl:* The good supply of 753 bags, consisting entirely of medium, met few offers, and were all bought in at 19s. 6d. to 20s., but 80 bags good since sold at 19s. 6d. *Flour:* Of 288 bags Singapore 171 bags sold, sound at 1⅝d.

TIN.—The tone of the market has been dull, and prices have receded. The closing quotations are, Straits on the spot and afloat, £73 10s.; Banca £76, Billiton £74 per ton. The Dutch sale of 19,800 slabs Banca went off at an average of about 44 per 50 kilos., equal to about £75 per ton in London.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—76 casks good fair Singapore sold at 42s. 6d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The position of this market has scarcely altered. Buyers have held back in expectation of lower prices, but though willing to meet them a little, producers are strong enough to decline any material reduction. The transactions have therefore been of limited extent, and consisting mostly of resale lots.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 6	Christina H. P.	Ritze	Hong Kong	Valparaiso
18	Anglo Saxon	Harrington	Do.	Honolulu
27	Catherina Hendrika	—	Do.	Monte Video
Jan. 8	Frankfurt	Hall	Japan	Astoria
25	St. Olaf (s.)	Pedersen	Colombo	London
25	Clara Babuyan	Marshall	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
26	Beatrice Havener	Havener	Batavia	Boston, U.S.
26	Mutlah	Farquhar	Manila	Liverpool
27	Clausina	Rickaby	Akyab	Falmouth
27	Gu-tav	Raben	Batavia	Do.
27	Tasmania	Sutherland	Maulmain	Greenock
27	Eyvor	Littlefield	Batavia	Do.
28	Swanen	Schultz	Do.	Do.
22	Gleam	Burgess	Shanghai	New York

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan.18	Northern Star	Warbley	Singapore	New York
19	Weidenhjelm	Stafvrein	Anjer	Do.
21	Pepita	Hormasa	Manila	Cadiz
22	Nanina Aglae	Lebreton	Bangkok	Amsterdam
25	Holyrood (s.)	—	Singapore	Newcastle
26	Agamemnon (s.)	Wilding	Shanghai	Liverpool
26	Mirella	Pitt	Colombo	Hull
26	Orion	Scott	Bangkok	Sunderland
27	Constantia	Weick	Batavia	Do.
27	Twee Gezusters	Hofstee	Do.	Falmouth*
29	Glamis Castle (s.)	Greig	Colombo	London
29	Ceylon	Cooper	Yokohama	Do.
30	Jas. Vinicombe	Trail	Anjer	Sunderland
31	Elphinstone (s.)	Beal	Singapore	Cardiff
Feb. 1	Mohican	Bery	Do.	Liverpool

* After repairing.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Jan. 26	Hesperia	London	Shanghai
26	Diadem	Cardiff	Galle
26	Deucalion	Shanghai	London
26	Elgin	Manila	Falmouth, f. o
26	Kangaroo	London	Penang, &c.
26	Torrington	Batavia	Rotterdam
26	Cadiz	Liverpool	Manila
30	Nestor	Do	Shanghai
30	Sheldon	Cardiff	Singapore
Feb. 1	Chelydra	Do.	Do.
1	Conrad	Southampton	Batavia
1	Hibernia	London	Penang, &c.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Radnorshire, Argentino. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle, Glenartney, Fleurs Castle.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Caroline. For Hiogo: Sir William Wallace. For Shanghai: Belted Will, City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Daphne, Penrith, Enid, Osaka Commissary. For Batavia: Valero, Emma. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang: Wemyss Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Antenor (str.), Glaucus (str.). For Hong Kong: C. W. Cochrane, A. S. Davis. For Manila: Elcano, Aurrera (str.). For Batavia: Corea. For Singapore: Cotherstone, G. B. S. For Anjer: John M. Clark, Lottie Warren.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagle (str.). For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson. For Colombo: Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

ANGANTYR, Newcastle to Batavia, Jan. 20, 49 N., 4 W.
ROMULUS, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 30, 25.16 S., 30.24 W.
LADY GERTRUDE, Colombo to New York, Dec. 20, off Cape Recife.
LOUIS DE GEER, Batavia to Falmouth, Dec. 17, off Cape l'Augulhas.
SAMAR, Batavia to Boston (U.S.), Nov. 18, off Cape l'Augulhas.
ADA, Osaka to Falmouth, Dec. 24, off Cape l'Augulhas.
GENOA, Sourabaya to Falmouth, Dec. 25, 34.15 S., 16.20 E.
EVANGELINE, Japan to London, Jan. 4, 19.45 S., 0.44 W.
SOVEREIGN, Singapore to London, Dec. 1, 29.33 S., 44.6 E.
LORD KINNAIRD, Sourabaya to Falmouth, Dec. 20, 30.20 S., 21.40 E.
LAUREL, Cardiff to Batavia, Nov. 28, 25 N., 20 W.
WESTERN SHORE, Manila to New York, Dec. 16, 35 S., 22 E.
PEGASUS, Liverpool to Galle, Dec. 17, 5.45 N., 23.12 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

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	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tin.	F.Pa
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to	30 0 to	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6 0	35 0	45	40

CASUALTIES.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Jan. 30, the Constantia, barque, of and from Sunderland for Batavia (coal), stuck upon the South Scroby Sand this morning, during a strong west gale, with heavy sea; crew (twelve in all) were rescued by the lifeboat Mark Lane, of this port; the barque is under water, and will become a total wreck.

YARMOUTH (I.W.).—Jan. 31, a collision occurred off here on the 29th inst. between the General Caulfield, barque, of Newcastle, Prentice, from London for Singapore, via Cardiff, and the Norwegian barque Familiens Minde, Jonsen, from Shields for Havana. Both vessels were at anchor, when the latter broke her shear and came into the General Caulfield's port side amidships, carrying away three stanchions, mainrail, and a good deal of bulwarks. The damage to the General Caulfield has been settled by the Familiens Minde.

LISBON.—Jan. 25, the Red Rover, steam yacht, Dundas, from Oporto for Penang, is reported as having put in here damaged.

SUEZ.—Jan. 12, the Ajax (str.), Captain Kidd, from Shanghai, for London, while getting up anchor to enter the Canal, was run into by the British India steamer, Agra. The repairs to the Ajax will detain her five days (has since arrived in London).

ST. HELENA.—Jan. 8, Captain P. Grieves, of the English brig Queen, of Shoreham, arrived here from Singapore and Algoa Bay for Hamburg, reports having experienced a succession of gales from the 10th to the 22nd Dec., off the Cape of Good Hope, in which she lost bulwarks, carried away band of lower maintopsailyard, and ship was considerably strained. A survey has been held, and the surveyors report having found, inside, 17½ inches water in the well, but no increase after waiting an hour; deck seams and waterways slack, combings round mainmast loose, &c.; also, outside, the rudderhead split, the caulking slack in places, and a few small graving pieces required.

Captain Hinterthur, of the Dutch barque G. H. Betts, from Macassar for Amsterdam, reports,—Dec. 2, lat. 33. 42 S., long. 28. 24 E., experienced a very heavy gale with high cross seas breaking over the vessel and washing away several movable artices from off the decks, as well as losing a portion of the ship's name from off the stern. Several sails were blown away and ship thrown on beam ends, and would not righten until the deck ports were cut away and the water let out.

The French barque Univers, from Swatow for London, arrived here on the 3rd ult., experienced a succession of very heavy gales during the passage, was twice thrown on her beam ends when sails and ropes had to be cut away to righten her, lost boat, coop, and many things off deck, also had a large quantity of provisions spoiled. Surveyors recommended certain repairs to topsides and to replace articles lost.

The Mary Edey, barque, of Dublin, Kavanagh, from Samarang for Falmouth, reports:—From Nov. 24 to Dec. 22, between lat. 28. 18 S., long. 46. 30 E., and lat. 35. 2 S., long. 20. 7 E., encountered terrific weather, gales, and tremendous seas, lost lowertopsails, foresail, and several small sails, ship labouring heavily all the time.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 31, Salvors have brought into Muntok the schooner Kronprinz Gustav, from Hong Kong for London (sugar and sundries), which had been abandoned ashore at Karang Hadjee after unsuccessful attempts had been made to get her off. She was eventually got off after making jettison of a portion of her cargo, 60 (?60 tons). Most of the cargo is damaged. All hands safe. The captain has proceeded for Muntok to settle salvors' claims.

The Bury St. Edmunds, Rodsker, from Sunderland, discharging cargo in the roads, came into collision with the Koning der Nederlanden (str.) during a sudden squall on the night of Dec. 19, and suffered some damage.

The A. and W. C., Dutch ship, from Newcastle for Sourabaya, has put into Anjer with loss of rudder and some sails.

MANILA.—Jan. 27, the John o'Gaunt, from Liverpool for this port, totally lost on the Island of Samar, Philippine Group, on the 7th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Jan. 30, the Batavia, German barque, Haesloop, from Hamburg for Hong Kong, has been supplied with an anchor and 50 fathoms chain, in lieu of others reported slipped from in the Downs to avoid collision.

WEST COWES.—Jan. 26, the Desdemona, Olsen, from Akyab for Liverpool, which put in here Dec. 28 with damage to bulwarks, having completed repairs has sailed for her destination.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed, Jan. 26, Archos, for Anjer, from Sunderland, which put in here, 23rd, with part of crew refractory.

HAVRE.—Jan. 23, the Misti, from Ilo Ilo for New York, before reported as having put into Bermuda with damage, was, according to accounts received from the latter place, dated Dec. 29, discharging her cargo.

GIBRALTAR.—Arrived and proceeded, Jan. 26, Glenfalloch (str.), from Shanghai for New York; Glenlyon (str.), from London for Shanghai.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded Jan. 3, G. H. Betz, from Macassar, for Amsterdam; Melbrek, from Zebu; 5, Sarah Watson, from Singapore, both for London; Navigator, Granite City, both from Batavia; Chrysolite, from Bassein, all three for Cork; Stavanger, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 6, Mary L. Stone, from Manila; 8, Scotia, from Manila; both for New York; Auriga, from Samarang, for Falmouth; passed, 1, Ocean Chief, from Hong Kong, for New York; 5, Faith, from Bezoekie; 6, Huntley Castle, from Japan; Cathaya, from Yokohama, all for Falmouth; 7, Gaucho, from Yokohama, for London; 8, Alice Ritson, from Singapore, for Liverpool.

The following vessels have arrived for repairs, &c.: Jan. 3, Univers, from Swatow, for London; 6, Brescia, from Rangoon, for Havre; 7, Queen, from Singapore, for Hamburg, Mary Edey, from Samarang, for Falmouth.

SIMON'S BAY.—Arrived, Dec. 23, Rapide, from Batavia for Falmouth.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived Dec. 25, Tordenskjold, from Samarang, for Copenhagen.

PORT ALFRED.—Sailed, Nov. 27, Utopia; Dec. 18, Johanna; 19, Bedfordshire, all for Guam.

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PORT ELIZABETH.—Dec. 29, the Othello, Gulland, from Akyab for Falmouth, which put in here Dec. 17, in distress, has landed 7,000 bags out of her entire cargo of 13,500 bags; two sales have been held, and about 1,300 bags sold; a survey has been held on the vessel, and she was pronounced unseaworthy, the surveyers recommending that the cargo be forwarded to its destination by other vessels; the vessel cannot be repaired here, and it is probable that the will be abandoned; her agents have advertised for tenders for conveying 1,000 tons of her cargo to its destination.

The Amore, Lavarello, from Singapore for Marseilles, which put in here Dec. 20 in distress, has discharged very little of her cargo; the repairs required by her are slight, and it is expected she will be ready for sea in about ten days.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 31, a bottomry bond for 87,000 guldens was drawn at Rio Janeiro in favour of the French barque Gaule, arrived here from Liverpool and Rio Janeiro. No payment has yet been made, and the ship and cargo have been arrested.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The accounts of the Suez Canal Company for 1876 have not yet been finally adjusted, but at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held in Paris on the 10th ult., M. Charles de Lesseps gave an interesting forecast of the probable financial results of the year's working. In 1875, he said, a net profit of f.1,061,000 (£42,440) had been earned, which was sufficient for the payment of a dividend of f.1 88c. per share. It is expected, however, that the free revenue of 1876 will amount to f.1,500,000 or f.1,600,000 (£60,000 to £64,000), and this increase of about 50 per cent. in the profits will admit of the payment of a dividend of about f.2 80c. per share, which, added to the f.25 of interest, gives a revenue of about f.28 per share. But the company may be said to have made even greater progress than is shown by these figures. The increase in the traffic receipts for 1876, as compared with those for the previous year, amounted to f.1,100,000 (£44,000), while the working expenses had actually diminished. On the working of the Canal, therefore, there had been an increased profit, not of 50, but of fully 100 per cent.; but, owing to the commercial depression in Egypt, the company had not been able to dispose of its lands so readily as in former years, nor to invest its money on such advantageous terms. M. C. de Lesseps, however, hopes that as the commercial situation improves these last two sources of income will become more prolific, and that, if peace be secured, an immediate and important increase of traffic may be expected. That increase, too, he believes, will not necessitate any augmentation in the working charges.

MISSING SHIP.—The underwriters of the large wooden ship Richard Wright, which sailed from Bassein for Falmouth on the 27th May last, have now given her up as lost. She sailed with a full cargo, and ought to have arrived in the English Channel in about five months. She is now eight months at sea, and has not been spoken or heard of since she left. She was commanded by Captain Cruickshank, and had a crew of at least thirty men on board, and it is feared they have been lost with the ship. The Richard Wright was a vessel of 1,353 tons, built at St. John, N.B., in 1872, and owned by Mr. James Nevins, of that port.

BURNING OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP.—A telegram received from New York, dated Jan. 27, states that the Ada Iredale, Captain Napton, from Ardrossan to San Francisco, has been burned at sea, and that the crew, with the exception of the carpenter, have been saved. It will be remembered that the Ada Iredale was lately included in Lloyd's list of missing vessels. She was a vessel of 997 tons, and owned by Mr. Peter Iredale, Liverpool.

AN arrangement has been made by the Albion Shipping Company of Glasgow to take over a portion of the fleet of Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s passenger line of New Zealand packets, and to work the service to the ports of New Zealand from London, in addition to the service from the Clyde to the various ports in that colony. The capital of the Albion Shipping Company has been in consequence increased to £1,000,000.

THE Colonial Line steamship St. Osyth, Captain R. M'Nabb, arrived in the Downs on the 28th ult. She brings eleven days' later advices from Melbourne than those by the usual mail *vid* Brindisi. The steamship left Plymouth on September 23 last, made her outward passage in 45½ days, and her homeward in fifty-one days; accomplishing the entire voyage in four months and five days, a feat never before recorded.

SUNDRIES PER SHIP "WEIDENHJELM," FROM NEW YORK, FOR ANJER, JAN. 19.
172,000 galls. refd. petroleum

SUNDRIES PER BARQUE "NORTHERN STAR," FROM NEW YORK, FOR SINGAPORE, JAN. 18.
108,140 galls. refd. petroleum

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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

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VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

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In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

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The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, 2,265 tons, Feb. 6.
JAVA (Batavia direct), 2,000 tons, Feb. 20.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, Feb. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.

Fares:—First Class, £30; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp.....	3 3dsL.I.I.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen.....	A1 15 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline.....	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Sir William Wallace ...	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	Tofollow
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	Tofollow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	Tofollow
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	Tofo low
Shanghai ..	BeltedWill	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	SirLancelt	A1 16 yr.	847	S.W.I.	Tofollow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	Tofollow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ...	2,170	Thos Skinner & Co	
Glenartney, s.s.....	2,106	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 6
LIVERPOOL.			
Antenor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt ...	Feb. 5
GLASGOW.			
Janet Furguson ...	581	T. Skinner & Co.	—

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Feb. 6
Argentine	90 A1	1,426	160	Feb. 16
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	Feb. 20
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Gleneagle	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—The magnificent Clyde-built s.s. FLEURS CASTLE, 2,470 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,800-horse power effective. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop, and from her great horse-power is expected to prove herself one of the fastest boats in the China trade.

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To be followed by the Gordon Castle.

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AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

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THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Daphne	AA1	E.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Osaka			With des.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard Lombard-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.—Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

FOR HONG KONG, Direct.—The well-known Aberdeen built Clipper COMMISSARY, A1 15 years, 787 tons register, W. HUNTER, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill

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THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)—Offices, 35, Cornhill, London, E.C.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1877, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order, ALFRED TOZER, Secretary.

Dated 20th day of January, 1877.

GUERLAIN,
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,
DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
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JOHN A. SANDILANDS,
COMMISSION AGENT
59 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

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Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Feb. 5, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 702.] LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Nov. 8	Dec. 23	Dec. 28*
Yedo	—	—	"
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 26*
Hakodadi	—	—	"
Nagasaki	—	—	" 20
CHINA—Peking	—	—	" 17
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 19
Chefoo	—	—	" 22
New-chwang	—	—	"
Hankow	Oct. 27	" 15	" 21
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 24
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 20
Shanghai	Nov. 10	" 25	" 29
Ningpo	—	—	" 28
Foochow	—	—	" 31
Formosa	—	—	" 27
Amoy	—	—	Jan. 1
Swatow	—	—	" 2
Hong Kong	" 24	Jan. 2	" 4
Canton	—	—	" 2
Macao	—	—	" 3
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	Dec. 20	" 1
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	" 17	" 24	" 4
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	" 3
BORNEO—			
Labuan	—	—	" 3
Sarawak	—	—	" 2
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	" 5
Samarang	—	—	
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 8	Jan. 11	" 11
Penang	—	—	" 9
CEYLON—			
Galle	—	—	" 19
Colombo	—	—	" 18

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, on Saturday, being two days in advance of its due date. The Pacific mail, bringing one day's later news from Yokohama, also reached London on Saturday. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 2nd, Shanghai 5th, Hong Kong 11th, Singapore 18th Jan., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 19th inst., left Suez on the 5th inst., four days early, and may be expected in London on Wednesday or Thursday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, arrived Feb. 7.—None. To Venice, arrived Feb. 10.—From Singapore: Mr. L. Carter.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, expected to arrive Feb. 18.—From Yokohama: Mr. Escombe. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Fischer, Mr. A. Le B. Corrie, and three second-class passengers. From Penang: Major Baltye. From Galle: Dr. Hughes.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Pierret. To Shanghai: Mr. Arranger, Mr. Ristelhweber, Mr. and Mrs. Deveria, Mr. E. C. Taintor, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop. To Hong Kong: Mr. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burgess Smith, Mr. G. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Hanschild, Mr. Scheible, Mr. Kammerer. To Saigon: Mr. M. Lacoste, Mr. Voebz. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Thooft, Mr. Corbillon. To Singapore: Mr. Porter, Mr. and Miss Dudemaine, Mr. Perrissin, Mr. R. E. Woods, Mr. Tombes, Mr. Tiele, Mrs. Gamas, Mrs. Burlands, Mr. A. Salazar, Mrs. Davies and two children. To Galle: Mr. Le Bras.

Per steamer *Glenartney*, from London, to sail Feb. 11.—To Singapore: Mr. George Lake, Mr. A. Weil. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. F. Pressick, Mr. H. J. C. Otte. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Wilson.

Per French steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Mr. Gilman. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris, Mr. R. B. Blackwell, Hon. Cecil Smith and family, Mr. Ottley. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite, Mr. Wolff. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Mr. Ballance. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoff, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried. To Batavia: Mr. J. M. C. Paten, Mr Huet. To Colombo: Mr. E. Johnstone.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25. — To Shanghai: Mr. Branat.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family, Mr. Rohde, Captain Purvis, R.N. To Singapore; Dr. T. O. Donelan. To Colombo: Mr. Cochar, Mr. W. J. Martin.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Feb. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Anderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Capel. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Seaford. To Penang: Major C. E. Squire. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mr. F. D. Simpson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 3.—To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Rowell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. Tait.

Per steamer *Antenor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Feb. 4.—To Singapore: Mrs. Blair and child, Mrs. Leask and family. To Hong Kong: Rev. Mr. Henderson.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Celebes*, from Southampton, Feb. 6.—To Java: Mr. Stadnitski, Mrs. Lessig, Mrs. E. A. Van de Bree, Mrs. F. E. Esche, Mrs. B. H. Gatsonides, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. M. B. Inojenluyff, Mr. W. S. Van de Bergh, Junr., Mr. Rushen Patah, Mr. F. J. Van Haren Noman, Mr. Fahlkamp, with daughter and son, Mr. P. P. de Crane, Mr. P. Glazener, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. A. Alting Siberg and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Van Houten and two children, Mr. P. J. Eussen, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hoogeveen, Mr. D. Albricht, Mr. A. F. Wolters, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kelfkens and child, Mr. Max Dieffenbach, Mr. C. J. F. Gaillard, Mr. A. Hekmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gelderman and two children, Mr. J. C. Bal, Mr. H. Hering; eight subaltern officers, and 150 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 27th December, and we have advices by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Alaska, via* San Francisco, one day later, viz., to the 28th December. The French mail from London, November 3, was received on the 23rd December. The *Japan Herald* supplies the following items of news:—

Perfect stagnation has reigned in the political world, and we are without a single item of importance to relate. We noticed in our last that the principal leaders of the late insurrection had been beheaded, and Oki, the Minister of Justice, who had presided at the trials, has since returned to Tokio, and has been received by the Mikado. No sooner has this abortive effort been stamped out, than other but lesser disturbances arise. Shortly after the departure of last mail the farmers rose in Ibaraki *ken*, and for some days matters looked serious, but, depressed apparently by the loss of their leaders (who were killed), the rioters have dispersed. The same paper, however, which announces the suppression of this outbreak, states that another has broken out at Miye, which is apparently of a more serious nature, and bodies of policemen have been despatched to the scene of the troubles. Rumours also of a strong feeling of irritation being prevalent in the Satsuma *ken* are again found in the native papers. In fact, there is, as we have before remarked, a strong feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the country, which sooner or later must break out. The sole reliance of the Government would appear to be on its armed forces, for the *samurai* are enraged at the sweeping away of their privileges and the confiscation of their incomes, whilst the labouring classes are ground to the dust to pay the cost and expenditures of imitating European manners and customs which gives the present veneer (for it is no more) of civilisation to the Japanese.

During the three months that the German frigate *Vineta* has been lying in Yokohama harbour the conduct of the men, whenever they have been ashore, has been exemplary; there has been no complaint against them either at police station or at Consulate. But on the very eve of the ship's departure some of the crew got into a drunken brawl, which already has cost one life, and may cost more. It would appear that about a score of the *Vineta's* men got leave to go ashore, and proceeded to Takashima-cho, where they were drinking in a brothel. As they became noisy and quarrelsome, the proprietor sent for the Japanese police, and the man-of-war's men left the house between

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five and six P.M.; but in the streets they came in collision with the *jinrikisha* men, whose vehicles and lanterns they wantonly broke. They proceeded on foot towards Yokohama, over the waste land between the sea and the railway, followed by a mob of coolies, who had armed themselves with clubs and fragments of the broken *jinrikisha*. Here it would appear that a running fight was kept up. When the European police arrived on the spot they found one sailor lying dead on the ground, with the back of his skull staved in and the right ear almost lopped off; another sailor with a deep hole in his head was fetched from the Takashima-cho police station and sent to the British Naval Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. Four sailors, more or less grievously wounded, were conveyed last night on board the ship. Several of the Japanese have been badly handled too, and are now in hospital. There is an inquiry now going on in the Kencho, at which the German Consul is present. We understand that there is a faint hope of the recovery of the sailor who lies wounded in the British Naval Hospital.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held on the 13th December at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents Dr. Hepburn occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting, held in Tokio on the 22nd November, were read and approved, and the election at the meeting of the council of the Rev. A. L. Amerman as a member of the Society was announced. Mr. Russell Robertson then read a paper on the Caroline Islands. Mr. J. C. Hall made some interesting observations on the two races that are found in the islands of the Pacific, remarking that our knowledge of the Brown or Malay race is far in excess of that which we possess of the Black race; and added some information respecting the languages or dialects spoken. Mr. Cole, a visitor, stated that in consequence of the falling off of the yield in the pearl fisheries off the north of Australia, expeditions to the Caroline Islands were more frequently fitted out from Singapore than had hitherto been the case. He thought that the hostile disposition shown at one of the islands might possibly be considered as an indication that kidnapping had been practised at that particular island. The Chairman then expressed his sense of the value of the paper, and requested Mr. Robertson to convey to its author the thanks of the Society.

The Japanese Government having assumed the sovereignty of the Bonin Islands has despatched a number of officials there to administer the Islands. The British Government not deeming it worth while to hold and occupy the Islands has relinquished them in favour of the Japanese; but as there are some British subjects there, Constable Hodges, from the British Consulate, has been despatched as Envoy Extraordinary, having with him a quantity of clothing and other presents of a utilitarian character, and a proclamation, enjoining the British residents to behave respectfully towards the Japanese officials, but at the same time informing them that as they retain their rights as British subjects they are not amenable to Japanese law, and that the British Consul at Yokohama can always be appealed to by them, and that they are, as heretofore, under his jurisdiction.

We are informed that the Gas Committee intend to canvass the tenants in the settlement for subscriptions towards lighting the streets from the beginning of the New Year. It is proposed to ask for a subscription of two per cent. on the monthly rental as assessed, and when it from the subscriptions promised has become beyond doubt that the required amount, about $470 monthly, can be raised, then a document will be sent round to receive the signatures of the subscribers. We understand that the plan of saving expense by not lighting the lamps during ten moonlight nights every month has been abandoned, and it is proposed that the streets shall be lighted every night.

The Pilotage Service of this port has long been a subject of complaint to all interested in maritime affairs, and following the advice of the foreign newspapers the Government has, at last, issued regulations for licensing pilots. These are not compulsory on Europeans; they are optional for them. There will, in future, be no excuse for taking the first man who presents himself as pilot, as all who are competent can now obtain licenses from the Japanese Government.

A football match—Yokohama *v.* Yedo and H.M.S. *Modeste*—has been played, and produced a well-contested game. Yokohama at first laboured under a slight disadvantage as some of her players did not turn up until late; still the game went on, until just before half-time a goal was obtained for the strangers from a good place-kick by Mr. Strange. Ends were then changed, and the ball was kept going, now in the neighbourhood of one goal, now of the other; but when time was called no further success had been obtained on either side, and the Settlement, therefore, remained the losers, and suffered their first defeat of the season.

The launch of the new lightship took place on the 18th Dec. at Benten, and was in every respect most successful. The present vessel is built on the same plan as the older ones. She is 74 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and is 96 tons builder's measurement. She has been constructed throughout of *kiaki*, and appears to be most substantially put together.

The subscription list which was opened at the *Herald* office, in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Tokio, is now closed, and the total amount contributed, viz., $2,208.43 has been forwarded to the Tokio Fu for distribution.

Business has been in a very unsettled condition during the fortnight, owing to the fluctuations in exchange, but the advent of the holidays has, at present, caused a temporary lull.

The annual meetings of the Race Club and Athletic Association have been held. The usual paper hunt season has commenced, the opening meet being held on the 16th December.

A pamphlet, advocating the advantages of Meteorological science, has been published by Mr. Joyner, the chief of that department of the Government service.

The U.S. flagship *Tennessee* left for Hong Kong on the 17th December. The U.S.S. *Palos* is the only American vessel of war in port.

We take the subjoined items of intelligence from the weekly issues of the *Japan Mail* of 16th and 23rd December:—

The annual meeting of the Yokohama Race Club was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the 22nd December, when there were present:—Messrs. Bennett, Braun, Brewer, Buckle, Center, Cope, Cruickshank, D'Iffanger, Dodds, Dunlop, Evers, Fitz-Henry, J. A. Fraser, Francke, Glennie, Haswell, Hay, Heinemann, Johnstone, Keswick, Kirkwood, Middleton, A. Mitchell, Mollison, Pinn, O. Reimers, Strachan, Vouillemont, J. Walter, A. Winstanley, and Wolfs. Mr. J. A. Fraser was voted into the chair, and briefly explained that the object of the meeting was to receive and pass the treasurer's accounts for the past year, and to elect a committee in place of the retiring one. He congratulated the members on the extremely satisfactory state of their finances, which proved that the unfortunate schism which had occurred during the year had not done the club any material harm, as was shown by the balance in hand being somewhat larger than it was at the close of the previous year. The accounts as presented were passed unanimously. The next business was to elect a committee for the ensuing year, and the ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, all of whom, it was understood, were willing to serve:—Messrs. W. J. Cruickshank, C. Braun, A. Evers, E. B. Watson, and F. E. Foster.

The annual general meeting of the Athletic Association has taken place at the Grand Hotel, the following members being present:—Messrs. A. H. Dare, Kilby, Walker, Pinn, Mitchell, Brooke, Dodds, Watson, Smith, Hutchison, Reid, Jeyes, J. J. Dare, Scott, and Henley. Mr. Dodds was voted into the chair. The report was passed unanimously. It was notified that all the retiring committee, with the exception of Mr. Walker, offered themselves for re-election. Mr. C. P. Hall was elected in the place of Mr. Walker, so that the committee for next year consists of Messrs. Hamilton, Kilby, Dodds, Hall and A. H. Dare. Some slight alterations in the rules of the club were next proposed and adopted. Mr. Watson proposed that there should be several champion cups to be run for at three succeeding meetings, and remarked that by reason of the handicapping the really most efficient competitors came in second best in most events. After some discussion this point was finally settled by Mr. Julius Dare promising to present a cup on the terms proposed. Some discussion then ensued with regard to sending invitations to the Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong athletes to visit and take part in the spring meeting. This proposition being adopted, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

The news from Nagoya concerning the Miye *ken* is sufficiently alarming. Telegraphic despatches announce that a serious disturbance has broken out among the farmers of Ise, who seem to have given way to uncontrolled riot, the cause being their objection to the new mode of levying the land-tax. The outbreak commenced at Kumodzu, the rioters from which place were quickly joined by some from Uyeno, Kambe, Yokkaichi, and Kuwana in the Miye *ken*, and others from the neighbouring Aichi *ken*. As they gained in numbers they seemed to have increased in violence, and it is reported that the important towns of Tsu and Matsuzaka and the smaller ones of Uyeno and Shiroku have been set fire to, and it is also feared that Yokkaichi has not entirely escaped. Traffic along the Tokaido is interrupted. Mr. Kitadai, *Gon Daijo* of the *Naimusho*, with other officials and a strong force of police, have been despatched by steamer to the disturbed district, and it is to be presumed that the troops of the Nagoya garrison will be called upon to assist in suppressing the riot.

The riots may, we presume, be traced to two principal causes; first, the obligations of the farmers to pay a fixed tax in money for the produce of their lands, instead of a fluctuating tax depending upon the yield of the year; and, secondly, to certain alterations which have been made in the land-tax. We know too little of the economy of the interior of Japan to write with any certainty on these subjects, but it may be presumed that this obligation to pay the land-tax in money presses severely on the farmer when rice is low, as it is at present. More than this. It is obvious that in order to convert the rice into money he must send it to some neighbouring town for sale, and if this is done by a large number of men at the same time with the same object of early sale the price must be unnaturally depressed.

In the Kanagawa Saibansho judgment has been given in the case of Malcolm, Willcox, and Co., *v.* Yokoyama Yensuke, in

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favour of defendant. The Court found plaintiff's plea that the [illegible] was according to sample velvet to which the suit had ref[illegible] evidence, and, in consequence, defendant was quite justified in refusing to take delivery of the goods, quite contradicted by the and therefore gave a verdict in accordance.

The long-felt want of a system of pilotage regulations has been filled by the issue of a code under the hands of the Prime Minister.

The *Japan Mail* also supplies the following extracts from native newspapers :—

The *Naimusho* has given orders for the various *ken* in the south that enrolled an extra number of police constables during the late troubles that such extra forces can now be disbanded, as tranquillity having been restored the services of the men are no longer required.

The session of the *Genrò-In* was closed on the 20th December, without any ceremony. The Mikado was not present on the occasion.

The duties taken at the Yokohama Custom-house from the 1st of January to the 20th of December, 1876, amounted to *yen* 1,476,511.16.

An inspection of proposed harbour limits was made on the 20th December by officials of the Custom-house and Kanagawa *Kencho*.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses in the capital, to which many of those in the Imperial stable have succumbed.

Some officials of the Bureau of Agriculture are to be sent to America for the purpose of purchasing some eighty head of cattle.

It is reported that severe famine prevails in Korea, and that the people have not enough seed rice left for the next year's crop.

Premises for a Fifth National Bank are to be built in the Tochiuri-bori, Osaka.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 26.

Since the date of my last the Silk Market has undergone another sudden reaction. Orders have been received direct from home by the houses here to buy, and they have done their best to do so. The cessation of the warlike telegrams which followed each other with such iteration almost daily during about six weeks, and made all the silk-men here wear troubled brows, enters for much into the present state of affairs. Or, perhaps, as no despatches, announcing authentically that all chance of a European war has ceased to exist for the time, have been received, people's fancies have become calmed by familiarity with the apprehensions which circumstances have caused them to entertain, and they have resumed that course of speculation without which their lives are a desert, a treeless, waterless, waste of unenjoyable, and too prolonged existence. So they buy silk now as of yore ; but they are sadly harassed by the Japanese holders, who know as well as they do, or better, as certain official sources of information are open to them and closed to foreigners, what is passing in Europe, and have taken some of the choicest and most inquired-for sorts virtually out of the market, by putting prices on them which are prohibited, even to speculators. However, some business has been done during the past fortnight, which has not witnessed, however, anything like the brisk competition which enlivened the early days of the now fast-closing season.

Serious agrarian riots are reported from nearly all the provinces, and the military have been called out in force to aid the local authorities and the police to suppress them. These riots are nothing like so dangerous as the recently quenched insurrection, but they are more serious, being, as they are, the outcome of a wide-spread disaffection among an ordinarily most peaceable and law-abiding class, feeling itself oppressed by an injudicious measure. The Japanese farmer must have a real solid grievance before he will rise against constituted authority. He asks not to be taxed more than flesh and blood can bear, and that is about all he does ask for. And his Government just now is taxing him to an extent and in a manner which he cannot bear. To alter the land tax at all was bad enough for him, but to attempt to collect it in money instead of in kind pressed so grievously on him that his discontent has found vent in a perfectly futile insurrection. For there can be no manner of doubt that the Government which was strong enough only a few weeks ago to suppress a rising of armed, intrepid, and organised samurai, backed by the powerful, if secret, influence of nobles and gentry, who remained quiet in appearance, while all the moral support they could give was given to the movement, it will find it easy to suppress disquiet among undisciplined and half-armed peasants. It is matter of hope that when the rising is effectually put down the attention of the Government will be directed towards the consideration and enactment of measures of alleviation of existing distress and prevention of future complaints. The proper course to pursue is so simple that I need not take the time to indicate it here. Meanwhile, the peasantry are up in arms in various provinces. Several officials have been killed, telegraph wires have been cut, and more or less successful attempts have been made to set towns and villages on fire. Whole quarters have been burned in Nagoya and Yokkaichi, in which latter place it is said that the offices of the Mitsu Bichi Company were destroyed. A town called Tsu, in Ise, is reported as almost levelled with the ground. In some few instances the revolted farmers are aided by the Shizoku, but for the most part people of the latter class, though they have their own grievances against the existing Government, yet take its part against the despised tillers of the soil. An instance of this occurred at Tsu, where seven armed Shizoku encountered a band of twenty or more peasants and ordered them to disperse. Being disobeyed, they attacked the peasants with fury, killed five of them, and put the rest to flight, after which they cut off the heads of the slain and exposed them in front of the school-house.

As the Bonin Islands have been decided to be worthless to Great Britain, and as America does not care to possess them, it has been generously decided that Japan can keep them and do what she likes with them. So in spite of the copper plate, dated 1827, which announced that Captain Beechey, R.N., of the *Beagle*, I think, had taken possession of the Bonins in the name of King George, which copper plate was found on the islands by Mr. Consul Robertson last summer, the Japanese Empire may count the Bonins as one of her dependencies. Mr. Obana, an official of the Home-office, who was at the head of an abortive attempt to colonise the islands some fifteen years ago, has been appointed Governor, and has left with some future colonists for the seat of his government. But as there happen to be on the islands some waifs and strays of humanity who are entitled to if they do not claim British protection, a constable from H.B.M.'s Consular Court has gone with Mr. Obana, and taken to the islanders, the modern "Swiss Family Robinson," presents of clothing, and what we should call necessaries as well as the sublime assurance that they are British subjects, and owe Mr. Obana no allegiance. The extra-territoriality clause of the treaty with Japan throws its ægis over the British exiles, who it is to be hoped will not vex the soul of his Japanese Excellency too much ; for if they are cantankerous he will have no jurisdiction over them ; but will have to send them some four or five hundred miles to Yokohama, to be adjudicated upon. There is something to be proud of in being a Britisher in Japan after this ; and I hope the old lady who thought the Bonin Islands a paradise because, as she told Mr. Robertson, "they paid no taxes there" will be duly alive to the sentiment.

Mr. E. Peshine Smith, a lawyer of Rochester, U.S.A., who filled the post of adviser to the Government till August last, wore Japanese clothes, and the swords of a samurai, claimed to be nothing but "a poor, heathen Japanese," disowned his country, and refused to register as an American citizen in the Consulate of his country, went bareheaded in the broiling sun, and did Japan his best piece of service when he left her shores, has been the cause of a quarrel which reflects no credit upon any of the persons concerned in it. The editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, in commenting editorially upon General Van Buren's decision in the case of the Tokio-fu *versus* Batchelder, took occasion to treat the departed (for America) Mr. Smith to a few choice epithets, such as "demon," "tippler," "crapulous dotard," and by implication "rogue" and "impostor." Now it is not dignified to abuse, in terms such as these, an absent man who has no chance to defend himself, and I must confess to some surprise at the editor of the *Mail* allowing himself to descend to such scurrility. He did not escape unchallenged, however, for in a letter to the *Japan Gazette* a gentleman, whose identity is now as well established as if he had signed his own name *literatim*, under the initials "E. P. S." called Mr. Smith's critic a "liar" and a "coward." He further sent his card to the office of the paper, and the name of a friend to whom all possible communications on the subject, as far as it concerned him, could be sent. The public, anxious for some excitement, thought that blood must surely flow, particularly when it was bruited abroad that the editor of the *Mail* had answered the letter, and had appointed a friend to consult with the friend of "E. P. S." I feel inclined to blame the two friends for spoiling a pretty quarrel. They prevailed upon "E. P. S." to write a letter withdrawing the offensive terms. This second letter also appeared in the *Gazette*, and is beautifully Pickwickian. The gist of it is that the editor of the *Mail* is a l—— and a c—— in his office, while out of it he is "truthful" and "heroic." Strange to say the editor of the *Mail* did not see the absurdity—he says that he only read the original letter in his office, and insisted upon three words being struck out—and transferred the letter, as though it were a complete apology, into the columns of his *Daily Advertiser*. Next day he saw the mistake he had made, and waxed more furious than ever. He said that he did not accept the letter as a "sufficient, or indeed as any, apology; and in his last weekly issue has done everything but disclose the name of his antagonist, who, in his turn, in a letter headed No. 3, in this evening's *Gazette*, accuses the editor of the *Mail* of breach of faith; and while attempting to vindicate his own character, makes the confusion worse confounded. Whoever he may be, he might well say with Sir Andrew Aguecheek, "Had I known he were valiant and so cunning of fence, I'd have seen him d—d ere I'd have challenged him."

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NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says it is a very considerable time since Nagasaki harbour presented its now lively appearance. The influx of shipping has made a great commotion in local compradore circles, and countenances which but a week ago looked sad and depressed now beam with joy and delight. Attempts are being made to establish an athletic club in Nagasaki.

The *Rising Sun* says a match at football between residents and the officers of H.B.M.'s gun-vessel *Thistle* resulted in the victory of the latter. The same paper states that the American corvette *Yantic* and H.B.M.'s gunboat *Midge*, both homeward bound. have left Nagasaki. On passing the men-of-war in harbour they were greeted with loud cheers, to which the respective crews responded in the most hearty manner.

CHINA.

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PEKING.

It will be remembered that a *cause célèbr* ewas ordered up from the Chekeang province, to be retried before the Board of Punishments at Peking, in the beginning of the year. The appellant was a literary graduate, named Yang Nai-wu, who had been tried and convicted of conspiring with a woman named Koh to poison her husband. It was alleged that he had an intrigue with this lady, and that he bought arsenic and gave it to her, promising to marry her when her husband was removed. A druggist gave evidence that arsenic had been bought by the accused, and the latter was condemned to death. The sentence, however, seems to have been so notoriously unjust that the gentry and literati of the neighbourhood took the matter warmly up. Appeal after appeal was sent to Peking, and the case was three times referred back for re-hearing, but the decision of the local authorities was each time upheld. Still, backed by a Censor named Pien Pao-tsuan, the appellants would not give up, and at last compelled the interference of the Peking Government, who ordered the whole case to be retried before the Board of Punishments at the capital. The accused and all the witnesses were ordered to be sent to Peking ; and a circumstance occurred at the outset which went far to confirm the charge of unfair dealing brought against the officials. The principal witness against Yang Nai-wu had been the druggist, who affirmed he had bought the arsenic. But directly after leaving the Court, this man confessed that he had given false evidence. When the order came for the witnesses to be sent to Peking, this man was of course arrested with the others, but died suddenly after partaking of a meal with the runners on his way to the Yamen! The remainder of those concerned appear to have reached the capital, where the accused was found to have been cruelly tortured, although the officials had strenuously denied in their memorials that any such means had been used. Eventually even the corpse of the murdered man was ordered to be taken to Peking; and a long letter in the *Shunpao* now affirms that the Board have satisfied themselves that the whole charge was unfounded, although their decision has not yet yet been proclaimed.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 11th December contains a decree appointing two new members to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, in the person of Li Hung-tsao, President of the Board of Works, and King-lien, the chief of the Censorate, these two high functionaries being at the same time members of the Grand Council of State, and the only two members of that body who have not hitherto been associated with the Department of Foreign Affairs. Their appointment is presumably made in connection with the vacancies caused by the death of Wen-siang in May last and the recent departure of Kwoh Sung-tao for Europe.

In the same *Gazette* a decree appears deploring the death of Ch'ung-shih, in the post of Military Governor of Sheng-king ; and announcing that his brother, Ch'ung-how, left Peking on the following day to succeed him at Moukden.

HANKOW.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes, under date 23rd Dec., as follows :—

H.M.S. *Kestrel* returned to this port on the 20th Dec. She was under orders to proceed at once to Ichang with Mr. W. King, H.B.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, provided she could do so without danger of running aground. The river is so shallow, however, that it was thought advisable to put off the expedition until next year, when the water begins to rise. It is said that in one place between this and Ichang there is no more than three feet of water.

The Hankow Amateur Dramatic Club have treated us to their first performance this season. The pieces chosen were *The Original* and *Nursery Chickweed*. Both were very successful, the result in no small degree of the energy of the manager, who himself took a leading part. Judging from this first effort, our theatrical corps is as strong as ever, in spite of the loss of one or two of our leading actors of last season.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* is expected here shortly.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 29th December ; the P. and O. mail from London Nov. 10 was received on the 25th December. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

The week has been kept pretty nearly as a general holiday. The Public Offices closed from Friday to Tuesday, and the intervening days were a blank as regards anything but amusement. A Drag Hunt was had on Saturday, Paper Hunts on Friday and Monday, and a Drag Hunt again on Tuesday. But we have little else to record in the shape of incidents during the week. While more willing perhaps than any other people to seek their fortunes abroad, Englishmen have a marked propensity for transplanting their old customs and old sports to their new home. They play cricket even under the sultry sun of India ; they have horse races alike in Canada or New Zealand, in Hong Kong or Barbadoes. In default of foxes they hunt kangaroos in Australia, and in default of either, they hunt paper in Shanghai, and have even organised an imaginary fox, which the hounds follow with as much zest as if the real animal were before them. But to no custom do they cling more kindly than to that of the Christmas festival. "Christmas comes but once a-year," and that is a good reason for making the most of it, which certainly we in Shanghai show no disposition to overlook. The stores are filled with toys for young folk, and more finished and costly presents for their elders. Business establishments are closed ; and all the world makes holiday. Coolies carrying Christmas (fir) trees are to be seen in every street, and the sale of evergreens assumes the proportion of a distinct industry. The hills around Ningpo are laid under contribution for holly, and our halls and dining-rooms are decorated in a way not unworthy of the old country. Nor do the dinner tables suffer by comparison. Decidedly the national propensity to celebrate every event by a banquet is not weakened by residence in the Far East. Whether in the houseboat up country, or in the dining-room in the Settlements, we may be sure that good cheer abounds, and hearty toasts are drunk to the "old folks at home," whose customs we copy. And it is well that we should perpetuate these celebrations. Kindliness, hospitality, and friendship are promoted by such genial meetings, and memories are awakened and chords struck that are, perhaps, too apt to lie dormant amid the drive and worry of our daily life. It is well that we should cast aside for a brief space the anxieties of business; and we believe no people possess the faculty of doing so, and "going in" for enjoyment while they are about it, more thoroughly than do the foreign residents in Shanghai.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Davenport had gone overland to Chinkeang, with the object of ascertaining that the proclamations announcing the settlement of the Yunnan case were posted in accordance with the stipulation. It is satisfactory to learn that they were found properly exhibited everywhere ; both inside and outside the town, and at conspicuous places in the large thoroughfares in the country. Some were simply posted on the walls, but the greater part were on boards, which are hung up during the day and carried in at night. A copy of the proclamation has been posted up at Wuchang under what Olyphant calls the tunnel, where there are always crowds of people passing, and another near the great book establishment in the city ; but these are insufficient. It is especially at the gates that copies should be placed.

A meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading-Room was held on the 15th December. The year's accounts show a deficiency of about Tls. 1,000, which has been raised by loan on the security of the property. Mr. Medhurst has resigned the chairmanship of the committee in view of his approaching departure from Shanghai, and will be succeeded by Mr. Glover. The committee is to be strengthened by the introduction of more Chinese gentlemen. We are glad to see that an effort is to be made to complete the original intention had in view in founding the institution, and which has been half lost sight of under more pretentious schemes. Mr. Medhurst's original intention was to establish a reading-room, where especially translations of instructive foreign literature should be provided ; and it will be well if this plan is thoroughly carried out. The ambitious project of an iron and glass building for an exhibition does not seem to advance. A report from the promoters of the Amoy Reading-Room shows that good progress has been made at that port on slender funds ; but they do not appear to contemplate an exhibition just yet.

The Consul-General for the United States notifies that, on and after the 13th February next, no Lekin taxes shall be levied upon foreign imports within the limits of the foreign Settlements. This affirms the stipulation in Clause I. of the Trade Section of the Chefoo Convention,—with the difference, however, that it is understood the Ministers now at Peking do not accept the converse principle admitted by Sir Thomas Wade, that Lekin may be levied elsewhere. We only hope they see their way to defeating the levy ; that is where the difficulty comes in. The limitation of the period within which drawback may be claimed, to three years, as stipulated in Clause V. of the Convention, is also agreed to, with the concession, however,—understood to have been gained by Mr. Von Brandt—that drawback certificates shall be payable in cash if the holder wishes, and not only be available for payment of duties as heretofore.

Two very beautiful windows have been placed in the south

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aisle of the Cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Robert Reid, M.P. They represent "Joseph making himself known to his brethren," and are executed by Messrs. Lavers, Barrand, and Westlake, of Endell-street, London. In richness of colour and simplicity of design these windows have no rivals in the Cathedral. They have the genuine warm tint of ancient glass, which modern workers so long despaired of attaining, and the expressions of the faces are varied and admirable. The inscription reads as follows:—"To the Glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of Robert Reid, M.P., late of Shanghai. Deceased 30th March, 1875. This window is erected by his brother David."

An action has been heard at the United States Consulate-General, before Mr. Myers, the Consul-General, and two associates, in which E. G. Goodwin sought to recover $1,000 from Wm. Marshall for defamation of character. Goodwin was formerly third officer of the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and he alleged that he had been discharged through false representation made against him to Mr. Hitch, a partner in Messrs. Russell and Co., the agents of the company, by defendant, who is an engineer in the same service. The Court decided that there was insufficient evidence to substantiate the claim.

The trial of Thomas Henry Brown, charged with the attempted robbery of the *Hupeh's* treasure, held at the U.S. Consulate-General, has been concluded. No further evidence was adduced, and the legal gentlemen on each side having addressed the Court, the Consul-General and the two associates retired to consider their decision. They found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of the prosecution.

The new stern-wheel steamer *Pao-Kong*, built by Messrs. Farnham and Co., has had another trial trip. The route taken was up the river, and in an hour and seventeen minutes a point called Saikong was reached, the distance completed being computed at about twenty miles. This, of course, makes her speed about fifteen miles an hour. She was then turned round and made an equally successful return passage.

H.B.M.'s *Charybdis* has arrived with the *Lapwing*, having accomplished the passage from the Gulf of Pechili with apparently little difficulty. The hull of the *Lapwing* is somewhat damaged, and it is expected she will go into dock in a few days.

The German barque *Pallas*, just arrived from Sydney, grounded in the river at Woosung at 8 A.M. on the 25th Dec., and was unable to get off on the three subsequent tides. She sustained no damage.

On Christmas-day some benevolent Chinese forwarded to the Central Police-station, for distribution, by Mr. Penfold, 2,000 padded cotton jackets. The only restriction accompanying the gift was that jinricksha runners should be first served, and hundreds of these were supplied the same afternoon. The distribution of the surplus was left to Mr. Penfold's discretion.

The military examinations which have been going on during the last month in Wuchang have ended, and the list of successful candidates is published. Forty-one only, out of a list of two thousand, have attained a degree; and of these six are Manchus from the garrison of Kweichow.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Share market:—

H. and S. Bank.—Sales are reported at 22 per cent. and 23 per cent. premium, with exchange 72; the market closes firm at the latter rate. S.S.N. Co.—A number of shares were placed last week at Tls. 65 cash, and Tls. 67½ for 31st January; a demand has set in, and buyers now offer Tls. 66 for cash shares, but holders are firm, and no transactions are reported since the holidays. Yangtsze Insurance Association.—A sale at Tls. 620 is reported. Other stocks are quiet.

The offertory on Christmas Day at the Cathedral amounted to Tls. 430.

The weather has been delightful during the week; the thermometer has ranged from 34 to 54.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

A good deal of difficulty still crops up from time to time with native couriers, &c., in the interior. Some months ago a courier carrying packages from our office to Szechuan and Kweichow was waylaid, beaten, and robbed, because it was known that he was in possession of foreign papers; and now we hear that between Hankow and Chungking there are perpetual interruptions. These are believed to occur principally at Kwei Fu, where, we are informed, a very anti-foreign individual, noted for his obstructiveness, has been placed in charge of the *likin* office. There seems to be still great dissatisfaction in Yunnan, all the officials there expressing themselves much mortified at the results of the Chefoo Convention, particularly those clauses which concede the right of establishing commercial intercourse with that province *via* Burmah. The affair had been left so long in abeyance that they thought themselves safe from molestation, having come to the conclusion that we were evidently unable to enforce our rights. The only regret to our mind is that these "rights" should have been mentioned in any Treaty whatever. They are self-existent and pre-existent, and stand far above all Treaty stipulations; or, rather, they constitute part of the only basis upon which Treaties can be concluded and international relations carried on. This is one of the first elements of the diplomatic gospel, and we shal never tire of preaching it.

A meeting has been held at the house of Rev. J. Lambuth, the occasion being one of an exceptionally interesting character. A very large representation of the missionaries at Shanghai gathered to meet with and welcome Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, who is on an Episcopal tour of all the Oriental Missions of his Church. He has already visited Japan, and is *en route* for India, *via* the mission stations of China. After an unusually full and exhaustive conference upon the topic of the evening, to wit, "The Encouragements and Discouragements of Missionary Work in China," the missionaries, with other friends present, had the pleasure of listening to some forcible and interesting remarks from the Bishop, to the personal part of which a brief and telling response was made, on behalf of the assembled missionaries, by the Rev. William Muirhead.

Our Kwei-chow correspondent writes under date 30th Nov.:—Since my last we have heard of an insurrection in Kwang si, and now we hear of troubles at the Kwei-fuh Customs and Lekin Barrier in Sze-chuan. It was also quietly rum oured last week that H.I. Majesty Kwang-su had died of some dreadful disease, or other cause. It is probable that the report of trouble in Kwang-si is true, but the rest may be only the false reports set afloat by members of secret societies. From Ky-chow, a city about 160 *li* from here, we learn that the people have seized the Che-chow, or Magistrate, and are bringing him here as a prisoner for having unlawfully levied or imposed an extra amount of Grain tax. The military examinations which commenced on the 19th inst. are nearly ended, and everything is going on very quietly. The local issue of the *Peking Gazette* not having yet appeared, there is a good demand for the *Shunpau*, as people are anxious to know the results of the "Chefoo Conference." Mining operations are again at a standstill for the want of capital and genuine enterprise.

The special services appropriate to the season of Christmas were ushered in at Trinity Cathedral on Christmas-eve, which, this year, fell upon Sunday evening. The decorations of the Cathedral show a marked improvement upon those of previous years, in that the colours are warmer and brighter than has been the case heretofore. The pulpit and the reredos are panelled with bright crimson, emblazoned with white letters framed in dark glistening leaves; the choir stalls are also hung with crimson, while the pillars of the nave are entwined, as usual, with thick ropes of evergreen. The altar is draped in warm-white satin, edged with crimson picked out with amber; on this rests a small super-altar, inscribed with the word "Emmanuel," which, in its turn, is surmounted by a large cross made with admirable skill to represent icicles. The first object which strikes the eye, however, in entering the church from the main door is a huge white cross floating in mid air, under the chancel arch—a most effective and ingenious device. The font, however, is perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of the whole, and reflects the highest credit upon the lady who claims this department as her *specialité*. Our Catholic friends observed the festival of Christmas in the same way as heretofore. It is hardly necessary to give a description of the services, as they differed in no essential point from those we described last year. The church is decorated with the falling banners of coloured silk, while the Bambino, brightly lighted up, occupies its usual place in front of the high altar.

A party of a dozen friends met this Christmas in Shanghai, who, being mostly old residents in China, had the curiosity to reckon up their several terms of sojourn in the country, and the aggregate was found to amount to no less than 266 years, giving to each an average of over twenty-two years. Seven of the party averaged thirty-one years each, six thirty-three years, and five thirty-four years; and we are happy to be able to add that the veterans are all enjoying the best of health.

The *Shen-pao* contains a sensible article about the *likin* taxation. It urges that the Government has now an opportunity to do away with the impost altogether, but expresses no hope that this will ever come to pass, the great stumbling-block being the interest of the mandarins in preserving its existence.

We are informed that his Excellency Ch'ung How, of Tientsin massacre celebrity, has recently been appointed to the Governorship of Moukden, *vice* his brother, who, hitherto, has held that post. The appointment is, however, we believe, a temporary one.

We notice that a series of papers on Chess—the English game—is about to appear in the *Shen-pao*. The writer is a Chinese, who has recently learnt to play, and is now most enthusiastic upon the subject.

FOOCHOW.

The subjoined items of intelligence are from the *Foochow Herald*:—

The tail cutting mania has reached the upper prefectures of this province, and the people are in a state of great agitation over it. It is affirmed at Yen-ping and the neighbouring places that many persons have had their tails cut off by some invisible agency. A missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, on his way up the river recently, noticed that the boatmen who were coming down from Yen-ping were unusually impudent, not only in calling out to him, with opprobrious epithets,

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but in exclaiming, "You ought to be killed." "If you go to the upper prefectures you will get your head cut off," &c. When he came into the neighbourhood of Yen-ping he was met by a messenger who informed him that the magistrate wished him to delay his entrance a little while, so that he might first inform the people, and quiet their minds. He entered the city last Saturday, towards night, and stayed over Sunday, holding the usual services in the lately restored chapel. The services were not interrupted in any way, but the whole city was greatly stirred by the widespread rumours of mysterious hair cutting. Two girls, members of a family residing in the same house with one of the Christians, have had their hair cut off, and affirm solemnly that they have no knowledge of when, where, or how it was done. Intelligent persons believe it to be the work of people who wish to foment a rebellion.

The new Viceroy is not expected before the middle of next month. Immediately after the arrival of his Excellency, Ting Futai will, we hear, leave for Formosa, on an official tour of inspection. It is understood that the coal and petroleum districts of the island will engage the special attention of the Futai.

The Prefect and the local magistrates have within the last few days issued a stringent proclamation against the practice of female infanticide. It provides that all parents guilty of destroying a child shall be punished according to the law against the destruction of descendants, which it seems provides sixty blows and a year's imprisonment as the proper punishment.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 4th January; the French mail from London, Nov. 17, arrived out on the 29th December, and the following P. and O. mail of Nov. 24 was received on the 2nd January. The following items of news are from the *China Mail*:—

Mr. Philippo, the new Attorney-General, arrived on the 2nd from Singapore.

By the M.M. steamer *Meikong* on the 29th the new Governor of Macao, his Excellency Carlos Eugenio Correa da Silva, and family, and Dr. Ennes, the new Bishop of Macao, and nine priests, arrived here, *en route* for Macao. The Government launch *Victoria* was placed at the disposal of the illustrious visitors by the Colonial Government, and the Bishop landed shortly after three o'clock in her, whence he proceeded to the Hotel de l'Univers, where he is now staying. Immediately on the arrival of the *Meikong*, the Portuguese Reception Committee proceeded on board in the launch *Blanche*, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and his Lordship the new Bishop. Shortly before four o'clock, the Governor landed in the barge of the Portuguese gunboat *Tejo* at Peddar's Wharf, where a Company of the 28th Regiment was formed as a guard of honour. As his Excellency landed, the band of the 28th struck up the National Anthem; and assembled at the wharf, to greet the new Governor, were a number of members of the Portuguese community. After a few salutations with some of the leading residents of Hong Kong and Macao, he proceeded on foot to the Hong Kong Hotel, where he is now staying. The shore battery fired a salute of seventeen guns as the Governor stepped on the wharf, and the *Tejo* manned yards when the barge passed her.

His Excellency Senhor Carlos Correia da Silva, the new Governor of Macao, was presented with an address from the Portuguese at their Club on the evening of the 29th of January. Shortly after nine o'clock his Excellency, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and the Colonial Secretary of Macao, arrived at the Club, where he was received by a large number of the most prominent Portuguese residents in the island, and conducted to the spacious ball-room. Here, after a few words from Mr. J. J. Remedios, the address to his Excellency, which was on satin, was read by Mr. Noronha, senior. It congratulated his Excellency on his safe arrival and that of his wife; wished him hearty success in his new sphere of duties, and trusted he would do his best to ameliorate the condition of Macao. His Excellency replied to the address in a speech which, although brief, was exceedingly vigorous. He said he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting such a large number of Portuguese here; that he regarded everyone of them and all Portuguese, whether resident here, at Macao, of elsewhere, as his countrymen, and would do his best for their interests, and he pledged his word of honour that everything he could do to improve the condition of Macao should be done. He thanked the community for the manner in which they had received him, and wished them and the colony all prosperity. Mr. Remedios proposed three cheers—one for his Excellency, another for the welfare of Macao, and a third for the Portuguese in China, and these having been energetically responded to the Governor in return proposed cheers for the King of Portugal and for the Hong Kong community. Wine was handed round in the course of the proceedings, and some selections were played on the piano. His Excellency took his departure for Macao in the Portuguese gunboat *Tejo*. It was also intended to present an address to the new bishop, but owing to his lordship being unwell this part of the proceedings was postponed.

Amongst the list of articles presented to the City Hall Museum during the past ten days will be noted a model steam laundry, which, as might be expected, attracts unusual attention from the native visitors—especially those to whose tender mercies our shirt buttons are every week consigned. The model is beautifully made in brass. At the extreme end is a highly-finished steam engine, working a long shaft whence belts communicate motion to the machines which perform the various processes. First comes the "stamper," which takes the place of the barbarous "stone beating" in vogue in Hong Kong. Next comes the "rinser," then the "wringer," and finally the "mangler." A slight touch with the hand-iron renders the clothes requiring this finish fit for use, starching of course being provided for at one stage of the operations. At present the model is only a mournful monument of what might be done in Hong Kong if anybody with capital and perseverance enough took the subject in hand. It seems strange that no one has as yet come forward to emancipate the foreign residents from the thraldom of native dhobies. We shall note the results of this exhibition of the model with some interest.

To another department two or three things of considerable interest have been added. Most of our readers have read of Chinese "fighting irons," but very few have ever seen one. A formidable iron flail, hanging up in the large hall, and which was recently captured from a piratical junk, will show visitors what a business-like weapon it is. In the hands of an unskilled user it is probably as dangerous to the user as to his enemies, but wielded by a practised hand it is certainly a terrific weapon. Some aboriginal Australian letters, consisting of pieces of wood carved and notched in fantastic design, are also curious. Their interpretation is placed beside them. The type-writing machine still continues to attract visitors, and we hope that its spirited inventors will find some market in Hong Kong.

We noted some days ago the rapid passage of the O. and O. Steamer *Oceanic* from this port to Yokohama, and it now appears that this fine vessel has kept up her speed during the passage over to California. She is reported by telegraph as having made the run from Yokohama to San Francisco in fourteen days and fifteen hours. Leaving Hong Kong on Dec. 4 at 3 P.M. she reached Yokohama at 5.40 A.M. on the 10th, and after remaining two days at that port, resumed her voyage on the 12th. She must have arrived at San Francisco on last Christmas-day, thus, with the allowance for the difference of time crossing the meridian, making the trip from Hong Kong to her destination in twenty steaming days, and twenty-two days from port to port. It is not every day that a passenger can leave Hong Kong on Dec. 4 and eat his Christmas dinner at San Francisco three weeks afterwards; but this is what has been done in this instance. Some idea may be formed of the distance run by the *Oceanic* when we state that the shortest route she could possibly have taken by following the "great circle" is about 6,200 miles.

Two sentences have within the last week or two been passed on prisoners at the police-court by the magistrates, which at the first blush doubtless appeared to many people as somewhat harsh, but we venture to think that to those who have carefully considered the cases, and are, so to speak, a little behind the scenes, the decisions will appear not only justifiable but deserving of hearty commendation. We refer to the case in which a Chinese constable was fined $200 for a breach of the police regulations, and to another, which was heard the other day, where a woman, the second wife of a Chinese merchant, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, and to find security for good behaviour for six months, for cruelly ill-using a little servant-girl. With regard to the first case we have very little to say. The circumstances as stated in the Court seemed to throw considerable suspicion upon the constable, that he had attempted to "squeeze" a prisoner to the extent of $90 on the prospect of evading the police-court; the constable himself admitted that he had taken the prisoner to his house in the first instance, and that he had neglected to report the case. The suspicion, however, could not be proved against him, and the magistrate did all he could to vindicate the probity of the native police force here, and administer a severe caution to the constable by mulcting him in the heavy fine in question. The practice of Chinese officers to turn any little authority that may be vested in them to their own advantage by the process of "squeezing" is so notorious that when anything of this kind occurs within the island one cannot help indulging in reflections not altogether complimentary to our native guardians of the peace. The second case is one which we fear is indicative of a crying abuse of native life in this Colony. We believe we are not going beyond the truth, and not expressing ourselves too strongly, when we say that these servant girls, who are found in almost every Chinese family in Hong-Kong, are in the majority of cases nothing more or less than *slaves*, and by no means well-used ones. A short time ago we had a case in which a woman was shown to have strung up her servant-girl and to have branded her, and in this case, if we recollect rightly, the inhuman mistress was let off with a fine that was totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the case. In the case under consideration we are told that the unfortunate girl, a child seven years of age, was suffering from a contused wound on the head, had her eyes blackened from a blow across the nose; her legs black and very much

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swollen, in fact almost bursting from distension; and she is also said to have been dirty and hungry when brought to the station. It is quite time that a check was put upon proceedings of this kind, and we are inclined to hail the sentence as a step in the right direction. The community may be congratulated on the fact that the magisterial bench has been strengthened by the appointment of one who, although conversant with the Chinese language and customs, is nevertheless free from all bias in their favour when gross abuses become apparent.

We understand that a testimonial of the value of $200 has been presented to Dr. Dennys, by the merchants of Hong Kong, "As a Slight Recognition of the Service rendered by him to the cause of Truth in the publication of his Short Rejoinder to an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* by Sir Charles Dilke upon English Influence in China."

CANTON.

The *China Mail* correspondent writes:—

A fire of a somewhat serious nature occurred in Canton on the night of the 30th December last. The scene of the conflagration was one of the wealthiest in the Western suburb. The origin of the fire was supposed to be incendiarism, occurring as it did in a shop which had been just vacated as an opium-smoking divan. More than ten houses were consumed, and among them were three well-known eating-houses. No lives were lost, but the families of the respectable Chinese living in the neighbourhood were much alarmed. In the case of one aristocratic house, there happened to be a coffin containing the remains of a deceased relative; and on the alarm being given, those in the house were placed in a most anxious state of mind for the safety of the coffin, which was removed before any other property was looked after.

The flower boats at Kuk Fow, Canton, have again been the cause of a serious disturbance. It may be remembered that some time last year these pleasure-boats were all turned away from this anchorage on the complaint of Dr. Kerr, but since that gentleman's departure the boat-owners have gradually returned to the spot. Some vagabonds in the neighbourhood endeavoured to levy a black-mail on them. This was not complied with, and the rowdies sought a chance to create a riot and to throw the blame on the boat-owners, so that the authorities would drive away the boats and be thus made the tools of vengeance. In the same neighbourhood there has been recently established an eating-house somewhat similar to the Hang-fa-low here, wherein sing-song parties could be given. No better opportunity could have occurred to carry out the wishes of the rowdies, and they accordingly got up, a few days ago, a riot on some pretext or other, smashing up everything in the house, which they made a complete wreck. The prime mover of the rowdy party, a tailor in the same street, then got up a petition, which he headed with his own name, charging the boat-owners and the proprietor of the eating-house with keeping immoral establishments and with being the cause of the disturbance. The petition also charged the Namhoi magistrate with receiving bribes, and other military officials and yamen runners with being owners of some of these establishments. The Viceroy ordered the provincial judge, in conjunction with other officials, to make a searching inquiry into these allegations; meantime all the flower boats must "wylo" from Kuk Fow. The tailor, Tam Wai Kee, is at present in custody, for it is generally believed that the charge against the Namhoi magistrate is false.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

Dr. Harmand has written a letter to the *Saigon Independent*, in which he says he was greatly surprised to read the paragraph concerning himself which we recently reproduced from that paper, and adds, "Without entering into the numberless errors in this article, I beg you to insert the present letter, and to abstain in future from entertaining the public with facts and action concerning me."

The *Independent* of the 1st January says:—"At the close of the year Saigon may make her account and add to its liquidation of capital the houses of business, large and small, which have closed or disappeared during the year. Two large houses—one of the first rank, and a third, a foreign house, are no longer numbered in Saigon; while as to shops, these close up and nothing is heard of them; and what will soon remain to us of the prosperity which we had from 1868 to 1872, which marked the apogy of the colony? One of the causes of this is the disappearance of sailing vessels from the port, and a second cause is said to be the sale of stores by the *employés* of the Messageries Maritimes, the vessels of which company are said to be transformed into a regular fair, where one can buy freely from the stewards, linen shirts, hats, boots, umbrellas, perfumery, &c. The above paper says that the company denies the truth of these statements being a loser of some f.2,000 per voyage, but still always informed by those in its employ that nothing of the kind takes place. It urges that the matter should be seriously looked into."

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

The *Straits Times* translates from the Batavia newspapers the subjoined items of news:—

On the 20th December the following telegram, dated the 16th, from the military and civil Commander at Atkin, was published at Batavia:—"Rajah of Simpang Olim has fled and has been deposed, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. Tunku Muda Angkasa has been murdered by hirelings of the Rajah of Simpang Olim. The head men and people of Simpang Olim are well disposed. News from the north coast satisfactory." The murdered Tonku Muda Angkasa was Rajah of Passi, and had been co-operating with the Dutch in the reduction of Simpang Olim. An additional company of troops was, by last accounts, to be despatched to Simpang Olim.

According to official returns the Java coffee crop for last year was recently estimated at 1,286,255 piculs, of which quantity 1,263,359 piculs, had been delivered into the coffee storehouse there up to the end of November last.

On the 23rd Dec., three judicial officers and Mr. Groeneveldt, a Chinese interpreter, were to leave Batavia for Delhi, to inquire into the differences arising there between planters and coolies, and into the complaints mutually made by them.

On the 17th December a Javanese at Batavia, when in a state of delirium from fever, ran an amok, killing one Bantamese coolie and wounding six others, two of whom were not expected to recover. Afterwards he inflicted nine wounds on himself so that his life was despaired of.

The *Java Bode* of the 18th December states that cholera was then prevailing greatly at Anjer, the population of several campongs there having suffered much from it.

The Governor-General has ordered four native schools to be established in the Aru Islands.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 11th January; the P. and O. mail from London Dec. 8 was received on the 11th January. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

There has been no attempt at a repetition of the Chinese riots in regard to the establishment of a sub-post-office here, and business has been proceeding as if nothing of the kind had taken place. The determined action of the authorities in dealing with the rioters has given general satisfaction, and the only regret attendant upon the affair is, that more stern measures could not have been adopted towards the leaders and instigators of the mob. One incident, however, which has arisen within the last few days will serve to remind the daring agents of the secret societies that the late *emeute* has not been forgotten. The Hokien Chinamen applied in the usual way to the police for permission to hold a monster procession and meeting for the purpose of returning thanks for the goods which the gods have given them during the last three years, but as it is known that some of the leading members of that Society were concerned in the instigation of the riots, permission was not granted to the holding of the public meeting, and the refusal seems to have taken the Chinese by surprise. Secret societies, religious processions, and mass meetings are looked upon, and are treated, as criminal offences in China, and though, naturally, we have no wish to advocate stringent measures for the suppression of what are ordinarily harmless superstitious observances, it is not unwise to hold a firm hand over the Chinese on occasion, and thus let them understand that though perfect freedom may be theirs, if they conduct themselves loyally, it can under circumstances be shorn of some of its luxuries. The lesson which the riots has taught is a simple one; secret societies are capable of causing the most serious mischief in the community, and measures should be taken either to limit their sphere of action or to suppress them altogether.

Another Chinaman has fallen a victim to the riots. This man was shot in the instep, his foot being completely smashed. When conveyed to the hospital, we understand, he persistently refused to have his leg amputated. At last, however, he consented to the operation, but it was then too late, his system having been exhausted from the profuse discharge from the wound. He died five days after the amputation and twenty-six after receiving the wound. This makes the fourth victim to the folly of the Chinese. It will be remembered in reference to the riots that Government having obtained information to the effect that one of the leaders of a secret society, Lim Ah Tye, was beyond doubt concerned in the instigation of the disturbances, had him placed on board the M.M. steamer *Meikong* for conveyance to China, care being taken, the Governor assured the Legislative Council, that he should not be allowed to land at Saigon or Hong Kong. So far satisfaction was given, but we now learn that the Chinaman in question has been arrested in Hong Kong.

It will be remembered that the chiefs Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor, Pandak Indut, and four others, were found guilty by a

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Malay Court of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch and three other persons, and were sentenced to death. The Secretary of State for the Colonies having been consulted on the subject, has decided that the Government should advise the Raja Muda to exercise his prerogative of mercy towards four of the convicts, on the ground that they were used simply as the agents of others in a superior position; and as no advice has been tendered on behalf of the three chiefs named, they will be executed. The four prisoners whose sentences have been commuted will suffer imprisonment for life. The Government still maintains a strict reserve regarding the future of Sultan Abdullah, who also is accused of complicity in the same crime, and it is now rumoured that he will not be put upon his trial, and that a kind of compromise is being effected regarding his position in Perak. The action of Government in refusing information on the subject to the public or their representatives is very reprehensible, and creates a principle which is dangerous and impolitic.

The Legislative Council has been adjourned *sine die*, and its last meeting was signalised by passing through, without previous notice and without much discussion, an extraordinary measure in the shape of amendments to the Courts Ordinance Bill of 1873. For some time past the manner in which the business of our Law Courts has been conducted has been most unsatisfactory, owing, in many instances, to the want of, and the absence of judges, and this last has given the *coup de grace* to any hope which was left of raising the legal Courts from the slough of mistrust into which they had gradually but surely been sinking in the minds of all classes. The measure was condemned by the unofficial members, and it found evidently only an unwilling advocate in the person of the Attorney-General.

The treaty, if it might be so termed, entered into by the Chiefs of the Nine States agreeing to refer any disputes among themselves to the Maharajah of Johore has formed the subject matter of an able letter from the pen of Mr. Read to the Governor, in which a comprehensive review of the history of the past of those States has been entered into. Mr. Read justly condemns the arrangement, which has given general dissatisfaction, and shows clearly the false and anomalous position in which the Maharajah of Johore may be placed in being made an arbitrator without power, and an adviser without being able to command respect.

Inspector Strugnell made a raid on a party of gamblers, in a hut near the Outram-road, on the 9th January. About a dozen Chinese were busily engaged in card-playing, with some thirty dollars in cash before them. On the entrance of the police there was a general retreat, but five were captured, with the gambling implements and money. This capture may have the effect of breaking up a gambling confraternity which has been carrying on its little game for some time past. We have no doubt of the activity of the police in their endeavours to put down gambling, but this is the first instance we have heard of for some time past, of their success in capturing offenders red-handed.

The Malacca Land Act which was lately passed through the Legislative Council has given, as we anticipated it would at the time, much dissatisfaction to the landed proprietors of Malacca. It is a radical measure interfering with the prescriptive right of landowners, and its introduction in the statute-book will create endless litigation.

The French ironclad frigate *La Galinissgonere*, Captain Conte, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Perigot, late Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Pacific, anchored in the roads on the 6th Jan. from China and Saigon, and saluted Fort Canning. She is on her way home, and proceeds *via* the Suez Canal.

The official statement of the note circulation of the local Banks for the month of December is as follows: Oriental Bank $178,175; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, $387,275; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, $466,650.

The subjoined notification appears in the *Government Gazette*:—

The temporary appointments of Mr. Baumgarten at Singapore, and Mr. Logan at Penang, as judges of the Supreme Court, ceased to have effect from the 1st January. As a temporary arrangement Captain Walshe and Mr. D. F. A. Hervey will act as Commissioners of the Court of Requests at Singapore, and Captain Hatchell and Mr. C. W. S. Kynnersley at Penang.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The advance in exchange had caused holders to be quite ready to accept current offers, and sales of Yarns, Indigo Shirtings, Prints and Velvets had been made at low prices. Some few transactions in Shirtings are reported at weaker rates, but there had been no general improvement in the demand. Turkey Reds were quite neglected. In Woollens, Moussellines had found buyers at reduced prices, and Italian Cloth and Blankets had been fairly saleable at about previous quotations. There had been rather more inquiry for Bar and Nail Rod Iron, but the low offers made by dealers had not led to any important operations.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The past month has been a period of almost unexampled depression throughout, and goods have been difficult of sale even at a reduction. Cottons—Grey Shirtings: The dealers are still heavily supplied, and cannot be tempted as yet to add to their stocks even at lower prices. The same remarks may be said to apply to Turkey Red Cambrics, Black Velvets, and most Cotton goods. Black Sateens continue saleable at a decline. Worsteds and Woollens: With the exception of Thibets and Italian Cloth, Woollens are likewise neglected. Forced sales of Plain Mousselines are reported at even lower rates than those last quoted. Cloth is quite unsaleable, except at ruinous prices. There has been a limited inquiry for particular assortments of Blankets and Flannels. Iron: The market remains quiet.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write, on the 20th December:—Scarcely any business has been done in Piece Goods since the date of our last, the 13th instant. Indeed, the market has been almost at a standstill, no sales of any importance having been reported, and the few bales that have changed hands not sufficing to establish quotations. The future prospects of trade as regard Manchester Goods are dependent entirely upon advices that may be received from Shanghai, for so long as that market remains in its present unsettled state dealers here will be reluctant to operate, fearing a further decline in prices there.

HANKOW.—There had been very little demand for foreign manufactures during the fortnight, and quotations were quite nominal, the only business reported having been the sale of 500 pieces Gray Jeans at Tls. 1.46. Metals—Lead: L.B. quoted Tls. 6.25 to 6.30 per picul but there was very little enquiry. Quicksilver: The quotation of Tls. 57.00 to 58.00 per picul was quite nominal, there being no buyers even at the lower figure.

SHANGHAI.—There had been a good speculative demand for medium and better qualities of Grey Shirtings and notwithstanding the Christmas holidays intervening about 90,000 pieces had changed hands during the week, principally for cash, at the following rates:—8-4lbs. good common at Tls. 1.60 to 1.65; favourite medium at Tls. 1.70 to 1.75, and best chops for Tls. 1.80 to 1.85 per piece. More inquiry had also been shown for "respectable" makes of 7 lbs. weights which were saleable from Tls. 1.22 to 1.30 per piece. In Heavy Cloths there was also more inclination among buyers to operate in guaranteed qualities at about Tls. 2.25 to 2.35 per piece. T-Cloths were attracting more attention at the close and there were buyers of every description of Cloth at an advance of fully 5 candareens all round on last quotations, but the ideas of most holders favoured still higher prices, and transactions had been small. Drills were wanted at previous rates, but there were few sellers since the decline in exchange without an adequate advance in currency prices. Fancy Cottons exhibited no change in value with very little business doing in this branch. Camlets values had improved in auction, prices averaging at Tls. 13.09½ per piece for CPH: Spanish Stripes realised at Tls 0.53½ per yard. Long Ells: Scarlet were quoted from Tls. 6.60 to Tls. 6.89 per piece according to quality and chop. There had been scarcely anything doing in Metals.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Business has been checked during the past fortnight by the usual Christmas holidays, and but little of interest has transpired. Cotton Yarns: Bombay Yarns are a shade weaker, but Nos. 16 to 24 English are unchanged in value; Nos. 28 to 32 and 38 to 42 have not been dealt in. Piece Goods: Settlements have been of a most trifling nature, and the few small sales made are no guide to the state of the market. Previous quotations are generally repeated. Woollens: Other than a sale of 250 pieces Camlets nothing of importance has been done; purchases of most articles could doubtless be made at somewhat easier rates. Metals: Some small parcels of Lead have changed hands upon former terms. Quicksilver has advanced $2 to 3 per picul. Importers have made further concessions in the price of Yellow Metal to effect sales. Tin is lower. Coals: The arrivals have been 4,740 tons, comprising 3,790 tons of Australian and 950 tons of Formosa. The sales have been 1,100 tons of Australian (New Lambton) at $9.50 per ton. Soft Australian kinds are still wanted.

CANTON.—A moderate business had been done during the fortnight in most descriptions of produce at prices showing little change from previous values. Lead had suffered a decline, but holders were firm for the small stock held, and the sales effected had been trifling, not over 200 piculs. W.B. was quoted $8.75 to $8.85, and inferior brands at $8.60 to 8.70 per picul; stock 1,200 piculs. Quicksilver was worth $73 to 74 per picul.

MANILA.—Little or no business had been transacted in the market, owing to the intervention of the Christmas holidays. Values in most cases were unchanged.

PENANG.—The demand generally had continued small. Sales had consequently been limited, and quotations were unchanged.

SINGAPORE.—Business during the fortnight had been very quiet, holders of Cotton Goods were mostly asking higher prices, owing to firmer values telegraphed from home. Dealers were mostly buying very sparingly as is customary before the Chinese holidays, which were approaching; stocks of many of the principal imports were very light.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had continued on the same moderate scale as previously reported, settlements only reaching 3,000 piculs, comprised almost entirely of low grades. Teas above good medium were difficult to meet with, and quotations for these were quite nominal. The total export to date had been 13,434,462 lbs., against 15,549,190 lbs. for corresponding period last season.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.—Notwithstanding that the market had been very quiet during the month and settlements of 1,600 piculs only are returned, prices, in the absence of more important transactions, were quoted much as last given. Purchases for the season to date were 50,600 piculs, against 51,500 piculs at the same period last year. Stocks, 5,000 piculs.

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SHANGHAI.—Black: Dnring the earlier portion of the fortnight there was rather more disposition to buy, and several parcels of common Oonam were settled at prices ranging from Tls. 10½ to 12; very few transactions had since taken place, as the' usual Christmas Holidays had put a stop to business. The unsold stock was rather heavy for the time of the year, but further arrivals were likely to be on a small scale. Settlements :—1,500 chests Ooonam at Tls. 10.50 to 12.00, 905 chests Oopack at Tls. 12.50 to 15.25, 503 chests Hohow at Tls. 14.00 to 21.00. Stock 28,780 chests. Green —There is very little of interest to report regarding this market, the few chops settled during the interval showing no change in rates. Holders were very strong, and were not pressing their teas for sale, being as yet disinclined to grant any concession in prices. Additional receipts from the country would probably not exceed 10,000 half-chests, which would make the total supply for the season about 400,000 half-chests. Settlements:—1,125 half-chests Moyune, fine to finest, at Tls. 30.00 to 32.50; 368 half-chests Moyune, medium to fine, at Tls. 29,00; 350 Fychow, medium at Tls. 24.00; 373 Pingsuey at Tls. 18.00 to 34.50. The stock consisted of 78,200 half-chests country tea, 4,076 half-chests Pingsuey, and 2,000 half-chests local packed.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—Notwithstanding the limited number of operators a large business has been transacted on this market for the time of year. Settlements for the week are—Congou 12,338 chests, Souchong 103 chests. Congou: Great activity has been displayed in the common to preferable common descriptions. The declining state of exchange at the commencement of the week has tended slightly to strengthen prices, and an advance of nearly half a tael per picul may be quoted. Souchong: One chop has been taken, reducing the stock to 565 chests. Oolong: No transactions to report. Flowery Pekoe: No transactions to report. Scented Teas: No stock. The export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amount to 51,541,452 lbs., against 63,094,100 lbs. To the Colonies 15,730,202 lbs., against 15,099,603 lbs. To America 665,141 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at the same time last year.

AMOY AND TAMSUI.—Formosa Ooloong: Letters report arrivals as having ceased, and season nearly closed, and give the total export to Amoy at 7,884,014 lbs. against 5,382,326 lbs. at same time last year. Further settlements had been reported at Amoy comprising nearly all grades, at the following rates:—Good cargo, $28 to $29; superior, $31 to $32; fine, $35 to $37; finest to choice, $40 to $50 per picul. The stock stood at 27,152 half-chests. Amoy Ooloong: The season was nearly finished, and only a few hundred packages more were expected from the country.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—Our market has been quiet, and only moderate transactions have taken place. Congous: A settlement is reported of 700 boxes at Tls. 17 per picul, but beyond this there has been no business done. Scented Teas: Buyers have been favoured by a fall in sterling rates, and purchases have been on rather an increased scale; the business of the fortnight has, however, not been large. Scented Capers have been bought at the decline quoted in our last report; common grades have been inquired for and a few settlements made at Tls. 15 to 16 per picul, the stock however is now very limited; fair teas have found buyers at Tls. 18 to 20 per picul. In fine and finest parcels no business is reported, and the quantity of these offering is very small. Quotations for Pekoes are unaltered; "new-make" kinds have been taken at Tls. 15 to 17, and "long leaf" Tls. 24 per picul. Canton Greens: A few trifling settlements have been made, but particulars are not reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 700 boxes at Tls. 18 per picul; Scented Caper, 10,000 boxes at Tls. 15 to 20 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,300 boxes at Tls. 15 to 24 per picul.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—News from the European markets having been somewhat better, a good demand sprung up, and a large business had been done, especially for Hanks, which led to a further rise of nearly $80 on last quotations. The market had, however, been less animated since the departure of the French mail, owing chiefly to the unforeseen fluctuations of exchange. The total settlements for the season had been 18,200 bales, against 9,600 bales for the corresponding period last season. Stock 2,500 bales. Silk-worm Eggs: A few thousand cards had been bought during the interval at from $0.50 to 0.75; but the stock left in the hands of the Japanese Bank, estimated at about 200,000 cards, had been withdrawn from the market. The total export since the beginning of the season was 1,085,000 cards, against 727,000 at the same date of 1875.

CANTON.—Transactions in Tsatlee reel had been very unimportant, purchases to extent of 200 bales were made for the French mail, and there had been no subsequent dealings; prices had ruled very irregularly, and it was impossible to give reliable quotations. Holders were asking from $470 to $520 per picul for No. 4 of good quality. In Long-reels no business reported. Re-reels had been in good request, and all grades of Cumchuck and Lucklow had been taken at an advance on previous rates; settlements under contract were put at 730 boxes. Stock estimated at 1,200 bales Tsatlee, 100 bales Kowkong, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, and 200 to 300 bales of inferior descriptions.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—For the French mail of the 22nd Dec. business was rather more general than it has been for the past two months, and purchases were reported of nearly 1,000 bales. Tael prices were very irregular in consequence of the uncertain state of the exchange market, prices paid being for Donkey chop Nos. 3 and 3½, Tls. 580 and 560; Incense chop Nos. 3 and 3½, Tls. 530 and 550; Blue Peacock "Zin-ling" and "Tun-ling," Tls. 550 and 530; Dancing Bear Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Tls. 540, 520, and 500; Pagoda No. 2, Tls. 532½; K.F.S. Beautiful Woman No. 2, Tls. 525; "Saling," Tls. 510; S.S.S. Dollar chop, Tls. 480; C.Y.S. "Gna-ling" and "Kin-ling" Kabing Taysaams, Tls. 495 and 480, and some 150 bales of re-reels were taken at Tls. 530 to 540 for medium cargo. The closing of the Banks during the Christmas holidays has probably had some effect in curtailing business for this steamer. but about 600 bales have found buyers (including 250 bales of re-reels) making total settlements to date 60,400 bales against 56,000 at the same date last year. Amongst the purchases are—Clouded Dragon Nos. 3, 3½, and 4, at Tls. 560, 545, and 530; Buffalo Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Tls. 570, 550, and 530; Chuntai's Beautiful Woman No. 2 at Tls. 545; market Tsatlees at Tls. 490 and 510; and re-reels (the principal portion very common silk) from Tls. 500 to 540 per picul. Market Tsatlees are nearly exhausted, and with best chops included, are only 5,000 bales in stock; coarse Silks are in no demand, and a good deal of the yellow silks on the market six weeks ago have been returned inland, and are re-appearing to a small extent in the shape of re-reels. Arrivals are insignificant, and the total unsold stock has decreased to 21,000 bales. From the comparative table of stocks in the London warehouses on the 1st November last the position of Tsatlees should be favourable if figures are worth anything, the total stock of this class being 7,000 bales, against 11,000 at the same time in 1875, of which the grades classified Nos. 4 and 5 are only 5,700 bales, against 9,200.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—Jan. 29, Sunbeam (yacht), from a cruise.

At HIOGO.—From London, Dec. 1, Elgin (str.); 12, Yorkshire (str.); 14, Montgomeryshire (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Feb. 9, Stentor (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, Feb. 5, Benarty (str.), Galley of Lorne (str.), and Tyburnia; from Cardiff, McNear; from London, Feb. 10, Cyphrenese (str.), Sarah Nicholson; from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.); from Cardiff, A. T. Stalnecht, Belle of Oregon.

At MANILA.—From Cardiff, Dec. 14, Oneta.

At SAIGON.—From St. Nazaire, Dec. 21, Augustin; from Newcastle, 19, Arrogante.

At BATAVIA.—From Rotterdam, Feb. 3, Hampton (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Jan. 1. Teekalot; Feb. 6, Hera; from Shields, Jan. 8, Oregon; from Blyth, Feb. 8, Margaret Knight; from Sunderland, 6, Peder Anker; from St. Malo, 8, Louis Eugenie.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For England, Feb. 3, Sunbeam (yacht).

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Dec. 24, Borealis; Feb. 3, Glenroy (str.), (via Foochow).

From AMOY.—For New York, Dec. 28, Thyatira, Craig Evan.

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, Dec. 30, Feiga; for New York, Beemah.

From MANILA.—For Channel, f.o., Dec. 17, Juno; for New York, 24, Obed Baxter.

From BATAVIA.—For Nieuwe Diep, Jan. 31, Holland (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For Channel, f.o., Dec. 21, Erling Skjalgson; for Holland, 17, Slamat; 19, Christine.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Jan. 8, Palestine; for New York, 3, Velocity.

From PENANG.—For London, Jan. 6, Edeline.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Charles L. Pearson.

At HIOGO.—For Europe, Josephine.

At AMOY —For New York, Constance Wilson.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Cuba, Palma, Rowena; for Hamburg, Fano; for New York, Madame Demorest, Cutwater.

At MANILA.—For London, Delia, Fire Queen; for Channel, f.o., Ziba, Panama, William Fruing; for Liverpool, Columbia; for New York, Otto, Rebecca; for Boston (U.S.), Mindora, Edward May, C. O. Whitmore; for San Francisco, Harriet N. Carleton.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Asterope, Hermann, Laurens Coster, Larnax, R. C. Rickmers, Rifleman; for Marseilles, Ricca Genova; for New York, Androklos, August Friedrich; for Philadelphia, Marie Helene.

At PENANG.—For Falmouth, f.o., Webfoot.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—To London by steamer, silk, $4.50 per bale; tea, £3 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York, sailing vessel, £2 per ton.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York, sailing vessel, £2 7s. 6d. per ton.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by steamer, £3 3s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; sailing vessel, £3 2s. 6d. per ton of 50 cubic feet To New York, £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar, £3 5s. per ton; to Channel, f.o., and New York, under Hong Kong charter; to San Francisco, sugar, $11 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, deadweight £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d.; pepper, £3 5s.; to Marseilles, gambier, £2 17s. 6d.; sago flour, £3 per ton; to New York, gambier, £2 12s. 6d.; coffee, £3; pepper and measurement goods, £3 5s.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Dec. 20 ...	Parana	... Hong Kong ...	Hamburg
„ — ...	Chalmette	... Hong Kong ...	London
„ 24 ...	Oberon	... Manila ...	Boston
„ 25 ...	Dartmouth	... Manila ...	London
„ — ...	May Queen	... Hong Kong ...	London
„ 26 ...	George Shotton	... Hong Kong ...	London
Jan. 27 ...	Bato	... Rotterdam ...	Batavia

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THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

(NORTH CHINA HERALD.)

The memorial from the Governor of Shantung, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 24th November, gives a faint idea of the terrible scarcity which is prevailing in that province. Our Chefoo correspondent has called attention from time to time during the summer to the failure of the crops through the prevailing drought, and to the inevitable distress that would follow as the winter approached. Letters from the interior of the province have since painted in harrowing colours the sufferings of the famine-stricken inhabitants; and now the case is being pressed upon our notice in a practical form by the arrival of thousands of the destitute poor into our own neighbourhood. Driven by imminent starvation, they are said to be crossing the Yangtsze daily in a continuous stream, and flocking to all the great cities in this province, begging for the food which has failed them at home. At Soochow many thousands are being provided with shelter and rice gruel sufficient to keep body and soul from parting; and every great city has its share of immigrants. At Shanghai they are arriving by hundreds, and the same slender accommodation is provided for them which the efforts of the officials and the charity of individuals have extended elsewhere. Men, women, and children, babies even a few days old, are swarming over the country, begging their way from place to place, and pursuing their journey southward, impelled onward as it were by the constant pressure of new arrivals. Hitherto they have shown themselves peaceably disposed, as it is the nature of Chinamen to be unless driven wild by the cravings of hunger; and if sufficient food to keep life in them is furnished, we have no fear of trouble ensuing. What danger there is lies rather in the insufficient organisation of the Government than in any lack of good-will on the part of the officials or the people. The latter are charitably disposed within moderate limits, and are sufficiently well-to-do in this province to contribute their mite without inconvenience, while the richer merchants can afford to give great sums without feeling the drain. The officials have the double motive of vindicating their character and of maintaining the peace of their districts. Famine has been a fruitful source of rebellion in China, and there is nothing the Government or its subordinates dread so much as popular disturbance. They will make every effort to allay the sufferings of the new comers, for the sake of public order as well as of charity; and we give them all credit for having the will to do the best they know how to do. There is no such organisation in China as enables the burden of relief to be distributed over the whole country, as is done in the case of scarcity in India. Each province, each district, each town has to look after itself, and contribute to the support of those who throw themselves upon it for help. The people of Kiangpeh appear to have selected Kiangsu as the principal object of their migration, and the cities and towns of Kiangsu will have to bear the burden of their support. If they press inwards into Chekeang, the districts of Chekeang which they invade will be called on to contribute to their relief. There is no such organisation as enabled the Indian Government to lay the whole Empire under contribution for the support of famine-stricken Orissa. Neither is the wise principle of affording relief in the shape of payment for work here recognised. But what the officials know how to do we believe they are very willing to do; and the people are well disposed to contribute within bounds to the relief of their suffering countrymen.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

It is notified that the Bonds of the Chinese Loan which have been drawn for redemption, and the Coupons due on the 19th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Lombard-street.

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Estimated lbs.
Oct. 11	... Ruth	... Canton	... 300,000
Nov. 9	... Hallowe'en	... Shanghai	... 945,000
— 25	... Endymion	... Shanghai	... 860,000
— 28	... Black Prince	... Shanghai	... 800,000
Dec. 14	... Galatea, str.	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
— 17	... Stella	... Shanghai	... 500,000
— 20	... Deucalion, str.	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
— 26	... Borealis	... Shanghai	... 1,200,000
Jan. 9	... Glenfinlas, str.	... Shanghai	... 1,500,000
	Total		... 8,105,000
	Same time last year		...12,200,000

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 8.—Manchester Goods: Market closed owing to holidays. Silk, flat; Total export to date 50,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, FEB. 9.—Business restricted by approaching holidays.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Feb. 7, off Scilly, from Rangoon, Francisca; 8, at Falmouth, from Batavia, for Amsterdam, President Van Ryckevorsel; from Rangoon, Fortuna; 7, off Dungeness, from Tjilatjap, for Amsterdam, Thorbecke; 8, at New York, from Hong Kong, Ocean Chief; 9, at Falmouth, from Swatow, Ingeborg; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Flora; from Samarang, John N. Gamewell; 11, at London, from Manila, Celestial Queen; from Foochow, Galatea (str.); from Hong Kong, British Crown; 12, from Shanghai, Deucalion (str.); 10, at Queenstown, from Samarang, Victor; from Batavia, Dr. Mezger; 9, at Falmouth, from Singapore, for Hamburg, Questembert; 6, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Alex. McNeil; 11, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Clausina, Desdemona.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 7, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Gem; 8, from Liverpool, Cotherstone; 6, from Bordeaux, for Batavia, Clipper Ecuador; 8, from Sunderland, for Singapore, Empress; 9, from Cardiff, Quarta; 12, from London, for Shanghai, Glenartney (str.); 7, from Amsterdam, for Padang, Alemaria Victrix; 8, for Sourabaya, Prof. v. d. Boon Mesch.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Feb. 11, Imbros, from Cardiff, for Singapore; Agamemnon, from Liverpool, for Shanghai.

SPOKEN.—Maiden Queen, Sunderland to Padang, Dec. 24, 6 S., 29 W.; Hannah Law, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 4, 17.19 S., 32.16 W.; Jan Pieterszoon Koen, Amsterdam to Samarang, Dec. 26, 4.40 N., 23.40 W.; Joseph Brown, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 21, 28 S., 21 W.; Iris, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Jan. 2, 22.48 S., 28.50 W.; Highlander, Boston to Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 23 S., 27 W.

CASUALTY.—Hong Kong, February 10, the Sarah Nicholson, from London, arrived here with loss of foretopmast and main and mizen topgallant masts.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rotterdam, Feb. 6, the John H. Kimball, ashore at Terschelling, will be stripped, and the materials taken back to Nieuwe Diep. Some of the seams have started. An attempt will be made to lighten the vessel by means of casks.—Liverpool, Feb. 9., the Ullock, from Cardiff for Anjer, which was ashore at Tacumshin, has been towed off, and arrived here.—Malta, passed Feb. 7, Elgin (str.), from Manila, for Rotterdam.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.210 ...	20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100 ...	100 ...	112 ...	11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100 ..	100 ...	66 ..	7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850 ...	850 ...	600 ..	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 .	70 ...	7 p.c
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200	$560x.74	$846.19	p.s.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875 ...	
Union S.N. Company	100 ...	30 ...	...	
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	Tls.620 ..	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	$725 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ..	1,580 ...	x.74
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls.500 ...	Tls.10 ...	5 ...	
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	165x.74	..12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls. 100 ...	Tls. 100 ...	Tls.94 ...	5 p.c.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see next page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2¾d. to 4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3¼d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 7¼d. to 5s. 7¼d.	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 8¼d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 2¾d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 4d.
P. Wong ,, ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4¼d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 231
,, Hong Kong	26 to 26¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	11-111.2.5	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 7.8 5	7 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 25 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 45 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $560 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $168 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $196 per share ex interest.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, 99 (ex 1s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 3¾d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 9½d.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, FEB. 7.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera arrived at 6 and the mail left at 10 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, FEB. 6.—

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The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, with the India, China, and Australia heavy mail, left Port Said for Southampton at noon.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, FEB. 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 13th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE MARCH 5.—COLOMBO, FEB. 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Meikong, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 22.—SHANGHAI, JAN. 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Zambesi, with the London mails of the 22nd of December, has arrived here.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 29.—HONG KONG, FEB. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, which left Marseilles on Dec. 31, has arrived here.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JAN. 12.—COLOMBO, FEB. 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, from Marseilles, Jan. 14, left here to-day for Singapore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HAMPSHIRE—On the 29th Jan., at Cliff House, Shanklin, I.W., the wife of Fred. K. Hampshire, M.D., civil surgeon, Straits Settlements, of a son.

KERR—On the 5th Feb., at Willesden, the wife of W. Paterson Kerr, of a son.

MEIKLEHAM—On the 31st Jan., at 4, Walmar-terrace, Manchester, Mrs. J. Y. Meikleham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SPARKS—ELLIOT—On the 6th Feb., at Caf on Bethesda Chapel, Clifton, Robert Eugene, only son of R. Sparks, M.B., of Belfast, to Catherine Rose, eldest daughter of the late Christopher Elliot, M.D., of Colombo.

WODEHOUSE—DEANE.—On the 3rd Feb., at the Cathedral, Hong Kong, Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Civil Service, fifth son of the late Colonel Philip Wodehouse, formerly of the 15th Hussars, of Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, to Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, Rector of St. Helen with St. Martin Outwich, London.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

(THE TIMES.)

The *Court Circular* contains an announcement of dramatic interest. The "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China" was introduced to the Queen by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and presented his credentials in due form. Every formality exacted by the etiquette of diplomacy was precisely observed, and the Chinese Envoys have at least no reason to complain of being slighted. Let us hope that they will not forget the obligations of reciprocity, and that the Foreign-office will no longer be troubled with the ingenious efforts of the Tsung-li-Yamen at Peking to treat the representatives of the European Powers as the humble petitioners of contemptible foreign States. The events of the past generation have compelled the Chinese Government, and possibly to some extent the people of China, to recognise the outer barbarians as persons not subject either in fact or in theory to the "Dragon Throne." But all the craft of the mandarins, and it is well-nigh inexhaustible in expedients, has been exercised to prevent the masses of the Chinese from arriving at a knowledge of the truth, or from suspecting that the Government at Peking has ever condescended to treat on a footing of equality with the "foreign devils." These efforts have hitherto been wonderfully successful. The repeated concessions of the Peking Government under pressure of defeat or menaces have been carefully disguised, and presented to the Chinese people as free motions of Imperial grace. The missions of Pin and Mr. Burlingame, which were used to throw dust in the eyes of the Western Powers, were exhibited in China as evidences of the vast chasm in dignity between the Lord of the Dragon Throne and the insignificant princelings of the barbarian world. It is certain that few among the many millions of Chinese have been allowed to know that twice within the last seven years the Imperial Government has been compelled to make formal reparation for murderous outrages. The embassy which was sent to France a few years ago, bearing an apology for the Tientsin massacres, was understood by the vast majority of Chinamen, so far as they heard of it or comprehended it at all, to be a favour conferred for certain inscrutable, but doubtless excellent, reasons of policy upon the barbarian West. Chinese subtlety of intelligence was flattered by the thought that the foreigners had been again and again deceived, and had welcomed inferior personages as high official representatives of the Imperial Power. Even now, when the "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China" is a statesman of recognised rank, it is to be noted that the pretence of an offensive distinction is kept up. A Chinese newspaper, lately started as the organ of Li-Hung-Chang himself, the all-powerful Viceroy of Chihli, speaks habitually, we are told, of Sir Thomas Wade and his colleagues of the diplomatic body at Peking as "Foreign Messengers," while it gives the high-sounding equivalent of "Ambassadors" to Pin and Chung Horn, as well as to his Excellency Kwoh, who was introduced on Wednesday to the Royal presence, and who yesterday witnessed the opening of Parliament, in company with Mr. Pierpont and Count Munster.

The grounds of our confidence that ultimately our relations with China will improve are simple enough. We know that the Chinese are a shrewd people, and that, entrenched as they are in prejudices and superstitions, their isolation has already been broken down at many points by the influx of knowledge and the contagion of commerce. As soon as the people of China come to perceive the real aims of European civilisation they will rid themselves of their fears, and will open their arms to the trade and the capital of the West. The lower classes have even now little antipathy to intercourse with Christian communities. In the Pacific States of the American Union, in our Australian Colonies, in the South American Republics, and in the Straits Settlements the Chinese coolies are flowing in with a steady stream of immigration, are making money, developing special forms of commerce, and bringing back to the "Flowery Land" a certain fragment of Western ideas. But hitherto the official class have been untouched by this current of innovating and enterprising restlessness, and so vast is the extent of the Celestial Empire that the jealous conservatism of the mandarins is always fortified by ponderous masses of uncompromising and unaltered bigotry. If China is ever to be opened to the ambitions and the ideas and the commercial intercourse of the West, the official class must be persuaded that the change—an immense change, undoubtedly—is expedient or inevitable. The mission of which his Excellency Kwoh is the head has at least the merit of bringing the official power in China into direct contact with Europe. The negotiations which Sir Thomas Wade has conducted with great ability at Peking serve the same purpose. However the ingenuity of the mandarins may disguise the course of events, acts and arguments leave their impression upon the most unwilling mind; nor is utter secrecy possible even in the shadow of the Dragon Throne. The Chinese must come to know that their rulers are carrying on diplomatic intercourse with us on terms of at least nominal equality, and they will soon ask why other intercourse should be restricted. The officials themselves cannot fail to perceive that when troubles arise—as they are likely often to do when an old and a new civilisation are brought into contact—it is better to deal with acquaintances than with strangers, or with those whose friendly advances had been repulsed with disdain.

We are not sure how far the Chinese Envoy and his suite have received lasting impressions from the courtly ceremonial of Wednesday, or the pageantry and the political bustle of Thursday. Courts are in essentials the same all the world over, and they offer to an Oriental observer few, if any, of the distinctive characteristics of Western society. The opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, which the Chinese Embassy were privileged to see on the following day, ought to have had greater interest for the statesman of a great Eastern Autocracy. A Government in which the sovereign, though enthroned in the affections of her subjects, exercises hardly any appreciable share of direct power; in which courtiers and their arts are utterly impotent; in which the aristocracy is strong because it knows when to bow to the popular will; in which the official classes are the servants, not the masters, of the people;—such a Government would be a curious study for a keen-witted Oriental. In the last century the critics of European institutions were accustomed to put their satire and their invective, their praise and their advice, into the mouth of some imaginary sage from the East, a Persian or a Brahmin, or, most favoured of all, a Chinese. But Montesquieu, Voltaire, Goldsmith, and the rest knew nothing of the Persians, Indians, and Chinese of their fictitious criticisms. It would be unfair to expect our Chinese visitors to survey English institutions and social life in England from the point of view of a "Citizen of the World." But we may hope that his Excellency Kwoh was able to see something more yesterday than the Queen's escort, the Royal State carriage, and the Peers and Peeresses in the brilliant Chamber at Westminster. The strength, the elasticity, the abounding vitality of the English character and of English institutions cannot be quickly measured even by experienced political observers, but only a very dull man could fail to perceive the evidence of them in the aggregate of yesterday's mingled incidents. It is not unreasonable to expect that our Chinese visitors may have been able to draw some conclusions from what they saw, and if they can impart their impressions to their countrymen the cause of peace and goodwill in the countries of the Far East will doubtless be advanced a little way. In our relations with an Empire like China we must be content with a slow progress, and we shall be well satisfied if it be only steady. The Embassy of Kwoh-Sung-tao marks an advance beyond the point touched by Mr. Burlingame, as that, with all its defects and deceptions, carried us further than the farcical mission of Pin.

TEA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 2nd inst. a paper was read by Mr. A. Burrell on the subject of "Indian Tea Cultivation, its Origin, Progress, and Prospects." Dr. Forbes Watson, who was announced to take the chair, was unfortunately absent through indisposition, his place being occupied by Colonel Yule, who briefly introduced Mr. Burrell to the meeting. That gentleman then proceeded to read his paper, which proved to be a fairly exhaustive review of the subject represented by its title. It was urged that the soil and climate of India were in every way admirably adapted for the culture of the tea plant, the produce sent out by the Indian tea-growers being in no way inferior, and in many instances much superior to the teas of China, to which, however, the preference was often unduly given by English consumers who were perhaps occasionally apt to be led by something akin to prejudice in such matters. The history of the propagation and growth of both the indigenous Indian plant and of the variety imported from China, from the earliest period at which public attention had been drawn to the matter until the present time, was carefully followed, circumstantial reference being made to the principal promoters of the Indian tea-growing movement through the various stages of its development. The efforts of Sir Joseph Banks were particularly alluded to as having exerted a most important influence in the matter, and attention was also directed to the papers read and discussions held from time to time in the Society of Arts itself on Indian tea-culture. To convey an idea of the steadily increasing consumption of Indian tea in our own country, it was mentioned that the imports of this article during 1876 had amounted to 27,000,000 lb., or 19 per cent. of the total consumption of the year; while it was anticipated that the imports of the present year would amount to at least 32,000,000 lb. or 25 per cent. of the probable total consumption of the year in the United Kingdom. On the conclusion of the paper a discussion arose, in which Sir Douglas Forsyth, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Clark, Mr. Ward, and others took part, the general expression of opinion being in favour of the superiority of Indian tea over that of the Chinese production.

EGYPT AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—We hear that the Egyptian Government is about to despatch a squadron to cruise in the Red Sea, and to visit the ports suspected of being concerned in the slave trade, and to inquire into the matter with the view of devising means for its suppression.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1877.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

ON Wednesday a scene which was novel in the streets of London presented itself to those who were in the thoroughfares leading from Portland-place to Buckingham Palace. The Chinese Envoys proceeded from their residence in the above street to their audience with Her MAJESTY. The carriage in which they were conducted was characteristic of their nationality, being mounted with a great deal of yellow—the Chinese national colour—and having behind, instead of footmen, two Chinese military officers, who, with their plumes waving in the air, made up a very imposing sight, and the whole having a most picturesque effect. Inside the carriage were the two Envoys, KUO-TAH-JEN and LIU-TAH-JEN, Dr. MACARTNEY, English Secretary of Legation, and TEH-MING, the Chinese interpreter. On arriving at Buckingham Palace the carriage drove in under the archway to the grand entrance, where the party were received by Sir FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Master of the Ceremonies, and other high officers of Her MAJESTY'S Household. A quarter-past three was the hour appointed for the audience, and the Envoys having arrived shortly before that time, they were ushered into the grand saloon, where they waited for some time, when they were conducted into the presence of Her MAJESTY, to whom they were introduced by the Earl of DERBY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Imperial letter, rolled up in the form of a scroll, was then handed to the "Chef de Mission," who, holding it up before him with both hands, proceeded to read in Chinese the apology which he was deputed to make with regard to the MARGARY difficulty. When he had concluded, Dr. MACARTNEY read the English translation, and Her MAJESTY gave a reply, which was interpreted into Chinese by Mr. HEWLETT, of the Consular Service. The Envoys must have been much impressed with the reception at the Palace as well as by the demonstration made by the crowd as they proceeded along the streets to their destination. Although they themselves looked imposing in their magnificently embroidered Court dresses, their costumes paled before the blaze of gold presented to their view in the uniforms of the officials of Her MAJESTY'S household, and the other high personages who were present. On their way to the Palace they were loudly cheered by the by-standers, who raised their hats as they passed, and manifested the best feeling.

The following is the official account of the reception as given in the *Court Circular* :—

Kuo-Tah-Jên, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China, was conducted to Her Majesty's presence by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., Master of the Ceremonies, and introduced by the Earl of Derby to Her Majesty, and presented his credentials.

Liu-Tah-Jên was presented at the same time.

Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister in China, was present, and afterwards presented to the Queen Dr. Macartney (English Secretary to the Chinese Mission), Mr. Teh-Ming (Chinese interpreter), Mr. Hewlett (Assistant Chinese Secretary to the English Envoy), and Mr. Hillier (Consular assistant).

On Thursday a second scene of a similar character was presented to the public, when the Envoys proceeded to Westminster to witness the ceremony of the opening of Parliament by the QUEEN. The sight must have done a great deal to revolutionise their ideas of foreigners and foreign institutions. On this occasion, as on the former, the greatest good feeling was manifested; so much so that some of the subordinate members of the Embassy who were not admitted to the House were taken into the balconies of houses of noblemen and others, where they were treated with the utmost courtesy. We are glad to notice that the Envoys have abstained from any parade and spectacle, and have not followed the example of the SHAH in putting themselves forward to be inspected as a kind of curious show. They have simply come forward and taken up their position as the diplomatic agents for China at the Court of St. James's with the same quietness as is observed by the Ambassadors from any other countries; and we think this absence of needless display does much credit to their tact and discretion.

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

FROM time to time the alarm is sounded in various forms that Chinese labourers will be employed in this country; and there can be little doubt that the possibility of this contingency arising is one which is at the present time worthy of consideration. The opening of the Suez Canal, which has shortened the direct voyage to China considerably more than half, and has been the means of bringing many Celestials to these shores as servants and sailors on board steamers, has had the effect of familiarising the minds of many Chinamen with this country; while the repeated strikes among the working classes here has made capitalists more and more inclined to look abroad for new hands. These two influences combined are likely to bring about their natural result, of the supply finding its way to the place of demand; and it is by no means impossible that Chinese may be employed in our mines and factories. Indeed, it is reported that at the present moment the proprietors of one of the largest collieries in the United Kingdom intend to make the experiment of Chinese labour; but this statement must be taken with some hesitation, as the threat has been so frequently made before, and has not been followed by action. At the same time, it would be well for the working classes here, to take warning in time of the competition which they may bring down upon themselves by persistent strikes and constant disagreements with their employers. If Chinese labour were once introduced here it would rapidly become so firmly rooted that it would be impossible to displace it—and the British working man has every interest in endeavouring by acting reasonably with his employers to prevent this point being reached. One further point is naturally suggested by the increase of the Chinese labourers in different foreign countries, namely, that the time will come when this fact will form a sufficient basis on which to demand reciprocity of privileges in China. If Chinese are allowed the full privileges of citizenship in other countries, it is unreasonable that the subjects and citizens of all foreign nations should continue to be excluded from competing in China in the same class of work which the natives of that country do abroad.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN CHINA.

A VIEW which was put forward in a pamphlet written over the signature of "Justum," (to which we recently called attention), demands more than a passing notice. It forms one among the many instances which have to be regretted, of the injury which is likely to be done to the Chinese cause by the over-zeal of persons imperfectly informed as to the merits of the questions upon which they undertake to enlighten the public. In the pamphlet in question an apparent miscarriage of justice through a technical difficulty is made the ground for making it appear that justice is badly administered in China, in cases where Chinese have a claim against British subjects—a view which is entirely contrary to the fact, and which does very great injustice to the judges of the Supreme Court and all who have been charged with the task of putting the law into effect in that country. Exterritoriality is an absolute necessity in countries where law is so defectively administered as in China; and in which it would be simply an impossibility to place the subjects of foreign nations at the mercy of the native tribunals—where, to say nothing of bribery, torture is still resorted to as an appropriate means of eliciting evidence. It is extremely unfortunate at a time when the Chinese are willing to come forward to a great extent and to endeavour to establish relations upon a more

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friendly footing than they have existed on hitherto, for over-zealous advocates to rush in and, by raising difficulties which it is impossible to surmount, make it appear hopeless even to deal with them upon a fair and equitable basis. The most unfortunate element connected with this is, that these advocates generally go very much further than the Chinese themselves; who are sensible enough to recognise the necessity of some difficulties in dealing with foreign nations. At all events, in the matter of exterritoriality, it is known by those who are likely to be good authorities on the subject, that the Chinese officials, though they would of course prefer that the jurisdiction of their countrymen in China should extend, as in other countries, over aliens as well as natives resident in it, are aware that as matters at present stand this is simply an impossibility; and such being the case, it is worse than useless for foreign advocates of Chinese rights to raise the question. The Supreme Court for China and Japan, established under special order in Council with a view to carrying out the exterritorial administration of justice in those countries, has afforded substantial justice to Chinese suitors in all cases which have been brought before it; and this we believe the Chinese are themselves perfectly ready to acknowledge. Even if in some few cases justice has failed, it is not a matter for very great surprise when the "glorious uncertainty of the law" anywhere, and more necessarily under the exceptional circumstances existing in China, is taken into account; and it is therefore extremely unjust as well as extremely unwise to take any one instance where there has been an apparent failure, and to speak of the exception as if it were the rule. We believe that more harm has been done to our relations with China by the intemperate zeal of her advocates than by any other cause; and in such cases as the present those who have the true interests of China at heart must strongly feel the force of the proverb, "Save me from my friends." A discussion of the extraterritorial question would only be the opening up of a very sore point, which it is impossible to enter upon without going counter to the national dignity of the Chinese; and such a discussion is entirely unnecessary, seeing that the Chinese Government have expressed their acquiescence in the existing state of affairs by specially recognising the Supreme Court.

DUPLICATE TELEGRAPH LINES.

THE cable by which the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company are about to duplicate the first section of their line by laying one of about 870 nautical miles between Rangoon and Penang has been shipped on board the steamers *Kangaroo* and *Hibernia*, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. The effect of this extension will be to establish upon a completely reliable footing the telegraphic communication between India and the Far East, the interruptions in which have caused so much inconvenience to the mercantile communities both here and abroad—one interruption having lasted six months and necessitated the conveyance of telegrams part of the way by steamers. It is to be hoped that as opportunity offers this system will be further extended, as experience has demonstrated beyond question that single lines cannot be relied upon, and are a source of considerable loss, not only to the merchants dependent upon their working, but also to the companies themselves. The Eastern Telegraph Company, the duplication of whose lines is now being rapidly completed, lost as much as £30,000 by the above-mentioned interruption, and something like £40,000 by breakdowns on their own lines during the visit of the Prince of WALES to India; all of which loss would have been avoided had the lines been duplicated. So fully have the shareholders of the Eastern Company recognised the desirability of following this policy that they have come forward willingly to subscribe the requisite capital on preference shares. It is to be hoped that ere long similar steps may be taken by the Great Northern Company to duplicate the line between Hong Kong and Shanghai, the interruptions upon which have been so frequent and troublesome. We make no doubt that the time is not far distant when all telegraph cables will be duplicated, and constant communication with all parts of the world be thus secured.

WE are informed that Dr. J. DUDGEON, of the Medical Missionary Staff, will take his departure for China about the middle of March. Since he has been home he has done much service in calling attention to matters connected with that country. On the 2nd inst. he read an elaborate paper before the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow, in the Faculty Hall, on the "Diseases of China, their causes and "conditions, contrasted with those of Europe, with remarks "on the Induced and Preventible Diseases of Modern Euro-"pean life." The contrast was of course remarkably favourable to the Chinese, their general sobriety, temperate habits, and carefulness in diet, clothing, exposure, &c., even in spite of the utter want of anything like sanitary science, giving them great immunity from a list of diseases to which we are here subject. The absence of shock and of acute inflammatory diseases of the internal organs was pointed out. Special reference was also made to the absence of various diseases, such as heat apoplexy, aneurism, heart disease, and of the mild character of most Chinese complaints. Last month a paper was read by the same gentleman at the Glasgow Southern Medical Society, similar to the one read at the Social Science Congress at Liverpool, on Opium, in relation to health, disease, alcohol and population. Dr. DUDGEON is to deliver a lecture this evening on the "Early History of China."

The Times of the 8th inst. contains a very good account of Colonel GORDON'S exploits in China, in connection with the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. The matter, it is needless to say, is far from new, but the story of GORDON'S campaign is told in a truthful and straightforward manner. Speaking of the treacherous decapitation of the four Wangs by LI-HUNG-CHANG, after the taking of Soochow, notwithstanding a distinct stipulation, before the capture of the city with GORDON, and in consequence with them, that their lives should be spared, the writer says:—

> This act of treachery disgusted Gordon so much that he resolved on quitting the Chinese service * * * The Chinese Government apparently saw no guilt in the act, and rewarded the Governor with the highest honours, while they offered Gordon 10,000 taels (£3,000) for his services. The money he indignantly refused, but accepted the dignity of *Kungpaon*, a rank of Chinese nobility the same as that given to Li-Hung-chang.

It is perhaps rather difficult to see how acceptance of the money would have been less dignified than the acceptance of a similar honour to that conferred upon LI-HUNG-CHANG for such an act.

Literature.

Waifs and Strays from the Far East. By FREDERIC H. BALFOUR. London: Trübner and Co.—We are agreeably surprised with the above work. From its unpretending title and too modest preface we expected to find it too much in the character of those works which might be properly designated "China made easy," consisting of a mass of curious, amusing, and funny information designed to give people at home some idea—however superficial—of the great Celestial Empire. Mr. Balfour states that his little work is intended for English readers whose knowledge of Chinese matters bears an inverse ratio to the interest they take in the subject, and that no claim is made by him to originality or profound research. The work, however, bears throughout the stamp of thoughtfulness, its tone is temperate without being weak, its style easy and amusing without being superficial or flippant. To home readers desirous of obtaining a good idea of China matters we can confidently recommend the present work; and to China readers it will also be of value as putting many things already known to them in a new and interesting light.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for October 1876. London: Trubner and Co., Ludgate-hill. The above volume though not containing any matter specially referring to China and the Far East, has some valuable papers on Asiatic subjects which, as germain to them, will be perused by many of our readers with interest. The annual report reproduces some remarks made at the general meeting by Sir Rutherford Alcock, who observed among other things that if the Society could draw to this country some of the *literati* who gave so much trouble in China, and were our sworn foes, and get them imbued with European ideas, customs and literature, it would be one of the best possible means of removing a great obstacle in the way of a better understanding with that country.

The Friend of China (Organ of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade) for February contains

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several very interesting articles. It notes that Mr. Mark Stewart is again to call attention to China affairs in the House, during the present Session. Among other matter, it gives a review of the last China Blue-book, containing the Margary correspondence; translations of recent Anti-Opium Tracts, and an article, by an old Canton resident, upon Opium as affecting the wealthy and intellectual classes in China.

Macmillan's Magazine for February has a valuable article on British and foreign ships of war, by G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; a note on the Oxford University Bill by Goldwin Smith, and other articles of interest. It contains also a very beautiful little poem, "Hæmony," by Miss Ellice Hopkins, the sentiment in which is truthful and natural, and the diction at once simple and effective.

We have been requested to state that Sir Charles Dilke is not, as was asserted, the author of the pamphlet with reference to the Woosung Railway signed "Justum," which was reviewed in a recent issue.

The Geographical Review for the current month contains, among other interesting matter, a further notice of Abbé David's valuable travels in China.

Captain Hamber has been elected editor of the *Morning Advertiser* by the committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Society of Antiquaries on January 18, F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair, the Society of Past Overseers of the Parishes of St Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, exhibited the very curious parish tobacco-box, which was given to the Society by one of its members in the year 1713. The box was at that time a common oval tobacco-box, which the owner and donor had purchased, it is said, at Horn Fair, for the sum of fourpence. A full account of the vicissitudes, or, as we should rather say, the aggrandisements, through which it passed in the hands of successive overseers, who vied with each other in adding case over case, and a silver plate upon silver plate, up to its present gorgeous state, will be found partly in Hone's "Year Book," p. 1570, and partly in the handsome descriptive quarto volume published by subscription in 1824, in illustration of the box and its succession. Among other cases of which this was the prolific parent was a case in Chancery, for an attempt on the part of one of the overseers to retain it in his custody gave rise to a lawsuit at the close of the last century, which lasted three years, and cost over £300. The issue of that suit is duly and exultingly commemorated on the box. It must not be forgotten that one of the silver plates inserted in the box itself was designed and engraved by Hogarth.

At the British Archæological Association on Jan. 17, Mr. T. Morgan in the chair, Mr. Roach Smith reported that a large portion of the walls of Britford Church, Wilts, were those of a Roman building. Mr. Way exhibited a series of relics from Pompeii. Mr. W. Money sent a collection of small wig-curling implements found at Newbury, near the head-quarters of Charles the First during the civil wars. Mr. L. Brock exhibited a large series of paving-tiles, of mediæval date, from the site of the demolished church of St. Antholin, City; and Captain Joseph two more from the same place, one bearing the date 1591, on a white ground. Mr. W. de Grey Birch exhibited and described two interesting historical rolls on parchment belonging to Mr. Halsey, M.P., of Great Gaddesden. One, which was fully twenty-five feet long, was written in the time of Edward the Third; but its records, which commenced with Adam, and which were principally in similar terms to those of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Wace, and other old chroniclers, ended with a record of the children of Henry the Third.

At the Asiatic Society on Jan. 15, Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President in the chair, a paper was read, contributed by Mr. H. H. Howorth, "On the Northern Frontagers of China, the Kin or Golden Tatars," in which the writer gave a very full and interesting account of the gradual rise and progress of this tribe, the Yuchis, and of the circumstances which led to their successful conquest and occupation of the northern part of China (during the eleventh century A.D.), which was then under the feeble rule of the Khitan or Liau dynasty. Sketches of the lives of many of the Yuchi chiefs were given, with a more enlarged biography of Aguta, who raised his people from being a petty kingdom in Manchuria to an important position among the northern Asiatic Powers. Aguta died A.D. 1123, at the age of fifty-five years, leaving, as the result of his prowess, an empire, the capital of which was, shortly afterwards, the present Peking.

At the Statistical Society on Jan. 30, J. Heywood, Esq., President, in the chair, the paper read was "On the Recent Economic Progress of New Zealand," by Mr. A. Hamilton. A discussion followed, in which Sir J. Vogel, Dr. Guy, Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., &c., took part. One of the interesting points of discussion was as to the value of an adult male immigrant. Mr. Hamilton, in his paper, states that "The value of an immigrant in the community has been estimated in the United States at £166 13s. 4d." Sir J. Vogel stated that it had been estimated by a German authority that immigrants—such as those encouraged to go to New Zealand—were worth £200 each to the colony; but he himself thought they were worth more, and doubted the possibility of arriving at anything like a satisfactory estimate.

At the Numismatic Society on Jan. 18, J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. Evans exhibited an aureus of the Emperor Trajan, with, on the reverse, DIVVS PATER TRAIANVS and a portrait of the father of the Emperor. Mr. Pearson exhibited a third brass coin of Constantius II.: *obv.*, his bust to the left in paludamentum; *rev.*, CONSTANTIVS CÆSAR SMNE.—Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, by M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, "On the Series of Silver Staters having on the *obv.* the Great King as a kneeling Archer, and on the *rev.* a Persian Satrap on Horseback, galloping to the Right." These M. Six attributed to the district of Caria. The writer was further of opinion that the majority of them were issued in the reigns of the dynasts Pixodarus and Othontopates.

At the Society of Antiquaries on Jan. 25, J. Evans, Esq., V.P., in the chair, Mr. D. Mocatta exhibited and presented some drawings of the wall-decorations of Pompeii, which had been executed by himself and Mr. S. Burchell in 1829. What made them particularly valuable was the circumstance that Mr. Mocatta and his companion stole a march upon the *custodi* during their *siesta*, by clambering over the walls and copying the decorations at the most lately discovered and excavated part of that interesting city.

Legal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

MARINE INSURANCE.—THE ADMIRAL PROTET.—KALTENBACK V. MACKENZIE.

This was an action arising out of a policy of insurance tried on the 1st inst., before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a special jury. The counsel for the plaintiff, the owner of the insured ship, were Sir H. James, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Mathew; for the defendant, the underwriter, was Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. Hollams.

From the opening statement of Sir H. James, it appeared that the case for the plaintiff was in effect as follows:—The action was on a police of insurance on a ship named the Admiral Protet, and the principal question for the jury was whether the ship had received such injuries as amounted to a constructive total loss. The vessel was built in 1864, and traded between Europe and Singapore. When she became the property of the plaintiff's firm she was worth £4,500. The plaintiff was the Paris member of his firm, which was a French firm, with branches at Singapore and other places. Towards the end of 1870 the policy now sued upon was effected. At that time the vessel was in the Eastern Seas, and, owing to the stoppage of business in Paris by reason of the Franco-German war, the policy was effected in London It was a time policy, dating from Oct. 4, 1870, to April 4, 1871, and carried with it the legal incident of a time policy effected under such circumstances—viz., that there was no warranty of seaworthiness. On Dec. 17 the vessel left Hong Kong for Saigon, one of the French Eastern possessions. A charter-party was effected between the captain of the vessel and a firm of merchants to carry a cargo of rice to Hong Kong. On Jan. 22, in going down the river near Saigon, the ship struck on a bank called St. Britt's Shoal, and remained there for four hours. The damage sustained then by the vessel was, according to the case of the plaintiff, irretrievable, but with great difficulty she was got off the bank and taken down to a point called Cape St. James, not far from Saigon. The vessel, having been conveyed to Saigon, it became, said the learned counsel for the plaintiff, the duty of the plaintiff to do what, under the same circumstances, a prudent uninsured owner would have done. The course taken was this:—At the request of the member of the plaintiff's firm resident at Saigon, Mr. Caswell, the British Consul, and Lloyds' agent, nominated two surveyors—Mr. Waterson and Captain Bailey. There were great difficulties in the way of making repairs to a vessel at Saigon. The only dock was a Government floating dock, and any vessel while being repaired in that dock was liable to be turned out to make way for a Government vessel. No skilled labour was to be had at Saigon, and importing it from Singapore, a distance of 600 miles, would have added greatly to the expense. The state of the vessel made it impossible to have her taken to Singapore for repairs. Three surveys were held, and the final recommendation of the surveyors was that the ship should be sold, as the cost of repairing her would, in their opinion, have exceeded the value of the vessel. Granting that it would have been possible to repair her as a coasting vessel, the case of the plaintiff was that he was entitled to have her repaired as a thorough sea-going vessel. The surveyors having given it as their opinion that the vessel would cost more to repair than her value when repaired, the plaintiff's firm at Saigon decided to have her sold. On the 28th of February the vessel was sold for $1,600 to a Chinese shipchandler, named Jau Say Ho. This Chinese purchaser put some copper and canvas over the leaks in the ship, and obtained a captain and Chinese crew, who, for high pay, were willing to dodge the weather and take the vessel along the coast to Singapore. It took four times the usual time of the voyage before the vessel reached Singapore. At Singapore a Chinaman, named Ah Chung, bought her for $2,500. He repaired her, and she has since been engaged in a coasting trade in those seas. The main question for the jury on these facts was whether the shipowners were justified in selling the vessel and treating the injuries she had sustained as a total loss.

With regard to the defence, it was, as far as it was disclosed during the progress of the plaintiff's case, twofold, resting on law and on the

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merits. The defence on the law of the case was no notice of abandonment given to the underwriters, and no sufficient excuse for such want of notice. The defence on the merits was that the state of the vessel and other circumstances did not justify the plaintiff's firm in the course they adopted, but, as it turned out, the case went off on the point of law. The counsel for the plaintiff contended that if the, jury found that the sale of the ship was necessary, and one which acting as prudent uninsured owners would act, the plaintiff was justified in directing, no notice of abandonment was necessary.

After hearing counsel on this point the Lord Chief Justice said that, in his opinion, whatever verdict the jury might give upon the evidence respecting the sale of the ship, the want of notice of abandonment was fatal. Some discussion then arose between his Lordship and the counsel on both sides respecting the form in which judgment should be entered. In the result, judgment was entered for the defendant on the question of constructive total loss, so that the parties might carry the point direct to the Court of Appeal.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

Under the auspices of the East India Association, an organisation established in London for the promotion of the public interests of India, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the trade and government of the British possessions in the East was held on the 7th inst. at the Society's rooms, Great George-street, Westminster. The subject for the consideration of the conference was the depreciation of silver. In introducing this topic Colonel A. B. Rathbone gave an elaborate and exhaustive *résumé* of the circumstances which had contributed to the recent fall in the value of silver, tracing it mainly to the course of trade and the heavy drawings of the India Council, rather than to any causes likely to permanently affect the comparative value of the metal. One thing, he thonght, was quite clear, that it was not owing to any real excess of silver that the recent depreciation was due, nor, if the production of silver be largely increased, was there any good reason to fear, for the result of the immense discoveries of gold had been to greatly stimulate labour and enterprise of every kind, and wherever silver is the standard of value a similar effect would probably follow. There seemed no reason to believe that any probable supply of silver would so greatly outstrip the supply of gold as to materially disturb their relative values, although as mining progressed both metals would doubtless be subjected to a certain diminution of purchasing power. Colonel Rathbone concluded a long address by urging the expediency of introducing a gold currency in India in conjunction with the present silver currency, as in the Emperor Akbar's time. The new gold currency would be largely used in payments to the Indian Treasuries, as well as among the people generally, and would so enable the Secretary of State to draw bills on India, payable in gold instead of in silver, or to order consignments of gold to meet the home requirements if necessary. After some general discussion upon the various points raised in the opening address the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Colonel Rathbone.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, FEB. 6.

With regard to the quarrel which recently occurred at Smyrna (Asia Minor) between some of the crew of the French man-of-war Chateau Renard and the German gunboat Meteor, correct and detailed accounts have now been received. It appears that some of the French crew had been on board of the French despatch boat Bouvet, at the time when this vessel was captured by the Meteor, in 1870, at the port of Havana, and in consequence the French had observed a very hostile attitude towards the German crew. On Sunday, Jan. 14, both from the Meteor and from the German ironclad Friedrich Carl, twelve men were permitted to go ashore. In the evening about thirty of the French sailors, armed with sticks, &c., penetrated into a dancing-room where the Germans were present, and at once attacked them. A lively battle ensued, as the Germans, although far inferior in numbers, gallantly defended themselves, and even succeeded in ejecting their assailants. But the affair was not allowed to end without bloodshed. The gunner's mate, Rosenstein, a very promising and well-educated young man, was stabbed by a Frenchman in the temple, and fell dead. The French sailor who committed the murder was detected, and his punishment no doubt will follow in due course.

By order of the naval authorities, a squadron, consisting of the ironclad frigates Kaiser, Deutschland, and Preussen, with the despatch boat Falke, is to assemble on May 7 for an exercising cruise. About the same time the Niobe sailing frigate, training ship for midshipmen (cadets), the steam corvette Medusa, the Rover, and Mosquito, sailing brigs, all three as training ships for boys, will be put in commission. The steam corvette Arrona, and the despatch boat, Preussischer Adler, will hoist the ensign on the 15th of March. The gunboats Drache and Delphin will be sent out on an exploring and surveying expedition, and the yacht Grille, as well as the two torpedo-vessels, Zieten and Ulan, will also be brought into actual service. The steam corvettes Leipzig and Freya will leave on the 1st October for Eastern Asia, the steam corvette Ariadne, for the Pacific Ocean, the gunboat Albatros, for Eastern Asia, and the Hertha, steam corvette, for the West Indies, in case of the Gazelle corvette being forced to stay in the Mediterranean. Several ironclads are under construction, and some of them will be finished during the coming summer.

Christine Nilsson, the famous prima donna, whom your London readers have heard so often during the season, has made two appearances at Hamburg. The first time she performed Margaret, and the second time Valentina, in the "Huguenots." The theatre was crowded on both evenings, and at the second performance the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin was present; such applause as was heard on these occasions was never heard before. The director of the theatre, Mr. Pallim, had raised the price of admission to the first places from m.6 to m.15, and for other places in proportion. Madame Nilsson received a total sum of about m.15,000.

The devastation caused by the fearful gale of Jan. 30 has proved far more serious than was at first anticipated. The western part of Hanover, including the towns of Emden, Leer, and others, has especially suffered very much. In the vicinity of the latter place a breach of the dyke took place, and the waters of the Dollart with fearful fury dashed into the adjacent lands, sweeping away houses with all their contents, and making one enormous lake of what was before a well cultivated and flourishing agricultural district. Many lives have been lost, and hundreds of families, hitherto comparatively well-to-do, will have to be supported by public charity for a long time to come.

The board of the Anglo-Deutsche Bank in Hamburg announces for the past year a net profit of m.598,807, while on the other hand the losses of those industrial establishments in which the Bank has had to participate are so considerable that this sum is fully absorbed. The re-fore the directors propose a reduction of the paid up capital to the amount of 25 per cent., as well as a purchase of 2,500 shares for amortisation. A number of shareholders will propose the winding-up of the establishment, and the matter will be decided at the annual meeting, summoned for the 26th of this month.

The cattle plague has attained fearful dimensions, and whole districts have been surrounded by a military cordon in order to prevent its further spread. It has been found that the infectious character of this disease is so subtle that even the lightest air is sufficient to transport the plague from one stable to the other, without any actual communication being made. The authorities are most active in their endeavours to localise the epidemic, but it is feared that their efforts will be fruitless, as the plague springs up here and there without the slightest indications being given how it was brought there.

The steeple of our famous church of St. Nicholas, designed, as your readers will remember, by an English architect, Mr. Scott, has now been furnished with two large bells, which were cast at Dresden by Mr. Grosse. The largest of these two bells has a weight of 127½ cwt., the second weighs 64½ cwt. The Emperor presented one of the guns captured in 1870-71, to be made use of in casting the first mentioned bell, which has been named the Concordia.

The authorities have published statistics concerning the emigration from Hamburg to transatlantic ports. The total number of persons who left our town, in steam and sailing vessels, amounted in the year 1876 to 28,733; 1875, 31,810; 1874, 43,443; 1873, 69,176; 1872, 74,400. The interesting fact shown by these figures is the continuous decrease of emigration since the year 1872.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Continued flatness has been the prevailing characteristic of our Produce Markets during the past week, and transactions of any importance have only been effected in a very few articles. The Money Market has remained very well supplied.

RICE has been in steady demand, and sales have reached an average extent.

TEA is quiet. The following first-hand parcels have changed owners: 1137/8 boxes Congou, 164/8 boxes Souchong.

COTTON has been neglected, and no transactions of importance have transpired.

SPICES.—Mace is quoted m.5 to 5.50; Nutmegs m.4.60 to 6.20 per kilo. Pepper is flat: Singapore quality m.41 to 42, Penang m.37 to 38 per 50 kilo.

SHIPPING.

Since the gale of the 30th ult. the weather in general has been favourable to shipping, the air being clear, and only few fogs prevailing. Still we cannot boast of a very satisfactory trade, both arrivals and departures being few in number, and a good many vessels are in port, anxious to get employment. Of arrivals from East India and China not a single one is to be registered; and of departures I have only to report the Peri Luerks, for Penang. Freights are still low, as outward cargo is wanting, and most vessels are obliged to leave in ballast. In the number of vessels on the berth for the Far East no alteration has taken place.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 6.

The members of the Second Chamber met yesterday for the despatch of business. It is most probable that the Session will be a very exciting one; as not only will the Lower-class Instruction Bill be brought forward, but the Minister has also laid before the members a Reform Bill, by which the number of representatives is fixed at eighty-four. Mr. Kuyper has made his reappearance in Parliament, after an absence of about two years, during which he has resided in Italy and Switzerland to restore his health. As the leader of the anti-Revolutionary party he was complimented on his reappearance with all the honours due to his talents. It has been much remarked that the four principal members of the Liberal party have been elected presidents of the sections, viz., Messrs. De Vries, De Roo, Kappeyne, and Van de Putte. Nevertheless, I think that it is hardly too much to say that there is for the moment no effective antagonism of Conservatives and Liberals, though a sort of climacterie has set in, by which Governments are made and unmade. A tolerable unanimity prevails amongst the Liberals, at least as far as concerns past events; but another question is now brought into the Parliamentary arena, and it seems that this is likely to cause a new division in the Liberal ranks. Some of the party—strange to say—protest, because, not the King, but the Parliamentary majority governs. They demonstrate that this principle is by no means in accordance with the fundamental prescriptions of our Constitution. Now this law says—the King appoints his Ministers according to his wish, but *they* and not *he* is answerable. These few words show how to decide.

From almost every part of the country most distressing news is published about the damage caused by the recent storm and flood. Many dykes have been broken, and whole tracts of country are inundated,

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while the number of shipwrecks along our coasts has been enormous. The loss of property is tremendous, whilst at the same time many lives have been sacrificed. The water in this century has only twice reached such a high point on the scale. A great part of Rotterdam and other towns on the banks of the Maese have been inundated, and general distress prevails throughout the country. Happily no damage was done to the works of the new waterway from here to the North Sea, and I am glad to state the fact that last Sunday the first mail steamer arrived from Batavia, before this town, along the new canal with a draught of water of fifty-two decimetres. This steamer was the Stad Amsterdam, belonging to the Royal Steamship Company. I need not add that this is a most important fact for the future of this town.

Amongst the other Bills which are laid before the members is one to reorganise the system of instruction pursued at the Military Academy at Breda, which greatly requires reform: another is to grant to the Dutch Colonies the right to introduce a gold standard of coinage, together with the existing silver one, the gold, of course, to consist of ten-florin pieces; a third is to enable the Government to replace our copper coins by those of bronze. Last, but not least, rumours are in circulation that the first step will be taken to make dry land of a part of the Zuyderzee.

The Society for the Welfare of the Javanese has been dissolved. This measure has become necessary because the principal aim of the institution has been reached, and there are not sufficient members to continue the society on a new basis; but a fund will be collected to establish schools, &c. A Commission has been appointed for this purpose, and large contributions have already been subscribed.

The enrolments for the East India army at Harderwyk have not been extensive during the last few weeks. A large number of foreigners have presented themselves, but they were for a very great part provided with false papers. Instead of 200, only 150 soldiers have been forwarded to reinforce the army by the steamer Celebes.

The King of the Belgians appointed some months ago an International Commission to promote the abolition of the slave-trade in Africa. I hear that Prince Frederick of the Netherlands has been elected president of this commission, and that great efforts will be made in order to secure the success of its objects.

The February number of the leading periodical, *de Gids*, contains another article by Mr. W. A. Van Rees, in which the author protests against the manner in which Mr. Fransen Van de Putte endeavoured to defend his policy and that of General Van Swieten as regards Atchin.

A large number of civil engineers was appointed some days ago to take part in the construction of the harbour works in the vicinity of Batavia.

According to the *Recueil Militaire* the medical service of the army has been reorganised, so that there is more chance of promotion.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Rather a lull has prevailed since my last report in the markets for Colonial Produce. The transactions have been almost entirely limited to direct wants. The Money Market remains well provided.

COFFEE.—The business has been a very healthy one, but at the same time small in extent. Prices are much lower, viz., from 4 to 5 cents for good ordinary. These low quotations, however, have induced speculative buying. To-day the February sale of the Trading Company will be advertised; when this has taken place, a revival in the trade is expected.

TEA dull: the nominal quotations of China Congou is 75 to 80c. ditto Java, 65 to 70c.

RAW SUGAR.—The market has been very fluctuating, but closed dull. The refiners are not inclined to operate, it being very difficult to sell their refined sugar. Holders of raw decline to sell at the current quotation, which is f.3½ under the highest price of late.

RICE.—Uncleaned meets with a good demand, but the transactions have been anything but considerable. The stock is rather small. Japan sells slowly at well maintained prices.

SPICES firm but quiet. Pepper has been offered in large quantities. The statistics are very favourable for these articles.

JAVA TOBACCO.—The business is promising. About 9,000 bales were sold both by public sale and tender, and several parcels have realised high prices. Of Manila were brought into the market 205 bales 4A Cagayon, ex Aurora; only 20 bales were sold. The stock includes 2,676 bales Java, 78 bales Sumatra, 3,000 bales East India, and 205 bales Manila.

COTTON dull; holders are pressing to sell.

JAVA VANILLA.—The Netherlands India Trading Bank sold 900 kilos. from f.15½ to f.6, according to quality; and a second lot of 115 kilos. obtained f.15½ to f.14¾.

JAVA INDIGO.—The trade is by no means animated. About 100 chests have changed hands.

DIVI-DIVI has met with a good demand, but the stock is nearly exhausted.

BANCA TIN.—The Trading Company sold in public auction 19,760 slabs at an average price of f.43⅞. Since this sale Banca has been sold at f.43½, and Billiton at f.43.

HIDES.—The lot of 14,198 East India Reindeer and 6,320 Buffalo ere sold at high prices.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fen church-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded*

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra	All	10 to 10⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	35 to 37
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19½ to 20⅛
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	29 to 30
20	City	10	13 to 14
100	Colonial	30	57 to 53
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	675 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	17½ to 18½
50	London and County	20	63 to 65
50	London Joint-Stock	15	47 to 48
100	London and Westminster	20	62 to 63
25	Oriental	All	45 to 46
50	Union of London	15	40⅛ to 41⅛
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅛ to 7⅛
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7 to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7⅛ to 7⅛
25	Indo-European	All	18½ to 19⅛
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	3 to 3⅛
13	Telegraph Construction Company .	All	27 to 28
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23 to 25
8	Reuter's	All	11 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	18 to 20
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	8 to 9 pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	9 to 11 pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	⅛ to ¼ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	⅝ to 1¼ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	4½ to 5 pm.
20	Thetis Marine	10	
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	
20	Universal Marine...	5	3 to 4 pm.
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	69 to 71
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6⅛
20	Darjeeling	All	16 to 17
10	Eastern Assam	All	4⅛ to 5⅛
50	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	50 to 55
20	Do.	14	
10	Lebong	All	11 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5⅛ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon		
20	Do.	10	11 to 10 dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	9 to 7 dis.
5	Credit Foncier of England ...	All	1⅝ to 1⅝
10	General Credit and Discount	7½	6 to 6⅛
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	16½ to 17⅛
10	International Finance	5	2⅛ to 2¼ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9⅛ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	621½ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	8 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	58 to 61
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	670 fr.
	Amoor River Navigation Six per Cent...	All	
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 109
93½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105

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Monetary and Commercial.

In the Produce Markets business generally has been dull, there being a marked absence of speculative inquiry. Tea continues quiet, and prices of all kinds, except finest Greens, show a slight decline. Silk exhibits a tendency towards improvement. Coffee and Sugar have also improved. China Galls are lower. Hemp, Pepper, and Spices, are very dull. No business has been done in Cutch or Gambier. Other articles are without alteration.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 3rd inst. was 3,471,627 lbs., which, compared with 3,536,791 lbs. of the preceding week, shows a falling-off about 1½ per cent. Of the above total, 2,266,312 lbs. was for home consumption, 704,752 lbs. was removed coastwise, 278,440 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, 219,535 lbs. was exported, and 2,588 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received during the same period amounted to £56,838, which, on comparison with £60,236 for the previous week, exhibits a decline of something like 5⅝ per cent. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week ended the 3rd inst.:—Coffee, 456,396 lbs.; cocoa, 121,247 lbs.; tobacco, 378,808 lbs.; cigars, 22,966 lbs.; wine, 151,226 gallons; brandy, 34,159 gallons; and rum, 34,920 gallons.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Tiphook Tea Company (Limited), to be held on the 15th instant, an interim dividend of 7 per cent. on account of 1876 will be declared.

Bar Silver has been placed at 57d. per oz., standard, the market being very quiet. The market is cleared of Mexican Dollars, and the quotation is therefore nominal at 57½d. per oz.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, on the 8th inst., was:—In Gold, to Galle, £1,530; in Silver, to Penang, £91,650; to Hong Kong, £3,400; total in silver £95,050.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of January were this year f.316,565, last year f.275,252

Tenders were received on the 7th inst. at the Bank of England for £175,000 bills on India, but bills to the extent of £39,381 only were allotted—viz., £37,381 on Calcutta, and £2,000 on Madras. Tenders at 1s. 10d. per rupee for bills and 1s. 10 1-16d. for telegraphic transfers will receive in full, no allotment being made below that figure. The minimum rates accepted are the same as last week.

The directors of Hooper's Telegraph Works (Limited) have issued a circular in which they state that owing to the pressing nature of various heavy claims upon the company, which, on account of the continued stagnation of business, they are unable to meet, decisive steps towards winding up the company have in their opinion become unavoidable. The directors therefore call a meeting of the shareholders for the 16th inst. to consider the question of voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the High Court of Justice. It is proposed to bring forward some scheme for the reconstruction of the company.

At a meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) the result of the ballot on the question of altering the articles of association so as to allow of an arrangement with the Anglo-American Company for joint working or amalgamation was decided in favour of the amendment, or, in other words, to decline any arrangement, and continue as an independent company.

The directors of the Credit Company (Limited), hitherto known as the Credit Foncier of England, have issued their report and balance-sheet for the half-year ended the 31st of December last. It may be remembered that the capital of the Company was divided, when the name was changed, into income-bearing assets entitled A, and those on which no return is now made entitled B. After allowing for rebate and expenses, the net profit on the A shares was £26,109. From this a dividend of one shilling per share, or at the rate of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, is recommended, which absorbs £15,000, to a reserve fund £7,000 is placed, and the balance carried forward. On the B shares no dividend is paid. During the half-year debentures of the issues of 1871 and 1873 to the amount of £67,695, including bonus, have been paid off. On the other hand, debentures of the issue of 1875 to the amount of £19,200 have been placed. The net reduction of debenture capital has thus been £48,495.

The directors of the York Union Banking Company report a net profit for the past half-year of £28,605, exclusive of £2,857 of interest on the guarantee fund. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in August last, and it is now proposed to pay a further 10 per cent., with a bonus of 2 per cent., which will make 17 per cent. for the year. This leaves £555 to be carried, along with the above-mentioned interest, to the guarantee fund which will then stand at £69,582.

The directors of Lloyd's Banking Company (Limited) report for the past year a profit of £94,288, including the balance brought down, and after deducting rebate and all expenses. Out of this a dividend, at the rate of 20 per cent., was paid last July, and it is now proposed to make a similar distribution. Altogether this dividend absorbs £80,000, and £10,000 is to be added to reserve, raising it to £220,000, leaving £4,288 to be carried to the new account.

The directors of the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company (Limited) state in their annual report, just issued, that the underwriting account for 1874 has been finally closed at a loss of £15,364, exclusive of charges; while the amount to the credit of the underwriting account of 1875 is £29,053, also exclusive of charges. The net premiums for 1876 were £101,471, covering a risk of £13,779,826, of which 85 per cent. had run off by the end of the year, the amount paid on account of the claims under this account being £55,549.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company notify that, subject to the audit of the accounts, the directors propose paying a dividend of 15 per cent. (£1 16s. per share), in addition to the ad interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, making 20 per cent. for the year. For 1875 the dividend was 15 per cent.

At the meeting of the Clydesdale Bank, held in Glasgow, it was stated that the profits had been £140,000, and the amount brought forward from last year £8,000. A dividend was declared of 14 per cent., free of income-tax, and a balance carried forward of £6,000. The capital is £1,000,000, the reserve £500,000, the deposits £6,500,000.

The Bradford Commercial Joint-Stock Bank will pay a dividend of 18 per cent., or £4 10s. per share, for the year 1876.

The report of the Australian Agricultural Company states that the funds in London at this date enable the directors to recommend the appropriation of £40,000 to the payment of an interim dividend of £2 per share, free of income tax.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says:—The market has been in a most unsatisfactory state; in fact, for many days there has been an utter absence of demand, and sales have been impossible at any fair rates. At public auction prices have been very irregular, and lower for all common to fair grades. The last day or two there has been rather a better inquiry. Foochow Congous: Siftings still command 7d. to 7½d.; common to fair, 7¾d. to 11d., but prices are most irregular; the general decline is ½d. per lb., but in some cases at auction 1d. to 2d. would scarcely cover the drop; medium to fine, when wanted, command 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Black Leaf Congous: Common 7½d. to 7¾d.; good common, 8¼d. to 8½d.; fair, 9d. to 1s., showing very irregular and lower rates at auction. Medium to fine are firm, with little enquiry at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Tayshan Congous, unaltered. Oolongs have sold lower, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Souchong: Common, 10d.; fair, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; fine, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., all at lower rates. Scented Teas: Canton Capers, common still sells at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d., fair 1s. 2d.; but above this price there is still little demand. Scented Orange Pekoes.—Canton kinds: Common 1s. 2d., good to fine 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Foochow: Common 1s. 1d., fair 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Green Teas: Fine Gunpowders, Young Hysons, and Imperials show an advance; common grades of all kinds are unaltered.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says:—A reduction of about 2s. per lb. in China Silk has been effected by considerable quantities of Tsatlees being pressed for sale from Lyons during the last fortnight; the Silk thus offered has been, and is still being, bought by the trade, and the present tendency appears to be towards a slight hardening in rates. English holders and importers, apparently feeling confidence in the statistical position of the article, have shown no disposition to meet the market. In the absence of any demand for Japans, prices are about 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. lower than at the beginning of the year. In Cantons and Bengals there is no feature calling for remark.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—FEB. 9.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	27s. 6d. to 28s. 0d.
,, No. 2	26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
,, No. 3	25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.
,, Red Peacock	22s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Long Reel	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Canton	15s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	24s. 6d. to 30s. 0d.
Idah (none)	
Sodai, No. 2	23s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	23s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Amatski	19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Kakidah	27s. 6d. to 29s. 0d.
Hatcho gee	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Early in the week a good demand prevailed for Plantation Ceylon at the public sales, and moderate supplies were quickly disposed of at a further recovery of 6d. to 1s. The improvement in the demand has not since been sustained, and the public sales, consisting almost entirely of Plantation, have gone off irregularly, and the advance has been lost. Closing prices are triage 86s. 6d. to 91s., grey to fine small 101s. to 107s., low middling 107s. to 109s. 6d., middling 110s. to 112s., good middling to fine middling coloury 113s. to 115s., bold 116s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., pea-berry 112s. 6d. to 117s. 6d. Early in the week 174 bags Native Ceylon sold, triage at 77s., real good ordinary at 85s. 6d., bold at 87s. 6d., pea-berry at 91s. Of 595 bags Singapore offered 63 bags Pari Pari sold at 78s., the remainder, mixed pale kinds, being bought in at 82s., but was afterwards sold at about 78s. per cwt.

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CANTHARIDES.—Of 5 cases China 3 cases ordinary sold at 1s. 2d., mouldy 1s., the remainder bought in at 2s. 8d.

COIR YARN.—Moderate supplies brought forward in public sale consisted largely of damaged, and the bulk was disposed of at about the former value. 40 tons Ceylon sold, roping £23 15s., low coarse and ordinary £26 5s. to £28, good ordinary to medium £28 15s. to £31 5s., good middling to good £32 5s. to £35, fine pale even qualities £37 to £43, one lot £46 5s.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 96 bales chiefly sold, white medium wide to good medium £9 15s., to £11 10s., good £13 to £15, dull coarse brown and white £9 5s. to £11 15s., black and white £11 5s. to £13 10s. per bale.

COCOA-NUT OIL continues quiet; Cochin £41 5s. to £41 10s., Ceylon in pipes £37 10s.

CUTCH AND GAMBIER.—No business done during the week.

GALLS.—Prices of China have further declined, in auction 246 cases being partly sold at 58s. to 59s. per cwt. For arrival 350 cases China have been sold at 58s.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 17 cases offered 8 cases Sumatra seconds mixed with dark sold at £6 2s. 6d. to £7, the remainder bought in, brown thirds at £5 15s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila remains depressed, and with little demand even at the recent decline business is quite unimportant. The trifling supply at the periodical auctions attracted scarcely any attention, and was mostly bought in.

HIDES.—At yesterday's sales there were no Singapore and Penang and Rangoon Ox and Cow Hides of any importance brought forward. China were in large supply; the extreme light and heavy weights were in good demand for export, and realised full previous prices; but the medium averages (10 to 20 lbs.) were only partly sold at from last sales' rates to ¼d. per lb. decline. Of 20,792 China offered 10,577 sold: Light, average 10 to 11 lbs., 7d. to 7¼d.; heavy, average 18⅛ lbs., 7d. to 7⅛d.; extra heavy, average 26 to 28⅜ lbs., 7¼d. to 7⅝d.; kips, average 5⅜ to 7⅜ lbs., 7½d. to 8d.; Calf, average 4 to 4⅞ lbs., 7½d. to 7⅞d.; thirds, average 12½ to 17¾ lbs., 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. Buffalo: The few Batavia offered call for no remark. A small supply of Singapore, &c., barely supported previous value. Of 2,154 offered 1,435 sold: Light, average 12½ to 14⅛ lbs., 5⅝d. to 5⅞d.; first heavy, average 37 to 37⅜ lbs., 5d. to 5¼d.; second heavy, average 33⅝ lbs., 4¾d.; thirds, 4⅛d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—20 boxes saucers, yellow, sold at 40s.

JAPAN TALLOW.—200 cases sold, brownish clean 40s., dark, rather dregged, 39s. 6d.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The market remains dull, but prices are unchanged. At auction 1,131 bags went off flatly and were chiefly bought in. 663 bags Singapore bought in at 4¼d., except 23 bags fine, which sold at 4½d. 339 bags Penang chiefly sold, first-class damaged at 3⅞d. to 3⅝d. *White:* Of 403 bags at auction the bulk was offered without reserve, and sold at a further reduction of ¼d. per lb. Of 318 bags Singapore 298 bags sold without reserve, import 1873 at 6⅝d. landing weights, import 1875, at 6⅞d. to 6¾d. reweights, 85 bags Penang, import 1876, sold at 6⅝d., one lot at 6½d., landing weights.

RICE.—The market for new crop cargoes is less depressed, and prices are steadier. A cargo of a steamer, 1,800 tons new Rangoon, has been sold at 10s. 4½d., or at 10s. 6d. with options. The floating cargo per Albatross, 1,210 tons Necransie, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 5¼d. ex quay Liverpool; and the cargo per N. J. Hill, 1,800 tons Rangoon, Ngakyouk, January sailing, at 8s. 9d. ex ship London direct.

RATTANS.—At auction 178 tons Singapore chiefly sold at £17 to £17 5s., one lot £21 10s. per ton.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a continued steady demand, and at the public sales limited quantities of refining kinds have been sold at fully previous rates, and low brown kinds have been in demand at 6d. above last week. Subjoined are the transactions in East Indian sorts in detail. On the 3rd inst. on the spot 100 tons Native Penang sold at 19s. 6d., 50 tons ditto at 20s., and 100 tons China (Swatow) at 20s. 6d. For arrival 85 tons Penang sold at 19s. 9d. On the 5th inst. on the spot 100 tons low China sold at 19s. 6d., and 200 tons Native Penang at 20s. On the 6th inst. 1,549 mats China (Swatow) sold in auction at 21s., with low at 20s. Privately 4,460 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 21s. On the 7th inst. privately 300 tons good brown Native Penang sold at 21s., and at auction 100 tons brown China (Swatow) sold at 21s. On the 8th inst. for arrival 100 tons Native Penang sold at 20s., and about 300 tons brown China, also for arrival, at 20s. per cwt.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea* continues dull, and prices are again 2s. lower; in auction 266 boxes unworked were bought in at 57s. to 58s., but 186 boxes since sold at 55s. *Cassia:* 135 mats Japan bought in at 30s. to 35s. *Mace:* Of 5 cases Penang 3 cases sold, middling red at 2s., pickings at 9d. *Cloves* and *Nutmegs:* No sales.

SAGO.—In auction of 752 bags only 250 bags sold, good fair small at 16s. 6d. to 17s., being steady, but large at 18s. 3d., or slightly cheaper.

TAPIOCA.—Of 460 bags Singapore 150 bags sold, good small white at 2⅞d. to 2½d. *Pearl:* 235 bags medium sold at fully 6d. lower, good of fresh import at 18s. 6d., middling to good old import at 18s. to 18s. 6d. *Flour:* 56 bags Penang bought in at 1⅞d., 6 bags Singapore at 1¾d.

TIN has been quiet, but steady. Quotations:—Straits on the spot £73 to £73 10s., afloat £73; Banca £76; Billiton £74 per ton.

TOBACCO.—346 bales Japan leaf sold at 7d. to 9d., 168 bales Japan damaged 4d. to 8d., inferior 1⅞d. to 2½d., 2 bales Japan repacked damaged 2d., 12 bales Japan scraps 1⅞d. to 2d., part of 333 bales China 6¼d. to 7¾d., 1 bale inferior 2½d., 95 bales China damaged 4½d. to 5¾d., 2 bales China repacked damaged 1d. to 1⅞d., 201 bales Java 4d. to 6½d., inferior 1¾d., 10 bales Sumatra 10d. to 4s. 10d., 1 case Manila cheroots sea damaged 5s. 3d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 18s. to £3 10s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d. to 7⅝d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7⅜d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £77 to £78. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 19s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22 10s.; do., other brands, £21 7s. 6d. to £21 12s. 6d.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21 2s. 6d. to £21 7s. 6d.; Sheet, £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £21 to £21 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Business in the Manchester Market has continued inanimate, and the offers put forward diminish daily. The transactions in both Yarns and Goods have been on a very limited scale, and at prices showing some decline on last week's quotations, but there has not been sufficient business to afford an accurate test of the reductions that might be accepted.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China ...	9,200	9,840	3,920	15,580	6,258	3,356
	„ Japan ...	—	—	200	16,700	—	1,720
Total		9,200	9,840	4,120	32,280	6,258	5,076
Shipped to the same date last year	To China ...	11,620	7,390	3,870	10,750	5,856	1,841
	„ Japan ...	—	—	230	9,060	—	230
Total		11,620	7,390	4,100	19,810	5,856	2,071
Do. 1875	To China ...	10,440	6,380	3,910	17,120	5,401	3,434
	„ Japan ...	—	340	100	19,115	—	1,200
Total		10,440	6,720	4,010	36,235	5,401	4,634
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,365	64,335	33,565
	„ Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	„ Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	3	0	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	66	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	58	0	„ „	Gentian
H	Do. (5 reed)	52	0	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan. 1	Ville de Bruxelles ...	Pallot	Saigon ...	Teneriffe*
5	Auguste ...	Lange ...	Atchin ...	Bahia*
26	Adolph Engler ...	Fickett	Anjer ...	New York
27	Telanak ...	Lusink	Sourabaya ...	Amsterdam
31	Radnorshire (s.) ...	Thomson ...	China and Japan ...	London
31	Forward Ho ...	Wade ...	Shanghai ...	Do.
31	Pallas (s.) ...	—	Batavia	Portland
Feb. 1	Robert Henderson ...	Gunn ...	Hong Kong ...	Burryport
1	Maid Marian ...	Forrest ...	Do. ...	Dartmouth*
2	Drenthe (s.) ...	Kramers ...	Batavia ...	Southampton
2	Polynesia ...	Schwaner ...	Hong Kong ...	Cardiff
3	Agnes ...	Hirdes	Singapore ...	Do.
3	J. D. Peters ...	Lane ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	Antenor (s.)	Jones ...	Shanghai ...	Liverpool
4	Aurrera (s.) ...	Munitiz ...	Manila ...	Do.
4	Peri ...	Luhrs ...	Penang ...	Hamburg
5	Southern Queen ...	Ricker ...	Do. ...	Cardiff
5	Unlock ...	Rennie ...	Anjer ...	Do.
5	Carrizal ...	Harding ...	Hong Kong ...	Do.
5	Shakespeare	—	Java ...	Do.
6	Celebes (s.) ...	Bakker ...	Batavia ...	Southampton
6	Mary S. Ames ...	—	Java ...	Newcastle
6	Gloamin ...	—	Galle ...	Cardiff
6	Derwent ...	White ...	Penang ...	Sunderland
6	Loudoun Castle (s.) ...	Marshall	Shanghai ...	London
8	Daphne ...	Arendrup ...	Hong Kong ...	Do.

* After repairing.

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ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Jan.30	Ange Marie	Adelus	Saigon	Valparaiso
Feb. 1	Rota	Hansen	Sourabaya	Copenhagen
1	Catharina	Crovaria	Rangoon	London
2	K. d. Nederlanden (s.)	Bruyns	Batavia	Amsterdam
3	Albatross	South	Akyab	Falmouth
5	Gustav	Raben	Batavia	Greenock
3	Ajax (s.)	Kidd	Shanghai	London
4	Chicona	Jones	Java	Queenstown
5	Gloria (s.)	Larrinaga	Manila	Liverpool
5	Cervantes	Hartje	Rangoon	Bremen
5	Edmund Gressier..	Fouquet	Formosa	London
6	Kate Carnie	Wilson	Singapore	Do.
6	Imatra	Ponser	Rangoon	Falmouth
7	Ann Thorman	Voss	Cheribon	Do.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Feb. 2	Glenfinlas	Foochow	London
3	Sarah Anne	Cardiff	Galle
5	Prinses Amalia	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
7	Glenlyon	London	Shanghai
7	Priam	Shanghai	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Argentino. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenartney, Fleurs Castle, Glenearn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Caroline. For Hiogo: Sir William Wallace. For Shanghai: Belted Will, City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Penrith, Enid, Osaka, Commissary, Scindia. For Batavia: Valero, Emma. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang: Wemyss Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glaucus (str.), Anchises (str.). For Hong Kong: C. W. Cochrane, For Manila: Elcano. For Batavia: Corea, XV. Marzo. For Singapore: G. B. S., Aleppo, Annie Reed. For Anjer: John M. Clark, Lottie Warren.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagle (str.). For Shanghai: Isle of Erin. For Bangkok: Lyra. For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson. For Colombo: Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

AGATE, New York to Shanghai, Dec. 3, 25 S., 26 W.
WINDHOVER, London to Shanghai, Jan. 21, 49 N., 7. W.
ELIZABETH CHILDS, Sunderland to Sing., Dec. 30, on the Equator, 26 W.
J. L. T. R., Cardiff to Straits of Malacca, Jan. 24, 43 N., 17 W.
KHERSONESE, Liverpool to Galle, Dec. 14, 14 S., 30 W.
WEGA, Hamburg to Chefoo, Dec. 2, 11.9 S., 31.10 W.
SINDORO, Pekalongan to Amsterdam, Jan. 2, off St. Helena.
MALLARD, London to Singapore, Jan. 29, 41 N., 14.24 W.
QUESTEMBERT, Singapore to Marseilles, Jan. 20, 21 N., 35 W.
CLAN ALPINE, Cardiff to Penang, Dec. 17, 3 N., 22 W.
DUKE OF ABERCORN, Hong Kong to London, Dec. 11, 25 S., 60 E.
JOHN N. GAMEWELL, Batavia to Falmouth, Jan. 25, 35 N., 29 W.
P. J. R. S. (German), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Dec. 14, 16 S., 30 W.
ESSEX, Cardiff to Singapore, Dec. 19, 3 S., 29 W.
PEGASUS, Liverpool to Galle, Dec. 22, 2 N., 26 W.
LIGHTNING, San Francisco to Manila, Jan. 22, 36 N., 125 W.
COREA, Hong Kong to London, Dec. 5, 35 S., 24 E.
ISOLINA, Cardiff to Singapore, Dec. 19, 5 S., 31 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 21s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails. In Tar.	Mails. In Tin.	Mails. F.Pa.	First-class steamer. In Tar.	First-class steamer. In Tin.	First-class steamer. F.Pa.	Sailing. In Tin.	Sailing. F.Pa.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Singapore								
Colombo								

Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35				
Shanghai	40 0 to 35 0	32 6	30 0	50 0	37 6 to	30 0 to 35	45	40 0				
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6		45					

CASUALTIES.

GRIMSBY.—Feb. 5, the barque James Vinnicombe, of London, Trail, from Sunderland for Anjer (coals), collided on the night of the 2nd inst. in the Wold with the schooner Princess of Wales, of Padstow. The barque has sustained great damage, and has been assisted in here.

WEXFORD.—Feb. 7, the barque Ullock, of Liverpool, Rennie, from Cardiff for Anjer for orders (coals), is ashore at Tacumshane; crew landed.

NEW YORK.—Jan. 2,7 the Lightning, ship, Watson, from San Francisco for Manila, was spoken, Jan. 22, in lat. 36 N., long, 125 W., and reported that, on the first day out, the topping lift broke, the boom knocked a man overboard, who was drowned, another man was killed on deck, and the second mate had his leg broken.

MAURITIUS.—Jan. 5, the Condor, barquentine, of and from Rangoon, Locke, for Liverpool (rice), called at the Outer Anchorage on Dec. 13 to repair her steering gear, and to be supplied with sundry articles. She had encountered very bad weather, sustaining serious damage, and proceeded Dec. 23.

CAPE TOWN.—(By telegraph dated Madeira, Feb. 6.)—The Glenlyon (British ship), from Rangoon to Falmouth, has put in here leaky.

BRISBANE.—(By telegraph dated Sydney, Feb. 6).—The Singapore (str.) struck off Mackay, filled with water, and has become a total loss; crew and passengers saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Feb. 4, the Winlow, barque, Barker, of and from Sunderland for Singapore, put back to the Downs, and has been supplied with an anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain in lieu of others lost at Dungeness.

DARTMOUTH.—Feb. 1, the Maid Marian, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, which put in here leaky and with other damage, in January, has sailed for her destination.

MALTA.—Sailed, Feb. 3, Torrington (str.), for Rotterdam, from Batavia, &c.

TENERIFFE.—Jan. 1, the Ville de Bruxelles, from Marseilles, for Saigon, which arrived here in November last with damages, has sailed after repairing.

BAHIA.—Jan. 12, the Auguste, Dutch ship, from Shields, for Atchin, which put in here in distress in September last, having repaired damages, and sold about 420 tons of coal, in consequence of the cargo being somewhat heated and requiring to be retrimmed, proceeded Jan. 5.

MAURITIUS.—Jan. 5, arrived and proceeded, Dec. 10, Romeo, from Rangoon, for Channel, f.o.; 23, Condor, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; sailed, 9, Oregon; 13, Alpine; 23, Nenuphar; 27, Witch; 30, Annie, all for Galle; 14, Eleanor; 28, Flying Scud, Balcarry, all for Colombo.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, Jan. 2, Johan Sverdrup, from Hong Kong, and left, 5th, for New York; Felicia, from Sourabaya, Threepwood, from Cheribon, both for Falmouth; 8, Silome, from Manila, for Liverpool; Holstein, from Swatow, for London.

ALGOA BAY.—Arrived Jan. 2, Portia, from Hong Kong.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, Dec. 23, M. Smith, for Guam.

YOKOHAMA.—Arrived, Jan. 29, the yacht Sunbeam, belonging to Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., and sailed again for England, *via* Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and the Suez Canal on Feb. 3.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIP REPORT.—The Master, Wieck, of the barque Constantia, 464 tons, of and from Sunderland Jan. 27, for Anjer (715 tons of coal), reports:—On the 30th, at four A.M., tide being low water slack, weather stormy, wind W.S.W., blowing a gale, with a high cross sea, the barque being then near the Galloper, deponent, finding the glass falling rapidly and the wind increasing, with every appearance of very bad weather, bore up for Yarmouth Roads. At about 10.45 same morning, as the barque was reaching in through Saint Nicholas Gat, and shortly after passing the lightship, the wind blowing a heavy gale and squalls, suddenly veered to the W.N.W., which caused the barque to veer off with her head about north, and, finding that she could not weather the South Scroby Sand, he endeavoured to stay her, but not being able to carry sufficient canvas on account of the violence of the wind, the ship missed stays, and came to the ground on the South Scroby Sand. Immediately after missing stays he let go his anchor, but the chain parted at thirty fathoms, there being a tremendous sea running. The ship remained fast, and the sea made a complete breach over her, and, as she filled with water, deponent and his crew took to the rigging. The lifeboat came off to her, and also two steam-tugs came out, but could not get near the ship on account of the violence of the sea. The lifeboat anchored to windward of the ship, and then veered down upon the ship until she was near enough to throw two lines, which were caught by deponent and his crew and made fast round their waists, and they then jumped into the sea, were hauled on board the lifeboat and brought on shore, and landed at Yarmouth same day.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO JAVA.—The subjoined official notification has been issued from the Post-office:—Notice has been received that the mail service by Dutch packet from Naples to the Dutch East Indies has been increased in frequency from once in four weeks to once in three weeks. The next packet will leave Naples on Thursday, the 15th February, and thenceforward a packet will sail on every third Thursday. Any correspondence for Java or Sumatra which the public may desire to send by this route will be so forwarded, if specially addressed "By Netherland Packet, via Naples." The postage will be as follows:—Letters, 8d. per ½ oz.; newspapers, 3d. each, not exceeding 4 oz.; books and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz. Registered letters may be forwarded if prepaid the ordinary postage, together with a registration fee of 4d. each letter.

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THE SINGAPORE.—The Eastern and Australian mail steamer Singapore, reported by telegram from Sydney as having been lost on an outlying reef of one of the islands of the Cumberland Group, was an iron screw steamer of 1,540 tons gross, 964 net, and 250 nominal horse power, extreme length from stem to stern 285ft. 6in., 32ft. 2in broad, with 15ft. 8in. depth of hold. She was built at Glasgow by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and had the Board of Trade first-class as a foreign-going vessel, together with a certificate for carrying 460 passengers. Her official number is 70,661, value nearly £35,000.

THE Nederland Company's steamer Celebes, Captain C. A. Bakker, sailed from Southampton on the 6th inst. for Padang, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, with the Netherlands mails and specie, £5,000 in English gold, 40 cabin passengers, 158 Dutch troops, and a full cargo of merchandise from England and the Continent.

THE Newcastle steamer Ethel, has been totally wrecked on Lundy Island, while on her voyage from Bilbao to Newport, Monmouthshire, and all the crew, twenty in number, with the exception of the mate, have been lost.

SUNDRIES PER BARQUE "ADOLPH ENGLER," FROM NEW YORK, FOR ANJER, JAN. 26.
218,350 gals. refd. petroleum.

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Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $200,000.

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F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs C. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

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Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
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FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
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LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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PURVEYOR TO FOREIGN COURTS.

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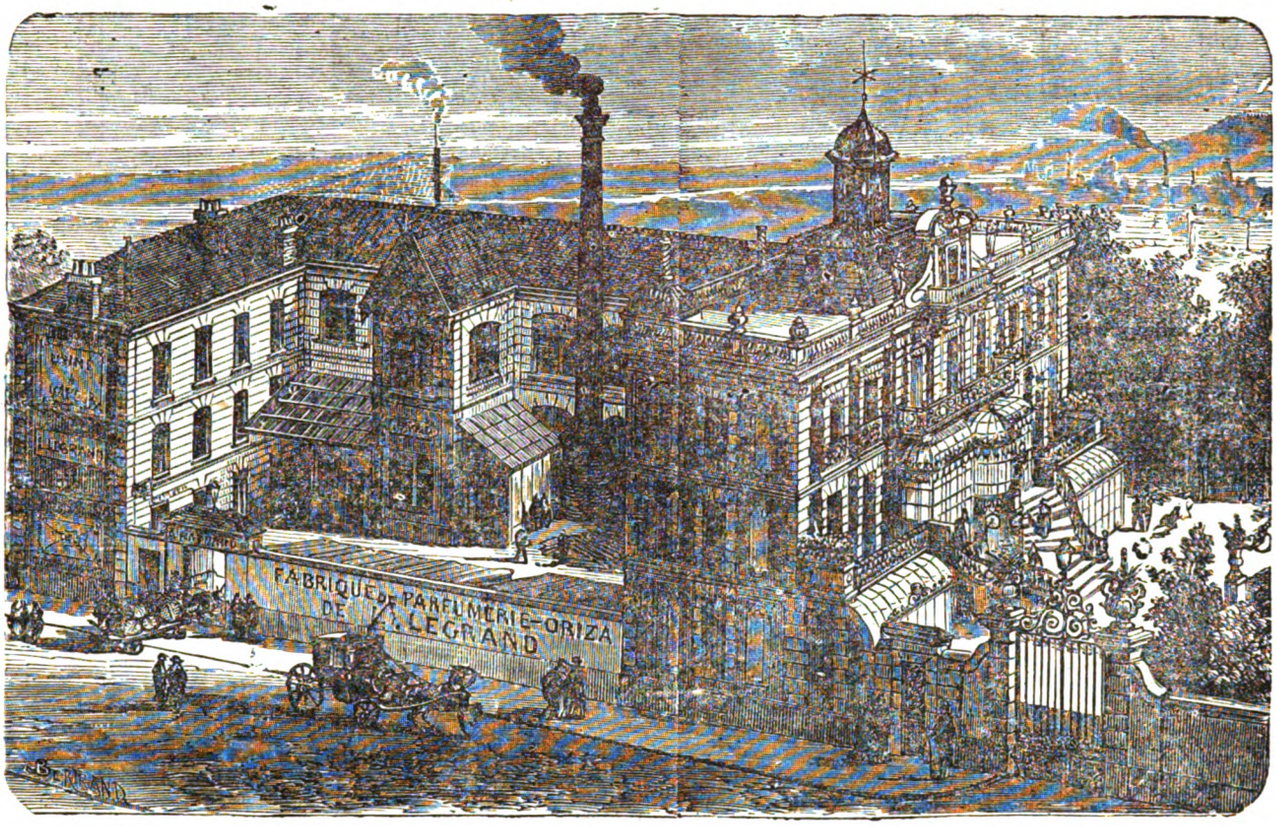
MÉDAILLE DE MÉRITE AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS 1867, AND VIENNA 1873.



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L'ORIZALINE VEGETALE (the best hair dye). For instantaneously dyeing the hair to any shade, and with no danger to health. In boxes each with brush, comb prospectus, and bottle.
The bottle only, without accessories.

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This lotion should be employed in conjunction with the BAUME DE TANNIN, in order to restore the hair in a very short time.

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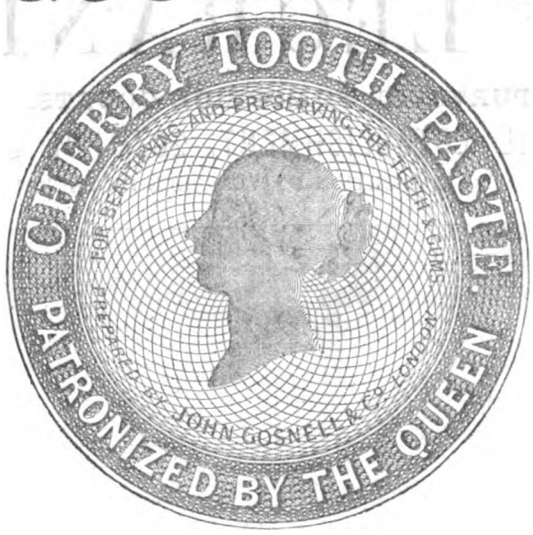

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THE BEST PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr. or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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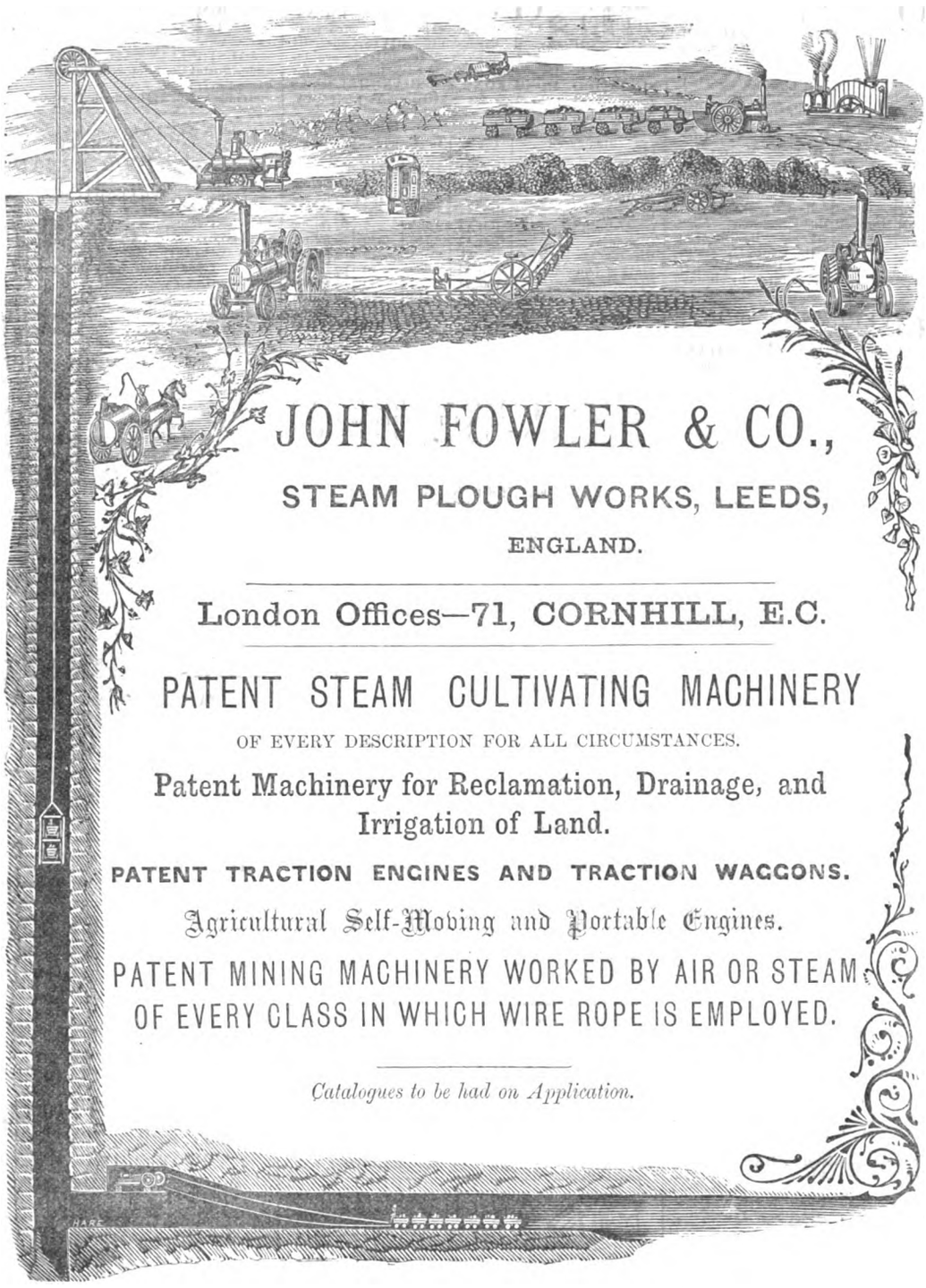

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*Peshawur	3,781	600	Feb.	23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Siam	3,036	500	Mar.	1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus ...	3,470	500	Mar.	8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Scindia, s.s. via Canal ...	18 yrs... Liverpool Book	1424	S.W.I.	March 1
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., via Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Enid	*AA	496	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Melbrek ...	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Belted Will	A1 15 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Sir Lancelt	A1 16 yr.	847	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp.....	3-3ds A1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen.....	A1 15 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Sir William Wallace ...	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

JAVA (Batavia direct), 2,600 tons, Feb. 20.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, Feb. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.

Fares:—First Class, £80; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Osaka	A117 yr.	E.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Knisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Miuko.....	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencarn	100 A1	2,130	330	Feb. 21
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Last shipping day, 17th February.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from London and Suez Canal, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—The magnificent Clyde-built s.s. FLEURS CASTLE, 2,470 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,800-horse power effective. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the Gordon Castle.

With quick despatch.—Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

FOR HONG KONG, Direct.—The well-known Aberdeen built Clipper COMMISSARY, A1 15 years, 787 tons register, W. HUNTER, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ...	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co	Feb. 17
Glencarn, s.s.	2,130	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 21
LIVERPOOL.			
Glaucus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Feb. 15
Anchises, s.s.....	—	"	Feb. 28
GLASGOW.			
Janet Furguson ...	521	T. Skinner & Co.	—

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390	V.I.D	Feb. 28

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 1st March.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer SCINDIA, 18 years Liverpool Book, 1,424 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, E. G. LANGLEY, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

CHINESE IMPERIAL EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN of 1874.—The BONDS drawn for redemption at par, and the COUPONS due 19th February, 1877, of the above Loan, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street, London, between the hours of Eleven and Three, Saturdays excepted. Bonds and Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

London, Feb. 10, 1877.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, conducted by Mrs. RANGEL (late of Hong Kong), 35, COLVILLE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Terms from Two Guineas, including Board, Bath, Piano, &c. Foreign languages spoken. References expected

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BIRMINGHAM.—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING, DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c., FROM CHINA AND JAPAN, 9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Shanghai	...	KELLY and Co.
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OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 703.] LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Nov. 10	Dec. 29	Jan. 2
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	Dec. 27
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 30
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 20
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 24
Chefoo	—	—	,, 29
New-chwang	—	—	
Hankow	—	—	Jan. 1
Kin-kiang	—	—	,, 1
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	,, 17	Jan. 3	,, 5
Ningpo	—	—	,, 1
Foochow	—	—	,, 7
Formosa	—	—	,, 5
Amoy	—	—	,, 8
Swatow	—	—	,, 9
Hong Kong	,, 24	,, 2	,, 11
Canton	—	—	,, 9
Macao	—	—	,, 10
PHILIPPINES—Manila	,, 10	Dec. 20	,, 1
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	,, 17	,, 24	,, 14
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	,, 8
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	,, 3
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	,, 2
Samarang	—	—	,, 14
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	—	—	,, 18
Penang	—	—	,, 9
CEYLON—Galle	Dec. 29	Jan. 23	,, 24
Colombo	—	—	,, 23

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Thursday last, the 15th inst., being four days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 9th, Shanghai 12th, Hong Kong 18th, Singapore 25th Jan., is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 26th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, arrived at Marseilles, Feb. 13.—From Yokohama: Messrs. T. Rand and Vaniet. From Shanghai: Mrs Roberts and two daughters, Messrs. Tillet and Czarnensky. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Weber, Meyer, Gaines, Sobo d'Avilla. Mdme. d'Avilla and family, Messrs. P. Giquel and Macpherson. From Saigon: Messrs. Lemaire, Gasquet, Rangouse, and Delard. From Singapore: Mr. Cayetano O. Y. Collante. Mr. and Mrs. Decker and family. From Batavia: Messrs J. Kunst, Teltes, Oosthout, Mdme. Oosthout and family, Mr. and Mrs. Witkers and family, Messrs. Reyes and J. B. Junca.

Per Pacific mail steamer *Alaska*, arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 20.—From China and Japan: Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, Capt. J. H. Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Van Hoenbergh, Mr. D. W. Jones, Lieut. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., Paymaster J. W. Jordan, U.S.N., Messrs. G. L. Montgomery, E. B. Bernard, Soku, Hasegawa, Okada; and 13 European and 69 Chinese in the steerage.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, Feb. 8.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Ellerton and family, Mr. Rolde, Captain Purvis, R.N. To Singapore; Dr. T. O. Donelan. To Colombo: Mr. Cochar, Mr W. J. Martin.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Feb. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Anderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Capel. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Sedford. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hullett. To Penang: Major C. E. Squire. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mr. F. D. Simpson, Mr. B. R. Jagoe, Mr. E. J. Miller.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Forster. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Rowell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Crylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. Tait.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, March 8.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Venice, March 9.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. J. Mackey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 23.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Leishman.

Per French steamer *Irrawaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Mr. Gilman, Mr. J. M. Young. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris, Mr. R. B. Blackwell, Hon. Cecil Smith and family, Mr. Ottey, Mr. A. M. Gepp. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere, Mr. Jockes. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Prat, Mr. Vitte, Mr. R. C. Woods. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Per French steamer *Sinth*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite, Mr. Wolff. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Mr. Ballance, Mr. B. J. Bousfield, Mr. R. Nichol, Mr. F. E. Nichol, Mrs. J. Darrien, Mr. E. Fisher. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoff, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, Mr. Carl Jantzen. To Batavia: Mr. J. M. C. Paten, Mr Huet. To Colombo: Mr. E. Johnstone.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. Brunat. To Batavia: Mr. W. Pells.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family.

Per steamer *Glaucus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Feb. 15.—To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. Irving, Miss D'Almida. To Hong Kong: Mr. Brockelmann. To Shanghai, Mr. Green, Mr. Daeth, Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd January. The P. and O. mail from London, November 10, was received on the 29th December. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes the following items concerning the agrarian riots in the Aichi and Mie-ken :—

On the 20th December a number of excited farmers held meetings in the Mie-ken, and their example was followed by the farmers of the Aichi-ken. Most of them assembled at the town of Yokkaichi. On the following day they threatened to attack the Mitsui Bank in Nagoya, which, in consequence, had to be guarded by a number of the local officials. In Yokkaichi an official was killed by the insurgents, who cut all the telegraph wires which connect the eastern and south-western provinces with the town. According to a private telegram received from Nagoya on the 23rd the insurgents set Yokkaichi on fire, and an extensive portion of the town was burned down. But the branch offices of the Mitsu Bishi and Kaisokuwaish Companies and the telegraph office were fortunately protected from injury. Nearly the whole town of Tsu, Ise, was destroyed, including many public buildings, and a large number of noisy people assembled at Inuyama, Owari, and Imao, Mino. A telegram, which was despatched from the Aichi Kencho the same day, says about one hundred farmers of the Mie-ken attacked six district offices in various villages and burned them to the ground. A force of the garrison troops, as well as a number of police, was sent against them. Four of the principal leaders of the mob were arrested during the night of the 22nd December, and all the rest repaired towards the Gifu-ken to join their companions. Measures are now about to be taken for the suppression of the disturbances in the Aichi-ken.

All the farmers of the village of Toyohara, Isarago-kori, Mie-ken, held meetings on the night of the 18th Dec., beating drums in order to excite their courage. The farmers in twenty-four other villages followed their example immediately, in spite of prohibitions by the Kencho. Early on the morning of the 20th the insurgents, each of whom were armed with various kinds of weapons, attacked the local offices at Tsu. Half a battalion of infantry was sent against them from Nagoya. A steamship company's office in Kuwana was destroyed during the night of the 20th. At the request of the Governor of the Aichi-ken the towns of Miya and Saga were strictly guarded, each by half a battalion of troops. Half a battalion was sent to the Gifuken on the 21st. On the following day half a battalion of infantry

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stationed at the branch barracks in Otsu, was ordered to start for the Mie-ken.

The *Japan Gazette* contains the following items of intelligence :—

On the 28th Dec. the Russian Minister attended at the Imperial palace of Akasaka, where he was presented by the Mikado with the decoration of the first class of the new Japanese Order of Merit. About one hour afterwards the English Minister, accompanied by Captain Buller of the *Modeste* and two other officers, was received by His Majesty.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the inhabitants of the province of Dewa are much excited;' and that Mr. Sakai, ex-Daimio of that province, is said to have left Tokio a few days ago, with a certain Ishikawa, ex-retainer of Aidzu, without reporting his departure to the local government.

An Italian in the employ of the Shi-hei-rio of the Okurasho has sent one hundred yen to the police station as a subscription towards alleviating the distress of the families of the policemen who were burned to death in the recent terrible fire in Tokio.

Mr. Jones, of the Kangio-rio, and two Japanese officials of that section, namely, Oku and Wasegawa, have been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia to make large purchases of various articles necessary for pastoral purposes.

Owing to the capitalisation of the shizokus' income and the alteration in the land tax, much excitement prevails amongst the inhabitants of the Kochi-ken, where many of the local officials have resigned their posts.

On the 24th Dec. about 500 farmers of the Chibaken invaded the Government offices at Sawara, Shimosa, and compelled the officials to receive a petition they had prepared on the subject of the land-tax.

A silver mine has been discovered in the mountains of Asama, Settsu. Mr. Ito, Vice-Governor of the Hiogo-ken, is appointed superintendent.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence from this port :—

Telegrams announce fires having broken out on the 29th Dec in the villages of Okumatsa and Amakita. Thirty-seven houses were burnt.

On the 25th Dec., a resident of the concession, of a scientific turn of mind, examined with the microscope a small quantity of the red matter which has been observed lately floating about the harbour, and finds it is formed from millions of minute globules of a perfectly colourless matter many of which appear to have life. He has not yet been able, however, to decide as to which branch of the finny tribe they belong, but we anticipate the solving of the riddle before our next issue.

On the 26th Dec. an accident happened to Mr. A. E. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul, which might have proved very serious, but for the skilful horsemanship of that gentleman. It appears when out riding, his pony, a spirited animal, took fright at the antics of some jinricksha men, who were idling about near the premises of Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co., and rearing up lost its balance, falling on Mr. Olarovsky, severely injuring his side and right wrist. We are happy to say that he is progressing favourably under the skilful medical attendance of Dr. Painter.

During a gale on the night of the 26th Dec. most of the vessels in the harbour dragged their anchors, the *Thistle* having having got unpleasantly convenient to the mud in shore rendering it necessary to get up steam in order to get out of the difficulty. It appears that the anchors supplied to the gunboats are much too light, but we believe that it is intended to supply them with others as soon as they can be got out from home. The *Mary Fraser* was at the time lying at the mouth of the slip, and was blown over on to the north side, nearly disposing of the little schooner which had been lying there the last few months fitting out, but beyond some trifling damage to her upper works the small craft did not sustain any injury.

CHINA.

—o—

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 27th November contains a series of memorials relating to the despatch of a tribute-bearing mission from Annam to Peking. The Governor of Kwangsi reports the passage of the Mission across the frontier, and indulges in the usual platitudes. A translation is also given of the memorial from the King, announcing the despatch of the Mission, and which is concluded in terms but a trifle less adulatory than the similar one from the King of Burmah, which was published last year.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily Herald* writes:—

The present Taoutai at Hankow is promoted to be Judicial Commissioner at Foochow. General Kin Shun is named Military Governor of the Ili region (*i.e.*, the whole of Sungaria and Chinese Turkestan), vice Yung-ts'uan, who is recalled to Peking, and Ying Han, the late Governor-General of the Two Kwang, who was removed and degraded last year in consequence of the gambling licenses' scandal, is appointed to succeed Kin Shun as Lieutenant-General of Urumtsi.

The weather here is bright and cold, but not unseasonably so. The city and adjacent districts are largely placarded with the Yunnan proclamation. Accounts of sad distress among the districts affected by the late deficient harvest continue to be received;but up to the present time there has been no news of disturbances in consequence of this state of affairs.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows :—

The river closed opposite the settlement on the night of the 10th December, and on the 11th the Chinese were crossing the ice on their sledges. The Viceroy left for the provincial capital on the 12th, escorted for the first few miles of his journey by the U.S. Vice-Consul, as well as by Chinese officials and retainers. The last two or three days have been very cold.

Collections for the poor and suffering Chinese are being made here, among foreigners, and this is well. While, however, there is, and will be, a great deal of suffering, I do not think our famine will compare with those of India and Turkey, often reported, where men perished by hundreds, if not by thousands, almost daily. There will be much suffering, and doubtless many deaths in the aggregate, but from the most careful inquiry I can make, I am satisfied that the great majority will sustain life. In view of moneys already received by some of the missionaries at Tientsin in aid of sufferers in consequence of the famine, and of other contributions offered, or which may be given for the same purpose, a meeting of the resident missionaries has been held, to take into consideration the best method of using whatever funds may be placed at their disposal. Two of the missionaries from Peking, Messrs. Much and Owen, were also present, and brought $670, contributed by the foreign residents of Peking to aid the sufferers. After listening to statements setting forth the destitution and suffering in certain districts, especially in Lauling and Shantung, and discussing ways and methods, a committee, consisting of one member of each of the missionary societies represented at Tientsin, was appointed to receive and distribute the fund. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen :—Revs. C. A. Stanley, W. N. Hall, J. Lees, and J. H. Pyke.

Yun Ching Liang, who was appointed to the general management of the soup kitchens at Tientsin, has been found guilty of putting large quantities of alum into the soup, whereby quite a number of persons are said to have died. He is now in prison awaiting his sentence and punishment. This man figured prominently in connection with the demonstrations last summer, when Governor Li was about to go to Chefoo ; he was also among the leaders at the time of the Tientsin Massacre.

HANKOW.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes, under date 27th Dec., as follows :—

Another fire occurred in Hankow on the 24th Dec. It began at seven o'clock, and continued about an hour and a-half, when the flames were subdued. Owing to the fact that there was no wind at the time the fire was mastered quite easily, but at one time it gave promise of being a good blaze.

We are having delightful weather, and as Hare and Paper Hunts are the order of the day, the participants could not have a more suitable season for this most exhilirating sport.

Christmas was passed in this out-of-the-way port in a quiet manner. With the exception of a dinner-party, or the gathering of a few friends around the breakfast-table, nothing out of the ordinary took place.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 5th January ; the French mail from London Nov. 17 was received on the 3rd January. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news :—

The past week has again been devoted chiefly to holiday making, and we have very little but amusements to record. Many people are away on shooting expenditions, and those who remain have been intent on paper and drag hunting, theatricals, and New Year festivities of the usual substantial kind. The children at the Eurasian School were given an excellent dinner, and a well laden Christmas tree, by some friends of the Institution, on the 29th Dec.; and several ladies and gentlemen who visited the school were most favourably impressed with the progress of the children. The Club Concordia Amateurs gave a theatrical and musical performance on the 30th Dec.

A special service for children was held at the Cathedral on the 28th Dec. About forty little people collected and seemed to enjoy the service, which consisted of appropriate lessons, the history of the call of Samuel, and the gospel from the baptismal service, and three favourite hymns. The Dean preached from the eightieth verse of the first chapter of Luke.

A Paper Hunt was had on the 29th Dec., the start being near Trefancha, and the finish near Mr. Schmidt's house, on the Bubbling-Well-road. An extra hunt took place on New-Year's-day,

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when the start was at the Rifle Butts, and the finish near the Stone Bridge Drag Hunts also were had on the 30th and 31st.

On the 29th December, at the Mixed Court, the case of assault by throwing stones, &c., preferred by Mr. Love against some inhabitants of the village of Chang-kia-pang, on the Pootung shore, again came on for hearing. It had been adjourned for the production of the real offenders, none of whom were forthcoming at the previous hearing. The tepao now produced seven boys, ranging from seven to eleven years of age, and from a statement elicited by the magistrate from one of the eldest, the charge of throwing was clearly proved against them. Mr. Davenport caused the magistrate to be informed that it was not vengeance that was sought, but simply protection from such offences. The three eldest boys were sentenced to received ten strokes each on the hand, which were then inflicted. They were also, with the lesser ones, warned that if they threw stones at foreigners again they would be imprisoned. The tepao, who had not only told falsehoods regarding the matter to the Chehsien, but had also signed a false bond relating thereto in that official's office, was sent into the city to be dealt with by him.

The adjourned hearing of the case arising out of the late disturbances on the Woosung Railroad has also taken place at the Mixed Court. In addition to the three primarily accused, who have remained in prison ever since, four others, the tepaos of three districts, and the man who was alleged to have originated the squeezing of the $21 from the native workmen employed on the line, were produced. The Taoutai had deputed Ch'ai, the Chehsien's assistant, to act for him, and he took his seat on the Bench, and appeared to direct the whole hearing. He spent much time in a useless endeavour to induce Chu Fêng-feng, the ringleader of the mob, to confess all he knew; and after reading over the evidence previously given, and hearing Mr. Eddowes, the station-master at the Bar and Creek Stations, and the Ningpo man who was carried off, give their reasons for identifying four of the accused (the tepaos being merely held responsible for the disorder in their districts), the Court adjourned for consultation. The result was that Fêng-fêng was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and his two chief associates to one month each; the three tepaos and the man charged with squeezing, being cautioned and bound over to keep the peace in future. Mr. Davenport said the reason why short terms of imprisonment were inflicted was because it was believed that none of the accused intended injury to life, and that they merely put the obstructions on the line to stop the work. For such an offence the Chinese law provided the infliction of eighty blows, but it was thought that the infliction of short terms of imprisonment would have a stronger deterrent effect.

The *Shunpao* contains rather an amusing account of steps that are being taken to bring an outlying island of the Chusan Archipelago within the pale of civilisation. This island, called Tseaou-shan, or some like name, has apparently been a *terra incognita* to the mandarins, whose knowledge of the coast was probably very limited before the advent of steamers. Happening, however, lately to become aware of its existence, the Chusan officials one day caused it to be explored, and finding a considerable area of ploughed land, concluded that it ought to be taxed. They accordingly memorialised Peking to that effect, representing no doubt the anxiety of the inhabitants to be brought more directly under the paternal rule. The Imperial assent was of course given; but the islanders themselves demurred. They had got on so long by themselves that they could probably continue to do so. Their elders settled their disputes to their satisfaction, and what for were they to pay taxes? However, they were willing to agree on two conditions; one that they should have a resident mandarin, the other that some watercourses should be deepened at the Government expense If they had to pay, they would have a *quid pro quo*. It had been proposed, apparently, only to send an officer occasionally to collect taxes, but if they were to be taxed, they would have a mandarin all to themselves. We have not yet learned whether the Government have accepted these conditions; but the incident as it stands is rather a curious one.

A fire broke out about half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 1st January, in the block of Chinese houses through which run the passages Yang-king-pang and Rue du Consulat, and for some time threatened to assume serious dimensions. The alarm was speedily passed to the different police-stations, and very quickly after the summons was heard from the fire-bells the fire brigades and hook and ladder companies were hastening to the scene of the disaster. The French steam-power engines, with the manual belong to the French Gas Company, were, of course, first on the spot, and got ready to work as soon as water could be obtained; but it was not long before those from the English Settlement and Hongkew also put in an appearance. Before any of the engines, however, commenced playing the flames had got firm hold, and owing to the narrowness of the passage, and the houses being built of wood, both sides were blazing fiercely. Fortunately the wind, which, up to about the time of the outbreak had been blowing half-a-gale, suddenly dropped almost calm, but the flames nevertheless travelled with great rapidity through the entire block in which the fire began, when its progress either way was stopped by brick party walls. Owing to the long absence of rain, everything was very dry, and the copious streams of water poured upon the flames seemed for more than an hour to have no perceptible effect in checking their advance, and attention was therefore given to preserving the surrounding buildings, from which the occupants had from the commencement been busily engaged in removing their furniture and other property.

Throughout this winter, up to New Year's-day, we had experienced little or no cold weather; but on January 1st a decided change set in, with a strong N.W., gale, and at night the thermometer fell to 23.5°, afloat. Signs of severe weather were apparent in the first week of November, and a thin coating of ice appeared as early as the 7th of that month—a most unusual occurrence; but save on that day the glass never once fell below freezing point. Since then, up to the 31st December, the mercury indicated freezing point but four times, and the lowest fall was to 31° Fahrenheit. As an example of the past ten years, we give the lowest range for the month of December:—1867, 29°; '68. 19°; '69, 33°; '70, 22°; '71, 19°; '72, 27°; '73, 32°; '74, 23°; '75, 19°. Hitherto, we generally have had snow towards the end of December, but this year we have had none; and, altogether, we think we may say this has been one of the mildest seasons ever experienced by the oldest resident in Shanghai.

The migration of destitute persons from the north into these districts still continues. The arrivals in Shanghai seem to be increasing, no fewer than 180 of both sexes having been counted entering this settlement on the 28th December, whilst lesser numbers are met with daily. In spite of the efforts of the police to hurry these unfortunates to the native depôt at the South-gate, where they seem sure of some amount of food and shelter, numbers lag behind; and parties of men and women are to be seen begging at the Chinese shops, or congregating in clusters round the doors of well-known charitable Chinese, soliciting relief.

While a number of natives were engaged removing a boiler, at the foundry of Messrs. Boyd and Co., at Pootung, the tackle by which it was suspended gave way. Three of the men were seriously injured, and were removed to the hospital on the French Bund. One of the three died shortly after his admission to the institution, and the life of one of the others is despaired of, he having sustained a dangerous fracture of the skull. The third man was injured on the back, and is expected to recover.

The *Lapwing* is likely to be repaired in Shanghai by Messrs. Boyd and Co. It is said that an examination of her hull shows her to be of magnificent workmanship throughout to have withstood the strain she has done without serious injury. She is of course very much damaged about the keel, showing what a severe hammering she has resisted, but the upper part of her hull is not strained or injured.

Eleven gentlemen have been nominated to serve as Municipal Councillors for the ensuing year, so that there will be a contested election, which is always a good thing, as it evokes more interest in municipal matters. We observe from the municipal minutes, that the project of diverting the road between "The Hovel" and Alpha Farm, to the back of the intervening houses, is again under consideration.

A Chefoo correspondent says the question of the gold-fields of Shantung, especially in the neighbourhood of Chefoo, is again attracting attention, owing to a native digger having quite recently found a nugget of gold weighing nine catties and a half, at Chi-hia. A few more *finds* of this sort would go a long way to prove that the auriferous character of the soil of Shantung is really what has been contended for by the progressist element in China and that if liberty were allowed to dig for gold, abundant riches would flow in to gladden the hearts of the famine-stricken population of the north of China.

A correspondent recently returned from the country informs us that in Fu-yang, a district city on the Dzien-dang river, some tens of miles above Hangchow, he saw a copy of the Yunnan proclamation; it was put up on the wall outside of the yamen. He was told that there were others up in the city and neighbourhood, but saw only the one.

The *Hiroshima Maru* experienced rough weather on the 27th Dec., the day after leaving Nagasaki, and had to slacken speed, which was the cause of her late arrival. A portion of her bulwarks was somewhat damaged, and a ladder and some small deck articles were swept away,

During the last fortnight the water at Hankow and Kiukiang has fallen rapidly, and only steamers drawing less than ten feet can proceed higher than Olyphant Island.

We hear that the chief prize, $60,000, in the December draw of the Manila lottery, has fallen to a resident at Kiukiang.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market:—

H. and S. Bank.—Since our last report sales are reported at 22 per cent., ex. 73, and 23 per cent., ex. 73. There are inquiries for shares. S.S.N. Co.—The market has been much excited since the issue of our last report. A large number of shares have changed hands at rapidly advancing rates, on the 29th Dec., 70; 30th, 70 and 71; 3rd Jan., 72½ to 75; and 4th, 76 to 82. There are now buyers at this latter rate, with no shares offering. Yangtsze Insurance Association.—Sales are reported at Tls. 620 and 625. China Fire Insurance shares have been placed at 165, ex. 74; more are wanted. An Imperial Chinese Government Loan Bond was sold at £104 cum December interest.

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The *Celestial Empire* supplies the following items of intelligence :—

We have important intelligence from Peking. Senor d'Espana, the Spanish Minister, has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, and left the capital, and the frigate *Carmen*, whose impending visit we have already announced, is to be accompanied by the entire fleet from the Sulu Archipelago, consisting, we believe, of fourteen men-of-war. The cause of the rupture is understood to be the unsettled claims of the Spanish Government respecting the case of the *Sovrana*, which was wrecked, we believe, in 1864 upon the Formosan coast; but it is whispered that the Cuban difficulty is at the bottom of the affair. There is another rumour, for the authenticity of which we do not vouch, that M. de Prat has left the Government service. We also hear that the Russians have succeeded in opening the navigation of the Chinese part of the Amoor river.

We learn that the native Christians of Shanghai have subscribed several hundreds of dollars for the relief of their famine-stricken countrymen in Shantung. The Rev. T. Richard, of Chefoo, has just started for Ching-chow—one of the most suffering districts,—there to distribute the sums of money forwarded to him for this purpose. We may well exclaim, "What is this among so many?" Even were the amount at his command thousands instead of hundreds of dollars it would be very little for such a purpose: yet we trust that his mission of mercy may bring relief to some few at least, and that he himself may escape all personal violence at the hands of people made desperate by famine. On the first day of the eleventh month—Saturday, 16th December—the Taoutai of Chefoo commenced to distribute millet to the starving people who had made their way to that port. It is said that five thousand tickets are distributed daily, which entitle their holders to one bowl of millet a day, the value of which is estimated at about four *cash*. The winter has been ushered in with frost and snow and strong winds, so that the sufferings of those poor people must be very great.

On the 1st January the Taoutai, accompanied by Shen (Hai-fung T'ing), Mo (Che-hsien), P'an (Tsang-fu), and Ch'en Fuch'ing (the Mixed Court Magistrate), paid a round of ceremonial visits upon the various Consular representatives in Shanghai. The mandarins and their secretaries, lictors, apparitors, &c., formed an enormous procession, which paraded the streets of the settlement during the best part of the day. From a distance the forest of scarlet tablets emblazoned in gold, carried by small boys also in scarlet shirts and extinguishers, really looked rather quaint and pretty; but as we all know, Chinese processions will not bear looking into. One rather unusual feature in the day's proceedings was the invasion of the Shanghai Club by these civil, military and naval dignitaries. The Acting Consul-General for Italy is at present residing there.

It is on the cards that certain changes may take place in the immediate programme of the British Consular service. We hear that Mr. Mongan, instead of coming to Shanghai, proposes to go home, if possible, on a two years' furlough; that Mr. Sinclair has unexpectedly telegraphed out his determination to remain at home six months longer than had been previously intended, that Mr. Davenport may have to go as Acting-Consul to Tientsin, and that Mr. Alabaster may in the interim come here.

The rinderpest is raging in Urga and the Mongolian steppes to a very alarming extent. The Mongols pay no heed to it, although cattle, horses, camels and sheep are all seriously affected; indeed, the depraved creatures even eat mutton that has died of the disease. Unless the plague is stopped, it is feared that serious difficulties will be felt in the tea-trade, as there are no means of transport during winter except camels, and tea-caravans will be stopped at Tuniau and Kalgan for want of beasts.

A Chinese correspondent draws our attention to the prevalence of native gambling-houses in the settlement, and urges that the foreign police should put them down. Chinese lotteries, he says, have been in full swing for three weeks past, and are much frequented by servants in foreign employ, to the detriment of their private exchequers. We hear that the other night, towards the small hours of the morning, a Chinaman was assaulted and robbed in the Ningpo-road. He subsequently discovered that his assailant was an unlucky gambler in a neighbouring lottery-house, where he had lost every cash he had in the world.

It has for some time been understood that the American Post-office would be discontinued on the 1st January, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers and their transfer to the Mitsu Bishi Co. We have now received semi-official information that the power of attorney authorising the transfers in question has been revoked, and that the Post-office will be continued as heretofore.

A very handsomely bound family Bible, containing a number of fine steel engravings and maps, has been presented by the Good Templars of Yokohama, to their Shanghai brethren. The following, beutifully printed in colours, forms the first page :—"I.O.G.T. presented by the Members of the Alpha Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, Yokohama, Japan, to their brethren of the Shanghai Lodge No. 4, with fraternal greeting. God Prosper you! Yokohama, December 18th 1876."

The week's settlements of tea are very trifling. There is as yet no sign of business in green teas being resumed. The heavy shipments by steam to America will prevent the effect of the now certain short crop being felt there still late in the Spring and consequently a rise in values before that time is very unlikely; teamen are holding firmly for former rates, which they have succeeded in obtaining for the few chops settled, but the cost of the teas is too far above home prices for buying to become general. With the exception of some rather large purchases of re-reels, there has been little or nothing doing in Silk. Tsatlees are firmly held, but Taysaams continue weak and declining.

Private transactions in imports have been on a more limited scale, the required "Sycee" not being so easily obtained from native buyers, while on the other hand consequent upon a lower rate of exchange, and stronger advices from Manchester, holders as a rule are demanding higher currency prices for suitable descriptions of cotton fabrics, which dealers have hitherto been able to resist.

In spite of the cheery, genial atmosphere which we are now enjoying, certain weather-wise Chinese predict a winter of unexampled severity. About the first or second week in February, we are told, a bitter frost will set in, such as has not been known for many a long year. We are also to look forward to weeks of snow, snow that will lie deep and long—a compensation for the inconvenience of the accompanying frost, which is regarded by the Chinese as a special favour from Heaven. Now we do not know how far we are justified in placing any reliance upon these vaticinations, but there is no harm in bearing them in mind.

We are informed that on the 28th Dec. the Taoutai paid the first instalment of the sum agreed upon for the Woosung Railway, amounting to Tls 95,000.

We notice the arrival of Mr. C. W. Goodwin from Yokohama, to assume the duties of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

We are informed that the Taoutai of Shanghai has received another three years' lease of office.

HONG KONG.

The present mail brings dates from the above colony to the 11th January. Since the departure of the previous mail nothing of political importance has occurred, if we except a rumour to the effect that Sir Brooke Robertson, H.B.M. Consul at Canton, had been selected to act as Consular Member of a commission to discuss the long-vexed blockade question. A correspondent of the *Daily Press* enters a protest against this course in the subjoined very sensible and pertinent letter, signed "T. S. W. R." :—

SIR,—If, as I am assured, your recent suggestion that Sir Brooke Robertson has been selected as the Consular official to discuss the Blockade Question is founded on fact, it seems to me high time that some steps were taken by those interested in this Colony to protest against such a selection. Sir Brooke was, as is well known, the principal originator of the measures which have so disastrously throttled the trade of Hong Kong, and to appoint him to a position which virtually makes him arbitrator between the Colonial and Chinese officials is something very like an insult to ourselves. It is to be hoped that, if the rumour be true, self-respect will lead so old, and generally able, an official, to decline the proffered honour. Should he, however, fail to see the matter in this light, but one course is open to both the Government and the community—that of making the strongest possible protest to his selection.

The official chosen for so important a duty as that which will devolve upon the Consular officer at the coming conference, should be totally unbiassed either for or against the Colony. He should possess a knowledge of Chinese, and should if possible be in a position independent of both Governments. I can think of but one Consular official who at this moment fulfils these requirements—Mr. W. H. Medhurst, who is about to retire from Shanghai, and to whom official favour will therefore henceforward be of but slight importance. Others, however, might perhaps be found; at all events, some one more suitable than a Consul against whose mistakes and misrepresentations on this very question the Chamber of Commerce, and even the Government, has found it necessary to emphatically protest. No one doubts Sir Brooke Robertson's personal good faith. But he has all along viewed the Blockade question from a certain standpoint, and he could not possibly recommend any concession to the Colonial point of view without to some extent stultifying his past utterances.

It lies with the Government in the first instance to object to such a selection. Failing action on its part, the mercantile community should take the matter up. The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce must shortly be held, and its committee ought to have something to say on the subject. Indifferent as the members are, as a rule, to questions not touching their pockets, they will surely recognise in the selection adverted to a very serious danger to the trade of Hong Kong. Nor should the local press be dumb if its representatives would be true to their policy of supporting local interests.

The only degree to which the attempt to introduce the Saturday half-holiday—into Hong Kong has succeeded is of a negative character, the Postmaster-General having announced that the Money Order Department will close at one o'clock on that day.

An ordination has taken place at the Cathedral. On Sunday, January 7, the Bishop of Victoria conferred priest's orders upon the Rev. J. H. Sedgwick, at the eleven o'clock service. His lordship preached a sermon from the words "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel." He spoke of the duty resting upon Christians to do all in their power to evangelise the world, and

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the responsibility of the Church of England with regard to missions. He gave a brief account of the work of the Church Missionary Society in the North of China, but said that south of Foochow but little had yet been done. It was now proposed to establish a mission on the mainland, and in this work he who was that morning to be ordained would have much to do. His lordship then spoke of the work being done in connection with St. Paul's College, where six English and several native students are being trained for the mission he had referred to, and made an appeal on behalf of that institution, to which the offertory was to be devoted. The Litany was said by the Rev. E. Davys, and the communion read by the Bishop, the Colonial Chaplain reading the Epistle. There was a good congregation present.

Hong Kong proposes to do its washing by steam, a project having been mooted for the establishment of a steam laundry in the Colony. The *Daily Press*, which advocates the scheme with some vigour, says:—"This is a want which has long been felt, and which has been repeatedly noticed in these columns." A prospectus has been issued, in which the outlay is estimated at not more than $16,000, and the annual profit at $9,000. This profit is expected to be earned on 250,000 pieces per month, at a charge of $1.50 per hundred pieces. The Chinese charge is from $2 to $2.50 per 100 pieces. Supposing that only 150,000 pieces could be obtained, the monthly profit is estimated at $347. The above paper says there can be little doubt that the speculation would be a safe one. The shipping alone would furnish a considerable quantity of work, especially the mail companies, whose support may be confidently looked for.

The value of registration tickets for servants has again been shown at the Police-court, where a certain Cheung Afuk, a chair coolie, was charged by Mr. Charles Osmond, clerk in the Registration-office, with unlawfully making use of a registration ticket not duly obtained by him. The enterprising prisoner came to Mr. Osmond's office with a note from the Rev. Mr. Hutcheson, requesting that he should be registered as a chair coolie, and produced an old registration ticket, and a character from the United States Consul. The paper represented that the bearer had been in the employ of a no less august person than the Chief Justice, but it turned out that the ticket belonged to a clansman, who gave it to him. The prisoner was severely punished, the sentence upon him being no less than a month's imprisonment, with hard labour. It has, however, been abundantly proved that no punishment will ever check the habit among the Chinese of accommodating one another with their characters.

The following rather noteworthy letter, which has appeared in a Brisbane paper, the *Cooktown Herald*, deserves attention at the Colonial Office:—

Having been a resident of Hong Kong for years past, and having witnessed the departure of thousands of immigrants from China to Australia, I beg to inform you that the way the Health Officer in Hong Kong examines them is by stripping all their breasts and thoroughly searching each for any signs of that dreadful disease, and any who have the slightest symptoms of small-pox are not allowed to embark. The examination is very searching before leaving Hong Kong, and great care is taken not to permit any emigrant to leave for Australia that is at all ailing—so there is little fear of any small-pox being introduced into Cooktown. But how different matters are managed in Australia—the Chinese passengers are marched past the official at the double quick, and about every tenth man's eyelids are raised by the official, for the purpose, I presume, of observing if there is any "green in it."

The Choral Society is still flourishing, and was to give a concert in the City Hall the evening the mail left.

In accordance with the general custom at home and elsewhere, the New Year's week was set apart for special services, thanksgiving, and prayer.

According to a notification in the Hong Kong *Government Gazette* the total rainfall for the year 1876 was 104·02 inches. Of this no less than 32·43 inches fell in the month of August. February was the driest month in the year, only 0·45 inch falling in that month. The average rainfall in Hong Kong is 71 inches, from which it will be seen that the past year was an exceptionally wet one.

The following account, duly cettified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending 31st December is published in the *Gazette*:—

	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$303,127
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	520,774
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	439,424
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,238,700
Total	$5,502,025

CANTON.

A sad accident is reported as having taken place at a review of the native troops by the Viceroy and Lieut.-Governor, on the northern Parade Ground. A large number of spectators had climbed up a high tree in order to get a better view of the proceedings, and it suddenly gave way under their weight, crushing several to death and wounding many others severely. Another case of brigandage is reported from Hiangshan. The robbers plundered a chandler's shop, and carried off the shopkeeper, for whose ransom they demand $1,000. No arrests have been made.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Courier de Saigon* announces that the elections for the Chamber of Commerce will take place on Sunday, Feb. 4, at the Town-hall. The Director of the Interior is charged with the management of this election, the result of which will be published in due course. Arrangements are made for signalling ships which arrive off Cape St. James at night.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of the 21st December has the following:—

A short time since the Consul-General of H.B.M. in Siam sent a letter to the Prime Minister informing him that the Governor of Singapore had forwarded from the Commissioner of Burmah a gun and a field glass, the gun to be given to the Governor of Takuapa and the glass to the Governor of Panga, as rewards for having assisted the English vessel *Utiban*, wrecked on their coast. These Governors being in Bangkok, the Consul asked that the presents might be sent for at the Consulate and duly presented, which was accordingly done.

The U.S. Consul, of whose arrival at his post of duty we gave notice in a former issue of our paper, received his exequatur from the King of Siam on the 8th inst. after an audience with his Majesty at the Royal palace. The *Government Gazette* contains a full account of all the proceedings. In visiting the palace Mr. Sickels was accompanied by Rev. N. A. McDonald and Mr. De Sa, the private Secretary of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. From the landing at the wharf of the International Court-house, the Consul was conveyed in a carriage provided for the purpose by the King, and escorted to the palace by a retinue of prominent dignitaries of the Government. On reaching the Reception-hall an artillery salute was fired by the soldiers of the Royal guard in honour of his arrival, and the usual formalities were strictly observed. The Consul was presented to his Majesty by Mr. De Sa and addressed him in a dignified manner, conveying the assurance of the President of the United States that he desired that the most amicable relations might continue to exist between the two Governments during his Majesty's reign. The King received the Consul with a gracious bow, and with a pleasant smile on his face that gave evidence of a cordial welcome. He then delivered an address to the Consul, which was afterwards presented to him with his exequatur, in which he expressed great pleasure in acknowledging the action of the President in appointing him as the diplomatic representative of the United States at the Court of Siam and the hope that all important affairs relating to the interests of both countries might be adjusted in a friendly manner, and in accordance with the principles of justice and equity. After the audience was concluded the Consul was presented to the princes of the Royal household, and to several nobles of the realm. The whole affair was conducted in a manner highly gratifying to all concerned, and the large assemblage of distinguished officers of the Government of Siam in the Audience-chamber was evidence of the interest which was felt in the event by the Siamese authorities.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

We have failed to receive our usual budget of letters and newspaper files from this Port by the present mail.

GUNBOATS FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Kuo-Tah-Jen, the Chinese Envoy, left London on Saturday for Portsmouth, to inspect the Gamma and Delta, the gunboats which have just been completed for the Chinese Government.

These vessels were built by Messrs. Mitchell, at their works on the Tyne, from the design of Mr. Rendell, and are what may be described as an enlarged and improved copy of the "Staunch" class of gunboat. They are each of 400 tons burthen, and only draw seven feet of water aft. They have tripod masts, and are fitted throughout with all the most modern improvements. Each vessel will carry a 38-ton gun in the bow, similar to those in the turrets of the Thunderer, and will also be provided with two 20-pounder Armstrong guns and two Gatling guns. Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic machinery has been introduced for working the heavy guns, and by an improved method which has been introduced one of these ponderous weapons may be managed by two men. The propulsion of the vessels is by twin-screws, worked by horizontal engines of 40 nominal horse power, but which can be worked up to 310. In this department there are also engines for working the air-pump, circulating pump, and bilge-pump, and the feed-pump for the main engines. The Gamma is commanded by Commander Lang, and the Lieutenants are Messrs. Powell and Young. Commander Ching has charge of the Delta, with Messrs. Hopkins and Hext as lieutenants.

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His Excellency and suite travelled by special train on the direct line, reaching Portsmouth shortly before one. Proceeding to the harbour station, they embarked in a Government launch, and went on board the Fire Queen yacht, in which they left the harbour for Spithead, where the gunboats were lying. The vessels were minutely inspected, and the party then returned to harbour, and shortly afterwards left for London.

The vessels will proceed at once to Plymouth to take in their powder, and complete for their voyage to the Far East.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	80207944	52062567	2344573	17149262	152664345	39800
From June 1, 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	73011976	59348379	2014521	18459727	151834603	28972

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	5585086 512 3
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	10463904 41560

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	37 26150 49 8
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	4309 113 7253

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3 1877	16,214 037
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	16,045,149

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79 199	1873 to 1874	144 588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85 169
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,183

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2⅞d. to 4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 9d. to 5s. 9⅛d.	5s. 9⅛d.
Canton ,, ...			
Hong Kong ,, ...	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4⅛d.
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3 d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 308	Rs. 231
,, Hong Kong	25 to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.74.9.0	7 prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 28 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 45 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $575 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $175 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $200 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 95 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (ex 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 3⅞d., at Hong Kong 4s. 3½d., at Shanghai 5s. 9d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Dvnd
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500	...Tls.500	...Tls.210	...20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	... 100	... 142	...11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	.. 100	... 86	.. 7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850	... 850	... 600	..12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50	... 50	. 70	... 7 p.c
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000	... $200	$.560x.74½	$46.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co.	...Tls.2,000	...Tls. 600	... 875	...
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500	... 500	... Tls.620	...15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500	... $500	... $725	...
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	... 1,500	... 1,580	... x.74
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls. 500	... Tls.10	... 5	...
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	... 100	...165x.74	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100	... Tls.100	... Tls.94	... 5 p.c.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 10, Agnes Muir.

At HONG KONG.—From Cardiff, Feb. 14, Western Belle.

At BATAVIA.—From London, Feb. 11, Margaret Falconer; from Amsterdam, Jan. 9, Nestor; from New York, Sing Tai, Priscilla.

At SOURABAYA.—From New York, Dec. 26, Ukraine.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 14, Cairnsmuir (str.), Gadshill (str.); From Liverpool, Ulysses (str.); from Sunderland, Ann Adamson; from Newcastle, Hesperia; from Newport, Francesca T.; from Cardiff, Antares, Falcon, Aquila, Strathairly (str.), Aurora.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Dec. 31, Glenfinlas (str.), Priam (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, Jan. 6, Palma; 7, Rowena; 8, Priam (str.); 9, Kronprinz Gustav; Feb. 12, Glenroy (str.); for Falmouth, Jan. 7, Hopewell.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, Jan. 2, Herzoginn Anna.

From SAMARANG.—For Holland, Dec. 14, Westerschelde.

From SOURABAYA.—For Channel, Jan. 5, Campsie Glen; for Holland, Dec. 23, Admiral van Ruyter; 27, R. B. Chapman.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, from Shanghai, Feb. 14, Gordon Castle (str.).

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN.

(TIMES TELEGRAM.)

A telegram from Japan announces another insurrection. This time it is in the turbulent Satsuma clan that the rising has occurred. It cannot, however, be regarded as serious, for the reason that neither Shimadzou Labouro, nor Sags, nor Murata (the great Satsuma leaders), have taken part in it. On the contrary, they seem to disapprove it altogether. The Government can now absolutely rely upon the army, which has become purely national, and which has been well drilled and instructed by the French Military Mission.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 15.—Markets closed owing to holidays.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, FEB. 15.—Manchester Goods quiet: 8¼ Shirtings $2.35 fair medium Bengal Cotton, $14. Total export of tea to date 159,000,000 lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, with the present inward mail, landed her passengers and mails at La Ciotat on the 13th inst., in consequence of stress of weather. She brought forty-five passengers and a general cargo, including 877 bales of silk, 2,695 packages of tea, 2,372 packages of sugar, and 3,938 sundries for London, which will be forwarded to its destination by the Company's steamer *Euphrate*, due in London on or about the 27th inst. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, with the mail due here on the 12th proximo, left Galle on the 16th inst. one day early.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Feb. 12, at Havre, from Cheribon, Ann Thormann; 15, at London, from Hong Kong, Silver Eagle, Kermalo; at Falmouth, from Yokohama, Cathaya; from Batavia, Louis de Geer; 14, from Bangkok, for Hamburg, Metis; 15, at Greenock, from Batavia, Dr. Mezger; 12, at Middelburg, from Batavia, Samarang; 15, off Dungeness, from Pekalongan, for Amsterdam, Sindoro; 16, at London, from Hong Kong, Corea; from Cebu, James Shepherd; 15, at Boston (U.S.), from Manila, Wylo.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 10, from Rio Janeiro, for Singapore, Antioch; 11, for Rangoon, Runnymede; 19, Ceres; 3, from Monte Video, for Akyab, Lucy Pope; Feb. 15, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Bertha (str.); from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Glaucus (str.); 14, from Havre, for Saigon, Apolline Emilie; Jan. 23, from St. Vincent (C. V.), for Yokohama, Flying Spur; Feb. 16, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Occident.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Feb. 17, Drenthe, from for Batavia.

SPOKEN.—S. B. Stratton, Sourabaya, to Boston, Dec. 22, 33 S., 30 E.; Lucia, Hong Kong to New York, Dec. 29, 35 S., 20 E.; Gesina Maria, Cheribon to Amsterdam, Jan. 2, 34 S., 16 E.; Java Packet, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 27, 35 S., 22 E.; Tongoy, Samarang to Cork, Jan. 14, 30.19 S., 10.17 E.; Berbice, Sourabaya to Cork, Jan. 20, 30.9 S., 19.57 E.; Gaucho, Yokohama to Falmouth, Jan. 19, 0.30 N., 22.30 W.

CASUALTIES.—Mauritius (via Aden), Feb. 15, the William Paterson from Samarang, for Falmouth, has put in here leaky, and is discharging for survey, cargo much damaged; Batavia, 16, the Invererne, Java to Channel, foundered, Jan. 1, off west coast of Sambawa—part crew saved; supposed captain and mates drowned; Manila, 16, the John O'Gaunt, Liverpool to this port, has been totally lost at Balag Samar—crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Flushing, Feb. 11, the Minister Fransen Van de Putte, Dutch ship, from Middelburg, for Batavia, which put in here Jan. 4, leaky, whilst lying in the Marine Harbour, empty and ready to dock, was blown over on her side by a heavy south-west wind,

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and driven against the dike. Efforts are being made by means of warps and by putting back a portion of the discharged cargo to prevent the vessel from completely capsizing. Later advices report, ship has been righted. St. Vincent—C.V.—Jan. 28, the Flying Spur, barque, from London for Japan, having completed her repairs, sailed again on the 23rd inst., all well. Mauritius, Feb. 2, arrived, Warren Hastings, from Singapore. Galle, Feb. 12, sailed, Macgregor (str.), for Shanghai, from London. Batavia, Feb. 12, the Batavia Dock has been this day successfully launched.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—On the 4th Feb., in Ceylon, the wife of the Hon. Arthur N. Birch, Lieut. Governor, of a son.
CALDWELL—On the 7th Jan., at Hong Kong, the wife of Daniel E. Caldwell, of a daughter.
CORY—On the 1st Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of J. M. Cory, of a son.
EDWARDES—On the 8th Feb., at Llanymynech, North Wales, the wife of D. J. Edwardes, of H.M.'s Agency and Consulate-General, Siam, of a daughter.
FARNHAM—On the 1st Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of S. C. Farnham, of a son.
GOODFELLOW—On the 22nd Dec., at Shanghai, the wife of H. S. Goodfellow, of a son.
GUBBAY—On the 28th Dec., at Shanghai, the wife of Marcus Simon Gubbay, of a son.
HAGUE—On the 2nd Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of E. P. Hague, of a son.
O'KEEFFE—On the 5th Feb., at Kennal House, Brockley, the wife of Commander Yelverton O'Keeffe, R.N., of a daughter.
MARSHALL—On the 15th Dec. at Hiogo, the wife of J. Marshall, of a son.
SHELLEY—On the 10th Feb., at Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of Spencer Shelley, of Delpotannoya, of a daughter.
SMITH—On the 21st Dec., at Hong Kong, Mrs. W. McGregor Smith, of a daughter.
WILKIN—On the 14th Dec., at Yokohama, the wife of A. J. Wilkin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROMBIE—FORTUNE.—On the 2nd Feb., at the Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Very Rev. Bishop Burdon, D.D., David A. J. Crombie, Oriental Bank Corporation, Shanghai, to Mary Forrester, eldest daughter of George Fortune, Barnsmuir, Crail.
HICKLING—WALLACE.—On the 8th Feb., by special license, at the Magdalen Chapel, Streatham, by the Rev. Robert Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. Hugh J. Robinson, Canon of York, and the Rev. W. W. Hawkins, British Chaplain at Foochow, Horace, second son of the late B. W. Hickling, of Streatham, to Amy La Prix, third daughter of the Rev. John Wallace, Streatham, Surrey.
TURNER—SYERS.—On the 13th Feb., at Sephton Parish Church, near Liverpool, by the Rev. Henry S. Syers, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Peterborough, George E. Turner, of Port Said, Egypt, to Catalina, second daughter of Thos. H. Syers, Spring Bank, Litherland.
WALCH—EAST.—On the 11th Jan., at All Saints' Church, Galle, by the Rev. J. Ramsforth, M.A., George Turner Walsh, Mem. Inst. C.E., Madras P.W. Dept., third surviving son of the late Major J. W. H. Walch, H.M.'s 54th Regt., to Emily, widow of the late Frederick East, Esq., C.E.
WRIGHT—WRIGHT.—On the 10th Feb., at St. Marylebone, Henry, son of John Wright, of St. John's, New Brunswick, to Albinia E., daughter of Henry Wright, of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, late of Ceylon Civil Service.
WRIGHT—MACKENZIE.—On Dec. 19, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagasaki, by Marcus Flowers, H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Herbert Maundrell, Alexander Wright to Helen Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, of Japan.
YEATES—THOMPSON.—On the 8th Feb., at St. Matthew's, Islington, A. G. Yeates, of Ceylon and Canonbury, to Catherine, eldest daughter of R. H. Thompson, of Canonbury.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 25th Dec., at Shanghai, Robert Allen, of Manchester, aged 37 years.
COLLINER—On the 25th Dec., on board the steamer *Kiang Kwan*, at Shanghai, Edmund Colliner, of Penzance, aged 39 years.
DE BAR—On the 27th Dec., at Deli, Therese Laurent, wife of E. De Bar, aged 25 years.
MANGER—On the 6th Feb., at Grasmere Villa, Wimbledon, Joseph Edward Manger late of Hong Kong, eldest surviving son of William and John Manger, of Edithgrove, West Brompton, aged 30.
ROBISON—On the 14th Dec., at Shanghai, John Springfield Robison.
ST. THEOPHILE—On the 10th Jan., at the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Singapore, Sister St. Theophile. R.I.P.
STURROCK—On the 8th Feb., at Glenfinnan, Torquay, W. A. Sturrock, late of Amoy. Friends will please accept of this—the only intimation.

CHINESE ABROAD.

(MORNING POST.)

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the first Chinese Ambassador in England we hear that a Mr. Crawford, connected with the English Legation at Peking, has reached Wellington, New Zealand, on a special mission to investigate the question of Chinese immigration into the Australasian colonies, and to report thereon to the Imperial Government. The question is one that will have to be seriously dealt with, as it is of constantly growing importance; and year by year its gravity is becoming more and more felt in countries inhabited by white races liable to the introduction of a large number of immigrants from the Celestial Empire. Although it has not yet assumed the same aspect in Australia that it has in California and the adjoining United States territory, where, alongside a European population not much exceeding a million, there are located one hundred and fifty thousand Chinese, of whom nearly one-third are to be found in San Francisco alone, still the Antipodean communities feel very strongly on the subject. Until within the last three or four years the chief influx was into Victoria and New South Wales, and in both those colonies, in the heyday of Chinese immigration, Acts were passed levying a poll-tax on the race, and these continued in force for some years, but eventually were repealed when they had served their purpose in checking the inundation. But although antagonistic legislation was thus done away with, the Chinese have not been an acceptable people in any of the Australian colonies, and in the mining districts particularly their presence has been specially objected to by European diggers. Both in New South Wales and Victoria riotous proceedings have more than once been witnessed, in manifestation of this feeling. During the last two or three years, however, it is Queensland that has been chiefly favoured by the advent of Chinese, and as they have been attracted almost entirely by the discovery of the rich alluvial diggings on the Palmer in the northern part of the country, again they conflict with the mining population, always the most hostile to them. Perhaps one reason why of late years there have been few disputes between European and Chinese miners in the two leading Australian colonies is that the Chinese generally restrict their operations to alluvial diggings, whereas the quartz reefs now are the principal attractions to Europeans. In Northern Queensland, therefore, where the diggings on the Palmer were at the outset almost entirely alluvial, though quartz reefs now are being worked, the Chinese and European diggers necessarily came in contact and collision; and the Legislature, in compliance with the demand of those of our own race, resolved to place a restriction upon the coming of the others. Their attempted exclusion was not, however, carried out in the undisguised manner that it had been in the other colonies, but it was sought to accomplish the same end in a different way. Instead of levying a poll-tax, the Legislature passed an Act which would not affect the Chinese until after they were located in the colony, and Chinese were not even mentioned by name. The Act obliged all "Asiatics" to pay for their mining license £6 per annum more than the sum paid by Europeans. As no other Asiatics than Chinese went to Queensland to follow mining pursuits, and nine out of ten Chinamen at least proceeded thither for that purpose, the object would have been equally attained, and in addition the Colonial Legislature was shrewd enough to substitute for a single payment in the shape of a poll-tax of £10 an annual license fee of £6. It was not likely that the Chinese, accustomed though there are to being ridden rough-shod over, would tamely submit to this. Amongst them were men who knew the terms of our treaty with China, and the privileges it granted for free intercourse between the two countries. The Governor of Queensland was at once memorialised by them, and information sent to Hong Kong resulted in remonstrances being made to the Chinese Government, as well as to our own authorities at Hong Kong, which was the principal port of departure for the emigrants. It was alleged that the new law being enacted in Queensland was an infraction of treaty rights, and Mr. Cairns, the Governor of the colony, took the best course open to him, in withholding his assent to the measure and reserving it for Her Majesty's sanction. A few years back there would have been a great outcry on the part of the diggers at this proceeding, but we are glad to see that now it has been generally acquiesced in.

At the same time, although it certainly does seem an anomaly to restrict or even discountenance the advent into any part of the British dominions of a people into whose country, it may be said, we ourselves have forced an entrance at the point of the sword, it is impossible for those having any practical acquaintance with the subject to look with satisfaction at the rapid increase of Chinese immigration in any land inhabited by people of European descent. No white race has had the same experience of the evils of the presence of a large Chinese population as have the inhabitants of California. Enlightened persons do not deny the many advantages that Chinese immigration has conferred upon that State. The Transcontinental Railway west of Omaha was largely made by Chinese labourers. They are industrious, and pursue many callings in which there has been a dearth of white workmen. In Californian households they frequently supply the place of domestics otherwise unobtainable. But there are drawbacks, and last year these took such a hold of the public mind in the Golden State that all classes of the white population united to prevent further Chinese immigration. Mass meetings were held at San Francisco, and at Antioch the unfortunate Celestials had convincing proof in injuries inflicted upon themselves and their property of the antipathy felt towards them. The United States Supreme Court, however, desired that in the face of the Treaty with China no exceptional legislation could be enacted to prevent their coming, and a serious difficulty seemed imminent. It was temporarily settled by a compromise, the six Chinese companies which regulate the introduction of their countrymen resolving to moderate or stop it for a time in view of the prevailing excitement; and the immigration has since received a further check in consequence of a superabundance of white labour. The final settlement of the question has nevertheless only been postponed in California, and it appears that it is also a matter of concern to our own colonists on the American shores of the Pacific. British Columbia, with a small white population, sees danger in the Chinese element within its borders; and not very long ago the Legislature passed a resolution declaring it expedient for the Government to take steps to prevent the province being overrun by Chinese. It will thus be seen that both in North America and in Australia the question is of importance, and will have to be carefully considered. Mr. Crawford's mission, it is to be hoped, will result in such information being furnished to the Home Government as will enable it, without any legal restrictions being placed upon the landing of Chinese in British colonies, to impress, by the use of well-grounded arguments, upon the Government of China the necessity of accommodating itself to the views of our colonies by placing the emigration of its subjects under satisfactory regulations. It stands to reason, however much we may in favour of unrestricted intercourse with China, that we cannot desire the introduction into our colonies of an element which they are warmly opposed to. The means of communication between China and Australia are very different to what they were a few years back, when the voyage to Melbourne or Sydney in sailing ships occupied a couple of months. Now, from Hong Kong to Northern Queensland passengers are conveyed at low fares by quick steamers in sixteen or seventeen days, so that access is easy and offers every facility for the introduction of Chinese. If we are to credit the report of a Californian committee of inquiry, which stated that one-fourth of all the criminals in the State were Chinamen, and that it had been ascertained that of the people of that race then in the country at least ten thousand were known criminals before they left China, whom their own Government were glad to get rid of, we can well understand that British colonies are averse to their presence, and are rather alarmed at the prospect of their increasing in numbers. We can only imagine what Englishmen would think of the advent of half-a-dozen millions of Mongolians into the United Kingdom to comprehend what opinion our colonies have upon the subject and the necessity of the question being speedily dealt with.

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Naval and Military.

Consequent upon there being no ships of their class available as reliefs, the Charybdis and the Modeste are to be paid off and recommissioned on the China station, a fresh captain for the former ship, with other officers, and crews proceeding thither in H.M.'s troopship Tamar, now refitting at Devonport. Captain Charles F. Hotham (1871) has been nominated to the command of the Charybdis, and the subjoined appointments are also gazetted. Lieutenants Reginald B. Fulford and J. O. Thomas to the Hart; Arthur W. Moore, Francis H. Harvey, H. Warren and R. M. Bunbury to the Charybdis; Francis D. Scott, additional, to the Audacious; Jno. D. Nicholls, Harry S. F. Niblett, and John F. Pipon to the Modeste. Navigating Lieutenants: Richard G. Roe and John G. Scott to the Audacious; Sub-Lieutenants Edward J. Bain and Francis A. A. G. Tate to the Modeste; Arthur R. M. Creagh and Frederick H. T. W. Freeman to the Charybdis. Paymasters: Norcott D'E. Roberts and Edmund Hickson to the Audacious, and David J. Thompson, assistant in charge, to the Hart. Midshipmen: Charles T. Gimlett, Houston S. J. Phillips, and Richard H. Pearse to the Charybdis.

Lieutenant Richmond Powell, who has been studying at the Royal Naval College, has received permission to accept temporary employment under the Chinese Government, and will navigate a gunboat out to China.

The appointments of Lieutenant Arthur Havergne, and Sub-Lieutenants Arthur J. Loane and Francis M. Keary, to the Audacious, for service in the Sylvia on the China station, are gazetted.

The troopship Himalaya, which left Queenstown on the 16th December with Naval and Military reliefs for Ceylon and the China Station, arrived at Hong Kong on the 14th inst.

The changes to be effected in the department supervision of Devonport and Keyham dockyards will be of a more extensive nature than was at first anticipated. The whole of the metal work that appertains to, or is in connection with, the hulks of the vessels will be made and repaired by the shipwright's department. The engines and boilers and their connections only will in future be under the management of the steam branch, to enable the voluminous so-called mill-wrighting works for a float surface to be carried on entirely in the dockyard, a large amount of which is at present done at Keyham. A quantity of new machinery has been ordered and will be erected as soon as possible. It is expected that Mr. Richards, the officer who for twenty years past has superintended the engineers and millwrights in Devonport dockyard, will be appointed in charge of the millwrights' stationary work at Keyham, vice Mr. Cooper, the present foreman of that shop, who has become totally blind through serious illness, although the chief engineer is understood to desire that Mr. Richards should be retained at the dockyard to superintend the large amount of work which will still be performed there by the factory workmen.

At Portsmouth, the Tees, another of the iron twin screw gunboats built or being built by Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Jarrow, has been tried on the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The whole series consists of twelve boats, all being of the same size and construction, and built from designs by Mr. Henry Morgan, one of the Chief Constructors at the Admiralty. Six—viz., the Medina, Medway, Sabrina, Tees, Spey, and Tay (the first three engined by Messrs. Hawthorne and Co., of Newcastle, and the others by Messrs. John Penn and Co., Greenwich)—have been received from the contractors, and are now being completed for sea at Portsmouth, while the others, which are respectively named the Dee, Don, Esk, Slaney, Trent, and Tweed, all of which are engined by Messrs. Hawthorne, are still in course of construction on the Tyne. They are light and handy craft, intended, as their names imply, for river service, and were laid down at a time when our relations with China threatened to assume an unpleasantly unfriendly character. They are 110 ft. long by 34 ft. broad.

The Princess of Wales has intimated her intention of presenting a full-length portrait of herself to be hung in the ward-room of the armour-clad ship Alexandra, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, now fitting at Chatham for the Mediterranean, in commemoration of her launching that vessel at Chatham dockyard, on the 7th April, 1875. It is expected that the presentation of the portrait to the officers of the ship will be made by her Royal Highness, in person, on board the Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales having expressed their desire to inspect that vessel before she takes her departure for the Mediterranean. Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by other members of the Board, and several naval officers, have inspected the Alexandra, which left Chatham for Portsmouth on the 14th inst.

Lieutenant J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., 19th Regiment, has been appointed private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., R.N., Governor of Newfoundland. Lieutenant Barnard served with the 19th Regiment in the Hazara campaign of 1868, including the expedition against the tribes on the Black Mountain (medal with clasp). Also as a volunteer under Sir John Glover in the Ashantee War of 1873-74, led the advanced guard at the capture of Abogoo, commanded for five days a detached force of 650 men, which captured Jaashi, and commanded a detachment of 150 men which drove the enemy out of their camps on the north bank of the Anoom (mentioned in despatches for great discretion and judgment, and on two occasions for gallant conduct, C.M.G., medal with clasp).

The Heavy Gun Committee, having taken into consideration the result of the late trial of the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness, have given directions to have the gun brought back to Woolwich in order that th powder chamber may be enlarged at the Royal Gun Factories. The defective tube will not be at present replaced, although the increased charge which will follow on the enlargement of the chamber will necessarily subject it to a heavier strain; but one round will probably be fired at the Woolwich butts to ascertain the velocity and pressures under the new conditions, and the great weapon will then be taken once more to Shoeburyness for a second trial against the 32-inch iron target.

Captain Radulphus Bryce Oldfield, R.N., C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, died last week. in his fiftieth year. He entered the navy in 1840, and served successively in the East Indies, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Cape, and a second time in the Pacific. In 1869 he obtained six months' leave from the Admiralty, and went to Penang, on behalf of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, for the purpose of exploring certain routes, with a view to establish a telegraphic communication from Burmah, the Tenasserim provinces, and Siam, with Penang. Captain Oldfield was appointed naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1874, and was nominated a C.B. in 1875.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., delivered an address on "Naval Architecture" at the South Kensington Museum on the 10th inst. The main point of the hon. gentleman's observations was that ships were now being built much too long in proportion to their depth and breadth, the dangers of which he exhibited, and this evil was especially observable in merchant shipping. He contended that shape was not nearly so detrimental to speed as was popularly supposed, and expressed an opinion that when the "solid of least resistance" was discovered, the majority of the problems connected with this subject would be solved.

The Boxer, which was commissioned at Chatham two months ago for service on the West Coast of Africa, and which has been at Devonport for the past month patching her machinery, has at length broken down altogether, both crank shafts being so seriously cracked that they will have to be replaced. This will detain the Boxer for another month. Meanwhile the Seagull, which has been in commission at Devonport a month, and which is also destined for the West Coast, is detained at Devonport by machinery troubles.

It is proposed to raise a memorial over the graves of the sufferers from the Thunderer explosion at Haslar Cemetery. Upwards of £120 has been raised by subscriptions at Portsmouth, Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant giving £25, and Admiral Elliot, Rear-Admiral M'Clintock, and Captain Waddilove, who was in command of the ship at the time, also subscribing liberally. The form of the memorial has not yet been determined upon, the ultimate shape which it will take being dependent upon the amount contributed.

It is reported that further important changes in the formation of the commissariat and transport branches of the army are contemplated by the War-office. It is understood that henceforth examinations for the control will cease, and that all newly appointed officers in the supply and transport departments of the army will be taken from the line. According to the same authority, an amended guard-room order is likely to be issued, in consequence of the recent murder by a drunken guardsman.

Some trials are being made in the Channel Squadron to test the value of gun-cotton charges for fog signalling purposes. Some time since the flagship was supplied with howitzers as fog signal guns, and they proved so useful that Admiral Seymour recommended that 24-pounder howitzers should be fitted to ships for this purpose, but we understand gun-cotton is now to be tried. Its use has lately engaged the attention of the Trinity Board.

Major-General Lysons represented the Duke of Cambridge at the inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The reports read were very satisfactory. Of the thirty-eight gentlemen who had presented themselves to be examined for commissions, twenty-six passed, seven of whom will be recommended to Her Majesty for commissions in the Royal Engineers, and the remainder in the Royal Artillery.

An order has been received at Portsmouth for the Osborne, Royal yacht, to be completed for sea by March 1, and a number of men have been taken from other work to get her ready. It is supposed that the Osborne will proceed to Malta to embark the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and family for passage to England.

The Dreadnought, double-screw turret-ship, at Portsmouth, is to be completed for the pendant forthwith. Captain Richard Wells (1866), late flag-captain to Admiral Wellesley, C.B., on the North American and West Indian stations, will, in all probability, commission the Dreadnought.

The Emerald, composite screw corvette, of 1,864 tons displacement, and engines working up to 2,100-horse power, is about to be moved from Pembroke to Devonport, to be prepared for commission. She was launched in August last, and has thus far cost about £80,000.

No reduction is to be made in the *personnel* of the Fleet to be borne during the financial year 1877-78. The strength of the Royal Marines will also be maintained as during the present year, 7,000 being detailed for service afloat and 7,000 for head-quarters.

The Queen has presented to the Royal Horse Artillery a handsome black charger to carry the drummer at the head of the mounted band. The horse, which has arrived at Woolwich from the Royal mews, is undergoing a course of training for its new duties.

The designs of a new vessel, to be classed as a "torpedo ram," have been prepared in the construction department at the Admiralty, and provision will be made in the navy estimates for her construction at Portsmouth.

The Decoy, 4, composite gun vessel, Lieut. Hayes, after four years' commission on the North American and West Indies station, has arrived in Plymouth Sound, and will pay off after inspection.

The Vulture, 3, double screw gun vessel, Commander Washington left Plymouth Sound on the 11th inst. for the East Indies, *vid* the Suez Canal.

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Legal.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

SHEPHERD AND OTHERS V. KOTTGEN AND OTHERS.

This case raised a question of considerable mercantile importance, as to whether the loss of a mast under the circumstances disclosed was a general average loss or not. The plaintiffs were the owners of the *Rollo*, a bark of 586 tons register, and the defendants were the owners of part of the cargo. The parties really interested in the result of the action were the underwriters of the ship on the one hand, and the underwriters of the cargo on the other. The *Rollo* left London on the 8th of December, 1874, for Hong Kong, with a general cargo. After she had passed Scilly the weather became rough, and on the 17th it blew a hurricane, and part of the main chain plates on the starboard side gave way, and the strain on the back stay being thus increased, it also gave way. At the time the vessel was hove to on the starboard tack. In order to shift the strain, the captain wore the ship and put her on the port tack. This was done with a view of saving the mast, if possible. In the log the sea was described as frightful at this time. It was impossible to secure the starboard rigging. The main-mast at this time was lurching violently, and the captain, fearing that it would tear up the decks, cut the port rigging, and the main-mast fell over the starboard side of the vessel, taking with it the mizen-mast. The vessel was afterwards overhauled by a steamer from Liverpool and towed into Lisbon. The contention of the plaintiffs was that cutting away the mast was a sacrifice for the benefit of the general venture, and, being such, was a proper subject for general average contribution. The contention on behalf of the defendants was, that at the time when the mast was cut it was a lost mast, and therefore that cutting it away was no sacrifice, and the loss of the mast was not a matter for general average contribution.

The Judge (Mr. Justice Manisty) left it to the jury to say whether the mast was virtually a wreck and gone at the time when it was cut away. The jury found that the mast when it was cut away was a wreck and hopelessly lost. Upon this finding his Lordship directed judgment to be entered for the defendants.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 14.

The members of the Second Chamber have been going through the Education Bill in Committee, contrary to the general opinion that the Bill would pass almost without discussion. It is hoped, however, that the details will be settled sufficiently to enable Mr. Moen's Bill to be laid upon the table of the Second Chamber before the general elections in the month of June.

Several proprietors and managers of ironworks have forwarded to the Ministers of the Departments of the Colonies and Foreign Affairs an address stating their adhesion to the demand for concession to build and fit railways in India,—either for account of a company or for that of the State. This demand is made by the English firm, Messrs. Meiggs and Church, which is recommended as thoroughly sound, and as being an authority in railway matters. These adhesions have been given by the proprietors in question because the contractors *in spe* have engaged themselves to protect as much as possible the Dutch iron industry, if prices and quality can compete. The contractors flatter themselves that if such an engagement is made the languishing ironworks will flourish, and our country will enjoy a revival in this important branch of industry. Great fear is felt that the rinderpest, which has attacked the cattle, in several German states, will also be imported into this country. Our trade in this branch with England already suffers enormously by the preventive measures which are taken by the Board of Trade. The export to your country, which, as a rule, is very large, has nearly come to a standstill.

An official statistical report has been published with reference to the strength of our navy. We have at our disposal 21 ironclads, monitors, &c.; 18 steam gunboats, 3 torpedo vessels, 2 rams, 19 screw steamers, 8 auxiliary vessels, 13 ships for training, 33 ships for the Indian Navy. They are armed with 68 Armstrong guns of 23 and 23 centimetres, and 425 guns of smaller dimensions. The number of men amount to 5,804.

Yesterday the members of the Second Chamber met and discussed the Reform Bill, which is now before them. The principal alterations proposed are that the electoral districts shall be henceforth simple, instead of mixed, and that the taxes—on which the right of voting is based—shall be generally diminished, whilst the maximum for the country will be fixed at f.28.

On the 12th of April an International Agricultural Exhibition will be opened on a very large scale. The members of the Royal Family will present many golden and silver awards to the exhibitors, besides considerable sums of money.

It is rumoured that Mr. Kramer will be appointed Secretary-General for the Department of War, whilst Mr. Wintgens will be installed as Judicial Adviser. These appointments are very popular in some quarters.

We are anxiously awaiting some indications of the new political programme. The differences between the Liberal members are by no means solved, and it is still uncertain what course will be decided upon.

An immense sensation has been caused here by the arrest of the secretary of the Amsterdam Canal Company, who has embezzled a considerable capital belonging to the company.

Business on Change is very dull. There is plenty of money, but, by a general want of confidence, by which both trade and speculation are checked.

Transactions in the several articles of Colonial Produce have been very satisfactory, though demand has prevailed only for immediate wants and export. The public sales have shown a good result, and trade in general looks very healthy. Prices, however, remained unaltered.

Literature.

A Visit to Japan, China, and India, by R. N. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A. London: Sampson Low and Co.—The best we can say of this little book is, that it does not contain more blunders than must of necessity be made by any one who undertakes to write about such countries as China, Japan, and India, after a visit of a few weeks. The contents would make a very good series of letters to private friends; but, as Auguste Comte would say of them, Mr. Fowler's truths require verification. There is a pleasing *naïveté* about many of his statements which, if it provoke a smile at the author's simplicity, at least renders the book comparatively amusing. To take a few instances at random, we may mention that he informs us in one place, while describing his voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong, that "the North Saddle light is seen on the other bow from that on which it is visible coming from Nagasaki;" in another place, that "the French Municipal Council is *elected* by the *nominees* of the French Consul;" and in a third, he expresses his opinion, that "the natives of Canton and Swatow would suffer from the cold winter in New England and New York." Mr. Fowler was apparently not informed by the "leading" merchant (whose name, by the way, he gives *sans cérémonie*) that the "Boys" who waited upon him at Shanghai, where the winter is ordinarily as severe as in America, came up from Canton, and that thousands of Cantonese live permanently in the northern ports.

The Barton Experiment, by the Author of "Helen's Babies." London: Sampson Low and Co.—The above work will be perused with interest. It is written in a telling and earnest manner, not, as the authoress says in the preface, as a finished romance, or even an attempt at one; but because it has seemed to the writer that if American people could behold some of the men who have astonished themselves and others, by their success as reformers, individual effort would not be so rare in communities where organisation is not easily effected. The moral of the story is against drinking, gambling, and the like vices; and we make no doubt that it will be productive of much good, by calling attention to many errors committed by reformers, whose zeal often outruns their discretion.

Street Life in London. By J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., and Adolphe Smith. London: Sampson Low and Co.—This book promises to afford a most valuable insight into a class of persons constantly around us, but of whom, though we move in their midst, we know but very little. If it is true that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives, this book, bringing before us not only in the excellent photographs which form its substratum, but also in its admirable and lifelike sketches, both the appearance and the ways of those described, will do much to make us acquainted with many classes of whom we now know but little. The subjects embraced in the first part (under notice) are London nomades, London cabmen, and Covent-garden flower women.

Notes on the Colony of Victoria. By H. H. Hayter, Government Statist. London: Trübner and Co.—We have received a copy of the above-named valuable statistical work, which contains the best and most reliable information on the subject treated. The Government of Victoria decided that with a view to giving as much publicity as possible to the contents of the Victorian Year-book for 1874 it should be reprinted and sold at a reduced rate, and Mr. Hayter has taken the opportunity to make some alterations in the text, and to change the name to that of the present volume.

Cassell's Household Guide. London: Cassell, Petter and Galpin.—A new edition in parts of the above valuable work is at present being issued. It is excellently got up, and contains much valuable matter. It is justly observed in the preface that the lesson above all others which is required to be learnt in the present day is that wealth is not necessarily found in the possession of a large income but rather a surplus after the income has been made to meet the necessary demands upon it. This book will aid greatly in attaining this desirable end.

A paragraph appears in this week's *World* stating that "the *Standard* is about to change hands;" that "the ostensible purchaser" is "an architect, well known in City circles;" that this well-known architect is "acting on behalf of a Conservative M.P.;" and that "the price paid" is "understood" to be "about £150,000." The *Standard* gives a direct contradiction to these assertions.

We have received a copy of the *Bulletin Trimestrall de la Societé Khediviale de Geographie* at Cairo, which contains some very valuable papers and maps, as well as an account of the proceedings of the Society. Among the charts is one of the course of the Nile in the region of the Great Lakes.

Forage Plants. By Thos. Christy, Jun., F.L.S. London: Christy and Co., 155, Fenchurch-street.—This little work is de-

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voted to the exposition of the qualities of certain forage plants and shrubs calculated to prove of much service to home, colonial, and foreign cultivators. It contains some valuable drawings of the plants referred to.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on Mr. Trübner, the well-known publisher of Ludgate-hill, the Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Statistical Society on Jan. 30, J. Heywood, Esq., President, in the chair, the paper read was "On the Recent Economic Progress of New Zealand," by Mr. A. Hamilton. A discussion followed, in which Sir J. Vogel, Dr. Guy, Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., &c., took part. One of the interesting points of discussion was as to the value of an adult male immigrant. Mr. Hamilton, in his paper, states that "The value of an immigrant in the community has been estimated in the United States at £166 13s. 4d." Sir J. Vogel stated that it had been estimated by a German authority that immigrants—such as those encouraged to go to New Zealand—were worth £200 each to the colony; but he himself thought they were worth more, and doubted the possibility of arriving at anything like a satisfactory estimate.

At the Society of Antiquaries on Jan. 25, J. Evans, Esq., V.P., in the chair, Mr. D. Mocatta exhibited and presented some drawings of the wall-decorations of Pompeii, which had been executed by himself and Mr. S. Burchell in 1829. What made them particularly valuable was the circumstance that Mr. Mocatta and his companion stole a march upon the *custodi* during their *siestâ*, by clambering over the walls and copying the decorations at the most lately discovered and excavated part of that interesting city.

At the Royal Society on Feb. 1, Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair, papers were read "On the Mean Directions and Distribution of the Lines of Equal Barometric Pressure, and their Relations to the Mean Direction and Force of the Wind over the British Isles," by Mr. J. A. Broun, and "On the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency," by Mr. C. Chambers.

At the Geological Society on Jan. 24, Professor P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair, communications were read "On the Question of the Glacial or Volcanic Origin of the Talchír Boulder-Bed of India, and the Karoo Boulder-Bed of South Africa," by Mr. H. F. Blanford, "On British Cretaceous Patelloid Gasteropoda," by Mr. J. S. Gardner, and "Observations on Remains of the Mammoth and other Mammals from Northern Spain," by Mr. A. L. Adams.

At the Society of Antiquaries on Feb. 1, F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. G. W. Marshall exhibited and presented three rubbings of the coffin-plates of Lords Kilmarnock, Balmarino, and Lovat, taken by the late Sir H. Nicolas. Dr. Marshall also exhibited a chalice—the bowl of silver, the stem and foot copper gilt—of Italian work of the fifteenth century.

At the Archæological Institute on Feb. 2, C. T. Fortnum, Esq., V.P., in the chair, allusion was made to the loss sustained by the Society, and the archæological world in general, by the death of Mr. J. Burtt, the late hon. secretary. A paper was read by Mr. C. Davey, "On the Roman Villa recently Discovered at Wantage." Its resemblance to similar structures at Silchester and Wheatley was remarked. No Mosaic tiles were found, but a rare gold coin rewarded the exertions of the explorer.

At the Linnean Society on Jan. 18, Prof. Allman, President, in the chair, a memento of the Polaris Expedition was exhibited by Mr. R. I. Lynch. This consisted of a pot of growing wheat, which had been sown and raised from the grain left in Polaris Bay, 81° 38′ N., by the American Expedition. Captain (Sir G.) Nares, in a letter to Dr. Hooker, states that the grain had been exposed to the winters' frost, 1872-6; but, notwithstanding the intense cold it had been subjected to, the above sample, grown at Kew, gave sixty-four per cent. as capable of germination. A grain of maize among the wheat, which also sprouted, possessed even greater interest, inasmuch as being a truly tropical plant. The amphibious and migratory fishes of India formed the subject of a paper by Dr. F. Day. He first instanced many forms which respire air direct, can live for long periods after their removal from water, and are but little affected by a bandage being placed round their gills, preventing the use of these organs. He alluded again to those fishes that bury themselves in the mud; to the so-called showers of fish, some of which have descended putrid; and other singular phenomena.

Miscellaneous.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in the Hall of the University of London, Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair, Lieutenant General R. Strachey delivered a lecture on "Scientific Geography," the paper read by him being an introduction to a course of such lectures to be given by the Society. He remarked that not merely the elements, but a very fair knowledge of scientific geography might be obtained by students who would devote their energies if they had not the time to enter fully into the subject. He asked them not, because the subject was believed to be one entailing devoted application, to entertain objections to a teaching of scientific geography in an ordinary education. It was a fair privilege of the Royal Geographical Society to remove, or endeavour to remove, such objections. Scientific geography taught man his proper place in the world, what he was, when he was descended. Lieutenant-General Strachey then, dividing his lecture into subjects, proceeded to show the progress of geographical science from its discovery, which, he thought, might be left with Babylonia and Egypt, to the latest contributions to that science by the Arctic Explorations of Sir George Nares. He dealt with the contributions to that science afforded by instruments and maps, the latter having, it is believed, been first prepared by Anaximander, the Milesian. The magnetism of the earth—the extent of the earth having been, it was said, first determined in the first century B.C.—was known to have been discovered by Gilbert, and in these days of iron ships the scientific determination of its attracting power was of the highest importance. Dealing with the ocean, its depths, circulation, &c., Lieutenant-General Strachey said that science led to the computation that the highest points of the earth from the sea level was less than the depth of the sea from its level, and the earth could be submerged up to its highest point without any appreciable difference in the level of the ocean. Meteorology was the most backward of all sciences, and the causes were not far to seek. There was nothing apparent, the changes were numerous, and ever continuous, and what was believed might be said to be nearly empirical. Touching on the discovery of continents, islands, and land in its geographical relation; on the mineral constituents of the earth; on the volcanic action and interior of the globe, which, if liquid, as some believed, must, General Strachey thought, be at least enclosed by 100 miles of earth crust; on the atmosphere and the distribution of heat on the earth, in respect of which it had been suggested that actual displacement of the earth's axis must explain the many variations of the temperature to which we were subject; the winds and fall of rain, the regions of ice and glaciers, the distribution of vegetable life and animal life in the present and past; the lecturer concluded by detailing the value of scientific geography in ascertaining what were the races of men, the regions they had inhabited, &c. Their descent was like that of the rest of the animal world—from a common ancestor of their kind—and the monuments of Egypt, which took us back perhaps 7,000 years from this time, marked but a brief stage in that journey through which our race had come down from our "four-handed progenitors." Lieutenant-General Strachey said we were greatly indebted to Professor Darwin for his valuable discoveries and explanation of the different forms of our life, and every fresh discovery seemed to tend to indicate the truth of Professor Darwin's theory. The lecture closed with a cordial vote of thanks, proposed by the President, to Lieutenant-General Strachey.

Prior to the lecture there was a discussion on a motion which had been brought forward at a previous meeting, and a minute of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society was read, pledging them to make full investigation into the complaint which had been made as to the non-admission of visitors, &c., on a special occasion.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

The *Engineer* has the following with reference to the Woosung Railway:—Even if we omit to consider the possible mercantile importance to England of the successful introduction of railways into China, the fact of the introduction and now unmolested working of a Western innovation of such wide-spreading sequence, into a country so opposed to anything not originating with itself, is a matter of much interest. It has not been altogether plain or easy sailing on the part of those who have secured this result, nor has it been possible to obtain it without taking an ell in some cases where an inch was given. The line connecting Shanghai and Woosung, a distance of ten miles, on a gauge of 2ft. 6in., has now been for nearly four months in continuous and successful operation. The Chinese Government has now, after purchasing the line and rolling-stock, issued a proclamation to which is appended some rules, to be "strictly observed by foreigners and Chinese," by which it is officially made known that the first instalment of purchase-money became due on October 31, 1876, and the second instalment a year after. Having thus become owners of the railway, the Government in the proclamation say, "The payments being thus left outstanding, it was considered only fair that during the interval the company should be left the option of running the trains." The Chinese Government have thus acted fairly towards the English company, at the same time that they have secured the line to themselves, and time not only to test its working, but to allay any native prejudice. The promoters of this, the first Celestial railway, could not, of course, have wished for anything more propitious than this purchase of their line, for even without the knowledge which subsequent experience of its working has given them, they might most reasonably hope that, when once in Government hands, the line would be looked upon as favourably by the governing classes as it has always been by the people, and that a fair trial would ensure its permanency and early extension. Recent experience has proved the correctness of this view, a regular passenger service having been organised with trains running both ways between Shanghai and Woosung every second hour, and calling at two intermediate stations. The rolling-stock at present in use is constructed to carry about 150 passengers, but travellers are so plentiful that there is often a large crowd awaiting the departure of the train, and as many as 210 passengers are often carried by each train.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The public are to be congratulated that, owing to the munificence of a private individual, the splendid obelisk presented to the British nation by Mehemet Ali will before long ornament the Victoria Embankment. It was something of a national disgrace that parsimonious considerations so long operated to prevent the conveyance of Cleopatra's Needle to England, and those who have now obliterated this stigma merit the thanks of the public. Mr. John Dixon has been labouring in the good cause for many years, with disinterested exertions. One by one he triumphed over every difficulty—their name was legion

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—except the financial, and this he now surmounts by the liberality of Mr. Erasmus Wilson. That eminent surgeon has, we are informed, promised to pay the entire cost, estimated at £10,000, of removing the obelisk to England, on completion of the work, Mr. Dixon in the meanwhile accepting all the responsibility and risk. As the Khedive has given permission for the removal of the huge monolith, contingent on the willingness of the English Government to accept its custody, we may expect the work to be taken in hand without delay.

In 1852 the obelisk was examined by Mr. Scott Tucker, and a small fragment was brought to England and presented by him to the British Museum. In 1867 the subject of its removal was again brought under the notice of the Government, in consequence of a notification from the Khedive, who had let the land on which it stood to a Greek merchant; and as he found that the obelisk was a tenant that paid no rent, he desired its absence, and in default of that buried it under the earth. But the question of its removal was again brought forward in 1876 by General Sir J. E. Alexander, and there is now every prospect of its being removed and being placed on an appropriate site on the Thames Embankment. The removal is to be undertaken by Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, who, assisted by his brother, Mr. Waynman Dixon, proposes the following means of transporting this shaft of granite:—The sand is to be cleared away and the obelisk set square parallel with the existing sea-wall. An iron cylinder, finished off to a chisel edge, with sufficient diaphragm to give it strength, is to be constructed round the obelisk, which is to lie in the long axis of the cylinder and to be wedged and calked where it passes through the diaphragms so as to divide the cylinder into water tight compartments. The cylinder is to be 95 ft. long by 15 ft. diameter, and will have a draught of 9 ft. of water when afloat. All being riveted water tight, it will be rolled into the sea and across the sandy bed of the water till it floats. It will then be turned over and the man-holes at the top opened and about thirty-tons of ballast to keep the ends vertical, so as to act like stem and stern. It will then have two bilge keels, a rudder, light spar deck, mast, and lug sails attached, and be provided with an anchor and good chain cables, and, if necessary, a pump in case of leakage. The cylinder ship will then be fit to go to any port of the world with its freight, and in any weather. The cost of this operation will amount to about £3,000. The obelisk in its case will be towed over during the summer months and laid aside the Thames Embankment on a platform properly prepared for the purpose and lifted high enough to clear the parapet, and the bilge keels and other additions being stripped off, the cylinder will be rolled to the proposed site and then stripped off the obelisk, which will lie ready to be elevated to its pedestal, an operation which will be simply effected by means of a few balks of timber and two small hydraulic rams. The whole cost is not to exceed £10,000, and that of the obelisk at Paris is said to have been £80,000.

Such are the means proposed by Mr. Dixon for the transport of this obelisk to England. The entire height from the base to the apex is about 68ft. 5in.; it is 6ft. 11in. at the base and 4ft. 9in. under the pyramidion. Four notches are in the corners of the base to hold tenants or cramps by which it was supported on its pedestal, or on some objects which stood on the pedestal, but what they were is quite uncertain. They have been observed by different persons who have described the obelisk. The obelisk of Alexandria is the ninth in height of those known, and, although two of the faces have suffered by exposure to the sea, the hieroglyphic inscriptions are distinctly visible, and will, no doubt, be more so when the monolith is set upright, when there will be more shadow to throw them out. The mode proposed by Mr. Dixon for effecting its elevation on its pedestal is much more simple than that of Fontana, who transported and set up in its present position in Rome the obelisk which had been removed from Egypt by Caligula. Fontana effected the transfer by a complex system of 100 capstans, 800 men, and 80 horses, and this was considered at its time, A.D. 1588, a marvellous feat of engineering. The erection of the obelisk of Luxor in the Place de la Concorde at Paris was accomplished by the architect Le Bas in 1833 by means closely resembling those employed by Fontana. English engineering proposes to effect the same object with a less cumbrous apparatus, and all the more powerful and simpler appliances of the 19th century.

THE TREASURES OF MYCENÆ.

Dr. Schliemann, writing under date Athens, February 1, reports to us some new discoveries at Mycenæ. He says:—"My Engineer, Lieutenant Vasilios Drosinos, of Nauplia, having returned on Sunday, the 21st of January, to Mycenæ, in company of a painter who had to make for me a painting of the five sepulchres, he (Drosinos), in verifying the plans he had made for me, thought he recognised immediately outside the southern part of the double parallel row of large slanting slabs, another tomb, bordered to the north by the cyclopean wall which supports the said double row, to the west by the large cyclopean house so often mentioned in my letters to *The Times*, and to the east by the natural rock, which is here only 3ft. high and vertically cut. I had excavated this place to a depth of 26ft., without noticing that there was a tomb, because its north side is cut hardly 1ft. deep into the rock, and on the south and west sides it is not rock-cut at all. But since my departure from Mycenæ the heavy rains had brought to light the edge of the rock-cut north side, and my engineer, having noticed this at once suspected that another sepulchre was hidden there. The first blow of the pickaxe brought to light the bottom of the tomb, for the depth of the rubbish left in it did not exceed eight inches. With the second blow a golden vessel came to light, and in less than half an hour the following objects were gathered:—1. Four large golden goblets with two handles—the one being 7 2-10in., the other 6 4-10in. in height; each of the eight handles is ornamented with a dog's head. The four goblets probably weigh about 4lb. 2. A small golden vessel only 2in. high. 3. A golden sealing-ring of the same form and size as those I have discovered in the fourth sepulchre; the seal represents in magnificent intaglio the following objects:—To the left from the spectator s a palmtree, under which is sitting a splendidly dressed woman, tretching out her left hand, and holding her right on the knees. Before her stands another woman, who extends both hands towards her. Behind the standing woman stand two much taller women in magnificent dresses, of whom the one offers three poppies to the seated woman; the other tall woman holds similar poppies in her hand. Beyond the two tall women stands another woman, and a sixth woman stands behind the palm-tree, and extends both hands towards the sitting woman. Just above the seated woman, and the tall woman who offers her the poppies, is some curious emblem resembling the double shield of the warriors on one of the gold rings of the fourth tomb. To the right of the palm-tree appears the sea, from which rises the sun in full splendour, the rays being represented with infinite art. Near the sun rises the crescent of the moon. On seeing this marvellous ring, we involuntarily exclaimed,—'This ring must have been seen by our friend Homer, before he described all the wonders which Hephæstos wrought on Achilles's shield.' 4. Another golden ring of the same shape, but smaller; it has apparently been much used, and of the six objects which are engraved on the seal, only three cow-heads can be distinctly seen; the other three objects cannot be distinguished. 5. Five golden rings without seals. 6. A similar one of silver. 7. A small golden wire, on which sits a golden lion. 8. Seven objects of round gold wire of spiral form. 9. Four objects of quadrangular gold wire, of spiral form. 10. Fourteen round golden beads of a necklace. Later researches have proved that the sepulchre, too, contained bones and ashes. The Mycenæan antiquities can leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was perfectly right in maintaining that Homer was an Achaian."

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Institute, among other interesting papers some very remarkable flint implements from Honduras were exhibited and described by Lord Rosehill, F.S.A. The series consists of some thirty specimens, chiefly spear-heads of unusual size and beauty of workmanship; but others merit especial notice from their strange shapes and skilful chipping, whilst some may be considered as unique. One of these, seemingly a rude model of the human form, is 12½in. in length by nearly 6in. in breadth at the foot, and in perfect preservation. Another is a snake-like weapon with two pointed ends and alternate indented and serrated edges on the sides, and is 14½in. inches in length by 3½in. in its central and extreme breadth. A third resembles a huge horseshoe with dentated disc; and several other rare or unique types are represented in this little batch of newly arrived flint treasures. Their interest in the eyes of antiquaries is enhanced by their identity of material and workmanship, as also in general idea and place of discovery, with those belonging to the original find of Captain Stott about eighty years ago, in a cavern near the Bay of Honduras. These latter are in the British and Blackmore Museums, and a few other specimens in private collections; but the selection of implements exhibited by Lord Rosehill are fully worthy of their predecessors, and will form a valuable addition to the material records of prehistoric art from this interesting locality. Messrs. Evans, Franks, and Blackmore, Colonel Lane Fox and Professor Boyd Dawkins, with other gentlemen interested in the subject gave their views regarding the age, object, and peculiarities of these remarkable flints.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the discovery of a new cotton plant, which he thinks is destined in a very few years to create quite a revolution in the cotton agriculture and business of Egypt. It was discovered on the cultivated property of a Copt in the Menutia district about two years ago. The new plant bears on an average from 45 to 50 pods, whereas the usual cotton plant averages from 25 to 35. The yield of the former has been from 9 to 15 cantars per feddan; the yield of the latter is usually from 4 to 9 cantars. The crop is thus doubled. For sowing, too, a smaller quantity of the new seed is required. The only drawback to the new plant is that it requires more water, and that the soil is thereby impoverished.

FOREIGN CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The *Gazette* signifies the Queen's approval of the appointments of Mr. Paul Koop as Consul at Akyab for the Emperor of Austria; Mr. Victor Robcis Borghers as Consul at Gibraltar for the French Republic; Mr. Ambrogio Povah Ambrose as Consul at Port Louis, with jurisdiction in the island of Mauritius for the King of Italy; and Mr. James H. Williams as Consul at Sydney for the United States of America.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The subject of the renewal of the French Treaty is now engaging the attention of the Foreign-office, and we learn that a series of interviews or conferences on the subject have lately taken place between M. Gavard, a representative of the French Government, and deputations from various Chambers of Commerce. M. Gavard has promised to put his Government in possession of the views of these bodies.

THE TREASURY.—Mr. Harvey, of the Paymaster-General's-office, has been appointed Assistant-Accountant to the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Skinner, who has been promoted to the Accountantship, in succession to Mr. Turner, now Accountant-General of Inland Revenue.

THE Peruvian Congress has approved the Bill for bringing to Peru 100,000 immigrants from Europe to colonise the country lying near the principal Peruvian tributaries to the Amazon, but has thrown out by unanimous approval the proposal for bringing Chinese labour to Peru.

MR. HORATIO JAMES HUGGINS has been appointed Chief Justice at Sierra Leone. The chief previous appointment held by Mr. Huggins has been that of Acting Attorney-General at St. Vincent.

FROM the 1st of April, 1876, to the 10th inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted to £65,534,552, as compared with £65,096,568 in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The expenditure has been £67,034,861. On the 10th inst. the balance in the Bank of England was £2,282,738.

THE Chinese Envoys and their suite visited the Queen's Theatre on Friday night to see the new opera "Biorn," accompanied by Dr. Macartney, the interpreters, and principal attachés.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1877.

A JAPANESE student has written the subjoined characteristic letter in reply to some severe expressions which appeared recently in a paragraph in the *Daily News*. The writer of the letter is, at all events, the master of pretty vigorous English, and quite able to defend his own and his country's good name, so long as he avoids erring on the side of a little "too much zeal:"—

It is my desire to reply in a few words to an article which appeared in the *Daily News* of 8th ult. on Japan. It was with the greatest surprise and grief that I read it—surprised that such an unfair and uncalled-for attack on the Japanese nation should have found a place in your paper (generally so liberal and just in its dealings with foreign questions), and grief that any Englishman should be capable of such wilful misrepresentation and illiberality. The very commencement of the article shows that the writer either has some secret grudge against the country, or is one of those ultra-Conservatives who feels that a reformation in any other country than his own is a thing to be avoided on political grounds. It is surely the height of injustice to judge of a nation by six of its dethroned princes, and to predict for thirty-six millions of people a fatal future by the acts of six. As well might England be accused of all the atrocities of the police columns of its daily papers; perhaps with even more justice, since the Japanese papers are the only means by which Englishmen can get at the life of the nation, and these are few. Europeans who have resided in Japan, one and all, give favourable reports both of the progress of the new Government and of the tractability of the nation. I was not aware before I read this article that civilisation was an art peculiarly adapted to one nation rather than to another, and I think it is the first time that I have seen openly advised a retrograde rather than a progressive development at the pain of utter annihilation. Surely the writer must be the grossest pessimist. I feel it unnecessary to reply to the individual and malicious charges made against my nation. I can only repeat that they are unworthy of an Englishman—the comparison of the Japanese reaction to the Turkish reform is ineffably weak; but is so far of value to us to show the extent to which the writer grasps his subject.—I am, &c., LEIZOR TAKATSGU INOUYE.

To this the Editor replies as follows:—

Our correspondent has misunderstood the drift of our article. We looked on the six princes, not as samples of their highly-civilised race, but as exceptions to it.

It is evident, therefore, that the *Daily News* contributor meant what he said only in the Pickwickian sense of the words; so it is to be hoped that all parties are satisfied.

THE Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* gives a piece of information which would appear to raise a serious difficulty with respect to the proposed revision of the Treaty, as regards Lekin dues. He states that the other "foreign" ministers at Peking refuse to recognise the right of the Chinese to levy Lekin on foreign goods at all, and that "the "American Minister has led the way in notifying that on "and after Feb. 13, as stipulated in the Convention, lekin "shall not be levied on foreign imports within the limits of "the foreign settlement; but his notification is understood "to be accompanied by a protest against the contrary posi-"tion." The precaution may possibly be wise; but it is probably superfluous; seeing that, as we explained in our issue of Jan. 26, "the right to levy Lekin in defiance of "the transit pass regulations is not in reality recognised by "the Convention." It seems to be overlooked that there are a large number of goods in the foreign settlements designed to be sent into the interior, not under transit pass, upon which the levy of Lekin or other tax outside the settlements would be perfectly legal, and the words which have caused so much trouble can clearly only imply an admission of the right to levy Lekin dues upon such goods, and not upon those which are already exempt according to the Treaty.

THE Messageries Company have made arrangements that the alternate steamers of their line—*i.e.*, those *not* in connection with the branch steamer to Calcutta—will call, during the north-east monsoon, at Colombo, in addition to Point de Galle. The steamer which left Marseilles on the 11th inst. will call at Colombo, as also that leaving on the 11th March; and those on the return voyage, leaving Shanghai on the 16th February and 16th March, will also call at the above-named port. It is not anticipated that the change will materially lengthen the voyage. The present step is to some extent experimental; but the service to Colombo by the alternate steamers will, if it proves succesful, be resumed on the change of the monsoon in October.

IT is certainly very significant as to the value of the outcry made by those who are prepared to see lions in the way of every improvement in China; that, while pamphlets are being issued here to show the incalculable injustice which is being inflicted upon the Chinese by the Woosung Railway, the latest news from China is to the effect that the line is being worked satisfactorily, carrying large numbers of passengers, and being likely to pay a good dividend.

WE understand upon good authority that Sir THOMAS WADE is engaged in preparing a memorandum explanatory of the various points in the Chefoo Convention; and that these explanations will in all likelihood be published in Blue-book form in due course. Up to the present no intimation has been given as to whether the Government will formally ratify that document.

KUO-TAH JEN, the Chinese Envoy, his associate LIU, and a large portion of the junior members of the Embassy, accompanied by Dr. MACARTNEY, the English Secretary of Legation, visited Madame TUSSAUD'S Exhibition on Wednesday, and expressed much admiration of the life-like effigies. We trust that figures of the Envoys may ere long find their way among the numerous celebrities at this popular exhibition.

AT a levée held Thursday at St. James's Palace by H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, on behalf of Her MAJESTY, LI SHU-CH'ANG, secretary, and FUNG-YIH, LIU-FOO-YE, and CHANG-SSU-HSUN, Attachés, were presented. Sir THOMAS WADE and Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK were among those who were present at the levée.

THE entrance of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan into the Postal Union will take effect from the 1st April.

THE JAPAN INSURRECTION.

THE accounts of the recent insurrection contained in the papers received from Japan by the last mails are sufficiently alarming, but we have good reason to believe that the fears which are expressed by the Yokohama papers, and which to a certain extent are shared by our correspondent there, are not warranted by the facts of the case. The impression among the foreign communities is that the outbreaks which have taken place among the farmers are in themselves a new insurrection, and have no connection whatever with the recent rising among the adherents of the native gentry, which was fortunately so speedily put down. This view, however, we have very good grounds for stating is founded upon a misconception, those best conversant with the facts being of opinion that in reality the recent disturbances in the agricultural districts were nothing more than an after-wave of the original and larger outbreak. Up to the present time no telegrams of any importance regarding the agricultural risings have been received either in official or other well-informed quarters; and there is, therefore, good reason to conclude that nothing of a serious character has as yet occurred. A telegram received on the 14th in Paris speaks of a rising among the Satzuma clan; but it is not regarded as important; and, as the Yokohama correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* points out, there can be no doubt whatever that "the Government which "was strong enough a few weeks previously to sup-"press a rising of armed, intrepid and organised samurai,

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"backed by the powerful if secret influence of nobles and "gentry, who remained quiet in appearance while all the "moral support they could give was given to the movement, "will find it easy to suppress disquiet among undisciplined "and half-armed peasants." This would no doubt account for there being no further intelligence of moment on the subject; and it is probable that the Japanese Government have found means to make short work of the recent disturbances. There is, however, good reason to believe that, though the land-tax is made the excuse for rising, the revolt of the peasantry has been in reality excited by the ancient gentry and the other adherents of the old *régime* in Japan, who look with disfavour upon the new order of affairs, and are willing to resort to any, even the most desperate, measures to oppose it. The traditional ground for popular opposition in Japan as in China, and, indeed, in all countries, is the cry of over-taxation; and this has naturally been raised upon the present occasion; but that the real cause of the difficulty is the antagonism among the old nobles and gentry there can be little question; and though a civil outbreak upon any grounds is to be deplored, the recent insurrections assume a very different aspect in reference to the future prospects of maintaining order in the country when this fact is borne in mind Were it true, as it would appear upon a superficial view of recent events, that there was a wide spread feeling of discontent with the present Government in consequence of oppressive taxation, grave fears might with justice be felt for the future, as a cause such as this would be of a permanent nature and of a character difficult to deal with. But however strong the antagonism of the nobles and gentry may be, it is quite certain that the Government is in a position to meet any opposition that may arise from that source, and the feeling itself is one which is certain to diminish in intensity as time goes on. It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to believe that there are no very strong grounds for apprehending lengthened difficulty in Japan; but while this is a subject for congratulation, we would still urge upon those in authority the necessity of exerting the great powers which they possess with moderation. No doubt every attempt will be made by the discontented gentry to get the masses of the people on their side, and it is the obvious policy of the governing party to prevent their doing so.

TAXATION IN CEYLON.

ATTENTION has been drawn in the House by Mr. POTTER, M.P., to the question of taxation in Ceylon. The hon. member, being evidently under the impression that it was an abuse that any tax should be placed upon rice, asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any steps were being taken to abolish the duty upon the imports of that article into the Colony. The reply was that a Commission had been appointed by the local Government in Ceylon to inquire into the question, and that no action could be taken by the Government until the report of that Commission was obtained. The subject is also being considered in Ceylon in its general bearing, an invitation having been made by the Government there, by means of a notice in the *Ceylon Observer*, for opinions respecting the collection of the grain-taxes. The nature of the financial resources of Ceylon make it a matter simply of impossibility to give up the rice-tax, which constitutes something like a half of the entire revenue of the island. No doubt it is to be regretted that a prime necessary of life such as this should have to be taxed both as an import and by tythes levied upon that grown in Ceylon, and we should gladly see some reduction on the present somewhat heavy tax of 7d. per bushel. At the same time it is to be remembered that the large mass of the population of Ceylon are of such a class that it is impossible to get at them in any other way than taxing their food—their dress, habitations and real and personal property put all together consisting of little more than Adam and Eve wore in Paradise. The taxes existing are not considered grievously burdensome; and until the natives are more advanced in civilisation than they are at present, it will be impossible to obtain the revenue in any other way than that in which it is at present levied. It has been proposed to substitute a land-tax for that on rice; but, apart from the fact, that indirectly, a land-tax is as much an impost on the food of the people as one directly levied upon it, before such a tax could be raised it would be necessary that a general survey should be made, which would be a work of considerable time. The probability also is that the natives would object much more to a new form of tax than to one with which they are familiar, even if the latter were somewhat more burdensome. We shall look with interest for the report of the Commission on this subject. We may take this opportunity of calling attention to the very heavy tax upon plumbago, upon which the Government levy the export duty without reference to quality, thereby pressing severely upon the lower kinds.

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT.

IN our last issue we gave the report of a case of special interest to readers in Singapore, Saigon, and Hong Kong, as the facts which gave rise to it arose in those places, but also of much importance to mercantile communities, as containing a warning with reference to the sale of vessels on account of the underwriters, which it is very necessary should be borne in mind. The case in question, KALTENBACH *v.* MACKENZIE, arose in consequence of the ship *Admiral Protet* having struck in 1871 near Saigon, and having been sold there, on behalf of the underwriters, by the representatives of the plaintiff's firm. There appears to be little ground to doubt that, taking into account the difficulties of repairing such a vessel there, the agent was justified in selling her, the surveyors having given it as their opinion that the vessel would cost more to repair than her value when the repairs were finished. The lucky Chinaman, however, who purchased her for $1,600, managed to get her slipped along the coast to Singapore, where another enterprising son of Ham bought her for $2,500; and having had her repaired, has since had her engaged in the coasting trade. Upon these facts the underwriters resisted the claim for the amount of the insurance, the grounds of resistance being first that the facts did not justify the abandonment of the ship to them; and secondly that they were not liable, as no notice of abandonment had been given. As already observed, the circumstances seem fairly to justify the abandonment, but the fact that no notice was given to the underwriters is, according to the Chief Justice, fatal. Notice of an appeal has been put in; but upon general grounds, as well as on that of the authority attaching to so definitely expressed an opinion as that given by the Chief Justice, we make little doubt that the judgment already given will be upheld. The two elements necessary to make the underwriters responsible for constructive total loss are that it will not pay to repair the injured vessel, and that notice of abandonment be given to the underwriters. The latter is obviously only a reasonable provision of law to secure *bona fides* in such cases; and, although the point is of a technical character, we must admit the underwriters in this case were justified in making it; and trust that the prominence with which it brings forward the necessity of giving notice of abandonment in cases of constructive total loss will form a useful warning generally to avoid so serious an error.

THE CHINESE IN CUBA.

THE report of the Cuba Commission to inquire into the condition of Chinese coolies on the plantations there, which was originally made over two years ago and was reproduced about a year back, has again been dragged before the public in an article in the *Saturday Review*, where the obvious exaggerations and misstatements in it are treated as "Gospel." In reviewing the second report, issued as far back as July last year, we pointed out that the Commissioners were only six weeks in Cuba, and that the report purports to give the gist of an amount of evidence which it would be completely impossible to take in that space of time. The depositions were avowedly taken in lumps, such as the evidence of CHIEN and 170 others, and of HSU-LU-SHENG and ninety-eight others—and consequently could not have been sifted in any way. This fact is, however, now completely lost sight of, and the article in the *Saturday* is followed up by a letter in the *Globe* from Mr. HENRY STUART FAGAN, who, pointing out the severe ill-treatment to which the coolies are subjected, and adding that,

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"in spite of great obstruction from the Cuban planters "the Commissioners succeeded in taking 1,176 depositions "and received eighty-five petitions signed by 1,660 coolies "(all in six weeks, be it remembered!), urges Mr. GLAD- "STONE to take up this sad case in Parliament." We are not disposed to deny that the unlucky Chinese coolies in Cuba suffer many wrongs upon the plantations; but if anything is calculated to prevent those wrongs ever being redressed it is the grossly and palpably exaggerated account of them given in this report. The sum and substance of this question can be stated in a few words, and we cannot but reiterate what we said when treating the subject on receipt of the official report, that is in July last, namely, that the Macao emigration being swept away, the next stage of reform clearly rests with the Chinese themselves and their authorities, and that "all attempts that may be made abroad will as- "suredly prove useless unless the Chinese devise some means "of preventing men from being deceived into making con- "tracts to serve in countries where they cannot feel sure of "receiving fair treatment and adequate protection."

THE PROLONGED WAR IN ATCHIN.

IT really seems incredible that the Atchin War should have been dragging its slow length along for four years; incredible because the appliances of modern artillery give to the trained forces of a European State an overwhelming advantage in a contest with a petty semi-civilised native race. "If 'twere done then 'twere well when 'tis done "'twere done quickly" is a maxim which the GARNET WOLSELEYS, the COLBORNES, the NAPIERS, and all the leaders of our own "little" wars in recent years have kept well in view; but not so the torpid Hollander. To them "the bitter end" in Sumatra is still far off; the Panglimas, Tankus, and Rajahs hold out in their mountain passes; disease strikes down the soldiers in the Dutch camps; blood and treasure are wasted, and trade is sacrificed to the love of inaction. While at the Hague a party political strife rages over the origin, causes, and conduct of the Atcheen difficulty, Messrs. Van de PUTTE and Van SWIETEN being attacked and defended by rival pamphleteers with an energy which affords a singular contrast to the indolence displayed at the actual seat of the war. The news made public in Batavia informs us that "the Raja of SIMPANG OLIM has fled and has been "deposed, and a reward has been offered for his apprehen- "sion. TUNKU MUDA ANGKASA has been murdered by "hirelings of the Raja of SIMPANG OLIM. The headmen "and people of Simpang Olim are well-disposed. News "from the North Coast satisfactory." An additional company and troops was to be despatched to Simpang Olim. The foregoing, of course, is the Dutch official version; and little as we know of the actual state of affairs, of the interior geography of the Atchinese dominions, or of the precise extent to which the Dutch have obtained a footing in the country, we see at any rate that some provinces are still holding out, some chiefs are resisting. Warfare is going on, the fighting party have—as we know—appointed a new Sultan, and the Dutch are not strong enough to protect even their own professed allies among the Malay rulers from being put to death for having co-operated with the Hollanders. It is a very cruel thing to see this misery, chaos, anarchy, and confusion prevailing when two months' effective action on the part of the Dutch commanders might at least restore order, peace, and commerce. Cultivation must be very much at a standstill; and permanent habits of predatory warfare are being formed among the Malay hill-men, habits from which it may be difficult to wean that labour-despising race when peace is at last re-established.

What correspondence may have passed between our Foreign-office and the authorities at the Hague, on this Atcheen question, since the Conservatives came into power, we cannot tell; possibly, if we knew the true history of events, we should find that the Straits Government has made some report or representation on the matter. At any rate, we do not forget the warmth with which Lord BEACONSFIELD and the Earl of DERBY took up the subject and discussed it in the very heat of the last general election, so that it would be strange indeed if they have ignored it altogether since they have guided the reins of our policy abroad. We certainly think that—considering how we abrogated our treaty with the SULTAN of ATCHIN (a treaty under which we had secured his independence, and bound the Dutch to let him alone)—and how we did this without a word of previous notice to the SULTAN, and indeed without having consulted him in the matter, or relieved ourselves from our obligations—some member of the House of Commons would do good service by moving for copies of all recent despatches and reports relating to the affairs of Sumatra, which our Administration may be able to furnish, and by the light of these documents it might become clear that the direct interference of Lord DERBY, in insisting that Holland should summarily grant the Atchinese people terms of peace, and allow commerce and cultivation to be carried on as before, would be not merely a desirable step, but a step which gave promise of success. A petition to Parliament from the British mercantile community in the Straits would be of use in getting something done.

THE INDIA AND CHINA BANKS.

THE telegraphic summary of the result of the half-year's working of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which we give in another column, will be perused by many of our readers with great satisfaction. Although, as we predicted in our issue of October 5th, 1875, when commenting upon the report which was issued after Mr. MACLEAN had gone out on his tour of inspection, the heavier difficulties against which the Bank has had to labour were known for some time past to have been surmounted, few can have anticipated so good an outturn for the working of the last half-year, as is shown by the report under notice. The figures indicate that the total earnings have approximated to 20 per cent. on the capital; and another important feature telegraphed is that the directory has been strengthened by the Hon. W. KESWICK, of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, and Co., and Mr. E. TOBIN, of Messrs. GILMAN and Co. While congratulating the shareholders upon these facts we think we may take some credit to ourselves for having at the time (namely, in March, 1875), when we considered the Bank to be in danger, stated our opinions in an unmistakable manner, and urged the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of the institution. The energetic manner in which its affairs were taken in hand was however, later on fully recognised in these columns; and after the publication of Mr. MACLEAN'S Report, above alluded to, we expressed our opinion that there had been no hesitation in thoroughly sifting the affairs and putting them upon a sound footing. We said:—"The task of "righting matters was not an easy one, and any hesitation "in placing the worst before the shareholders would have "been fatal to its success, and would, in fact, have been only "a repetition of the mistake previously made. Fortunately, "the requisite moral courage has been displayed, and we make "little doubt that the shareholders will ere long have "reason to congratulate themselves upon the firm position "which has been adopted." This result is now fully realised, and we are also glad that the course which we thought it necessary to recommend, of having a total change in the direction and management, has been followed. Part of the satisfactory results above noticed are no doubt attributable to the success which has attended India and China banking generally. If we glance at the quotations of shares of the leading English institutions, the Agra, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile, the Hong Kong and Shanghai, and the Oriental, we find we have a satisfactory rise to note in all. Comparing the quotations in July last with the present, a rise is found varying from 25 to 50 per cent.; even the old established and steady Oriental showing the former advance. The general nature of the improvement in the shares in India and China banks points to a common cause, and one that may be fairly presumed to be a cause of a permanent character. Although the present advance is due in part to the unusual fluctuations in Eastern exchanges, which afforded opportunities for very good operations to many of the banks, there is no doubt, that the position of Eastern banking generally has improved; that the India and China banks may, thanks to the telegraph, be congratulated upon being no longer subject to the heavy losses which in former years

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so often occurred, but may now be reckoned as almost a thing of the past, and that there is now every probability that financial business with the East will continue upon a sound and paying basis.

THE FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Some valuable statistics on the above subject have been given in the *Economiste Francais*, by M. Clapier, late Deputy for Marseilles. He says that, taking the steam shipping into consideration, France occupies the second position in Europe as to her mercantile navy, and the reason for her being so much inferior to Great Britain is her being too backward in adopting the improvements of modern science. The steam fleet numbers 350 vessels, of 307,841 tons, strongly built and well provided. The necessity for substituting steamers for sailing vessels consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal is dwelt upon, and passing to the traffic with the Far East, he says there remains, as a field for the extension of French trade, the extreme East—India, China, and Japan—and it is in the commerce with those countries that the inferiority of France is most apparent. England imports from India alone for a value of 775 millions of francs, from Ceylon 89 millions, from Hong Kong 20 millions, besides her trade with Australia, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope The United States have very extensive relations, and Russia carries on important exchanges. Even France, under the old monarchy, imported to the amount of 35 millions, and exported for 17 millions. At present her trade with China amounts only to 88 millions of imports, of which 83 are for silk, and 8 millions of exports; with Japan to 16 millions of imports, of which 13 are for silk; and with India to 130 millions of imports, of which 40 millions are for cotton and 32 for oil seeds; and the exports amount to only 8 millions. The Suez Canal, although a French work, is only made an insignificant use of by French navigation. In 1874 only 87 French vessels passed through it, and of those 25 were Government vessels and 52 subventioned steamers, leaving 10 vessels only for free Merchant Shipping. It is, therefore, towards the extreme East that the movement of expansion, which is the vital condition of the regeneration of French Shipping, must be directed. The situation of French Commerce in India M. Clapier describes as deplorable. At Bombay, a city of 600,000 inhabitants, the head of most of the lines of railway, there is not a single French house, no regular line of French steamers touches there, not a single French ship entered the port in 1875, and the trade with it, which does not exceed 60,000 tons annually, is entirely carried on by English steamers touching at Marseilles. At Calcutta there are only two or three French houses; in 1875 only three French vessels visited that port, while 25 foreign vessels, measuring 26,000 tons, came into French ports from Calcutta, besides 15 foreign vessels, and not one French, from Kurrachee. At Shanghai an English town has grown up as if by enchantment, while the French quarter is deserted, and two vessels only arrived in France from that port. The countries of the extreme East are, therefore, those to which all efforts to develop French Commerce should be directed. To attain that end, association is first necessary. Steamers cannot go about, like sailing vessels of old, seeking for freight from port to port; they must have a fixed destination; a freight must be ready for them, so that no time is lost; there must be fuel provided for them on the spot, and an establishment to receive their cargo. For steamers, regularity is as necessary a condition as rapidity, and that can only be attained with a powerful organisation and permanent agencies. Such agencies, in their turn, are only possible with large fleets and great companies, for which capital, and, in a larger degree, credit, are indispensable. To obtain the credit required M. Clapier proposes the foundation of a great establishment lending on mortgage to Shipping at 7 or 7½ per cent., but of which interest the Government would take to its charge the difference, above 4 per cent., for all vessels navigating beyond the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope.

THE EGYPT OF TO-DAY.

Egypt of the present day (the high road to the East) possesses the most interesting combination of the ancient and modern. Whilst the Nile and the cities of the days of Pharaoh remain, we have at Alexandria and Cairo the introduction of modern streets, houses, hotels, and gardens similar to quarters in the Champs Elysée and Pall-mall. This forms a contrast at once striking and novel, not to be witnessed in other parts. We cannot help thinking that passengers to and from India and China make a mistake in "passing by" these places on their route. At the new quarter of Cairo we have in the Esbekeeah the gardens of fashionable promenade, with bands of music daily, while around are the modern palaces, the opera, as large as Covent Garden, theatres, music saloons, hotels, cafés, and arcades, and wide boulevards well lighted with gas. Besides "Shepheard's Hotel," known to travellers in the old times of caravan across the desert, there are the "New Hotel," a spacious building of some 700 feet in length, the "Hotel de Nile," and the "Oriental Hotel," all affording very satisfactory accommodation. The Cairo of to-day has museums, libraries, geographical, and kindred societies, clubs, carriages for fashionable drives, in addition to the inevitable donkey-boy and Baksheesh institutions of Egypt, forming an agreeable pastime. As to the donkeys, they are the best educated animals in the world, quite unlike the species in England; they afford the most convenient means of getting about in a climate which, from October to March, is perhaps the most perfect in the world, bright and clear, tempered with a cool breeze and about three days' rain in the whole season. This alone is a sufficient inducement to spend a while in Egypt. The railway system, in addition to the lines between Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, includes many other sections in Lower and Upper Egypt. A line of about fifteen miles long just now open to the sulphur baths of Helouan, where there is a capital hotel and a rising town, which, in a few years, will become quite a large and fashionable watering-place. The sulphur spring has been found a very effectual agent in the cure of pulmonary and other diseases.

Other lines are now under consideration, and when the finances of Egypt admit they will be completed. We may mention that General Marriott, who held an important post on our Indian railways, has lately been engaged by the Khedive to assume the post of Chief Director of Egyptian Railways. Steamers for expeditions up the Nile start once a week under the charter of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, and the travellers by them give a very satisfactory account of the conduct of these trips. They are for a fixed sum, about £50, carried over the most interesting parts of the Nile Valley, furnished with good food and accommodation, dragomans, donkeys, and all appliances, without any sort of trouble or expense beyond the stipulated sum, and what is very important, tourists are brought back in the prescribed number of days. Cairo has been described by a traveller as follows :—

> The city lies before you like the thousand little turrets of a Gothic edifice, at the foot of a steep whitish mountain, flanked by a citadel of towers and white domes, in the Turkish taste. On one side, towards the mountain, is the desert, in all its aridity and desolation—its loneliness increased by the City of the Tombs, with its streets, and houses, and quarters, and palaces, but no living inhabitants except reptiles and solitary birds—immense vultures perching on the minarets like the vedettes of this melancholy population. On the other side, towards the Nile, are fields covered with brilliant verdure, and at certain periods with charming pieces of water, the remains of the annual inundation, sparkling like mirrors in the midst of the greenness. Between these two contrasting scenes stands the city, perfectly in harmony with this singular landscape, an immense assemblage of edifices with flat untiled roofs, blackened by smoke and covered with dust; here and there a new edifice, white and sparkling, upsprings amidst the mass of grey houses and narrow dark streets, where the dirty, though brilliant and many-hued crowd are ceaselessly stirring. From the dust and blue smoke a thousand minarets rise into the free air, like the palm trees from the gardens, covered with airy Arabic ornaments, and encircled by their three galleries. It is a fine spectacle, that may well excite a painter's enthusiasm.

Cairo, like most parts of the world, has its English and American churches, schools for natives supported by the philanthropy of English and American people, conducted by self-denying persons from those countries. The most notable institution under English control is that of Miss Whately, which ha about 200 pupils, taught in well-constructed school-rooms, and capable of extension if the subscriptions increase. Any well-disposed person can make a donation to the bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street. The chief American schools are under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Lansing, assisted by Mrs. Lansing and a staff, which includes operation in many other parts of Egypt. It is under the Board of Foreign Missions in Philadelphia. One branch, under the care of Miss Smith, for girls, sadly requires a better school-room, and we can heartily recommend contributions for that purpose, which may be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Lansing, Cairo. All these establishments are doing a good work.

Homeward bound passengers who have not passed through the Suez Canal should land at Ismalia, on the Canal, instead of Suez, from thence take the rail to Cairo, and afterwards on to Alexandria. All steamers change pilots at Ismalia, and a small steamer comes off, in which passengers can land. Passengers in a feeble state of health will do well to stay a while at Suez, the salubrity of the climate being very efficacious, and the Suez Hotel is a well conducted and comfortable house.

Owing to the late crisis in the monetary affairs of Egypt, the Khedive has at the suggestion of Mr. Goschen, the representative

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of the bond-holders in England, increased the number of English officials in the administration of affairs; and a correspondent of *The Times* writing from Cairo a description of a reception by the Khedive gives the following interesting particulars:—

What most struck an English eye at the Levée was not, however, the variety of dress and colour. The number of English faces was more interesting than any picturesque effect. The increase of the English element in the public administrations of the country in the past year has been remarkable, and England is now as much in the ascendant as last Spring she was out of favour. We have, too, a good character in the country. The French, our rivals here since the days of the first Napoleon and the battles of the Nile and Aboukir Bay, are individually more popular. Their language is the language of the Court and of society, and they do not suffer from that angularity of character which gives to most Englishmen abroad an appearance of stiffness and unsociability. But the French, as a nation, invariably insist on a recognition of their greatness wherever they go; their motto is "*Il faut se faire valoir*;" and this affectation of superiority jars on the pride of an Oriental, who likes to be treated as a gentleman and an equal. An Englishman, on the other hand, does his work quietly, as well as he can, and, as a matter of course, not much caring what people think of it; and, although the Frenchman has a quicker and more logical mind, and does what he has to do with superior neatness and rapidity, the Englishman makes up by his strong common sense for his want of logic, and for his slowness of thought by the thoroughness of his work.

The number of our countrymen in the Egyptian public services cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise. The Army is the only service where our nationality does not appear. The superior officers are mostly Americans, Southerners, who sought service abroad when the North carried the day. In the Admiralty administration there are an English Post-captain (Admiral M'Killop Pacha), a Commander (Morice Bey), and at least a dozen smaller officials. At the Treasury there is Mr. Romaine, ex-Secretary of the Admiralty, and ex-Judge Advocate-General in India, now English Controller-General of Taxation in Egypt. He is soon to have a colleague in the English Commissioner of Public Debt, and the two offices will require many minor appointments. At the Public Works there are engineers whose name is legion, and of varying capacity, from Mr. Fowler, the Khedive's consulting engineer, and Mr. Anderson, the manager of his sugar factories, down to the drivers on the railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and the engineers on the big steamers that run to the ports on the Red Sea and between Alexandria and Constantinople. In the Education Department we have now Mr. Rogers, whose knowledge of the language of the country, its customs, and its people will make him invaluable as a fellow-worker with M. Dor, who has worked long and ably in the establishment of a European system of education throughout the country in connection with that already at work in the two capitals. The railway system of the country is to be placed by the Goschen arrangement under an administration of which General Marriott, an Engineer officer well known to Indian officials, is president. An English colleague remains to be appointed, and our two countrymen, with a Frenchman and two natives, are to have complete control of every railway in the country. In the telegraphs we have two English superintendents—Mr. George, and Mr. Gisborne, both names well known to telegraphists. At the Post-office we have Mr. Caillard, who a year ago was a clerk at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and is now our Postmaster-General, and one of the most esteemed of the Khedive's officials. In the new judicial system we have an Appeal Judge and a Judge of First Instance, and their strength has recently been increased by the promotion of a countryman to the Judicial Bench at Ismailia.

It will be seen by this that English influence in Egypt is making very decided progress, and in the event of a war between Russia and Turkey the Egyptians are prepared and expect an English occupation to protect our interests in the Suez Canal. It will not only be necessary to protect what we now hold in the Canal, but we must look to the improvement and more efficient working of the Canal. The large increase in the number of vessels now passing through causes detentions inflicting a serious loss on the owners. While the passage ordinarily occupies the daylight of two days it is often prolonged to double that time, owing to the insufficient means and appliances for "passing." This delay is increased by vessels grounding, or colliding, and remaining fast in the fair way, causing the stoppage and deadlock of all other steamers, which on some days during the past month numbered twenty-seven. The portions of the Canal between the sidings, too narrow for passing, must be increased and embanked with stone facings. The French pilots do not perform their work in a satisfactory manner, and many of the accidents are attributable to this cause. There are many vexatious hindrances in the observance of the rules and regulations of the directors of the Canal Company, which, we believe, would be obviated, or considerably reduced, if the administration was more in the hands of Englishmen, whose traffic amounts to three-fourths of the whole. One of the most vexatious delays is the stoppage for re-measurement of vessels that have passed through the Canal for years, and should be well known to the Canal officials. With the convention entered into by Colonel Stokes on behalf of our Government, by virtue of their holding 178,000 shares, out of a total of 400,000—for the abolition of the surcharge on vessels passing through the Canal of f.3 per ton, we may expect further steps in the way of control of the Canal. We may also look to the retirement of Monsieur de Lesseps as offering a convenient opportunity in this direction There is some evidence that our Government is not vigilant in the exercise of its responsibilities by the fact that the shares lately drawn in accordance with Arts. 66, 67, 68, have not been announced.

In a late number we noticed that a dividend of f.28 per share would probably be paid on the capital, on account of the working of 1876. The total number is 400,000, of f.500 each, but the 178,000, bought by the English Government from the Khedive are not entitled to interest, according to this contract with the Company, until 1894. The traffic receipts of the Company from shipping during the month of December and for the entire year of 1876, compared with 1875 and 1874, is as follows:—

	Month of December.		
	1876.	1875.	1874.
Vessels ...	120	141	121
Tolls (francs) ...	2,589,000	2,726,567	2,415,410
	The year 1876.		
Vessels ...	1,457	1,494	1,264
Tolls (francs) ...	29,901,471	28,886,302	24,859,383

As an illustration of what may be done in the way of tours by the Egyptian railways, we extract the following from Cook's "Tourist in Egypt:"—

Leaving Cairo the train is entered at Boulák-Dakrour station, on the other side of the Nile. Ghizeh is first passed. Then amongst the wheat fields and palm groves the train speeds on, the Pyramids of Sakkárah and Dashóor are seen and left behind, and occasional views of the Nile and Arabian hills are enjoyed. Passing Bedreshayn, Kafr-el-Jyat, and a few other places of little importance, where, at each halt, children cluster round (in spite of savage demonstrations from the officials), and offer for sale water, or bunches of beans, &c.; in about three hours El Wasta is reached. This town (fifty-five miles from Cairo) is the junction for Medeeneh, the chief town in the Fyoóm. Here the train from Upper Egypt must be waited for for some three hours; on its arrival the branch train is defpatched. There is a fine view from near the station of the False Pyramid.

The plain of the Nile is crossed nearly at right angles to the previous course, towards the gap seen in the Libyan Hills towards the West. For a time cultivated land is crossed; villages are seen with their palm-groves. One curious village, with innumerable pointed turrets for pigeon-houses, lies near the railway. After a time the cultivated land, influenced by the Nile, is left behind, and a few miles of desert crossed. "In scarcely more time," says a recent traveller, "than is required to write these words, we found ourselves in a bare yellow waste, and all the rich land of life lying in a diminishing belt behind us. Some low ridges soon hid it wholly from our view; a vast plain of gravel dotted with stony hummocks, and pools of sand where in living regions one would look for water, stretched to the sky on all sides. The air took on a sudden freshness and purity; the life within me beat more joyously from its contrast with the external lifelessness; it was the perfect atmosphere of the desert at last! But to inhale it, thus, from the open windows of a railway car, to see the yellow ridges appear, speed past and recede, while remembering the camel's pace, and the distant well, was to me something strange and unreal." As the train proceeds on its way, the blunt Pryamid of Illahoon, and the Pyramid of Hawárah rise in view. After a time stunted trees and grass in tufts are again reached, and at the borders of the cultivated land the train stops at El Edwa. Here in the proper season the sportsman may pitch his tent, and bag innumerable geese, ducks, snipe and quail.

From El Edwa a five-mile run along a level plain, amongst cultivated fields and gardens and villages, brings the traveller to Medeeneh, otherwise called Medeenet-el-Fyoon, or Medeenet-el-Fáres (City of the Knight). This town of about 8,000 inhabitants is situated on a branch of the Bahr Yoosef (Joseph's river), so-called from a tradition (alluded to by Josephus), that it was constructed by order of the patriarch Joseph. But it was really a thousand years old at his time, though possibly some enlargement, or reconstruction under his viziership, may have originated the tradition. This canal, looking like a natural river, washes the walls of Medeeneh, and winds along under the palms and acacias, bearing numerous laden barges and wherries on its bosom.

"Medeeneh is not Cairo," writes the French artist, Paul Tenoir, "with its incalculable variety of buildings and costumes: it is a large provincial town, where there are few loungers, but where there is plenty of animation in the streets among the buyers and sellers of the cereals, and grasses of the country. An interminable bazaar, almost parallel with the canal, extends throughout the whole length of the town, and in it we recognise the crowding and the variety of the shops of Cairo on a reduced scale. But both the inhabitants and the traders have a remarkable simplicity about them; soldiers in uniform mingle with the crowd and rather spoil the picturesque effect produced by the fellahs, each clad in a long single robe of blue material, gathered at the waist by a girdle, and wearing a white turban, and a simple cap of brown or white felt. The women of Medeeneh are more pretty and less uncouth than those in other parts of the province. Many of them dispense with the traditional veil, which ought to leave only their eyes visible, and dress their hair tastefully and coquettishly, besides adding to their customary blue robe, silken scarves of various brilliant shades, and ornaments in gold and silver of the finest workmanship."

The inhabitants of Medeeneh and, indeed, of the towns in the Fyoon generally, are, to a large extent, Copts. There is a school here in connection with the American Mission at Senoris.

The shapeless mounds which show the site of Arsinoë, or Crocodilo-

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polis, are to the north of the town. Here dwell the worshippers of the sacred crocodiles of Lake Mœnis, in perpetual feud with the people of the neighbouring city of Heracleopolis, where dwell the worshippers of Ichneumon. Of the famous Labyrinth little but the site now remains. To visit this object of interest (over six miles) a guide is requisite. Broken columns and fragments of granite sculpture whisper of the former glory of this renowned pile. The buildings formerly extended 1,150 feet by 850 feet, surrounding an open area 600 feet by 500 feet. "Its primary conception," says F. B. Zincke, "had been that of a place of assembly for the Parliaments of Old Egypt. At that time one of the courts, to which were attached 250 chambers—half being above ground and half below ground—appears to have been assigned to each of the twenty-seven departments of the Kingdom. Each of these chambers was roofed with a single slab. No material but stone had been used throughout the structure. The pillars were monoliths of red granite, and of a limestone so white as to have been mistaken for Parian marble, and of so compact a texture as to have received a good polish. The sculptures of the courts and chambers were singularly bold and good. Those of each court and the connected chambers had reference to the history, the peculiarities, and the religion of the department to which it had been assigned. Beside the chambers were numerous halls' porticoes, and passages. The area of the roof, composed of the enormous slabs just mentioned, may have formed the actual place of assembly for the collected deputies of the departments. On the north side stood the pyramid in which was buried Amenemha III., who, if he had not orignally designed the Labyrinth, had at all events been its chief constructor, for his escutcheon is frequently found in the existing remains."

The Pyramid was cased in the white limestone used in the Labyrinth itself. When Herodotus saw this edifice it had been partially restored by the Dodecarchs, after a decay of some twenty centuries. It was once the grandest existing building in the world, the glory of the old monarchy, and the province which had been artificially created by the Bahr Yoosef, as Egypt itself is naturally created by the Nile.

Lake Mœris was a vast reservoir of dammed-up waters, thirty miles in extent, which also awoke the astonishment of Herodotus. The site only is to be found. In this lake dwelt the sacred crocodiles. It also abounded in fish, from the pickling and salting of which a considerable revenue was derived, and assigned as pin-money to the Queens of Egypt.

The following is an example of the sight-seeing on the Nile excursions :—

THEBES.

At the village of Lazor is the anchoring-place where the steamer remains while tourists explore the glories of Thebes. The temple of Lazor is close at hand, and under its portico is the office of Mustapha Aga, the Consul for England and America.

Ancient Thebes occupied the whole plain now seen on each side of the Nile, but it was on the east bank that the chief portion of the city was situated, the western side being principally occupied by temples and palaces and the tombs of the dead. The city was never enclosed by walls, and Homer's "hundred gates" is suggested to have meant the portals of the palaces and temples, if it meant anything. But it is more consistent with the context to accept it simply as poetical imagery.

Thebes has always marvellously impressed the mind and imagination of travellers by its extent and the vastness of its monuments. There are temples whose front elevation was nearly a mile in length ; fragments of colossal statues of dimensions truly enormous ; colonnades that rose to over seventy feet in height. Not only do these ruins extend over the whole breadth of the Nile Valley, but on the sides of the surrounding mountains ancient remains lie in heaps, whilst tombs, still in good preservation, cover the western plain, and stretch far out nto the desert. "It appeared to me," said Belzoni, "like entering a city of the giants, who after a long conflict had been all destroyed, leaving the ruins of their vast temples as the only proofs of their existence."

The plain of Thebes is thus described by Heeren :—"The whole valley of the Nile in Upper Egypt offers no spot so fit for the foundation of a large capital. The mountain chains—the Libyan on the western, and the other, usually called the Arabian, on the eastern side —retire here to such a distance on either side of the river that they leave a spacious plain on both banks, the whole breadth from west to east amounts to about three leagues and a-half, and the length from north to south is about the same. Towards the north this plain is again closed in by the near approach of the mountain chain to the river ; towards the south, on the contrary, where the western chain continues distant from the river, it remains open. The plain, therefore, on which Thebes was built, though limited in extent, was yet sufficient to contain one of the largest cities of the earth. According to Strabo, there is no doubt but that the ancient city covered the whole plain. Thebes, therefore, was built on the two banks of the Nile, without being connected, so far as we know, by means of a bridge."

FIRE ASSURANCE IN JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The cause of the disastrous fire at Yedo, which was lately reported in your paper, should be very carefully scrutinised. While houses and property in Japan in the occupation of foreigners are a fair risk for our home insurance-offices, I am of opinion that property assured by natives is a very bad risk, and should not be taken except under some exceptional circumstances. It is a risky business for our insurance-offices to give authority to their agents in Japan to accept them. The ordinary daily routine of Japanese life is such that fire is the normal condition, and to be indemnified, or possibly make "a good thing" of it, is a strong temptation.—Yours truly,

Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1877. FIRE.

THE CHINA CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Two questions of importance to all interested in China are now being asked—Will the Convention lately concluded between Sir Thomas Wade and Li-Hung-Chang be ratified by our Government, and will Sir Thomas Wade return to Peking ? It is rumoured that Sir Thomas will retire on his pension, and the selection of a successor is now engaging the attention of Lord Derby. It is very important that the selection should fall on a man possessing the power of resisting the tergiversation and procrastination of the Chinese. He must clearly define his demands, founded on an equitable basis, and once made they must be firmly insisted on. I am of opinion that the best man for Minister at Peking is one who has not had any previous career in China ; his mind should be clear from all entanglements, and having a single eye to the rights and interests of British trade.—I am, &c., A CHINA MERCHANT.

London, Feb. 14, 1877.

Monetary and Commercial.

The London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the head office Kong Kong, announcing that at the half-yearly meeting, held on the 15th inst., a dividend was declared of £1 per share and $300,000 added to the reserve fund, which now stands at $500,000. It is also notified that Mr. W. Keswick, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and Mr. E. Tobin, of Gilman and Co., have joined the board of directors. The dividend to the London shareholders is to be paid immediately.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Singapore Tanning and Currying Company (Limited), held on the 5th ult., it was resolved that the company shall be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. R. O. Bryce be appointed sole liquidator.

It is notified that the interest and responsibility of Mr. James Greig in the firms of Syme and Co., of Singapore, and Pitcairn, Syme and Co., of Batavia and Sourabaya, ceased on the 31st of December last.

In the Produce Markets most of the principal articles have remained in a dull, if not depressed, state, the demand for actual consumption being limited, whilst there has been an absence of speculative inquiry, and in many instances prices are lower. Tea has sold readily in auction at the reduced quotations recently established. Silk is very dull, and exhibits a declining tendency. Coffee is firmer, owing to a favourable result of the Dutch sale. Sugar is less active at the close. Cutch has improved. Rice is flat, and cargoes of new crop Burmah have been sold at reduced quotations. China Galls have sustained a further decline. Gambier is also lower.

Mr. De Quetteville's Circular gives the subjoined as the current rates for documentary and private bills :—

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/9½ to 1/9 9-16 ...	1/9⅝ to 1/9 11-16...	1/9¾
Singapore ..	4/1 to 4/1¼ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1½ ...	4/1½ to 4/1⅝
Hong Kong...	4/1 to 4/1¼ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1½ ...	4/1½ to 4/1⅝
Shanghai ...	5/5 to 5/5¼ ...	5/5¼ to 5/6 ...	5/6 to 5/6½

On the 14th inst. 17½ lacs (£175,000) of India Council Drafts were placed by the Bank of England, but only at a reduction of ⅛d. per rupee in the minimum. The amounts allotted were £137,000 to Calcutta, £36,000 to Bombay, and £2,000 to Madras, and tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 9⅞d., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 9 15-16d., receive about 93 per cent.

The market for Bar Silver has been inactive at 57d., but at the close is firmer. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 57½d. per oz.

During the month of January duty was paid in the United Kingdom on 14,016,318 lbs. of tea, and the sum realised was £350,407 19s. The lion's share of this was paid in London, the quantity on which duty was charged in the metropolis having been 11,029,731 lbs. Glasgow came next to London with 604,051 lbs., then Dublin with 48,2050 lbs., Belfast with 392,335 lbs., Leith with 294,484 lbs., and Liverpool with 224,372 lbs. Nearly all the tea exported from the United Kingdom last month also went from London, where this branch of trade appears to be mainly concentrated.

The following were the quantities of the principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week ending the 10th inst. :—Coffee, 544,241 lbs. ; cocoa, 133,477 lbs. ; tobacco, 844,948 lbs. ; cigars, 19,922 lbs. ; tea, 2,293,628 lbs. ; wine, 167,952 gallons ; brandy, 37,252 gallons ; and rum, 36,188 gallons.

During the year 1876 the Pacific Mail Company carried the following quantities of merchandise from San Francisco to the ports specified, viz. :—To Hong Kong, 7,867 tons ; Shanghai, 685 tons ; Yokomama, 1,310 tons ; Hiogo, 195 tons ; Nagasaki, 133 tons—total, 10,190 tons. The amounts of treasure forwarded were : To Hong Kong, $4,290,527 ; Yokohama, $185,773 ; and Hiogo, $118,233—total, $4,589,533. During the same year the steamers of the O. and O.S.S. Company took away 12,562 tons of freight to Hong Kong, 590 to Shanghai, 827 to Yokohama, 149 to Hiogo, and 43 to Nagasaki—total 14,171 tons.

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The treasure exports by this line were $4,627,287 to Hong Kong, $245,362 to Shanghai, $731,377 to Yokohama, and $205,722 to Hiogo—total, $5,809,818. Total merchandise exports by both lines, 24,361 tons. Total treasure by both lines, $10,399,351.

The half-yearly dividend due on the 1st of March on the Chilian Government Five per Cent. Loan of 1873, together with £26,400 bonds of the loan, and £70,000 bonds of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1875, also drawn for redemption, will be paid on and after that date by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The report of the London and Hanseatic Bank (Limited) shows a net profit of £23,031 10s. 7d. A dividend of 3s. 6d. per share has already been paid, and a further 5s. 6d. per share is announced, making 6½ per cent. for the year, while the reserve is increased to £27,000 by the addition of £6,956, and £1,090 is carried forward.

The report of the West Riding Union Banking Company for the past year states the net profits at £42,120. An *interim* dividend of 10s. per share absorbed £10,000 of this last August, and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend of 20s. on the old shares, which will take £20,000. In addition, £3,349 is to be devoted to interest on the instalments of the new shares paid, and £8,070 added to reserve, the balance going to pay income-tax.

The Leipsic Tramways Company announce the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The report of the English and Australian Copper Company states that the profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1876, shows a balance at the credit of £1,975, to which has to be added £16,838, the balance of profit on 1st July, 1875, making together the sum of £18,813. Out of this amount the twenty-fifth dividend of 2s. per share, and the twenty sixth dividend of 2s. per share, have been paid; and the directors now recommend a further dividend of 1s. per share, free of income-tax. The reserve fund remains at the amount at which it stood on 30th June, 1875, viz., £11,010, with the addition of a year's interest, £440.

A telegram has been received by the Fiscal Inspector in Europe of the Government of Peru, from the Finance Minister, announcing the confirmation by Congress of the supplemental memorandum, dated June 10, 1876, stating the manner in which the service of the external debt of Peru shall be provided for under the guano contract concluded on June 7 with Messrs. Raphael.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for January have been issued, and are no more favourable than those of many months past. The imports still maintain their ascendency, showing an increase upon January, 1876, of more than 7 per cent., and that month in its turn showed an increase of 5 per cent. over January, 1875, so that this increase is a progressive one. On the other hand, the movement of the exports has been as steadily downward, the present return giving a decrease of more than 4 per cent. on that of last year, which was less by 2 per cent. than that of 1875, and by 14 per cent. than that of 1874. The value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the month amounted to £32,899,380, against £30,673,747 in the corresponding month of 1876, and £32,375,675 in 1875. The principal increase has been in butter, coffee, cotton, and wool; the principal decrease in corn and wheat. The value of the exports of British and Irish produce for the month amounted to £15,946,080, against £16,654,512 in January, 1876, and £16,986,760 in 1875.

As regards exports cotton yarn shows an increase in quantity of about 12 per cent., and 2½ per cent. in value; cotton piece goods show an increase of 5 per cent. in quantity, but a decrease of 1¾ per cent. in value; linen yarn shows a decrease of 29 per cent. in quantity and value; linen piece goods show only a nominal increase in quantity, but there is a decrease of 7¾ per cent. in value; woollen yarn shows a decrease of 18 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value; woollen cloths show no change in quantity, but have decreased 11½ per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 21¾ per cent. in quantity, and 26 per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., decreased 16 per cent. in quantity, but increased 11¾ per cent. in value; iron and steel decreased 1 per cent. in quantity, and as much as 11¼ per cent. in value. Among the imports raw cotton shows an increase of 37¼ per cent. in quantity, and 21¼ per cent. in value; raw silk has decreased 21¾ per cent. in quantity, but increased 13 per cent. in value; wool increased 52¼ per cent. in quantity, and 48¾ per cent. in value; sugar increased 22 per cent. in quantity, but as much as 57 per cent. in value; tea increased 3¾ per cent. in quantity, and 5¾ per cent. in value; coffee increased 16½ per cent. in quantity, and 23 per cent. in value; cocoa increased 34¾ per cent. in quantity, but as much as 93½ per cent. in value; rice decreased 47 per cent. in quantity, and 38 per cent. in value; wine increased 16½ per cent. in quantity, and 15¾ per cent. in value; tobacco increased 41½ per cent. in quantity, and 29 per cent. in value; and wood and timber decreased 29 per cent. in quantity, and 49½ per cent. in value.

The movements of bullion show an import of gold of £614,000 during the month, which is about half that of January, 1876, and rather more than a fourth of that of January, 1875, and an export of £3,470,000, which is more than double that of the previous year. Of silver we imported £1,746,000 and exported £1,460,000, both figures much in excess of the previous two years. The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared maintains its bulk pretty well, but the number and tonnage of foreign vessels is considerably less than for either of the two previous years, so that it is the aggregate of British ships' tonnage which maintains the total. As it is, the total tonnage from all quarters entered is 37,600 tons less than last year's, and the tonnage cleared 16,000 tons more.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st January. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,168,100	1,133,000	1,618,400
Japan	„	1,286,500	1,186,400	1,006,300
Straits Settlements	„	130,100	145,900	204,900
Ceylon	„	23,700	16,600	7,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st January. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	31,738,900	40,269,600	40,174,400
Japan	„	5,220,000	2,632,000	2,422,300
Philippine Islands	„	2,460,900	2,926,200	3,640,600
Java	„	4,013,600	3,205,300	7,180,300
Straits Settlements	„	6,262,300	7,874,500	9,481,800
Ceylon	„	3,250,600	3,816,300	4,160,300

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st January. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,179,300	1,187,200	1,492,100
Japan	„	778,500	309,300	540,100

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.

		For the Month ended 31st January. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	135,900	181,900	163,500
Japan	„	5,800	7,100	4,900

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra	All	10 to 10½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	32 to 34
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19½ to 20½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	28½ to 29½
20	City	10	13 to 14
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	677½ fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	33 to 35
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	47½ to 48½
100	London and Westminster	20	61½ to 62½
25	Oriental	All	45½ to 46½
50	Union of London	15	40½ to 41½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7½ to 7⅝
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	6¾ to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 7⅜
25	Indo-European	All	18½ to 19½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	3 to 3⅛
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	28 to 29
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	24 to 25
8	Reuter's	All	11 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Allianee Marine	25	18 to 20
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	8 to 9 pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	9 to 11 pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	⅜ to ½ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	⅝ to 1½ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	4½ to 5 pm.
20	Thetis Marine	10	
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	
20	Universal Marine	5	3 to 4 pm.
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	69 to 71
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6½
20	Darjeeling	All	16 to 17
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5½
50	Jorehaut, Limited	All	50 to 55
20	Do.	14	
10	Lebong	All	11 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon		
20	Do.	10	11 to 10 dis.
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	9 to 7 dis.
5	Credit Foncier of England	All	1½ to 1⅝
10	General Credit and Discount	7½	5¾ to 6¼
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	16½ to 17½
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2¾ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10½ to 11
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	630 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	8 to 6 dis.
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	57 to 60
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	665 fr.
	Amoor River Navigation Six per Cent.	All	
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 109
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	103 to 105

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The supplies, both at auction, without reserve, and for private sale, appear practically unlimited, and offer a varied and desirable selection, including a large quantity of fine and finest black-leaf held since last August, and it will take distributors all their time to relieve importers of holdings before the new season comes round. Preparations for this are already being made by elaborate limits which, when the time comes round for buying in China, are invariably ignored and exceeded by at least 3d. to 4d. per lb. The range of prices ruling it would seem are satisfactory to buyers and consumers; home consumption increases, though chiefly for Indian leaf, and this fact goes a great way to explain the heavy stocks of China growth still held by importers, and not saleable, except at a heavy loss on cost. The red-leaf crop is showing especially unsatisfactory results, prices being 3d. to 4d. lower than during October and November, an evidence of the rapid falling off in quality and the poor keeping properties in the leaf as now cured, to say nothing of the high prices paid the Chinese during these times of over production. The quotation to-day for good sound clean common is 8d. per lb.; but the best value offering is on tea at 10d. to 1s. per lb.; fine, at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Fancy Teas, Scented and Oolong have declined in value since the new year 1d. to 3d. per lb., the supply of Oolong of late being largely in excess of present wants, the consumption being a mere bagatelle, say about 1½ per cent. of the total of tea used in this country, the crop this season being exceptionally good, but it has attracted special attention of late, competing with Canton Scenteds, and also Green Tea. Latest prices are 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d. for good to medium, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. for fine, and 1s. 8d. to 2s per lb. for finest quality. Green: The use of this tea is undoubtedly gradually decreasing, and all grades but fine and finest Gunpowder and Young Hyson selling at extremely low prices, the difference between Nos. 1 and 2 Gunpowder ranging as much as 1s. to 2s. per lb.; Nos. 3 and 4 grades of the different classes do not sell for more than 7d. to 11d. per lb., affording the best proof that Indian Tea has interfered with Green. Indian Tea commands the market, the almost daily auctions being invariably well attended, and the offerings secured at prices that must make tea planting a splendid enterprise.

SILK.

The Market has been very dull during the last few days, and in the absence of demand it is difficult to effect sales even at a further marked reduction in prices. The deliveries show a slight falling off, being from 1st to 14th inst. inclusive. China 964 bales, Canton 233, Japan 157. Total 1,354 bales.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Lyons Circular, dated 10th instant, says:—We confirm our advices of the 13th January. At that time it was expected that a settlement of Turkish affairs would lead to a general revival in business, but after the failure of the Conference such hopes were given up. In silk goods sales have been rather freer than in December, but prices obtained being comparatively much under those of raw materials manufacturers effected a further considerable reduction in the number of their looms. The consequence of this measure being a material saving of Silk, holders began to show more disposition to sell, and business done establishes now a reduction of f.3 to f.6, both on European and Asiatic sorts. As regards the latter, it must be remarked that throwsters, who, for some time past, have sold but scanty quantities of their produce, have kept entirely off the market; the chief business done consists in several thousand bales, particularly of Tsatlee, sold by small speculators and shipped to London. The reduction of the Continental stock, coupled with the moderate range of prices arrived at, gives now a firmer tone to the market.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—FEB. 16.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	27s. 6d. to 28s. 0d.
,, No. 2	26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
,, No. 3	25s. 0d. to 26s. 6d.
,, Red Peacock	21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Haimin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Long Reel	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Canton	15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	18s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	25s. 0d. to 31s. 0d.
Idah (none)	
Sodai, No. 2	23s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	23s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Amatski	19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Kakidah	27s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The market has exhibited a fluctuating condition during the week although variations in value have not been extensive, and closing quotations do not vary importantly from those of last mail. Supplies having consisted chiefly of new crop Plantation Ceylon, interest has mostly attached to that description, which after selling readily at a further recovery of 1s. became flat and declined, owing to large steamer shipments from Ceylon, and increase of stock. Further fluctuations have since taken place, but a good demand has prevailed towards the close, partly attributable to the result of the Dutch sale of the 14th inst., which was more favourable than expected (good ordinary Java selling at about 53c., equal to about 88s. per cwt.), and prices are nearly 1s. higher for the fortnight. Native and pale kinds have been slow of sale at about previous rates. Closing prices are as follow. Plantation Ceylon, triage 84s. to 96s., common to fine coloury small 100s. to 107s. 6d., low middling 108s. to 110s. 6d., middling 111s. to 113s. 6s., good middling to fine middling colory 114s. to 116s. 6d., good to fine bold 117s. to 123s., pea-berry 114s. to 118s., Native small 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d., good ordinary 85s. 6d., fine bold 90s. to 92s. There has been no business in East Indian kinds other than Ceylon.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At public sale 338 bales were partly sold at previous rates, chiefly White coarse to medium £7 to £8 15s., good medium to good £9 to £16, fine and superior qualities £17 15s. to £24 5s., one lot £34 per bale.

CHINA MATTING.—430 rolls new offered by auction were sold, White 20s. to 29s. 6d., Red check 24s. 6d. to 27s., Fancy 28s. 6d. to 36s., a few 40s. to 43s.; Mats, Fancy 31s. to 34s. 6d., White 26s. 6d. to 30s. per roll.

CHINA PRESERVES.—200 cases Ginger, were bought in, Chyloong at 24s. per case, other brands at 6d. per lb.

CUTCH.—At auction early in the week, of 697 boxes Pegu, 150 boxes Elephant, Howdah and Flag BB, sold at 27s. 6d. At a subsequent auction 291 boxes Pegu (Engine over Bullock Bros.) met a good demand, and sold at advanced rates, commencing at 28s. and rising to 30s. 6d. for one lot, chiefly at 30s. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—Ten cases China were bought in, slightly mouldy to sound at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d.

COCOANUT OIL is quoted £41 10s. to £42 for Cochin, and at £37 5s. to £37 10s. for Ceylon in pipes; 15 hogsheads Ceylon offered by auction were withdrawn, but 45 puncheons sold at £37 15s. to £37 10s.

COTTON.—A flat tone has prevailed, business has been on a much smaller scale, and prices have shown a downward tendency. In East India only small sales have been made, prices closing only 1-16d. lower, good fair Tinnivelly on the spot 6d., and afloat 6⅛d. American has fluctuated, closing ⅛d. lower.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Of 25 cases lump 3 cases good sold at £14 5s. to £14 7s. 6d., the remainder, consisting of lower qualities, was chiefly bought in at £5 10s. to £8; 5 cases reed sold, fair at £9 15s., sea damaged £7.

GAMBIER continues dull, and at auction of 535 bales block 200 bales sold before the sales, the remainder withdrawn. For arrival business has been done in distant shipment at 21s. 3d. ex ship.

GUM COPAL.—Of 635 cases and 21 bags Manila, chiefly ex Kate Carnie, from Singapore, 150 cases and all the bags were sold, rather mixed hard at 25s. 6d. to 26s., soft yellow 18s., dark block 14s. 6d.

GALLS.—China are again lower, 60 cases having been sold at 58s., and 80 cases at 57s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 120 cases Sumatra offered 18 cases seconds mixed with dark sold at £6 15s., 1 lot £6 17s. 6d.; the remainder bought in at £7 10s.; thirds, 70s. to 75s.; fourths, 60s.; and 3 cases Siam block at £28.

HEMP continues dull; about 500 bales Manila have been sold, fair roping at £28 to £28 10s.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions Penang sold at previous rates for tongue, 2d. to 8d. lower for cake, but 3d. to 6d. higher for leaf. 37 cases 12 bags were sold, good tongue at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d., small pale at 4s. 3d., ordinary at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d., middling to good pale leaf at 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., low and ordinary at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d., cake at 2s. to 2s. 3d.; 5 bales manufactured Japan were withdrawn.

JAPAN TALLOW.—Of 99 casks offered 64 casks sold, fine rather dregged 40s. 3d., rather dark 39s. 6d., dark rather watery and partly rather dregged 39s., inferior 37s. 3d.

JAPAN WAX.—272 cases, chiefly squares, were held for full rates, and bought in at 40s. to 46s.

MYRABOLANES.—243 bags Ceylon sold at 13s. 9d. to 14s. 6d.

ORCHELLA.—42 bags good flat Ceylon sold at 46s.

PEPPER.—*Black:* At auction a total of 1,691 bags went off flatly, and with little demand, except on easier terms, the bulk was bought in; 849 bags Singapore bought in at 4d. to 4⅛d., except 150 bags which sold, fine sifted at 4 3-16d., first-class damaged at 3⅞d.; 538 bags Penang bought in at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d., except 165 bags damaged, which sold at 3⅞d. *White:* In auction 470 bags Singapore met a better demand, and 300 bags sold, including 120 bags offered without reserve, at full rates, fair to good fair at 6⅜d. to 6⅞d., good bold at 7⅛d. Privately for arrival 50 tons Singapore, January-February-March shipment, have been sold at 6⅜d. to 6⅞d.

PLUMBAGO.—At public sale 461 barrels Ceylon were mostly offered freely, and 370 barrels found buyers at about the former value, common dull lump 13s. 6d., middling dull and mixed small to good bright bold ditto 15s. to 17s., dull chips 9s. 9d., middling to fine bright chips 10s. to 11s. 6d., low dust 7s. 3d., ordinary to good bright ditto 8s. to 9s. 9d. per cwt.

RATTANS.—At auction, 68 tons Sarawak were bought in at £18 to £20.

RICE.—A further decline having been accepted for new crop cargoes, sales to the extent of about 9,200 tons have resulted at 8s. 3d. to 9s. 12,000 bags Necransie, indirect shipment from the Continent, sold to arrive at 9s. 9d. ex ship London.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* 20 cases China have been sold at 9½d. per lb. In aution, 705 bales Spurious Ceylon were sold without reserve, by order of the proprietors of Chamberlain's Wharf, at from 5s. to 15s. 6d., one lot 4s. per cwt. *Cloves:* 27 bags, 3 casks Amboyna withdrawn. *Nutmegs:* Of 14 cases 2 boxes Penang 3 cases 2 boxes sold, average 79 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 9d., 81's at 3s. 8d. *Mace:* 6 cases good Penang bought in at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., 7 cases red Java withdrawn.

SAGO FLOUR.—34 bags damaged sold at 12s.

STICKLAC.—163 cases Siam bought in at 60s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—Much dulness has prevailed, and with little demand for either low brown or better qualities business has been scanty and prices have exhibited a downward tendency. The following has been the business in East India descriptions:—On the 9th inst., in auction, 3,032 bags and mats low China were bought in at 19s. 6d. to 20s. Privately 3,750 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 21s. For arrival 550 tons China (Swatow) sold at 20s., also the cargo per the Annie Thorman, 2,400 baskets Java, Nos. 13 to 13½ at 32s. 6d for France. On the 13th in auction 1,498 baskets 4,698 bags brown China (Shanghai) met little demand, and were bought in at 21s. to 22s., excepting 150 bags, which sold at 20s. 6d. On the 14th by private contract 3,032 packages (250 tons) low and very low China, ex the auction of the 9th, were sold at 18s 3d. to 19s. 3d. per cwt.

STAR ANISEEDS.—Of 119 cases China offered 58 cases sea damaged were sold, 1st class at 93s. to 93s. 6d., one lot second class at 88s. per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—Of 502 bags Singapore 172 bags small white sold at 2¼d.,

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the remainder, fine, bought in at 2⅞d. *Pearl:* Of 429 bags only 100 bags sold, medium at 18s. 6d., bullets at 21s. 6d. *Flour:* 252 bags Singapore bought in at 1⅞d., and 44 bags Penang at 1¾d.

TIN.—The market has exhibited little animation, and prices have been weaker. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot £73 to £73 10s., afloat, £72 10s. to £73; Banca £76; Billiton £74 per ton.

TOBACCO.—Of 20 bales Java, 10 sold at 6¾d., 39 bales Japan at 6¼d., damaged 5d.; 167 bales China, at 5¼d. to 6¼d.; and 40 bales ditto country-damaged 5d. to 5½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	3	0	„ yard „
HH SS	Camlets	66	0	„ piece „
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	58	0	„ „ Gentian
H	Do. (5 reed)	52	0	„ „ „
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „ Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „ „
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „ „

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 10th inst. an improvement occurred in the market, which has since been fully confirmed, more offers being put forward, and at increased limits, the market being very firm, with a good demand, principally for 8¼ Shirtings, and a good business has been done, in some instances at slightly advanced prices, Yarns have been in better request, but the higher quotations asked have prevented business. At the close the market is quieter, there is less inquiry, and neither manufacturers nor spinners are so firm in their demands.

QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.—F.O.B. IN LIVERPOOL.

GREY SHIRTINGS, in bales of 50 pieces. 38½/39 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 5 4	39 in. 6 0	39 in. 7 0	39 in. 8 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	5 0⅜	5 8 3-16	5 9⅜	6 11¼
Tree	Good Ordinary	5 2½	5 9 11-16	6 0⅝	7 2⅛
Pillar	Low Middling	5 3⅜	5 11 3-16	6 3⅜	7 11¼
Leaf	Middling	5 6⅜	6 0 11-16	6 6⅜	8 1
Pagoda	Good Middling	—	6 2 3-16	7 0⅜	8 4
Ostrich	Good	5 8½	6 6 11-16	7 3⅜	8 7
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	5 11½	6 9 11-16	7 8½	8 11½
Hand & Branch	Best	6 5½	7 0 11-16	8 0⅜	9 7

Chop.	Width / Weight	44/45 in. 7 0	44/45 in. 8 0	44/45 in. 9 0	50 in. 10 0	54 in. 11 0	60 in. 12 0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	6 8½	7 7	8 1½	9 10⅜	10 10⅜	—
Tree	Good Ordinary	6 9⅝	7 10	8 7½	10 1⅜	11 4⅜	—
Pillar	Low Middling	6 11½	8 1	8 11⅜	10 4⅜	11 7⅜	11 10⅜
Leaf	Middling	7 0⅜	8 2⅜	9 2⅜	10 5⅜	11 10⅜	12 4⅜
Pagoda	Good Middling	7 2⅛	8 4	9 3⅜	10 8⅜	12 1⅜	12 6⅜
Ostrich	Good	7 3⅜	8 5½	9 10⅜	10 10⅜	12 3⅜	12 7⅜
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	7 6½	8 7	10 1½	11 0⅜	12 4⅜	12 9⅜
Hand & Branch	Best	8 5½	9 7	10 7⅜	11 5⅜	12 6⅜	13 0⅜

MADAPOLLAMS, in bales of 150 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	32 in. 2 8—10×10	32 in. 3 0—12×12
		s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	—	2 10½
Tree	Good Ordinary	2 4 11-16	2 11⅜
Pillar	Low Middling	2 6 3-16	3 0⅜
Leaf	Middling	2 6 11-16	3 1⅜
Pagoda	Good Middling	2 7 11-16	3 3⅜
Ostrich	Good	2 9 11-16	3 5⅜
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	—	3 6⅜
Hand and Branch	Best	—	3 7⅜

GREY T-CLOTHS, in bales of 50 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	32 in. 6 0	32 in. 7 0
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	4 8	5 3 9-16
Tree	4 9½	5 6 9-16
Pillar	5 0⅛	5 9 9-16
Pagoda	5 3½	6 0 9-16

	MEXICANS.	
Ordinary	5 11 1-16	6 11 5-16
Fisherman	6 0 9-16	7 0 15-16
Horse and Jockey	6 5 1-16	7 5 5-16
Hand and Branch	7 0 9-16	8 0 13-16
Crown	7 5 1-16	8 5 1-16

COTTON YARN, CHINA QUALITIES, in bales of 400 lbs.

		16/24	28/32	Mock—38/42.
		d.	d.	d.
Common		10½	11½	12½
Fair Seconds	Pillar	10⅝	11⅝	12⅝
Good do.	Pagoda	10⅞	12	13
Best do.	Horse & Jockey	11	12½	13½
Best	Hand & Branch	11⅜	13⅛	14
Mock Water	Lion	10	11	
Do.	Fisherman	10½	11½	
Do.	Anchor	10⅝	11⅝	
Do.	Eagle & Shield	10⅞	11⅞	

GREY JACCONETS, in bales of 150 pieces. 20 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 2 1—12×12	39 in. 2 6-8—14×14	44 in. 2 12-14—14×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	2 8 1-32	3 3 1-32	3 9 3-32
Hand and Branch	Best	2 9 17-32	3 3 17-32	3 10 3-32

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 22	Hylton Castle	Scott	Takow, for New York	Valparaiso
Feb. 7	Francisca	Barberi	Rangoon	Scilly
8	Gebroeders Smit	Ruhaak	Batavia	Middelburg
8	Ocean Chief	Cook	Hong Kong	New York
8	Fortuna	Chiama	Rangoon	Falmouth
9	Questembert	Moreau	Singapore, for Hambg	Do.
9	Flora	Williams	Rangoon	Queenstown
9	John N. Gamewell	Berry	Samarang	Do.
10	Victor	Sorensen	Do.	Do.
10	Dr. Mezger	Iversen	Batavia	Do.
11	Glenfalloch (s.)	Hogg	Shanghai	New York
11	Clausina	Rickaby	Akyab	Liverpool
11	Desdemona	Olsen	Do.	Do.
11	Thorbecke	Klasen	Tjilatjap	Amsterdam
11	Celestial Queen	Watt	Manila	London
11	Galatea (s.)	Bohme	Foochow	Do.
11	British Crown	Andrew	Hong Kong	Do.
12	Deucalion (s.)	Browne	Shanghai	Do.
12	Snowdon	Roberts	Bassein	Falmouth
13	Stillman B Allen	Taylor	Batavia	Do.
13	Pres. v. Ryckevorsel	Van Dooden	Passaroeang	Amsterdam
13	Bay of Bengal	Jones	Rangoon	Liverpool
13	Lewis M. Lamb	Williams	Penang	London
13	Ingeborg	Jacobsen	Swatow	Do.
14	Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Hong Kong	Do.
14	Albatross	South	Akyab	Liverpool
14	Silver Eagle	Richard	Hng. Kg., for London	Beachy Head
15	Melbrek	Pierce	Cebu	London
15	Ruth	Minton	Hong Kong	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan. 31	Charter Oak	Staples	Yokohama	New York
Feb. 6	Clipper Ecuador	Blanchereau	Batavia	Bordeaux
7	Menam (s s.)	Kennedy	Bangkok	Port Glasgow
7	Gem	Major	Singapore	Cardiff
7	Alemaria Victrix	Mo ema	Padang	Amsterdam
8	Prof. v.d. Boord Mesch	Schneider	Sourabaya	Do.
8	Cotherstone	Blanche	Singapore	Liverpool
8	Empress	Westerberg	Do.	Sunderland
9	Quarta	—	Do.	Cardiff
10	Martaban (s.)	Barlow	Rangoon	Glasgow
12	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Shanghai	London
12	Leading Wind	Hinckley	Hong Kong	Antwerp
14	Kingston (s.)	Chitham	Colombo	Cardiff

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Feb. 11	Imbros	Cardiff	Singapore
11	Agamemnon	Liverpool	Shanghai
13	Viking	London	China and Japan
15	Radnorshire	Do.	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Argentino, Candia. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle, Glenearn, Scindia.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Caroline. For Hiogo: Sir William Wallace. For Shanghai: Belted Will, City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Penrith, Enid, Osaka, Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow. For Batavia: Valero, Emma. For Singapore: Berwickshire, Glenisla, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang: Wemyss Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Anchises (str.). For Hong Kong: C. W. Cochrane, Lord Macaulay. For Manila: Gloria (str.), Estrella. For Batavia: Corea, XV. Marzo. For Singapore: Aleppo. For Anjer: Lottie Warren.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagle (str.). For Shanghai: Isle of Erin. For Bangkok: Lyra. For Singapore and Penang: Janet Fergusson. For Colombo: Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

MAIDEN QUEEN, Sunderland to Padang, Dec. 24, 6 S., 29 W.
HANNAH LAW, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 4, 17.19 S., 32.16 W.
JAN PIETERSZOON KOEN, Amstm. to Samarang, Dec. 26, 4.40 N., 23.40 W.
JOSEPH BROWN, Sunderland to Singapore, Dec. 21, 28 S., 21 W.
IRIS, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Jan. 2, 22.48 S., 28.50 W.
HIGHLANDER, Boston to Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 23 S., 27 W.
H. C. SIBLEY, Java to Falmouth, Jan. 30, 36.34 N., 37.50 W.
EUGENIE, Batavia to Falmouth, Jan. 12, 7 N., 25 W.
DAWN, Singapore to London, Jan. 9, 35.9 S., 21.46 E.
GEBROEDERS V. D. BEEK, Samg. to Middelburg, Jan. 11, 34.50 S., 21.27 E.
DUNNIKIER, Samarang to Cork, Nov. 11, 35.22 S., 105.51 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To

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Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 31s. To Hong Kong: 28s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tar.	In Tin.	F.Pa.	In Tin.	F.Pa
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0 ...	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 ... to 40 0	23 6 ... to 27 6	20 0 ... to 25 0	27 6	35
Hong Kong	35 0 ...	27 6	25 0	45 0 ...	32 6 ...	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0 ...	37 6 to	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0 ...	42 6 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	45	...

CASUALTY.

SAIGON.—Feb. 15, the Kalaja (Russian barque) and the Carrisbrooke (British steamer) have put in here after collision in this river; former badly, latter slightly, damaged; extent of injuries not yet known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Feb. 12, the Orion, barque, Scott, of and from Sunderland, for Bangkok, which put back to the Downs with the outward-bound fleet, while at anchor off Walmer, on the 11th inst., slightly touched the ground; a survey has been held on board, and the surveyors report that the vessel has not sustained any damage.

LIVERPOOL.—Feb. 9, the Ullock, from Cardiff, for Anjer, which was ashore at Tacumshin, has been towed off, and arrived here.

MALTA.—Passed, Feb. 7, Elgin (str.), from Manila, for Rotterdam.

TABLE BAY.—Jan. 16, arrived 14, Lota, from Batavia; Glenlyon, from Rangoon; both for Falmouth. On the 5th inst., sundry timbers and a lifebuoy marked "Aurora, Amsterdam," were washed up at Zitzikamma. The Aurora is a Dutch ship, 1,312 tons, Captain Visser, and left Batavia Oct. 26, for Holland.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Jan. 12, the Amore, from Singapore, for Marseilles, which put in here in distress Dec. 20, has taken rather longer to repair than was anticipated, but will leave in about seven days.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 4, according to advices from Samarang, the Belle of Southesk, which arrived there from Bangkok after being ashore, had been much delayed in her discharging by bad weather, but as soon as she could complete the same and take in her ballast she would sail for Singapore. The total amount of damage to the Bury St. Edmunds and the steamer Koning der Nederlanden, caused by collision with one another Dec. 19, will not be £200.

ILO ILO.—Dec. 18, the Monarchy, for New York, put back here for repairs; had part of bulwarks, stanchions, and sails carried away, and decks and waterways badly strained; also had main combings started and stern post stove, and much water had apparently gone below. In the fore and after hold five tiers sugar damaged; has been surveyed and recommended that after the discharge of the damaged bags the vessel should be horsed and calked from copper to gunwale, including waterways, &c. The Coldstream, for London, is discharging hemp, part of which is damaged; the master is at Manila, endeavouring to raise money for repairs.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

A SHORT ROUTE.—The latest international canal scheme is to construct a ship canal across France, from the English Channel to Lyons, so that vessels between India and England, instead of passing around the Spanish Peninsula by Gibraltar, may go through this canal into the Mediterranean and thence to India, *via* the Suez Canal. The proposition is that the English and French Governments share the expense between them. France, however, could well afford to build it alone, and then impose a tonnage tax on all vessels equally.

LONG VOYAGES.—The British Crown, which arrived at London on the 11th inst., was 231 days on the passage, having left Hong Kong on the 25th June last. The Celestial Queen, which arrived on the same day, has also made a long voyage; she left Manila on the 23rd Aug., and was 172 days from port to port.

MR. MELISSICH brought an action some time since against Lloyd's, for libel contained in a pamphlet report of a trial at Falmouth, and recovered a thousand pounds as damages. The case was taken on appeal to the Common Pleas Division, on the ground that the report of a criminal trial was privileged. The Common Pleas sustained the verdict because the report was incomplete, and the Lords Justices have upheld the decision of the Court below.

STEAM navigation between the Australian colonies and the Netherlands India by the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company has been resumed. The Adelaide Government has guaranteed a subsidy of £8,000 per annum, its object being to open up communication with the Northern Australian settlements. The contract is for five years, the steamers to make five trips per year.

THE Board of Trade have requested their solicitor to take the necessary steps for holding an official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the barque Ullock, of Liverpool, from Cardiff, for Anjer, at Tacumshin, County Wexford, on the 7th inst.

THE Pardo (str.), Captain Trotman, which left Saigon for Hong Kong on the 25th November last, is reported missing.

MESSRS. SCOTT AND CO., Greenock, have contracted to build two steamers of about 1,000 tons each for a Shanghai firm.

ON the 7th inst. the new paddle steam tug Menam, built for the Borneo Company, left Port Glasgow for Bangkok.

LAUNCHES.

On the 10th inst. Messrs. A. M'Millan and Son launched from their dockyard at Dumbarton the Yarra Yarra, a beautifully-modelled iron sailing-ship of 1,340 tons B.M. This vessel has been built to the order of Messrs. William Cracie and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for the Australian and Eastern trades. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Porteous, of Ravenspark, Irvine. Under the able command of Captain Robert Kerr, long and favourably known in these trades, the Yarra Yarra is expected to prove herself a fast sailer.

On the 13th inst. a splendid iron barque named Lady Kinnaird was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Brown and Simpson, Dundee. The ceremony took place in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were Lord and Lady Kinnaird. As the vessel left the ways she was named by Mrs. Julius Weinberg, wife of one of the owners, amid the cheers of those present. The Lady Kinnaird, which is a sister ship to the Lord Kinnaird, launched from the same yard about twelve months ago, is 180ft. in length, 30ft. in breadth, and 18ft. in depth. She is fitted up with patent windlass, steam winches, and is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. The vessel will be commanded by Captain Laws, and will be engaged in the general East India trade.

SUNDRIES PER SHIP "CHARTER OAK," FROM NEW YORK, FOR YOKOHAMA, JAN. 31.

22 pkgs. agricultural implmts.	1 bbl. crockery
67 bxs. show cases	276 do. rosin
53 cs. chemical apparatus	75 cs. blacking
325 kegs nails	216 tons coal
31 pkgs. wooden ware	17 pkgs. drugs
26 do. varnish	18 cs. burners
4 bxs. mantels	44 do. hardware
30 bbls. tar	2 do. india-rubber goods
1500 gls. spirits turpentine	20 bbls. pitch
216 pkgs. glassware	34 bls. domestics
5 do manufactured iron	19 bbls. lamp black
152240 gals. refined petroleum	6 bls. wick
34 cs. furniture	4 do. packing
4 do. books	497 cs. slates
1 do. sewing machines	100 pkgs. perfumery
3 do. effects	4 do. pumps
3 do. organs	2 cs. pencils

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, conducted by Mrs. RANGEL (late of Hong Kong), 35, COLVILLE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Terms from Two Guineas, including Board, Bath, Piano, &c. Foreign languages spoken. References expected

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These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

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The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
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CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. A. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

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Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 26th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ...	... £3,200,000
Reserved fund	... 800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

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Established in 1833.

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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street, 187

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours, near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parents from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is Hereby Given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be CLOSED from Feb. 19 to 24, both days inclusive.
DAVID M'LEAN, Manager.
London, Feb. 15, 1877.

HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is Hereby Given, that a DIVIDEND of £1 per Share will be PAYABLE on and after the 26th inst., for the half year to Dec. 31 last.
DAVID M'LEAN, Manager.
London, Feb. 15, 1877.

CHINA and JAPAN.

The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and colonies.
Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe.
Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual income of the Company upwards of Three-quarters of a Million sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of Five Millions.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England
82, King William-street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.,
3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh ...	... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ...	... 66 Upper Sackville-street.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or tins, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles Jars and Tins.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
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BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD

VAN
NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

J. J. CANN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT
HIOGO-KOBE.
JAPAN.
Agent for the *London and China Express*.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872 Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.

Restaurant and Table d'Hote. Baths and all other conveniences.

HOTEL ZUM KRON PRINZEN, HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-class House, at moderate prices

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE,

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES, ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

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ONE of the finest Hotels in New York Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

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ENGLISH GOODS, PER STEAMERS, AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

SILK WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSFMEN

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND 66, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON,

Supply English Manufactures at strictly wholesale prices. They invite the attention of Families residing abroad to their illustrated 160 page Catalogue, gratis, post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description. Patterns post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery; Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Beers and Ales, Preserved Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., shipped at lowest export prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign produce disposed of for a Commission of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Price Lists post free.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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TERMS—NOT LESS THAN 25 PER CENT. TO ACCOMPANY INDENTS, AND BALANCE DRAWN FOR AT THIRTY OR SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT

Price Lists may be had of WHEATLEY AND Co., Bombay, or Office of *Calcutta Englishman*, Calcutta.

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PERFECT FREEDOM FROM PREMATURE DECAY

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS

AND CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS

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Acknowledged by all who have made trial of its superior cleansing and preservative properties to be, beyond comparison,

THE BEST PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to take every precaution to protect themselves against unprincipled dealers who offer worthless imitations; and the Proprietors give notice that they will take proceedings against any person found manufacturing or dealing in imitations of their goods, and that they will reward any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of offenders.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S Toilet and Nursery Powder, celebrated for its purity and exquisite fragrance.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S world-renowned Real Old Brown Windsor Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., Wholesale Perfumers, Fine Soap Makers, and Fancy Brush Manufacturers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the various Courts of Europe and the East.

ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY

THIS celebrated Brandy is highly esteemed for its purity, delicacy of bouquet, and softness of flavour. It is used in preference to any other in many of the leading Paris and London Clubs.

It has also met with the highest approval wherever it has been shipped, and the Proprietors are able to refer with pleasure to the recognition of its superiority which reaches them from every part of the world.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY WHOLESALE OR EXPORT MERCHANT.

LONDON OFFICES: 24, MARK-LANE E.C.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Peshawur	3,781	600	Feb. 23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Siam	3,026	500	Mar. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus ...	3,470	500	Mar. 8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Gwalior ...	2,725	450	Mar. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

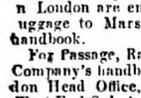
For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

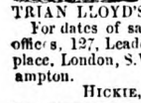
For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, Feb. 27.
MADURA, 2,500 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

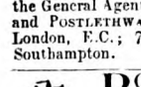
BATAVIA from LONDON.—NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (only line under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government). The well-known Clyde-built mail steamer KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), will leave LONDON for PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA (via Naples), on Monday, March 19, taking cargo for all transhipment ports. Passage fares, £60 and £34.

Apply to JAMES RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwerp.....	3-3dsl.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai ...	City of Aberdeen..... ..	A1 15 yr.	W.I D	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Caroline	90 A1	S.W.I	With des.
	Sir William Wallace ...	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Scindia, s.s.via S. Canal ...	18 yrs., Liverpool Book	1424	S.W.I.	March 1
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	SirLancelt	A1 16 yr.	847	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Cor[illegible]	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 1st March

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer SCINDIA, 18 years Liverpool Book, 1,424 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, E. G. LANGLEY, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencarn	100 A1	2,130	330	Feb. 24
Glenesgles	100 A1	2,800	530	Mar. 7
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,105	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

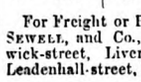
For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390	V.I.D	Feb. 28

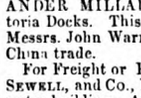
For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.



FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

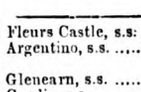


FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Fleurs Castle, s.s: ...	2,476	Thos. Skinner & Co	Feb. 20
Argentino, s.s.	1,126	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 21
Glenearn, s.s.	2,120	Do. do.	Feb. 22
Candia. s.s.	1,982	Do. do.	Feb. 28
W. E. Gladstone	534	Wright Bros. & Co.	
	LIVERPOOL.		
Anchises, s.s.....	1304	Alfred Holt	Feb. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.—Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.



FOR HONG KONG, Direct.—The well-known Aberdeen built Clipper COMMISSARY, A1 15 years, 787 tons register, W. HUNTER, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Osaka	A117 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Minko.....	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

GUERLAIN,
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,
DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
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Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 704.] LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Nov. 17	Jan. 6	Jan. 11*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 6*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 9
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Dec. 31
Tien-tsin	—	—	Jan. 2
Chefoo	—	—	„ 4
New-chwang	—	—	„ 1
Hankow	—	—	„ 8
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 24	„ 8	„ 12
Ningpo	—	—	„ 13
Foochow	—	—	„ 7
Formosa	—	—	„ 11
Amoy	—	—	„ 14
Swatow	—	—	„ 15
Hong Kong	Dec. 1	„ 11	„ 18
Canton	—	—	„ 16
Macao	—	—	„ 17
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 1	„ 8	„ 15
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon			„ 19
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 19
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	„ 3
Sarawak	—	—	„ 13
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 19
Samarang	—	—	„ 17
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 14
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 22	„ 23	„ 25
Penang	„ 22	„ 21	„ 27
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	Feb. 3*
Colombo	Jan. 5	„ 31	„ 1

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The advices per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic*, *via* San Francisco, bringing two day's later news from Yokohama, reached London on the 19th inst. The next inward (French) mail from Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong 25th Jan., Singapore 1st Feb., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 5th prox., left Suez on the 20th inst., three days early, and may be expected in London on Thursday or Friday

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Occidental and Oriental steamer *Belgic*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Messrs. C. J. Gardner, John Anderson, G. W. Richardson, H. Schoening, W. H. Macomber, W. H. Taylor, G. R. Rainey, F. Low, G. Celke, Dr. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Hilliger and child; and 199 steerage.

To Suez, per P. and O. steamer *Nizam*, arrived Feb. 18.—From Hong Kong: Signor C. Barattori, Signor J. de Vagliarno, Mr. A. R. Josephs, Mr. L. C. Joseph, Mr. S. Pattison.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived Feb. 23.—None. To Venice, arrived Feb. 25.—None.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, expected to arrive March 4.—From Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Frith. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Squire and child. From Galle: Hon. L. B. Clarence, wife, and family, Mr. R. Dixon.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Irawaddy*, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Sketch. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two children, Mr. W. Howie, Mr. Gilman, Mr. J. M. Young, Mr. F. Laidrich, Mrs. Sillem, Mr. Rouley. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Morris, Mr. R. B. Blackwell, Hon. Cecil Smith and family, Mr. Otley, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Le Glay, Mr. Moss, Mr. Nielson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Clark, Mr. Daller. To Saigon: Mr. James, Mr. Mirue. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. de la Riviere and two children, Mr. Jockes, Mr. Daniel. To Singapore: Mr. R. P. Frat, Mr. Vitte. Mr. R. C. Woods, Mr. Heugh Low, Mr. MacLuchie, Mr. Bonneville, Mr. Harris, Mr. Reyes, Mr. France, Mr. Durand. To Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite, Mr. Wolff, Mr. der Monterot. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Mr. Ballance, Mr. B. J. Bousfield, Mr. R. Nichol, Mr. F. E. Nichol, Mrs. J. Darrien, Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoss, Mr. Blain, Mr. Reddie. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, Mr. Carl Gantzen, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. Gepp. To Batavia: Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. J. M. C. Paten, Mr Huet. To Colombo: Mr. E. Johnstone.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Galopin. To Shanghai: Mr. Brunat, Mr. Lucroix Cousins. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. F. Koek. To Batavia: Mr. W. Pells. To Singapore: Mr. F. Southy.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford, Mr. H. M. M. Gray. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb 22.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. A. Capel, and one second class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Sidford. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hullett, Dr. and Mrs. Rowell and four second class passengers. To Penang: Mr. T. A. Brown, Mr. J. Tait. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mr. C. D. Simpson, Mr. B. R. Jagoe, Mr. E. J. Miller, Mr. Hynd, Mr. Forbes.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Forster. To Colombo: Mr J. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Major C. E. Squire.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, March 8.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Venice, March 9.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. J. Mackey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Anoca*, from Brindisi, March 19.—To Hong Kong: His Excellency Pope Hennessy, wife, and child.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 22. —To Singapore: Mr. J. Leishman. To Ceylon: Lieut. E. Berkley.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 9th January, and we have advices by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic*, *via* San Francisco, two days later, viz., to the 11th January. The P. and O. mail from London, November 10, arrived out on the 28th December, and the following French mail of November 17 on the 6th January.

The latest reports concerning the Agrarian riots is to the effect that, although they are not serious, they appear to be almost universal throughout the country. The Government have adopted the wise measure of reducing the land-tax from 3 to 2½ per cent., and this may possibly have a pacifying effect. The native newspapers, however, deny that this step has been taken with the view of restoring peace, though the time at which this course has been adopted certainly suggests that such is the case. The *Japan Herald* states that rumours of trouble in the Kogoshima *ken* were prevalent, and it is was asserted that Shimadzu Saburo and the elder Saigo were about to visit Tokio, some reports saying they were to be accompanied by a large number of troops. This would appear to be the prelude to the rising of which telegraphic news was received a few days back.

The long pending "shooting regulations" question has at last been settled, and licences for the season will in future be issued by the Japanese Government at a fee of $10. These licenses are to be accompanied by covenants, the infringement of which will render the holder liable to pay a fine. Transgressors have also been made amenable to punishment before the tribunals of their country, but Englishmen are again placed at a disadvantage, for while the other Foreign Ministers are content to abide by the punishments inflicted by the ordinary laws of their country, the English Minister, not satisfied with the severity of the English game-laws, has thought fit to promulgate a new edict for the punishment of his nationals. The *Japan Mail* in a sprightly and optimist article on the subject commends the regulations on the whole, and rejoices that the sportsman can now go a-field with a belt of cartridges and a good con-

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science, void of all fear that he will be the cause of a war. It adds :—"The regulations will be accepted, we think, with satisfaction by all sportsmen. It is obvious that penalties must be affixed to the violation of agreements, but after all the protests recently made here against an excessively severe interpretation of laws, we doubt whether the Law-Secretary, even in his sternest and most conscientious humour, would dare to inflict a penalty of a month's imprisonment with hard labour on a delinquent arraigned under Sir Harry Parkes's notification." On the other hand, the *Herald* condemns the notification very strongly as another excess over his authority on the part of Sir Harry Parkes, similar to his notification with regard to newspapers published by British subjects in the Japanese language. It says :—

In the words of the 85th section of the Order in Council, such regulations only are contemplated as may be necessary for the "peace, order, and good government of British subjects." Considering that for upwards of fifteen years, ever since the opening of the ports, the general conduct of British subjects has not been otherwise than law-abiding, how can any special urgency for the issue of the ukase have arisen? Under the sanction of the foreign Ministers the Japanese Government could effectually prevent sporting being indulged in without a license, and those who take them out are required to enter into a covenant to observe their provisions, under a forfeiture of $10, and the cancellation of their licenses should they commit any infraction. These regulations, plus British law, are restraints enough, it might be supposed, to satisfy the most despotically-minded of Ministers; but no—peccant Englishmen are to be made to suffer, in addition, the special pains and penalties of fine and imprisonment, which their own Consular authorities, by the grace of Sir Harry Parkes, have in store for them, should they heinously shoot, without being duly licensed in that behalf, say a sparrow, a rat, or a crow. To us the Minister's notification appears to be entirely unnecessary; the conduct of British subjects in the past has not been such as to provoke it; and it not being called for by any special circumstances of gravity, this gratuitous piece of superfluous legislation cannot be too much condemned as an unwarrantable abuse of Ministerial power.

The matter, as is natural among communities so fond of sport as those in the Far East, has attracted considerable interest and discussion. It would, however, hardly seem that the Japanese farmers are particularly ill-natured or likely to harass sportsmen very severely, seeing that in the report of the "usual New Year's day paper hunt" we read that "after a short canter along the road a turn was made into the paddy-fields." The hunt, it is added, "was a very enjoyable one, and appeared to give satisfaction to all concerned," the farmers, it is to be presumed, included.

The Report of the Japanese Postmaster-General recording the work in his department from 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, has been issued. The revenue of the department, from all sources, amounted to yen 595,201, while the total expenditure amounted to yen 713,244—an excess of about 20 per cent., a fraction of which, however, is due to the fact that the salaries of officers and other expenses of the Marine Board, which is under the direction of the Postal Department, and of other sections whose duties are not connected with the Post-office proper, are included for convenience in the accounts. It is satisfactory to observe that the actual revenue of the department exceeded the estimated revenue by yen 25,201, while the actual disbursements fell short by yen 1,000 of the estimated disbursements. Compared with the revenues of the previous year, those for the period under review show an increase of yen 146,674, or 32·7 per cent.; and, compared with the year ending 30th June, 1874, an increase of yen 302,875, or 103·6 per cent. The increase of expenditure, on the other hand, is only 20 per cent. over that of 1875, and 101·6 over that of 1874, showing that the increased work which brings augmented revenue is done at a decreasing ratio of expense. The estimated revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1877, is yen 654,517, or 10 per cent. of increase over that of last year; the estimated expenditure for the same period is yen 786,096, also showing an increase of about 10 per cent. It will be satisfactory to find hereafter that, as in the case of the past year, the actual revenue exceeds the estimated revenue, and the actual disbursements fall below the estimated disbursements.

At midnight between Saturday and Sunday, the 8th and 9th Jan., a fire broke out in a provision store kept by Mr. Antonio, on Lot 51, and was not subdued until the store with all its contents had been destroyed. Mr. Antonio, who resided on the premises, had, with his wife and children, gone to Yokoska at four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, and shut up the house, which, during his absence, was uninhabited. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. The goods were insured for $5,000.

A decoration of the First Class has been conferred by the Mikado on Mons. De Struve, the Russian Minister here.

General Saigo and the other members of the Japanese Commission to the Centennial Exhibition returned to Japan by the P.M.S. *City of Tokio* on the 26th ult.

On the 2nd Jan. an inquest was held by H.B.M.'s Consul as coroner, and Messrs. A. Jaffray, E. Powys, and Thomas Rose, jurors, on the body of the late Mr. Thomas Baker, formerly chief officer of the *Taihei Maru*, who shot himself in a Japanese house. A verdict to the effect that the deceased shot himself while in a state of insanity was returned.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, JAN. 11.

A new rise of about $30 has taken place in silk since the date of my last, and has been well sustained to the present, in spite of the anxiety prevailing as to the state of affairs in Europe, and the expectation which people affect, if they do not feel, of a warlike solution of pending questions to involve a power nearer home than Turkey or Russia. I am happy to say that so far there has been but little serious loss known to have been sustained in the silk market this season, if I except one house in the Continental trade, which is known to have suffered severely; but there is reason to believe that there are some minor sufferers, while unquestionably some firms have made tremendous profits.

As a piece of intelligence which is not current here, but is perfectly true, and will have an interest for many of your readers, I may mention that Mr. W. G. Howell, who has so long and with such great talent, if not always the nicest tact, conducted the *Japan Weekly Mail*, has sold the property of that paper to Mr. G. C. Pearson, by whom it will be managed. Mr. Pearson is talented and accomplished, and will be a worthy successor to Mr. Howell.

Mr. E. H. House's new paper, the *Tokio Times*, has appeared. The first number was issued on the 6th January, and contains much matter of interest. He sounds two key-notes, probably indicating the policy which will be advocated, and a result which will be striven for, the first being the adoption of protection by the Japanese Government, and the second the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction in Japan. I, for one, fail to see how protection can at present benefit the country, or what industries it has now, or is likely to have for some years to come at least, which need protection. Mr. House attaches great weight to the development of the iron industry in America, as testified to by Captain Galton and other English experts, visitors to the Centennial Exhibition; but as yet, even granting that protection has done all its advocates claim for it in America, there is no scope for it in Japan. Why, the Government, or rather the Mitsu Bishi Company, which is much the same thing, are sending two of their largest steamers under sail to England, there to be refitted with new engines and boilers, on the ground that after making the expensive voyage round, the cost of refitting will be less there than it would be if the work were done here! As for the other question of ex-territoriality, Mr. House may do the Japanese good service in working towards its abolition, if he will induce the Government to adopt and guarantee the just administration of such a code of laws as would be judged equitable by one of the Western Powers. For this, however, we must wait, and probably, while we are waiting, the nearest approach which can be hoped for to a national jurisdiction will be the appointment of mixed Courts; something like those which, after all, do not work so badly in the open ports of China.

HIOGO.

The *Niphon Standard* is informed by a native correspondent that the opening of the ports of Shimonoseki, in the inland sea, and Tsuruga, on the north-east coast, next year to foreign trade and residence is now under the consideration of the Government. It stated that it is proposed to have no distinct foreign settlements, though certain localities will be defined for foreign premises, and conventions to contain certain trade observances, hithirto inapplicable as between foreigners and Japanese in Japan, to be stipulated; also specified municipal rules and regulations, to be observed by foreigners resorting to, and taking up their quarters in those ports, to be maintained and enforced by the consular and other foreign Courts.

The *Hiogo News* says :—The Saigo party in Kagoshima is reported to be about 15,000 strong. It is said that they are tilling the land in peculiar dresses and practising the use of the spear and sword. They also visit Shinto temples, where they learn things and where Saigo occasionally teaches them.

OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* correspondent gives the following items :—

A circular emanating from H.B.M.'s Consulate went the rounds of the British community yesterday. I had no time to read it through, but gathered that it was based on an official notification of the Osaka Fu, the purport of which was, that if foreigners do not wish to have their dogs killed by the police they must either keep them from straying off the Concession or affix to their necks a ticket, which is to be obtained through the Consulate, and register the same at some office in Osaka. For all this a small fee will have to be paid, amounting probably to 75 sen per annum, that being the amount of the new local poll-tax on native dogs. Now I do not suppose there are many dog-keeping foreigners who will be disposed to raise objections to this tax, if thereby they can save their canine favourites from the murderous bludgeons of the new blue-coated canicides, for 75 sen a year is not much after all to pay for a four-footed *monban*, which, as a rule, is worth any three bipeds bearing that oft-misleading designation. But the ticket—there's the rub! Who that has seen a squab fluffy Japanese puppy wearing a piece of timber half as big as itself would

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consent to see his "toy terrier," or even his pointer, burthened with such a millstone-like appendage!

We had two fires here last week. The first occurred on Tuesday, at the Yeta village of Watanabe, and resulted in the destruction of about thirty houses, it is reported. The second, which took place on the following morning, was a smaller affair, and was confined to the burning of one or two houses in the northern outskirts of the city.

The approaches to the railway-station have been greatly improved in appearance recently by the planting of a double row of trees. The handsome new and wide approach to the new Concession bridge has also been ornamented in a like fashion.

I am very sorry to hear the report of Mr. Godai having lost $150,000 by his indigo works. It is only within the past few weeks that the first hastily run up sheds and fences have been replaced by more substantial, though still wooden, structures, and a brick chimney-stack built.

That White Elephant of the Osaka Fu, the Osaka Museum, has shut up shop once more, but threatens, I hear, to make yet another attempt at the—for this part of the world—usual unseasonable exhibition opening time.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says that on the 23rd Dec. the harbour was filled to an extraordinary degree with a red slimy matter floating on the water, presenting during the day the appearance of red paint. It was said to be sardine spawn, *Iwashi uwo no ko*. The effect at night was magnificent, notwithstanding the pale moonlight, and more so when the phosphorescent glare upon the water was disturbed by a slight breeze. Such a phenomenon has not appeared for many years, and the fishermen predict an extraordinary supply of sardines for a long time to come.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st December contains a noteworthy memorial from the Governor-General of Hukwang, protesting against an order which looks very much as though it had been devised in the interests of the C.M S.N. Co. Since the rebellion, the grain tax in that province has been paid in money; but the Board of Revenue has ordered a return to the old system of payment in kind. The memorialist protests that the change would involve great expense, and be a hardship to the people. He shall send the money commutation as before, this year, and requests that the Board of Revenue may be directed to reconsider the matter, as regards the future.

The same *Gazette* contains a memorial from the Viceroy of Nanking, requesting that the grain from the provinces north of the Yangtsze may be sent by steamer, at any rate till the Grand Canal is cleared. We have several times called attention to the difficulties which were experienced during the past season in geting the grain junks through the Canal; and the officials concerned are evidently anxious to avoid another season of such worry. They are right so far, but it would be a thousand pities to let that magnificent water way become obliterated, and there will be danger of that result if it is altogether abandoned as a grain route.

The principle of providing public work for the sufferers from famine has been adopted in the province of Chihli. Li-Hung chang reports the construction of two canals, which will have the advantage of helping to drain and irrigate the country, and which have provided employment for a number of sufferers by the recent drought. The funds have been contributed by the gentry, for whom rewards are solicited. We congratulate the Tientsin authorities on the application of this principle, in preference to supporting the sufferers in idleness, and trust that their example will be followed.

It is noteworthy that, among other reasons for the decrease in the return for certain Customs stations in his jurisdiction, the Governor of Shantung notes the pressure of *lekin* stations on the Upper Yangtsze, "which tend to drive away trade." He is speaking, of course, of trade which would normally have passed up the Grand Canal. But this is doubly hindered; choked first by excessive taxation at the outset, and impeded by the deterioration of the Canal at the close.

NEWCHWANG.

The correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—

The steamer *Ping-on*, the last of the season, left on the 24th Dec. There is too much ice in the river to do much, even if another steamer were to come, although at times small native boats paddle past, running considerable danger. Last year the river was frozen over early in December, but this year it has gone back to the old style—after Christmas. There is very little doing in the settlement except squaring up accounts.

A number of poor immigrants have come across from Shantung, and I fear there must be much suffering among them. In the vicinity of the port some daring attempts at burglary (generally at houses where only a lady was living) have taken place, but no harm has been done; and we may feel pretty secure as our new Commissioner, Mr. Moorhead, is making use of the Customs Guard to patrol round the settlement.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th January; the P. and O. mail from London Nov. 24 was received on the 8th January. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news:—

We learn on good authority that intelligence has been received to the effect that the insurrection which broke out in the south-west of Yunnan in May last, and which led to the capture by insurgent bands of the cities of Teng-yueh (Momein), Shunning, &c., was precipitated by the announcement of an intention on the part of the Provincial Government to exact from the inhabitants of the Teng-yueh district the indemnity which was demanded by Great Britain for the Margary affair. It is stated that a fine of 1,000,000 taels was talked of; and the rage of the population was vented, in the first instance, upon the *likin* collectors, of whom a considerable number were murdered.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in the S.S.N. Co. is called for the 15th of January, to consider "an offer which has been made to the directors for the purchase of the Company's real estate, floating property, and plant, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto." Reports have been current at various times during the past year that negotiations were in progress for the sale of the Company to the "Chinese Merchants' Steamer Company," but they were disregarded as improbable. Early last week, however, the rumour was revived and assumed so much substance that shares, which had been offering at 66 a week ago, advanced gradually for a few days until they reached 76 on the 3rd Jan., and on the 4th the rate rapidly advanced to 78, 80, 82, 85, 86, and 90. Even the latter rate failed to produce sellers on the 5th, and large sales were made at rates progressing from 91 to 95. The publication on the 6th of the advertisement to which we have referred of course terminates any doubt as to the negotiations reported to have been in progress. It is generally understood that the conditions are as follow:—The purchase money for the ships, plant, and property to be Tls. 2,000,000, of which one-half will be paid within about six weeks, and the remainder by instalments extending over five years, interest at the rate of 8 per cent. being paid upon the balances in the meantime. There remains the reserve fund of something over Tls. 400,000, which, after deduction of expenses, will be available for distribution among the shareholders, and will bring the amount returnable in respect of each share up to fully par value. The Taoutai's organ, the *Sin-pao*, says the payment will be completed about April next year, and of course the Chinese will have the option of shortening the term as much as they choose. Five years, however, is the time stipulated for in the agreement.—[Subsequent telegraphic information has brought intelligence that the purchase has been completed.—ED. *L. & C. T.*]

A batch of remanded prisoners were brought up for judgment before the Magistrate Chen and Mr. Davenport, at the Mixed Court, on the 8th inst., when one prisoner was released, one sent to the Chehsien to be dealt with, one left in the hands of the Mixed Court Magistrate, two sentenced to three months, two to six months, seven to eight months, two to ten months, and ten to twelve months' imprisonment, the sentences to commence running from the day in question. Eight prisoners had been released in consequence of illness, and two had effected their escape.

The Japanese Postmaster-General has established postal agencies for receiving and despatching mails, &c., at the following ports:—Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Ningpo, and Foochow. The rates of postage on all mails from these ports will be the same as from the Shanghai Agency.

Two children lost their lives during the fire on the French Concession on New Year's Day. A gentleman who found one body, that of a little girl about six or seven years old, informs us that it was not at all injured by fire, and that the child would seem to have been either smothered by the smoke or by the water with which its clothes were saturated.

The following gentlemen have been elected Municipal Councillors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. G. J. W. Cowie, J. Hart, P. G. Hubbe, J. B. Irving, E. H. Lavers, E. G. Low, A. McLeod, J. F. Seaman, and C. W. Siegfried.

A fire broke out in Kiukiang-road on the 4th Jan., but was put out after four Chinese houses had been destroyed. Another broke out on the 9th in a Chinese store on the French Concession, and spreading to some adjoining godowns stored with very inflammable goods, blazed fiercely for two hours, after which the Fire Brigade got it under control.

The *Sinpao* relates the defeat of two salt revenue cruisers, by several heavily-laden smugglers, at a place forty li to the eastward of Soochow, at an entrance to the Ta-hu. The smugglers appear to have fired some jingals into the cruisers, and caught them with their boathooks, whereupon the gallant crews breasted the waves, and returned to Soochow to receive further instructions.

We understand that the first of the new Consular appointments, under the Chefoo Convention, has been made. Mr. E. C. Baber is to go to Chungking, and is making preparations for his journey.

We have another week of almost perfect weather, bright sun-

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shine with just sufficient crispness in the atmosphere to make it bracing. The thermometer has ranged between 30 and 55.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Share Market :—

A large business has been done in Bank, S.S.N., and Yangtsze shares, at higher rates ; other stocks are quiet. H. and S. Bank : Sales are reported at 24 per cent., exch. 74, 25 per cent., exch. 75, and 27 per cent., exch. 74 ; at which rates a number of shares have changed hands. They are still in demand. S.S.N. Co.: A considerable number of shares have changed hands during the past fortnight, at rapidly advancing rates, in consequence of negotiations by the China Merchants S.N. Company for the purchase of the S.S.N. fleet, wharves, and plant ; in which they appear to have succeeded. On the 4th January shares were sold at Tls. 85 for 31st January, and afterwards Tls.85 cash and Tls. 88 for 31st January ; while sales were made later in the day at Tls.88 for cash, and in the evening at Tls.90 cash. On the 5th the market opened at Tls.91 cash, and sales were made during the day at Tls.95. There has been little change in rates since, buyers now offering Tls.92 ex dividend, and a sale being reported at Tls. 93. A dividend of 4 per cent., making 7 per cent. for 1876, was paid on the 8th January. Yangtsze Insurance Association : These shares have advanced in sympathy with S.S.N. stock. Sales have been made at Tls.630, 640, 650, and on the 10th January at 660, cum dividend. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the 10th.

The following changes in mercantile firms are announced on Dec. 31st 1876. Mr. C. A. Rees ceased to be a partner in Carter and Co.; Mr. J. T. A. Alexander ceased to be a partner in Johnston and Co.; Mr. David Reid ceased to be a partner in Reid Evans, and Co., on 30th April 1876.

The *Celestial Empire* supplies the following items of intelligence :—

One of the most remarkable events that has occurred in the history of our commercial relations with China is the announcement that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company by the Chinese. The terms of the proposed transaction not having, as yet, been officially made public, we are of course not in a position to comment upon them, but may remark that the purchase-money is variously reported at Tls.2,000,000 and Tls.2,400,000, part of which has been already put down, the remainder to be forthcoming in instalments, between the date of purchase and April 1878, interest on the balances, meantime, being paid at the rate of 8 per cent.

A case which excited some interest has been heard at the Mixed Court, before the Chinese magistrate Chen and Mr. Spence, British Assessor. A Chinaman, named Sze A-tong, was charged by Captain Bennett, of the receiving hulk *Wellington*, with breaking open a packet of letters and making known the contents for improper purposes. It appeared from the statements made to the Court that prisoner had been employed on the hulk as a chit-boy for twelve years, his wages being $14 a month and all found. He was given a packet of letters to take to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons, and Co. Some of the letters contained opium statistics of the *Wellington*. When the packet was delivered to that firm it was found to contain a letter addressed to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; the address being in prisoner's writing—a remarkably good commercial hand. It contained a sheet of paper on which were opium statistics, also in prisoner's handwriting. These had evidently been copied from one of the letters carried by prisoner to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons and Co., he having unwittingly placed the copied document amongst the others. Prisoner now admitted having opened one of the letters given him by Captain Bennett and copied it : and stated that Mr. S. K. Mody, a broker, had bribed him to do so, giving him $2 a month to supply him with such information. The representative of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons and Co. stated that the case was brought forward as a warning to other *employés*. Mr. Spence said the offence was a serious one, and prisoner was sentenced to three months' cangue, and to receive 100 blows.

A subscription of more than three hundred dollars has been raised among the foreign residents of Tientsin, for the relief of the Shantung poor, and about $700 had been already received from Peking for the same object. The disbursement of this sum is to be entrusted to members of the English Methodist Mission, who have been eye witnesses of the distress, and whose mission field in the districts of Lao Ling and Yang Hsin Hien, is in the very centre of the suffering region. A committee, consisting of the senior member of each of the four missionary societies represented in Tientsin, has also been formed, for the purpose of consulting in reference to the further need, and the best use to which any additional subscriptions may be put.

We hear on very good authority that the present Taoutai of Hankow, Li, has been promoted to the post of Provincial Judge of Fu-kien. It is not known when he will leave, or who will be appointed his successor.

It is with some interest that we notice, by the *Peking Gazette*, the death of the hereditary Duke of K'ung, the lineal descendant of Confucius. The Duke was a young man when he died, only having reached the age of twenty-eight.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* of January 4 states that the proclamation in regard to the Yunnan outrage—assented to by the Chinese Government—has been posted in the city and suburbs.

From the above paper, we take the following :—

Residents should be on their guard against thieves—always active just before Chinese New Year. We hear of an impudent attempt at robbery of a foreign house on the night of Friday last ; but fortunately the inmates were alarmed in time, and the intruders departed without booty. One of the would-be thieves, in order to avoid capture, jumped down from the second floor verandah of the house in question to the ground—a distance of about thirty feet, without sustaining any known injury.

We hear that on the 11th ult., while passing to the southward of Flat Rock, the British ship *Norman Court* struck bottom. As soon as possible, soundings were taken, giving four fathoms at the first, and seven fathoms at the second cast of the lead. Flat Rock bore by corrected compass bearings, N.N.W. distant half a mile ; the tide at the time being half-ebb. Flat Rock is situated to the eastward of Matsou Island, distant from the nearest point three-quarters of a mile. According to the chart, at this distance, and on this bearing, there should have been found eighteen fathoms of water.

Ting Futai left for Taiwan-foo on Saturday last in one of the Arsenal gun-boats. The object of his Excellency's visit is, we believe, to make a searching inquiry into Formosan administration generally, and especially to investigate certain charges of corruption that have been brought against several district magistrates. We may rest assured that the delinquents will meet with as little consideration at the hands of Ting Futai as their brother culprits on the mainland have already received. As our readers are no doubt aware, Formosa forms a part, and, if report is to be credited, not the least corrupt part of this province. The high Chinese officials have an absurd dread of the climate, in which even Ting Futai is said to share ; but the smaller fry have hitherto made the game pay.

The pioneer of telegraphy in China—Mr. Reynolds, of Shanghai—whose land-line between Shanghai and Woosung was destroyed by a Chinese mob in 1865, recently applied to H. M.'s Minister at Peking for compensation, under Clause 4, section 1, of the Chefoo Convention, by which the sum of Tls. 200,000 was put aside for the satisfaction of unsettled claims. Although Mr. Reynolds's claim was for the extremely moderate sum of Tls. 5,000, it was disallowed by Sir Thomas Wade.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 18th January ; the French mail from London, Dec. 1, arrived out on the 11th Jan. The following items of news are from the *China Mail*:—

It was expected that H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy would embark for Queensland about the 21st of January. One of the local papers complains of there being "a quiet self-complacence in the tone of the Queensland papers to hand by the *Singapore* relative to the anticipated advent of the new Governor"—a circumstance, however, hardly surprising before they are acquainted with him.

The postal convention between Hong Kong and Netherlands India is published in the local *Government Gazette*. The postage on direct correspondence from Hong Kong is at the rate of 12c., Hong Kong currency, for fifteen grammes, and that from Netherlands India to Hong Kong and places in China and Japan to where British post-offices are established 30c. Netherlands India currency. Post cards can be sent for 6c. Hong Kong currency or 15c. Netherlands India currency. The postage on commercial documents, patterns, &c., is 2c. Hong Kong currency for 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes, or 5c. Netherlands India currency. The fee for registration is 12c. Hong Kong currency and 10c. Netherlands India currency. Each office retains the postage it collects, the Postal Department of Netherlands India bearing the charge of transit on the other side of Singapore, and the Hong Kong department all charges for transit from Singapore.

A correspondent favours us with another method of manufacturing spurious dollars, in addition to those we mentioned yesterday. He says :—"To make *two* bad dollars by this plan *three* good ones are necessary. One face of each of two of the three good dollars is destroyed, being cut out, leaving the milling and a very thin face intact. Now the third good dollar has both faces sliced off, and these are fitted on to the two others which were hollowed out and filled up with lead. Of course the manufactured dollar is more bulky than a silver dollar, because of the comparative lightness of lead. There is about 25 per cent. of silver in this counterfeit. A skilful manipulator can make about twenty in one day."

The new law limiting the number of passengers to be taken by each of the Canton steamers has been strictly observed, and, to prevent any infringement of it, the captains of the different steamers have adopted the system of issuing tickets on board to intending passengers, only the limited number being issued.

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The rush, therefore, to get first on board is very great, and it is necessary, after the full complement of tickets has been served out, to close the gate of the wharf to prevent the inroad of late arrivals. The closing of the gate, however, causes great inconvenience to post carriers, and several bundles of our Chinese newspapers for Canton could not be sent off for this reason; the postman arrived at the gate, but could not gain admittance. Could not the steamboat company devise some means whereby post-carriers and chit-coolies would be admitted after the gate is closed to ordinary passengers?

In the Supreme Court in Bankruptcy, on the 5th January, before Sir John Smale and Mr. Justice Snowden, a judgment of interest in connection with the failure of Augustine Heard and Co. was delivered by the Chief Justice. The salient points are as follows:—

Mr. Justice Snowden having refused a motion to examine witnesses in London made in the above matter, this appeal from that decision was argued before us on the 14th December last, and we reserved judgment. After conferring on the facts and on the arguments, we are clearly of opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. The case being quite new and surrounded with difficulties, we decided that the appeal be dismissed without costs, and that there be no costs of the original hearing. I think the petition was premature, that the China Traders' Company should have tendered to the Trustees a formal proof in some of the ways pointed out in the Ordinance, and have waited till the Trustees had refused to accept it and put it on the test of proofs. On refusal, there would be a "difference," in the terms of Section ninety-six, and then the China Traders' Company would be in a position to file a petition, and to ask an order by this Court calling on the Trustees to admit such proof; but I think that until such tender and refusal of proof, there is no such "claim, dispute or difference" between the China Traders' Company, and the Trustee as comes within the Section ninety-six, which the Court is required by that section to determine. There is not till proof tendered and refused to be received a case on which to determine. In such a petition the China Traders' Company should allege that Fearon and Co. claim to be creditors for the same amount from the estate, and they should make these parties respondent. The China Traders' Company should ask for leave to serve this petition on Fearon and Co., with a notice to answer and appear on the hearing on a day to be fixed by the Court. On the appearance of Fearon and Co., or after proof of such new petition having been duly served on them, it will be competent for the China Traders' Company to ask by motion for such commission to examine witnesses or otherwise as they may be advised.

In the case of Sembke v. the Oriental Bank Corporation, in which the question of which of the two parties was to bear the loss, amounting to £775, arising out of the non-payment of drafts, consequent on the failure of Messrs. Im Thurm and Co., judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs, the Chief-Justice expressing his regret that the matter had not been compromised.

A case of some interest, arising out of a charter party, has attracted some attention among the mercantile community. It appears that the American ship *Mount Washington* was chartered by Messrs. Pustau's house at Hamburg to proceed to Hong Kong, one of the conditions of the charter party being that, "in chartering the vessel outwards from Hong Kong, the captain is bound to give on equal terms charterer's correspondence the preference." The captain, however, learning by telegram, on arrival, that the owners had effected a charter for her from Ilo Ilo to Boston, could not take up charters offered by Messrs. Pustau, although on better terms. Messrs. Pustau accordingly retained $1,000, alleging that sum to be due to them as commission, and on the matter coming before the Court, it was held there had been a breach of contract as alleged, and judgment was given in their favour.

The premises of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., at Yokohama, have been totally destroyed by fire. It appears to have originated in the adjoining premises, and both buildings were reduced to ashes before it could be subdued.

CANTON.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* writes:—

The younger brother of the Tartar General at Canton has been recently promoted to be a Vice-President in the Board of War, and great has been the rejoicing in the General's household. Congratulations were pouring in from the General's admirers.

In spite of the stringent measures adopted by the Viceroy of Canton to put down gambling, it nevertheless prospers, and there have been until recently no less than some fifty establishments in existence. This was brought to the notice of the Viceroy, who at once issued an order to close them up, and caused a mark of great default to be recorded against the names of all the officials, civil and military, in whose jurisdiction the gambling houses existed.

An interesting suit as to rights of property is now going on in the Court of the Namhoi Magistrate at Canton. In the days of the Thirteen Factories there was such an institution as the "Congsoo," the Club of the Chinese Hong merchants. Since the destruction of the Factories, the site of the Congsoo has been converted into a landing-place, built by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. The descendants of some of the Hong merchants now seek to build houses on the wharf, claiming the ground as theirs from hereditary right. The shopkeepers on the other hand contest that the ground has been dedicated to public use.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Independant* of the 15th January says:—

The recently elected Municipal Council has already met twice. We expect to publish the reports of these sittings, and to make some observations on the questions discussed in the bosom of that Assembly, but we have not yet been able to obtain from the Council the reports of which have not been returned by the Government. It is, in fact, one of those *bizareries* of the municipal organisation of Saigon, one of the proofs of the aristocratic spirit which has presided over its creation, that this necessity for submitting for the approval of the Director of the Interior, and of the Governor should exist.

An attack has been made by a number of Chinese on Mon. Theron and some workmen under him engaged near the Pagoda of Yiau-Chao. The assailants suddenly appeared in numbers, and set upon them with stones. The King of Cambodia has promised that the culprits shall be severely punished. The *Independant*, commenting on the recent news from home, observes that the Assembly at Paris is still devoting attention to Cochin China, and, in spite of the efforts of the Minister who urged that the Colony should not be saddled with fresh dues, the old charge of two millions of francs paid by Cochin China to the metropolis has been revived, and the expenses necessitated by the stay of the French in Tonquin have also been placed to her account. These two new charges are cast upon the Colony at a moment when business is so depressed as almost to compromise the whole of the European interests in Saigon, and also when the lowering of the rate of the piastre has diminished the resources of the local budget. One cannot help thinking, in seeing the Assembly taking measures which are so very inopportune, that it is a matter for considerable regret that Cochin China has not at least one representative in the Assembly to give to the legislators information in regard to the Colony, which is at present unknown to them.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The *Straits Times* translates from the Batavia newspapers the subjoined items of news:—

Batavia and Samarang have again been afflicted by heavy floods. In the interior also floods have taken place, so that bridges and roads between Samarang and Cheribon have suffered great damage. In the Campongs around Samarang the floods rose to a height of from 3½ to 4 feet. At this place (Batavia) the water came down during the evening of the 5th January, and in the evening of the next day at six o'clock it reached its highest point. The rivers Chiliwong and Krokot rose at the same time with a rapidity hitherto unknown, and overflowed their banks. At several places the water was 4½ feet deep in compounds and houses. The China Camp was relieved from the pressure of the waters by the already completed portion of the Krokot Canal, but it suffered as greatly as on previous occasions, if not more so, owing to a dyke breaking down in several places and obstructing the action of the Canal in a great measure. The flood rose twenty-five inches higher than in the previous year, and ten inches more than it did during the great inundation of 1872. Many native houses have been destroyed, and the damage done is very great. The loss of three human lives, those of two Europeans and a Chinaman, had to be lamented. A soldier who was at first considered to be drowned returned afterwards to the barracks. A commission has been appointed to ascertain the losses suffered. Traffic on the railway has been somewhat interrupted, and that on the tramway was wholly stopped for a couple of days.

On the 5th Jan. an American vessel named the *Gentoo*, laden with petroleum, from New York, struck upon, and became fixed, on Neptuners Sandbank. From the look out station she could be plainly discerned. The crew at first would not leave her. The steamer *Prins Alexander*, of the N. I. S. N. Company, by means of prahus, took away from her 14,000 cases of petroleum. The ship and whatever cargo may still be on board of her are to be sold by public auction. Communication with the roadstead here has been interrupted for several days and, owing to the foul weather, several prahus have been stranded.

Official reports from Atchin represent the state of matters in Simpang Olim as very satisfactory. The headmen there had declared their readiness to elect another Rajah on condition that he should not forthwith repair to Kotta Rajah, and have brought forward one of themselves as candidate. This subject was still under consideration. The murdered Rajah of Passi is also praised, and is termed a true friend of the Netherlands Government. A

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Passier who murdered him received for the crime $1,000, or $3,000, according to some. The Government has announced that on the 7th Jan. the blockade of Simpan Olim, East Coast of Atchin, was raised.

The Padang *Handelsblad* speaks of rumours relating to a commencement of discontent amongst the natives of the East of the Sumatran mountains, and concerning an uneasy feeling that had arisen at Padang regarding the Governor, who had been away in the interior for some time.

An embassy from Siam had arrived at Batavia to study railroad construction in Java, with an eye to railway plans for Siam.

The new postal convention with the Straits Settlements has come into operation.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 25th January; the French mail from London Dec. 15th was received on the 15th January, and the following P. and O. mail of Dec. 22 arrived out on the 23rd January. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Notwithstanding the fact that it was announced that the sentence of death passed upon Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor and Pandak Indut, the chiefs who were found guilty of having been implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch, and which the Secretary of State advised should not be commuted, was to have been carried out on the 13th Jan., we are without information up to this date whether the execution has taken place or not. An anxiety is felt for information upon the subject, owing to the fact that news reached us that a difficulty arose in obtaining in time the necessary signature to the death warrants of the Rajah Muda, that functionary having, from design or indifference, left on a journey some distance from Qualla Kangsa, and fears were entertained that there was no possibility of being able to reach him in time to have the execution carried out on the day fixed. The neglect in the instance may not have been the fault of the Government, though it savours of an indifference upon their part, which we think might have been avoided, and the unnecessary cruelty to the chiefs, implied in the delay, is an agony inflicted which is not consonant with that consideration to the feelings of the condemned which the system of the British laws encourages.

Nothing has transpired regarding the measures which are proposed to be taken in reference to Sultan Abdullah, who is accused of complicity in the same crime. It is unaccountable why the matter should be cloaked in so much mystery, unless the Government wish to astonish us with another grand *coup*, which in point of wisdom may surpass the late "treaty" which they encouraged and patronised among the chiefs of the nine States. In the event of negotiations in the case of Sultan Abdullah resulting in his dethronement or abdication, the Government will have to consider a very important matter, namely, who is to be his successor as the ruler of Perak, and we hope in doing so they will not be led into too much faith in the friendship which Yusuf, the Rajah Muda, professes to have for our administration, or belief in the sincerity of his actions in our behalf, and forget the character which that chief is credited with by the Malays. That he is cruel to a savage degree is undeniable; that a former ruler, obeying the wishes of the people, refused to appoint him Rajah Muda, is historical; and that unless he is considerably improved he would make an unpopular monarch is admitted by all who are judges, and have had experience of the Malay character. It would be well if the Government would weigh these considerations and avoid an embarrassment, like the previous one, in its process of king-making in Perak.

A notable instance of official apathy in that most important particular, the administration of justice, has lately been shown in the conduct of a trial for homicide, not amounting to murder, heard at the Supreme Court. The accused was a sailor, a Norwegian, belonging to an American vessel, and the evidence given by his shipmates at the Police Court showed a strong case against him; but, in the meanwhile, though the prisoner was duly committed for trial, the witnesses were allowed to depart, and their depositions were, very properly, not permitted to be taken against the accused by the judge, and from insufficiency of evidence the prisoner was acquitted. An application to detain the witnesses, who had been bound over to prosecute by the police magistrate, ought certainly to have been made, and the authorities, who were severely censured by the Court, are blamable for the gross negligence displayed. The fact is, the Inspector-General of Police, who is an able officer, and the Police Magistrates have an overwhelming amount of work continually on their hands, and the prominent failure of justice in this instance is proof conclusive that the appointment of a public prosecutor, advocated some months ago by Mr. Read in the Legislative Council, is a public necessity, and the sooner the appointment is made the better for the interests of justice and for the security of life and property.

The Malacca Land Act, which was lately passed by the Legislative Council, is still the subject of much comment in Malacca, and reflection upon its terms has not tended to allay the feelings of dissatisfaction with which it was at first received. The impecuniosity which the colony has had to contend against for some time past, owing to the liberal advances which from time to time have been made from its funds to the native States, is proposed to be temporarily relieved by raising a loan, either here or in the London market. In the meantime the public should be placed in information as quickly as possible, by means of the publication of the annual reports, of the various details of expenditure for the past year.

The troopship *Orontes*, bringing two companies of the 74th Highlanders, arrived here since the date of our last summary, and she will leave for Mauritius and the Cape with the 10th and a portion of the 80th Regiments in a few days. The gallant 10th, now leaving us, have been associated with this Colony for some years. Taking a prominent part in the Perak campaign, they distinguished themselves in an eminent manner, while from a social point of view they have forcibly exemplified how well the bravest warriors may contribute their share to those genial gatherings and re-unions which tend to make a tropical life enjoyable. We heartily wish our gallant friends God-speed and a pleasant voyage, and we hope their repatriation after twelve years of foreign service will have all its desired effects.

We understand nothing has yet been heard of the missing boat and crew of the *Eastern Isles*, which, consisting of the chief officer and six men, were sent to Reding to procure fuel. The steamer, on her passage from Bangkok to Singapore, ran short of coals, and these men were despatched to procure wood, but never returned, and after waiting many hours the vessel proceeded as she could without them, tearing up planking, &c., for fuel, and at last reaching here considerably after date. This occurred fully a month ago, and the facts have been kept remarkably quiet, and we have not heard of any attempts having been made in the way of search for the missing men.

There was a case of small-pox on board the *Kashgar*, the homeward bound P. and O. boat from Hong Kong. We heard nothing of the vessel being placed in quarantine, but inconvenient as such a step might have been, no consideration but that of duty should prevail with the harbour and health authorities, if the quarantine law and regulations be not a farce, and the maintenance of a lazarette a waste of money. The patient, who was in the first instance attended by Dr. Bentley, on behalf of the P. and O. Company, was handed over to the care of the principal civil medical officer, and is now in an empty house in Passir Panjang-road.

The Colonial steamer *Pluto* has brought from Laroot the four convicts whose sentences of death have been commuted to penal servitude for life, and two others, under a guard composed of a company of the 80th Regiment.

Numerous robberies have been committed lately, some in godowns and others in private houses.

The following notifications are taken from a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

Colonel William Kelty McLeod, Commanding the 74th Highlanders, having arrived in the Colony, has assumed the duties of Commandant, Straits Settlements.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Edward Maxwell to be Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, in place of Mr. Arthur Knight, who has been granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe.

PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* of 25th January announces the execution of the three Perak chiefs under sentence of death for the late Mr. Birch's murder took place on the 20th Jan. at Laroot. Lela and Pandut Indut died without incident; but not so with Datu Sagor. As the drop fell he got his hand out of the handcuff and he caught hold of the rope. The movement was, it is supposed, merely the result of muscular action as his neck was evidently broken by the fall, and his hand, when detached, dropped by his side. As we are going to press we learn that the other four prifoners whose sentences, have been commuted, are in the civil prison at Singapore, pending disposal. The Straits Government are in communicatior with the Home authorities, and has commended what should be done with them, as well as with Abdullah and Ismail, and hourly expect instructions by wire.

The new wharf has been completed, and vessels can now discharge and land in a couple of days, in place of weeks in the roads.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had experienced some improvement, and a fair business had been transacted in Yarns at an advance, though prices since the New Year holidays were somewhat weaker. Shirtings continued very depressed, and it was almost impossible to effect sales of any qualities, more especially of the lower makes. Indigo Shirtings, Cotton Italians, and Black Velvets had met with more inquiry, but Turkey Reds were quite nominal. In Woollens Mousselines had reco-

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vered somewhat from the previous depression, but the market closed rather weaker; Italian Cloth was fairly saleable, as were also Blankets. The slightly improved tone noted in last report had not led to any business in Metals; holders of good brands of Nail Rod Iron refused the low offers made, and dealers had confined their purchases to low class Iron imported by Chinese from Hong Kong.

Chefoo.—Messrs. Cornabé and Co.'s Report says:—Cotton Goods: Owing to the scarcity of Sycee there has been but little business transacted, and as the roads have all been blocked up by a heavy fall of snow we can scarcely expect to see much demand for Cotton fabrics of any kind for some little time. Metals: Stocks of Iron are very light, and values are tending upwards; Lead is not enquired after.

Shanghai.—Business during the week had been conducted on a much smaller scale, dealers had been less willing to go on buying "for cash," in advance of probable wants, and on the other hand many importers were asking higher prices, owing to improved advices from Manchester.

Hong Kong.—The market had been almost closed during the fortnight, and the few sales effected had been made at a concession upon the prices previously ruling.

Canton.—Prices for Lead declined slightly after date of last report, but had again become higher. Very few sales had been effected. Closing quotations were L.B., $8.80 to $8.85; Hole Chop and W.B., $8.85 to $8.90 per picul, at which rates holders were firm. Quicksilver had fallen from $1 to $1.50, closing quotations being $70 to $70.50 per picul.

Manila.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says:—On the departure of last mail our Piece Goods market became more lively, and a fair amount of business has been reported at slightly firmer rates. Stocks of Plain Staples show a very considerable decrease on those held at end of December, 1875, and should prices keep up at home, we may look for improved rates here. Sales of Plain Staples for the past year show a marked increase on those of the previous year.

Singapore.—The business done in Cotton Goods in the fortnight had been small, the sale of T-Cloths and White Shirtings showed an increase on the previous interval; values in some instances had slightly advanced, but importers had found it difficult to obtain higher rates in accord with the rise on the Home markets. Business had been affected by the firmness of holders, and by the near approach of the Chinese holidays.

Penang.—During the fortnight the market had remained quiet. Holders were not pressing sales, and prices generally were unaltered.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

Yokohama.—At the close of the year, the market showed some slight amount of activity, which fell off during the New Year holidays; on resumption of business transactions to a fair amount were reported, making settlements for the fortnight, about 4,500 piculs. Prices were unaltered, and arrivals being on a moderate scale, the stocks were small.

Shanghai.—Black: The week's business had been small, considering the large stock. Settlements had been 2,200 chests. A string of Oopacks comprised more than half of the business, though these kinds hardly showed as good value as the Oanfas settled about a fortnight before. Green.—A very moderate business had been done during the week, settlements being within 4,000 half-chests. With the very large stock on offer and the near approach of the China New Year Teamen were beginning to show signs of weakness, though they would not entertain anything like the equivalent of present London or New York rates. A few chops continued to be settled at prices showing, perhaps, some slight reduction, but still unnecessarily high. Of the 88,000 half-chests in stock, fully 75,000 were country teas, and among these are some "fine" chops, which a very little demand would suffice to clear off. There had been some inquiry for Common teas, and two or three chops had been settled. The export figures to date were favourable, showing a decrease of one and a half millions on last year's. Arrivals had reached 412,000 half-chests, but there was very little left to come.

Foochow.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Letter says:—During the week a fair business has been passing on this market. Congou: Prices do not show any material alteration. The supply up-country is now said to be exhausted. The 2,000 chests placed on the market during the past week, were of very low and undesirable description. Sonchong, Oolong, and Flowery Pekoe: No transactions. Scented Teas: No stock.

Amoy.—Owing to the anxiety of native holders to realise before the Chinese New Year, but little leaf remained in stock, and the season was regarded as almost over. Of Formosa Oolongs, 27,600 packages had been settled principally at $26.50 to $39; choice leaf, however, ranging as high as $40 to $44. Of Amoy Oolongs, settlements comprised 771 packages, leaving about 2,800 half-chests in stock. Settlements were reported of 8,000 packages Amoy Congous, of which, 6,000 half-chests were taken at an average of $15.50. About 14.500 remained in stock, for which holders were asking an advance of from $1 to $2.

Canton.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—Our Tea market has been very quiet during the fortnight, and very trifling transactions are recorded. Congous: There have been no settlements on this market; but from Macao a fair amount of shipments have gone forward. Scented Teas: There has been little disposition on the part of buyers to enter into any operations, and teamen have not yet offered any inducement by reducing their prices. Capers of common grade are the only teas that have attracted attention, and a few settlements haae resulted at former rates; the bulk of the remaining stock consists of better grades, though poorly scented, and teamen are holding out for prices which are far above the ideas of foreigners. A small settlement of Pekoe is reported at about former rates; stocks are now very small. Canton Greens: The purchase of 100 boxes of Imperial is the only business reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Scented Caper, 1,700 boxes at Tls. 15¾ to 16½ per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 200 boxes at Tls. 25 to 27 per picul; Imperial, 100 boxes at Tls. 18 per picul.

SILK.

Yokohama.—There had been considerable disposition to operate, and prices had advanced some $30 per picul, for the finest descriptions. The fluctuations in exchange had again much interfered with, and limited the business done. Arrivals had fallen off, and the Stock showed a further reduction, being estimated at 2,000 bales against 1,100 bales last season. Settlements 1st July to date, 18,800 bales against 10,000 bales in corresponding period last season; and 7,200 bales in 1874-75. Total export 1st July to date, 18,579 bales against 9,635 bales.

Shanghai.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—The French mail of the 5th Jan. took 833 bales of silk for Europe, the purchases including market Tsatlees at Tls. 480 to Tls. 520, and 250 bales of Re-reels, commencing at Tls. 500 per picul for common. Business this week has been confined to within 1,000 bales, and includes Koofongsing's chop No. 3 Tsatlee at Tls. 607½; Beautiful Woman No. 2 at Tls. 542½; "Mayfong" Elephant at Tls. 540; Gold Stork at Tls. 522½; "Sa-ling" at Tls. 510; fair No. 5 Tsatlee at Tls. 500; some shipments of Hainings, Hangchows, and Yellow silks on native account; and nearly 150 bales of re-reels purchased at Tls. 490 to Tls. 525 per picul. Natives returning from up-country report the stock of Tsatlee silk almost exhausted, and although it is impossible to determine for certain how much remains unsold on this market, it appears safe to calculate on within 5,000 bales. Coarse silks generally, both by mail and wire, are not wanted in London or Lyons, and it is difficult to hazard what the ultimate destination will be of the large quantity held by the silkmen. Some are willing to part at a very reasonable margin on nominal home values, and others talk of being able to hold over a portion until the new season commences. Quite 1,000 bales of coarse and yellow silks have been returned inland, and it is necessary, therefore, to deduct that amount from my figures of "total receipts." Within 300 bales have arrived during the past fortnight, and this will, in consequence, reduce the receipts to 80,700, and the unsold stock to 18,500 bales. Re-reels have been in good demand from their comparative cheapness.

Canton.—Messrs. Deacon & Co.'s Circular says:—The demand for this article has been of a very limited nature, and a tone of apathy has pervaded the market. The only purchases to record are 110 bales Tsatlee reel. No. 4 quality has not been dealt in, but good "Kowkong" of that class is now nominally quoted worth $450 per picul. The season is approaching a termination, and only a trifling business can be done during the coming three months. Of Long-reels 30 piculs of common descriptions have been bought for shipment to Bombay. Re-reels have attracted less attention than during the previous fortnight, and prices have declined about $20 per picul for most sorts Settlements are said to be 280 boxes. Stock is computed at 1,000 bales Tsatlee, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 50 bales Kowkong, and about 200 bales of inferior kinds.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	80207944	52962567	2344572	17149262	152664345	39800
From June 1, 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	72011976	59348379	2014521	18459727	151834603	28972

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	5585080	5123
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	1646394	4150

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

		Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3, 1877	37723150	4968
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	4309 115	7233

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 3 1877	16,214 037
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876	16,045,149

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	*	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,318
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,864	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,867
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,626	47,378
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,961,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	163,318,287	87,183

* Including the Continent.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Eastern Extension Company's Telegraph Cable between Hong Kong and Saigon is interrupted. The Great Northern Company's lines are working, but messages are occupying some time in transmission.

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EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2⅞d. to 4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅞d.	4s. 2⅜d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 8½d.	5s. 9d. to 5s. 9⅛d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3⅛d. to 4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 4d. to 4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅛d. to 4s. 4⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅜d.	4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306 to 307	Rs. 230
,, Hong Kong	25 to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	7½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.3.75	⅜ prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 28 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,750 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 15 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $575 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $174 per share (nominal).
Chinese Insurance Company, $200 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 95 per share, ex div.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 3d., at Hong Kong 4s. 2d., at Shanghai 5s. 7½d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.210 ...	20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100 ...	100 ...	142 ...	11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100 ..	100 ...	93x.d. ..	7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850 ...	850 ...	600 ..	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ...	70 ...	7 p.c
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200	$560x.74½	$46.19 p.s.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875 ...	
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500	Tls.622½x.d.	..15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	$725 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500	1,580x.74 ...	
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls. 500 ...	Tls.10 ...	5 ...	
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	165x.74	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.94 ...	5 p.c.

THE MAILS.

Present Inward Mail.—Brindisi, Feb. 22.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived here at noon to day, with the India and China mails, which left for London at 2 P.M.

Heavy Portion of Present Inward Mail.—Port Said, Feb. 20.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara, for Southampton, sailed at 6 P.M., for Southampton, with the India, and China heavy mails.

Next Inward Mail.—Suez, Feb. 20.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Meikong, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles.

Inward Mail due March 19.—Galle, Feb. 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

Outward Mail of Jan. 5.—Shanghai, Feb. 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Travancore, with the London mails of January 5, has arrived here.

Outward Mail of Feb. 9.—Suez, Feb. 19.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles on the 11th inst., left here to-day, for Singapore, China and Japan.

Outward Mail of Feb. 16.—Suez, Feb. 24.—The P. and O. steamers Sumatra and Nepaul, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails, left here this morning for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

Outward Mail of Jan. 26.—Galle, Feb. 20.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles 28th of January, left here to-day for Singapore.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Hong Kong, Feb. 22.—Manchester Goods quiet: 8¼ Shirtings $2.35; fair medium Bengal Cotton, $14.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Shanghai, Feb. 22.—Manchester Goods quiet: 8¼ lbs. Shirtings Tls. 1.8.1. Silk: Market unchanged: total export to date 61,000 bales.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

Arrivals Not in the Tables.—Feb. 20, at St. Nazaire, from Samarang, John N. Gamewell; 22, at Rotterdam, from Batavia, Kortenaer; 22, at London, from Colombo, Copia (str).; 23, from Formosa, Adelina and Marianne, from Manila, Corona; 24, from Yokohama, Cathaya; 21, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Fortuna; 20, at Hamburg, from Shanghai and London, Galatea, (str).; 19, at San Francisco, from Batavia, S. Vaughan; 23, at Boston, from Batavia, Fred. W. Carlon, 11, from Sourabaya, Charles R. Lewis; 23, at Havre from ———, H. C. Sibley; 24, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Eugenie, from Hiogo, Whiteadder, from Samarang, Mary Edey; 26, at London, from Shanghai, Priam (str.)

Departures.—Feb. 21, from Newcastle, for Singapore, Gateshead; 19, from Hamburg, Johann Friedrich; 21, from Southampton, for Batavia, Java (str.); 22, from Liverpool, for Anjer, Lottie Warren; 25, from London, for China and Japan, Argentine (str.); 23, from Newcastle, for Singapore, Lady Hincks.

Passed Suez Canal.—Feb. 22, Diomed, from Shanghai, for London.

Spoken.—Iris, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Jan. 4, 28.14 S., 25.22 W.

Casualties.—New York, Feb. 10, the Ocean Chief, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports:—Dec. 7, lat. 33.45, lon. 30.58, during a hurricane from the westward, lost two lower topsails, split storm staysail, sprung mainyard and topsailyard, and shipped a heavy sea, which stove in one of the boats. Hong Kong, Feb. 24, the Letty Gale, for London (general cargo), struck on Pratas and was abandoned, part of crew saved. Brest, Feb. 23, the Carrigal, three-masted schooner, 593 tons, Organ, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, (coal), has put in here with starboard side stove in.

Miscellaneous.—Table Bay, Jan. 27, arrived, Moss Glen, from Manila to New York.—Batavia, Feb. 24, the wreck and materials of the Ireshope have been sold, and realised £1,575. In the case of the Gaule, a bond has been given, and the cargo released. Penang, Jan. 27, the British barque Euxine, 1,041 tons, has been condemned after survey, and sold at public auction for $5,000.

Rapid Sailing.—The new China clipper steamer Gleneagles, which sailed from Greenock on 20th inst., at 6 P.M., anchored at the Nore on the morning of the 23rd, at 1 o'clock, thus making the passage round in 55 hours.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Fairbairn—On the 14th Jan., at Hong Kong, Mrs. John Fairbairn, of a daughter.
Miller—On the 19th Feb., at Southleigh, Leamington, the wife of T. Rowley Miller, of a daughter.
Mourilyan—On the 8th Jan., at Yokohama, the wife of Walter Mourilyan, of a son.
Padday—On the 13th Jan., at Penang, the wife of Alfred C. Paddav, of a son.
Scott—On the 16th Jan., at Penang, the wife of the Hon. Walter Scott, M.L.C., of a son.
Titjen—On the 27th Dec., at Kobe, Mrs. H. J. Titjen, of a daughter.
Vaughan—On the 7th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of J. Vaughan, of a son.
Walsh—On the 27th Dec., at Kobe, Mrs. C. F. Walsh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Wright—Mackenzie.—On 19th Dec., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagasaki, by Marcus Flowers, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Herbert Maundrell, Alexander Wright, to Helen Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, of Japan.

DEATHS.

Berry—On the 4th Jan., at Kobe, of hydrocephalus, Evelyn Morse, infant daughter of Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Berry, aged 8 months.
Carroll—On the 28th Dec., 1876, suddenly, at Foochow, China, Charles Carroll, H.M. Vice Consul, in the 40th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
Howland.—On the 30th Dec., at Swatow, the wife of W. O. Howland, U.S. Consular Service.
Rogers—On the 20th Dec., at Tientsin, James Rogers dredging engineer, of Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, U.S.A., aged 45 years.
Smith—On the 15th Jan., at Hong Kong, Lizzie, daughter of Peter Smith, shipping master, U.S. Consulate, aged 3 years.
Woodford—On the 20th Jan., at Singapore, Ada Anne Mary, the beloved wife of H. B. Woodford, aged 35 years. R.I.P.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hamburg, Feb. 22.

A new "modus" of forwarding the London morning post to Germany will probably take place during this or the next month. Letters and newspapers forwarded from London by the first train have reached Hamburg the second day in the afternoon, and thus made it impossible to be answered in time, still the same day, because being distributed too late for the commercial public, as the greater part of the offices are already shut up at the time of reception. The Imperial Post-office now advertises the public that in consequence of measures newly taken, the correspondence from London leaving for this town with the first morning train will in future be to hand early enough, as to be distributed at two o'clock the next day. Therefore not only a thorough inspection of it but also a speedy answering will be possible, and the profit for London correspondents will be the same as for our Hamburg commercial people.

I wrote to you in one of my former letters about the endeavourings of some of the shareholders of the Anglo-Deutsche Bank concerning the winding up of this establishment. The board did not not concede with this intention at first, but the mentioned shareholders having pursued their way in a legal manner, the directors of the Anglo-Deutsche Bank now declare by advertisement their intenton to summon the shareholders for an extraordinary meeting, after the ordinary—to take place on the 26th of this month—in order to debate the wished winding-up, thus saving the assets still in hand.

The Norddeusshe Bank has called its shareholders for the 24th of this month.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our Produce Market has not shown much animation during the past fortnight, and only during the last week transactions have been of

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a little more extent, the bulk being made for consumption. The Money Market remains abundant.

RICE is pretty firm, and steam-hulled quality has been in good demand.

TEA remains quiet. Of first-hand parcels only 538/8 boxes Souchong changed owners.

COTTON.—Transactions were of limited extent, and the tendency has remained a quiet one.

SPICES.—Mace is quoted m.5 to 5.50; Nutmegs, m.5.60 to 6.20 per kilo. Cloves are more inquired for. Zanzibar quality values, m.140 to 143 per 50 kilo. Pepper flat; Singapore quality m.41 to 41¼; Penang m.37 to 37½ per 50 kilo.

Exchange, London, three months, m.20.39 to 20.33.

Legal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

STEWART AND OTHERS V. HYDE AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of £966 for goods bought and supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants. It was alleged on behalf of the defendants that they were not liable to pay for the goods, inasmuch as they had been ordered upon the sole credit of a third person. The plaintiffs were merchants and commission agents, carrying on business at Manchester, and the defendants were merchants at Shanghai. In June, 1873, some conversation and correspondence took place between the plaintiffs, defendants, and a third person as to future arrangements for business. Considerable quantities of goods were forwarded out to Shanghai for the defendants, and sums of money in respect of them were sent by the defendants to the third person in England. The latter person subsequently to the last consignment being forwarded stopped payment, and the action was brought to recover payment in respect of those goods, which, with certain additions and deductions, amounted to £966. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs, that, especially by the letters of the third person, and also of the parties themselves, the goods had been purchased and sold to the defendants and the third person upon a joint venture, and that upon the failure of the latter person the former became liable. The defendants denied that any such arrangement had existed, and denied their liability, attributing the whole credit by the plaintiffs for the goods to the third person, and not to themselves.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and the Lord Chief Baron remarked that he fully concurred in the verdict, as he considered throughout the trial that the whole truth, justice, and law of the case really lay with the defendants. His Lordship then gave judgment for the defendants, and allowed the plaintiffs a fortnight to move for a new trial.

Naval and Military.

The subjoined appointments of naval officers to the China Station are gazetted:—

Commander.—A. A. Chase Parr (recently promoted from the Alert for service with the Arctic expedition), to the Audacious, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder. Lieutenant—Edward J. P. Wade re-appointed to the Modeste, the appointment of Lieutenant John P. Pipon having been cancelled. Chief Engineer—John Boswell, to the Modeste. Midshipmen—Houston S. J. Phillips, Richard H. Peirse, C. H. T. Gimlett, of the Minotaur, and Edgar St. G. Silver, to the Charybdis. Naval Cadet—E. C. Greenway, to the Charybdis.

H.M.S. Ringdove arrived at Malta on the 19th inst. from China.

Captain B. W. Bax, of the Sylvia, and Commander R. H. Napier, of the Nassau, will retain their commands on their ships being recommissioned on the China Station.

Detachments of Royal Marines are under orders for embarkation in H.M.S. Tamar for passage to H.M.'s ships Charybdis, Hart, Modeste, Sylvia, and Nassau, on the China Station.

Captain W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, 5th Fusiliers, proceeds out to Ceylon as brigade-major, to relieve Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Regiment.

The *Journal Officiel* of the 17th inst. announces that by a decree dated the 28th of December last the President of the Republic has awarded a gold medal to Colonel Gordon Caulfield, of the English (Bengal) Army, for having saved a child from drowning in the port of Boulogne on the 11th of September, 1876. On the day mentioned a boy about twelve years of age was fishing on a flight of steps of the Western pier, when the swell caused by the paddle of a steamer arriving from Folkestone swept the boy off his feet and carried him some distance from the steps. A line was thrown, which the boy failed to catch, and he had already sunk twice when Colonel Caulfield, who was taking his daily walk, arrived, saw how matters stood, and, without a moment's hesitation, plunged in with all his clothes, seized the boy as he was sinking for the third time, and brought him to land. Having handed the boy to persons on the pier, the Colonel, to quote the words of a Frenchman who witnessed the affair, "shook himself like a Newfoundland dog and walked home." In half an hour the gallant Colonel, over whose head some sixty summers have passed without leaving much trace, had quietly resumed his constitutional walk on the pier

A significant letter appears in *The Times* as to the Admiralty extravagance in naval repairs. Mr. Watt writes from Liverpool under date of the 15th inst. stating that on the previous day a paragraph appeared in *The Times* that the Admiralty paddle yacht Enchantress is to be repaired at the estimated cost of hull alone of £21,000, and pointing out that an iron vessel of the same dimensions and power could be built for £30,000, and that there are dozens of our best shipbuilders who would be glad of the job. In the same journal the following announcement has subsequently been made:—"The Admiralty have given orders to the authorities at Portsmouth Dockyard to repair the yacht Enchantress, in which their lordships annually pay visits of inspection to the different yards. The approved estimate for repair of this yacht is £25,000, and as she cost £45,000 when new, about fifteen years since, and has had large sums expended on her repairs from time to time, much comment has been caused at Portsmouth by this proposed extravagant outlay. She is ordered to be ready for their lordships by the second week in August."

The state of recruiting, says *The Times*, is such as to justify the authorities not only in raising the standard of artillery gunners, but in reducing the maximum limit of age to twenty-five years, and stopping recruiting for the Engineers and most of the regiments of cavalry of the line. During the months of November and December nearly 8,000 recruits joined the service, making a total of over 29,000 in the course of the year. The army was altogether about 6,000 in excess of its strength at the close of 1875, and in comparison with its establishment may be said to have been complete. The cavalry, which through the early part of 1876 had been above its allotted numbers, remained so to the close; the artillery, which had been somewhat wanting in recruits, attained its full strength. Two out of three regiments of the Guards were in excess of their numbers, while the third, the Scots Fusilier Guards, greatly reduced the deficiency in its ranks. In fact, the only branch in which a comparatively few men were wanting was in the infantry of the line—strange to say.

The funeral of Captain Hugh Campbell, R.N., late commander of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, took place at Hampton on the 19th inst. Colonel du Platt attended as representative of Her Majesty, who sent a beautiful wreath, which was placed with others upon the coffin. Eighteen men from the Royal yacht bore the coffin to the grave. Among those who attended were Prince Leiningen, Count Gleichen, Lord Charles Beresford, Admiral Sir John Commerell, and Captains Fullerton and Sullivan.

An inquiry into the action taken by the captain of Her Majesty's ship Barracouta in the disturbances at Samoa, which resulted in some of her crew being killed, has been held at Portsmouth. Captains Herbert (of the Excellent) and Wilson (of the Thunderer), and Commander Pearson (of the Royal yacht Osborne), assisted by the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet, have been selected by the Admiralty to conduct this inquiry.

Lieutenant P. H. B. Salisbury, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, has received from the Servian War Minister, by order of Prince Milan, the gold cross of Takova, and the gold medal for distinguished bravery in the field. Mr. Salisbury served as a volunteer on the staff, and acted as aide-de-camp to General Dochteroff during a considerable part of the late campaign.

When the Navy Estimates are discussed in Parliament it is the intention of Dr. Cameron, M.P., to call attention to the unbusinesslike manner in which the arrangements for the raising of Her Majesty's Vanguard have been conducted by the Admiralty, and he will move a formal resolution on the subject.

It is announced that a committee, consisting of the Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Marines; Mr. James, of the naval branch, Admiralty; and Mr. Welby, of the Treasury, has been appointed to examine and report upon the question of improving the position of the officers of the Royal Marines.

It is stated that, in order to induce seamen to remain in the navy after their first term of service has expired, it is intended to provide in the navy estimates for an increased rate of pay to be granted to all men who volunteer to re-engage for a second term of service.

It is feared that during the storm on the 19th inst. three artillerymen, stationed at Drake's Island, off Plymouth, were drowned. They put off from the shore in an open boat, and nothing has since been seen of them.

Captain W. T. Dooner, 108th Regiment, succeeds Captain G. J. Gilbard, 71st Highlanders, as Brigade-Major at Gibraltar. Captain Dooner served with distinction in the Ashantee campaign.

It is reported that the result of the committee, which has been sitting at the War-office is likely to be the compulsory retirement of all general officers on attaining the age of sixty-five years.

The aide-de-campship to the Queen vacated by the death of Captain R. B. Oldfield has been conferred on Captain Edward Hardinge (1863), commanding the Harwich Coastguard district.

The chaplaincy of the Tower of London has been conferred upon the Rev. E. J. Rogers, M.A., who has been for some time past chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Sandhurst.

The Chatham Dockyard Branch Railway was opened for traffic on the 16th inst., and a service of goods trains will now run daily between the dockyard and Chatham Station.

Captain Henry B. Woollcombe (1866) will commission the Temeraire. Captain Woollcombe's last ship was the Thalia, on the China station.

The Alert, Arctic discovery-ship, has arrived at Sheerness from Portsmouth, to be converted into a surveying-vessel.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

The election of the second half of the Stock Exchange Committee has been held. All the old members who allowed themselves to be re-nominated have been again returned except one, and there are, therefore, ten old and three new members successful. This gives, seven new members out of a total Committee of thirty as the result of the recent agitation. Although this seems a small result, it would appear that the young men in the Stock-Exchange have so far made their

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wishes felt that some revision of the rules may possibly be undertaken. The following are the names in priority according to the number of votes given to each:—Messrs. L. Harrison, I. N. Scott, P. Spurling, J. H. Daniell, G. D. Gibbes, A. Wark, W. R. Hardy, H. R. Pine, M. Flower, N. Wilkinson, T. P. Hilder, J. P. Trew, and S. Underhill. Messrs. Hilder and Trew are entirely new members. Mr. M. Flower, who through a long series of years was a member, and during some space of time was chairman of Committee, has been re-elected by a considerable majority of votes. Due testimony is thereby rendered to the work of a man whose untarnished reputation and whose long experience alike constitute a title to the respect and to the confidence of his constituents. The incident to which the resignation of the late Committee is due has a certain interest for the public, and, with other matters cognate to the Stock-Exchange, has been the subject of discussion. The change in the composition of the Governing Body having been effected, we may briefly refer to its constitution and to the causes which have led to the cry for better government, first raised outside, and at length taken up and acted upon within the Stock-Exchange. The building belongs to joint-stock proprietors, whose delegates, charged with its maintenance and repairs, are called the "Managers" of the Stock-Exchange. By them the rates of subscription paid by its members are received, the surplus income being distributed among the proprietors as a dividend upon their capital outlay. The Committee of the Stock Exchange—an independent body, elected annually on the 25th of March by the members of the Stock Exchange—make regulations for the government of members, and for the order of settlements and quotations; also taking cognisance of and adjudicating upon all disputes among members. Elections to the Committee were formerly made without any formality precedent to the ballot, so that a candidate might be started, and run in by a powerful clique at the last moment. By the deed of settlement recently adopted by the Joint-Stock proprietors this is no longer the case. Candidates must be proposed, and seconded some days prior to an election, and their names, with those of their proposers and seconders, publicly exhibited within the Stock Exchange. Under the old system every member was on the alert on the day of election; under the newer system, the interest felt is chiefly prior to the nomination, and it is only on the occasion of contested elections that any great degree of activity is to be looked for. The duties of the Committee are heavy. The distinction attaching to the office of committee-man is the only reward of those who accept the post, which is unpaid. The functions of the Committee and its control of the members are well illustrated in the incident where, acting in the ordinary course of their duty, they came to a decision, justified in their judgment by the evidence brought forward. The Committee ordered a supplementary addition to the price of the shares sold, which thereby was brought up to their ascertained market value at the time of sale, censuring the dealer, who had not sufficiently acquainted himself with that market value, and censuring also the selling broker who had participated in that neglect. Some members of the Committee were opposed to the decision taken, on the ground that a buyer and a seller are compelled to come to an agreement as to price, and that their bargain is a matter of concern to themselves only. An opinion was, however, expressed that transactions outside a certain range of price, known as the "market value," of any stock or shares should not be admitted. There was, further, some disposition to press for a heavy penalty in the case in question. One member of the Committee resigned upon this point. At an election held to fill the vacancy, the member who had resigned was returned by so large a majority that the Committee, looking upon the result as a want of confidence, resigned. In addition to the agitation upon this question, other causes have been for some time past operating within the Stock Exchange, where, owing to the great augmentation in the number of its members during late years, a certain restlessness and spirit of change have manifested themselves. The investigations of the Foreign Loan Committee, with the revelations of the manner in which schemes were worked to the detriment of the public, have been the subject of very serious discussion. There is a sense of injury to the character of its members, who urge that, with a few exceptions, they were as ignorant as the public itself of the plots laid, though in the working of them the Stock Exchange had been made use of.

FACILITIES FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

At the Royal United Service Institution on the 16th inst., General Sir W. Codrington presiding, Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., delivered the second part of a lecture on the present facilities for the invasion of England and the defence thereof. He pointed out the new elements of danger to our island fortress which have arisen in the course of the last generation, and urged that no defences exist at present in Chatham or London worth mentioning. "There are," he added, "batteries to defend the access to the Thames and Medway, but on the land side Chatham is at present virtually defenceless. It offers now to the enemy the attraction of a harbour and arsenal for his operations, and an opportunity of destroying one of our newest and finest dockyards, and our only one on the North Sea; almost worth an expedition in itself. The Royal Commission of 1860 proposed to make a great strategic fortress of it, by connecting it with the Thames, and thus ensuring a communication between the north and south, and on the flank of an enemy advancing on London. But that war fever died out with Lord Palmerston, and a peaceful chill set in, under which that, among other defensive measures of the Commission, sank to rest. Some day we shall awake again, and then not only the defence of Chatham, but of London, will be the question. For a strategic fortress at Chatham would not ensure London; the British field army, if defeated between the coast and London, could not retreat to Chatham, and the garrison of that place could not be reinforced with numbers and quality enough to enable them to leave their defences. And if our field army occupied Chatham in the first instance it would enable the invader to enter London with a comparatively small force, watching Chatham with his main body, and so give him the advantage of fighting the decisive battle, with the prestige of having sacked the metropolis and destroyed Woolwich Arsenal, and with the material guarantee of the Lord Mayor and Corporation in his camp. I don't doubt but they would be ready to sacrifice themselves for their country, but I presume, if the alternative was presented to them beforehand, they would prefer spending a few millions in preventing the enemy from entering London at all, except at a great loss and greater risk. A strategic position on the west of London, corresponding in some measure to Chatham on the east, might produce this effect, as the field army if defeated might retire behind it; but that would not save Woolwich Arsenal, and when such immense interests, both material and moral, are concerned, it would be indeed penny wise and pound foolish to hesitate on the score of such expense as is involved to make the metropolis and the arsenal secure."

OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Official correspondence respecting the Extradition Treaty with the United States has been laid before Parliament. Mr. Fish stated to Sir E. Thornton, on the 22nd of last June, that he considered the Treaty had been abrogated by the act of Great Britain in refusing to deliver up three fugitives, with regard to whom all the requirements of the Treaty had been performed by the United States. He argued that it would be quite sufficient that each country should engage that no surrendered criminal should be tried for a political crime. It might not be well to make such a stipulation with some other nations; but no harm could come of it between Great Britain and the United States, whose laws and feelings on the subject were so much alike. The impression left upon the mind of Sir E. Thornton by this conversation was that the United States really desired to make a new Treaty. Lord Derby accordingly, on July 15, wrote to Mr. Pierrepont, the United States Minister in London, proposing that negotiations should be undertaken with that object. Mr. Pierrepont, being without instructions, did not feel authorised, however, to enter upon such negotiations. Some explanations respecting the case of Lawrence having been given by Mr. Fish, correcting an error of fact into which Lord Derby had fallen, his Lordship on October 14 proposed as a temporary measure, until a new Extradition Treaty could be concluded, to put in force again the Treaty of 1842, without asking for any engagement that surrendered persons should not be tried for other than the offence for which extradition had been demanded. The United States Government on its side, the forger Brent having in the interim been given up, announced on December 25 that it would also again put in force the Treaty. It had previously announced that on the surrender of Brent it would be ready to enter upon the negotiations for a new Treaty.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Fellows and members of this Society was held on the 16th inst., at Burlington House, Piccadilly; Dr. Duncan, the president, occupying the chair. The Secretary read the annual report of the Society, which congratulated the members on the success attending their efforts during the year. The total number of Fellows now, including foreign members, &c., was 1,350 at the end of 1875, and 1,377 at the end of last year. The Society was financially in a very satisfactory condition. The total receipts for the year were £2,799 4s. 8d., total expenditure £2,681 18s. 10d., showing an excess of income over expenditure of £117 15s. 10d. Dr. Bardell had left £500 to be devoted to the advancement of science. The Society had awarded the Woollaston Medal to Robert Murray, C.E., in recognition of his long and important labours in investigating the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes; the institution medal, with ten guineas, to the Rev. W. B. Clarke of Sydney, New South Wales, for labours in surveying and describing the lower strata of the Geology of Australia. The Lyall medal, with twenty guineas, to James Hector, F.R.S., and the Bigsby medal to M. O. C. Marsh, both for labours in connection with the science of geology. Professor Hughes moved, and Mr. Newton seconded, the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously. The various prize-takers were then called up, and the prizes handed to them by the President, with a short and appropriate address. Each recipient responded, and after the transaction of some other business the meeting terminated.

THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The principal Reception-room of the Prime Minister in Downing-street has—says the *Athenæum*—been suitably decorated and furnished. The state of squalor into which the residence has been allowed to fall is a disgrace to the country; and it is altogether incredible that a succession of Prime Ministers should have so long tolerated such a reception-room as this was before its transformation with its whitewashed ceiling and "flowery pattern" paper and carpet and inevitable graining, and calendered chintzes covering rickety slop furniture—and public-house lights and spittoons. All this is changed now. The old dismal and dirty rubbish has been swept away, and in its place have been substituted decorations and furniture which are at once consistent, and harmonious, and scholarly throughout. The panelled walls have been painted of a deaded creamy white, with rich silken stuff hung in the larger panels, while in the smaller several most interesting historical portraits have been introduced, the panels forming a frame, in perfect harmony with the architectural features of the room, round each picture. These portraits are of Sir Robert Walpole, in the place of honour, over the mantel-piece; Sir John Lowther, the first Commissioner of the Treasury, 1690; the Earl of Godolphin; Henry Booth, Lord Delamere, 1690 (the Earl of Warrington?—Chancellor of the Exchequer to William the Third); Richard Watson, first Earl of Portland; and the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. The floor is of parquet, on which is laid a Persian carpet, of Teheran, forming a good base for the furniture, which is all of a light and easily moved kind.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Fresh outbreaks of rinderpest are announced; and that scourge on the present occasion threatens to follow the same desolating course which it took when it visited this country eleven years ago. In 1865 the cattle plague first indicated its presence in England by attacking a dairy in Barnsbury. It soon spread in various counties, many of them apparently isolated from each other as regards cattle traffic, and fell with extreme severity upon Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

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Despite the diligence of Mr. Forster, then Vice-President of the Privy Council Department, in the slaughter of diseased animals, the stringent prohibition of cattle on foot along public roads, and the quarantine imposed on foreign stock, the landing of which was restricted for a time to certain ports, official returns show that during the twelve months from June, 1865, to June, 1866, 248,965 beasts were attacked, 80,597 were killed, 124,187 died, and only 32,989 recovered. Probably the extensive opportunities which this appalling havoc afforded scientific experts, Government officials, and graziers in dealing with the plague at that period have not been thrown away, and that we may now succeed not only in confining the disease within a narrow area, but in promptly stamping it out. The plague has again made its appearance within the last fortnight in London, on a dairy farm in Hackney Wick, and since at Stratford, as well as in several parts of Essex and Yorkshire. An Order in Council has just been issued containing prohibitory directions respecting the sale, exhibition, and movement of cattle within the East Riding of Yorkshire and the boroughs of Beverley, Hedon, Kingston-upon-Hull, and York. In Hull the plague is of so menacing a character that the Town Council has deemed it necessary to close the cattle market, and animals brought to the weekly fat stock auction sales are not for the present permitted to be removed alive. The hardship inflicted on the commercial interests of the latter port by the regulations of the Privy Council is unquestionably severe; but in view of the momentous issues at stake we do not see that, as the Lord President stated to the Hull deputation who waited upon him, he can equitably make any exception in applying the rules laid down by Parliament for the guidance of his department. In Cheshire the Chief Constable has issued instructions for immediate slaughter in all cases of discovered infection, and for the isolation of any district in which symptoms of the plague may be detected. The magistrates of Bedfordshire have decided that no cattle whatsoever shall enter that county during the continuance of the epidemic, and have memorialised the Privy Council to enforce the slaughtering of all foreign cattle at the ports of disembarkation. A special Council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society has also been held, at which rigorous methods for grappling with the disease were proposed; and from the agitation prevailing among those directly or indirectly interested in the cattle traffic may be inferred the gravity of the danger which is portended. The German Government has taken alarm at the progress which the pestience is making within its borders, and the transportation of cattle in Germany has of late been suspended in consequence.

PORTUGAL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—At a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon a certain Senhor Teixiera de Vasconcellos put a question to the Colonial Minister respecting the alleged encouragement of the slave-trade by the Portuguese authorities in Africa, and the charges of corruption so freely made by English travellers and missionaries against the Portuguese officials on the east and west coasts. The Minister, thus interrogated, replied that the accusations made by Captain Cameron in England, and by Lieutenant Young in addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Cape Town, were unfounded, and he concluded by recounting in eloquent terms the good that had been done by the Portuguese in Africa, adding that he would next day lay before the House evidence showing that the services rendered in the abolition of slavery were acknowledged by the British Government. I hope to see this evidence. It cannot fail to be of interest to thousands now under the impression that Portugal encourages the perpetuation of the slave-trade in Africa and that this is done by means of colonial officials who are reported to have little else to look to for the means of support. Right or wrong, there is a general belief that their chief occupation on a long line of coast and rivers both east and west is to shut out traders willing to promote a more legitimate trade in the interior. And a good deal has been heard of the Macao coolie-traffic, one of the worst forms of disguised slave-dealing, and there have been many indignant bursts of patriotic eloquence on this subject also in the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon, utterly repudiating complicity with such evil doings.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The annual meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company has been held. The report stated that the *Great Eastern* was on the gridiron in the Milford Docks, and was undergoing repair, towards the cost of which the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company had paid £8,500. Several proposals had been received for the employment of the ship, but all the proposals necessitated a greater risk upon the company than the board felt justified in incurring. The accounts showed a balance to the credit of revenue account of £8,347, but the directors could not recommend the payment of a dividend until the ship was employed. The report was adopted, and it was resolved "That the directors be requested to obtain rough estimates with a view of providing the ship with boilers and engines of the most approved construction, and report to a future meeting of shareholders to be held at an early date, with a scheme for raising the necessary funds."

A MEETING to further the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England, by William Caxton, was held on Saturday, under the presidency of Dean Stanley, at Westminster Abbey, and it was resolved that the appropriate form for the celebration to assume is that of a loan collection of the works of Caxton, and of other antiquities, appliances, &c., connected with the art; and that the offer by the company of the use of Stationers' Hall for the purpose be accepted. Amongst the speakers were Earl Stanhope, the American and Belgian Ministers, Lord Hatherley, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. Theodore Martin.

THE statistics of the grape harvest for 1876 show, as was expected from the ravages of the phylloxera and the late frosts of last year, a great diminution compared with those of 1875. The production of last year amounted to forty-three million hectolitres, against eighty-three million hectolitres, the amount registered in 1875—that is, a decrease of fifty per cent. If to these unfavourable returns are added the poor beetroot crop of last year, also fifty per cent. less than that of 1875, and the present silk crisis in Lyons, one might have expected (says a Paris correspondent) much greater suffering in France than there as yet appears to be.

EMIGRATION has commenced betwixt New York and New South Wales. On the 3rd inst. ninety-nine sailed, and another party will be sent out in a month. They go out under an arrangement with the Government of that colony. The agents of the colony, as soon as they published notification of their desire to forward emigrants, had a multitude of applications, and consequently could pick their people. The emigrants pay one-half of their passage money, the Colonial Government the balance, and the Government also promises to find them employment.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Feb. 18, Benarty (str.); Galley of Lorne (str.), from Cardiff, A. W. Weston.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 17, Cyphrenese (str.); from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Cardiff, Jan. 14, Friedrich; from London, Feb. 19, Cairnsmuir (str.); 25, Glamorganshire.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool, Jan. 8, Leon (str.); from San Francisco, 2, Erickson; from Hamburg, Feb. 10, Valparaiso.

At SAMARANG.—From Amsterdam, Feb. 10, Noordzee Kanaal; 14, Skiddow.

At SOURABAYA.—From Rotterdam, Jan. 7, Kanagawa.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 17, State of Louisiana (str.); from Liverpool, Flintshire; 21, Cadiz (str.); from Glasgow, Star of the East; from Newcastle, 17, Rosenberg, Peter, Moltke; from Hamburg, Malvina.

DEPARTURES.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Jan. 13, Hants County; for Callao, 14, J. H. Love; for San Francisco, 13, Tokatea.

From MANILA.—For London, Jan. 10, Delia; for Liverpool, 2, Columba; for New York, Rebecca; 9, Otto; for Boston (U.S.), 2, Edward May.

From BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Dec. 6, Gesiena.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Jan. 15, Hermann; 18, R. C. Rickmers; 19, Laurens Coster; 24, Rifleman; for New York, 15, August Friederick; 16, Androklos, for London, Feb. 19, Glenroy (str).

From PENANG.—For Nieuwe Diep, Feb. 19, Prins van Orange (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Charles L. Pearson.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Norman Court. Letty Gales, Raymond.

At HONG KONG.—For London, England's Glory, Vanadis; for New York, Madame Demorest, Unanima, Cutwater.

At MANILA.—For London, Fire Queen, Lodore; for Liverpool, Oneata, Kirkland; for Channel f.o.; Ziba, Armida, Panama, Petunia; for Boston (U.S.), Midnight, Mindora, for San Francisco, Samos, Harriet N. Carleton.

At CEBU.—For London, Varuna, Johann Smidt.

At ILO ILO.—For Channel, f.o., William Fruing; for Boston, C. O. Whitmore; for New York or Boston, Mabel.

At BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Aldebaran, East Lomond.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Asterope, Larnax, Lennox Castle, Mercur; for Marseilles, Ricca Genova.

At PENANG.—For London, Titania, Antje; for Falmouth, f.o., Webfoot.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—To London by steamer, silk, $4.50 per bale; tea, £3 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York, sailing vessel, £2 per ton.

From HONG KONG.—To Channel, f.o., £3 2s. 6d. per 20 cwt.

From MANILA.—To Channel, f.o., full cargo of dry sugar, £3 per ton; to Liverpool, sugar, £3 5s.; hemp, £4 10s. per ton.

From CEBU.—To London, sugar, £3 5s.; hemp, £4 5s. per ton.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, full cargo of sugar, $12½ per ton.

From BANGKOK.—To Marseilles, Teeiseed, £3 17s. 6d. per 20 cwt.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, £3 5s.; light freight, £3 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, dead weight, £3 2s. 6d.; pepper, £3 10s. cube; Gambia, £4 per ton. To New York, dead weight, £3; light freight, £3 10s.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, bag sugar, £2 15s.; light freight, £3 10s.; hides, £4 2s. 6d. per ton; by steamer, bag sugar £4; white pepper and coffee, and £4 10s.; tin, £1 15s. To Amsterdam tobacco, £4.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.		From		To
Dec. 25	...	Hengist	...	Manila	...	New York
„ 29	...	D. Dubrovaski	..	Singapore	...	London
„ 31	...	Thyatira	...	Amoy	...	New York
Jan. 2	...	Obed Baxter	...	Manila	...	Do.
—	...	Chocorua	...	New York	...	Samarang
„ 6	...	Sötlid	...	Newcastle	...	Penang
„ 7	...	Kandanghauer II.	...	Newcastle	...	Sourabaya
„ 8	...	Borealis	...	Shanghai	..	London
„ 10	...	Beemah	...	Hong Kong	...	New York
—	...	Jantic	...	Batavia	...	America

WE understand that in consequence of the uncertain aspect of the Eastern question and its bearing upon Russia the Russian Steam Navigation Company have decided not to despatch any steamers this season to or from China and Odessa.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1877.

"WHAT WE ARE DOING IN CHINA."

A SOMEWHAT noticeable article—which is reproduced in another column—appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 22nd inst., under the above heading. It is remarkable at once for the intimate acquaintance which it displays with affairs in China, and the strong prejudice of which it gives evidence against the mercantile classes and against the missionaries. Its general tone, and its effect, if not its object, is to place in a prominent light the difficulties which have to be contended against in dealing with the officials in China, and the small amount of good which has as yet been accomplished by our intercourse with that country. In a word, it throws cold water upon Sir THOMAS WADE'S negotiations, and upon the Chinese Embassy just arrived in London. Starting with a quotation from one of the despatches of Sir THOMAS WADE in the last published China Blue-book, to the effect that the anti-foreign feeling is still very strong, the writer complains that the foreign Ministers have never united to carry out a dignified policy, and have always been pulling different ways, so that the Chinese have been able to hold their own, and to maintain their pretensions as being raised above all the other nations in the world. The writer goes on to say:—"Meanwhile, "the foreign merchants, in addition to flooding the coun- "try with loaded Manchester goods and opium, have suc- "ceeded by craft in saddling the Government with a rail- "way; and in the interior the Roman Catholic missionaries "are keeping the Mandarins in a chronic state of disquiet "by their assumption of the titles and paraphernalia of "office. What wonder, then, that the educated classes are "as violently anti-foreign as ever?" There is just enough of truth in the above statements to make them of the most dangerous character. The Government bought the railway alluded to entirely of its free will, and the "loading" of Manchester goods is a practice of questionable commercial morality, but certainly of no political importance. The opium grievance and the difficulties as to Catholic missionaries in the interior no doubt both exist; but they are old standing difficulties which it is impossible to get over entirely, and with regard to which foreign nations have certainly done their best to treat the Chinese as fairly and as considerately as is possible.

The curious part of the matter is that, notwithstanding this hard hitting at the opium trade and the missions—strongly suggestive, by the way, of the remark made by Prince KUNG to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to "take away "his opium and his missionaries"—the writer advocates the adoption of a very strong attitude in the present negotiations which he says are being made to "forego our full "demands for the murder of Mr. MARGARY, and to con- "done that crime for a few mercantile advantages." It is not to be denied that there is some danger of the negotiations resulting in this manner; and we were among the first to sound a note of warning against this contingency; but it is clearly going too far to say such is the actual fact, before the full account of the negotiations is published, and before we are in possession of Sir THOMAS WADE'S explanations with regard to them. We have certainly never been disposed to advocate a vacillating or yielding policy in dealing with the Chinese Government, and in regard to the MARGARY difficulty have expressed our regret at the failure of a great part of the attempts made to obtain satisfactory redress; but it is at once unwise and ungracious at the present moment, before either our own Minister or the Chinese Ambassador has been heard, or rather when in point of fact they are being heard at the Foreign-office, to assume that no explanation of the weak parts of the Convention will be forthcoming. We prefer to believe that these points will be fully and adequately explained, and when we find they are not will consider it time to write in the style of the present article in the *Pall Mall*—which is as remarkable for its strong bias against Sir THOMAS WADE as the articles in that paper hitherto have been for their bias in favour of the Minister in China. What is stated in the article may be some excuse for the failure of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S Convention of 1869; but in the present state of the information on the subject does not certainly form a sufficient ground for condemning that of Sir THOMAS WADE.

THE SHANGHAI POLYTECHNIC.

WE are glad to learn that some progress, though far less than could be wished, or than would doubtless be attained were more energy thrown into the matter in China, is being made with regard to the above institution. Messrs. BOURNE and Co., of Mark-lane, the agents in London, have been doing their utmost in its interests, and an influential Committee has been formed, consisting of Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Sir JOHN DAVIS, General Sir JAMES ALEXANDER, Sir JOSHUA WHITWORTH, Mr. GEORGE TURNBULL, C.E., and Mr. CLEVERLY, C.E., formerley Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, with the Hon. Mr. LAWRENCE as Secretary. Messrs. BOURNE have alse procured some very curious specimens of chinaware, which are to be sent out. They consist of some excellent picture-porcelain of Minton's; some wonderfully life-like porcelain pug-dogs, and some porcelain flowers of very delicate manufacture from Paris. All these objects will, undoubtedly, be of very great interest to the Chinese; and if only the work can be kept going in the same manner as it has been commenced, there can be no question as to the success which would attend the scheme. Unfortunately, however, there is, as has been too frequently the case in similar matters, a great want of energy in China. It is no use to have well disposed and active members, this side if there is a lack of energy in Shanghai itself; and the effects of the *vis inertiæ*, there are beginning to be felt somewhat severely. What seems mainly to be wanted is that there should be some one there whose sole business it should be to attend to this matter; who would be willing to push it on, and to do all in his power to secure its success. So much attention as this could not very probably be secured without payment, but some steps should be taken to make it possible to start the matter, and when it was once set going, it would probably be found by no means so difficult as at present to obtain the funds required. Something in this direction ought to be done; and indeed it would be well if arrangements could be made in China to have some one conversant with business of this nature, sent out from home. In a matter of this kind as well as in others, it is extremely desirable to have the services of some one who knows his business; and it is to be hoped that something may be done to secure this necessary element. At all events, if Shanghai desires that the Polytechnic shall succeed, it must rouse itself up and at least take such action as will enable the Committee and others here who are interested in the project, to follow in its wake. The initiative must be in China, however much those at home may be able to further matters when once they are set properly moving; and from what we know of the feeling among many here who have been to China, and others who are interested in extending our relations with that country, we can confidently predict full support on this side if sufficient energy be infused into the matter in China. Of the advantages of such a scheme both to foreigners and Chinese there can be no doubt. There are a great many objects of European manufacture which would greatly raise the ideas of the Chinese of our arts and civilisation which are not suitable for trade; and on the other hand there are many things which we do not at present know to be required by the Chinese which would be discovered to be acceptable so soon as they were aware they could be procured. Thus

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the Polytechnic would become advantageous alike to the general cause of civilisation and to commerce; and when once it was fairly set on foot there can be no doubt it would be equally supported by those who have the welfare of China and the improvement of our relations with her at heart, and those who are immediately interested in furthering trade between China and foreign countries.

SALES TO ARRIVE.

THE *Japan Herald*, in an article headed "Three Sample Cases," adopts a very peculiar view with reference to the decision arrived at by the Japanese Court in regard to a matter which seems to be of the simplest possible character. It appears that a foreign firm sold, by sample, to a Japanese merchant two shipments of velvets, but when the goods arrived the buyer declared they were not according to sample. This point was referred to arbitration, and, in consideration of a "slight difference in the shade of colour of the newly-arrived goods," the seller's arbitrator proposed a reduction of 25 cents per piece, but the arbitrators on the buyer's side would consent to nothing but a cancelling of the contract. The case accordingly came before the Japanese Court, who upon these facts decided that "the proposition of a reduction in price made by the "plaintiff's own expert proved that the goods were not "equal to sample, and the plaintiff had no right to force "the defendant to take delivery of the goods." To this decision the *Herald* takes exception, but we think wrongly. A great deal of irrelevant detail was interfused into the case, but the above is an exact statement of it upon its merits. It is true that the market had fallen some 90 cents since the sale was effected; but though this might make it reasonable to scrutinise narrowly the grounds upon which the defendant refused to accept the goods, it could not alter his rights on the facts being clearly established. A "slight difference in shade" in manufactured goods may be quite sufficient to make them unsaleable, and in such articles a rigid adherence to sample may be justifiably looked for. The decision, therefore, of the Japanese Court seems to us perfectly reasonable, and we can scarcely understand how anyone, looking at the subject in an impartial manner, can have seen grounds to call it in question; and it seems to us the more unreasonable to have done so seeing that only a short time before decision was given against the defendant in a precisely similar case upon the ground that the goods offered were declared by the proper expert to be in accordance with the sample. The real moral to be drawn from the case is that if the goods do not agree with the samples the importers should not attempt to force them on the buyer. It is of the highest importance in these days of competition to comply with the terms and conditions of contracts.

A CHINESE NAVY.

As will be seen by the account given elsewhere, two new vessels, the *Gamma* and *Delta*, have just been constructed for the Chinese Government, and will be shortly despatched to China. Our Foochow contemporary was, therefore, in error in imagining that the predecessors of these two vessels, the *Alpha* and *Beta*, would be the Alpha and Omega of a new extravagance on the part of the Chinese; but it will be interesting to note in what manner these new arms are worked. According to the accounts in the China papers, the English crews of the vessels already arrived were discharged in China, and it appears that the idea is to man and work the gun-boats entirely by Chinese. If they are to be used, as, no doubt, will be the case at times, in the suppression of internal disorders, it will clearly be essential that the officers and crews be Chinese; or, at all events, that they be not Englishmen, as British subjects taking part in such proceedings will render themselves subject to fine and deportation under the Order in Council. This point has long been discussed in reference to the English commanders of so-called revenue cruisers in China; but as these vessels have been regarded rather as part of a *quasi* police and protective service than as vessels of war in the strict sense of the term, the question has not been seriously raised. It, however, assumes a totally different aspect now that China is avowedly and undisguisedly obtaining a navy, and it is clear that it will be necessary to prevent British subjects getting mixed up in any of the operations—at times unfortunately of a very questionable character—which are taken by the Chinese to suppress risings at different places on the coast where the services of gunboats can be called into requisition.

WE note by the last Japan papers that the new shooting regulations have at last been agreed upon, and are glad to be able to state that the long-vexed question with regard to the fines to be levied under them seems likely to be settled satisfactorily. We learn upon good authority that there is every prospect of the difficulty being adjusted on the basis of an agreement to pay to the Japanese Government a fixed fine for any violation of the Game-laws, on conviction of the offender before his own Court. We trust that this settlement, which seems equitable and reasonable, and does not in any way invade the independence of the Courts under the exterritoriality clauses, will, in due course, be arrived at.

SIR JOHN DAVIS, who, as our readers are aware, was one of the earliest of our representatives in China, having been attached to Lord AMHERST'S Embassy in 1816, and having been the first Governor of Hong Kong after the conclusion of the Nankin Treaty of 1842, namely, from 1844 to 1848, has, we are glad to learn, founded a scholarship of £50, tenable for two years, for the encouragement of the study of the Chinese language at Oxford. We trust that this will be a first step towards turning to practical use the recently-established Professorship of Chinese at that University; and should very much like to see the Government following in the same direction.

IN the House of Commons on the 19th inst. Mr. STEWART asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the remainder of the papers connected with the expedition to Yunnan, including Mr. GROSVENOR'S report, and also any papers on the recent convention between Sir THOMAS WADE and the Chinese Government, would be laid upon the table. Mr. BOURKE promised that they should be ready in a few days.

WE understand that the Government of the Cape Colonies have decided to abandon the introduction of Chinese labourers, on the ground of expense. We believe the matter was in the hands of Messrs. GOODLIFFE and SMART at the Cape, and Dr. DENNYS at Hong Kong, and it is to be regretted that the matter did not at least have a trial, as we think it might have resulted very favourably to both the Cape Colonies and China.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states in a telegram dated the 22nd inst., that the Japanese Government has applied to Germany for leave to place some youths on board the German men-of-war, while stationed in Asiatic waters, as naval cadets, in order that they may receive efficient naval training. A step of this kind was some time back understood to be in contemplation.

SIGNOR BARBOLANI, Grand Officer of the Orders of St. Maurice and Lazar and of the Crown of Italy, has been appointed Italian Minister in Japan. Signor BARBOLANI was appointed in 1869 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of ITALY at the Court of St. Petersburg.

H.E. MR. POPE HENNESSY, the new Governor of Hong Kong, will leave for that Colony by the P. and O. mail of March 16th; and Mons. DE GEOFROY, French Minister to Japan, will leave per M. M. steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, on the 11th March.

LATEST advices from the United States state that the Senate has voted the annual mail subsidy of $500,000 for the China and Japan service of the Pacific Mail steamers.

THE appointment of Mr. JOHN M'NEILE PRICE, Surveyor-General, to be a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Hong Kong is gazetted.

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THE NEW GUNBOATS FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

As stated in our last issue, the two new gunboats which have been built for the Chinese Government by Messrs. Mitchell, at their works on the Tyne, were on Staurday last inspected by his Excellency Kuo Ta-jên, the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary, accompanied by Li Ta-jên, secretary, Mr. Teh Ming, interpreter, Dr. Macartney, English secretary, who, with their suite of attendants, left the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway by special train, under the immediate charge of Mr. Weston, for the purpose of inspecting the vessels previous to their sailing for China. The visit was essentially a private one, but a select party of gentlemen had been invited to meet his Excellency, among whom were Admiral Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy; Admiral Boys, Director of Naval Ordnance; Captain Hall, R.N.; Marquis de la Ferronays, French Military Attaché; M. Borel de Bretigel, French Naval Attaché; Capt. Labrano, Italian Naval Attaché; Baron Sparm, Austrian Naval Attaché; Lord Elphinstone, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Twynam, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Wellesley, of the Chinese Customs Service; Major Duncan, R.E.; Mr. George Rendel, Captain Noble, and Mr. Stuart Rendel, of the Elswick firm; Mr. Mitchell, and Dr. Macrae. The special train reached Portsmouth about one o'clock, and drew up at the platform of the Harbour Station, where the party were joined by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the responsible agent of the Chinese Government in this country; Captain Herbert, of the Excellent, gunnery ship; Mr. M'Cheane, the Russian Vice-Consul; Mr. F. Tallack, a few ladies, &c. Awaiting the arrival of the train were a steam pinnace and a gig, by means of which the party were conveyed to the Fire Queen, the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief, where they were courteously received by Staff-Commander Pounds. As soon as all were on board, the yacht steamed out to Spithead, where the party were divided, the Envoy and his suite and the principal visitors embarking in the Gamma, Commander Lang, and the remainder in the Delta, Commander Ching. These curious little craft were at the time flying the red ensign at the peak, and had their names, and "Newcastle," their place of hail, painted on their sterns after the manner of a steam collier. No sooner, however, had the party scrambled up the accommodation ladders, than yellow dragon flags were run up to the top of the mainmast, and they steamed slowly out to sea for gun practice.

The Gamma and Delta belong to a series of four unarmoured gunboats which Mr. Campbell, the Agent in London of the Imperial Chinese Customs, was authorised to procure in England. The gunboats now being sent out are developments of the Staunch principle of mounting a heavy gun in a small vessel specially adapted for its reception; but while the Alpha and Beta carry a 27½-ton gun, the Gamma and the Delta are each armed with a 38-ton gun, having a calibre of 12½in. and an initial velocity of 1,500ft. a second, and capable of penetrating 18in. of armour. This is the most powerful ordnance yet afloat; for although a couple of guns of the same weight are mounted in the fore-turret of the Thunderer, they burn a smaller powder charge, throw a projectile 100 lb. lighter, and exert considerably less energy in foot-tons. The marvel, however, is not as regards the gun, but the placing of such enormous armaments in vessels which are not appreciably larger than the twelve gunboats of the Medina class, the armament of which only consists of three 64-pounders. Until the feat had actually been achieved, it might have been thought impossible to float and fight such heavy ordnance at sea, in a vessel the total displacement of which, including coal, provisions, powder, and shot, and everything needful on board—the armament, of course, not excepted—does not exceed ten times the weight of the gun itself. The weight of the vessels is 400 tons, while that of the gun, which is somewhat over thirty-eight tons, and its fittings, is close upon forty tons. The object in view has been accomplished by constructing the vessel specially for the gun. All unnecessary weight in the shape of armour has been avoided, the target presented by the end-on position of the boats being so small that at the distance covered by the range of their guns the likelihood of their being hit at all is reduced to a *minimum*. Even the guns themselves are, with the exception of a thwartship bulkhead—which, however, affords no protection—entirely exposed. The larger the ordnance the less liable they are to injury; and such is the strength of these 38-ton guns that, unless struck by a shot upon the trunnions, they would probably not suffer if hit in action. There are two iron-plated decks forward, which are divided into a large number of compartments by horizontal and longitudinal bulkheads, by means of which the strain of the gun and the recoil is diffused throughout the structure. The guns are worked by hydraulic power precisely after the manner in which the 100-pounder was worked during the recent experiments at Spezia, and according to the method which will be applied to the 81-ton guns on board the Inflexible at Portsmouth. The gun rests upon trunnion blocks which work upon a couple of beam slides, the hydraulic pistons by means of which the gun is run out and in and the recoil is checked being directly applied to the trunnions. The necessity of a carriage is thus dispensed with, and as the slides lie prone upon the deck greater steadiness and stability of platform are secured. The projectiles are brought from the magazines to the loading positions by means of a trolly running on tram plates, and are thrust home by a mechanical rammer working beneath the glacis plates at the bow, and which have an outward droop to allow of depressed fire. The gun is irremovably fixed along the centre line, the training being effected by the helm, which, when in action, is worked by the gunner in the pilot-house by the same docile and uniform power which elevates, depresses, and runs the gun in and out. Besides the 38-ton gun the gunboats carry two 12-pounder breechloading Armstrong guns on their quarters, and a 10-chambered 45-inch Gatling gun, which is effective at a distance of 800 yards. They possess no stern guns, but as the Gatling can be shifted to any position, they are not unprepared for attack come whence it may. They only draw 8ft., and have a speed of nine knots. The propelling engines work up to 310-horse power, the same exactly as the engines of the Medina class, and are of the surface-condensing horizontal direct-acting type. The practice at the guns was very satisfactory, and H.E. Kuo took a turn at the handle of the Gatling, "delivering a well-sustained fire, under which no boat could have lived."

WHAT WE ARE DOING IN CHINA.

(PALL MALL GAZETTE.)

In a despatch from Sir Thomas Wade to Lord Derby which appears in the last Blue-book on China a highly suggestive passage occurs. It runs thus:—"The anti-foreign feeling in the country is, on the part of a large majority, of the educated class, as violent as ever it was. It has, indeed, been stimulated by the efforts to introduce foreign inventions and education of a certain influential minority. The leading members of the central Government, so far as there is one, are in a great degree anti-foreign, and, when not altogether bigoted opponents of improvement, are yet far too much in dread of the censure of the anti-foreign public openly to countenance innovation. In some particulars they are as bigoted opponents as any in the Empire." In other words, although the Ministers of the civilised world have been in constant communication with the members of the Chinese Government for sixteen years; although the trading points of contact between foreigners and natives have trebled in number; although the missionary bodies in the country have been largely recruited; and although several native missions, pseudo-political and otherwise, have visited the Western world, the mandarins and a large majority of the educated class are as violently anti-foreign as ever. Not only do those who know little or nothing of foreigners still display a determined spirit of hostility to them, but they are equally hostile who have been in constant intercourse with foreign diplomatic and consular officers, and who have had opportunities of studying the aims and watching the behaviour of European officials, merchants, and missionaries.

The question therefore arises, Has experience proved that the Chinamen were right in their estimate of the "outer barbarians," or have the "barbarians" by their conduct and policy so belied their real character as to give a colour to the false notions of the Chinese? Now, the official Chinese despatches which have from time to time come to light show plainly that the writers and their friends look with hate upon foreigners as being aggressive, violent, greedy of gain, and peace-breakers. And it must be remembered that the results of foreign intercourse with that country have been, from a commercial point of view, greatly to the advantage of foreigners, and that the treaties have been agreed to by the Chinese Government only at the point of the bayonet. Mischief has arisen too out of the pride engendered by the lordship which, owing to her intellectual superiority, China has been able to exercise over the neighbouring nations of Asia. For she has learned to look down with supreme contempt upon all who are not her subjects; and this being so, it became necessary for foreign Ministers to take up a firm attitude towards the Government, and to make it feel by the force of their individual and collective weight that, while strictly limiting their demands to the terms of the treaties, they were prepared to insist on the Chinese Government faithfully fulfilling its part in the contract. But what has been the policy actually pursued by them? Instead of combining to carry out a dignified policy, and one which in the end would work out to the advantage of China, they have all pulled different ways, each trying to gain some advantage over the others. One urges the Chinese Government to establish a college for the study of foreign languages over which a countryman of his own may preside; another persuades the Government to give an order for a fleet of war vessels to be built in the dockyards of his native land; a third advocates the establishment of a dockyard in which his countrymen should be supreme; a fourth is constantly hankering after slices of territory, and so on. All these concessions and more also have been urged with such persistency that they have every one been granted, to the final discomfiture, however, of the State and to those who clamoured for them; for as a member of the Tsung-le Yamun once observed, they have ended in nothing but loss, humilation, and danger.

Nations, like individuals, are often accepted at their own estimate of themselves, and the lofty pretensions which China has set up have been passively supported by the foreign competitors for her favours. No courted beauty has ever been so encouraged in wilfulness as China has been. Her suitors have eagerly basked in her faintest smile, and have welcomed with joy any symptom of cordiality. "The Emperor knows your name!" one day whispered a member of the Tsung-le Yamun to the Inspector-General of Foreign Customs; and the gratifying fact was current news in every Legation in Peking before the day was spent. A pseudo-political mission, which *The Times* now describes as "farcical," was despatched with an inferior clerk from a Government office at its head, and its members were received at a private audience by the Queen, and were fêted at Buckingham-Palace. It is true that ever

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and anon when China has inflicted a more than usually severe slap in the face to some one of her suitors the sufferer has fretted and fumed and threatened revenge; but experience has assured her that she need but coax a little and promise the injured Minister a future commercial advantage over his fellows in order to soothe him completely. Meanwhile, the foreign merchants, in addition to flooding the country with loaded Manchester goods and opium, have succeeded by craft in saddling the Government with a railway; and in the interior the Roman Catholic missionaries are keeping the mandarins in a chronic state of disquiet by their assumption of the titles and paraphernalia of office.

What wonder, then, that the educated classes are as violently anti-foreign as ever? Asiatics have a great admiration for a firm unyielding policy, which to their minds means strength—conscious strength; and, being accustomed to the practical application of the proverb that might makes right, it is unintelligible to them that a representative of a nation of equal or superior power to themselves should be willing to abate one jot or tittle of his lawful rights. At the present moment we are negotiating to forego our full demands for the murder of Mr. Margary, and to condone that crime for a few mercantile advantages. In such matters for the future it may be well to imitate the conduct of the Japanese under somewhat similar circumstances. It may be remembered that the crew of a Japanese vessel were murdered by some Formosan savages, and that to the complaints of the Mikado's Government the Chinese Foreign-office pleaded want of practical sovereignty, exactly as it did with regard to the murderers of Mr. Margary. Instead, however, of entering into mutual recriminations with the defaulters, the Mikado's Government took the law in their own hands and landed a force on the island. This decided action secured every desired end. The savages were punished; the Chinese Government was reduced to an apology, and was compelled to pay the cost of the Japanese expedition; and the lives of shipwrecked Japanese sailors have been secured. Moore once suggested that, as low bows and prostrations form so prominent a part in Chinese Court etiquette, Grimaldi the clown would be the most fitting person to be accredited as ambassador to the Court of Peking. The obsequious policy which gave rise to this gibe has been far too long in vogue in our dealings with the mandarins. We have our Treaty, let us be content with that. Let us insist on its conditions being fulfilled; and let us not by fussy gain-seeking and political maladroitness help to perpetuate the violent anti-foreign hatred which now exists as strongly as ever among the educated class in China.

THE "CELESTIAL DELUGE."

A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, after detailing the facts connected with the spread of the Chinese in the United States, says:—

In a few years we must look to see the whole Union overrun by these intruders; and the question will come to be, how long will the Atlantic Ocean continue to be the limit of their eastward progress? There is reason to believe that it will be some considerable time before we begin to import Celestials in large numbers. Like the potato-bug, their progress on land is rapid; but they will probably make a long pause before taking another leap over a few thousand miles of sea. They may be upon us, however, sooner than we expect. The other week there was word of a vessel, with a Chinese crew on board, arriving at Leith, and of another similarly manned coming to Greenock, and a dark whisper has been going the rounds of a scheme for employing Mongol labour in working our collieries and ironstone pits. The Leith captain, it was said, was pleased with his crew, while the Greenock shipmaster was not. This must be attributed to mere difference of taste on the part of the two skippers — or, perhaps, because at Leith masters are thankful for small mercies in the matter of quality of seamen. John is always the same—smug, grinning, attentive industrious, sure of his own superiority, while we only believe in ours, and, it must be added, an incorrigible liar and cheat. This is the personage with whom we shall have shortly to deal, as he steps smiling on shore after a long voyage cool and fresh as American beef, and more than relatively as cheap. There is no denying the advantages that may be derived from his presence among us; unluckily, the inconveniences are as undoubted. He may be useful in many ways, but he is not a beautiful creature, morally more than physically. In the first place, his reception will be of a very mixed character; it certainly will not be peaceful. The barbers may receive him with open arms, but the washerwomen will with difficulty be restrained from tearing him to pieces. If we once allow him to get a settlement among us, the result cannot for a moment be in dispute. He will begin at the bottom of the social scale—that is his way—and will work himself gradually up. When John establishes himself in a town—say Edinburgh—he has a slow but thoroughgoing method of making it his own. He takes a room in the lowest locality, and he invites seven others like to himself to share it with him. He nails up around the sides as many benches and shelves as there is wall space for. One of these shelves is his bed-room, his smoking-room, his lounge. The floor of the apartment is his dining hall, where he sits over uncommonly short commons with his fellow-benchers. The neighbours fly the locality, holding their noses between their forefinger and thumb; more Chinese arrive; the abandoned houses fall into their hands cheap, and are parcelled out in a similar manner; and the Chinese quarter extends until finally it absorbs the whole. While the invaders spread, they also rise in status, and perhaps no position, short of that of a trade-union secretary, is out of the range of a Chinaman's ambition. They are said to show a peculiar aptitude for the legal profession, and pigtails may yet be seen projecting from beneath the queues of the advocates in the Parliament House, and the majesty of the law looking down obliquely through the eyes of a Mongolian occupant of the bench. The new order of things will not mean easier times for municipal bodies. A Chinese town, in bustle, and in tight packing of its human swarm, resembles nothing so much as an ant-hill, except perhaps a bee-hive, in process of being smoked, with its inhabitants revelling in the fumes. In these circumstances, the difficulties with which a distracted Board of Supervision will have to contend in dealing with such matters as drainage, cleaning, lighting, and overcrowding will be endless. Fancy the fumes of opium and joss-stick, and other imported odours added to the familiar smells of High-street, and Cowgate; Princes-street lighted with paper lanterns, and the city re-christened with a name compounded of five twanging monosyllables. The idea is simply intolerable. But how, it may be asked, are we to defend ourselves from this impending calamity? Should we take a leaf from the Chinaman's own book, and prohibit his entrance into the country—treat him, in short, as if he were the phylloxera or the cattle plague? With our ideas of free trade and intercourse this can hardly be. We must do justice, though the whole Celestial Empire fall on us, and give a fair field, though the odds against us be four hundred millions, more or less. One way only of meeting the danger successfully seems practicable. Let us fight the Chinese with their own weapons. Let all of us set about working harder, and spending, or, at least, wasting less. If this policy is heartily and perseveringly pursued the dangers of "Chinese cheap labour" will be minimised or—who knows?—wholly averted.

Correspondence.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have just passed through the Suez Canal, and am astonished at the delay which is permitted in the navigation. This passage is frequently a matter of four days, and from what I gathered from local agents at Port Said and Suez, remonstrance is of no avail. The stoppages, as a rule, are caused by the inefficiency of the pilots in getting vessels aground. These pilots are French, and in a moment of difficulty always get excited and jump about on the bridge like maniacs, and unless the captain has sufficient pluck to take matters in his own hands the result is tolerably certain. Now that we have a substantial share in the Canal it is time that we took steps to "straighten" out these difficulties.—Yours truly, A SHIP OWNER.

Marseilles, Feb. 12, 1877.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In these days of progress and speed every hour necessarily lost is looked on with impatience. I lately raced through from London to Brindisi, travelling night and day, on my way to China. The P. and O. steamer left at her time, and arrived at Alexandria on Thursday morning, at eight, but we were informed that we should not leave for Suez until the evening! To my astonishment I was informed that it was the course always adopted. Two hours would have landed all the passengers, mails, &c. This mode of procedure seemed to me more extraordinary when I found that our transit through Egypt by rail, at night, was a very cold and miserable journey, whilst the day was bright, and the various stations, &c., could have been seen along the line. We arrived at Suez at 6.30 a.m., and went directly on board the steamer, but did not start until four. This is another waste of time, which seems very unaccountable,—Yours truly, A TRAVELLER.

[We believe that the P. and O. Company have found the night conveyance, on trial, to be most convenient for the whole year's service.—ED. *L. and C. T.*]

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In reference to the concluding paragraph of the article in your issue of 12th inst., entitled "Chinese Labour in England," allow me to point out that Europeans are not "excluded from competing in China in the same class of works which the natives of this country do abroad;" they have only to accept the conditions of the country, in the same way as a Chinaman in England has to submit to English laws and customs. It may be hard upon a European to work in China under such conditions; but is it not a hardship for a Chinese labourer to abide by the usages of European civilisation—not to mention the inhospitable treatment he receives at the hands of the free and enlightened citizens of California? The difficulty will exist so long as two countries are so vastly different in mode of government, manners and customs as England and China. While extra-territorial jurisdiction exists in China it is in my opinion useless to speak about equal privileges. If the principle of equality, which has been established in diplomatic intercourse, were to be carried out consistently in all relations the Chinese would of course be allowed to appoint Consuls in England, and to be subject to their own laws on British soil. This would not by any means be a desirable state of affairs. My opinion is that matters will have to take their own course, and the "opening-up of China" will be accomplished in due season by the influence of commerce, not by cannon and diplomatic despatches.—I am, &c.,

Manchester, Feb. 16. D.

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Literature.

The Friend of China (Organ of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade) for February contains several very interesting articles. It notes that Mr. Mark Stewart is again to call attention to China affairs in the House, during the present Session. Among other matter, it gives a review of the last China Blue-book, containing the Margary correspondence; translations of recent Anti-Opium Tracts, and an article, by an old Canton resident, upon Opium as affecting the wealthy and intellectual classes in China.

The Geographical Review for the current month contains, among other interesting matter, a further notice of Abbé David's valuable travels in China.

A new paper, the *Tokio Times*, has been issued in Japan. The first number contains some thoughtful and temperate articles, though they perhaps incline a little more towards Japanese institutions than will be generally acceptable.

The *Foreign-office List* for the current year has one or two new features deserving of special notice. It is prefaced by a succinct history of the offices of Secretaries of State, and with a list of the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs from 1782 to the present time, and also with a list of the Under-Secretaries —both of which will be of much value. The various changes and promotions are noted to Dec. 1, 1876. Among the "promotions and tranfers" during the past six months no less than twelve are in China and one in Japan, out of a total of twenty-two.

The *Revue de Géographie* for February contains the first instalment of a translation from the Chinese, entitled "Journal d'une Mission en Corée." The Journal is that kept by Kwei Lin, who was sent on a special mission to Korea by the Emperor Tung Chih, in 1866, and it promises to be interesting. The translation has been made by M. F. Scherzer, of the French Legation at Peking.

The *Monatsschrift für den Orient* for February contains an interesting article from a Shanghai correspondent signing himself "S." on Glass Manufacture in China.

Meetings of Societies.

At the Royal Society, on Feb. 15, Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair, papers were read "On Stratified Discharges; and on a Rapid Contact Breaker and the Phenomena of the Flow," by Mr. W. Spottiswoode,—"On Lymphatics and their Origins in Muscular Tissues," by Mr. G. Hoggan and Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Hoggan,—and "Remarks chiefly on $487^2 \equiv 486$," by Mr. W. Shanks.

At the Geological Society, on Feb. 7, Professor P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair, who announced that the officers of a newly-established scientific club in Vienna had written, offering the use of the club to any of the Fellows of the Society who may visit Vienna. Communications were read "On the Chemical and Mineralogical Changes which have taken place in certain Eruptive Rocks of North Wales," by Mr. J. A. Phillips,—"On New Species of Belemnites and Salenia from the Middle Tertiaries of South Australia," by Mr. R. Tate,—and "On *Manisaurus Gardneri* (Seeley), an Elasmosaurian from the Base of the Gault at Folkestone," by Mr. H. G. Seeley.

The Society of Antiquaries met on the 15th inst., when a variety of interesting objects were exhibited, and the reading of Captain Burton's paper "On the History and Antiquities of Lissa and Pelagossa" resumed.

At the Numismatic Society on Feb. 15, J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. C. F. Keary read the first of a series of papers "On the Numismatics of the Transition Era from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Crowning of Charlemagne as Emperor, A.D. 800." He began by discussing the condition of the coinage in Europe about the time of the accession of Honorius, and, from an examination of the laws, national poetry, &c., of the various Teutonic peoples, showed what were the substitutes for a coinage among them. Proceeding to the era of the Barbarian invasions, the writer was of opinion that a large proportion of the coinage in each invaded territory becoming diverted from its proper uses was employed only to pay taxes or tributes to the German conquerors, and was by them frequently converted into bullion or ornaments. Gold being the metal especially prized, Mr. Keary contended that the chief use of a gold coinage now became the paying of these taxes, while the money in the baser metals alone remained current among the earlier inhabitants. He next examined the earliest coinages of the varius barbarian invaders, Bergundians, Visigoths, Vandals, &c., consisting of mere barbarous imitations of the Imperial coins, especially of the aurei.

At the Linnean Society on Feb. 1, G. Bentham Esq., V.P., in the chair, Messrs. G. Boulder, A. S. Heath, and W. Meller were elected Fellows. Sir J. Lubbock proceeded with Part IV. of his contributions "On the Habits of Ants," &c. By an ingenious contrivance of something of a double letter form (thus Fs), an interval of three-tenths of an inch, either by a drop from above or reaching the distance from below, was formed by withdrawal of a small cross bar. This almost inappreciable space alone prevented the ants from reaching a glass cell filled with larvæ, for they evidently had not sense or intelligence enough to surmount it, although they had for hours been traversing the route and carrying off larvæ previous to the three-tenths of an inch being left open. Industry was conspicuously shown by one specimen, which Sir John used to place in solitary confinement in a bottle for hours, and once for days; but the moment it was released it commenced larvæ gathering, though just previously on short commons.

At the Statistical Society on Feb. 20, J. Heywood, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. C. Walford read a paper "On Fires and Fire Insurance, considered in their National Aspects."

At the Anthropological Institute, on Feb. 13, Mr. J. Evans, President, in the chair, Miss Buckland read a paper "On Primitive Agriculture," in which the value of the study of the subject was explained, as determining migrations, &c., of nations in prehistoric times. The origin of the cereals is still obscure, and maize, which has been considered indigenous to the New World, and unknown in Europe before the time of Columbus, was, in the opinion of Miss Buckland (based on the reports of recent travellers in Africa, Madagascar, New Guinea, China, &c.) cultivated by peoples which have never had intercourse with Europeans. In America, China, and Ancient Egypt there are traces of a time anterior to that of the cultivation of the cereals.

At the Psychological Society on Feb. 13, Mr. Serjeant Cox, President, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. C. Bray, "On Cerebral Psychology," showing the relationship of the brain to mental action.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, Feb. 21.

The Second Chamber has done some good practical work. The Minister, Van der Heim, laid before the Members a Bill having for its object a partial revision of the import and export tariff on a liberal basis. This Bill was carried, after a warm debate, by 47 against 3 votes. In order to cover the amount which the Treasury will lose by this measure the excise duty on spirits will be increased by f.4 per hectolitre. An interpellation took place, in order that the Members should obtain some further information about the honourable dismissal of Mr. Wagner, ex-Governor of Curacao. Complaints were made in the papers that this gentleman had not neglected, but rather promoted, our diplomatic relations with Venezuela, so that there was no reason for granting the dismissal in that way. The Minister has given most satisfactory proof of this, so that the honour of his dismissal is quite saved. Mr. Fabius, the interpellator, hoped that the successor of Mr. Wagner, Mr. Kip, would prove to be the right man in the right place, and that he would have more success in his endeavours to keep peace between Curacao and Venezuela. Herewith the matter dropped.

Several rumours have been in circulation about the Prince of Orange, but I don't think fit to repeat them, because they are more or less untrustworthy. It seems, however that a crisis is near at hand, and that his brother will assume the rights of Crown Prince. This much is certain, namely, that Prince Alexander has been appointed on H.M.'s birthday—19th inst.—Major-General on the Grand Staff of the Army, whilst, at the same time, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. The festivities, which were announced in several places to take place on this "National Day" were either hindered or prevented by the stormy and rainy weather. H.M. conferred, as usually on this day, the knighthood of the Order of the Dutch Lion upon several persons. Amongst them are: Messrs. W. Stortenbeker, jun., First Secretary of the Government in India; F. R. K. Peyer im Hoff, Lieutenant-Colonel of the E. I. Army; W. J. Havenga, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staff; R. C. Kroesen, Assistant-Resident in Atjeh; the Pangeran Adipati Scerjo Sosro Ningrat (Pakoe Alam) of Djoejocarta, and the Regent of Passaroean, Raden Adipati Arjo Niti Adining Rat.

Our fishermen in the North Sea complain again seriously that they are molested on the high sea by their English competitors. I hear that our Ambassador at the Court of St. James' has been charged to ask for more severe measures than hitherto to be taken in order to prevent such molestation in future.

Our Government has taken rigorous measures in order to prevent our cattle from being attacked by rinderpest. A line of demarcation has been ordered on the northern and southern parts of our frontiers, to prevent the import of cattle from Germany. The news regarding this epidemic is on the whole satisfactory.

On the 1st of May the Dutch colonies will enjoy the advantages of the Postal Convention at Geneva. The postage will be then fixed as follows:—For letters prepaid 25c. per 15 gram. (letters which are not prepaid are charged 40c.), post-cards 12½c., book-post samples and papers 7½c. per 50 gram.; it will not be allowed to post samples exceeding the weight of 250 grams., and papers weighing more than 1,000 grams. I need not say that this will be an enormous improvement.

The enlistment of soldiers to reinforce the army in Java has been satisfactory during the last days, so that the regular number of soldiers can be shipped on the 24th inst. and on the 3rd of March.

The first mail steamer Java, belonging to the company of the same name, started direct from here through the new canal to sea. Within four hours she reached the harbour.

Both Exchange and the market for Colonial Produces are very calm. The transactions are unimportant. There is no speculative demand whatsoever, and business is limited to immediate wants. The Money Market is plentifully supplied; the largest amounts can be obtained at 2½ to 3 per cent.

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THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is a list of the chief officials in the several departments of the present Administration :—

The Premier and Lord Privy Seal	*The Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor ...	*The Right Hon. Lord Cairns.
President of the Council ...	*The Right Hon. the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Vice-President of the Council	The Right Hon. Viscount Sandon, M.P.
First Commissioner of Works	The Right Hon. G. J. Noel, M.P.
Postmaster-General ...	*The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster...	Colonel the Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P.
Paymaster-General ...	The Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M P.
Judge-Advocate-General ...	The Right Hon. G. A. Cavendish-Bentinck.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Secretary of State ...	*The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.
Under Secretaries... ...	The Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P. Lord Tenterden, C.B. (Permanent). Sir Julian Pauncefote (Legal).

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State ...	*The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.
Under Secretaries... ...	Mr. James Lowther, M.P. Mr. R. G. W. Herbert (Permanent).

THE HOME OFFICE.

Secretary of State ...	*The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P.
Under Secretaries... ...	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P. The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell (Permanent).

THE WAR OFFICE.

Secretary of State ...	*The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
Under Secretaries... ...	Earl Cadogan, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., Mr. C. M. Clode (Legal), Capt. Vivian (Permanent).
Surveyor General of Ordnance	Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P.

THE TREASURY.

First Lord...	*The Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*The Right Hon. Sir S. Northcote, M.P.
Junior Lords	Viscount Crichton, M.P., Sir J. Elphinstone, M.P., Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P.
Secretaries...	Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., Mr. R. W Lingen, C.B. (Permanent).

THE ADMIRALTY.

First Lord	*The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P.
Other Lords	Admiral Sir H. R. Yelverton, Vice-Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P.
Controller	Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart.
Secretary	The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P.
Permanent Secretary ...	Vernon Lushington, Q.C.
Naval Secretary	Rear-Admiral Robt. Hall, C.B.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State ...	*The Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury
Under Secretaries	Lord George Hamilton, M.P. Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President	The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Adderley, M.P
Secretaries	The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. Mr. T. H. Farrer (Permanent).

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President	The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.
Secretaries	Mr. Thomas Salt, M.P. Mr. Jno. Lambert, C.B. (Permanent).

LEGAL.

Attorney-General	Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General	Sir Hardinge S. Giffard, Q.C.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	The Duke of Marlborough
Commander of the Forces...	General the Right Hon. Sir Jno. Miche
Chief Secretary	*The Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, M.P.
Under Secretary	Mr. Thos. Haviland Burke.
Lord Chancellor	The Right Hon. J. T. Ball.
Attorney-General	Mr. Edward Gibson, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General	The Hon. D. R. Plunket, Q.C., M.P

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Mr. William Watson.
Solicitor-General	Mr. J. A. H. Macdonald.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	The Marquis of Hertford.
Lord Steward	Earl Beauchamp.
Vice-Chamberlain	Viscount Barrington, M.P.
Earl Marshal	The Duke of Norfolk.
Master of the Horse ...	The Earl of Bradford.
Master of the Buckhounds	The Earl of Hardwicke.
Captain Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	The Earl of Shrewsbury.
Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard	Lord Skelmersdale.
Treasurer	The Right Hon. Lord H. Thynne.
Comptroller...	Right Hon. Lord Henry Somerset, M.P.

* Form the thirteen Cabinet Ministers.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East :—Agra Bank, 10 to 10½ ; Chartered Bank of India, 19 to 20 ; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 28½ to 29½ ; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.670 ; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 32 to 34 ; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46 ; P. and O. Company, 39 to 41 ; Messageries Maritimes, f.635 ; Suez Canal, f.660 ; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 107 to 109; ditto, 7 per cent., 103 to 105.

The business hitherto carried on at Chefoo under the style or firm of Wilson Cornabé and Co., will for the future be conducted under the name of Cornabé and Co., the partners being—William Alexander Cornabé and Andrew Millar Eckford.

Messrs. Clement Lucas and J. H. Pinckvoss have established themselves as merchants, tea and general commission agents, at Hankow and Shanghai, under the style of Lucas and Co. Mr. Samuel Walker is authorised to sign the name of the firm per procuration.

In the Produce Markets business continues dull. Tea has been offered in increased quantities in public sale, and has gone off at irregular prices. Silk has been dull at a further decline. Coffee is also lower owing to heavy supplies. There has been nothing doing in East Indian Sugars. Rice is quiet, but some business has been done in Japan. Pepper has been more active at the lower rates recently established. Gambier continues to decline. There has been more doing in Hemp, but without improvement in value. Other articles show no alteration.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,386,436 lbs., which was 45,755 lbs more than was taken out of bond during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,188,747 lbs. went for home consumption, the duty paid thereon having been £54,718 13s. 6d., or £644 5s. 6d. in excess of the amount paid during the corresponding week of last year. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn for home consumption during the week ending the 17th instant :— Coffee, 502,470 lbs. ; cocoa, 245,674 lbs. ; tobacco, 395,420 lbs. ; cigars, 17,438 lbs.; wine, 171,982 gallons ; brandy, 32,539 gallons ; and rum, 32,209 gallons.

In the Manchester Market there was, in the early part of the past week, almost complete stagnation, owing to the fall in Indian exchange, the small business and declining tendency in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Prices were nominally unaltered, but there was a decided disposition to accept lower terms. On the 23rd inst. the only change was a renewal of the inquiry for China qualities of Grey Shirtings, but the offers put forward were quite out of the range of business, even with the disposition producers evinced to realise at lower prices. The transactions have consequently been very small. For Yarns there is a slightly better demand at low prices.

The latest telegram from China gives the total export of tea at 159,750,000 lbs., the largest supply ever shipped to date in one season. This enormous quantity is exclusive of shipments of Indian tea, of about 22,000,000 lbs., out of a total of 28,000,000 lbs. for the season.

Tenders were received on the 21st inst. for Government drafts on India, to the amount of 17½ lacs, or nearly £175,000, and the entire amount was placed, but only at a reduction as compared with last week's minimum of ⅜d. to 7-16d. per rupee. The sums allotted were :—On Calcutta, £130,400 ; on Bombay £43,600 ; and on Madras, £1,000; all bills tendered for at 1s. 9½d. per rupee receiving in full, and telegrams at that price about 58 per cent. of the amounts applied for. With reference to this allotment the *Daily News* says :—

The vacillating policy of the Indian Council has been again exhibited. On the 31st ult. and 7th inst. the line appeared to have been drawn at 1s. 10d., last week a fractional reduction was made in this price, and now all offered is sold at a decline of ½d. Indian trade both import and export is being crippled by these uncertain movements, and it would be better for the Government to at once declare whether it will continue to sell to the highest bidders each week, or without notice fix a minimum which may be above all the tenders. It may be readily imagined than an exporter who based his calculations last week at a certain rate, and has now to sell his drafts at 2 per cent. less, must not only in many cases lose all the profit attached to the transaction, but, as trade is now being "cut fine," an actual loss may accrue. Optimists who have all along declared that the "depreciation of silver" would ultimately right itself now seem to be hardly so confident, and it may be that before the middle of the year –the period of greatest depression in 1876—cries may again arise that something must be done to render the fixed standard of value in India rather more stable than it is now, or has been for a long time past.

Bar Silver has declined to 56½d., at which price the amounts on the market have been taken, and the market is almost cleared. No Mexican Dollars have been sold.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. Steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton on the 22nd inst., was—In gold to Galle £2,230. In silver to Penang £65,650, to Hong Kong £2,300, to Shanghai £258,650 ; total in silver £326,600.

Tenders are invited by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for £1,000,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, authorised by an Act of

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1874. The purpose is for the construction and equipment of railways, and redemption will take place by annual drawings of one per cent. per annum on the accumulative principle, the first of which will take place in March, 1878. The bonds will be of the value of £100, £200, and £500 each.

A Consolidated Six per Cent. Loan for £200,000 is offered to the public by the Bank of New Zealand on behalf of the City of Wellington. The money is required to pay off existing debentures and for purposes of drainage, waterworks, and wharf extensions. Tenders will be opened on the 8th of March, and none will be accepted below par.

The report of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company states that the accounts for the year show a net profit of £91,555, after charging the interest on the debentures. To this sum must be added £57,359 brought forward from last year, making a total of £148,914. From this amount is deducted the interim dividend of 5 per cent., amounting to £22,410, leaving £126,504 to be dealt with. Of this sum the directors propose to distribute a dividend of 15 per cent., or £67,230, being at the rate of £1 16s. per share, and making, with the amount already paid, a total dividend for the year of 20 per cent. in cash, free of income-tax; leaving £59,274 to be carried forward to the next account.

The annual report of the British Land Company states that the sales of the year have amounted to £182,754. The profit and loss account shows an available balance of £11,144, which enables the directors to recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. (free of income-tax) and to carry forward £2,144 to the next account.

The directors of the Merchant Banking Company of London have resolved to declare a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, being at the same rate as that paid in previous years, and to carry forward £9,117 to the next account.

The report of the directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company states that the fire premiums for the past year amount to £989,756, and the losses to £460,744, showing a net surplus of £240,579. The General Reserve and Fire Reassurance Fund will be increased from £850,000 to £1,000,000. The directors recommend a dividend of 8s. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share.

The directors of the Anglo-Californian Bank have declared an interim dividend of 10s. per share for the half-year ending December 31, 1876, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

It is announced by the Board of the National Discount Company that, subject to confirmation by the shareholders, they have succeeded in making an arrangement by which Messrs. Roger Cunliffe, John Cunliffe, and William Fowler will join the Board. The directors entered into negotiations which have resulted in a conditional agreement that these gentlemen will retire from business on their own account, and will use their best endeavours to bring to the company such portion of their business as they can influence. The arrangement involves the creation and issue to them, on the conditions above stated, of 9,333 shares, with £5 deemed to have been paid up thereon.

A parliamentary return shows that in 1875 there were 1,153 companies registered, with a proposed capital of £82,447,180, in addition to nineteen others without nominal capital. From 1st January to 31st May last year 478 companies were registered, with an aggregate proposed capital of £24,056,520; and eighty-two others without nominal capital.

COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 70, Old Broad-street,

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The large sales during the week (22 catalogues) have passed with great apathy and irregularity in prices, in one case a break of Congou selling at a difference of 15 per cent. before the last lots were knocked down. The want of confidence and anxiety of importers to quit their teas afford great opportunities to buyers to secure bargains, as between the prices of 8d. to 1s. per lb. are included teas of medium quality, while low Amoy and broken kinds ex late steamers (£3 per ton freight, or 1¼d. per lb.) sold at fair prices (quality considered) of 7¼d. to 8d. per lb. The home trade shows a little better tone, stimulated by the increasing consumption which is beyond any former period, but the enormous weight of tea constantly thrown on the market precludes any hope of the favourable position of the trade being of benefit to importers, high cost at the shipping ports, too large supplies, and general inferiority, fortunately of no great moment when Indian leaf is being so largely used, all tending to keep down prices.

SILK.

Subjoined is the result of the public sales held from the 21st to the 24th inst. There were offered without reserve—

China	1,025 bales;	sold,	703 bales.
Japan	268 „	„	221 „
Canton	1,146 „	„	909 „

PRICES.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
China—Tsatlee common	18 0 ...	18 9		
5, 4¾	19 3 ...	20 6		
4,5 Dancing Bear ...	19 3 ...	19 9		
Red Peacock	21 0 ...	21 6		
2 buffalo	21 0			
3 „	19 9			
3½ Dragon	21 10			
Kshing Taws 4 to 5	12 0 ...	14 0		
L. K. Taws, gd., 2 to 3 ...	12 6 ...	14 0		
common	9 7 ...	10 8		
Canton—Tsatlee Reel, 1, 1½	18 0 ...	18 6 ...	19 3	
2	14 10 ...	15 2 ...	17 0 ...	17 9
3	14 1 ...	15 6 ...	16 0 ...	17 0
4	13 7 ...	14 0 ...	14 2 ...	15 0
4½, 5	13 0 ...	14 0 ...	14 6 ...	12 9
Japan—Maibash. com. to med. ...	21 9 ...	22 0 ...	23 0 ...	25 0
Sodai, fair to good	13 10 ...	16 8 ...	19 0 ...	20 0
Aechi-zan	12 10 ...	14 1		
Oshue common	15 0			
Hatchejee	12 3 ...	13 11		

COFFEE.—In addition to the recent large arrivals of Ceylon further important supplies are near at hand. The market has consequently become dull, and moderate supplies of various descriptions at public sale have gone off flatly, Plantation Ceylon showing a decline of from 1s. to 3s. per cwt., triage having been sold at 89s., small at 99s. to 100s., low middling to middling at 106s. to 110s. 6d., good middling to good bold at 111s. to 117s. 6d., pea-berry at 114s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. Only 50 bags Native Ceylon have been sold, real good ordinary at 85s. No sales of other descriptions of East India are recorded.

CHINA PRESERVES.—400 cases Ginger bought in at 6d., and 300 cases Chow Chow also at 6d.

COCOANUT OIL is obtainable at previous prices, fine Cochin £41 10s. to £42, Ceylon in pipes £37 to £37 5s.

CANES.—119,400 Dragon bought in at 3¼d. to 1¾d., 2 lots 3½d. to 4½d., 20,000 Ground Rattans at 1¾d., 5,850 Penang Lawyers at 5½d., except 2,000 which sold at 9d., 1,360 undescribed partly sold at 7½d. each.

CAMPHOR.—About 100 cases old China have been sold at 81s. 3d. per cwt., reweights.

COTTON.—Much depression is manifest, and prices are lower; afloat good fair Bengal has been sold at 5d., with f f clause.

CUTCH.—About 100 boxes Flag BB have been sold at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

EBONY has been in demand, and at auction, 10 tons Ceylon (import 1872) sold at £13 to £14.

GAMBIER.—A dull tone continues to prevail, and prices for arrival are again easier, 50 tons near at hand having been sold at 29s. 9d., and 200 tons February-March shipment at 21s., ex ship, all faults.

GALLS.—50 cases China bought in at 55s. or withdrawn.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 125 cases, 9 cases Sumatra seconds sold, badly mixed with dark at £6 5s., fair rather mixed with ditto at £8 10s. to £8 12s. 6d., and 4 cases almond partly dark, and rather dusty at £16 10s., ditto with some run at £15 10s., the remainder withdrawn or bought in, seconds in block £7 10s., and brown thirds at 72s. 6d.

HEMP.—The market remains dull, but rather large supplies of Manila offered at the weekly public sale met a fair demand, and one-half sold at about the prices recently accepted by private contract to an occasional further decline. Other kinds were quite neglected. Of 1,281 bales Manila offered about 600 bales disposed of at and since, brown at £26, good fair at £28 15s. to £29, good Boluzan at £30 15s., a few bales fine at £32, and white Quilot £37 to £37 5s.; 35 bales China sold at £21 15s. to £22, and 2 bales Japan were withdrawn.

HIDES.—At the auctions, Singapore and Penang were not wanted. Some Chinas were sold before and after the sale at rates slightly in buyers' favour, but no business was transacted in the chair.

OIL ANISEED.—About 30 cases have been sold at 6s. 6d.

PEPPER.—*Black*: There has been more inquiry probably at the recent decline, and 1,500 bags Penang have been sold at 3⅞d. to 3¾d., 1,000 bags West Coast ditto at 3 13-16d. to 3¾d., 750 bags Singapore at 3 15-16d. to 4d., and 500 bags Atchin Penang at 3⅞d. (3 mos. prompt). A total of 1,403 bags at the public sales to-day met less demand, and the whole was bought in as follows: 1,196 bags Singapore at 4d. to 4¼d., 147 bags Penang at 3¾d., and 60 bags Malabar at 4⅛d. *White*: No private transactions have occurred, and there was little demand at the public sales, and only a small part of the 657 bags offered found buyers, but prices are unchanged; of 544 bags Singapore 50 bags sold, good fair at 6¾d., the remainder bought in, also 113 bags Penang at 6¾d.

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RICE.—A quiet, although steady tone has prevailed, and only one sale has transpired in new crop cargoes of Rangoon. A steamer cargo of about 1,600 tons, spring shipment, has been sold at 9s. 6d. ex ship London. Considerable business has been done in Japan during the last few days, consisting of the following :—On the spot 7,000 bags per Forward Ho, at 11s. 7½d., and two floating cargoes, viz.:—The White Adder, 1,214 tons, September sailing, at 11s. 6d. open charter, and the A la, 923 tons, off coast, at 11s. for Hamburg direct.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales were held on the 20th inst., with the subjoined results. *Mother-o'-Pearl :* Manila sold at a reduction of 20s. to 30s., except for good clean, which brought full prices ; bold and medium Bombay sold steadily, but small 5s. lower ; Egyptian partly sold at previous rates ; a large supply of black-edged were only partially disposed of on easier terms. Of 310 cases Manila about 180 cases sold, good selected bold at £10 10s. to £10 15s., fair bold at £9 10s. to £10, bold with part small at £9, defective bold at £6 2s. 6d. to £7 2s. 6d., pickings at 77s. 6d. to 95s., chicken and small at £7 7s. 6d. to £7 10s. 150 cases small pieces from Manila sold at 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. *Tortoise :* Moderate supplies met a fair demand, and prices show scarcely any alteration from the previous auctions, either for East India or West India ; 5 cases (470 lbs.) Singapore good shell sold at 17s. 6d. *Green Snail* met less demand, and 436 baskets 317 bags and 1,860 loose offered were all bought in, large 6d. to 8d., medium 5d., small 3½d. to 5d., very small 1½d. each. *Ear :* 533 bales 12 cases 7 tons Japan met a limited demand, and only 12 cases 1 ton sold, fair bold untrimmed 25s., loose £16 15s.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited increased flatness, and with little demand small supplies at auction have been only partly disposed of. No sales of East Indian sorts have been effected.

SAGO.—At public sale 584 bags went off flatly, and only 58 bags good bright small sold at 17s., the remainder bought in, ordinary to good small, at 16s. to 17s. 6d.

SPICES.—No sales of East Indian Spices have occurred during the week.

STAR ANNISEEDS.—Of 50 cases China 30 cases mouldy sold at 90s. 6d., the first lot 90s., the remainder good fair sound bought in at £5.

TAPIOCA is steady. Of 730 bags Penang 300 bags good sold at 2⅝d., with one lot at 2¾d. Of 745 bags Singapore 600 bags sold, grey at 2⅝d., good at 2½d., fine white at 2¾d. *Pearl :* Only 20 bags good seed were offered, and sold at 19s. *Flour :* 432 bags Singapore bought in at 1⅞d. to 2d.

TOBACCO.—39 bales China sold at 5½d. to 5¾d., 20 bales Java 6d., and 5 bales Manila 1s. 4d.

TIN.—The market continued dull throughout the week, and prices have sustained a further decline. Closing quotations are :—Straits on the spot and afloat, £72 ; Banca £75 ; Billiton £73 per ton.

VERMILLION.—31 cases China sold at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh : Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best : Bars, £7 10s. to £8 ; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8 ; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 18s. to £3 10s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12 ; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7¼d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £77 to £78. Tin Plates : Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22 10s.; do., other brands, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21 ; Sheet, £22 10s. ; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jan. 3	Lucy Pope	Prowse	Akyab	Monte Video
10	Antioch	Hemmingway	Singapore	Rio Janeiro
11	Runnymede	Way	Rangoon	Do.
19	Ceres	Cochrane	Do.	Do.
23	Flying Spur	Croot	Yokohama	St. Vincent, C.V.*
Feb. 12	Urania	Kiewit	Batavia	Amsterdam
14	Apolline Emilie	Gresle	Saigon	Havre
15	Glaucus (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Liverpool
15	Marie Charlotte	Michonas	Saigon	Bordeaux
15	Bertha (s.)	Windham	Hong Kong	Cardiff
16	Occident	Reuter	Singapore	Do.
17	Therese Behn	Steffens	Hong Kong	Do.
17	Dorset	Coures	Galle	Do.
17	Elcano	Anechino	Manila	Liverpool
18	G.B.S.	James	Singapore	Do.
18	John M. Clark	Connant	Anjer	Do.
18	R. R. Thomas	Nicholas	Rangoon	Do.
18	Matchless	Davies	Hong Kong	Cardiff
19	Cactus O.	Olivari	Do.	Do.
19	F. P. Lichfield	—	Do.	Do.
19	Maipu	Randall	Do.	Do.
19	Walmer Castle	Lenfesty	Anjer	Do.
19	Annie Laurie	Gale	Do.	Do.
19	Cambrian Prince	Davies	Galle	Do.
20	Penrith	Remington	Hong Kong	London
21	Glenisla	Watts	Singapore	Do.
22	Enid	Renouf	Hong Kong	Do.
22	Osaka	Lowe	Do.	Do.
22	Belted Will	Braithwaite	Shanghai	Do.

* After repairing.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Feb. 12	Ann Thormann	Voss	Cheribon	Havre
12	Samarang	Lehman	Batavia	Middelburg
14	Metis	Kling	Bangkok for Hambrg.	Falmouth
15	Cathaya	Thomas	Yokohama	Do.
15	Louis de Geer	Danneberg	Batavia	Do.
15	Satsuma	Richmond	Singapore	Marseilles
15	Questembert	Moreau	Do.	Hamburg
15	Chacma	Jones	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
15	Dr. Mezger	Iversen	Batavia	Greenock
15	Silver Eagle	Bichard	Hong Kong	London
15	Kermalo	Rouille	Do.	Do.
16	Corea	Adams	Do.	Do.
16	James Shephard	Madden	Cebu	Do.
16	Wylo	Browne	Manila	Boston, U.S.
16	Mary E. Russell	Nickerson	Java	Do.
16	Victor	Sorensen	Samarang	Havre
16	Alice Ritson	Read	Singapore	Liverpool
17	Sarah Watson	Milne	Do.	London
17	Glenfinlas (s.)	Wilcox	Foochow	Do.
17	Ada	Assals	Hiogo	Plymouth
17	Samar	Miller	Batavia	Boston, U.S.
18	Granite City	Ellis	Samarang	Queenstown
18	Navigator	Oriander	Do.	Do.
18	Rebecca	Bunghard	Sourabaya	Do.
18	Faith	Lloyd	Bezoekie	Havre
19	Soteria	Jarvis	Hong Kong	London
19	Clachnacuddin	McDonald	Do.	Do.
19	Sindoro	Diepenbroek	Pekalongan	Amsterdam
20	Imatra	Pouzer	Rangoon	Liverpool
20	Marie	v.d. Kerkhoff	Batavia	Rotterdam
20	Elgin (s.)	Miller	Manila	Do.
20	Iside	Boggiano	Rangoon	Liverpool
21	Bay of Bengal	Brice	Rangoon for Liverpool	Milford
21	W. J. Lewis	Trefry	Manila	New York
21	Queen of the Seas	Hardwick	Do.	Do.
21	Zoroya	Scarlett	Do.	Do.
23	Halloween	Fowler	Shanghai	London

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Feb. 17	Drenthe	Southampton	Batavia
18	Loudoun Castle	London	Shanghai
19	Elphinstone	Cardiff	Singapore
19	Antenor	Liverpool	Shanghai
21	Holyrood	Newcastle	Singapore
21	Celebes	Southampton	Batavia

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo : Argentino, Candia. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Glenearn, Scindia, Teviot.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama : Caroline. For Hiogo : Sir William Wallace, Eme. For Shanghai : City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot. For Hong Kong : Antwerp, Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow, Melbrek. For Batavia : Valero, Emma. For Singapore : Berwickshire, W. E. Gladstone. For Penang : Wemyss Castle. For Colombo, Pembrokehire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Anchises (str.), Ajax (str.). For Hong Kong : C. W. Cochrane. For Manila : Gloria (str.), Estrella. For Batavia : Corea, XV. Marzo, St. George. For Singapore : Aleppo, Amstel. For Galle : Janet Cowan.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai : Isle of Erin. For Bangkok : Lyra. For Singapore and Penang : Janet Fergusson, Cape Race. For Colombo : Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

S. B. STRATTON, Sourabaya to Boston, Dec. 22, 33 S., 30 E.
LUCIA, Hong Kong to New York, Dec. 29, 35 S., 20 E.
GESINA MARIA, Cheribon to Amsterdam, Jan. 2, 34 S., 16 E.
JAVA PACKET, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 27, 35 S., 22 E.
TONGOY, Samarang to Cork, Jan. 14, 30.19 S., 10.17 E.
BERBICE, Sourabaya to Cork, Jan. 20, 30 9 S., 19.57 W.
BARBADIAN, Banjoewangie to Channel, Dec. 21, off Cape of Good Hope.
HUGO, Samarang to Falmouth, Dec. 15, 24.59 S., 62.3 E.
MANFRED, Sourabaya to Falmouth, Jan. 11, 28.27 S., 9.13 E.
ALINE, Batavia to United Kingdom, Dec. 17, 35.31 S., 25.30 E.
DEXTEROUS, Penang to London, Jan. 7, 22.57 S., 4.27 E.
GOODELL, Manila to New York, Jan. 1, off l'Agulhas.
ACASTA, Sourabaya to United Kingdom, Jan. 7, 34.25 S., 22.47 E.
OSBURGHA, Hiogo to Falmouth, Jan. 19, 26.34 S., 6.13 E.
LOTHAIR, Yokohama to New York, Jan. 11, 36.11 S., 19.30 E.
TYCOON, Singapore to London, Jan. 20, 16.39 S., 4.38 W.
BUSSORAH, Batavia to United Kingdom, Jan. 1, off Cape of Good Hope.
JOHAN HANSEN, Batavia to Falmouth, Jan. 16, 34.53 S., 20.38 E.
FERGUSON, Java to United Kingdom, Dec. 31, 35.19 S., 23.14 E.
JEAN INGELOW, Manila to New York, Dec. 26, 34.20 S., 23.28 E.
P.J.R.L., Anjer to Rotterdam, Jan. 10, off l'Agulhas.
HOOGLY, Hong Kong to New York, Jan. 13, 33.4 S., 12.39 E.
JAN PIETERSZOON KOEN, Amstdam. to Samarang, Jan. 7, 22.10 S., 28.27 W.
CHARLES R. LEWIS, Java to Boston, Jan. 21, 30 N., 35 W.
G. H. BETZ, Macassar to Amsterdam, Jan. 9, 8 N., 15 W.
VILLE DE BRUXELLES, Marseilles to Saigon, Jan. 20, 6 N., 25 W.
GAUCHO, Yokohama to Falmouth, Jan. 24, 4.10 N., 25 W.
WHITEADDER, Kobe to Falmouth, Nov. 29, 24.14 S., 60.47 E.
GLENDOVEER, Hong Kong to London, Dec. 16, 32 S., 32 E.
V. P. R. Q., Sourabaya to Falmouth, Jan. 11, 20 S., 9 E.
STAR OF THE NORTH, Troon to Penang, Jan. 25, 5 N., 24 W.
PASITHEA, Newport to Galle, Jan. 9, 10 S., 32 W.
BON ACCORD, Sunderland to Singapore, Feb. 15, 49 N., 7 W.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 47s. 6d. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 31s. To Hong Kong: 28s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 21s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 16s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to	30 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6 0	to 35	45	

CASUALTIES.

MILFORD.—Feb. 21, the G. B. S. James, from Liverpool for Singapore, has put in with cargo shifted, and having carried away steering apparatus and lost several sails.

QUEENSTOWN.—Feb. 19, the Granite City, Ellis, arrived here from Samarang, has lost upper maintopsailyard.

HAVRE.—Feb. 19, the Faith, Lloyd, arrived here from Bezoekie, reports having experienced a succession of heavy gales whilst off the Cape of Good Hope, the vessel having on one occasion been thrown on her beam ends, when two lower topsails had to be cut away; the decks were also swept of everything movable.

ST. HELENA.—Jan. 29, the Hypatia, Olive, arrived here from Zebu, for Channel, reports:—From the meridian of Mauritius to that of the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of six weeks, encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, smashing bulwarks, splitting and destroying several sails, washing overboard a quantity of articles from the decks, and carrying away maintopgallantmast.

BATAVIA.—Feb. 22, the Ireshope, ship, M Derwain, from Newcastle (coal), for Singapore, took fire at Anjer; was towed to Bantaw and run ashore, and has been abandoned to the underwriters.

The Barbara Taylor, schooner, from Bangkok for Cheribon (rice), has arrived here, having been ashore, and after having jettisoned a portion of cargo; vessel is tight, and will proceed to Singapore for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTSMOUTH.—Feb. 16, a case, marked "F.B., 2,492, collodion, Yokohama," and containing collodion in glass bottles, was picked up about twenty miles off the Isle of Wight by the fishing lugger Alice and Rebecca, No. 164, of Rye, and handed over to the Receiver of Wreck this day. The case, apparently, has been but a short time in the water.

LIVERPOOL.—Feb. 17, the Alice Ritson, barque, arrived here from Singapore, in proceeding towards the Canning Dock, grounded, and remained about half an hour, when she was towed off apparently without damage.

ST. HELENA, JAN. 29.—Arrived and proceeded, 10, Margaret Pugh, Akyab, for Falmouth; 12, Ellen Francis D., Probolingo, for New York; Sovereign, Singapore, for London; Batavia, Batavia, for Amsterdam; 13, Sophie D., Saigon, for Marseilles; Dreadnought, Maulmain, for London; 14, Martha Brockelman, Hong Kong, for London; 16, Bethany, Hong Kong, for New York; Undaunted, Maulmain, for Amsterdam; Hypatia, Zebu, for Falmouth; 17, Miako, Samarang, for Falmouth; 18, Willem van Name, Hong Kong, for New York; Joachim Christian, Hong Kong; 19, Janet, Swatow, both for London; 22, Albuera, Manila, for New York; Kitty, Batavia, for Amsterdam; Astrea, Macassar, for Amsterdam; T. F. Whitton, Probolingo, or Boston; 25, Lieut.-Gen. v Swieten, Batavia, for Rotterdam; Antipodes, Hong Kong, for Hamburg; Johanna, Manila, for New York; St. Kilda, Batavia, for Falmouth; Singapore, Macassar, for New York; Roma, Akyab, for Falmouth; Teodora, Manila, for Liverpool; Annie Braginton, Mantura, both from Swatow, for London; Richard Green, Batavia, for Falmouth; Kosmopoliet III., Batavia, for Rotterdam; 28, Liberaal, Batavia, for Rotterdam; Loyola, Manila, for Cadiz; Sir Jamsetjee Family, Manila, for London. Passed, Jan. 9, Corona, Manila, for London; 13, Johanna Maria, Banjoewangie, for Rotterdam; 18, Ary Scheffer, Samarang, for Amsterdam; Halloween, Shanghai, for London; Joseph Haydn, Philippines for Falmouth; 21, Alice Reed, Batavia, for Falmouth; Alblasserdam, Samarang, for Rotterdam; 23, Trinidad, Java, for Cork. The Univers, French barque, after effecting some slight repairs, sailed for London on Jan. 18. A bottomry bond for £534 at 20 per cent. was given in payment of interest. 1,601 bags rice have been landed from the Brescia, of which 866, being damaged, were sold by public auction on Jan. 26, according to recommendation of surveyors; the vessel is now repairing. The Queen sailed for Hamburg on Jan. 25, having undergone certain repairs here; previous to her departure notices were issued inviting tenders to advance the sum of about £575 on bottomry in payment of expenses.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, Jan. 16, Dorothea, Ludovic and Charles, both for Guam.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Jan. 19, the Amore has almost finished her repairs, and the master has advertised for a loan of £1,200, more or less, on bottomry and respondentia, to defray expenses.

MOSSEL BAY.—Sailed, Jan. 16, Dione, for Batavia.

NATAL.—Jan. 4, sailed, Dec. 30, Jane Rowland, for Guam. The Compagnia Generale (Italian), from Batavia for Falmouth, which put in here Dec. 12 with damage, has completed her repairs, and proceeded to-day.

BATAVIA.—Feb. 22, the Thomas Fletcher, from Java for Australia, put into Banjoewangie leaky; surveyors recommend that this vessel be docked for examination of bottom, and be remetalled and calked throughout. The repairs of the Jedo will cost more than the vessel is worth.

SAIGON.—Feb. 16, the Kalaja, previously reported in collision, is severely damaged; she is cut down to the water's edge, and will have to dock for repairs, the cost of which is estimated at about $15,000.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN.—Application has been made to the Thames Police magistrate by Captain Adams, of the ship Corea. Captain Adams stated that he left China on his voyage home in September last. When about 200 miles from land, the vessel then being in the China Seas, about 14½ latitude and 118 east longitude, he fell in with a boat containing two men, who were in an almost dying condition from the combined effects of hunger and thirst. He took them on board and gave them food, which they ate ravenously. He had no opportunity of putting them on shore, and had brought them to England with him. He did not know what countrymen they were, as their language was unintelligible, but he believed they were natives of Cochin China. Since they had been on board they had managed to tell the sailors—by signs—that they had been out in their boat fishing, had fallen asleep, and had drifted out to the distance he had found them. Since his vessel arrived he had been trying to find some home where the men might be sent for a time, with a view to their being taken back to their own country. He had, however, not succeeded, as nobody seemed to care to have anything to do with the poor fellows. The magistrate told Captain Adams that he was worthy of much commendation for the humanity he had shown to the men. They remain by the ship for a day or two, after which they will be taken to the Strangers' Home, and there remain until a ship can be found to convey them to their native home.

SUSPENSION OF A CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.—A Board of Trade inquiry into the abandonment and loss of the ship Golden Age, of South Shields, off Terschelling, was concluded on the 14th inst., at South Shields, after three days' sitting. There were seven charges against the captain, Frederick Cornish Quick. The Court considered the captain in default—first, for altering the course, which led to the ship's stranding; and, secondly, for prematurely abandoning the vessel after the stranding. The Court considered that Captain Quick merited severe reprehension, and ordered his certificate to be suspended for twelve calendar months.

A SEAMAN'S WAGES.—Captain Sproule, of the ship Eme, has been summoned by Frederick Louis, able seaman, for £28 8s. 5d. wages, alleged to have been earned during a voyage from Liverpool to China, Japan, and back to London. The principal point at issue was under the heading "Cash and sundries," which the complainant was alleged to have received during the progress of the voyage, and this having been investigated, the summons was withdrawn.

THE clipper ship Albania, Captain Seely, from Calcutta to Dundee, laden with 2,000 tons of jute, has been wrecked one mile south of Cape Grisnez. Two men who attempted to escape in a boat were drowned. The rest of the crew, twenty-four in number, landed at low water by means of lines. The captain hopes to get the vessel off when she is lightened, but fine weather is indispensable for success.

THE fine new steamer Loudoun Castle, the latest addition to Messrs. Thos. Skinner and Co.'s Castle line of packets, arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 18th inst., after a passage of ten days and eighteen hours from Gravesend.

THE John O'Gaunt, from Liverpool to Manila, recently lost at Samar, Philippine Group, was a wooden ship of 859 tons, 177½ feet long and 32 feet wide. She was built at Whitehaven in 1855, classed A1 at Lloyd's, and owned by Mr. W. T. Bell, of Liverpool.

THE Argentino, Capt. Barnett, which left on the 24th inst. for the Straits, China, and Japan, has been chartered by Messrs. Matheson and Co., London, for local trade between Japan and China.

The Nederland Company's steamship Java sailed from Southampton on the 21st inst. for Batavia, with mails, passengers, £10,000 in English and £41,000 in Dutch specie, and a full cargo.

SINCE the year opened, twenty ships, of 14,000 tons aggregate tonnage, of the value, including cargo, of £335,000, and carrying 275 sailors, have been posted at Lloyd's.

LAUNCH.

ON the 17th inst. there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, a new screw steamer, built to the order of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 263 feet 9 inches (286 feet b.o.m.); length of keel and forerake, 255 feet 6 inches; breadth moulded, 32 feet; depth moulded, 26 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches. She is an awning-decked screw steamer, having her sides partly open for ventilation, and is to be fitted up with engines of 200-horse power. She was named Tambora, and is intended for the Java trade.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

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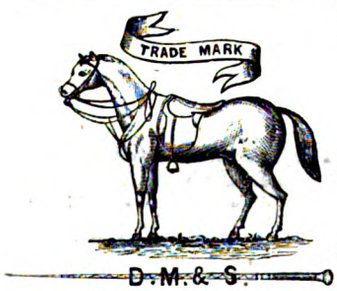

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Are very durable, and the most valuable protection to Iron Roofs, Bridges, Piers, Ships, and Buildings exposed to stormy weather and scorching sun; they soon become extremely hard, and do not blister.
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For Coating Iron and Wood Ships' Bottoms; a preservative against fouling and corrosion. This Composition is ready for immediate use, and obviates the waste of carrying unmixed Paints, Oils, Driers, &c. It is also applicable to all the purposes of other Paints.

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Has less colour than Raw Linseed Oil; is a quick, hard, and certain Drier for White and Light Coloured Paint.

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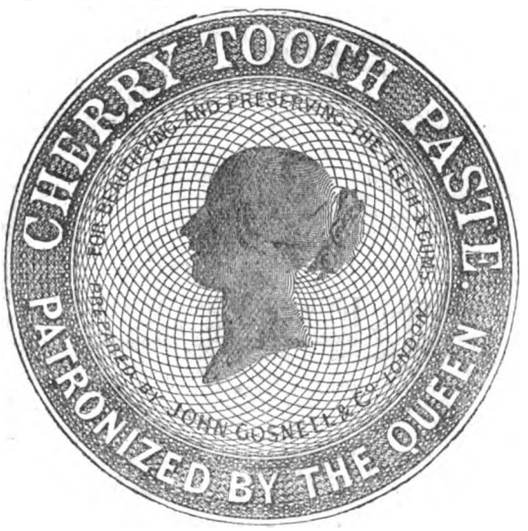

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...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
Siam	3,026	500	Mar.	1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus ...	3,470	500	Mar.	8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Gwalior ...	2,725	450	Mar.	15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive..	3,742	600	Mar.	22	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

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COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

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*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COLOMBO by FRENCH

MAIL STEAMERS, beginning on the 11th of March from MARSEILLES, and 16th of March from SHANGHAI.—The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY'S Mail Steamers leaving Marseilles or Shanghai every twenty-eight days, in connection at Aden with the branch steamers to the Mauritius, will call at COLOMBO on their outward and homeward voyage during the N.W. Monsoon ONLY.

Passengers may also be booked in all seasons for COLOMBO via POINT DE GALLE, where the abovementioned steamers, as well as those which connect, at the latter port, with the Calcutta branch steamers, will continue to call.

Rates of Passage the same for both routes. For information and passage apply at the Company's Head-office in London, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR

INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

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BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COM-

PANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, Feb. 27.
MADURA, 2,500 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

BATAVIA from LONDON.—NEDERLAND STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY (only line under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government). The well-known Clyde-built mail steamer KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), will leave LONDON for BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA (via Naples), on Monday, March 19, taking cargo for all transhipment ports. Passage fares, £60 and £34.

Apply to JAMES RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Scindia, s.s. via S. Canal ...	18 yrs. Liverpool Book	1424	S.W.I.	March 1
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*A A1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Sir Lancelt	A1 16 yr.	847	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 1st March.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and

SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer SCINDIA, 18 years Liverpool Book, 1434 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, E. G. LANGLEY, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM

PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	Feb. 27
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	Mar. 7
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY,

SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo ..	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390	V.I.D	Mar. 5

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail 5th March.

FOR YOKOHAMA and

HIOGO, calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

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FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGA-

PORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenearn, s.s.	2,120	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Feb. 27
Candia, s.s.	1,982	Do. do.	Mar. 5
W. E. Gladstone	534	Wright Bros. & Co.	Mar. 10
Glencagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.....	Mar. 7
		LIVERPOOL.	
Deucalion, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	Mar. 10

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 3s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 705.] LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Nov. 24	Jan. 12	Jan. 16
Yedo	—	—	„ 12
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 15
Hakodadi	—	—	Dec. 31
Nagasaki	—	—	Jan. 2
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 1
Chefoo	—	—	„ 14
New-chwang	—	—	„ 13
Hankow	—	—	„ 10
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 19
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 13
Shanghai	Dec. 1	„ 17	„ 20
Ningpo	—	—	„ 18
Foochow	—	—	„ 14
Formosa	—	—	„ 20
Amoy	—	—	„ 25
Swatow	—	—	„ 23
Hong Kong	„ 15	„ 24	„ 24
Canton	—	—	
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 1	„ 8	„ 15
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 15	„ 20	„ 28
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	„ 25
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 22
Sarawak	—	—	„ 23
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	„ 28
Samarang	—	—	„ 20
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 14
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 22	„ 23	Feb. 1
Penang	„ 22	„ 21	Jan. 27
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	Feb. 9
Colombo	Jan. 12	Feb. 6	„ 8

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Friday last, the 2nd inst., being three days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 23rd, Shanghai 26th Jan., Hong Kong 1st, Singapore 8th Feb., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, left Galle on the 16th ult., one day early.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Batavia cable ceased working for a few days, but communication is now restored.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, arrived at Marseilles, Feb. 28.—From Shanghai: Messrs. Seperzet, S. Lawson, A. Asted, Senné, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Medhurst, Miss J. Lourtie. From Hong Kong: Mr. A. W. Rothwell, Mr. and Mrs. Cowes, Miss Winn, Mr. R. Alvarez. From Yokohama: Mrs. Strachan and servant, Messrs. Pollard, Dousdeps, Coual, Quindarat, Mourier, Sonyni. From Saigon: Messrs. Debette, Ahema, Mdme. Richard. M. Bahin. From Singapore: Mr. Romeo, two Misses Beckers, Mr. R. de Munilla, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. E. Wright, M. and Mdme. Rayden. From Colombo: Messrs. E. B. Plupson, White, M. Garce, Cusiberlana, R. Reid, Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bois and two children. From Batavia: M. and Mdme. Grisel, M. and Mdme. Price and two children, Mr. Volk, Capt. Myers, Messrs. Van Stul, Blatt, Matheson, Mr. and Miss Robertson, Mr. V. Vickstead, Mr. Simon, Mr. Crouer and child.

Per steamer *Diomed* (Holt's line), expected to arrive March 12.—From Shanghai: Mr. W. G. Stronach and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Feb. 22.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. A. Capel, and one second class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Sidford. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hullett, Dr. and Mrs. Rowell and four second-class passengers. To Penang: Mr. T. A. Brown, Mr. J. Tait. To Galle: Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mr. F. D. Simpson, Mr. B. R. Jagoe, Mr. E. J. Miller, Mr. Hynd, Mr. Forbes.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Forster. To Colombo: Mr. J. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, March 5.—To Penang: Major C. E. Squire.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, March 8.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. I. Tripp. To Shanghai: Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson. To Ceylon: Captain and Mrs. A. Weighall, Sub.-Lieut. E. J. Sharpe, Lieut. Taylor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Venice, March 9.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. J. Mackey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Aroca*, from Brindisi, March 19.—To Hong Kong: His Excellency Pope Henessy, wife, and child.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 22.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Leishman. To Ceylon: Lieut. E. Berkley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite, Mr. Wolff, Mr. de Monterot. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Mr. Ballance, Mr. B. J. Bousfield, Mr. R. Nichol, Mr. F. E. Nichol, Mrs. Ida Darrien, Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoss, Mr. Blain, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Cordier. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, Mr. Carl Gantzen, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. Gepp, Mr. E. A. Youngs. To Batavia: Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. J. M. C. Paten, Mr. Huet. To Colombo: Mr. E. Johnstone.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Galopin. To Shanghai: Mr. Brunat, Mr. Lacroix Cousins, Mr. David Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Bluntschli. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. Garrels. To Batavia: Mr. W. Pells, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer and children, Mr. Groscamp. To Singapore: Mr. F. Southy. To Colombo: Mr. F. C. Fowlie.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford, Mr. H. M. M. Gray, Mr. E. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. F. Kock. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Captain and Mrs. Wilmot.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Prins Hendrik*, from Southampton, Feb. 27.—To Java: Mr. Prior, Mr. T. T. la Cave, Mr. N. de Graaf, Mr. R. Reinders. Mr. P. Sweldens and son, Mr. E. Bosch, Mr. J. L. Warnas, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Doeff, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mulock Houwer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adriani, Mr. H. W. Beck, Mr. G. Rebel, Mr. J. Mulder, Mr. W. F. J. Kech, Mr. H. M. de Bruyn, Mr. J. Myer, Mr. F. Van Heumen, Mrs. J. E. Van Schaik, Mr. J. J. Kraft, Mr. C. Kleyn, Mr. G. R. Lambert, Mr. J. O. Kunzle, Mr. J. Boers, Mrs. Emilie Van Hollenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. H. F. Van Schendel, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Staats. Mr. H. G. L. Frackers, Mr. J. J. Vriemoet Drabbe; five subaltern officers, 100 soldiers.

Per steamer *Anchises* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Feb. 28.—To Singapore: Mr. N. J. Robinson.

Per steamer *Glenearn*, from London, Feb. 28.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Holland, Mr. J. W. Benekin. To Shanghai: Mr. John West.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The news from China continues of the most distressing character. From all quarters the cry comes of famine and distress; and the luckless natives are flocking into the large cities and the foreign settlements, followed, however, by starvation, which the benevolent efforts both of their own countrymen and of the foreign residents can scarce stave off. The winter, too, is setting in with extreme severity in the north, and will ere long add greatly to the misery, which is already appalling. Efforts are being made among the foreign community in Shanghai, by missionaries and other benevolent persons, to aid the refugees as much as possible; and it has beed sensibly suggested that the Municipal Council should employ some of them to clear out the Yangkingpang Creek—a work the completion of which is much wanted. From the Capital there is no news of special importance; but it is reported from Tientsin that Li-Hung-Chang is as active as ever in the purchase of torpedoes, and other warlike munitions, though it seems he is scarcely very successful in the bargains which he makes at times, being occasionally "stuck" with rather old-fashioned and useless articles. An extraordinary rumour is given by the correspondent of one of the local papers, to the effect, namely, that the Chinese Envoy to England has been denounced in his native province, on account of his leaning towards foreigners. The account has probably some truth in it, but it bears internal evidence of exaggeration. No doubt his mission may be unpopular among the anti-foreign party, and some mob-rising may have been instigated by literati of extreme views, but it is to be borne in mind that these two classes do not represent general opinion in China any more than the extreme Conservatives on the one hand, and, say the supporters of Dr. Kenealy on the other, can be taken to represent the general current of opinion here. The sale of the property of

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the S.S.N. Company has given rise to rumours to the effect that the Chinese are prepared to make a large number more similar purchases. If such should be the case, they will assuredly before long find they have more foreign appliances on their hands than they know well how to manage.

The present mail does not bring later news from Japan, with the exception of one or two items from Nagasaki, which came *via* Shanghai, than has already been given *via* America. We note, however, that a telegram, with reference to the recent fire in Yokohama, which has been received in Shanghai, states that it is believed Messrs. Kelly, Walsh and Co.'s house has also been burnt. It is, however, understood that the premises of Messrs. F. R. Wetmore and Co., which are only separated from those of Kelly and Co. by a narrow alley, have escaped uninjured.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says that several of the principal foreign residents have expressed a desire to form a football club. Mr. P. Whittall has consented to act as secretary *pro tem.*, and it is hoped residents will come out in strength and relieve the port from the stigma of being the most monotonous in Japan. The auction of the Occidental Hotel was to take place on the 10th and 11th January, and the *Sun* understood that "several intending buyers, knowing the superior quality of the articles, had arrived from Shanghai, so that high prices were expected to be realised."

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says the *Naniwa Maru*, the pioneer trading steamer of the Japanese to Corea, returned to Nagasaki on the 29th December, from the port of Fusampo, with a quantity of cotton received in exchange for rice. The Koreans are said to be sharp and intelligent and keen traders, and their physique corresponds more closely with that of Europeans than either the Chinese or Japanese. An extensive trade in tallow and hides is likely to spring up in the way of barter. Tigers are numerous and fine skins can be obtained at a moderate figure. H.I.R.M.'s corvette *Haydamack* arrived at Nagasaki on the 29th December, from Kobe, under jury masts. On her voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco she encountered a terrible gale, and was dismasted off the coast of Formosa. She has proceeded to Shanghai to refit.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *North China Herald* correspondent—usually the best authority concerning matters at the Capital—states that nothing special has occurred. All was quiet, and an unusually heavy fall of snow on New Year's Eve had filled the people with joy, as being likely to conduce to a good spring harvest. The weather has been very cold since.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* gives an account of an amateur theatrical performance at H.B.M.'s Legation, the play produced being Foote's comedy, *The Liar*.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent states that the severe cold and snow have caused a great deal of suffering to the poor people, especially the refugees, who have no other protection than temple courts and mat-huts, but adds that if the snow has fallen as extensively as appearances indicated it means thousands of dollars to the agricultural interests of this province alone. There has not been such a fall of snow since the winter of 1867, when, commencing on Dec. 24, it lay on the ground for more than a week.

H.E. the Viceroy has instructed Mr. Betts, of the Torpedo School, to erect a short line of telegraph next spring, connecting his yamen and the arsenal, which is situated several miles east of the foreign settlement. This is another step in the right direction, and it is hoped that progress in other directions, and more extensive, and in ways intended to benefit the people directly, may not be long in following this beginning.

The *Courier's* Correspondent, under date 30th Dec., writes:—

It is said, that Li is buying fifty so-called fish torpedoes, invented by the American, Lay. These torpedoes are propelled by electricity, and can be steered from the shore. Of course Li is of opinion that they represent, according to the assurance of the seller, the most modern and best of their kind, and not even the tremendous price (Tls. 10,000 per piece—half a million of taels) makes him shrink from proving that China does not yield to other nations in her war material being of the most modern description. Unfortunately, there is strong reason to believe that these torpedoes of Mr. Lay are neither very new nor very practical. Sold to the Government of Egypt in 1872, they were tried by a commission at Newport, U.S., the report of which commission said, whilst acknowledging the ingenuity of the inventor, that they found the torpedoes only in a slight degree efficient, and that they were too complicated for actual warfare. The famous inventor of the monitor, Ericcson, also gave his opinion against the introduction of them into the States, as they remained above the water and could therefore easily be made to explode prematurely by shots; that the explosion was too near to the water surface, and that hardly any damage could be done with them to an ironclad. Besides, these torpedoes perish after explosion, and are therefore very costly.

NEWCHWANG.

From this port also comes a cry of distress. The weather is bitterly severe, although the river was not yet frozen over on the 15th December. But it is pertinently asked, if matters are so bad at present, what will they be in another three months' time? The death of the Tartar-General, whose head-quarters were at Moukden, is much regretted by the native population.

KIUKIANG.

The *Shanghai Courier* correspondent writes, under date 14th Jan.:—

We had a meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday, which created great excitement. When the account-books were opened they were found to be in the same virgin state as when they first issued from the hands of the bookbinder!

Still, the place is rising. There is a rumour to the effect that an enterprising firm of apothecaries have found a philanthropic gentleman to look after their interests here; and I hear of another professional member of the community who is about to open a corn-chandler's establishment, presumably in order to relieve some of the Northern sufferers (for whom contributions are thankfully received). It is rumoured that the pharmaceutical agent and the corn-chandler consist of a Jack who is going about here and Hankow, but I am not prepared to offer an opinion on the subject.

The water was never so low as it is this year; it is only seven feet deep at Hankow Island, and there is no cold to speak of yet.

NANKING.

The correspondent of the *Celestial Empire*, under date Jan. 8, says that the people from "north of the river" continue to arrive, bringing the same tale of distress. They seem to be quiet and willing to work if an opportunity were afforded, but must have food and shelter. The authorities are giving the matter some attention, but the prospects for the future seem dark enough. With the exception of two or three days the weather has been very mild, and thus the occupants of the numerous matsheds have not yet suffered seriously from cold. He adds that for more than two weeks the slaughter of animals had been prohibited here, and it seemed probable that fish, fowls, and all kinds of animal food, whether fresh or salt, would be placed on the forbidden list. There seemed to be no immediate prospect of snow, notwithstanding the prayers that are being offered, but there would be one very important result, in showing the people that the officials were ready to do all that it was possible to do to prevent suffering, even if the dreaded locusts are not destroyed.

KWEICHOW.

A correspondent of the *Courier*, writing from Kwei-Yang-fu, under date of Nov. 30, says:—

Since my last we have heard of an insurrection in Kuang-si and now we hear of trouble at the Kwei-Fuh Customs and lekin barrier in Szechuan. It was also quietly rumoured last week that H.I. Majesty Kuang-si had died of some dreadful disease or from some other cause. It is probable that the report of trouble in Kuang-si is true, but the rest may be only false report set afloat by members of secret societies.

From Ky-cho, a city about 100 *li* from here, we learn that the people have seized the chechow, or magistrate, and are bringing him here as a prisoner for having unlawfully levied or imposed an extra amount of grain tax.

The military examinations which commenced on the 19th inst. are nearly ended, and everything is going on very quietly.

The local issue of the *Peking Gazette* not having yet appeared, there is a good demand for the *Sun pao*, as people are anxious to know the results of the Chefoo Conference. Mining operations are again at a standstill for the want of capital and genuine enterprise.

Writing on the 12th Dec. he says:—From Hunan we hear that his Excellency Kuo-Sung-Tao, Ambassador to England, has been denounced. You have of course heard that his house was torn down and destroyed by a mob under the direction of the literati, who during the examinations had compelled the Fu-t'ai to give them a written permission to do so. His Excellency afterwards took measures to punish the ringleaders, and reported their conduct to the Emperor, and this has caused general dissatisfaction, and a revolutionary movement. It is also said that five missionaries have been killed for having attempted to buy land for building a church under his Excellency Kuo Sung tao's patronage

YANGCHOW.

The *Sinpao* says:—The starving population at Yangchow now amounts to about a hundred thousand souls, and people are coming in daily. The famine regulations at this place are very complete; the mandarins do not embezzle the money that is provided, and the people do not grudge assistance. The higher and lower classes are entirely in accord, and consequently numbers of people are flocking thither. Every refugee receives, in pursuance of the regulations, eight *ko* of rice per day and eight *cash* worth of salt and vegetables; children receive half the amount. Every fifth day a census is taken and distribution made. Medical at-

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tendance is provided for the sick, and medicine is dispensed; the dead are decently coffined and buried at the public expense; and midwives are supplied in cases of confinement. Cotton swaddling clothes are also served out for the new-born children. Two small dispensaries have been opened; one in the new city at the Ch'un-ti Sze (temple), and the other in the old city at the Mu-lan Yuen. There are altogether four doctors, who go out and visit the people every day, dividing the patients between them. Four larger dispensaries are established. Seeing that these unfortunate persons are now living outside the city, cold and hungry, every family poverty-stricken and wretched, having travelled over a thousand *li*, sick from either privation or anxiety, these mendicants are good for warming their insides and putting their stomachs in order; and although the gentry are very ready with all the assistance in their power, the mandarins are not behind them in their tender care of the poor people. At present the cry is still "they come."

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 19th January; the French mail from London Dec. 1 was received on the 17th January. The *North China Herald* contains the following summary of news:—

The community of Shanghai has presented a testimonial and an address to Mr. Consul Medhurst in view of his retirement from the service, and his approaching departure. The address, which we give at length in another column, was courteously and cordially acknowledged, and the reply thus given was received with loud and hearty cheers.

The chief topic of local discussion has been the sale to the Chinese of the S. S. N. Company's steamers. The *North China Herald* says that the meeting of shareholders called to consider the subject (a full report of which is given further on) was very fully attended; 20,000 shares being represented, out of the total number of 22,500. The terms of the offer were stated as we have already given them, namely, the whole of the company's property to be sold to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for Tls.2,000,000; one half of this sum to be paid before the 31st March next and the remainder in instalments of Tls.50,000 per quarter, extending over five years; the Chinese paying interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balances. The purchasers have, however, the option of hastening the payments as they may choose, while Messrs. Russell and Co. will only transfer the company's property piecemeal, retaining always a sufficient residue as security for the remaining payments. A proposal by the Chairman that these terms be accepted was seconded by Mr. F. H. Bell, and carried unanimously. A further proposal, empowering the liquidation of the company, was also assented to; and after Mr. Tootal had said a few words of regret at the severance of Messrs. Russell and Co.'s connetion with the company, which were warmly endorsed by the shareholders present, the meeting broke up, and the most important commercial transaction that has ever taken place in China was compieted. Since the meeting it appears that rumours of all kinds have been going the rounds as to what the Chinese intend to purchase next, the last statement being that negotiations were going on for the purchase of the vessels of the China Coast Steam Navigation Company; but it is thought more likely that the rise in value of the shares is due to the conclusion of an agreement between the two companies to run amicably at higher rates. The Chinese purchasers do not appear likely to enjoy a monopoly, as it appears that some Hankow merchants have set up an opposition, and that "the stern-wheel steamer lately built by Messrs. Blethen and Co. has been sold for Tls. 38,000, and is loading for her first trip, off the French Bund."

We take the following items of general news from the *North China Herald*:—

The Russian corvette *Haidamack*, now in port, is about to be remasted. It appears that on the 18th of November last, whilst on a passage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, she encountered a S.E. gale of unusual violence, accompanied with a turbulent sea. Her masts were carried away, and her supply of coal becoming exhausted it was only with great difficulty that she managed to reach Port Lloyd, Peel Island—one of the Bonin group. There she remained until the 10th of December, on which day she sailed with temporary masts and wood fuel for Kobe, arriving there about ten days later. After taking in coal she left for Nagasaki, whence she has come to this port.

We have received from the Customs Statistical Department a list of the Chinese light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, and beacons corrected to December, 1876, which shows that steady progress is being made under Mr. Henderson's management in lighting and buoying the coast.

A special meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company was held on Monday afternoon, to consider certain matters which were explained by the Chairman. In the first place, Dr. Pichon's nomination as a director was declared to be illegal; the change in the deed of settlement which permitted the appointment of proxy-holders as directors having been passed by a meeting at which the number of shareholders required by law was not present. The Chairman accordingly declared the seat vacant, and proposed the election of Dr. Galle, who was expected in a few days. Dr. Pichon, however, declined to admit the position; and a very long discussion ensued, in the course of which various terms of compromise were suggested. Eventually, however, Dr. Pichon consented to resign, and the proposal for the nomination of Dr. Galle in his stead was carried unanimously. Several changes were next proposed in the deed of settlement, to rectify points which were not in accordance with the law.

The Municipal minutes inform us that the owners of land on the Soochow Creek are willing to give ground for a new road at the back of their properties, if the existing road is surrendered to them instead. The Council, however, declined the condition, and resolved upon another line.

At a meeting on the 6th January the French Council resolved to press upon the attention of the Council for the north of the Yang-king-pang the desirability of commencing the cleansing of the Creek as soon as possible.

The third of the series of winter evening lectures in connection with the Shanghai Temperance Society was given on Friday evening, when the Very Rev. Dean Butcher lectured on the "Life and Writings of Addison."

A fire broke out in the Rue Petite, in the French Concession, among a lot of Chinese wooden houses, but was fortunately got under promptly by the efforts of the Volunteer Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies.

Four gentlemen have returned from up country with a bag of 1,030 head of game, shot in thirteen days.

The *Celestial Empire* gives the following items:—

A grand dinner has been given by the Canton Guild of Shanghai, at their Guild-hall, to certain distinguished individuals, who are passing through. Among those present were the Taoutai, a Commissioner of the Educational Bureau, Mr. Tong Kin-sing, and Rev. Dr. Speer, by special invitation—the last-named gentleman having been requested to exhibit his fine series of scioptican views of the American Centennial, &c. The various scenes presented evidently interested the audience, and could not but have made a most happy impression in the interest of modern civilisation and Christianity.

We are informed that the missionaries of Shanghai are engaged in a benevolent effort in the interest of the refugees from the northern famine, who are encamped in booths outside the South Gate, on the Parade Ground. These booths, as well as food, are provided for them by the native authorities and gentry. They are, however, sadly in need of medical treatment; and the missionaries, in order to supply this want, as well as to avail themselves of so excellent an opportunity for illustrating the spirit of Christianity, and bringing the Gospel to bear under circumstances that are historically most favourable, have appealed to the community for pecuniary assistance. This appeal has not been made in vain. Two hundred dollars were raised in one afternoon, and have been placed in the hands of the Rev. E. H. Thompson, of the American Episcopal Mission, to be dispensed as occasion may require. Suitable native tenements on the edge of the Kao-chang have already been engaged, and the good work of distributing medicines and preaching the Gospel will speedily be inaugurated.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 15th Jan., the business being "to submit for the consideration of the shareholders an offer which has been made to the directors for the purchase of the Company's real estate, floating property, and plant, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto." There was a numerous attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. W. S. Fitz. The total number of shares represented was over 20,000.

The Chairman, having read the notice calling the meeting said:—I have now to lay before you the offer referred to in the notice just read, which comes, as you are doubtless aware, from the manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and is, in brief, a proposal to purchase this company's steamers, floating property, real estate, and plant, as they stood on the 31st December last, for a sum of two million taels. You will readily understand that the attention of those most largely interested in this company has been for some time seriously directed towards the best means of meeting the altered conditions of steamer business in this part of the world. While fully conscious that the general position of the company was one of great strength, and that increased prosperity might follow from the early opening of new ports, they could not shut their eyes to the fact that for several years past our dividends had been reduced, or to the chance that our profits for the near future might continue low, under the influence of close competition on all our lines. When, therefore, negotiations were first opened by the manager of the China Merchants' Company, it seemed as if one advantageous way out of the difficulty would be found, if a reasonable offer for our property should be made by them. So soon as the negotiations took a tangible form, the matter was laid before the directors. Full consideration and discussion satisfied them that the interests of the shareholders would be served by accepting Mr. Tong-king-sing's offer, and they unanimously authorised the agents to make a provisional contract for the dis-

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posal of steamers, subject to your ratification. An abstract of the agreement is already in your hands, and I will now proceed to read the agreement itself. The abstract is as follows :—

1. Agreement made by Russell and Co., subject to ratification by shareholders of company.

2. Shanghai Steam Navigation Company agree to sell and China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to buy all steamers, floating and landed property of Shanghai Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, with all the machinery, stores, provisions, wines, material, and plant belonging to the company, on 31st December, 1876, for Tls. 2,000,000.

3. Purchase money to be paid as follows :—

On or before signing of Agreement	...	Tls. 180,000
On or before 31st day of January inst.	...	220,000
On or before 31st day of March next	...	600,000

and the balance by quarterly instalments of Tls. 50,000 each, extending over the next five years.

4. Purchasers to have option of forestalling all, or any, of the payments.

5. Purchasers to pay interest on unpaid balance of purchase money, at rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

6. Property to be taken to have been at risk of purchasers from 1st January, 1877.

7. Russell and Co. to continue working of steamers and business connected therewith until 31st March next, for account and at risk of purchasers.

8. Purchasers to have management of steamers and property on payment of instalment due 31st March.

9. Purchasers to be entitled to have all steamers and property absolutely made over to them on payment of whole purchase money or giving sellers security satisfactory to them therefor at any time within next five years; or, if they shall pay by instalments, to have such amount of steamers and property transferred to them from time to time as shall represent the fair equivalent of purchase money actually paid.

10. Purchasers to insure steamers and property of which they shall have management, but which shall up to that time be not absolutely transferred to them.

11. Purchasers to take over leases of frontage, &c., and to accept liabilities accruing therefrom.

12. Purchasers to take over service of Marine Superintendent Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, &c.

13. Purchasers not to run the purchased steamers on south coast or between Hong Kong, Canton and Macao, before certain dates.

14. Provides that if purchasers shall forestall payment of instalment due 31st March, and pay it on 28th February, they shall take forthwith the benefit of the provisions in their favour which would otherwise only have come into operation on 31st March.

15. Provides for further agreement embodying terms and conditions of the present one, to be executed after ratification by Shareholders. Such further agreement also to have annexed to it certain schedules.

The Chairman then made the following remarks respecting the clauses subjoined :—

No. 3. The instalment of Tls. 180,000 has been paid in native bank orders, the greater part of which are cashed, and the proceeds placed on special deposit in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

No. 8. The instalment of Tls. 600,000 will be paid on the 28th February, if remittance arrive from the north in time.

No. 11. The frontages referred to are those between the Kin-lee-yuen godowns, and the French police-station.

No. 13. This clause is to cover the responsibility of the S.S.N. Co. under agreements made in 1867, with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Augustine Heard and Co., and the Hong Kong, Canton, and Whampoa Steamboat Co., which are just about expiring.

After some questions had been put to the Chairman by various shareholders, from the answers to which it appeared that practically everything had been sold to the Chinese, except the cash balances in Russell and Co.'s hands, and those of the bank and the investments in United States Bonds; and further, that as compared with the last accounts, the amount in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had been reduced to Tls. 85,000, against Tls. 110,000, while the United States Bonds had been increased from Tls. 277,000 to Tls. 283,000,

The Chairman read the resolution, as follows :—"That the agreement, dated the 2nd day of January instant, and made between the agents of the company and the manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. conditionally upon and subject to the ratification of the same by the shareholders of the S. S. N. Co., be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed; that the president, directors, and agents of the company be and are hereby authorised and instructed to complete the sale of the steamers, floating, landed, and other property therein contracted to be sold by that agreement to the C.M.S.N. Company, upon and subject to the terms of such agreement, and that the president, board of directors, and agents be authorised and instructed to execute on behalf of the company the further agreement with the C.M.S.N. Company, provided for in clause 15 of the agreement now ratified." This resolution, I think, covers all the points as regards the ratification of the provisional agreement entered into by the agents, and the authorisation to complete the sale of the property referred to. The next step will be to arrange for the liquidation of the company, and the present opportunity is a favourable one for you to instruct the directors to take the preliminary steps, and to prepare a scheme to lay before the annual general meeting in February or March. The accounts for the year will then be before you, and it will be possible to form a close estimate of the final outturn of the shares. As the agreement leaves in the company's hands its cash balances and the investments in United States Government Bonds, &c., it may be expected that at least par value will be returned to each shareholder.

This resolution and a further one authorising the liquidation of the company were seconded and passed; and after some further discussion and an expression of regret that the S.S.N. Company would no longer be under the conduct of Messrs. Russell and Co., the meeting separated with the usual compliment to the Chair.

ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. H. MEDHURST, H.M.'S CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

An Address and Testimonial were presented to Mr. Medhurst, in view of his retirement from office, and approaching departure. The presentation took place in the Supreme Court, before a large and influential gathering of residents. The Address, which was as follows, and was signed by 210 persons, was presented by Mr. Krauss :—

Sir,—The intimation of your retirement from H.B.M.'s Consular Service has been received with general regret, to which we desire to give public expression, and we cannot allow you to leave China without asking you to accept some assurance of the regard and esteem we feel for you personally.

In the position you have so long held among us, we know you have had many and serious difficulties to contend with, and, recognising these, we have had frequent occasion to admire the tact and judgment you have shown in the discharge of your public duties.

Whenever opportunities for independent action have been given you your fearless acceptance of responsibility has gained for you the warm approbation of those whose judgment was based on a complete knowledge of the circumstances. Notably we cordially recognise the value of your services in connection with the expedition to Yangchow in 1868, when you compelled the observance of our Treaty rights, and by your able management of affairs gave to the important trade of Chinkiang an impulse largely contributing to the recovery of that city from the ruinous consequences of the Taiping rebellion, and materially benefiting foreign trade.

The pleasant relations which you have always so carefully preserved with the representatives of other nations, have, by securing united action, greatly facilitated the transaction of public business wherever you have been stationed; and this we regard as another and convincing proof of your peculiar fitness for the post you occupy.

As a student of Chinese literature you have sustained the reputation of your distinguished father, and have not failed to turn your acquirements to good practical account in the public service; for it cannot be doubted that your success in dealing with Chinese officials is to be attributed to your thorough knowledge of their language, and your intimate acquaintance with their train of thought.

It is appropriate that this Address should be presented to you in Shanghai, your name having so long and so honourably been connected with the history of the settlement. You were the first foreigner to land at the port when accompanying General Sir George (then Captain) Balfour in 1843, and your name appended to the first copy of Shanghai Land Regulations testifies to your early connection with the interests of foreigners residing here. During the past nine years, there has scarcely been an affair of public importance in Shanghai with which you have not been more or less intimately concerned. When his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Settlement in 1869, the community was glad to have its representative; and on this, as on other similar occasions, you have shown yourself well qualified to discharge the duties of the position, and to maintain that character for hospitality which has always distinguished Shanghai. At the present date we are pleased to note that your interest in the welfare of the Port has in no degree abated, your name appearing at the termination of your official career in China as the Chairman of no less than eleven public bodies, representing some of its most important and flourishing institutions.

We cannot doubt that it will be a source of gratification to you to recognise among the signatures appended to this Address the names of many sincere personal friends, to whom you have endeared yourself by numerous acts of kindness and consideration, and by a display of those qualities which are everywhere recognised as distinguishing an English gentleman.

In bidding you farewell we have to express an earnest hope that health and strength may for many years be given you to enjoy that leisure which you have so well earned by your long-continued and distinguished services in China.

Shanghai, 30th December, 1876.

The reading of the address was received with much applause.

Mr. Medhurst replied as follows :—Gentlemen,—I cannot remember when I ever felt more keenly the poverty of speech to express my feelings than I do at this moment. Knowing, as I do, the stern independence and individuality of character which so notably distinguish the foreign residents of Shanghai, I cannot but feel overwhelmed with the sense of my own demerits when I see assembled to-day so many of the most influential members of this community simply to do me honour. (Applause.) And when I have heard read the very flattering address which you have just presented to me I cannot but feel that an impromptu reply cannot at all do justice to the occasion. But if you will bear with me I will endeavour as briefly as I can to make you a befitting answer. (Applause.) Let me then thank you as heartily as I can for the great honour you are doing me to-day, and for the very handsome manner in which you have in this address spoken of my public acts and of my private character. (Applause.) As regards my

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public acts, the post of a Consul in China, as you may possibly know, is not one of the easiest. He has practically to serve three masters. He has to satisfy his Government, who binds him down with the most stringent of restrictions lest he should at any time commit them to disagreeable responsibilities by acts of indiscretion or over zeal. (Hear, hear.) He has to satisfy a body of merchants like yourselves who live in a country where there is only a too-deplorable tendency to misconstrue if not entirely to evade existing treaties. (Applause.) He has to conciliate the Chinese mandarins, than whom a more clever, but yet at the same time fanciful, shifty, and very often obstructive race does not exist. (Hear, hear.) Between these three fires, gentlemen, it should not be a surprise if the Consul does at times get himself severely singed. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You have spoken of the Yang-chow affair. You highly approve what was done there; yet I may now say that that was considered an act of over-zeal. In any case, Gentlemen, I can, after having heard read this flattering address, convince myself that I have succeeded in earning the approval of one of my masters, and that is the public. (Loud applause.) That thought is, I assure you, a great consolation to me in leaving this country, and it more than makes up to me for the worry and anxiety which I have had in serving the public, ever since I landed a mere boy with Sir George Balfour, on this bank of rushes which now forms your magnificent settlement. (Applause.) You have also spoken most flatteringly of my private character. I can scarcely presume to be associated with the memory of so distinguished a man as my father in the way you have placed it; and I can scarcely accept the title you have given me—an English gentleman. I look upon that as the highest honour you can pay a man, and I appreciate it very deeply. A man can scarcely live a series of years in a community like this without earning the good-will of some and the ill-will of others. I hope and I believe that I shall leave but few enemies behind me. I shall have the happiness of knowing that I have met in China some of the best friends of my life, to some of whom, indeed, I owe debts of gratitude I can never repay. I can scarcely trust myself to speak of the friends whom I am leaving and those with whom I have been associated in the discharge of my duties so many years. But one thing I can say, that wherever my lot may be cast, the interests of China in general, and those in Shanghai in particular, will always be near my heart. (Applause). And if at any time I can in my humble way promote those interests, you may depend upon it I shall use my best efforts to do so. (Applause.) I shall also bear away with me the most affectionate remembrance of my Shanghai friends. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, I feel the most poignant regret in wishing you farewell. But I hope the time may soon come when you will be, like myself, homeward bound, and have as many friends to wish you "God speed" as I have to-day. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Mowat—Mr. Medhurst, I am asked to read to you the following Address, and it gives me special and peculiar pleasure to do so:—

To Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Shanghai and Chinkiang.

Sir,—A few of your friends, unwilling that you should leave Shanghai without some token of their sincere esteem for your character, and for your public services, have joined to offer you a small present which, for want of time and opportunity to choose any object fit for your acceptance, takes the form of the accompanying draft. It is their desire that the sum should be applied to the purchase of a service of plate with a suitable inscription, for the purpose of commemorating the friendly connection which has so long existed between yourself and them.

Mr. Medhurst replied as follows:—Mr. Mowat and Gentlemen,—I have said enough just now to show how deeply I appreciate the high honour you are doing me to-day. I am most grateful for this additional evidence of your esteem and friendship. I accept it with great gratitude, and you may depend upon my taking the first opportunity of so laying it out that I shall be able to point to the equivalent as a proof of your kindly, and, I fear, only too tolerant appreciation of my service. (Loud applause).

FOOCHOW.

The Japanese Post-office has assumed a local habitation, as well as a name; Messrs. Hedge and Co. have been appointed agents, and are to make up a mail bag by each Shanghai steamer, for Japan, America, and Europe. They also supply Japanese postage stamps, so that every requisite has been arranged for.

Grave difficulties continue to be experienced by the Road Committee, on account of the native population having a prejudice against roads, however well made, running over the resting-places of their ancestors. The *Foochow Herald* says:—"Great improvements have, no doubt, been effected of late, and the roads are particularly well kept; but the numerous graves are an insuperable difficulty in the way of further extension. About three weeks ago, the lower road leading to the Fives Court was suddenly obstructed by two newly-made graves—in a manner calculated to convey an idea that a little "squeezing" on the part of petty district officials is contemplated. No doubt as to the *new* graves, but the old ones ought to be respected. Experience in Shanghai and elsewhere shows that an average Chinaman values the repose of his ancestors at an average of no less than ten dollars a-piece.

The Foochow Rifle Club have decided that the breech-loading carbines supplied by the Hong Kong Government shall be adopted for general use. Friends at home will be glad to hear that the Committee of the Rifle Club have decided that, in order to prevent accidents, it was decided that Members of the Club should for the present practice at the range in squads—each squad being under the command of a committee-man. The report of the proceedings does not say whether anybody is to be appointed to look after the committee-man too. The Race Club Ball is pronounced a success. The local chronicler of fashionable intelligence says:—"Under the skilful direction of the stewards, the large reading-room of the Club was completely transformed, and afforded ample space for the numerous guests—including a large proportion of the fair sex." It would seem from this that some of the ladies were excluded, rather an unusual thing in a community hitherto reckoned to be polite.

The *Foochow Herald* also gives the following items of general news:—

Side by side with the Proclamation anent the Yunnan outrage (noticed in our last issue) may be seen an edict by the prefect and magistrates forbidding street gambling. Both documents are, we think, equally valuable as deterrent instruments. To sin is pleasant, and the fulminations of mandarindom are not likely, in the present state of affairs, to greatly affect the public mind. It would not be so very difficult to prevent the murder of British officials (by the exercise of more powerful arguments than mere paper "talkee talkee"), but the vice of gambling is not to be suppressed by edicts in a country where there is no approach to what we foreigners term morality. And it is only fair to add that in the distant West, where the voice of the people is really supposed to be the voice of God, gambling in many forms is still rampant.

The Canton Joss-house narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the evening of the 15th January. The kitchen and other out-houses were burnt down, but, by great exertions, the flames were prevented from reaching the main building.

A rather extensive fire took place in the south-western suburb on the night of the 11th instant. About one hundred houses were destroyed; but, so far as we can learn, the actual loss of property was fortunately small, and we do not hear of any loss of life.

H.M.S. *Hornet* will, we understand, leave almost immediately for Tamsui, and thence to Hong-Kong, there to be re-commissioned. The *Hornet's* term of service at this port has been of unusually short duration, but during her brief stay on the station her commander and officers have become deservedly popular.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 25th January; the French mail from London, Dec. 15, arrived out on the 24th Jan.

H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy was still at Hong Kong at the date of the departure of the last mail, namely, the 25th January, and was to distribute the prizes to the scholars at the Government Central School on Friday, the 28th. This would be a very suitable act towards the close of Sir Arthur's connection with Hong Kong, as he has, in common with his predecessor, Sir Richard MacDonnell, always taken the greatest interest in public education in the Colony, and has done much, by the exercise of equal tact and firmness, when questions as to denominational or non-denominational education and the like matters have arisen, to make the Central Schools as effective as possible.

The Chinese Government have employed Messrs. Inglis and Co., shipbuilders, &c., to provide them with a gunboat for the Revenue service. The new vessel, which is of about ninety tons, and is called the *Chun-tung*, made a successful trial trip to Chungchow and back.

The Colony has been troubled with a disease among the cattle brought to market for European use, similar apparently to the rinderpest, which causes so much anxiety and loss at home. The *Daily Press*, however, reassures its readers on the subject, and states that it is satisfactory to learn from the Inspector of Markets that there is no possibility of any diseased meat finding its way into the market. This statement, it appears, was made by the Inspector of Markets in the Police-court, when giving evidence against the masters of two cattle "lans" charged with sending diseased animals to the slaughter-house. The above-named paper adds that a most rigorous inspection is made of all the animals sent to be slaughtered. It appears probable that the extent of the disease has been somewhat exaggerated, though it is still considered desirable that the strictest precautions should be taken, both to prevent the spread of the malady and to guard against any animal suffering from it being slaughtered and sold in the market.

As usual the monthly report of the Fire Brigade is self-congratulatory. It sets forth that the regular monthly inspections and parades had been held, and the Government engines and equipments found in good order, with the exception of slight repairs needed by one of the manual engines. It goes on to detail the receipt of sundry stores from England, among which are 2,000 ft. of small size canvas delivery hose and implements

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It is to be hoped that this new "rig out" will be beneficial, and that something will ere long be done to improve the discipline and organisation as well as the "materiel" of the Force.

A sad accident has happened to a Chinaman, who was engaged in lighting a fuse in a new tunnel at the Pok-fu-lum Waterworks. The stone which was blasted came out direct, and struck the deceased, causing death on the spot. Another sad death is recorded, namely of one Ashü, a pork butcher, who died from the effects of opium. There appeared no doubt that the unlucky man had taken the drug himself, and that the case was one of those instances of suicide so common among the Chinese. Inquests were held in both the above cases. In the former no blame was attached to those in charge of the blasting operations at Pok-fu-lum.

A case of some commercial interest, namely, that of Browne *v.* Meyer, Alabor, and Co., came on on the 20th Jan., before Chief Justice Smale, in the Supreme Court, and was still under hearing when the mail left. It arose out of the accounts in connection with various orders for rice, and the plaintiffs claimed no less than $12,307.92 in settlement, which the defendants disputed. The matter was of a complicated nature, but while each party held the other to be responsible on the disputed items, no imputation of dishonourable conduct was made on either side.

A correspondent who has recently returned to the Colony after an absence of some years, speaks in terms of high admiration of the improvements which have been made at Kowloong, where a little foreign settlement is rapidly rising up. Many of the residents in the Colony live over the water, and go across every evening after their labours to enjoy the cool breezes. There are now two steam-tugs, one of which runs every half-hour, the fare being the very moderate sum of five cents.

HONG KONG AND CANTON STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

The report of the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company (Limited), for the half-year ending 31st December, 1876, to be presented to the meeting on the 25th January, shows that after paying running expenses, premia of insurance, salaries, ordinary repairs, and the sum of $11,458.80 for completion of the extraordinary repairs to the *Kinshan* and *Spark*, alluded to in the last report, there remains, including $5,039.24 brought forward from last account, a net profit of $30,099.84, which, in the opinion of the directors, is a fair return on the working of the steamers, considering that they have been carrying cargo and passengers at extremely low rates, consequent on continued opposition to their traffic. The directors are of opinion that it is more important that the permanent interests of the Company should be considered and its strength increased, than that a dividend should at this time be paid; and they, therefore, propose that the above net earnings should be disposed of by $11,114.97 being transferred to credit of depreciation account, bringing that fund (which has been reduced to $138,885.03 as shown in the statement), again up to $150,000, by appropriating $2,500 as directors' fees, and by carrying forward $16,484.87 to new account.

HONG KONG HOTEL.

The report of the Hong Kong Hotel Company for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1876, to be presented at their meeting on the 26th January, has been published. The "loan account" shows that a further sum of $2,000 has during the past six months been paid off, thus reducing the Company's debt to $66,000. The profit and loss account shows a credit-balance of $7,378.93, being an increase of $537.29 on the profits of the same period of last year; and the directors propose to distribute of this amount amongst the shareholders a dividend of $2.50 per share, thus absorbing a sum of $4,645, and to write the balance $2,733.93 off "hotel and furniture" account.

CANTON.

We regret to notice that Sir Brooke Robertson, H.B.M.'s Consul at the above port, has been seriously unwell. The correspondent of the *Daily Press*, writing on the 23rd January, says:—

The health of our Consul, Sir Brooke Robertson, is the absorbing topic at present amongst the British community. A day or two ago he was reported better, and it was hoped he was progressing favourably towards convalescence. On Sunday, however, he suffered a relapse. The fever has returned, and the patient's condition now causes much anxiety. The doctors, however, have not given up hopes of a recovery, but it will be a long time before Sir Brooke regains his usual health.

Fires and robberies complete the news from the City of Rams. On the 15th Jan. a sad conflagration occurred at Chun Chuen over a hundred houses being burned down. The cause of the fire was the carelessness of a woman, who, with exemplary piety, got up at midnight to worship her idols. With less exemplary care, however, she went to sleep again, leaving smouldering fire about. This soon kindled combustible material, and the fire spread with great rapidity, destroying much property. It is reported that another fire occurred at Sam Shuey village, in which a fire-cracker shop was burnt down, and the family of the proprietor, ten in number, were all burnt to death.

Robberies continue to occur with alarming frequency, both in and out of the city. Scarcely a couple of days pass without reports of outrages being brought in from the surrounding country. Another case has occurred in which a man and woman have been carried off and retained for a ransom. It is satisfactory to learn that two notorious robbers have been captured at Houam by the soldiers of the Nam-hoi magistrate. It would be still more satisfactory to hear of the capture of two hundred; and, with an efficient force to preserve the peace, far more than this number would soon find themselves compelled to forego their roving life in order to submit themselves to durance vile.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Advertiser* has the following items:—

The King has gone to Chantaboon, the first time his Majesty has visited this part of his dominions. Many of the Royal family and prominent nobility accompanied his Majesty. The King coasts from Anghin for the first fifteen miles, stopping at different places, and then the party takes steam yachts and proceeds to Chantaboon. Six steamers go on this trip down the eastern coast.

There were several quiet dinners on Christmas evening, and Mr. Loftus, an English gentleman in the King's service, gave a brilliant party. The ladies appeared to great advantage, and the gentlemen vied with each other in agreeable courtesy and affability. Nothing was overlooked to make all at their ease and pleasantly entertained. Mr. Loftus soon leaves for the north of the country, with a design of plotting a tramway in the vicinity of the cotton, hemp, silk, &c. It is Siam's first attempt in this direction.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The *Gazette* of the 14th December gives the following:—

We are glad to announce that the s.s. *Rajah Brooke* brought intelligence that the case of Helms *v.* the Borneo Company had been settled by arrangement. The Borneo Company's operations have therefore been resumed. It is a matter for congratulation that the cessation has been for so short a period that but slight disturbance of trade, &c., will have been felt.

The annual regatta and sports were held at Kuching. H.M.S. *Aline* and the S.S. Company's steamer *Rajah Brooke* were both decorated with flags, and their display of bunting greatly contributed to enliven the scene. Towards mid-day the weather became overcast, and several light showers fell, and continued off and on during the afternoon; but, with the exception of an occasional putting up of umbrellas, the rain did not affect the sport in any way. At twelve o'clock the European community were entertained at a sumptuous breakfast, provided by their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranee at the Astana, and although the company assembled was not so large as on some former occasions, the enjoyment was in no way diminished, the healthy appetites of those present fully compensating for the loss in numbers. After breakfast a general move was made for the river, and the racing commenced.

Two Dyaks were seized in their boat by a large alligator, which reared itself out of the water and pounced down upon them whilst they were lying close together asleep. One of them managed to escape with a frightful gash in the shoulder, but his companion, less fortunate, was borne away by the monster. There were several other people in the boat, which was a large one, but the affair took place so rapidly that they were unable to afford any help to the victim. It may not be generally known that alligators have this power of raising themselves out of the water, but the natives say that it is not an uncommon sight. About three years ago three Dyaks were attacked in a similar manner by two alligators, and only one of the party escaped.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 1st February; no later mail from London had arrived out. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The *Straits Times* has the following items:—

The troopship *Orontes*, with the 10th Regiment for England, and two companies of the 80th Regiment for Mauritius, has left for Portsmouth, *via* the Cape.

The following account of the execution of Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor, and Pandak Indut has been forwarded to us:—

"Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor and Pandak Indut were launched into eternity on Saturday morning; the first met his fate without uttering a word; he walked boldly up the scaffold in a manner which the Malays commonly say—"brani buat brani mati." The second and third, I am told, asked that they might be strung up at Qualla Kangsa; they were both forced to go up the gallows; the second (Sagor) broke or snapped two handcuffs off, and when the drop fell, he held the rope tightly with one hand, raised

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himself up a little and put both his legs round the post; but of course he was overpowered, and had to submit to die after all."

By the steamer *Pyah Pekhet* we have received intelligence to the effect that on the day H.M.'s 74th Highlanders arriving at Qualla Kangsa two of the privates went to bathe in the river, and on account of the force of the current, somewhat resembling a whirlpool, were carried to the bottom. Lance Corporal Carter swam out to their assistance, and was also drowned. Subsequently, Lieut. Swinburne, of H.M.'s 80th Regiment (now Superintendent of the Perak Police), went out in a boat in search of the drowned men, but only succeeded in finding one of the corpses. A reward of ten dollars each for the recovery of the other two corpses was offered by H.B.M.'s Resident, but up to the date of the *Pyah Pekhet's* departure they could not be found.

The French war steam transport *La Creuse*, from Saigon, arrived alongside the Borneo Company's wharf, and left for Toulon with 400 French naval and military passengers.

His Majesty the King of Siam has presented Capt. Wharton, of the s.s. *Celestial*, with a handsome gold cigar box, as a mark of appreciation of the skill displayed by him in a late voyage in averting a collision with his Majesty's yacht in the Bangkok river, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been a little more inquiry, and reported settlements comprise:—Oopack, 1,500 at Tls.14 to 17; Oanfa, 1,300 at Tls.11 to 15; Ningchow, 400 at Tls.15 to 17½; total, 3,200 chests. At the same date last year there was only one chop of 300 half-chests Ho-how left in stock; the present stock is 25,000 chests, and consists of cheaper teas than have been seen here for years. The relative cheapness of these teas as compared with Oolongs is noticeable, and there has again been some demand for America, about a thousand chests having been taken for that market that are not yet reported. A string of Oopacks at a proportion of Tls.14½, constitute half of the week's settlements, though the Oanfas at the difference in price seem to leave less chance of loss. Green: The long period of inaction seems to have ended, settlements for the week being 9,500 half-chests, viz., Teenkai, 700 ½-chests, at Tls. 31; Moyune, 2,300 ½-chests, at Tls. 26½ to 29½; Fychow, 3,000 ½-chests, at Tls. 19 to 23½; Pingsuey, 1,500 ½-chests, at Tls. 17½ to 32; Shanghai, 2,000 ½-chests, at Tls. 16½ to 22½. The inquiry for common country teas existing last week has continued, and nearly half the settlements are of Fychow and Shanghai packed teas at a cost under Tls. 23. There is still some demand for these kinds. The most marked decline is shown in the settlement of the Teenkai chop at Tls. 31, at the highest point of the market or about the last week in November this chop could probably have been settled at Tls. 33 to 33½. It costs still however much above home prices. Two sailing vessels have been put on the berth for New York, and will no doubt succeed in loading, and this almost precludes the possibility of another steamer being put on, and after the fleet of steamers that have sailed for New York have arrived, a reaction in that market may confidently be expected.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—The amount of business reported during the week is very heavy for the time of year, but the greater part of the settlements was effected some time since. The market is now cleared of all descriptions, with the exception of Congou, the stock of which is reduced to 2,638 chests. Settlements for the week are:—Congou, 12,997 chests; Souchong, 565 chests; Oolong, 1,010 half-chests; Flowery Pekoe, 80 chests. Congou: There is no change to report. Souchong: The remaining 565 chests have been settled. Oolong: A string of 1,010 half-chests have been taken at Tls.18 per picul short, showing very poor value. Flowery Pekoe: A chop of very undesirable quality has found a buyer at Tls.23 per picul. Scented Teas: No Stock. The export to date to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe is 53,285,810 lbs., against 63,094,100 lbs. To the Colonies, 15,730,202 lbs., against 15,099,603 lbs. To America, 665,141 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at the same time last year.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—A very moderate business had taken place, and including 64 bales silk shipped for New York on the 14th Jan., settlements reached only 600 bales, making a total of 62,800 from the commencement of the season, against 60,700 at the same date last year. The purchases reported were K.F.S. Beautiful Woman No. 2 at Tls. 537½, common Tsatlees at Tls. 470, some Kahing Taysaams and 9 × 12 moss at Tls. 350 to 390 and Tls. 310 to 330, and 150 bales of re-reels at Tls. 500 to 530, besides some consignments on native account. With exchange steadily rising and the approaching settlement at China New Year, holders are anxious sellers, coarse silks and re-reels generally being pressed, and although the tael price of the few Tsatlees taken is rather lower, the laying down cost can only be a trifle cheaper than last mail's rates. Arrivals for the week were only 150 bales, and the unsold stock was reduced to within 18,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar: Dealers have continued firm, and buyers finding that no business could be done at the prices mentioned in our last have had to give in. The transactions reported during the fortnight amount to about 20,000 piculs of extra, and 26,000 piculs of superior. Unclayed: The first cargo of Taal has arrived, and was at once sold at $3.50 per picul. A parcel of 4,000 piculs Cebu unclayed has been sold at $3.75, laid down in Manila. The Ilo Ilo market is rather quieter, but prices are still relatively high. Hemp is weaker, and may be quoted $5.75 to $5.50 per picul (£24 0s. 3d. to £23 1s. 9d.). Coffee: Prices have gradually crept up to $20.25 per picul (£77 10s. 11d.), at which a small contract has been entered into for March delivery. Last sales of Zamboanga were at $18.50 per picul (£70 4s. 6d.), and next arrivals will probably be taken at $19 per picul (£72 18s. 10d.), or over. The principal exports from Manila for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, were as follows:—Sugar, 1,352,843 piculs; Hemp, 272,180 bales; Coffee, 61,118 piculs; Cordage, 2,542 piculs; Sapan-wood, 53,593 piculs; Buffalo Hides, 3,524 piculs; Hide Cuttings, 4,608 piculs; Mother-o'-Pearl Shell, 1,404 piculs; Gum-Mastic, 963 piculs; Indigo, 3,024 qls.; Tobacco Leaf, 149,727 qls.; Cigars, 75,648 mil.; Tortoise Shell, 297 cat. The stock of Hemp on Dec. 31, 1876, was 21,081 bales, and at Cebu 7,379 bales, making a total of 28,460 bales.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler, and Co.'s Report says:—Rice: During the first part of the period under review the market has been ruling very steady, and prices were well maintained in the face of a pretty brisk demand for Java. Afterwards, however, the prices gave way somewhat, owing to an increase in the receipts from the interior, a temporary falling off in the demand for Java, and the disappearance with regard to that for Ceylon and Lower India, but latterly a spurt in the Hong Kong market caused prices again to advance. Cotton: Cleaned has advanced about $1 per picul, whilst uncleaned has undergone no change; quotations are $18 per picul for No. 1, and $11 to $11.25 per picul for No. 2 cleaned; uncleaned $4.90 per picul. Fish: No fresh supplies have arrived as yet. Hides: Unchanged; still quoted $16.50 per picul for scoured, and $10.50 per picul for unprepared cow-hides; Buffalo Hides $7.60 per picul. Horns are a trifle higher, and quoted $8.75 per picul. Gamboge: Still quoted $50 to $52 per picul, according to quality. Pepper is slightly lower, and obtainable at $8.40 per picul.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1877	80817667	54625573	2560045	17824260	155827545	41345
From June 1, 1875, to Jan. 17, 1876	72554176	59348379	2031848	19102836	153037239	30806

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1877	5594086 51637
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 17, 1876	10463904 43575

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1877	39608645 5288
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 17, 1876	46509988 7430

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1877	16,334,357
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 17, 1876	16,086,869

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...*	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,533,043	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,894	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,595	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,626	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

* Including the Continent.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500	...Tls.500	...Tls.210	...20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	... 100	... 142	...11 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	.. 100	... 94	.. 7 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850	... 850	... 600	..12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50	... 50	.. 71	... 7 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000	... $200	$ 560x.74½	$46.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co.	...Tls.2,000	...Tls. 600	... 875	...
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500	... 500	Tls. 635	...15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500	... $500	... $725	...
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	... 1,500	1,580x.74	...
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls.500	... Tls.10	... 5	...
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	... 100	...165x.74	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100	... Tls.100	... Tls.89	... 5 p.c.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of February, 1877, amounted to £19,645, and to £19,027 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have reduced their tariff for messages to one shilling per word.

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EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2⅝d. to 4s. 2¾d.	4s. 9⅛d.	4s. 2⅝d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 9¼d. to 5s. 9⅝d.	5s. 9⅛d.	5s. 10d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 4d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 4d. to 4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅛d. to 4s. 4⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 4⅛d.	4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306	Rs. 227
,, Hong Kong	25½ to 26¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	7¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.2.5	⅜ prem (nominal)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 27 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,750 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 13 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $575 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $168 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $200 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 93 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d)

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 2⅛d., at Hong Kong 4s. 2d., at Shanghai 5s. 7⅝d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Cardiff, Feb. 26, Christine.

At HONG KONG.—From London, Feb. 28, Gadshill (str.), State of Louisiana (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Nieuwe Dieppe, Feb. 25, Conrad (str.); from Rotterdam, Cornelis Wernard Eduard.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 26, Hesperia (str.), Macgregor (str.); from Liverpool, Duna (str.); March 1, Dolbadern Castle, Nestor (str.); from Cardiff, Kate, Staut, Bacchus, Kelso, Papa Razetto, Luigi Olivari, Woodburn (str.); Feb. 26, Carmelina; from Newcastle, March 1, White Rose.

At PENANG.—From Liverpool, Feb. 26, Angostura.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York, Jan. 11, Leander.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Jan. 24, Altona (str.), Diomed (str.); for Hamburg, 21, Fano; for New York, 20, Madame Demorest.

From SAIGON.—For Costa Rica, Jan. 15, Arrogante; for Havana, 18, India.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Jan. 27, Larnax.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MARCH 1.—Manchester Goods quiet: Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., $2.35; fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13½; total export of Tea to date 162,250,000 lbs.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 1.—Manchester Goods dull: Shirtings 8¼ lbs. Tls. 1.8.0. Silk: dull.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—On the 13th Jan., at Shanghai, Mrs. James Buchanan, of a son.
CORNER—On the 24th Feb., at 51, Wells-street, Hackney, London, the wife of Alfred Corner, late of Shanghai, of a daughter.
HILL—On the 23rd Dec., at Tientsin, Mrs. J. C. Hill, of Taku, of a daughter.
KNOOP—On the 12th Jan., at Shanghai, Mrs. Knoop, of a daughter.
PEREIRA—On the 19th Jan., the wife of A. M. Pereira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLAÇO—ROZA.—On the 8th Jan., at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Desjacque, J. A. Collaço to Maria Roza.

DEATHS.

FALCKS—At Bangkok, very suddenly, C. E. T. Falcks.
GIQUEL—On the 18th Jan., at Foochow, Marie Elisabeth, the wife of Prosper Giquel, aged 29 years.
LAIDMAN—On the 21st Jan., at Hong Kong, Alexander, infant son of Thomas and Isabelle Laidman, of the barque *Presto*, aged three months.
LAWLESS—On the 17th Jan., at the Shanghai General Hospital, W. Lawless, of Ireland, aged 37 years.
SAUNDERS—At Bangkok, Capt. G. D. Saunders, drowned.
STEWART—On the 22nd Jan., at Hong Kong, John Stewart.
VOLKMANN—On the 23rd Jan., C. L. Volkmann, late of Hong Kong, aged 46 years.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Feb. 28, at Greenock, from Rangoon, Flora; from Batavia, Louis] de Geer; March 1, at Queenstown, from Sourabaya, Berbice; Jan. 16, at Valparaiso, from Hong Kong, John C. Munro; March 1, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Miako; from Maulmain, Mandarin; at New York, from Amoy, Tuck Sing; Jan. 20, at Callao, from Hong Kong, Taunton; 24, at Monte Video, from Hong Kong, Johann Carl; March 2, at Falmouth, from Java, Leonie; 1, at Greenock, from Samarang, Navigator; from Batavia, Stillman, B. Allen.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 28, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Thingvalla (str.); from Sunderland, for Singapore and Hong Kong, D. McB. Park; March 1, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Annie Reed, General Caulfield; for Hong Kong, Isles of the South, Brown Brothers; Feb. 28, from Glasgow, for Singapore, Janet Ferguson; for Colombo, Thomas Hamlin; March 3, from Newport (Mon.), for Colombo, Ocean Belle.

SPOKEN.—Felica, Sourabaya to Channel, f.o., Jan. 16, 15 S., 6 W.; Canaan, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 6, 0.42 N., 27.28 W.; N. S. J. M. (Dutch), Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 8, 78 N., 26.13 W.; Joachim Christian, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 3, 4.30 N., 24 W.; Tarquin, Sourabaya, to Falmouth, Feb. 14, 25.30 N. 36.20 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Milford, Feb. 28, the G.B.S., from Liverpool, for Singapore, which put in here for repairs, &c., has sailed.—Havre, Feb. 28, the Misti (French), Riogeau, from Ilo Ilo, for New York, which put into Bermuda with damage, had completed her repairs at date of last advices (Feb. 8), and was re-embarking discharged cargo (sugar).—Batavia, Jan. 27, the report that the Christine's back was broken was apparently an error as the purchasers, favoured by very moderate weather, have succeeded in getting her afloat, though much damaged.—Shanghai, Jan. 18, the ship Norman Court has been in dry dock for examination; the false keel and three planks on port side were found badly chafed; these defects have been made good, and the torn metal replaced with new overfelt.

Correspondence.

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Your correspondent "D" may certainly be congratulated upon having made a statement which nobody can gainsay, in asserting that Europeans can do the same kind of labour in China as Chinamen perform in foreign countries if they only accept the conditions of the country in the same way as a Chinaman in England has to submit to the laws and customs. But, as some of those conditions are prohibitory of the very work in question—such, for example, as the construction of railways, and as there are special prohibitions in China against foreigners residing in the interior of the country even for ordinary business purposes, I do not see that his letter throws much light upon the subject, or that it shows any inaccuracy in the statement made in your article that "Europeans are excluded from competing in China in the same kind of work which the natives of that country do abroad."

In asserting that, while extra-territoriality exists in China, it is useless to speak about equal privileges, your correspondent omits to notice the very important fact that extra-territoriality is necessitated not by the fault of foreign nations but by that of the Chinese themselves; and that it will be impossible for it to be removed either in China or Japan until radical reforms shall have been made in the judicial administration of those countries - reforms, be it noted, which must be initiated by their respective Governments themselves.

I deplore, as much as your correspondent, the shameful manner in which Chinese have at times been treated in the United States; but nobody will deny that, on the whole, they are protected, and that the influence of the majority, and especially the educated majority, in America is in their favour—while precisely the contrary to this is the state of affairs in China. The Government there, I do not deny, could not always protect foreigners thoroughly, but nobody can doubt they could, if they desired it, do so much more effectually than is the case at present.

In the concluding sentence of his letter your correspondent goes directly counter to what he says at the commencement. He gives it as his opinion that "the opening up of China will be accomplished in due season by the influence of commerce, not by cannon and diplomatic despatches"—thereby admitting that China is not yet opened up; or, in other words, that we cannot compete with the Chinese in China as they can with foreigners in their respective countries—the statement in your article which he thought it necessary to gainsay.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ANOTHER "D."

London, Feb. 27.

IN compliance with a request made jointly by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, the Government have instructed Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS, R.E., K.C.M.G., the governor of the Straits Settlements, the highest authority on defensive works, to proceed to Australia and advise upon the defences of the colonies.

AT the Queen's Drawing-room on the 2nd inst., the Japanese Minister and the Chinese Minister, Dr. MACARTNEY, were among those who attended the diplomatic circle.

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THE HON. T. G. GROSVENOR'S MISSION IN CHINA.

On the evening of the 27th ult., in the lecture-hall of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, the Hon. Thomas G. Grosvenor, C.B., gave an account of his recent journey to Yunnan. Nearly 200 deaf and dumb persons of both sexes were present, the lecture being interpreted to them by the Rev. Samuel Smith, the chaplain and secretary of the Association, and who by a dexterous use of the finger alphabet, accompanied by expressive pantomime, enabled the afflicted individuals before him to fully comprehend the purport of the lecture. Lord Ebury had been announced to preside over the meeting, but owing to his lordship's unavoidable absence the chair was taken by the Duke of Westminster, his Grace being accompanied by the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Lady Wenlock.

After a few introductory words from the Duke of Westminster, the Hon. T. Grosvenor explained that his journey through China had been undertaken at the command of the British Government, in order to inquire into the murder of Mr. Margary, who had been unfortunately killed while in consular service; and in order to give the deaf and dumb people present some idea of the vast country he had recently left, he then exhibited a large number of gaily-coloured sketches showing some of the customs and occupations of the Chinese, and of the country they lived in. His journey had commenced at Peking, which was one of the largest cities in the world, being about twenty-six miles in circumference, although not very densely populated. On his arrival at Hankow it was doubtful how he and the members of the mission were to travel further in the desired direction, but it was at length determined to go by water, and they accordingly set off in a large junk on the 5th of November, 1875, leaving all Europeans behind, and trusting entirely to the Chinese. The progress was very slow. After a journey of about a month on the Yang-Tse-Kiang they reached I-Chang. Past this place the river scenery changed in character, and became grand and wild in the extreme, high banks of cliffs stretching for miles on both sides of the stream, which was considerably narrowed. By the end of the year 1875 they arrived at the town of Chung-Ching, which was nearly as large as Peking. Here they came upon the head establishment of some Roman Catholic missionaries—"men who had gone out at an early age to spend the whole of their lives in the endeavour to convert the Chinese." They lived like the natives and conformed to their customs; but although their efforts had resulted in the conversion of many Chinese, they had met with much discouragement, and lived with their lives in their hands. Mr. Grosvenor then described the China New Year's Customs, and his difficulty in getting together his train of nearly 500 men for his overland journey to Yunnan, the place to which he was bound. After a long march in a southerly direction upon constantly rising ground they arrived at the capital city of Yunnan, which was 5,000ft. above the level of the sea. On his arrival he was (in company with the Chinese Commissioners) engaged in fully investigating the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Margary. What happened then was unfortunately not in his power to relate, as the papers containing his report were not yet published by the Government, and were therefore not public property. Soon after the month of April, 1876, they left for the frontier of China, in order to see the actual spot where the murder had taken place. At Manwyne, near the frontier, he met with an escort of 300 British soldiers, and it was with real pleasure that he met these men, as he had spent six months in the interior of China without intercourse with any Englishmen, except the two gentlemen who had accompanied him. He was pleased to say that he was enabled to identify the spot where the murder had taken place, though unfortunately he could find no trace of the remains of Mr. Margary. Accompanied by his escort he arrived at Mandalay, on the river Irrawaddy, and the capital of Burmah. The King of Burmah, in expectation of his arrival, had made very great preparations for his reception. Large numbers of native soldiers, clad in the cast-off uniforms of British regiments, were drawn up in the streets of the city, the men being apparently well armed, although he was informed they did not know how to use their muskets. He was obliged to leave without an audience with the King of Burmah, as the regulations of the Consular service did not allow his entry of the Royal palace divested of his boots, as was the custom in Burmah. After a brief stay at the capital he went on to Rangoon, from which place he returned to Shanghai by steamer, after having in eight months accomplished the first overland journey from Shanghai to Rangoon ever undertaken by an Englishman.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA AND CHINA.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Friday, Sir R. Alcock, K.C.B., President of the Geographical Society and formerly H.M. Minister in China, in the chair, a paper of much importance as bearing upon our commercial interests in Central Asia, and collaterally with China, was read by Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I. The paper commenced by stating that the annexation to Russia of vast regions in Central Asia, taken together with the prospect of further annexation, gave rise to considerations of practical importance, not merely in a political point of view but as affecting our relations in that part of the world. It was shown that very discordant views on the subject were taken both by Russia and by English authorities. Mr. Grigorief, the eminent Russian Orientalist, was cited as to the designs of Peter the Great with regard to Central Asia. He was attracted by two great ideas,—first, to give to Russian trade a way through the Steppe to the treasures of India, which he knew had given wealth to his friends, the Dutch; second, to bring Russia the gold which, as report had told him, was to be found in masses in a river near the city of Yarkund. Taking advantage of an Embassy from Khiva in the beginning of the 18th century, which came with a proposal to swear allegiance to Russia, he despatched a force nominally to give support to Khiva and Bokhara, but really to open the road to India and Yarkand, and to send thither a Russian commercial caravan. The utter failure of this expedition under Prince Bekovitch Tcherknaski is well known. Passing from the historical portion of the subject, Sir Douglas pointed out that although Russia had desired to live in peace with her neighbours, and had a due regard to the interests of civilisation and humanity, she had been compelled to make further and further advances, taking the towns of Tashkend and Samarcand, and spreading out her arms east and west, till now the Russian boundary line included a large portion of Khiva, Bokhara, and the whole of Khokand, while there were clear indications of a desire to extend still further eastward. The commercial policy of Russia was essentially protective, and in Asia it was absolutely prohibitory against English goods, with the exception of indigo, and but for smuggling, wherever Russia finds her boundaries in Asia, all trade between England and the now Russianised countries might be considered at an end. This being the case, they might confine their attention at present to the trade of those countries lying between India and Russia, or might take them as they appeared on the map—Khiva, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Kashgar, and Thibet. Remarking that of these Khiva, although nominally independent, might be at most excluded from the calculation, valuable statistics were given, from the most reliable authorities, as to the population, the commercial needs, and the productive powers of each. Reference was made to the Indian Museum for most interesting information afforded by its collections as to the primitive wants of the people in Central Asia and as to the textiles purchased in the bazaar at Shikarpore before our annexation of Sindh, proving that in those days textiles of Russian manufacture penetrated as far as India. The trade between India and Central Asia during the last ten years was reviewed. It was shown that within this period the trade with Asia from India, or, rather, from the Punjab, had risen, in round numbers, from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 sterling. The Russian trade with India, as well as its commercial relations with China, where it came into competition with our own, formed the subject of interesting remark. As the result of this manifold survey the practical question was asked,—Is this trade with Central Asia worth striving for? To this he replied emphatically, Yes, it is. With all the drawbacks arising from deficient means of transport, heavy rates of carriage, and undue exaction in Afghanistan, commerce through that country has doubled within the last ten years, and there is now a total yearly trade with the countries between India and Russia proper of about four millions sterling, of which Manchester goods, to the value of about a quarter of a million cross the frontier from Kurrachee and the Punjab, and wool to the extent of one million is exported from India, the bulk of which comes from across the frontier The town of Bokhara, one of the chief centres of Central Asia trade, had a population of 75,000, and was a large consumer of Russian manufactures and other goods; while, up to the present, whatever efforts we had made to open a market in the direction of Kashgar, no such efforts had been made till most recently to push the trade through Afghanistan, simply because the Amir Shir Ali had been unable, or unwilling to listen to the advice given him by Lord Mayo and succeeding Viceroys. The trade with Kashgar is unsatisfactory, on account of the obstructions placed upon it, notwithstanding the agreement to admit all goods at an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. The country was underpopulated, and although it offered a market for comparatively small and well-selected ventures of Indian traders, the field was not large enough for English capitalists. The great problem for Russia to solve was to find the shortest and safest route to Western China, and in pursuance of this policy she obtained, in 1860, a treaty from the Court of Peking giving permission to erect factories in the vicinity of Kashgar. But in the large region where the Russians have established their power and influence a rigid blockade is kept up against English goods; and it was to our interest commercially to enter into such treaties as were made with the Amir of Kashgar, because unless we established some such footing as we have got there in those countries we should not be able to remonstrate successfully with Russia if, or when, she annexes these territories to her empire. But if we could show that we have had trading relations with them, and had entered into treaties with the rulers of the land, there would be good ground of remonstrance against anything like a complete stoppage of trade. To remove the obstruction of the Chinese it was proposed to follow the example of the Russians, and obtain from the Government of Peking permission to establish consular agents at the Court of Teshu Lamas, just as the Russians are allowed to place their agents at Urga, near the Court of the Taranath Lama. Sir Douglas concluded by saying that the States of the European Continent do indeed show a slightly increasing tendency to become our customers, but there was one country which has never for a moment relaxed its commercial hostility, and this is Russia. Every portion of the Ottoman dominions, or any other part of the world absorbed by Russia was absolutely lost to English trade, and the pretended civilising mission of Russia is everywhere an errand of destruction to our manufactures.

A discussion, in which Sir George Campbell, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and others took part, ensued; and at its conclusion in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer,

Sir Rutherford Alcock said he had listened with great interest to the valuable paper on the progress of trade in Central Asia. It was of importance, not only as showing the nature of the trade at present exist-

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ing with Central Asia, but as suggesting the larger trade which might in the future be developed, and of which at present we could scarcely form an estimate, on account of the obstacles which are thrown in the way of it. Whatever way we attempted to move, whether through Kashmeer or through Thibet, we encountered enormous difficultes; not only as to transport, which in the end limited the quantity of trade which could be conducted, but also from the political opposition alluded to by Sir Douglas Forsyth. The Russians, in order to preserve their trade against competition from Manchester, Birmingham, and Bradford must have protection, and so long as they had the power, would obtain it by taking possession of the countries. The question had been raised how far the difficulty could be overcome by coming to an understanding with China. China was in its way as protective as Russia. She had admitted our trade upon a fair maritime tariff, but she had done so only under pressure, and would shut us out to-morrow if she had the power. The Chinese did not do so only because they did not consider themselves strong enough to go to war. No doubt if they chose they could remove the barriers and enable us to gain access to Nepaul, &c., and so to Central Asia. Russia would then have to compete with us, and there could be no question how far Manchester and Bradford would be successful. It was not, perhaps, the proper place for him to enter fully upon such a point, but he might state that an important move had been made by our Minister at Peking, Sir Thos. Wade, in obtaining from the Chinese as a political concession, that a trade route should be established across Burmah into Yunnan; and still more than that, that we should have the power of transit through Thibet into India. He did not think there could be anything more important than what Sir Thos. Wade had done. He had broken down the walls of obstruction; and we had now only to ask the Chinese to allow us to carry out the same principle which enabled Russia to trade along the frontier; and they could not refuse us. The only argument they could bring forward was that Russia was strong; but that was an argument that might be turned in various ways. It was not, as had been observed, Europe that was pushing its trade towards the inhabitants of these regions, they were advancing towards us, and if we found men willing to meet us, we should take steps to remove political obstacles. Every effort should be made by Great Britain against Powers who stopped the road. Free trade had always had to fight the same battle. So far as Russia is concerned, it was hopeless to look for concession from her, as her inability to meet competition made this impossible. Sir Douglas Forsyth had justly observed that Great Britain could not look to European countries for an outlet for her goods; we could not indeed even look to our own Colonies, who had mostly adopted protective tariffs; but it was to India, China, and Africa and the like places, that we must look for prosperity to our manufacturers and increase of our trade, and we ought not to allow ourselves to be shut out of important regions by Russia, or any other Power.

Sir Rutherford concluded by expressing the thanks that were due to Sir Douglas Forsyth for his excellent paper; and the compliment having been briefly acknowledged, the meeting separated.

Literature.

The March number of the *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) contains the translation of an address which was prepared by the Society in 1875, and sent out to China, where it was translated by the Rev. John Chalmers, M.A., of the London Missionary Society, and through the assistance of the Rev. J. C. Edge and other missionaries widely distributed throughout the country; copies having been put into the hands of officials in Peking itself. It has, according to the information which has been received, attracted some attention in China. It urges that it is necessary that the Chinese Government and people should prove the sincerity of their opposition to the opium trade, and that most of all it is to be desired that the Emperor of China would send a deputation to the Queen of England for this very purpose. "If the Chinese Government does not like to do that, at least, they might send a letter through the Ambassador in Peking. Also the gentry and people in every place should make their feelings known. They should send in petitions to the magistrates of their respective districts, and urge them not to allow the cultivation and use of opium within the districts. They should form societies for promoting abstinence from opium, issue publications warning the people against it, and send these publications to our Society that we may put them into English, to show the English people that the Chinese are sincere in wishing to save their country from the ruinous effects of opium. In every city, town, and village in the eighteen provinces let all the people who desire to save China from being ruined by opium-smoking combine in public anti-opium societies, taking a pledge never to buy nor to smoke the drug, nor to allow their sons and nephews to do so; let the gentry and people also petition the magistrates to close the opium-shops within their districts, and to prevent the farmers from planting the poppy."

The leading essay in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* for February is the discussion of a project for a railroad to Central Africa across the Sahara, by Dr. G. Rohlfs. This question has already been under consideration for some time by French geographers, their object being to show how the wealth of the Soudan might be drawn through Algeria; but the subject has not until now been touched by any traveller of such authority or possessing such a thorough practical knowledge of North Africa as Dr. Rohlfs. After fully considering all the difficulties presented by the 1,200 miles of desert which must be crossed, and the possibilities of obtaining a sufficient trade to support the line if constructed, he decides in favour of the scheme.

The *Picturesque Tourist* (London: Elzevir Press, Castle-street, Chancery-lane) is a valuable guide to those who desire to travel in the United States or to go to Japan or China by the Trans-American route. "Shall He Live Again?" (Remington and Co., Arundel-street) is a pleasing and effective poem, by Mr. Stapelton. It is founded upon a story in real life, which is told in the preface. The author and publishers deserve credit for the handsome way it has been put through the press.

The Bulletin de la Société de Geographie at Paris for December contains a Paper, by M. J. P. Paquier, upon "Russian and English Explorations in Central Asia," in which the various Russian expeditions and those of Sir Douglas Forsyth, Messrs. Hayward, Shaw, Hayward, and others. It has also an interesting article, by Abbé Durand, "On the Portuguese Colonies in the Far East."

The *China Review* for November and December contains a continuation of Mr. Watter's Essays "On the Chinese Language;" a Paper, by Mr. S. W. Williams, "On the Establishment of American Trade at Canton," and other Papers of interest, one of the most valuable being "A Note on the Chinese Law of Inheritance," furnished by Mr. Chal. Alabaster.

Legal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MARINE INSURANCE.—PICKUP V. THE THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

This case has occupied the Court for six days. The action was brought by a merchant of St. John, New Brunswick, to recover for a constructive total loss in respect of two policies of Marine Insurance for £1,000 and £500, one of which was effected upon a vessel belonging to the plaintiff called the *Diadem*, for a voyage, "at and from Point de Galle to Rangoon, in ballast, whilst loading there, and thence to a port of discharge in Europe," and the other upon a freight by the same vessel "at and from Rangoon to her port of discharge" in this country. The vessel, shortly after leaving Rangoon on July 4, 1874, with a cargo of rice, was compelled to put back in a leaky condition, and having sustained further injuries by grounding in the river on her way up to Rangoon, she was condemned and sold there upon the recommendation of surveyors. The purchaser, a shipwright, repaired her at a cost of £4,500 so as to enable her to carry timber and railway iron, and estimated her when repaired at about £6,000. The plaintiff, on August 12, shortly after the extent of the damage was ascertained, wrote a letter to the Underwriters to the effect that he was informed that the vessel was much strained and had grounded in putting back to Rangoon; that the repairs would cost more than £6,000, and that as, in his opinion, she could never be repaired properly at Rangoon, he had made up his mind to put her up to auction and sell her to the highest bidder. Upon this letter the plaintiff relied, as constituting a notice of abandonment, and he claimed to recover a total loss on both policies, the cargo having been forwarded in another vessel, the *Persia*, at about the same freight as the *Diadem* would have earned. The defence wa that the ship was unseaworthy, by reason of her having been worm eaten and in a defective state at the commencement of the risks insured against, that the loss was occasioned by that and not by any of the perils insured against, and that in any case the loss was a partial and not a total one.

Baron Cleasby, in summing up, directed the jury that if the ship on leaving Rangoon was wormed so as not to be seaworthy, then, irrespective of the question whether the plaintiff knew of this or was to blame, the verdict should be for the defendants. On the other hand, was the weather such as would operate upon a seaworthy ship, and strain her so as to cause her to make water as described. Was she seaworthy at the commencement of the voyage? If they should be satisfied that the ship was fit to prosecute the voyage with that cargo at this time of the year their verdict would be for the plaintiff.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amounts claimed, with interest.

It may be stated that in a similar action by the same plaintiff against the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, tried before Mr. Justice Field in the Queen's Bench Division, the jury found that the *Diadem* was unseaworthy on leaving Rangoon, so that there are now two contradictory findings on this question.

Naval and Military.

The Tamar, iron troopship, Captain W. H. Liddell, will leave Devonport about the 5th inst. for China, with new crews for the Charybdis, Hart, Modeste, Nassau, and Sylvia, which latter vessels are to be paid off and re-commissioned at Hong Kong. The subjoined additional appointments to these vessels are gazetted:—Chaplain and Naval Instructor: Rev. F. C. Stebbing, to the Charybdis. Lieutenants: Alfred Carpenter, to the Audacious; J. Baker, Andrew F. Baker and George Pirie, to the Nassau. Sub-Lieutenant E. P. Chapman, to the Nassau, for navigating duties.

The following detachments of non-commissioned officers and

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men of the Royal Marines have been ordered for service on board the ships named:—For the Modeste, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 21 privates; for the Charybdis, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 32 men; for the Hart, 7 privates; for the Sylvia, 1 corporal and 10 men; for the Nassau, 1 corporal and 10 men.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded a vacant good service pension of £300 per annum to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S., who was Commander-in-Chief on the China station from 1871 until 1875.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, FEB. 27.

The first Session of the newly-elected Imperial Parliament at Berlin last Thursday, February 22, was opened by the Emperor in person. The grey monarch—who was accompanied by his son and grandson (also the grandson of the Queen of England), and several other princes of the Royal family, besides the highest Governmental and military dignitaries, Prince Bismark at the head—at his appearance was welcomed by the assembly with three cheers. The Emperor looked very well, and read his speech with a loud and perfectly distinct voice, several times interrupted by the cheers of the Parliament, especially when the Emperor expressed his hopes that the peace of the German nation would not be disturbed by the present Oriental complications, as Germany was less interested in this question than any other European nation. The Imperial Speech did not fail, to some extent, to restore the confidence of our mercantile world, but unfortunately this confidence was not of long duration, and on the following day our exchange again was depressed by a telegram to the effect that the 28th February was the appointed day for the Russian Army to pass the Pruth river. Since that time business has been dull, and very likely will be so for some time to come if not the Oriental disturbances, by one way or the other, at last may come to a decision, which, however, it might turn out, certainly would be more welcome as the present state of things. In the meantime, the labouring classes over almsot the whole continent are suffering severely, the greatest want of occupation is predominant, and pauperism rapidly increasing to such an extent that both the German and the Danish Governments have taken into consideration how to procure work for the many hands that are at present doomed to idleness and misery.

The little town of Hernoesand in Sweden, a very active seaport for the exportation of woods, which last year suffered severely by fire, has again been in flames, on Feb. 19. No less than six blocks of buildings have been totally destroyed, and the Bank is reported to have lost all its papers of value, bills of exchange, &c. The catastrophe was the more disastrous as all the waters were frozen up, and thus no means at hand to subdue the destructive element.

Last Friday our Exchange in the morning was much disturbed by a telegram announcing the stranding of the Hamburgh American Steam Packet Company's steamship Franconia on Cape San Blas, in the vicinity of Aspinwall (Colon). After the experiences made with this company of late, of course nothing but a total loss could be expected, and the accident already had been magnified to this extent, when, fortunately, a few hours later another telegram reported the steamer afloat again, and arrived at Colon.

A telegram of great interest to the North Sea shipping came in this morning, bringing the news that the light-ship stationed on the Borkum Reef had been forced to leave its station and had entered the Weser river yesterday morning. This case is the more disagreeable as all the steamers coming from the westward and bound to Hamburg, Bremen, Tonning, &c., generally make this light-ship, which is a very good means for the vessels to make up a correct position. It is to be hoped that the light-ship will be able to resume its station before any heavy weather comes on, as in that case the want of the vessel might prove fatal to shipping, especially to the vessels that come from abroad without calling at England.

The Norddeutsche Bank, the Anglo-Deutsche Bank, the Wechsler Bank, and the Steamship Company "Kosmos," have published their reports and balance-sheets.

The total business of the Norddeutsche Bank during the past year reached the amount of M.8,308,014,212, against M.8,776,603,058 in 1875, and the directors propose a dividend of 8 per cent., absorbing M.3,600,000 of the net profit of M.3,799,683. The Anglo-Deutsche Bank shows a net profit in its banking department of M.598,206, which totally is absorbed by the ruinous industry-establishment of the company. The Wechsler Bank intends to distribute a dividend at the rate of 8⅛ per cent.

The "Kosmos" line states in its report a net profit of M.42,028, out of which the board intends to distribute, in addition to the dividend of 5 per cent. a super-dividend of 1 per cent. All voyages during the past year have been profitable ones, and the total earnings made by them amount to M.741,308. The steamer Karnak, of this line, wrecked in Smith Channel, December, 1875, has been brought off and repaired, and has now taken its former range between the other steamers of the company.

The ordinary annual meeting of the Anglo-Deutsche Bank, held yesterday, was, as anticipated, a very agitated one. The motion concerning the winding-up of the establishment was not among the items of the order of the day, the board having decided to call the shareholders for an extraordinary meeting to resolve this motion. Nevertheless, several of the shareholders pointed to the balance-sheet as a fictitious one; but, after a long debate, report and balance-sheet were passed.

The "Deutsche Seewarte," domiciling in Hamburg, has issued a very valuable memorandum to the German Parliament stating the extent of the use made by our seafaring population of the advantages offered by this establishment. During the time from July, 1875, to November, 1876, the "Seewarte" handed 292 meteorological journals to 246 sailing vessels and 36 steamers, a far better result than in London, as to the latter establishment are only returned 87 journals a-year. Directly after return of a vessel each instrument has to suffer a thorough investigation in order to correct in accordance to this investigation the obsertions made on the voyage. The number of sextants and other nautical instruments thus investigated during the mentioned period amounts to 75, while 187 barometers, and 444 thermometers have been put in accordance with the normal instruments on the Seewarte. If the captain of a vessel partakes in the work of the officers of the Seewarte concerning the proof of his instruments there is to pay nothing, on the other hand he has to pay a small sum.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 28.

Yesterday the Second Chamber of the States General at its sitting took into consideration a very important question connected with our possessions in Java, namely, the police regulations. The question was also discussed last Friday, when Mr. Van Putte made a remarkable speech, in the course of which, while insisting that the natives should be dealt with liberally, he urged that they ought to be "squeezed" to prevent Holland from becoming bankrupt. For many years past a great deal has been done to improve our position with the native population, even at times to the detriment of the interests of Europeans. Some members of the Conservative party feared that the Liberal alterations proposed would lead to a struggle between capital and labour; but there is no fear of any such occurrence, if the European residents use a little tact. Ergo, it was most urgent to abolish the stipulation, which enables the police to intermeddle themselves in the agreements between the masters and the workmen; but at the same time the law ought to contain stipulations about the punishments to be applied by the judge. The result of the debate, though important, was not so satisfactory and positive as could be wished for. The Chamber, however, has concluded that it was desirable that the stipulations about punishments should be altered or abolished. Next Tuesday the members will deliberate about the Judicial Bill, by which the Minister of the Department of Justice wishes to bring about more or less important alterations in the number of our Courts. I need not say that this has caused a storm in the provinces, every town pleading for the desirableness of the maintenance of their respective Courts. The debate upon this Bill will last most certainly some days, so that it will be impossible to go into committee upon the Reform Bill before the second week of March. Thus it will be very difficult to finish with it before the end of May, as Mr. Heemskerk wishes would be the case. On March 23 the members of the Second Chamber will go into recess, and when they meet again of course the School Bill will be the first on the programme. And then the general elections to renew one-half of the Chamber will be too near on hand for any effective Parliamentary labour. I hear that Mr. T. Messchert van Vollenhoven does not wish to be re-elected.

The Conservative paper, *het Dagblad*, contains an article about the war in Atchin; it complains that we are making no progress at all, and that the army in Java is quite exhausted. Our force is insufficient, and is still enfeebled by sickness. Such a state of things is to be seriously regretted. In the meanwhile the war must be brought to an end. It is impossible to leave Atchin, or to make an appeal to a foreign country. Only one course rests open—a part of the Dutch army must be forwarded to Java, though this is formally forbidden by Article 206 of the Constitution. But this case is so urgent that this Article should be altered. The Liberal papers don't say one word about this article; and perhaps they have good reasons for silence. *The London and China Telegraph's* article—"The War in Atchin"—was quoted in our papers.

Spinoza literature is the order of the day. On Wednesday last the Dutch Academy of Art and Sciences held their meeting at the Hague in honour of that philosopher. Prince Alexander was present. The President noticed the fact that the Netherlands have the honour of counting Spinoza among its burghers, and have the right of raising a statue to him. He also enlarged upon the tolerance, which, when the wars of religion prevailed, the House of Orange proclaimed and practised in Holland. Mr. Ernest Renan defended the memory of Spinoza against the unworthy attacks which had been made upon him. He considered him the man who, in his time, had the highest idea of God and of liberty. It has pleased his Majesty the King of the Belgians to revoke the appointment of Mr. G. Suyckerbuyck as Vice-Consul of Belgium at Batavia.

On the 1st of April a general congress will be held by the Dutch typographers, in order to deliberate about the means by which they will be able to improve their social position. Their actual wages are too small to provide for the wants of their families. For several years they have tried to improve their salaries in a friendly way, but without success.

THE PRESS IN JAPAN.—The *Bibliographie d'Belgique* has published a report from the Belgian Secretary of Legation, Baron d'Anethan, stating that there are now published about fifty journals in Japan. They were all commenced about four or five years ago. Of the twenty journals published at Tokio, the most important are the *Nichinichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Atebono Shimbun*, and the *Nisshin nisshin chi Shimbun*, which issue respectively 9,500, 3,000, 3,500, and 4,300 copies a day. The subscription varies from 6 to 8 rios (f.30 to f.40) a year. The *Jomeouri Shimbun*, which is read chiefly by women, has 12,000 subscribers, and costs only 2 rios a year. These journals are all printed on European, chiefly Belgian, paper, and with European presses.

CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY, who has been the P. and O. Company's superintendent at Bombay since 1865, has been thrown from his carriage, and died almost immediately. Captain Henry had been many years in the P. and O. Company's service, and was much esteemed by mercantile and other people at Bombay. He was a brother of the late Sir Thomas Henry, senior magistrate at Bow-street Police-court.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

THE TREATY WITH CERTAIN CHIEFS OF "THE NINE STATES."

THE papers and correspondence relating to the final readjustment of our difficulties with the native States of the Malay Peninsula have never yet been presented to Parliament. The only Blue-books we possess break off at a very interesting point in the middle of 1876. Under such circumstances no opinion which we can pronounce on the question can be full and satisfactory; we left daylight behind us in June last year, and like a man who gropes his way through a cavern we can only catch glimpses of distant sunshine from occasional outlets. Such a glimpse —which, however, happens to be a very bright one—is afforded by the agreement entered into between Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS and certain chiefs and representatives of chiefs from "The Nine States" in November last. The full text of this document is before us, and we have also read the remarks made by the Governor of Singapore to the Legislative Council in supporting it, as also the objections put forward by Mr. W. H. READ. We fully concur with the last named experienced authority—experienced not merely in the affairs of the Malay Peninsula but in the very similar difficulties which Sir JAMES BROOKE slowly and successfully surmounted in Borneo—in pronouncing the present agreement one "likely to lead to further complications." We give Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS more credit for acuteness as a statesman than to suppose that he does not personally entertain precisely similar opinions; but Sir WILLIAM has to act according to some lines of policy which, though not fully explained to the public at home, have been laid down by our Colonial-office as the best for present convenience. Plain common sense teaches us the main principles which ought to be kept in sight—the details are of quite a minor importance — in recasting our policy towards all the independent Malay States south of the Siamese boundary line. We do not need to annex, but we should in every instance—and consistently so—act as if we contemplated the ultimate possibility that these petty States will some day, as they one by one disintegrate, fall under our immediate sway. Carefully selected Residents should be maintained in every important State, but the recognition of the separate independent existence of such trumpery little provinces as Gunong Passir under special treaty rights is a course to be avoided. If we had, for example, three tolerably strong States to deal with instead of nine small ones, with their separate semi-independent appurtenances, how much more easy it would be to insist on such things as the arrest of fugitive criminals, how much less correspondence would be saved; and when some day the reversion of a State fell in, like a ripe plum, to the British Crown, in the first place we should get something worth having, a real increase of our power in the Peninsula, and secondly, should not have consequent panic, agitation, and trouble among a number of tiny principalities still clinging to a tottering independence. A breeze may set all the cockle boats in a harbour dancing, and yet leave the full-rigged ships at their anchors unmoved.

The above form one or two of the leading features of a sound Malay policy to which we could largely add, but these will suffice for our present purpose; and we ask our readers to consider whether the new treaty with "certain chiefs of the Nine States" is in the least consistent with any such views. It recognises permanently the exclusive right of sundry small Tuans and Datus to regulate their own appanages according to their own sweet will. Now how are we, without great trouble and expense, to get at an obstructive Datu, or to help him in a squabble with Chinese Immigrant Societies, who might be paralysing all trade and causing endless trouble at Pénang and Singapore by unruliness within their strongholds? All this has happened quite lately at Perak and Larut. Residents, we repeat, should be planted at the important localities, and *solidarité* among the States rather than the disintegration entailed by the formal recognition of each recalcitrant chief should be our guiding principle. How, for instance, do we get justice done to British subjects in Chiengmai, or Luang Prabang? Not by concluding separate treaties with those States, but by insisting that their subordination to the stronger rule of Siam shall be a reality and not a fiction. When our Government makes agreements with other nations it is supposed to have some regard for the interests of British commerce, and to use some efforts to secure to natives of the United Kingdom the rights and privileges of trading peacefully and securely in the foreigner's dominions; but what does this Convention say:—"We (the Chiefs) promise that peaceful persons, "whether Malays or Chinese, *or others*, desirous of trading "in our countries, shall have full liberty to do so, and "shall be unmolested." Not a word as to Englishmen; and under the well-known principle of *ejusdem generis* we doubt whether the expression "or others" could be held to mean anything except Asiatics; it would cover Madrassees, Parsees, or Bengalees, but if Englishmen had been meant also a lawyer would probably tell us that Englishmen would then have been expressly mentioned. Any dispute or difficulty arising among the States *which we are unable to settle* (a very pregnant proviso, for who is to decide what they are able to settle and what not) we will refer *for advice* to the Maharajah of Johore.

To the foregoing text Governor JERVOIS in Council has added a gloss that it has been arranged with the Maharajah that any reference so made to his Highness shall be dealt with in concert with the Government of the Straits Settlements. Well, then, an obstructive chief will hereafter make this a pretext for declining the *advice*, saying that though he promised to consult the Maharajah yet the advice is the advice of the British and not the advice of Johore. Setting that aside, and even admitting what some strongly dispute, that the Maharajah is an admirable man to undertake this new duty, how is he without a military force to secure obedience for his recommendations? Mr. READ is quite right in saying that the Maharajah has thus been placed in a false and an unwise position; the chiefs and people would be far less likely to cause or permit disturbance in future if told that in case of misunderstanding they must appeal direct to the wholesomely-dreaded British Government. A Treaty is a solemn agreement intended, if not to be binding for all time, at any rate to secure a settlement of a very permanent character; to endure for much longer than the life of a middle-aged man. Now, supposing the Maharajah (long be his days in the land) were to die next year, to whom are these restless chiefs then to appeal? To the successor? Who is he, and how far is he a suitable personage to undertake the post of arbitrator? Why, a dissatisfied chief would take quite another view, and say that he certainly only bound himself to refer to the present Maharajah, and that because he happened to know him to be a very superior potentate. A wily Asiatic who wants a pretext is seldom slow in finding one, and here is one ready to hand in store for him, and really a very fair one, too. On the whole, we can only say that in hastily drawing up this short, ill-considered, and vague Treaty, Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS has not acted for the best interests either of the Straits Settlements or of the Malay States; his probable justification is—and really so far as he is concerned it is sufficient—that he has been instructed from home to do something which, without in any way committing our Government, shall serve in appearance, at least, as a sort of substitute for, or sham, settlement.

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THE INDIA COUNCIL, AND EASTERN EXCHANGES.

So accustomed has the public of late become to vagaries on the part of the India Council that a steady adherence to a settled policy, even for a couple of weeks together, may be almost looked upon as a phenomenon. It is only upon this principle that we can account for the extreme anger which was shown by some of the newspapers when it was found that the whole amount of the Government bills advertised for tender on the 21st Feb. had been allotted, although the price obtained was nearly 2 per cent. below that previously given. In reality, however, there was no inconsistency in this action, as the process of "breaking the rate," as it is termed, had been gone through a week earlier. At that time no doubt there was reason to complain that the council acted not only inconsistently, but with very short-sighted regard to its own interests, or rather to those of the Indian public. The burdens thrown upon the finances of that country at the present time are heavy enough without being added to by adverse exchange; but this is what the India Council have been doing. Nothing seemed more reasonable in face of the famine requirements than the reduction of their weekly drawings to half the usual amount (or 17½ lakhs only) in the early part of the month; and this, combined with their rejection of tenders below 1s. 10d. on the 2nd and 9th ult., had contributed to strengthen the market, so that they had every prospect by a little consistent firmness of seeing that rate maintained for the rest of the financial year. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise to find, after the tenders of the 16th ult., that 1s. 9⅞d. and 15-16ths had been accepted, and that the small degree of firmness necessary to hold their own had not been exerted. The effect upon the market was most depressing. It was seen that the Government had no *minimum*, and calculations previously made under the impression that 1s. 10d. might be taken as a fixed basis to work upon were found delusive—these causes combined leading, as we have seen, to a drop of 2 per cent. by the time the next tenders were made; so that the Government was fain to accept, not as before, a trifling fraction under 1s. 10d., but little over 1s. 9½d. The above action on the part of the India Council form but one sample among many of the strange vagaries which it commits in its financial operations, and justifies the regret so often expressed that some means cannot be found for conducting the Government of India which will not have the effect of bringing the Indian Government periodically into the Exchange market with as little benefit to itself as to financial interests generally.

THE JAPAN POST-OFFICE REPORT.

THERE is probably no better indication of the progress of civilisation in any given nation than the efficient administration of its Postal service. We observe, therefore, with very much pleasure the satisfactory character of the Report which has been published in the local papers by Mr. H. MAYESIMA, the Postmaster-General in Japan. Although at present the postal service in that country is still a source of expenditure instead of income to the Government, it is evidently making such progress that we may reasonably look, before many years, to find it in the latter category. The revenue for the year 1876 exceeded the estimate by about $25,000, while the expenditure was within what was provided by about $1,000. The total revenue amounted to $575,201, and the total expenditure to $713,244. This shows, no doubt, a considerable sum to make up, but considering the newness of the service, there is no ground for doubting that this end will be accomplished. The organisation of a reliable and efficient service is evidently thoroughly at the heart of the Postmaster-General, who is fully prepared to set to work in earnest, and to make use of all the hints he can obtain by studying the systems of post-office organisation in force in other countries. At present the system is so far developed that the Japanese Government issues stamps, post-cards, money orders, and have even a savings-bank. They have established a postal agency at Shanghai, and opened communication between it and the leading ports of Japan; and they purpose shortly also establishing stamp and receiving agencies at the other open ports in China. They have also granted to the National Mail Steamship Company a subsidy of $250,000, and a loan of $810,000 to enable it to purchase the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's branch line of steamers, "thus increasing and facilitating communication "between the different ports of Japan and between China "and Japan, and securing it almost entirely to the Japanese "flag." This unquestionably looks like energy, and if the same vigour which has been infused into the service be continued and be combined with due caution and judgment, we have every reason to expect that the Japan postal service will prove a thorough success. Speaking of the postal service between Japan and other countries, Mr. MAYESIMA says that though still restricted they present an agreeable contrast to the entire absence of such relations a few years since. Until very recently all correspondence despatched from, or received in Japan, was entirely under the control of foreign Governments. Now, however, there is a regular exchange of mails between Japan and the United States and other countries *via* the United States. We trust that this satisfactory commencement will be the prelude to a further extension of Japanese postal arrangements with foreign countries, and that they will prove as successful in every way as is well deserved from the commendable energy which has been infused into them.

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT.

IN a recent issue we gave the report of a case of special interest to readers in Singapore, Saigon, and Hong Kong, as the facts which gave rise to it arose in those places, but also of much importance to mercantile communities, as containing a warning with reference to the sale of vessels on account of the underwriters, which it is very necessary should be borne in mind. The case in question, KALTENBACH *v.* MACKENZIE, arose in consequence of the ship *Admiral Protet* having struck in 1871 near Saigon, and having been sold there, on behalf of the underwriters, by the representatives of the plaintiff's firm. There appears to be little ground to doubt that, taking into account the difficulties of repairing such a vessel there, the agent was justified in selling her, the surveyors having given it as their opinion that the vessel would cost more to repair than her value when the repairs were finished. The lucky Chinaman, however, who purchased her for $1,600, managed to get her slipped along the coast to Singapore, where another enterprising son of Ham bought her for $2,500; and having had her repaired, has since had her engaged in the coasting trade. Upon these facts the underwriters resisted the claim for the amount of the insurance, the grounds of resistance being first that the facts did not justify the abandonment of the ship to them; and secondly that they were not liable, as no notice of abandonment had been given. As already observed, the circumstances seem fairly to justify the abandonment, but the fact that no notice was given to the underwriters is, according to the Chief Justice, fatal. Notice of an appeal has been put in; but upon general grounds, as well as on that of the authority attaching to so definitely expressed an opinion as that given by the Chief Justice, we make little doubt that the judgment already given will be upheld. The two elements necessary to make the underwriters responsible for constructive total loss are that it will not pay to repair the injured vessel, and that notice of abandonment be given to the underwriters. The latter is obviously only a reasonable provision of law to secure *bona fides* in such cases; and, although the point is of a technical character, we must admit the underwriters in this case were justified in making it; and trust that the prominence with which it brings forward the necessity of giving notice of abandonment in cases of constructive total loss will form a useful warning generally to avoid so serious an error.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN CHINA.

A VIEW which was put forward in a pamphlet written over the signature of "Justum," (to which we recently called attention), demands more than a passing notice. It forms one among the many instances which have to be regretted, of the injury which is likely to be done to the Chinese cause by the over-zeal of persons imperfectly informed as to the merits of the questions upon which they undertake to enlighten the public. In the pamphlet in question an apparent miscarriage of justice through a tech-

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nical difficulty is made the ground for making it appear that justice is badly administered in China, in cases where Chinese have a claim against British subjects—a view which is entirely contrary to the fact, and which does very great injustice to the judges of the Supreme Court and all who have been charged with the task of putting the law into effect in that country. Exterritoriality is an absolute necessity in countries where law is so defectively administered as in China; and in which it would be simply an impossibility to place the subjects of foreign nations at the mercy of the native tribunals—where, to say nothing of bribery, torture is still resorted to as an appropriate means of eliciting evidence. It is extremely unfortunate at a time when the Chinese are willing to come forward to a great extent and to endeavour to establish relations upon a more friendly footing than they have existed on hitherto, for over-zealous advocates to rush in and, by raising difficulties which it is impossible to surmount, make it appear hopeless even to deal with them upon a fair and equitable basis. The most unfortunate element connected with this is, that these advocates generally go very much further than the Chinese themselves; who are sensible enough to recognise the necessity of some difficulties in dealing with foreign nations. At all events, in the matter of exterritoriality, it is known by those who are likely to be good authorities on the subject, that the Chinese officials, though they would of course prefer that the jurisdiction of their countrymen in China should extend, as in other countries, over aliens as well as natives resident in it, are aware that as matters at present stand this is simply an impossibility; and such being the case, it is worse than useless for foreign advocates of Chinese rights to raise the question. The Supreme Court for China and Japan, established under special order in Council with a view to carrying out the exterritorial administration of justice in those countries, has afforded substantial justice to Chinese suitors in all cases which have been brought before it; and this we believe the Chinese are themselves perfectly ready to acknowledge. Even if in some few cases justice has failed, it is not a matter for very great surprise when the "glorious uncertainty of the law" anywhere, and more necessarily under the exceptional circumstances existing in China, is taken into account; and it is therefore extremely unjust as well as extremely unwise to take any one instance where there has been an apparent failure, and to speak of the exception as if it were the rule. We believe that more harm has been done to our relations with China by the intemperate zeal of her advocates than by any other cause; and in such cases as the present those who have the true interests of China at heart must strongly feel the force of the proverb, "Save me from my friends." A discussion of the extraterritorial question would only be the opening up of a very sore point, which it is impossible to enter upon without going counter to the national dignity of the Chinese; and such a discussion is entirely unnecessary, seeing that the Chinese Government have expressed their acquiescence in the existing state of affairs by specially recognising the Supreme Court.

THE CHINESE IN CUBA.

THE report of the Cuba Commission to inquire into the condition of Chinese coolies on the plantations there, which was originally made over two years ago and was reproduced about a year back, has again been dragged before the public in an article in the *Saturday Review*, where the obvious exaggerations and misstatements in it are treated as "Gospel." In reviewing the second report, issued as far back as July last year, we pointed out that the Commissioners were only six weeks in Cuba, and that the report purports to give the gist of an amount of evidence which it would be completely impossible to take in that space of time. The depositions were avowedly taken in lumps, such as the evidence of CHIEN and 170 others, and of HSU-LU-SHENG and ninety-eight others—and consequently could not have been sifted in any way. This fact is, however, now completely lost sight of, and the article in the *Saturday* is followed up by a letter in the *Globe* from Mr. HENRY STUART FAGAN, who, pointing out the severe ill-treatment to which the coolies are subjected, and adding that, "in spite of great obstruction from the Cuban planters "the Commissioners succeeded in taking 1,176 depositions "and received eighty-five petitions signed by 1,660 coolies "(all in six weeks, be it remembered!), urges Mr. GLAD-"STONE to take up this sad case in Parliament." We are not disposed to deny that the unlucky Chinese coolies in Cuba suffer many wrongs upon the plantations; but if anything is calculated to prevent those wrongs ever being redressed it is the grossly and palpably exaggerated account of them given in this report. The sum and substance of this question can be stated in a few words, and we cannot but reiterate what we said when treating the subject on receipt of the official report, that is in July last, namely, that the Macao emigration being swept away, the next stage of reform clearly rests with the Chinese themselves and their authorities, and that "all attempts that may be made abroad will as-"suredly prove useless unless the Chinese devise some means "of preventing men from being deceived into making con-"tracts to serve in countries where they cannot feel sure of "receiving fair treatment and adequate protection."

MR. MEDHURST, H.M. Consul at Shanghai, who has arrived by the present mail, will be succeeded by Mr. MONGAN, at present Consul at Tientsin. Mr. C. A. SINCLAIR will leave England to resume charge of the Consulate at Foochow by the French mail of April 6. The inconsistency in the amount of the emoluments respectively attaching to the British Consulates at Canton and Shanghai, the former being £1,600, and the latter only £1,500, to which we have more than once called attention, again appears in the Civil Service Estimates. The retirement of Mr. MEDHURST offers a good opportunity of adjusting this matter, and, seeing that Shanghai is now of very much more importance than Canton, whatever the latter may have been in the old days, it would be well that the Consul at Shanghai should be made Consul-General, with proportionate pay. This would also be of advantage in giving him his proper *status* side by side with the representatives of the United States and other countries.

IN the account which the Hon. Mr. GROSVENOR gave at the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, on Tuesday last, of his recent journey to Yunnan—of which a report appears in another column—he showed his sympathy with, at all events, one of the infirmities of the afflicted assembly. He was dumb as to all connected with the investigation of the circumstances attending Mr. MARGARY'S death, merely saying upon this point:—"What happened "then was unfortunately not in his power to relate, as the "papers containing his report were not yet published by "Government, and were, therefore, not public property." It is certainly high time that his report was published, and we trust that it will not be much longer before it be forthcoming. The account just given does not add much to what is already known concerning his journey, but is interesting as coming from his own lips.

IT has been stated by the Earl of DERBY that the Convention entered into by Sir THOMAS WADE has not yet been ratified. A deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited upon him on the 27th ult., when Mr. ASHWORTH, one of the gentlemen composing it, asked whether the Treaty had been ratified. Lord DERBY'S reply was that it had not. It was under consideration, and Sir THOMAS WADE had been requested to prepare a memorandum upon the whole subject, giving in full his reasons for every concession he had made. The answer is significant, and is satisfactory as showing that the Government is determined to act with caution and will not be induced to give up any rights already existing under Treaty, without being fully satisfied of the justice or advantage of doing so. The clause which will be most carefully scrutinised is no doubt that relating to the Lekin and other internal taxation.

A FACT reported in the last papers from China is significant as showing the impolicy of—where it can be avoided—accepting monetary compensation from China. It appears that an insurrection in Yunnan took place in May last consequent upon an attempt to levy as much as Tls. 1,000,000 (£300,000) from the inhabitants of the Teng-Yueh district. It has been repeatedly found in similar

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cases that the local officials take advantage of having to provide a given sum to exact one much larger, and in consequence the odium of the populace is raised against the foreigners who are the cause, however remote, of the injustice.

The American Congress Committee which is investigating the question of Chinese emigration have reported against the continuance of the present system, recommending the President to take measures to secure a modification of the Chinese treaty, confining it strictly to commercial purposes. They recommend that Congress should legislate with a view to restraining the great influx of Asiatics to the United States. The Committee do not believe that the measure will be regarded unfavourably by China; but, whether so or not, they are of opinion that the Pacific coast should be relieved from the terrible scourge.

THE *North China Herald* states that it understands "the "first of the Consular appointments under the New Con- "vention has been made. Mr. E. C. BABER is going to "Chungking, and is making preparations for his journey." There is evidently some error in this statement, seeing that the Convention is not yet ratified. The exact fact is no doubt that Mr. BABER is to be sent to Chungking in anticipation of the port being opened. We are of course able to send Consular officials to any part of China under passport, and this is most probably what has been done.

WITH reference to the claim made by Spain to Sulu, which has from time to time been noticed in these columns as questionable, and the assertion of which recently caused some strong diplomatic action to be taken by Germany, we have reason to believe that a decision will very shortly be arrived at by our Government on the question at issue. The trade of Sulu is of some importance to British merchants, and the arbitrary action of the Spanish Government should have been checked by our Government in a decided manner at the outset.

OUR Amsterdam correspondent draws attention to an important article in the *Dagblad*, in which the writer urges that the termination of the protracted war in Atchin is of so much importance that a Bill should be passed through the Chambers to enable the Government to depart upon this occasion from the ordinary constitutional rule which forbids the despatch of any part of the regular army to a foreign country, and to send a detachment of troops to bring the hostilities to an end.

THE presentations at the Levée held by the PRINCE of WALES on the 26th ult. included his Excellency J. POPE-HENNESSY, the new Governor of Hong Kong, and Commander PARR, R.N., promoted for his services with the Arctic Expedition, and appointed to the *Audacious*, flagship of the China Squadron. The Chinese Envoy with his Secretaries and Attachés were among those present in the diplomatic circle.

IN the estimates for the Civil Service, detailed in another column, for the year ending March, 1877, appears an item of "£10,400 for the Yunnan Mission, to be repaid by the Chinese Government." Costs generally follow the verdict, but we trust in this case the verdict will follow the costs.

THE Members of the Anti-Opium Society have had an interview with Sir THOS. WADE, to lay before him their views with respect to the manner in which the question of the Opium duties is treated in the Chefoo Convention, and with respect to our Opium policy in China generally.

WE understand that in consequence of the uncertain aspect of the Eastern question and its bearing upon Russia the Russian Steam Navigation Company have decided not to despatch any steamers this season to or from China and Odessa.

DISQUIETING rumours have been prevalent during the week of further disturbances in Japan. It will be observed from our Stock and Share List that a fall has taken place in Japan Loans—probably to some extent in consequence.

THE Messageries Maritimes intend to despatch the *Volga* from London, as an extra steamer on the 31st inst., to Yokohama, calling at the intermediate ports in the Straits and China.

WE understand that tenders have been invited by the Directors of the P. and O. Company for the construction of steamers of 3,500 tons, with a speed of fifteen knots.

ADMIRAL POLO DE BERNABE has been appointed to take command of a Spanish squadron to cruise in the China and Celebes Seas, and to visit the Sulu Archipelago.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

That portion of the Civil Service Estimates for the financial year ending March, 1878, which specially refers to the Far East, commences with the Diplomatic Service, under which head we find votes of £6,000 for Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in China, of £8,00 for the Secretary of Legation, of £940 for the Chinese Secretary, of £1,000 for the two Second Secretaries (one at £600, one at £400, per annum), of £200 for the Chaplain and of £500 for outfits, and travelling and incidental expenses, giving a grand total of £9,440, against £9,420 in the last estimates. The salary of the official holding the office of Chinese Secretary is £20 above that for last year—in accordance with the regulation which prescribes that he shall receive an annual increase of £20 up to £1,000. We may here state that a sum of £17,300, being one-third of the estimated net expenditure upon the Diplomatic and Consular Services in China, is contributed by the Indian Government and paid into the Exchequer. Another estimated source of revenue is comprised in the Fines, Fees, and other casual receipts connected with the Consular Service, which are calculated at £8,500 for China, Japan, and Siam, these figures being the same as in the preceding Estimates. As regards Japan, the figures present totals of £4,000 for the Minister, £800 for the Secretary of Legation, and £840 for the Japanese Secretary. These amounts differ in no respect from those for the past year, except as regards the Japanese Secretary, whose salary rises £20 annually up to £900. The salaries of the assistants, &c., are included under one total for all Legations. We come next to the Consular Services, which, as regards China, figure for the following amounts :—

Canton	£1,600	Ningpo	£900
Shanghai	1,500	Amoy	900
Foochow	1,300	Chefoo	800
Hankow	1,000	Swatow	800
Tientsin	900	Taiwan	800
Newchwang	900		

The total is £11,400, which is the same as last year. The total required for Vice-Consuls is £4,200, which is also the same as in the last Estimates, the details being Shanghai, Kiukiang, and Whampoa, each £750, Canton, £700, Pagoda Island, Foochow, £750, (£150 per annum being granted in addition to salary to the present holder of the post), and Taku £500. The remaining charges for the China Consular Service may be thus summed up :—Assistants £6,900—namely, six first class at £400, a like number of second-class at £350, and eight third-class at £300 each, there being no change under this head. The amount required for Interpreters is also the same, £5,500, viz., one first-class at £700, three second-class at £600, and six third-class at £500. Writers and Linguists figure for £2,835, against £2,841, in the last Estimates a decrease of £6. Student Interpreters for £3,150 and Teachers for Student Interpreters for £443. Passing on we find an estimated amount required for "Wages and allowances to Gaolers, Constables, Watchmen, Boatmen, Porters, Coolies, and others employed in public services," of £4,570, a decrease of £37 on the last estimate, which was £4,607. There are also items under this head of £200 as allowance to the Assessor of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, in consideration of his salary being below £700 per annum ; of £200 as an extra allowance to the Consul at Tientsin, and £100 as allowance to the officer in charge at Tamsui, these amounts being the same as in the preceding Estimates. There are also charged in this section of the Estimates the subjoined amounts, under the head of "Mission and Superintendency :"—Assistant Chinese Secretary, £600 ; Assistant and Accountant, £500—an increase of £20, the salary of this official rising £20 annually until it attains £500—and Surgeon £700. This last item shows an increase of £100 upon the Estimate for 1876-77 a special allowance of £100 being granted to the officer holding the post on account of his being in possession of a knowledge of the Chinese language.

This section of the Estimates concludes with a number of items which are termed "Incidental expenses." These are headed by the Consular-office expenses, viz., Canton and Shanghai, £248 each, a decrease of £34 ; Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Tientsin, £90 each, a decrease of £36 ; Newchwang, Chefoo, Kiukiang, and Taiwan, £68 each, a decrease of £3 ; Pagoda Island, Whampoa, Tamsui, and Taku (Vice-Consulates), £36 each, a decrease of £2 10s. ; the total being £1,452, against £1,548, showing a decrease of £96. Then follow estimates for Legation Guards and Escorts at Peking, £598, and their horses and clothing, £632 (decrease £50) ; outfit and travelling ex-

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penses for Consular Officers and Student Interpreters, £2,600; printing and stationery, £300; postages and telegrams, £1,500 (increase £295); allowances for purchase of coal, £275 (decrease £17); Consular Prison Expenses, £530 (decrease £30); Medical attendance, £1,450 (increase £150); relief of distressed British subjects, £25 (decrease £50); and other incidental expenses, £750 (decrease £95). Except where otherwise stated, these amounts are the same as those which appeared in the Estimates for 1876—7.

The estimated cost of "Salaries, Allowances, and Wages" for the Japan Consular Service presents a total of £13,203, an increase of £122, the total for the past year having been £13,081. The amount required for Consuls is £3,600, the same amount as in the last estimates. This is divided as follows:—Hiogo £1,000, Nagasaki £900, Hakodadi £800, Kanagawa £900. The Vice-Consulate at Yedo is set down at £600, and those at Yedo and Ne-e-gata for corresponding amounts, the total charge for Vice-Consulates being, as for last year, £1,800. The remaining charges on account of the Japan Service are as follows:—Assistant Japanese Secretary, £600; Medical officer, £250; First-class Assistants, one at £500, three at £400, total £1,700; Second-class Assistants, four at £300, total £1,200; Interpreter's Allowances to Assistants, £500; Student Interpreters, £800; Writers and Linguists, £543 (decrease £4); Gaolers, Constables, &c., £2,210 (increase £126.) We then arrive at the "Incidental Expenses, which include the following items:—Pay of Legation Escort, £722, and their horses, clothing, &c., £398; allowances to Consular Officials and Student Interpreters for outfit and travelling, £925; printing and stationery, £130 (increase £20); postages and telegrams, £400 (increase £155); allowances for office expenses, £587 (decrease £37); prison expenses, £300 (increase £50); medical attendance, £250; relief of distressed British subjects, £75 (increase £50), and Incidental expenses, £430 (decrease £26). These amounts are the same as taken in the last Estimates, unless it is otherwise stated.

The estimate for the Supreme Court of China and Japan presents the same total as in the last Estimates, viz., £8,126. The charges under this head exhibit no variation, being as follows:—Judge, £3,500; Deputy Judge, £1,200; Law Secretary, £750; Law Clerk, £750; Chief Clerk, £350; Clerk for Civil causes, £400; Criminal Clerk and Assistant Clerk, each £306; Chief Usher, £260; Chief Constable, £164; Messengers and Coolies, £200. There are also items of £375 for outfits and travelling expenses, £60 for printing and stationery, £50 for postages and telegrams, £40 for prison expenses, and £120 for incidental expenses.

The special expenditure set down for the Consular Establishment in Siam presents the following items:—Agent and Consul-general, £1,600; Vice-Consul, £500; First Assistant, £400; Second Assistant, £350; Medical Attendant, £300; one Student Interpreter, £200; Writers, £59; and Gaolers, Constables, &c., £417. The total amounts to £3,826, showing no alteration from the last estimates. Other items referring to the Siam Consular establishment are:—Outfit and travelling expenses, £250; printing and stationery, £10; postage and telegrams, £50; prison expenses, £100; and incidental expenses, £250. No alteration from the estimates for 1876-77 is shown by these items, except as regards printing and stationery, which are charged £10 less, and incidental expenses, which figure at a reduction of £50.

The differences existing between the present and the last Estimates in the expenditure upon the Consular Services in China may be readily appreciated from the following recapitulation of the figures of which we have given the details above:—Salaries, Allowances, and Wages are charged £40,298, against £40,221, an increase of £77. Legation Guards, £1,230, against £1,280, a decrease of £50; Postages and Telegrams, £1,500, against £1,205, an increase of £295; Prison Expenses, £530, against £560, a decrease of £30; Medical Attendants, £1,450, against £1,300, an increase of £150; relief of distressed British subjects, £25, against £75, a decrease of £50, and incidental expenses £2,212, against £2,420, a decrease of £208. The only items which figure for the same amounts as in the last Estimates are the charges of £2,600 for outfits and travelling expenses, and of £300 for printing and stationery. The figures which relate to Japan and Siam—which in the last Estimates were for the first time separated from those referring to China, and which include the charges for the Supreme Court for China and Japan—are as follows:—Salaries, Allowances, and Wages, £24,155, against £24,033, an increase of £122; Postages and Telegrams, £560, against £345, an increase of £155; Prison Expenses, £440, against £390, an increase of £50; Relief of Distressed British subjects, £75, against £25, an increase of £50; and Incidental Expenses, £1,287, against £1,380, a decrease of £93. The items which exhibit no alteration are those of £1,120 for Legation Guards, £1,550 for Outfits and Travelling Expenses, £200 for Printing and Stationery, and £250 for medical attendance.

Other places in the Far East, the charges for which are not included in the total given above, figure for the following sums:—Manila Consul, £1,100; Allowance for Rent, Office Expenses, &c., £500; Vice-Consulate at Ilo Ilo, for Rent, &c., £100; Batavia Consul, £200; Borneo Consul-General, £300; Allowance £250 (increase £50). There is no sum allowed for a paid Consul at Saigon, but an amount of £400 appears as an allowance for office expenses, &c., the same as last year.

The sums required this year on account of Consular buildings in China and Japan amount to £19,001; being for new buildings and alterations, £7,745 (against £11,748); rents of Legation and Consular buildings in Japan, £1,756 (against £1,371); ditto in China, £2,342 (against £2,339); allowances for house rent to officers of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, and to the Linguist at Whampoa, £1,157, against £1,545; repairs and contingencies, £3,000; and salaries and office and travelling expenses, £3,000. The total is £7,202 less than the estimate for 1876-77, which was £26,203.

Included in these Estimates there is an account of the pensions and the superannuation allowances which are granted to retired officials who have served at home and abroad. Amongst these we find the subjoined grants for services in the Far East:—Sir R. G. Macdonell, Governor of Hong Kong, £1,000; Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister in China, £1,550; G. A. Trotter, Clerk to the Chief Justice at Hong Kong, £65; H. W. Parr, Harbour-Master at Labuan, £50; the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Chaplain, Yokohama, £68; John Campbell, Medical Officer in Siam, £90; Charles St. George Cleverley, Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, £73; A. W. Elmslie, Acting Consul at Canton, £250; W. H. Fittock, Consul at Ningpo, £507; J. B. Goddard, First Assistant in China, £93; A. J. Gower, Consul at Hiogo, £544; Patrick Hague, Vice-Consul at Ningpo, £193; F. Harvey, Consul at Chinkiang, £420; H. F. Holt, Interpreter China Consular Service, £145; Sir E. Hornby, Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, £2,313; George Morrison, Consul at Nagasaki, £360; E. Solbe, Interpreter, China, £149; R. Swinhoe, Consul at Ningpo, £560; P. B. Walsh, First Assistant in Japan, £85; C. A. Winchester, Consul at Shanghai, £816.

The foregoing are pensions and superannuation allowances. The following are compensation grants made on abolition of offices, or reduction of salaries, &c.; T. R. Colledge, Surgeon at Canton, £400; Rev. J. H. Gray, Chaplain at Canton, £150; Rev. George Hamilton, Chaplain at Foochow, £59; R. B. Jackson, Consul at Foochow, £600; A. R. Johnston, Secretary and Superintending Registrar in China, £600; Ying-Ta-Sing, Messenger at Shanghai, £10.

Monetary and Commercial.

In the Produce Markets, although the political situation is regarded as more favourable business continues in an unsatisfactory position, transactions in almost every article having been extremely limited. Tea is still being forced off at auction at irregular prices. The public sales of Silk have gone off at a general decline in values. Coffee has sustained a further fall. The quarterly sales of Cinnamon have been marked by a general decline of 1d. to 3d. per lb. Sugar has slightly improved, and transactions to some extent in Penang and China are recorded. No business has been done in Camphor, Galls, Hemp, Japan Wax or Sago. Other articles are without material alteration.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,368,397 lbs., which, compared with 3,386,436 lbs. of the preceding week, shows a reduction of about ½ per cent. Of the above total, 2,102,484 lbs. was for home consumption, 666,075 lbs. was removed coastwise, 440,504 lbs. was exported, 156,285 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,049 lbs. was for ships' stores. For the same period the sum of £52,562 was received as duty. In the previous week £54,719 was received in this way, so that there is a falling off between the two totals of £2,157, or something under 4 per cent. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 521,775 lbs.; cocoa, 148,534 lbs.; tobacco, 396,833 lbs.; cigars, 18,144 lbs.; wine, 176,757 gallons; brandy, 31,688 gallons; and rum, 35,193 gallons.

The Council drafts on India have been allotted at about ½ per cent. above the price obtained last week. In all 17½ lacs were offered, and on Calcutta £133,000 (nominal) was sold at an average of 1s. 9.64d; on Bombay £41,000 (nominal), and on Madras £1,000 (nominal) at an average of 1s. 9⅝d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9⅝d. for bills, and 1s. 9 11-16d. for telegraphic transfers will receive in full; on Bombay at 1s. 9⅝d. for telegraphic transfer about 20 per cent., and above in full.

In the Silver market very considerable sales have been effected at 56d., and the quotation is now 56⅛d. per oz. standard, buyers. Mexican dollars have been disposed of at 56¼d. per oz., being a considerable reduction from the rates recently current.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce a resolution was passed that memorials be sent to the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to the Secretaries of State for India and Foreign Affairs, calling the attention of the Government to the very unsatisfactory position of the long-pending project of a direct land route for commerce between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Kamboja River, south-west frontier of China, which route Her Majesty's Government directed to be

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surveyed by successive despatches to the Government of India, dated so long back as the 29th of September, 1866, and the 7th of February, 1867, in the dry season of which year the first moiety of the route—249 miles—was consequently surveyed, a very satisfactory report thereof, with map and sections, being presented to Parliament in print in 1868, on the motion of Sir T. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester. A resolution was also passed, urging upon the Ministry the necessity of the interests of trade, commerce, and agriculture being placed in charge of a separate department of the Government, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, instead of being under the Foreign-office as at present.

Lord Derby has received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and others, on the subject of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. Mr. Whitwell, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Mr. Jacob Behrens, Mr. James Ashworth, Mr. Benjamin Armitage, and other gentlemen, explained the object of the deputation, the main purpose of which was to ask the Foreign-office to urge upon the French Government the retention of the *ad valorem* in preference to specific duties. Lord Derby said he understood the ground upon which the deputation argued the question was that we in this country, being the principal producers of cheap and comparatively bulky goods, were sure to be called upon to pay more than our share if any other duty than that of *ad valorem* is adopted. That was a strong and a clear ground to take, and the Government would not fail to do justice to the arguments. They had repeatedly mde representations in favour of the *ad valorem* principle, and would continue to do so.

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have been registered during the week :—

Barrow Brewery—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares.

Boscombe Park Estate—Capital £21,000, in £50 shares.

D'Esreby Mountain Mining—Capital £10,240, in £10 shares.

Doom Dooma Tea—Capital £150,000, in £10 shares.

International Automatic Advertising—Capital £100,000, in £10 shares.

Milnrow Brick and Tile—Capital £10,000, in £50 shares.

Runnett, Finch, and Co. (Engineers, &c.)—Capital £2,000, in £5 shares.

Skipton Brick and Tile—Capital £5,000, in £100 shares.

West of England Steamship Owners' Protection Association—Limited by guarantee to £5.

Workmen's Institute and Refreshment Rooms—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares.

In response to an invitation for tenders for a million Cape Government Four and a Half per Cent. Debentures, with interest commencing from the 15th of April next, the Crown Agents for the Colonies received 223 applications, amounting in the aggregate to £3,429,000. The rates varied from the *minimum* (100½) to £102 11s. 6d. Tenders above £101 11s. will receive allotments in full, those at £101 11s. about 82 per cent.

By advices from Manila we are informed that the trustees of the estate of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis are of opinion that it will yield about 25 per cent.

A meeting of the New York, London, and China Steamship Company took place at the offices of Messrs. Fearon and Co., on the 27th February. The proceedings were not public.

A telegram announces the arrival at Aden of the *Kangaroo* on the 4th, and *Hibernia* on the 9th, with the cable to be laid between Penang and Rangoon.

The liquidators of Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited) report that assets to the amount of £39,898 have been realised during the past year, and a return of 10s. per share has been made, making £4 in all. There is a further sum of £17,751 12s. 5d. in hand, from which it is hoped to make another return in April. The estimated value of the assets is £186,322.

The reports of the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company, and of the Hong Kong Hotel Company, for the half-year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, have been published, and are summarised under our news from that port.

The report of the directors of the Merchants' Banking Company of London (Limited) for the past year states that the gross profits, including £9,761 brought forward, amount to £63,646. Of this, £17,028 goes as "working" expenses and rebate, £15,000 was absorbed in payment of an *interim* dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, which will take £22,500, leaving £9,117 to be carried forward.

According to the report of the London and San Francisco Bank the gross profits for 1876 were £140,330, and the net result £91,972 18s. 6d. The reserve is increased to £90,000 by the addition of £24,000, two dividends together amounting to 8 per cent. absorb £48,000, leaving £13,972 18s. 6d. to be disposed of "as the general meeting shall think fit." It is proposed to purchase the founders' bonus for £27,500, and to apply £12,100 of this surplus to that object.

At the meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) the directors' report, which recommended payment of the usual half-yearly dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preference Stock, less income-tax, and of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the ordinary share capital of the company, leaving £491 to be carried to the reserve fund, was adopted.

At the meeting of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited) the directors' report was agreed to.

The directors of the Commercial Union Assurance Company will recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., tax free (making, with the interim dividend paid last September, 12½ per cent. for the year); £15,000 is to be placed to reserve fund, leaving £20,340 to be carried forward.

Applications are invited for an issue of £45,100 Six per Cent. Sterling Debentures of the City of London (Ontario), Canada. The debentures are in denominations of £100 and £200 each, and will be issued at the rate of £102 5s. per £100. The principal is redeemable at par in 1896, and the interest is payable in sterling on 1st July and 1st January in each year.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 4d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	56⅛d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	56⅛d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	56⅛d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/9¼ to 1/9 5-16 ...	1/9⅜ to 1/9 7-16 ...	1/9½ to 1/9 9-16
Singapore . .	4/0½ to 4/1 ...	4/1 to 4/1¼ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1½
Hong Kong...	4/0½ to 4/1 ...	4/1 to 4/1¼ ...	4/1¼ to 4/1½
Shanghai ...	5/4½ to 5/ ...	5/5 to 5/5½ ...	5/5½ to 5/6

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	10⅛ to 11
25	Bank of Egypt	All	32 to 34
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19½ to 20¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	28½ to 29¼
20	City	10	13 to 14
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	670 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	61 to 62
50	London Joint-Stock	15	47 to 48
100	London and Westminster	20	61½ to 62¼
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	40 to 41
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	6⅞ to 7
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	6¾ to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European	All	18½ to 19¼
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2⅞ to 3⅛
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	26 to 26½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23 to 24
8	Reuter's	All	11½ to 12½
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	18 to 20
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	8 to 9 pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	9 to 11 pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ⅞ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	⅝ to 1½ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	4½ to 5 pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	
20	Universal Marine...	5	3 to 4 pm.
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	69 to 71
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6¼
20	Darjeeling	All	17 to 18
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5¼
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	53 to 57
20	Do.	14	
10	Lebong	All	11 to 12
10	Upper Assam	All	5¾ to 6¼
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	11 to 10 dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	18 to 19
10	International Finance	5	2¾ to 2¼ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10½ to 10¾
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	632·50 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	8 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	55 to 58
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	670 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	105 to 108
92½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	101 to 103
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 101½ x.d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says :—There is little cheering to report in the aspect of our market ; privately, business generally has been greatly restricted, and to effect sales importers have had to make considerable concessions as regards price. The chief feature to note has been the large quantity of teas forced off at public auction ;

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nearly three-fourths of the Congou cleared consisted of Red-leafs, and the trade being now much over supplied with these descriptions quotations have touched an extremely low point. Home consumption shows a falling-off as compared with same period last year, attributable, doubtless, to the general dulness of business throughout the country; on the other hand, the export figures exhibit a slight improvement. Congou: — Black-leafs: Sound to good common, stocks heavy; prices must be quoted fully ½d. per lb. lower; better kinds up to 1s. 2d. without animation. Good medium to fine and finest, transactions comparatively limited. Red Leafs: Common kinds have been in large supply, and prices are now lower than for some considerable time past, and quite 1d. per lb. under those ruling at this time last year; medium and fine Kaisows and Ching-wos, little doing. Scented Teas: Capers and Pekoes have not been greatly in demand, and prices have receded about 1d. per lb. Greens: Good to fine lines continue to attract attention both in Moyune and Ping Suey kinds, but without improvement in relative values. Indian Teas continue to sell freely, quotations unchanged, with the exception of Broken Pekoes, which command full prices. Public sales since the 2nd ult. comprise a total of 95,065 packages.

Quotations:—Congou: Black and Red Siftings and leafy Tea, 6d. to 7½d. Black Leaf: Low to good common, 7¾d. to 8½d.; fair to good medium, 9d. to 1s. 4d.; fine and finest 1s. 5d. to 2s. Red Leafs: Low to good common, 7d. to 8½d.; fair to good, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; fine and finest 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. Paklings: Common kinds, 9½d. to 1s.; fine and finest, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Amoy: Good common, 8d. to 9½d.; fair to fine, 10d. to 1s. 4d. Tayshans:—Common, 8d.; fair, 8½d. to 1s.; good to fine, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. Souchong: Low to good common, 8½d. to 10d.; fair to medium, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; fine and finest, 1s. 6d. to 2s. Oolong: Common to good, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fair to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; fine and finest, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; supply excessive; prices downward. Scented Capers: Low, 11½d. to 1s.; common to good 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; finest, 1s. 7d. to 2s. nominal. Scented Orange Pekoe:—Low, 11d. to 1s.; common to good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. Greens: Gunpowder, 9d. to 3s. 8d. for finest; imperial, 7d. to 1s. 8d.; Hyson, 6d. to 3s. 6d. for finest, and Young Hyson, 7d. up to 1s. 10d.

SILK.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The periodical Public Sales are concluded. The result is much as might have been anticipated from the previous long continued depression of trade and the large quantity thus forced upon the market—a heavy cost to the sellers—but this good effect will have resulted: holders and particularly throwsters will have been relieved of a heavy weight, and manufacturers will have had the opportunity to replenish their stocks, which, speaking generally from their long cessation of purchases, must have been reduced to a low point, upon very moderate terms, thus furnishing as it were a fresh starting point and a fair prospect of doing some good. The Canton raw silk sold very irregularly, but generally at prices showing a reduction of probably 10 per cent., and in some cases 15 per cent. In China silk the fall had been more decidedly anticipated by the pressure from the Continental markets. The general market has been completely absorbed by the public sales. The deliveries are very unfavourable, marking that the mills are going short time.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MARCH 2.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	26s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
,, No. 2	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 3	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Canton	13s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	21s. 6d. to 28s. 0d.
Idah (none)	
Sodai, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Amatski	15s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Kakudah	25s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Hatcho gee	14s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

CINNAMON.

The quarterly public sales held on the 26th ult. presented a total of 3,058 bales Ceylon, against 3,377 bales in November, and 2,560 in February, 1876. The sales commenced flatly, and only a small part sold; but as they proceeded holders met the market freely, there was more disposition to buy, and the bulk found buyers, viz., about 2,500 bales. Prices show an almost general decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. from the last auctions in November for good to fine, and 1d. to 2d. for thirds and fourths, but previous rates for superior. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

637 bales	First sort, good to fine at	2/5 to	2/9
	superior (a few bales)	2/10	3/7
	ordinary to medium	1/9	2/4
1,312	Second sort, fine to superior	2/1	2/5
	medium to good	1/9	2/
	ordinary	1/6	1/9
806	Third sort, fine and superior	1/11	2/
	middling to good	1/7	1/10
	low and ordinary	1/2	1/6
303	Fourth sort, good to fine	1/5	1/7
	ordinary to medium	1/1	1/4

Since the sales about 150 bales have been sold, second sort at 1s. 10d., third at 1s. 8d. per lb. The next quarterly sales are fixed for May 28.

At the sales 1,672 bags Ceylon Chips met a good demand, and about 1,300 bags found buyers at rather dearer rates, ordinary coarse at 3½d. to 4d., medium to good at 4½d. to 5½d., fine at 6½d. to 7d., clippings, &c., at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9½d.; 38 boxes broken quill sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

COFFEE.—The large arrivals of Ceylon have continued to exercise a depressing influence, and prices have continually given way, until a total reduction of about 7s. was established for Plantation, making a total fall of 15s. to 16s. from the highest point in January; pale kinds, however, declined only 3s. to 4s. At the close an improved demand has appeared at the large public sales of Plantation, and a recovery of about 1s. has been established. Middling closes at 105s. to 106s., against 111s. to 113s. a fortnight ago, and 120s. to 121s. at the highest point in January. In Native only small sales have been made at 84s. Prices close as follows:—Plantation triage at 79s. to 92s., common grey to coloury small at 95s. 6d. to 100s. 6d., low middling grey kinds at 101s. to 104s., middling at 104s. 6d., to 106s. 6d., good middling to fine middling bright coloury at 107s. to 110s., good to fine bold at 111s. to 119s., one cask at 122s., pea-berry at 111s. 6d. to 116s. 6d.; Native Ceylon, fine ordinary at 84s. to 85s., bold 89s., pea-berry at 90s. to 91s. 6d., small at 75s. 6d. The sales of other East India have included 700 bags Singapore, Pari Pari at 74s., good pale at 82s., fine bold brownish at 91s., pale Bonthyne at 80s., fine ditto at 86s. 6d.

COTTON.—Owing to unexpectedly heavy receipts at the United States ports a depressed tone has prevailed, and prices of American have gradually declined, until a total reduction of about ⅝d. was established, but with an improved demand at the close a slight recovery has taken place. In East India kinds sales have been restricted, prices being in most instances ¼d. lower, Tinnivelly being quoted 5¼d. to 6d., good fair to good; Western Madras 5¼d. to 5½d., fully fair to good; Coconada 5⅝d. good fair. For arrival, Tinnivelly 5⅝d. October sailing, good fair.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 194 bales met a limited demand, and about 80 bales found buyers at easier rates, coarse wide to medium white £7 to £7 15s., good medium to good £8 17s. 6d. to £12 15s., fine £13 5s. to £18 5s., superior bright narrow £20 15s., one lot £23, black and white £16 10s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At public sale 440 cases 250 casks ginger, mostly of fresh import ex British Crown from Hong Kong, were all sold at ½d. to ¾d. per lb. decline, Mansing brand (in large jars) 4¾d. to 5d., good bold in casks 3½d. to 4d., chiefly at 3¾d., also 100 cases Chow Chow at about the former value at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been without animation. Cochin is quoted £41 10s. to £41, Ceylon in pipes £37.

GAMBIER.—Only a limited demand prevails either on the spot or for arrival; in the latter position 50 tons December sailing have been sold at 20s. 9d., 100 tons February-March shipment, at 21s. ex-ship all faults, and 100 tons February-March shipment at 20s. 7½d. ex-ship all faults. On the spot 150 bales have been sold at 21s. 3d., and six bags cubes bought in at 32s. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—228 cases 430 bags Manila were bought in, blocky and soft dark at 15s. to 22s.

GUM DAMAR.—86 cases Singapore bought in at 77s. 6d. to 80s., 7 cases good pale Batavian sold at 75s. to 76s.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The only parcel at auction consisted of 154 bags Penang from the Cape, which sold with all faults at 3⅜d. to 3¾d. Privately there is still little demand, and sales have been very small. *White:* The market is steady, with small private sales; none have been offered by auction. For arrival 25 tons February-March shipment have been sold at 7d.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction of 254 barrels Ceylon, about 70 barrels sold, dullish bold to good bright small, and extra bold lump at 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., fair chips 10s.

RICE.—The market continues in a quiet state, and with only a limited demand sales have been unimportant. A cargo of 700 tons Necransie, February-March shipment, has been sold at 8s. 6d., direct continental port, and a steamer cargo of Rangoon has been sold, supposed at 9s. 6d. ex ship London.

SUGAR.—Within the past few days an improved tone has been exhibited; prices of all kinds have advanced about 6d. per cwt., and an upward tendency is still manifested. The following are the week's sales of East Indian descriptions. On the 23rd ult. on the spot 200 tons brown China sold at 19s. 9d. On the 27th in auction 481 bags European Penang sold, ordinary to good brown at 21s. to 23s. 6d.; 1,272 bags brown China (Hong Kong) were bought in at 21s. to 21s. 6d. On the 28th 100 tons Native Penang in bags sold at 20s., and 1,740 baskets 432 bags brown China were bought in, low pasty to fair at 19s. to 20s. 6d.; privately 400 tons brown China sold at 21s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* At auction of 1,380 boxes, partly import 1874, the sound unworked was bought in at 57s., but 300 boxes seadamaged sold, first-class at 50s. to 51s., second and third at 48s. to 49s. *Cinnamon:* See report of quarterly sales above. *Cloves, Mace,* and *Nutmegs:* No sales.

SAGO.—Only 120 bags small pearl were offered, and bought in at 17s.

TAPIOCA.—Of 158 bags Singapore about one-half sold, fine white at 2⅝d., small at 2½d. *Pearl:* 42 bags large bought in at 22s.

TIN.—The market has been quiet, but the fluctuations in prices have been limited.—Straits closing at £72 cash sellers, Banca at £75, Billiton at £72 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	3	0	,, yard	,,
HH SS	Camlets	66	0	,, piece	,,
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	58	0	,, ,,	Gentian
H	Do. (5 reed)	52	0	,, ,,	,,
HH	China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,
LL	Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The slightly improved tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market early in the week relieved the depression to a little extent, but

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gave no impetus to the demand. There has again been an exceedingly quiet market, and the limited business that has taken place has been done at irregular prices for both Yarns and Goods. Values of the latter are perhaps less affected by the absence of inquiry than the former.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool :—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stuffs.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	19,360	14,450	7,840	34,020	9,592	6,421
	„ Japan	—	—	360	27,830	—	2,220
Total		19,360	15,450	8,200	61,850	9,592	8,641
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	23,720	14,110	9,120	24,940	10,518	1,401
	„ Japan	—	—	230	16,200	—	738
Total		23,720	14,110	9,350	41,140	10,518	3,139
Do. 1875	To China	20,420	10,970	6,170	31,740	9,505	7,069
	„ Japan	—	460	920	38,955	—	2,450
Total		20,420	11,430	6,390	70,695	9,505	9,519
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	„ Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	„ Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Feb. 11	Charles R. Lewis	Race	Sourabaya	Boston, U.S.
20	John N. Gamewell	Berry	Samarang	St. Nazaire
20	Galatea (s.)	Bohme	Shanghai and London	Hamburg
21	Fortuna	Chiama	Rangoon	Liverpool
22	Copia (s.)	Tucker	Colombo	London
23	Adelina & Marianne	Dahl	Formosa	Do.
23	Corona	Strachan	Manila	Do.
23	Fred. W. Carlton	Carlton	Batavia	Boston, U.S.
23	H. C. Sibley	Colson	Java	Havre
24	Rebecca	Burgaard	Sourabaya	Do.
24	Whiteadder	Betham	Hiogo	Falmouth
24	Eugenie	Koch	Batavia	Do.
24	Mary Edey	Kavanagh	Samarang	Do.
24	Mary L. Stone	Phinney	Manila	New York
24	Cathaya	Thomas	Yokohama	London
25	Bay of Biscay	Bryce	Rangoon	Liverpool
25	Tongoy	Edwards	Samarang	Queenstown
26	Johanna Maria	Van Aken	Batavia, for Rottrdm.	Dungeness
26	Kortenaer	Husselman	Do.	Rotterdam
26	Prinses Amalia (s.)	Fabritius	Do.	Nieuwe Diep
26	Lucia	Crowley	Hong Kong	New York
26	Scotia	Babington	Ilo Ilo	Do.
26	Ambassador	Prehn	Yokohama	Do.
26	Hermod (s.)	Olsen	Colombo	London
26	Priam (s)	Butler	Shanghai	Do.
27	Irrawaddy (s.)	Polson	Rangoon	Do.
28	Marco Polo	Jager	Swatow	Do.
28	Sovereign	Fenbow	Singapore	Do.
28	Regulus	Holte	Manila	Falmouth
28	Vanora	Groundwater	Singapore	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Feb. 6	B. Aymar	Lapham	Shanghai	Victoria
14	Jotun	Hauff	Anjer	New York
18	Etta Loring	Loring	Do.	Do.
18	John Worster	Winn	Batavia	Do.
19	Johann Friedrich	Kroncke	Singapore	Hamburg
21	Gateshead	—	Do.	Newcastle
21	Java (s.)	Gollard	Batavia	Southampton
22	Lottie Warren	Cawsey	Anjer	Liverpool
22	Isabelle	Palvadeau	Singapore	St. Nazaire
24	Feronia (s.)	Schultz	Shanghai	Hamburg
25	Glenfruin	Lang	Singapore & Penang	Greenock
25	Corea	Stannard	Batavia	Liverpool
25	Argentino (s.)	Barnett	China & Japan	London
25	Eldorado (s.)	Kerr	Colombo	Do.
26	Fleurs Castle (s.)	Thompson	Shanghai	Do.
27	Evelyn Wood	Gibson	Anjer	Newport (Mon.
27	Gold Hunter	—	Hong Kong	Cardiff
27	A. Merello	Michelini	Singapore	Do.
27	Prins Hendrik (s.)	Braat	Batavia	Southampton
27	Lyra	Carr	Bangkok	Glasgow
28	Aleppo	Falconer	Singapore	Liverpool
28	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Shanghai	Liverpool
28	Glenearn (s.)	Auld	Do.	London
28	City of Aberdeen	Scales	Do.	Do.
Mar. 1	Caroline	Turnbull	Yokohama	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Feb. 22	Diomed	Shanghai	London
25	Quarta	Cardiff	Singapore
25	Aurrera	Liverpool	Manila
25	Glenartney	London	Shanghai
25	Leon	Manila	Liverpool
27	Altona	Shanghai	London
27	Holland	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
Mar. 1	Glaucus	Liverpool	Shanghai

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo : Candia, Teviot. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Scindia, Gleneagles.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo : Sir William Wallace, Eme. For Shanghai : Sir Lancelot. Duke of Abercorn, Corea. For Hong Kong : Antwerp, Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd. For Batavia : Valero, Emma. For Singapore : Berwickshire, W. E. Gladstone, Lochleven Castle. For Penang : Wemyss Castle. For Colombo, Pembrokehire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Ajax (str.), Deucalion (str.). For Hong Kong : C. W. Cochrane. For Manila : Gloria (str.), Estrella. For Anjer : St. Andrews Castle. For Galle : Janet Cowan.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai : Isle of Erin. For Singapore and Penang : Janet Fergusson, Cape Race. For Colombo : Thomas Hamlin.

SPOKEN.

W. MELHUISH, Sourabaya to Channel, Feb. 4, 19 S., 38 W.
IRIS, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Jan. 4, 28.14 S., 25.22 W.
TARQUIN, Sourabaya to Channel, Jan. 1, 32.22 S., 17 E.
L. D. G. M. (French), Saigon to Marseilles, Jan. 1, 32.22 S., 17 E.
FAHRENHEIT, Swatow to London, Jan. 9, 35 S., 18.30 E.
BERBICE, Sourabaya to Cork, Feb. 10, 33.27 N., 32.30 W.
H. K. R. D. (Swede), Java to Falmouth, Jan. 18, off C. of G. Hope.
BANIAN, Manila to Liverpool, Jan. 24, 23.50 S., 5.20 E.
WATERLOO, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Jan. 16, off Cape of Good Hope.
ALINE, Batavia to Cork, Dec. 18, 35 S., 22 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama : 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hiogo : 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki : 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow : 70s. weight, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo : 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia : 60s. meast. To Samarang : 70s. meast. To Sourabaya : 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama : 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo : 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai : 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong : 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore : 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang : 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya : 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo : 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows :—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama : £30. To Shanghai : £30. To Hong Kong : £25. To Singapore : £23. To Penang : £23. To Colombo : £20. To Galle : £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya : £19.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama : 30s. To Shanghai : 31s. To Hong Kong : 28s. To Manila : 25s. To Singapore : 21s. To Colombo : 20s. To Galle : 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya : 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong : 22s. 6d. To Shanghai : 25s. To Singapore : 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya : 18s. To Galle : 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails. In Tar. s. d.	Mails. In Tin. s. d.	Mails. F.Pa. s. d.	First-class steamer. In Tar. s. d.	First-class steamer. In Tin. s. d.	First-class steamer. F.Pa. s. d.	Sailing. In Tin. s. d.	Sailing. F.Pa. s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	—

CASUALTIES.

SHIELDS.—Feb. 27.—As the barque Lady Hinck was leaving the Northumberland Dock on the 26th, for Singapore, she struck the dock, pier-head and did considerable damage to her bow, and had to put back for repairs

BREST.—Feb. 23, the Carrizal, arrived here from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, was struck by a sea when twenty miles from Ushant, which stove in her larboard side, and shifted cargo ; she jettisoned 40 tons of coal ; awaiting orders from owners.

NEW YORK.—Feb. 10, the Ocean Chief, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports : — Dec. 7, lat. 33.45, lon. 30.58, during a hurricane from the westward, lost two lower topsails, split storm staysail, sprung mainyard and topsailyard, and shipped a heavy sea, which stove in one of the boats.

THE Buckhorn, from Akyab for United Kingdom (rice), passed St. Helena Nov. 8, and has not since been heard of.

SINGAPORE.—Feb. 27, the Ulysses (str.), from Singapore for China, has put in with loss of propeller, having been ashore ; she must go into dock for survey and repairs. The Fookien (str.), of Hong Kong, Eva

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left this port Jan. 13 for Batavia, and was wrecked the following night near Toedjoe, or Seven Islands, North of Banca; all saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Feb. 22, the Mary S. Ames (American barque), Gibbs, from Shields, for Java, has been supplied with two anchors and ninety fathoms of chain, in lieu of others reported slipped from off the South Foreland.

BRIDGWATER.—Feb. 24, a deal case containing 50 bottles of ether, labelled "H. Ahrens and Co., Yedo, Yokohama, Hiogo," has been picked up at Blue Anchor.

HAVRE.—Feb. 27, the Faith, arrived here, from Bezoekie (sugar), finished discharging Feb. 17; seventeen baskets are damaged, nine of which are washed out.

ROTTERDAM.—Feb. 26, according to a letter from the master, Ridderikhoff, of the Abraham, from Amsterdam for Padang, which put into Falmouth in Dec. last, with damage, she was re-shipping discharged cargo, and would be ready to proceed in about two weeks.

JEDDAH.—Feb. 6, the Woodburn (s.), of Newcastle, from Cardiff, for Singapore, with coal, whilst steaming at full speed, Jan. 26, ran ashore on Eliza Reefs, about thirty miles north of this place, and remained fast for nine hours, when she got off with jettison of about ten tons of coal, and loss of kedge anchor and hawser; she again touched the ground on Abou Reef whilst entering harbour with an Arab pilot on board; she has been surveyed, and found to be making a little water in her collision compartment only; divers report no damage observable in ship's bottom; proceeded on the 3rd inst. for Penang.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, Jan. 31, Condor, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; Feb. 1, Aurora, from Passaroeang, for Falmouth; 3, Ocean Beauty, from Zebu, for New York; Peep o'Day, from Hong Kong, for London; 4, India, from Banjoewangie, for Middelburg; Compagnie Generale, from Batavia, for Falmouth. Passed, Jan. 30, Ottolina, Samarang, for Rotterdam; Feb. 2, Peveril of the Peak, Colombo, for London; Challenge, Manila, for New York; G. F. Muntz, Manila, for Boston: Frederick Tudor, Passaroeang, for Queenstown.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, Jan. 27, Moss Glen, from Manila, for New York.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed Jan. 22, Souvenir; 25, Alvington, both for Guam.

MOSSEL BAY.—Sailed, Jan. 25, Dr. Capo, for Guam.

ADEN.—Sailed, Feb. 25, Drenthe (str.), for Batavia, from Southampton.

SINGAPORE.—Feb. 25, the Normandy (str.), arrived here from Queensland ports, had experienced very heavy weather.

BATAVIA.—Jan. 18, the Belle of Southesk has sailed for Singapore. The surveyor here declined to give the vessel a certificate, as she ran over her kedge in coming off after stranding, and probably injured part of her copper; this could not be properly ascertained without heaving the vessel down, for which appliances are wanting here.

ILO ILO.—Jan. 4, about 200 tons sugar, ex Monarchy, will be sold by auction to-morrow; tenders for repairing the vessel have to be sent in by Jan. 6. The surveyors recommend that more of the cargo of the Coldstream be discharged.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

AN AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER MISSING.—On the 6th of August last the Great Queensland, a magnificent vessel, owned by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of London, left the Thames for Melbourne with thirty-five passengers, a crew of thirty-five hands, and a general cargo comprising fifty tons of brimstone, a few dozen hogsheads of saltpetre, a couple of tons of patent gunpowder, some packages of cartridges, a large quantity of spirits in cask, two hundred tons of pig iron, and from fifty to one hundred tons of pebble gunpowder. Six days after she left London the Great Queensland was spoken off the coast of Cornwall, having just completed her passage down the Channel. Since that day she has never been spoken, seen, or heard of. Six months have elapsed, but no news of her has reached Lloyd's A life-buoy with her name on it was picked up some weeks ago off Fowey Harbour, in Cornwall, and a second buoy, entangled in some fragments of wreck, was found off the Lizard. The underwriters, it is reported, have paid the insurance, and the vessel has been written off on the books of Lloyd's as a total loss. The owners have applied to the Admiralty for a search of all rocks and islands in the ship's course, with the hope of finding some of her crew and passengers. It is to be feared, however, that any such quest will prove fruitless. There is only too much reason to believe that, through some unforeseen accident, the cargo in the hull of the Great Queensland exploded, and that she went bodily to the bottom.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The British and African mail steamer Gambia, which arrived in the Mersey on the 24th ult., had among her passengers a young man, twenty years of age, named James M'Linden, the sole survivor of the crew, fourteen in number, of the Belfast barque Maria, which left Doboy, a Georgian port, in November last for Dublin, with a cargo of timber. A few days after leaving Doboy the vessel was caught in a succession of terrible squalls, her boats were washed away, and she became waterlogged. An American ship, the City of Montreal, it was stated, saw the vessel, but rendered no assistance, and an Italian barque, which also came near, could give no aid, owing to the state of the weather. The captain, named Greyson, and several of the crew died of starvation, the stores having been exhausted. The survivors cut the throats and opened the heads of some of the dead men, and drank the blood and ate the brains. The bodies were then thrown into the sea. On January 9 the E. Macdonald, an American vessel, hove in sight, and her crew took the boatswain and M'Linden from the wreck. The boatswain died four hours after, but M'Linden, although he was in a terrible condition, and his body so swollen that his clothes had to be cut off, soon regained health and strength. He was landed at Goree, on the West African coast, and then taken to Madeira, where he embarked on board the Gembia.

THE INVERERNE.—The following are the names of the survivors of the ship Invererne, reported as having foundered on Jan. 1, off the West Coast of Sumbawa (Sunda Islands), on her voyage from Java for the Channel:—Thomas Harding, John Campbell, John Duffey, Walter Page, Arthur Abraham, Robert Barley, John Grey, and John Macgowan. The captain and eight sailors were last seen in the lifeboat, which was water logged. With reference to this statement the owner writes —"The two lifeboats on board the Invererne were both specially fitted with copper tubes, in the manner required by the Emigration Commissioners. So long as these tubes were uninjured the boats would float, even if otherwise considerably damaged, and therefore we have still a hope, although it may be only a faint one, that the captain and missing men may have been picked up by some vessel at sea, or been landed on some of the neighbouring islands."

ATTEMPTED POISONING ON BOARD THE WYLO.—At the Thames Police-court, on the 24th ult., Lewis Twyman, a black man, formerly steward on board the ship Wylo, was charged with attempting to poison Alfred Langlois, second mate of the same ship. The Corona, commanded by Captain Strachan, had arrived in the Thames with the prisoner, who had been handed over to his custody at Manila by the British Consul there. The evidence stated that on the voyage out the second officer and the prisoner had a quarrel in consequence of the mate reporting him for being drunk, and the prisoner subsequently placed in the mate's tea a quantity of sulphate of lead. The accused was remanded until the arrival home of the Wylo.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF A CLYDE SHIPBUILDING YARD BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that the German Government have come, or are on the eve of coming, to an arrangement with a firm of Clyde shipbuilders for the purchase of their shipbuilding yard at Govan. The German Government, it is said, have for some time been on the outlook for a place at which to conduct shipbuilding operations, and they have fixed on this yard because the plant and everything else connected with it will be suitable for the work which it is proposed to carry on. The purchase price for the yard, plant, &c., is stated to amount to between £200,000 and £250,000.

SHIPS REPORTED FOR SURVEY.—A Parliamentary Return has been issued "of all vessels ordered to be surveyed by the Board of Trade or its officers from the 5th August, 1873, to the 30th September, 1876." From this return it appears that the number of vessels reported for alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery was 879; of these twenty-seven were found seaworthy, 840 were found unseaworthy, and the survey of the remaining twelve is pending. The number reported for alleged overloading or improper loading was 108; of these two were found seaworthy, and 106 unseaworthy.

LOADING AND DISCHARGING FACILITIES.—A very creditable amount of energy was shown by the London and St. Katharine Dock Company in discharging Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell's steamer Eldorado, on her last arrival at London from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo. She entered the Victoria Dock on the afternoon of the 13th ult., and put out 3,500 tons in thirty hours. The loading of the steamer for the same ports with 3,000 tons of cargo occupied only five days, and the Eldorado left the dock on the morning of the 23rd ult. on her return voyage.

DETENTION OF A SHIP.—A charge brought against the crew of the brig *No Name*, for having refused to do work on board that vessel on the 20th ult., when in a storm, has been investigated at the Cardiff Police-court. The surveyor reported that the oakum in the seams of the vessel had perished, the calking was defective, and the cargo of gunpowder, Manchester goods, &c., was improperly stowed. Under all the circumstances, the surveyor considered the vessel to be unseaworthy. The accused seamen were discharged, and the vessel is detained by the Board of Trade.

A NEW dock, situated at the mouth of the River Avon, and called Avonmouth Dock, was formally opened on the 24th ult. by the Mayor of Bristol, in the presence of many thousand persons. The dock was built by a limited liability company, and the works have been nine years in progress. It has cost altogether £600,000, and is 1,400 feet long by 500 feet wide, having a clear area of 16 acres, and a minimum depth of 26 feet.

THE Clyde-built and Greenock-owned ships Golden Fleece and Argonaut arrived in the Downs on the 26th ult., after a very close race from Calcutta. The ships left the outport together, and have arrived in ninety-six and ninety-seven days respectively. They were built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Glasgow, and are owned in Greenock by Messrs. A. and J. H. Carmichel and Co. This is the Argonaut's first voyage.

AT Jarrow-on-Tyne six iron steamships of various sizes, and three gunboats for the Government, are finished, and part are ready for sea. At South Shields three large iron vessels are in hand, and several iron tug steamboats are nearly completed. The tug-building branch of trade is very active at South Shields, and likely to be so for some time.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO AUSTRALIA.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have arranged to place a certain number of their large full-powered steamers in the trade between London and Australia. The steamers are capable of making the passage in forty days.

The Nederland Company's Royal Mail steamship Prins Hendrik, Captain M. C. Braat, sailed from Southampton on the 27th ult. for Naples, Port Said, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, &c., taking out the Dutch mails, 55 passengers, 145 Dutch troops, and a large general cargo.

SUNDRIES PER SHIP "JOTUN," FROM NEW YORK, FOR ANJER, FEB. 14.
270,000 gals. refined petroleum.

SUNDRIES PER BARQUE "ETTA LORING," FROM NEW YORK, FOR ANJER, FEB. 18.
228,000 gals. refined petroleum.

SUNDRIES PER BARQUE "JOHN WORSTER," FROM NEW YORK, FOR BATAVIA, FEB. 18.
200,000 gals. refined petroleum.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

	Tons	H.p.			
*Indus ...	3,470	500	Mar.	8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Gwalior ...	2,725	450	Mar.	15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive..	3,742	600	Mar.	22	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Thibet ...	2,593	400	Mar.	29	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

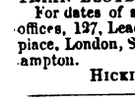
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.—On Saturday, the 31st of March, the Company's Mail Steamer VOLGA, 1,900 tons register, 300-h.p. nominal, will be despatched as an extra steamer from London (Victoria Docks), to YOKOHAMA, via Suez Canal, calling at ADEN, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG.

For freight and insurance apply to the Company's loading brokers, Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 109, Leadenhall-street, E.C; for first, second, and third-class passenger rates apply at the Company's office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W. For SPECIE apply to the AGENT, 97, Cannon-street.

March 1st, 1877.

CHINA and JAPAN.—PASSENGER NOTICE.—S.S. VOLGA, one of the fleet of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, direct from LONDON, 31st March, loading in Victoria Docks. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

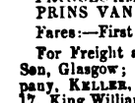
For first, second, and third-class passenger rates apply to the Company's Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C., or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 51, Pall-mall, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,500 tons. March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.
PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.

Fares:—First Class, £60; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SPRATT'S PATENT
MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

These Cakes are now sold in all countries being better adapted as food for the dog than anything else, on account of their being thoroughly cooked, and properly mixed wth meat and vegetable matter.

The London *Field* says:—"All kinds of dogs can be kept in good condition on these Cakes in every country."

AGENTS:—

LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO.,
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUP MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

A GENTLEMAN of experience, well-connected, who has held a position of trust in a mercantile firm in China for a number of years, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in the EAST as Manager or Partner. Highest references can be given.
Address, ALPHA, Office of this Paper.

JOHN WHITE, 26, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON; BROKER for the Sale, Purchase, and Chartering of Steamers. List of Steamers for sale gratis to purchasers on application.

COWASJEE DINSHAW

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EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passenger
The *London and China Express* on Sale.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER,

which is quite harmless to domestic animals.
Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Sold in tins and bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Keating. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the round worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one worm forty yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully, M. A. WALKER.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work on the Sources of the Nile, says:—

"I ordered my dragoman Mahomet to inform the "Faky that I was a doctor, and that I had the best "medicines at the service of the sick, with advice "gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to "whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. "These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing "unmistakable purgative properties, they create an "undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies "him of their value."

This fine Medicine cures all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, is a Great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females—young or aged.

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GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

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EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

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Agent for the *London and China Express*.

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THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. C. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

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Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
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LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
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FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

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YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

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THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

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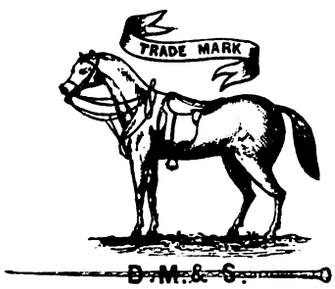

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This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

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Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

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E. M. SMITH, Manager.

BATAVIA from LONDON.—NEDERLAND STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (only line under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government). The well-known Clyde-built mail steamer KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), will leave LONDON for BATAVIA (via Naples), on Monday, March 19, taking cargo for all transhipment ports. Passage fares, £50 and £34.

Apply to JAMES RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

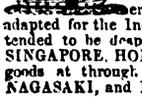
Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Scindia, s.s. via Canal ...	18 yrs., S. Liverpool Book	1424	S.W.I.	Mar. 10
Ditto	Amboto, s.s	90 A1	993	S.W.I.	Mar. 25
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	160 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	A ship.....			S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Sir Lancelt	A1 16 yr.	847	S.W.I.	With des
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 8th March

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer SCINDIA, 18 years Liverpool Book, 1,424 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, F. G. LANGLEY, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.



GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	Mar. 9
Glenfinlas	100 A1	¥,120	330	Mar. 24
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns. Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390 V.I.D	Mar. 10

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail 10th March.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Berwickshire	A1 11 yr.	W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Antwern.....	3-3dsL.1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Sir William Wallace ...	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	March 15
Abbey Cowper ...	A 100	699	W.I.	April 5
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 1
Vale of Doon ...	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith ...	AA1	697	W.I.	,,
Abbey Town ...	A 100	702	W.I.	,,
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	,,

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Candia, s.s.	1,982	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Mar. 10
W. E. Gladstone	531	Wright Bros. & Co.	Mar. 10
Gleneagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Mar. 9
LIVERPOOL.			
Deucalion, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	Mar. 10

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, eaving every four weeks.

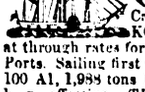
Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Minko.....	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the Suez Canal, for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports. Sailing first week in April. GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 1,988 tons Register. 255 h. p. nominal. 1,250 h. p. effective. THOS. JONES, Commander; South West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Sing., H. K., Shanghai, & Hankow	Stad Amsterdam s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Mar 16
Hong Kong	Commissary.	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn..	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des

The above magnificent steamer has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, March 5, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 706.] LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Dec. 1	Jan. 20	Jan. 23
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 19
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 20
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 14
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 16
Chefoo	—	—	„ 18
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 22
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 20
Chin-kiang			„ 17
Shanghai	„ 8	„ 25	„ 28
Ningpo	—	—	„ 25
Foochow	—	—	„ 22
Formosa	—	—	„ 25
Amoy	—	—	„ 29
Swatow	—	—	„ 30
Hong Kong	„ 22	„ 31	Feb. 1
Canton	—	—	Jan. 30
Macao	—	—	„ 31
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 8	„ 18	„ 27
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 15	„ 20	„ 28
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 25
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 23
Sarawak	—	—	„ 23
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 29
Samarang	—	—	„ 20
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 29
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Jan. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Penang	„ 5	„ 5	„ 10
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 16
Colombo	—	—	„ 15

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The advices per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio, via* San Francisco, bringing news from Yokohama to the 22nd January, reached London on the 5th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 30th Jan., Shanghai 2nd, Hong Kong 8th, Singapore 15th Feb., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 5th inst., left Suez on the 7th inst., two days early, and may be expected in London on Friday or Saturday.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, arrived March 9.—None. To Venice, arrived March 12.—From Singapore: Mr. G. A. Cruickshank, Mr. J. H. Mackintosh, Hon. G. H. Cox, Mr. G. Cox, Mr. H. Cox. From Galle: Mr. Webb.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, expected to arrive March 18.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Gilman and two children, Lieut. Godsal. From Penang: Mr. Reutsch. To Gibraltar, from Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Quontela.

Per Pacific mail steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived at San Francisco Feb. 10.—From China and Japan: Mrs. Campbell, Mr. C. McFarland, Mr. I. G. Mager. For New York: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wasson, Mr. John Roche, Mr. F. D. Iffanger.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, March 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. De Geoffroy and suite, Mr. Wolff, Mr. de Monterot. To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Vapereaux, Mr. J. R. Bromley, Mr. M. P. Evans, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. S. Deacon, Mr. Ballance, Mr. B. J. Bousfield, Mr. R. Nichol, Mr. F. E. Nichol, Mr. J. H. Pinckvoss, Mr. Blain, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Cordier, Mr. Crookston, Mr. Geller, Mr. Van Hicke, Mr. Guiling, Mr. Harris, Miss Fremdin Mrs. Borisi and sister, and one second-class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, Mr. Carl Gantzen, Mr. R. W. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. Gepp, Mr. E. A. Youngs, Mr. Mutzenthin, Mr. Turner. To Saigon: Mrs. Gumeau. To Batavia: Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. J. M. C. Paten, Mr Huet, Mr. Wilkinson. To Singapore: Messrs Reiss, Mills, Hochstadt, Van Stockum, P. Carew, Fajon, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. de Costere, Mr. Boyner, Mr. and Mrs. Angel and child, Mr. Katz. To Colombo: Mr. E. Johnstone. To Galle: Mr. Robin.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Galopin. To Shanghai: Mr Brunat, Mr. Lacroix Cousins, Mr. David Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Bluntschli. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. Garrels, Mr. J. Gittins, Mr. C. G. Tatham. To Batavia: Mr. W. Fells, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer and children, Mr. Groscamp, Mr. E. Buss To Singapore: Mr. F. Southy. To Colombo: Mr. F. C. Fowle. To Galle: Mr. Black.

Per French steamer *Java*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford, Mr. H. M. M. Gray, Mr. F. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. F. Kock. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Captain and Mrs. Wilmot.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 23.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, March 8.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. T. Tripp. To Shanghai: Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson, and two second-class passengers. To Hong Kong: Surg.-major G. A. Hanbury. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop. To Ceylon: Lieut. R. D. London and two second-class passengers, Captain and Mrs. A. Weighall, Sub.-Lieut. E. T. Sharpe.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Venice, March 9.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. J. Mackey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Brindisi, March 19.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Scholefield, Mr. Gamon. To Hong Kong: His Excellency Pope Henessy, wife, and child, Mr G Oliver. To Penang: Mr. Bose, Mr. J. E. Hewick.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ka dive*, from Southampton, March 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and two children. To Singapore: Mr. J. Leishman. To Ceylon: Lieut. E. Berkley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell.

Per Occidental and Oriental steamer *Belgic*, from San Francisco, Feb. 16.—For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Archdeacon and Mrs. Gray, Mr and Mrs. M. T. Rice, Mr. C. F. Lacioz, Mr. J. T. Wiltshire, Mrs. E. Gordon, Mr. M. Giske, two Europeans and sixty Chines in the steerage.

Per steamer *Glenagles*, from London, March 12.—To Singapore: Mr. C. S. Tennent, Mr. Lloyd Percival. To Shanghai: Mr. W. Dunmann, Mr. W. Duffy, Mr. E. G. C. Webb, Mr. Schindler.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The accounts of the famine in China continue of a harrowing character. At Tientsin the number of the deaths among the unfortunate refugees is estimated at about a fourth of those who reach the city. Two missionary gentlemen have set out for the interior to afford relief. Mr. Baber, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, left on the 22nd January for Chungking (one of the ports on the Upper Yangtaze, to be opened under the new Convention). He was accompanied by Lieut. Gill, who, it is understood, intends staying some time in Szechuen. The Chinese officials seem to be keeping good faith with regard to posting the Yunnan proclamation. A gentleman who has recently travelled between Hangchow and Ningpo states that he saw it posted "not only in the walled cities, but in almost all the important towns and villages on the way." The *Peking Gazette* contains a memorial ordering an investigation to be made into the circumstances with reference to the outrage reported in Szechuen in November last, when it was stated that a number of people who had assembled to protest against the excessive exactions demanded from them were attacked by a body of troops, who killed many of them and carried off women and girls by way of booty. It, of course, remains to be seen how far the people who "assembled to protest" partook of the nature of a mob on the point of or actually rioting. There are a great many ways of assembling and protesting which might justify strong opposition on the part of the authorities.

From Japan we have nothing very definite with regard to the rebellion. At the date of departure of this mail there were, however, some symptoms of discontent, and a variety of disturbing and sinister rumours. The details of the fire at Yokohama on the 14th Jan. are given, together with an estimate of the interest insured in the various offices, which amounts to about $168,000. The Japanese Government have hit upon a comparatively simple mode of curtailing expenditure to meet the reduction in the land-tax, by sending away a large number of their officials, and laying heavy imposts on the salaries of the

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remainder. The measure, as may be readily imagined, is loudly complained of. The new paper, the *Tokio Times*, is evidently prepared to go all lengths in pro-Japanese views, It takes up the defence of Sir Charles Dilke's recent article. and declares that "his mistakes are trivial," and that he ought to have "strolled over to Kensington-gardens with his manuscript or his proof-sheets, and submitted them to the inspection of some clever attachés of the Japanese Legation." This is no doubt an infallible mode of being right –from the Japanese point of view. On the exterritoriality question this new oracle is still more outspoken, holding that "it is nothing but the hesitation of the Japanese Government in acting upon a truth they know to be indisputable that retards a common understanding of the broad fact that the laws of this Empire are, as they ought to be, binding upon all persons who live within its limits." Quite so, and a part of those laws is that foreigners are exempt from them. From Hong Kong the most interesting item of news is that the repairs to the Praya are to be commenced without delay. The building society scheme has been again discussed. H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy has distributed the prizes to the native scholars at the Government Central Schools.

From the Straits the question of the final settlement and government of the Native States is still the subject of discussion, and pending such settlement nothing is undertaken to develop the commercial resources of the country. The present situation is described as most delicate, even critical, and it will require intimate knowledge, much judgment, and great watchfulness for some time to come to prevent untoward events, which may happen at any time. The proposed visit of Sir William Jervois to Australia has been discussed, but nothing of a definite nature had been communicated. No meetings of the Legislative Council are reported.

Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, left Galle in the P. and O. steamer *Tanjore* for Australia, on three months' leave. Mr. Colvill Barclay, Auditor-General of Ceylon, has retired from the Colonial Service, and the Auditor-General at Singapore, Mr. C. J. Irving, is talked of in Ceylon as his successor.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd January, and we have advices by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, to the 22nd January. The French mail from London, Dec. 1, was received on the 20th January.

The anticipated visit of the Mikado to Kioto has been postponed. The reason is not stated, and the postponement appears to have been unexpected, as the Dowager Empress left for that place, by land, on the 11th Jan., and Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya and many members of the Imperial household by the mail steamer on the 17th.

Nothing very definite is stated in the present papers with reference to the rebellion. Flying rumours were going round as to the unsettled state of the Kagoshima Ken, but little news of an authentic character has been obtained.

Great reductions have been made in the Government departments in order to meet the loss of revenue consequent upon the reduction of the land tax. Our Yokohama Correspondent (whose letter is subjoined) gives a humourous and clear history of this rather severe measure. The *Japan Herald*, referring to it, states that "officials of the different offices are generally dismissed *en masse* and the majority are then re-appointed to a rank one step lower than before. Still a vast number of officials, especially of the lower classes, who can least afford it, have been entirely dismissed, and there is no doubt that much misery must be caused thereby. The total amount of the saving caused by these reductions is about $7,000,000. The dismissals are either altogether too sweeping, or far too many officials have heretofore been employed.

Details are brought by the present mail of the extensive fire which took place on the 13th January, and of which telegraphic advice had been sent to Hong Kong and Shanghai. The *Japan Mail* gives the following account of this disastrous occurrence :—

At half-past one on Saturday night (Jan. 13), smoke was observed to issue from the house on lot No. 59, the lower story of which is occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and Mr. Geffeney, and the upper story by the Chamber of Commerce. An alarm was immediately given, and the bell of the Roman Catholic Chapel at once summoned assistance. When the engines arrived on the spot it was found that the fire had obtained a complete hold on the building where it had originated, and was spreading to the adjoining one, in the occupation of Messrs. Stillfried and Co., the photographers. This it soon became apparent was doomed, so efforts were directed to endeavour to save Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store, and to prevent the fire extending in the opposite direction to lot No. 28, and across the street to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and the building formerly occupied by the Deutsch Bank. The heat was so intense that at one time great fears were entertained for all these buildings, and more than once Messrs. Wetmore and Co.'s house at No. 28 was on fire, but fortunately the flames were prevented from taking a hold on that building or extending across the road. By this time sailors from the *Modeste* and Japanese men-of-war in the harbour were landed, and rendered most efficient service in salving property, and doing all that was possible to prevent the fire spreading. No efforts, however, could save Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s; the windows of the upper story of the store and the office soon caught fire, and quickly spread to all parts of the building, while the bake-house and outhouses rapidly caught fire, and were destroyed. All the books, papers, &c., belonging to the firm were saved, and much of the stock, which was carried to lot No. 9. The new fire-well at the Roman Catholic Chapel was found to be of great service, as from it the principal supply of water was obtained, while a section of hose was led down to the sea for a further supply. About three o'clock Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s large building was one mass of flame, and as the interior of the building was consumed the stone walls at the sides and back fell with a crash, but the front wall was left standing by itself—a source of danger to all who had occasion to pass,—while every now and then an explosion—whether of gunpowder, spirits, or kerosene oil is uncertain—would take place. The large two-storied godown at the rear of the store next caught fire, and as it was impossible to bring the engines to bear on it, the fire had its own way unchecked, but was fortunately prevented from spreading beyond this building, and by half-past four all serious apprehensions of it extending further happily ceased. At one time great fears were entertained that Messrs. Ahrens and Co.'s premises on lot No. 29 would catch fire; and Messrs. Reiss and Co.'s buildings on lot No. 30 were also in danger, and it was found advisable to remove the books of the firm to a place of safety. Fortunately, a judicious use of water, and the employment of coolies to extinguish the flakes of fire which were flying about, averted this danger, and the direction of the wind prevented the flames communicating to the row of new buildings on lot No. 60. At the Chartered Mercantile Bank a small private engine was brought to bear on the dangerous wooden eaves of that building, except at such time when the inexperience of those handling the hose led them to play on the crowd in the street, and a stream of water was now and then directed on the blistered front of the old Deutsche Bank. The front wall of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store did not fall until after six o'clock, and although the fire might have been considered as then subdued, it was yet necessary that the engines should continue to play on the mass of fire which was still raging beneath the debris of the fallen buildings. Indeed, this was done all yesterday, and even now the fire is not entirely extinguished.

All the buildings which were destroyed were insured, as was also Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s stock, and the property of the Chamber of Commerce, other sufferers by the fire, and the total amount of the loss cannot be under $200,000.

The *Herald* gives the subjoined as the sums lost by the different offices, "as nearly as it can ascertain." There is, of course, some salvage, but it is feared but a very small percentage of the losses :—

China Fire...	$45,000
Phœnix	40,000
Staffordshire	25,000
North British	20,000
Scottish Imperial	19,000
Manchester	10,000
Norwich Union	8,000
Sun...	1,500
	$168,500

From the above-named paper we summarise the following :—

On Sunday, Jan. 14., a fire broke out in a bath-house in Isecho, Tobe, a place situated in a hollow about one hundred yards to the left of the main road over Noge-hill. The small hamlet which was threatened was composed of thatch and shingle-roofed houses, which easily caught, and burned so fiercely that at first it seemed as if the whole area would be consumed, and some sixty houses were destroyed before the flames could be subdued.

The second mate of the American barque *Stonewall Jackson* has been ordered to be sent home for trial on a charge of abusing members of the crew and trying to raise a mutiny during the voyage out.

The funeral of the late Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., Director of the Naval College at Tokio, took place on the 17th inst., as announced, at Yokohama. The funeral procession having been formed, the band of the Imperial Marines played the melancholy strains of the "Dead March in Saul." They were followed by the coffin on a gun-carriage, which was dragged by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Naval Mission. At the cemetery the coffin was met by the Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Tokio, who performed the burial service over the grave, after which three volleys of musketry were fired, and the procession was then re-formed and marched back. Deceased, who was only

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thirty-four years of age, succeeded Captain Douglass in the direction of the College about one year ago. He was much and deservedly esteemed both by his friends and also by the pupils and others under his charge.

The first examination under the new pilotage regulations has been held, when several pilots passed, and there will therefore in future be no excuse for captains of vessels taking uncertificated pilots.

The import market continues dull, and transactions are but small. The recent telegrams received from Europe announcing the probability of a war have depressed the silk market, and, in view of the little inquiry, prices have receded. In tea, settlements are but small, and prices are firmer.

The *Tokio Times* gives the return of the receipts of the Tokio and Yokohama Railway for the week ending Jan. 7, which were $6,642.41, against, for the corresponding week last year, $7,091.26. It also states that the State opening of the section of railway between Kioto and Osaka was to take place early in February, under the immediate auspices of the Mikado. Invitations to join in the ceremony had been issued to the foreign Ministers.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. mail boat *Malacca*, with the regular English mail, and the Pacific mail steamer *City of Tokio* both leave at about daylight to-morrow morning.

Another of those startling reforms which would be impossible anywhere else but in Japan has just been effected by a stroke of the pen of Mr. Lanjo Saneyoshi. The expenditure of the empire has been reduced by eight million dollars, or one-half of what it has been heretofore. Changes of the most complete nature have been made in the Government offices. Offices have been entirely abolished, officials dismissed, the salaries of those remaining reduced and rendered liable to an income-tax heavy in proportion to the amount of emolument received. The Finance Minister's scheme is a very simple one—far too simple to be followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Those officers who receive high salaries, say, three hundred *yen* a month and upwards, pay the Government *one-fifth*. How would our own heads of departments like to pay an income-tax of four shillings in the pound? Officials receiving salaries of two hundred and eighty yen pay a tax of one-tenth. Officials of lower rank with salaries down to eighty yen are taxed at one-twentieth, and the worst paid are exempt, apparently, from income-tax altogether. So it has fallen to the lot of an Eastern Government to lay down the extraordinary proposition in political economy that those who can best afford it shall contribute most towards the expenses of the State, a notion so heterodox as to provoke horror and amazement in civilised financiers.

The Mikado will probably leave to-morrow for Kioto, where the Empress now is. An Exhibition, which foreigners are specially invited to attend, is to be held there in the hundred days following the 15th March. The Emperor will open the Kioto-Kobe Railway in person. Sir Harry Parkes and most of the other foreign Ministers accompany his Majesty to Kobe.

Retired Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., director of the Imperial Naval College at Tokio, died of paralysis at his residence on the 15th inst. The deceased officer, who was only thirty-four years of age, is much regretted, especially by his pupils. One hundred and twenty-five of these cadets, under the command of Lieut. Baillie and Chief Engineer F. W. Sutton, R.N., as well as a large concourse of officers from the men-of-war, native officials, civil and military, and "foreign residents," attended the funeral in the Yokohama Cemetery, where a firing party from H.M.S. *Modeste* rendered the last honours to their compatriot.

The insurance offices have had little to do of late but to pocket premiums. Now I am sorry to say they will have to perform a reverse operation. On the early morning of Sunday, the 14th inst., a small bookseller's shop on Lot No. 59 in the main street was found to be on fire. Before the engines had arrived the flames had obtained such thorough hold that it was evident that the destruction of the entire block was inevitable. Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s large business premises and entire stock were destroyed. The goods alone were insured in the home offices for $105,000, and the loss on the premises is covered by insurance here. The establishment of Baron Stillfried, the well known Austrian photographic artist, whose charming pictures have rendered Japanese life and scenery familiar to so many, was, I much regret to say, burnt to a cinder. By his own exertions and that of some of his friends, however, the greater part of his negatives were preserved, and the actual money loss he has sustained will fall on the insurance offices.

OSAKA.

The correspondent of the *Hiogo News* reports that a large fire broke out on Friday, Jan. 12. The scene was that ill-fated locality, the Dotombori again, but this time much further west than the great fires of a year ago, being in the vicinity of the *Ebisu bashi*, and so some distance from the newly re-built theatres. It was stated that the houses destroyed, variously estimated at from thirty to sixty in number, were mostly small ones.

The Dog-collar Ordinance appears likely to become a dead letter, so far as foreigners are concerned. Only one unlucky wight had, so far as was known, bought a collar, and that was stolen three days afterwards, the collarless dog being left on his hands. Whether the Fu in such a case would give the license another collar gratis is not known.

The *Osaka Nippo* has the following :—

It is reported that the people of a village twenty cho distant from the branch of the Hiroshima Government office at Fukoyama assembled for two or three days, lighting large torches at night. The people of Nagawa, Kumano, Sannon and other villages, two or three ri distant from the same place, are refusing to pay the expenses of the schools and the Ken taxes, &c., and the Kucho and Kocho are in great trouble ; some of them have petitioned to be relieved of their offices.

The returns of the Osaka police office during December give the following curious miscellany of crimes and *quasi*-crimes :—Burglaries with arms, 16 ; persons attacked by highwaymen, 9 ; killed, 21 ; wounded, 19 ; sum of the money stolen, *yen* 300.47 ; armed robbers, 9 ; unarmed ditto, 4 ; attacked by a pickpocket, 1 ; sum of the money stolen, *yen* 2,052.15 ; grain stolen, *koku* 30.89 ; articles of clothing stolen, 3,739 ; other articles, 8,618 ; stolen domestic animals, 15 ; secret thieves arrested, 23 ; prisoners forwarded to other authorities, 247 ; petitioners, 1,256 ; persons who fell down on the roads, 5 ; afflicted with the prevailing disease, 55 ; died of the same, 6 ; committed suicide with a sword or knife, 3 ; ditto by hanging, 2 ; drowned, 7 ; wounded, 28 ; intoxicated, 39 ; violent, 4 ; lost articles, 426 ; lost money, *yen* 315.75 ; fires, 9 ; lost and strayed cattle and horses, 9 ; shipwrecks, 26 ; killed by accident, 3 ; hard labourers escaped from prison, 4 ; gamblers, 34 ; minor criminals, 8 ; secret prostitutes, 12 ; agents for ditto, 16.

HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* gives a description of the Imperial carriage made at the railway works there for the use of his Imperial Majesty, the Mikado, on the occasion of the forthcoming State opening of the line hence to Kioto. The under frame is a combination of teak and iron, the "head stock caps" being really very handsome ornaments in bronze, hand carved, with flowers in relief in electro plated silver, the frame as a whole being painted in carmine. The bottom of the body is painted in the same tint, the upper part being salmon colour, and the whole length is twenty-four feet, divided into four compartments. The principal one is twelve feet by six and a half, the others being an apartment for attendants, an ante-chamber and a withdrawing-room, hot and cold water being supplied to the washhand basin from a tank on the roof. The body of the carriage is of teak, all hand painted and richly picked out with gold, with the Mikado's arms on the central panels ; the window frames are of rosewood. A carving of chrysanthemum leaves forms the moulding round the top, and the border underneath is a representation of the *kiri*, in gold. The door handles are all richly carved in silver, the raised parts in gold, having been expressly made at Kioto for this purpose, as is the case also with all the interior silken decorations : all crockery—which is in white and gold. The roof of the carriage is double, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, we should say trelle, as the "roof sticks" are covered on the inside. The panels of the interior doors which make communication between the compartments are in silk, painted and embroidered, the lining of the carriage sky blue silk, and the furniture black walnut and dark blue silk rep ; a lace border runs round everywhere, in blue, silver and gold, the piping being blue and gold.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes on Jan. 2 :—

Our winter is passing very quietly so far. Not even the ordinary amount of Chinese robberies are reported to us. This is, I think, because of the night-patrol instituted by Governor Li last autumn. At least I can attribute it to no other cause ; for the influx of so many strangers as the famine has driven into Tientsin would, one would suppose, increase the tendency to such misdemeanours. On the other hand, these poor villagers are generally the most honest of the Chinese people.

I have heard that the average ratio of deaths among these poor, who came in half famished and in rags, is one-fourth, but I am not able to verify the statement. I want to get some approximate estimate of the numbers who have come, but find it difficult to get anything reliable. All that I can find is, that people "not a few" receive gruel at the soup kitchens daily, which I can verify by the numbers running about the streets with a "tag" around their necks and an earthen dish under one arm. But that is not very definite for statistical purposes. The Rev. Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Moulls, of the Taku Customs, left for the Shantung field of mission operations, which is also one of the famine sections, last week, with some $400 to use among the poor people.

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KUKIANG.

The water is reported to have been lower in the river than it has been known to be for ten years past. The port is described as having presented a very busy aspect, in consequence of the number of steamers that have been working here together.

Writing upon the sale of the S.S.N. Company's steamers to the Chinese the correspondent of the *Herald* says :—

"It is only natural to expect that the Chinese flag would absorb the preponderance of its own internal carrying trade, but it seems to us that no time can be more opportune than the present for a greater display of the British flag on the river. For the past two years it has enjoyed the largest share of the river steamer tonnage ; and assuming that the American river tonnage will now be transferred to the Chinese flag, to which may be added the tonnage represented by the old and new river boats of the C.M.S.N. Company now employed, there would still be a large margin left for other flags, and at a time when several hundred miles more of river have been opened with ports of call on the way, which will act as feeders to the line."

The bund has been faced with stone throughout its entire length, which adds much to its stability and appearance. A Russian firm is laying the foundation for large premises, so that it does not seem that the port is likely to be abandoned yet a while.

NANKING.

The *Sinpao* says there is an active demand at Nanking for Martini-Henry rifles. The Viceroy has done away with the old archery practice, and substituted rifle-shooting—for proficiency in which good prizes are apparently offered. The competitors buy their own weapons, and, finding their old muskets and jingals have no chance against Martini-Henrys, those who have hitherto been handicapped with the former are endeavouring to put themselves on an equality with their rivals.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 26th January ; the P. and O. mail from London Dec. 8 was received on the 25th Jan.

The Chinese Emperor has in the South-park, near Peking, a peculiar breed of deer called the *Elaphurus Davidiarius*. This singular animal is only known to exist in the South-park of Peking. It escaped the notice of Cibot and other Jesuits. Abbé David was the first to describe it, and it bears his name. Specimens have been presented on various occasions to the French Minister at Peking, to the English Minister, and to the German Minister, the last in the early part of the present year. Those presented to Sir R. Alcock for his Sovereign died, with the exception of two, which were saved by being fed under Mr. Swinhoe's direction with elm twigs, in addition to other food. They were in 1870 in good condition at the Regent's-park Zoological Gardens. The country people near the park are fond of eating this species of deer. When the Emperor Hien-feng fled to Jehol, in 1860, some of them thought they might steal these animals from the park with impunity. Thirteen persons were captured and beheaded for the thefts then committed.

Money is being subscribed in Peking and Tientsin to relieve the starving poor in Shantung, now suffering from a barren year. They are eating roots and leaves of trees. The Rev. W. N. Hall has appealed for help to the foreign community.

The news brought from this port by the present mail is not of special importance, and the papers are filled up mainly with the discussion of topics of general interest. The election of members for the French Municipal Council was concluded on the 24th January, resulting in the return of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Messrs. Vinay, Louvier and Millot, French members ; and Hennequin and H. De C. Forbes, Foreign members. Messrs. Lang, Rice, and Voisin, whose term of office has not expired, complete the Council.

The election of officers of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has taken place. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill is chosen as President, and Messrs. C. W. Goodwin and Forbes as Vice Presidents.

The *North China Herald* gives the following items of general news :—

At the Supreme Court, before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., and a jury William Edwards was tried on the charge of feloniously attempting to steal four wooden boxes from the treasure-room of the steamer *Hupeh*, on the night of the 10th December last. The facts of the case are well known. Rosquist's evidence of the prisoner's identification was stronger than at the preliminary examination, and he was not subjected to cross-examination by the prisoner, who was found guilty by the jury. His Lordship expressed his approval of the verdict, and sentenced prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, and ordered him to be deported in default of his finding sureties, at the expiration of his sentence, for his future good behaviour.

Three fires, but fortunately not of an extenssive character have occurred. The first was at Messrs. Kelly and Co.'s tobacco store, whence smoke was seen to be proceeding ; but it was put out by a couple of extincteurs ; the other was in a native constable's watch-box near the old Hong Kew Dock, and was put out by a few buckets of water ; but the next morning the unfortunate watchman was found dead and horribly burnt inside the box. Another alarm of fire took place in the block of Chinese buildings known as Ne-pa-doo, in the Honan-road ; it was put out after one native house had been destroyed and the two adjoining much damaged.

A rumour got afloat that lekin was to be levied on British, and remitted on German owned, opium. The above-named paper, however, says that no credit is to be attached to it, adding, that any such action would be a gross breach of Art. LIV. of the English Treaty, and would necessitate the immediate removal of the lekin office from the Settlement.

The *Sinpao* says certain mandarins are thinking of purchasing dredging-machines, to hasten the work of clearing the waterways of this province, It would be the most sensible outlay of money of which they have been guilty for some time. Anticipating the result of their work, and of a prospective snow-fall, the *Sinpao* says, "the fields will be filled with labourers, traders will be able to travel to and fro, the people will warble from sheer contentment, and everybody will benefit from the bounteous care of the Government-"

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 1st February ; the P. and O. mail from London, Dec. 22, arrived out on the 31st January.

The scheme for the repair of the Praya has been matured. It involves an expenditure of some $200,000. The works will be commenced immediately after China New Year—Feb. 13. The question of setting on foot a building society, which was some time ago discussed, has been again brought forward, and appears to have elicited some interest. On the 18th January an adjourned meeting of those interested in the scheme took place, Mr. Wilson in the chair, when a motion by Mr. Coughtrie that Messrs. G. Sharp, H. L. Noronha, Chun Ayin, the Chairman, and Mr. Welsh, should form a provisional committee to investigate the chances of success of the proposed society, and, if it is deemed advisable, to organise it, was carried *nem. con.*

At the meetings of the shareholders in the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company and the Hong Kong Hotel Company the reports summarised in our last were passed *nem. con.*

The case of Browne *v.* Alabor has been brought to a conclusion, after a very lengthened hearing. The jury were unanimous in disallowing the counter claim of the defendants. As to the plaintiffs' claim, the item of $4,027.12 was allowed by 6 to 1 ; the item of $60.80, also by 6 to 1 ; the item of $7,500—the bargain money paid– disallowed by 4 to 3 ; of the amount for the bags charged at $720, $53.4 was allowed by 6 to 1 ; making, in all, $4,591.92 in favour of the plaintiffs. Interest was granted at the rate of 8 per cent. from the 12th May, 1874, the date of the plaintiff's draft, which was dishonoured by the defendants.

From the *China Mail* we condense the subjoined :—

The Government sale of the old Market at Sai-ying-poon by public auction the other day realised $9,300, together with the building thereon.

His Excellency the Governor has recognised provisionally, and until further notice, Baron von Soden as in charge of his Imperial Russian Majesty's Consulate at this port, *vice* Mr. John Heard, resigned. The Baron has also been recognised as Acting Consul for his Imperial Germanic Majesty during the absence of Mr. J. F. Cordes.

Lieut. Farmer (28th Regiment) was injured by a fall from his horse at Little Hong Kong. The wound occasioned is a severe one, owing to the jagged nature of the rocks on which Mr. Farmer was thrown.

The *Annie Gray* (Captain Moore) struck on a ledge of rocks, on the night of the 19th January, while trying to enter Chefoo Harbour, and there is very little chance of saving the vessel or any of the cargo.

A curious native conjuring trick has attracted some attention. It is called the "Speaking Head," which appears in a basin on the table. The spectators may ask it any questions, and it answers accordingly. The "Head" speaks several languages, and simply astonishes, at all events, the Chinese visitors. Large crowds of Chinese are attracted to the place, and it is needless to say that the adventurous promoters of the exhibition derive a good income. The deception is no doubt produced by the aid of a mirror, in the same manner as the "cabinet trick" is performed.

H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy, in distributing the prizes to the scholars at the Government Central School, spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the institution, and noticed as a proof of its usefulness that no less than twenty-three scholars from it had been engaged in a batch for the Foochow Arsenal.

FOOCHOW.

The races have gone off satisfactorily. The *Herald* says :—"We have to record the very best and—from a racing point of view—most successful meeting in the annals of the Fohkien Race Club. Better contested fields have never been seen at

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the Tartar Camp. This was predicted by those conversant with such matters,—in view of the brilliant programme drawn up by the stewards, and all entertained a thoroughly justifiable hope that the different events would attract a keen competition. The racing extended over a period of three days—5th, 6th, and 8th inst.—exclusive of the usual 'off day.' On the second day the course was visited by the Fantai and several other native officials, all of whom were invited to the usual public tiffin at the Kwang Ting. The Fantai, who is a Manchu by birth, appeared to take a great interest in the day's racing, and distributed a number of curiously shaped silver medals to the successful jockeys. Racing honours were, all things considered, fairly divided."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The value of exports from Manila, Cebu, and Ilo Ilo during 1876 amount to nineteen millions of dollars. The number of vessels from the high seas that entered the port of Manila last year was 258 according to the *Comercio*. Their nationalities were as follow: Spanish 104, British 86, American 36, German 17, French 10, Norwegian 3, Dutch 1, and Italian 1. Of the total number 95 were steam vessels.

The *Comercio* announces that a great fire has laid in ashes Laoag, the chief town of Ilocos Norte, 3,000 houses having been consumed by the flames, and thousands of families, finding themselves without shelter, in the streets; the Government was assisting these unfortunates with money. Another fire at San Fernando de Pampanga, which broke out in the dwelling of a Chinaman who was smoking opium at the time, consumed about 120 houses.

From further details of the hurricane which raged in the Philippines in November last, it appears that in the district of Bohol alone there perished, or were destroyed, 93 persons, 185 head of cattle, and 76 horses, 7 Government houses, 19 Courts of Justice, 22 churches, 19 convents, 64 schools, 38 bridges, 135 manufactories of wood, 48 storehouses, 435 plank houses, 1,533 houses of attap and rattan, 41 boats and 7 prahus. Other districts suffered more or less severely.

A new daily journal, *La Oceania Espanola*, is now being published at Manila, the first number of which was issued on the 1st ult. It appears to be very respectably got up both in material and general arrangement.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 8th February; the French mail from London Dec. 29th was received on the 31st January, and the following P. and O. mail of Jan. 5 arrived out on the 7th February. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Everything has been quiet in the Malay States during the fortnight, and favourable reports continue to be received of the revenues, the general administration of affairs, and the progress of trade. Confidence, however, has not, and will not be, restored until the Perak Government has been finally settled. With every allowance for the difficulties as to the Sultanship of this State, the hesitation and delay of the Home Government in coming to a decision on this point are doing a great deal of harm, and the mischief is aggravated by the strict reticence enjoined and maintained in the matter, which is misunderstood and gives rise to all sorts of rumours in no way complimentary to the repute or dignity of the British Government. It is much to be desired that this delicate matter should be decided without much longer delay.

The news comes from Australia that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State on behalf of all the Australian Colonies to depute an officer of Engineers, of rank, to advise upon the fortification of their ports and harbours, and the Melbourne press state that Sir William Jervois is the officer whom the colonists, from his rank and great special experience in defence works, desire to undertake the mission.

The Supreme Court has been endeavouring to overtake the Civil business of the Settlement prior to the departure of the solitary Judge in the Straits for Penang.

The E. and A. Mail Co.'s steamer *Somerset* arrived with dates from Sydney 12, and other Australian ports, on the 29th January, and was despatched on the return voyage to Australia with the London mails of the 5th January. News has been received here of the total wreck of the same Company's steamer *Singapore* on a sunken reef off one of the Cumberland group of islands on the 2nd, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to Sydney. No particulars have been received but that the passengers and crew have been saved.

The Chinese portion of the community appear to have accepted the establishment of Chinese Post-offices without any idea of further open opposition. It is said, however, that the Government offices will continue to be opposed by private Post-offices, and that endeavours are being made to get the Mandarins of Amoy, and Swatow, &c., to obstruct the distribution of letters by the Government postmasters in these ports. The reports of Mr. Pickering, Chinese Interpreter, and of Superintendent Maxwell upon the riot of December last make it clear that the disturbance was the work of the Towkays engaged in the business of the transmission of letters and remittances between the Straits and China. They thought that a riot would force Government to give up the idea of regular Post-offices. Secret instead of open opposition will probably be continued for some time, but the cheapness, accuracy, and despatch of the Government Post-office will, no doubt, be soon properly appreciated and availed of.

The 6th Feb., the anniversary of the foundation of the Settlement, was observed as a general holiday by the Government offices, but mail work interfered with its observance by the banks and mercantile offices. The Telegraph Dramatic Club gave a theatrical entertainment on the evening of the 5th. There was a large attendance, and the performance was very successful. There have been several cricket matches on the Esplanade during the fortnight between the military and naval officers at present here and the members of the S.C.C.

The *Orontes*, troopship, left for Mauritius and the Cape on the 25th January; the *Himalaya*, troopship, arrived here on Friday, the 2nd February.

The harbour has been enlivened by the presence of the German corvette *Veneta*, at present on a cruise in the China seas, and the American frigate *Tennessee*. Both, according to the China papers, are on their way to Australian waters.

The Chinese New Year falls this year on Tuesday, the 13th February, and the usual cracker-firing will begin at six P.M. on Monday, the 12th, and last, within specified hours, till eleven P.M. of Tuesday, the 27th.

A correspondent of the *Straits Times* announces the seizure of the *Sultana* (British) by the Spaniards off Sooloo—and the Governor of Labuan was requested to interpose.

The U. S. steam frigate *Tennessee*, Captain Young, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, commander-in-chief of the American Squadron in China and Japan, anchored in the roads from Bangkok.

The Straits steamer *Sharpshooter* was sold at Penang for the sum of $16,000, and she will run between that port and Atchin.

The steamer *Bangkok*, which conveyed the Siamese Embassy to Calcutta, to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, has returned to this port. The Embassy landed at Quedah, and will proceed overland to Bangkok.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Business in imports has been generally quiet. The higher prices telegraphed from Manchester have caused holders to show some firmness for Yarns, but dealers have not responded, although at the close there is a slightly better inquiry for 16/24. Shirtings are entirely devoid of any animation, and with stocks accumulating, very low prices have to be taken in order to effect sales. A few small transactions in Drills, Prints and Lawns are recorded, and Velvets have been sold to a fair extent at about previous quotations. Turkey Reds are very difficult of sale, and Taffachelass keeps quite nominal. In Woollens, sales of Black Lustres have been made at lower rates, and Italian Cloth has kept fairly saleable. Mousselines are, however, quieter again. Metals are very quiet.

HIOGO.—No improvement has taken place in the position of the market. Cottons—Grey Shirtings: Deliveries have been limited to 5,450 pieces; the dealers have shown some inclination to purchase, but holders generally refuse to sell at quotations. Turkey Red Cambrics and Black Velvets are entirely neglected. Some descriptions of Chintz have found buyers, and Black Sateens are saleable at former rates. Worsteds and Woollens: Black Lastings are lower. Black Orleans are almost unsaleable. Plain Mousselines de Laine are nominally unchanged, but sales cannot be made except at a further concession. A parcel of superior Printed Goods has been placed at higher rates. Black Cloth has been sold at low prices. Iron: The market is again weaker.

SHANGHAI.—Cottons: There had been but a moderate amount of business in Piece Goods; rates, however, had been well maintained, and in some instances were higher. Grey Shirtings of 6 lbs. weight were stronger for the lower grades; 7 lbs. quiet at unchanged prices. 8¼ lbs. common not in much request; medium sold in considerable quantities at auction, and some marks lower in value. Good 8¼ lbs. Shirtings strong and advanced somewhat in price. 9 lbs. no sales. 9-12 to 10 lbs. unchanged and quiet. In White Shirtings, business moderate and chiefly speculative. Prices firm at previous quotations. American Drills, Jeans, and Sheetings, no sales. English Drills firmer with a good inquiry. English Jeans in small stock and firm, but sales not large. English Sheetings, no transactions. Dutch Drills, strong and in moderate demand. Dutch Jeans, neglected. T-Cloths: In 6 lbs. common goods business small, 7 lbs. common rather firmer; 6 lbs. Mexicans no business, 7 lbs. best quality dearer and in some enquiry, 8 lbs. strong at a slight advance. Handkerchiefs, unchanged. Dyed and Fancy Cottons had not attracted much attention. Woollens: Spanish Stripes had been sold at public auction at rather lower rates. Medium and Habit Cloths: Quiet with small sales. English Camlets:

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Sales at auction showed a stronger market. Long Ells in moderate demand at last quotations. Lastings, quiet. Crape Lastings and Lustres, no business. Figured Orleans, small business. Plain Orleans, prices unchanged but without sales.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 17th January:—Business in Manchester Goods during the past week has been but small, and mainly confined to the satisfaction of the requirements of local traders. Tentative bids have been made for larger parcels in the anticipation of an advance in rates when the spring demand sets in; but the prices offered have been for the most part far too low to tempt holders, in the face of a strong market at Shanghai, and higher prices in Manchester. We are again unable to give quotations, as in the absence of anything like a steady demand, rates have ruled very irregular.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarns: The market has been rather more active for all kinds, and Nos. 16 to 24 English Yarns have been freely bought at a slight advance in value; Bombay Yarns and Nos. 28 to 32 and 38 to 42 English, however, have not been freely taken, owing to the firmness of importers, who are demanding a considerable advance, Piece Goods: Under the influence of a fair enquiry for the Pakhoi market and a speculative demand in anticipation of an improved enquiry after the turn of the Chinese New Year, larger purchases have been made than during any fortnight for several months back. Prices of 7 lb. and 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings are quoted 2½ to 5 cents per piece dearer, and T-Cloths and Drills are a shade firmer, but White Shirtings and other articles have not noticeably altered in value. Woollens: Small transactions have taken place in most fabrics, but prices have not specially changed and there is nothing of particular importance to report. Metals: Lead has been fairly bought, but the market is weak as there are still sellers for future delivery at low rates. The demand for Tin Plates has been pretty generally supplied, and dealers will not pay former rates. Quicksilver is lower and the market closes with a downword tendency. Yellow Metal is weak, as some importers are anxious to find buyers to arrive at reduced figures. Coals: The arrivals have been 2,550 tons of Australian and 1,300 tons of Japan; and the sales have been 1,540 tons of Australian at $9.25 per ton to arrive. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but at the moment the market is very quiet for all kinds and no business is being done.

CANTON.—The business in lead had been of the most trifling description; prices were nominally the same as last quoted, mixed brands $8.80 to $8.85 per picul; Hole chop and W.B. $8.85 to $8.90 per picul. Quicksilver: Prices had declined to $67.75 to $68 per picul.

MANILA.—Plain staples had been freely offered by importers, and the tendency of the market had been in favour of buyers. Coloured Goods had been very firmly held, and values of them were practically higher.

PENANG.—The market continued quiet, the demand being limited, while the principal importers still continued to insist on cash transactions, which restricted business.

EXPORTS.

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TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—A moderate business has been transacted, the demand being principally for low grade Teas. A few parcels of "fine have been settled at rates varying from $24 to $30, but "finest and choice" goods continue in very spare supply. Arrivals have been limited, probably not exceeding 1,400 piculs, and stocks are very small; settlements for the period amount to 2,300 piculs, mostly under "medium" grades.

HIOGO.—The principal feature of interest has been a continued demand for the lowest descriptions of leaf, and settlements for the period under review are reported as 3,700 piculs, making purchases to date 54,300 piculs, against 53,300 piculs for the same time last season. Stocks are estimated at 3,500 piculs.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There has been a good deal of competition among buyers to secure the most desirable low cost Teas for price; this had had the effect of strengthening the market, and holders at the close declined offers which they would willingly have accepted a fortnight before. Settlements comprised:—3,148 chests Oonam, at Tls. 11 to 12; 1,721 chests Ningchow, at Tls. 13.25 to 17.50; 1,451 chests Oopack, at Tls. 13.25 to 20; 575 chests Oanfa, at Tls. 13.50 to 14; 98 chests Hohow, at Tls. 14.25; total, 6,993 chests. Stock, 20,758 chests. Green: Business had been on a larger scale than for some time past, the chief demand being for common Fychows and local-packed Teas at, or under, Tls. 20 per picul. Fine Moyunes had not been so much inquired for, but a slight decline on asking prices would lead to more business in this class of Tea, as offers had been made for nearly all the most desirable parcels. Pingsueys had been taken for the English market at rather high rates, and only a few good chops remained unsold. Settlements:—1,431 half-chests Teenkai, fine to finest, Tls. 30 to 31; 432 Teenkai (fine lines), Tls. 49 to 57; 2,941 Moyune, fine to finest, Tls. 28.50 to 31; 792 Moyune, medium to fine, Tls. 23.50 to 25; 427 Moyune (fine lines), Tls. 41; 4,327 Fychow, medium, Tls. 18 to 24; 130 Fychow (fine lines), Tls. 36; 474 Taeping, Tls. 21; 3,666 Pingsuey, Tls. 17.50 to 35.50; 2,972 Local packed, Tls. 16.50 to 23.50; total, 17,592 half-chests. The stock consisted of 73,470 half-chests Country Tea, 4,486 half-chests Pingsuey, and 600 half-chests Local-packed.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Business has been rather restricted owing to the smallness of stocks and the intervention of New Year holidays. Further reported settlements of Congou reach 11,492 chests, mostly costing under Tls. 13.8 on board, and maintaining previous quotations. Nearly 16,000 half-chests of Low to Fair Common Saayunes are included in the above, for which the prices are said to be from Tls. 12.3 to 13.55 on board for large lots secured by two buyers for England. The stock of Congou nominally left on offer is 11,067 chests, but it is currently reported that one house has just taken about 8,000 chests, of which particulars have yet to transpire; the quantity actually on the market is now, we believe, barely in excess of 3,000 chests. Further additions to stock have been 4,480 chests, making supply so far 739,000 chests. The total for the season is probably now reached, but in any case we do not look for over 740,000 chests. Only 88 chests of Souchong and 73 chests of Flowery Pekoes have been taken, while Ooloongs have been neglected. Stocks are 1,065 half-chests Ooloongs, 185 chests Souchong, and none of Flowery Pekoes or Scented Teas.

FORMOSA.—The season had closed.

AMOY.—Amoy Oolong: The remaining stock on offer had been cleared off, with the exception of a parcel of 550 half-chests of mixed and spurious tea which would probably be shipped on native account. The total receipts for the season had been 109,871 half-chests. Formosa Oolongs: Some further small lots had been received from Tamsui, which, with the previous unsold stock had been settled at an advance of $1 to $2 per picul. Taking each half-chest at 39 lbs. net, the total supply for the season stood at 203,600 half-chests. Amoy Congous: About 5,000 half-chests had been taken during the interval at $14.25 to $15.50 short, being a decline of about $2 upon former rates. The German barque Fidelio is reported to have been chartered at £2 15s. per ton.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—A very quiet tone has prevailed, and we anticipate but a trivial business during the remainder of the season, and until the arrival of the new crop. Congous: Our market has again been without a single transaction. From Macao a few shipments have been made, and the stock of desirable Teas is now nearly exhausted. Scented Teas: We have to report a very small business; settlements during the past fortnight have been confined to Capers of common grade, and our stock of this class is now reduced to a very insignificant compass; the purchases recorded amount to 2,300 boxes, at Tls. 15 to 18, and show rather better value than previously. Capers of better quality have not been sought after, the prices asked for them being much above the present value on the home market. In Pekoes no transactions have taken place. Canton Greens: A few small parcels have been settled, but particulars have not transpired.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had fallen off considerably, and the advance lately quoted had been entirely lost. Telegraphs from home being very discouraging buyers showed no disposition to operate, and quotations were almost nominal. Settlements from 1st July to date, 18,950 bales; against corresponding period, season 1875-6, 10,400 bales; 1874-5, 7,500 bales; 1873-4, 9,900 bales. Stock, 2,000 bales, against 800 bales last season. Silkworm Eggs: According to the returns of the several steamship companies, the total exports for the season 1876-77 had been 1,025,000 cards.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—Amongst the purchases for the M.M. s.s. Meikong, which sailed on Jan. 19, were K. F. S. Beautiful Woman No. 2 at Tls. 535, common Tsatlee at Tls. 470, some Kahing Taysaams and 9 × 12 moss at Tls. 350 to 390 and Tls. 310 to 330, and 150 bales of re-reels at Tls. 500 to 530, besides consignment on native account. With unfavourable reports of the home markets and a rising exchange here, buyers generally have been holding aloof this week. Coarse Silks have met with some little inquiry at Tls. 280 for fair market skeins, and Tls. 290 to 340 for 9 × 12 moss and Kahings, whilst re-reels have been taken to the extent of 300 bales at Tls. 500 to 530 for fair middling cargo, and Tls. 570 for chop re-reeled Hainings; in Tsatlees a few bales were settled after the last mail at Tls. 470 for common, and a purchase is reported of Yakee chop No. 3 at Tls. 575. The nearer we get to the settlement at China New-year the more anxious holders appear to clear out their goods at a reduction in price, and within the last day or so it has been possible to buy market Tsatlees at Tls. 20 to 25 per picul decline. Taking the shipments on Chinese account, settlements for the past fortnight are about 1,800 bales; export figures are gradually assuming more moderate dimensions compared with the last season or two, and with the exception of small lots of yellow Silk arrivals at this port have all but ceased. The unsold stock is estimated at 17,300 bales.

CANTON.—The article had not been dealt in, and a resumption of business was not expected till after the native holidays. The bulk of the stock was in the hands of a few dealers, who bought at prices a long way in excess of those now current, and they were reluctant to sacrifice at current rates; how long they will be able to maintain their position remains to be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONG KONG.—There had been less inquiry for Camphor, and the reported sales amounted to only 300 piculs; purchases could be made at easier rates, as holders were ready to make concessions in order to realise before the China New Year. Formosa was quoted $17.50 per picul packed. Gamboge had commanded $49 per picul for good quality, Vermilion at $33 per case.

MACAO.—Little or no change had taken place in the market, and stocks of drugs were pretty firmly held. Of Aniseed Oil the supply on offer was about 240 piculs, held for $196 per picul. Holders of Cassia Oil were asking $100 and buyers were offering $97.50 per picul. Aniseed Stars were steady at $22.50, as reports were coming in of only a small supply on the way to market.

MANILA.—The market for all descriptions of Sugar was weaker. Hemp was dull, and in little demand at the prices asked by holders. There had been transactions at $5.75 to 5.62½ per picul, £23 13s. 5d. to £23 4s. 4d. according to quality, but a good deal of superior was held for $6 per picul (£24 11s. 6d.). Coffee had advanced to $21.50 per picul (£80 19s. 7d.) for small lots. About 2,000 piculs of the new crop had already arrived. Indigo: The new crop only amounted to about 800 cases, the greater part of it having been lost through drought. About 200 cases old crop had changed hands at $32 to $34 per quintal. M. O. P. Shells: No arrivals. Gum: A parcel of 400 piculs, saved from a stranded coaster, had arrived, and $4.50 per picul, cleaned, had been refuseed for it, the holder asking $5. Sapanwood: Current $1.37½ per picul and picked $1.50 per picul.

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CANTON.—Cassia Lignea was quoted at $11.70 to 11.90 in mats, $12 to 12.20 in boxes; sales nil; stock 6,000 piculs. Cassia Buds, $17.75 to 18; sales nil; stock 50 piculs. Star Aniseed, $23.75 to 24. Rhubarb, No. 2, $90 to 100. Allum, $2.20 to 2.30 per picul. Camphor, $19.50 to 19.75 packed. Matting, Manhing's Fine contract White, 4/4, 10¼ cents, 5/4; 12¼ cents, 6/4, 15 cents per yard. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong), $3.55 per box of 6 jars.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 9½d.	5s. 9½d.	5s. 10d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 3⅞d.	4s. 3⅞d.	4s. 3⅞d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 4½.	4s. 4½d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 4d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 305 to 306½	Rs. 225
,, Hong Kong	25½ to 26¼ ds.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.2.5	8⅛ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.3.0	⅛ prem (nominal)

At Hong Kong a fair business had been done in Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Stock at 28 to 30 prem. for cash, and 31 to 32 prem. for forward delivery. There were buyers of Union Insurance Company's shares at $610, of China Traders' Company's shares at $1,800, and of Chinese Insurance Company's shares at $200. In other stocks there had been no alteration of importance. Closing quotations were:—

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 30 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $570 per share.
Union Insurance Society, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $168 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $200 per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 95 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., at Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 7d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500	Tls.500	Tls.210	20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	100	142	11 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850	850	600	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50	50	71	7 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000	$200	$560x.74½	$46.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000	Tls. 600	875	
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500	500	Tls. 625	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500	$500	$725	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	1,500	1,580x.74	
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls.500	Tls.10	5	
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	100	165x.74	12 pc.
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100	Tls.100	Tls.89	5 p.c.

Messrs. Bisset and Co. report as follows upon the Shanghai Share Market:—

H. and S. Bank: A fair business has been done in this stock, at 28 per cent. premium for cash, and 30 per cent. for 28th February, with exchange 75 in both cases. S. S. N. Co.: A number of shares have changed hands at Tls. 93, and one transaction is reported at Tls. 94. There are now buyers at Tls. 93, and sellers at Tls. 94. China Coast S. N. Co.: A sale is reported at Tls. 74. There are sellers at this rate. North China Insurance Co.: Shares have been done at former rates, namely, Tls. 875. Chinese Insurance Co.: Some shares have been placed at $200, and exchange 73¾. Yangtsze Insurance Association: A few shares were sold at Tls. 625. There are sellers at Tls. 630. Fire Insurance shares are quiet.

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Estimated lbs.
Nov. 25	Endymion	Shanghai	860,000
— 28	Black Prince	Shanghai	800,000
Dec. 15	Stella	Shanghai	340,000
Jan. —	Norman Court	Shanghai	800,000
— —	Diomed, str.	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
— —	Altona, str.	Shanghai, &c.	700,000
— —	Menelaus, str.	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
— —	Gordon Castle, str.	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
Total			6,550,000
Same time last year			2,500,000

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, March 5, Fiery Cross, Cairnsmuir (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, March 8, State of Louisiana (str.); from New York, Agate.

At HONG KONG.—From London, March 7, Hesperia (str.), Macgregor (str.), Sir Harry Parkes.

At MANILA.—From Barcelona, Jan. 18, N. Lantaro; from San Francisco, 13, Valparaiso; 17, Edith.

At SOURABAYA.—From Amsterdam, March 1, Vier Gebroeders.

At PADANG.—From Amsterdam, Feb. 28, Jan van Brakel.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, March 3, Ettie; 5, Glenlyon (str.); from Cardiff, 3, Ettrickdale, Josefa, Chelydra (str.), Toronto; 8, Brennero, Sheldon (str.), Nuovo Savona; from Newcastle, 3, Newcastle; from London, 10, Loudoun Castle (str.).

At PENANG.—From Cardiff, Jan. 30, Titania; from Liverpool, Feb. 5, Hadda; from London, 9, Viking (str).

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., Jan. 10, Josephine.

From HONG KONG.—For Falmouth, f.o., Jan. 18, Nicolino.

From MANILA.—For London, Jan. 21, Armida; 24, Fire Queen; for Falmouth, f.o., 11, Panama, Ziba; 19, Petunia; for Boston, 18, Mindora; for San Francisco, 11, Samos; 17, H. N. Carleton.

From ILO ILO.—For Channel, f.o., Jan. 12, William Fruing.

From SOURABAYA.—For Falmouth, f.o., Jan. 16, Pieter Adolff; for Holland, 12, Dordrecht.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Charles L. Pearson.

At HIOGO.—For London, Union, Ferris. S. Thomson.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Norman Court, Raymond; for New York, Golden State, Harkaway.

At AMOY.—For New York, Fidelio, Caernarvonshire.

At FORMOSA.—For Boston, U.S., Pallas.

At HONG KONG.—For London, England's Glory, Hansa, Bridgetown, Arratoon Apcar; for New York, Cutwater, Unanima, Ceylon.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Oneata, Kirkland; for Channel, f.o., Carl Ritter; for New York, Valparaiso; for Boston, Midnight.

At CEBU.—For London, Varuna; for Liverpool, Johann Smidt, Maggie Douglas.

At ILO ILO.—For Boston, C. O. Whitmore; for New York, Mabel, Spica.

At PENANG.—For London, Titania, Antje, Hindostan; for Falmouth, f.o., Webfoot.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—To London, by steamer, silk, $4.50 per bale; tea, £3 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 per ton.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 per ton of 40 feet; sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 feet. To New York, £2 10s. per 40 feet.

From AMOY.—To New York, £2 15s. per ton of 40 feet.

From FORMOSA.—To Boston, sugar, $17, U.S. gold per ton.

From HONG KONG.—To London, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 feet; £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 feet.

From MANILA.—To Liverpool, sugar, £3 5s.; hemp, £4 5s. per ton To New York, sugar, $13½ per ton; to Channel, f.o., by steamer, sugar £4 15s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, £1 15s.; measurement goods, £4 5s. per ton; by sailing vessel, basket sugar, £3 2s. 6d.; bag sugar, £3; light freight, £3 10s. per ton.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Jan. 20	Palestine	Singapore	London
,, 21	Craig Ewan	Amoy	New York
,, 22	Otto	Manila	Do.
,, 23	Panama	Manila	Falmouth
,, 24	Wm. Fruing	Ilo Ilo	Do.
,, 25	R. C. Rickmers	Singapore	London
—	Hants County	Hong Kong	Do.
—	Leander	Shanghai	New York
,, 26	Laurens Coster	Singapore	London
,, 31	Bonafides	New York	Batavia

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

REBELLION IN JAPAN.

(THE TIMES.)

PARIS, MARCH 4.—According to a Russian Agency telegram, the Japanese troops have encountered the insurgents at Kagosima, near Kumamoto, and captured four vessels.

PARIS, MARCH 5.—A telegram received here to-day from Japan confirms yesterday's news *via* Russia of the capture of four steamers from the Satsuma insurgents near Rumamuto, and adds that the other provinces are quiet. The rebels had probably seized these steamers in the harbour of Kagosima, whence they set out to besiege Rumamoto, an important fortified town with a garrison of 3,000 men, near which they were defeated by the Mikado's troops.

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SHANGHAI.—March 9, the Agate has arrived here from New York, after being ashore; she is leaky, and has jettisoned cargo to the extent of about 100 tons.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MARCH 8.—Manchester Goods unchanged. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24, $100. Cotton, fair medium Bengal, $134.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 8.—Manchester Goods firm; Silk Market quiet: No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 490; total export to date, 61,000 bales.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MARCH 9.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Avoca, with the India, China, and Australia mails, arrived here at 2 P.M., and the mails left for London at 6 P.M.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, MARCH 7.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, with the India, China, and Australia (heavy) mail, left here to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MARCH 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE APRIL 2.—GALLE, MARCH 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left Colombo to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF FEB. 9.—GALLE, MARCH 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles, Feb. 11, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JAN. 26.—HONG KONG, MAR. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles Jan. 28, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—March 7, at Greenock, from Batavia, Granite City; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, City of Oxford (str.); 8, at Rotterdam, from Batavia, Kosmopoliet III., Liberaal; 5, at Marseilles, from Singapore, Florence; 6, at Falmouth, from Java, Meggie Dixon, Tarquin; 9, at London, from Hong Kong, Martha Brockelmann; off Belle Isle, from Saigon, Henri; 4, at Trieste, from Colombo, Kate (str.); 8, at Sandy Hook (U.S.), from Batavia, Ellen Francis D.; 9, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Mr. Jacob Van Lennep; from Samarang, Ary Scheffer, Auriga; at Hamburg, from Hiogo, Whiteadder; 7, off Dungeness, from Macassar, for Amsterdam, G. H. Betz; 8, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Aldebaran; 10, at Havre, from Samarang, Miako; 9, at London, from Maulmain, Mandarin; 10, from Penang, Triton; at Greenock, from Banjoewangie, Barbadian; 9, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Caroline Gray; 10, from Hong Kong, Kishon; 11, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Java Packet, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.—March 7, from Cardiff, for Chefoo, Alcestis; 6, for Hong Kong, Lord Macaulay; 7, from Leith, for Bangkok, Dale (str.); 9, from Southampton, for Batavia, Friesland (str.); from Dover, for the Amoor, Ariadne; 10, from London, for Shanghai, Sir Lancelot; 12, Gleneagles (str.); 11, from Liverpool, Deucalion (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL. — March 10, Glenroy, from Shanghai, for London.

SPOKEN.—Templar, Singapore to London, Jan. 1, 32 S., 32 E.; New Era, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 9, 30 S., 26.30 W.; John Nicholson, New York to Shanghai, Jan. 27, 8.11 S., 31 W.; Peruvienne, Bordeaux to Batavia, Feb. 4, 3.42 N., 25.35 W.; Emilio V., Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 27, 6 N., 24 W.; Kitty, Batavio to Amsterdam, Feb. 10, 4 N., 25 W.; Lieutenant-General Swieten, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 12, 6 N., 20 W.; Mina, Batavia to Queenstown, Feb. 16, 16 N., 32 W.; Marie Becker, Passaroeang to Falmouth, Jan. 23, 24.27 S., 3.43 E.; Marie, Formosa to London, Jan. 17, 33.17 S., 20.40 E.

CASUALTIES.—New York.—March 9, the Bethany, Hong Kong to this port, is ashore at Hereford Inlet. Emden.—March 6, the Concordia, of this port, Uffen, from Amoy for Samarang, with rice, has been lost in the Straits of Macassar. Margate.—March 9, the Dale (str.), Capt. Thompson, from Leith for Bangkok, is at anchor off here with low pressure valve spindle broken.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Milford. — March 7, the Corea, from Liverpool for Batavia, which put in here March 4 leaky, is discharging for repairs. Malta.—March 9, passed, Glenearn (str.), from London for Shanghai.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALFORD—On the 8th March, at 6, Somerset-villas, Wimbledon, the wife of William Alford, of a son.

ALT—On the 2nd March, at Woburn-park, Weybridge, the wife of William John Alt, of a son.

BISHOP—On the 14th Jan., at Yokohama, Mrs. Robert Bishop, of a son.

BOVET—On the 4th March, at Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Charles Bovet, of a daughter.

BROCKELBANK—On the 10th March, at Blackheath, the wife of R. S. Brockelbank, of a son.

BURD—On the 20th Feb., at the Pines, Coburg, Ontario, the wife of John Burd, Jun., of a daughter.

BURDON—On the 8th March, at Hartford-house, Cramlington, Northumberland, the wife of Aug. E. Burdon, of a daughter.

BUSHELL—On the 12th Feb., at Peking, China, the wife of Dr. S. Wootton Bushell, Physician, British Legation, of a son.

FISCHER—On the 3rd Feb., at Acacia-hill, Singapore, the wife of H. Fischer, of a son.

GALLES—On the 20th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of F. W. Galles, of a daughter.

GREIG—On the 8th March, at 3, Granville-place, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath, the wife of James Greig, late of Hong Hong, of a daughter.

HOWLAND—On the 30th Dec., at Swatow, of a son, the wife of Wm. O. Howland, U.S. Consular Agent, and daughter of General Isaac F. Shepard, U.S. Consul at Hankow.

IM THURN—On the 5th March, at Malaga, Spain, the wife of C. im Thurn, of a son.

PHIPPS—On the 4th March, at Luptons, Brentwood, Essex, the Lady William Phipps, of a daughter.

PUGH—On the 15th Jan., at Hankow, the wife of W. Pugh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COGHLAN—MCCALLUM.—On the 3rd March, at St. Saviour's Church, St. George's-square, by the Rev. — Walker, the Vicar, Captain Charles Hay Coghlan, late 101st Regt. Royal Bengal Fusiliers, third son of Lieut.-General Sir William Marcus Coghlan, R.A., K.C.B., of Ramsgate, Kent, to Charlotte Annie, daughter of the late Major J. Glynn Rogers, 77th Regt., and widow of the late G. D. McCallum, of Dumbartonshire, N.B.

NESS—DRUMMOND.—On the 15th Jan., at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, assisted by the Rev. John Piper, Gavin Parker Ness, Barrister of the Middle Temple, to Frances Drummond, eldest daughter of William Walter Cargill.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—On the 31st Jan., at Singapore, Selina Louise, the beloved wife of Dr. A. F. Anderson.

CUTHBERTSON—On her passage to England, aged 23 years, Agnes Emma, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cuthbertson (late of Shanghai), Adelaide, South Australia, and granddaughter of James Lister, Esq., J.P., of Liverpool.

DE BOURBOULON—On the 28th Feb., at Le Chateau du Plaix, Eguzon, Indre, France, H.E. Monsieur De Bourboulon, late French Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary at Peking.

DENT—On the 1st March, at The Sycamores, Wimbledon-common, Hastings Arthur, infant son of Arthur Dent.

DOUGAN—On the 25th Feb., at her residence, 3, Haddington-terrace, Greenwich, Francis Maria Dougan, widow of the late Major Henry La Grange Dougan, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, in her 91st year.

DUFFIELD—On the 5th March, at 89, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, Thomas Duffield, late of Her Majesty's Patent-office.

FERRIES—On the 7th Feb., at sea, between San Francisco and Honolulu, James Smith Ferries Commander H.M.S. *Zealandia*, youngest son of the late Rev. Peter Ferries, Edinkillie, N.B. Friends will please accept of this, the only, intimation.

GAIR—On the 2nd March, at Fulwood-park, Liverpool, aged 13, Edith Lucretia, eldest surviving daughter of Thomas Gair.

GOODLAKE—On the 10th March, at 51, Upper Brook-street, Thomas Mills Goodlake, of Wadley-house, Berkshire, aged 69.

JONES—On the 15th Jan., at Tokio, Japan, Charles William Jones, Retired Commander Royal Navy, and Director of the Japanese Naval College; second son of the late Lieut. H. Paget Jones R.N.

LAWLESS—On the 17th Jan., at the Shanghai General Hospital, W. Lawless, of Ireland, aged 37 years.

MARPLES—On the 26th Jan., at the Treasury, Kota, Larut, Ellen Rose, the beloved wife of E. M. Marples, Treasurer of Perak.

STONE—On the 2nd March, at 2, Oldfield-terrace, Acton-vale, W., Thomas Stone, F.R.C.S., for many years Resident Surgeon of Christ's Hospital, London, in the 71st year of his age.

SWINBURNE—On the 4th March, at Holmwood, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames, Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, aged 79.

VANCE—On the 25th Feb., of inflammation of the lungs, James Young Vance, late of the Royal Navy, 40th and 85th (King's Light Infantry) Regiments, son of the late George Vance, aged 59 years.

WADE—On the 4th Dec., at sea, Thomas Richard Wade, aged 24, sixth son of Robert C. Wade, of Clonebraney, county Meath, Ireland.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

THE past year will long be remembered in many parts of China as one of zeal and encouraging progress in the Mission field. The principal and most hopeful feature in connection with the Mission of the Church of England is the addition to the native clergy of no less than eight catechists who had proved themselves qualified for the Diaconate. Of these four were ordained at Ningpo by Bishop RUSSELL, and four at Foochow by Bishop BURDON, who writes that during a three weeks' tour of the principal Mission stations in the Fukhien district he confirmed about 500 persons and baptised 200, including about thirty children. St. Paul's College at Hong Kong has again resumed its original purpose as a training college for Mission clergy, and its students have recently been added to by six English students who have gone out with the Rev. E. DAVYS, the vicar of an English parish whom ill health has compelled for a time to resort to a warmer climate, and who has undertaken the instruction of the students for some months. Such an example is worthy of imitation, as it cannot fail to create an interest in the Church's foreign missions, not only in the heart of the vicar himself but of the parishioners, to whom he will be able to explain from personal observation the claims, the needs, and the results of the Missionary's work in a heathen land. Towards the support of the various schemes in connection with St. Paul's College the Bishop has received during the past two years about $1,300, and earnestly appeals for further help. A picture of Trinity Church at Shanghai, which has recently been made the Cathedral of the Bishop of North China, appears in the last issue of the *Illustrated London News*.

WE have to record the death of Mons. DE BOURBOULON, who was for some time the Representative of France in Macao, in the early days, and who was the first Minister for that country at Peking, after the ratification of the Tientsin Treaty in 1860, when the Ministers of Foreign nations were first admitted to the capital.

The s.s. *Hibernia* left Bombay on the 11th inst. with the deep sea portion of the Penang and Rangoon cable, the shore end of which was laid by the s.s. *Kangaroo*. The line will probably be completed by the end of the month. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable from Aden to Bombay is now completed throughout.

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Literature.

A Ride to Khiva. By FREDERICK BURNABY, Capt. Royal Horse Guards.—London: Cassell, Petter and Galpin.—This is a very interesting account of a ride to Khiva, accomplished by the author, and will be found to convey much information upon the Russian trade in Central Asia and the Russo-Indian question. In the opinion of the author of this work, who has evidently studied the subject carefully, Russia from her present position has not the power of even threatening British India; but he adds that she has the power of threatening points which, should she be permitted to annex them, would form a splendid basis for operations against Hindostan. "Merve, Balk, and Kashgar would make magnificent *étapes*. The former locality is richer than any of the most fertile corn-growing countries in European Russia. Merve is close to Herat, and should the Afghans join with Russia, a direct advance might be made upon India through the Bolan Pass. If Kashgar were permitted to fall into the Czar's possession, we should lose our *prestige* with the Mohammedans in Central Asia, whilst the occupation of Kashgar would prove a disagreeable thorn in our side, and give rise to endless intrigues." Captain Burnaby's book is written in an extremely pleasing and thoughtful style, and will be perused with pleasure by all interested in Asiatic subjects.

The Opium Question. By the Rev. A. E. MOULE, of Ningpo.—This pamphlet, which is circulated by the Anti-Opium Society, deals at considerable length with the opium trade, and the questions which have arisen in connection with it. As a means of bringing the traffic to an end, he proposes following a suggestion of Mr. Macdonald, the increase year by year of the export duty on the drug, which would cause it in the course of a moderate time to reach a point at which it would no longer be saleable in China. If, Mr. Moule holds, native opium is grown unchecked in China, and the Indian drug is thus raised in price, the Indian drug must soon be out of the market altogether. If, on the other hand, the Chinese Government is both willing and able to concert plans for combined action, and if stringent prohibitory edicts against native growth and *native use* of opium are issued and enforced, the foreign drug will also be at a discount. The plague may last a generation before it is eradicated; but this period is, he trusts, unnecessarily long for the extinction of this great blot on England's honour. The experiment as to how far a rise in price of the foreign drug will hasten the adoption of the native in preference, will, he adds, possibly receive an early trial, for all the Government monopoly districts have been in peril from the drought, save the small portions irrigated by canals.

The *Geographical Magazine* for March continues Mr. Venukof's topographical surveys in Asiatic Russia. In *Wesleyan Missionary Notices* for March the Rev. A. W. Nightingale, of Wu-chang, gives a brief account of a journey which he has recently made up the River Han to Siang-yang Fu, an important town some 400 miles above Hankow. About half-way, he tells us, the character of the river undergoes a complete change; instead of being a narrow river, not much wider than the Thames at Richmond, it widens out, and in many places is two miles broad. In summer, when the water is high, he says it must be a noble stream, and capable of allowing the largest steamers to travel upon its waters. During the last 200 miles of his journey Mr. Nightingale saw only two large towns of importance, both a mile or so distant from the river. One of these, he says, "had only once been visited by foreigners, and that years ago," but in this assertion we think he is mistaken. On the left bank of the Han, opposite to Siang-yang, is Fan-tsing, where the traveller found "a fine business-like street, having shops equal to those at Hankow." Though an unwalled town, it is one of the chief commercial marts of the empire, and "thither flock travellers and merchants from all parts of Northern China."

The *Academy* states that on the completion of the publication of the scientific results of the Austrian "*Novara* Expedition," the Commission of the Royal Academy of Science, at Vienna, appointed to superintend this work, has newly issued an index of the whole series of volumes, and a short review of their labours in the form of a letter to the Emperor of Austria. This scientific voyage round the world was carried out, it may be remembered, between April 1857, and August 1859, the route chosen having been very nearly the same as part of that followed in later years by the *Challenger*. The scientific commission of the *Novara*, besides the officers under Commodore von Wullerstorf-Urbair, consisted of Dr. Karl Scherzer for ethnography, Dr. F. Hochstetter for geology, Dr. E. Schwarz (died 1862) and J. Jelinek for botany, Georg Frauenfeld (died 1873) and Johann Zelebor (died 1869) for zoology, and the artist Joseph Selleny (died 1875). It was not till 1863 that it was decided that the scientific material should be worked out at Government expense; this is now complete in a magnificent series of twenty-two volumes.

The *Bulletin de la Société de Geographie* for January contains a well-written article on British India from the pen of Mr. Paul Vidal Lablache. Speaking of the famines he says:—"The old countries of India are afflicted by a special evil, which is by no means the smallest care of their Governors—excess of population. Famines and a chronic state of economical pressure are the consequences of this phenomenon. It seems also to be mixed up with religious ideas or with fears deeply rooted in the Indian mind. Will it be seen manifesting itself one day in the portions of the country of which the development has commenced?"

Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, left for Athens on the 10th inst., to inspect the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, which have been deposited in the Greek capital.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Archæological Institute on March 2, Sir S. Scott, V.P., in the chair, the recent death of the late Mr. Talbot Bury was mentioned, one of the oldest members of the Society, and a *résumé* of his labours given. The reply of Sir James Hannen to the memorial addressed to him by Lord Talbot de Malahide on the part of the Institute was read. The period for the inspection of wills will be extended from 1700 to 1760 for purely literary purposes. A fine collection of Oriental armour was exhibited by Mr. Henderson.

At the Society of Antiquaries on March 1, F. Ouvry, Esq., president, in the chair, the President called attention to a Bill now before the House of Lords to authorise the destruction of certain papers in the Record-office declared to be worthless, and a resolution was passed suggesting to the Council the need of great caution in exercising this authorisation, as it was extremely difficult to decide that a given document was not, or might not hereafter prove to be, of genealogical or historical value.

At the Psychological Society on March 1, Mr. Serjeant Cox, president, in the chair, Professor Plumptre read a paper on "The Psychology of the Voice." In pursuance of a new regulation that debates on papers read should be taken at the next meeting, the adjourned discussion was had upon the President's paper "On Sleep and Dream." Professor Ferrier's discoveries of the functions of the brain were described.

At the Philological Society on March 2, H. Sweet, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. A. J. Ellis, V.P., read a paper "On the Comparative Phonology of the English Dialects," explaining his attempts, by collecting examples and versions of one comparative specimen from living dialectal speakers, during the last four years, to form "phonetic districts," which adopted the same system of pronunciation within certain limits.

At the Linnean Society, on March 1, Prof. Allman, President, in the chair, the embryo of *Dyospyros embryopteris*, Pers., upon the fruit of which species Gaertner founded his genus Embryopteris, was exhibited by Mr. W. P. Hiern. He explained how that the immature fruit was gathered in India for the sake of the tannin contained, and hence the probability of Gaertner's having been misled as to the true structure of the seed and imperfect embryo, which Mr. Hiern now correctly describes.

SPAIN AND SOOLOO.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—Last autumn the British and German Governments again put forward their claim for the restitution of the vessels and for the liberty of trade with Sooloo in future. Count Hutzfeld, the German Minister, in presence of the new outrage on the *Minna*, spoke with renewed vigour, and got fresh instructions to be sent out to the Naval Department in the Philippines. The matter stands now at a dead calm, because official correspondence is expected from Manila, and a new governor-general has been sent out in the person of General Moriones. This able and energetic officer, who alone of the Spanish commanders displayed energy against the Carlist rising before the Restoration, has accepted the post vacated by Malcampo. Most people in Madrid think that the Ministry sent Moriones to the East to get him out of the way, as he was suspected of entertaining more liberal views than most of the generals of the army, and he was known to be popular with the officers and with the rank and file. He has taken out with him many of the men who fought at his side during the civil war, and his instructions were to give more liberty to the foreign commerce, on condition that no contraband of war should be sold to the Moors of Sooloo. It will be very difficult to get from the Spanish Government any formal recognition of the freedom of trade in territories which are *de facto* independent, because in all international conflicts on such issues their policy is that of using delays and vague promises to gain time, and to leave the questions unsolved as long as possible. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Manuel Silvela, has assured the British and the German Ministers that he will give his attention to their claims.

Twenty-five years ago the late Sir James Brooke brought forward statistics to justify his amazing assertion that fifty thousand pirates yearly cruised about the island of Borneo alone. After concisely summing up the loss of life and property, which threatened to drive trade off those seas, he asked if "any means" could be thought too strong which would put a stop to such horrors. The Rajah never imagined a system such as the Spaniards have been trying for three years past, one effect of which was shown in the last letter of our Madrid Correspondent. By attacks well considered, and carried through with temperate vigour, the English and the Dutch have almost cleared their Eastern realms of piracy, without incurring special odium from

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the vanquished. But Spain, using force vastly greater, at a cost of life on both sides far beyond what was needful, has not only aroused a fanatic hatred that approaches madness, and has not only got herself into difficulties in Europe, but has conspicuously failed in the attempt. Her grand attack on Sugh, with an armada of vessels and 1,700 troops, brought but a barren success, and destroyed the power through which "the Moors" might have been brought into peaceful habits. The Sulus, Lanmun, Balignini, and other rovers have almost abandoned their voyages westward to sweep round the Spanish colonies. Four years ago it was seriously urged upon the Government of Manila that letters of marque should be granted to "contra-pirates," who would meet the Sooloos on their own terms, and would rival them in the profitable trade of murder and slave-catching. This proposition was rejected; but next year a resolution of the superior marine authority was inserted in the *Diario de Manila* scarcely less atrocious. It decreed that every vessel found upon the sea sailing from Sooloo or Tawi-Tawi should be captured; that if those on board could prove themselves and their prau to belong to another island—a thing impossible—they should be conveyed thither; but if they could not make such proof the vessel should be destroyed and the crew transported to the northern province, there to labour for life upon public works. This fate was ordained for peaceable traders, fishermen, and travellers. If any arms should be discovered on board—and no one dares sail the Eastern Sea unarmed—the crew were to be delivered up to the military Courts for trial. The *Diario de Manila* explained that these measures which it mildly characterised as "severe," were intended to "compel an untamable and seafaring race to live by agricultural labour"—on the public works. At the same time a blockade was declared. A general outcry arose in foreign settlements—from China to the Straits Settlement—at such a monstrous decree; but it does not appear to have been repealed or abandoned. The letter of our correspondent shows that the blockade is still in force, whilst we hear continually of pirate outrages. Trade is almost stopped, to the great loss of our colony at Labuan; but the rovers, who are as brave and as reckless of death as a Northern Berserk in the old times, steal out to carry on their horrible business. The island of Jolo—or Jolo, as the Spaniards call it—can scarcely be reckoned amongst those included in the blockade. It lies far to the east of the Sooloo Archipelago, between Celebes and New Guinea. That pirates from thence should now be causing alarm is a proof that the unreasonable measures of Spain have done harm and not good. Mr. Spencer St. John only makes one passing allusion to them in his catalogue of pirates, observing that they are "not formidable." The fiercer and more civilised ruffians from the East have doubtless gathered there. At present they are called "daring pirates" in Manila, and they resist ships of war. If the policy of Spain were not now, as always, above or below the arguments of reason, such a consequence of her proceedings might be expected to make her review them. But it is intolerable that the commerce of England and Germany should be stopped for an indefinite time by a blockade which only aggravates the mischief that it pretends to remedy. When not engaged in robbery and outrage the islanders are very eager for trade—an inclination which gives hope for them. English and German vessels cruise about the Archipelago without danger or hindrance, except from the Spaniards, who are resolved to turn these Malays into agriculturists" or exterminate them. Cases like that of the *Minna*, twice captured and condemned by the Manila courts, are frequent; and what injustice natives suffer one can only guess. Piracy must be crushed, but not by inhuman means, nor by suppressing lawful avocations. If it be asked why Spaniards have failed where English and Dutch have succeeded—why such hatred was felt against the former, even before late events, while the vengeance of the latter has scarcely left a soreness—the answer would be that the Spanish policy is marked by studied insult to the native chiefs, pretensions of sovereignty as groundless as futile, denial of quarter in war, and forced conversion of women and children captured.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

The following is a list of the ships completed and in course of construction for the Admiralty, either at the Royal dockyards or by private firms, during the present financial year:—

Name.	Class of Ship.	Where Building or Completing.
Dreadnought ...	Iron armour-plated turret-ship	... Portsmouth
Inflexible ...	Do.	... Do.
*Thunderer ...	Do.	... Do.
Bacchante ...	Iron corvette wood-sheathed	... Do.
*Boadicea ...	Do.	... Do.
*Medina ...	Iron gunboat for river service	... Do.
*Medway ...	Do.	... Do.
*Sabrina ...	Do.	... Do.
*Shey ...	Do.	... Do.
*Tay ...	Do.	... Do.
*Tees ...	Do.	... Do.
Agamemnon ...	Iron armour-plated turret-ship	... Chatham
*Alexandra ...	Iron armour-plated ship	... Do.
Temeraire ...	Iron armour-plated turret-ship	... Do.
Eurydus ...	Iron corvette wood-sheathed	... Do.
Garnet ...	Composite corvette	... Do.
*Tourmaline ...	Do.	... Do.
Cormorant ...	Composite sloop	... Do.
*Shannon ...	Iron armour-plated ship	... Devonport
Pelican ...	Composite sloop	... Do.
Penguin ...	Do.	... Do.
*Wild Swan ...	Do.	... Do.
*Condor ...	Composite gun vessel	... Do.
Flamingo ...	Do.	... Do.
*Ajax ...	Iron armour-plated ship	... Pembroke
Emerald ...	Composite sloop	... Do.
*Iris ...	Armed despatch vessel	... Do.
Mercury ...	Do.	... Do.
Osprey ...	Composite sloop	... Sheerness
*Ruby ...	Composite corvette	... Do.
*Turquoise ...	Do.	... Do.
*Nelson ...	Iron armour-plated ship	... Glasgow
Northampton ...	Do.	... Do.
Carysfort ...	Iron corvette wood-sheathed	... Do.
Champion ...	Do.	... Do.
Cleopatra ...	Do.	... Do.
Comus ...	Do.	... Do.
Conquest ...	Do.	... Do.
Curaçoa ...	Do.	... Do.
Firebrand ...	Composite gunboat	... Do.
Firefly ...	Do.	... Do.
Griffon ...	Composite gun-vesse	... Birkenhead
Falcon ...	Do.	... Do.
Sampson ...	Tug	... Do.
Firm ...	Composite gunboat	... Hull
Forester ...	Do.	... Do.
Dee ...	Iron gunboat for river service	... Jarrow-on-Tyn
Don ...	Do.	... Do.
Esk ...	Do.	... Do.
Slaney ...	Do.	... Do.
Trent ...	Do.	... Do.
Tweed ...	Do.	... Do.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Colonial Office.—Dr. V. Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G., has been appointed Administrator of the Gambia. India-office.—Mr. Whitley Stokes, barrister-at-law, Doctor of Laws, C.S.I., has been appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The East Indies.—The Hon. R. A. Dalyell has been nominated an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; Mr. H. S. Barnes, Bengal C.S., has been appointed private secretary to the Hon. Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I., financial member of the Governor-General's Council; Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Assam, to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department; Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, to officiate as boundary settlement officer and *ex officio* assistant to the political agent, Bhopal, from the date of assuming charge, vice Captain Dalrymple; Lieutenant E. L. Durand to Manipur; Mr. J. Harrison, assistant-collector of Customs and assistant conservator of the port of Chittagong, vice Mr. J. Pearson, deceased; the Hon. J. G. Coleman has been re-appointed an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George, for making resolutions only; Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector of South Arcot, has been appointed an additional secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, as a temporary measure; Mr. F. H. Herbert, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of South Canara, magistrate of the second class; the Rev. D. W. Kidd to act as chaplain of Vizagapatam, and to hold charge of the chaplaincy of Vizianagram; Mr. G. Druitt to act as senior Assistant-Judge and sessions Judge of Poonah for the detached station of Sholapur, and a joint sessions Judge at Sholapur, for the disposal of such cases as shall be made over to him for trial; Mr. W. Ramsay, collector and magistrate of the district of Tanna, and political agent, Tanna, vice the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., appointed chief secretary to the Bombay Government.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the London University, which was crowded by the fellows, to consider a motion, of which notice had been given by Sir Mordaunt Wells, that a committee should be appointed to investigate the circumstances under which tickets had been issued to so large a number of visitors for the meeting held at St. James's Hall to meet the members of the Arctic Expedition. Sir Mordaunt Wells moved the resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Whichelow. Sir M. Wells urged that some 400 to 500 seats had been reserved, and that one of the most distinguished fellows, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, had been unable to obtain admission till, after a strong representation had been sent in, he was at last admitted to the orchestra. Several fellows with their wives had had to leave the hall. The council admitted that 403 seats in all had been reserved, of which 148 were in the body of the hall. Lord Aberdare moved an amendment—"That a committee of ten fellows be appointed, five of whom should be named by the council, to consider the past working of the rules, and to report such alterations as they should recommend." He urged Sir Mordaunt Wells, who represented the views of a strong body of the fellows, to accept the amendment, which was nearly to the same effect as his motion, as the council would resign should the motion be carried. The amendment was put and carried by a majority, after having been seconded by Mr. Calvert, Q.C., and the following were appointed members of the committee:—Sir Mordaunt Wells, Sir Alexander Armstrong, Mr. Galton, and Sir George Balfour.

THE LATE DUKE KUNG.—Dr. R. K. Douglas has written a letter to *The Times* with reference to the death of Duke Kung, reported by the last China papers. He states that according to the genealogical tree which hangs root upwards in the temple of Confucius at Kiofu Heen, the ducal representative of the family in the year 1784 was the seventy-first in lineal descent from Confucius. As the Duke of that day was then past middle age, and as the late Duke was but twenty-eight at the time of his death, this latter was probably the seventy-fourth in lineal descent from his great ancestor. The genealogical tree mentioned above traces the pedigree of the family back from Confucius (B.C. 551-478) to the Emperor (*Hwangte*), who is said to have lived about 2637 B.C., but if we only accept the record it gives us of the successors to the sage we have the history of a family in which there has not been wanting an heir to keep up the tradition of the house for seventy-four generations. By a special decree the reigning Duke is an independent nobleman of the Empire, and ranks next to the Imperial family. The late Duke was of a weakly constitution, short in stature, and slightly deformed.

SOUTHAMPTON SHIPBUILDING.—The operation of supplying new en-

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gines and boilers to the P. and O. Company's steamer *Hindostan* is now being carried out at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Summers and Day, at Northam, near Southampton. The internal economy of the steamer is also undergoing a thorough reorganisation at the hands of the same firm, the alterations including the fitting of a new poop deck which will add considerably to the accommodation for passengers. This work which is approaching completion is giving employment to a large number of artificers. Messrs. Summers and Day have numerous other contracts on hand, including the construction of several steamer yachts and the lengthening of the well-known Wynans Cigar-ship, to which a considerable section is being added amidships. This somewhat difficult operation has been successfully carried out by the firm in the case of several large vessels, including the P. and O. steamer *Syria*.

NEW BROOMS IN EGYPT.—In a notice upon Egypt, in a recent issue, attention was called to the manner in which the English officials installed there perform their duties The following from a correspondent of the *Standard* is interesting, as showing the uncompromising way in which regulations are at times carried out by them:—"I hear that only the other day the new controller of the railways refused to allow a special train to be sent to convey the Khediv'es stud to Cairo, unless the cost was prepaid. If it be true, as stated, that the same official is preparing a heavy bill against his Highness for similar services which are still unpaid for, and that the Eastern Telegraph Company also figure as creditors of his to the amount of £10,000, it cannot be said that General Marriott's precaution was altogether needless."

MILITARY COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.—A Parliamentary paper issued from the War-office states that the amount included in the Army Estimates for 1877-78 for military purposes in the colonies is £1,769,057, against £1,765,432 last year. The probable repayments as colonial contributions in aid of military expenditure are:—The Cape, £10,000; Natal, £3,500; Mauritius, £27,000; Hong Kong, £20,000; Ceylon, £121,000; Straits Settlements, £50,'50; Malta, £5,000. Total, £236,650. The net military expenditure in the colonies is therefore estimated at £1,532,407.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.—As will be seen by an announcement in our Advertising columns, subscriptions are invited for the Missionary School at Blackheath. This admirable institution was founded in 1856, the stone being laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury. It provides an excellent education for the sons of missionaries at the low price of £18 per annum, and is worthy in every way of support. We doubt not that the present appeal will be liberally responded to. Subscriptions paid to the agents of this paper will be forwarded to the Treasurer.

ON the 9th inst. a meeting of the working classes was held, under the presidency of Alderman Sir John Lawrence, M.P., with reference to the proposed India and Colonial Museum. Messrs. H. Broadhurst, Chessen, Campin, Paterson, and others took part in the proceedings. A resolution was passed approving the scheme, but suggesting that the Museum should be on the Victoria Embankment, so as to be accessible to the working classes; and not, as proposed, at South Kensington.

MR. A. A. HACHISAKA, a Japanese gentleman, who styles himself Prince of Awa, has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club. Some opposition was manifested to his election, but was overcome in the end.

The new steamer *Loudoun Castle* arrived at Singapore on the 10th inst., having made the run from Suez in seventeen days twenty-one hours mean time.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MARCH 6.

The great election battle which was fought a third time at our neighbouring city, Altona, on the 1st of March, had called forth still more excitement, if possible, even here at Hamburg, than the second election day, on the 15th February. The exertions, of course, were enormous on both sides, and notwithstanding the Socialists having brought their last man into the field, and that even women agitated to the utmost on their side, still the Liberal party wrought the palm of victory out of their hands and secured a surplus of over 1,400 votes to their candidate, thus at last breaking down what the Socialists called their principal bulwark in North-western Germany. The member elected is Professor Karsten, at Kiel, a very experienced and learned man, who, in his political opinions, holds to that party which is called the "Fortschritts Partei," which already has had many a good struggle with the Imperial Government for developing more and more the liberty of the people as far as it is compatible with the welfare of the State. The exasperation with the Socialists in consequence is at its height, and their leaders intend to protest against this election; but no doubt such a protest will be rejected by the Imperial Parliament, as the election has been carried out in a perfectly lawful manner.

The Deutsche Naut. Verein (German Nautical Society) has finished its congress at Berlin. Amongst others a resolution has been passed to hand a petition to the Imperial Government, to the effect that the latter may use all its influence with the Government of England, that aragraphs 11, 12, 13, and 24 of the English Merchant Shipping Act f 1876 may be abolished as far as they concern German vessels. Whether the Imperial Government will comply with this petition, and if so whether the English Government will give a hearing to the demands of the German captains and owners, time will show; but certain it is that the overhasty Shipping Act of 1876 has called forth so much disappointment amongst all the North-European nations that its effects certainly will not fail, sooner or later, to make themselves perceptible in one way or another.

In regard to agriculture and the coming harvest the worst that could be feared has actually occurred; after the mild weather ever since the end of December, and after the fresh verdure had already commenced to come out on plants and trees, last week an unexpected hard frost set in, which, especially in the southern parts of Germany, has been rigorous and of very disastrous effects.

The Internationale Molkerei Ausstellung (International Dairy Exhibition) was opened on Wednesday, the 28th of February, for five days, and the attendance has been a very considerable one since the beginning.

The St. Pauli Credit Bank, an establishment of considerable interest for numerous captains of vessels on the China coast, distributes for the past year a dividend of 9 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Speculative demand has been in suspense during the past week, and transactions have therefore been of only limited extent. Money remains very abundant.

RICE.—Of raw quality arrived 8,740 bags Siam per Metis, which had already changed owners afloat.

TEA quiet, and without transactions of importance.

COTTON did not demand any attention, and of first-hand parcels no sales have transpired.

SPICES.—Mace is quoted m.5 to 5.50; Nutmegs, m.5.60 to 6.20 per kilo. Cloves are firmly maintained; Zanzibar quality at m.1.40 to 1.43. per 50 kilo.; Pepper is not so much inquired for as of late; Singapore quality m.40 to 41; Penang m.36¼ to 37 per 50 kilo. Exchange, London, 3 months, 20.32 to 20.33.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 8.

The Members of the Second Chamber are involved in a debate about the Judicial Bills. The discussions bear such a local character that it is of no use to peruse them. The general elections being near at hand the Members do all they can to please their electors and to promote the interests of their respective districts.

It is asserted that the Committee's Report on the Lower Class Instruction Bill will be published with a very short delay. I need not add that the public is most anxious to know the tenour of that document. If this *on dit* is quite true then it becomes possible that this Bill will be brought in for discussion soon after the Easter recess. There seems, however, to be a very trifling chance that the Reform Bill will be discussed in this sitting; it would be, indeed, to regret if this happened. It is most urgent that our electoral system should be altered.

Mr. D. de Clercq, secretary of the Dutch Trading Company, has forwarded to his Majesty a demand for his dismissal.

The leading Conservative paper *het Dagblad*, speaking about the Atchin article (*London and China Express*), concludes that this proves that public opinion in England and in the English colonies is by no means averse to interference in our affairs with Sumatra. That island, the paper says, is since the treaty was entered into with England the rat-trap in which our colonial authority could easily be caught, because that treaty has widely opened the door for such an interference, which necessarily must hurt our interests.

COMMERCIAL.

Rather a lull prevailed in our markets for Colonial Produce; there is not the least desire for speculative undertakings. A regular demand prevails for providing in the direct wants, and in consequence thereof the second hands stock is nearly exhausted. It thus is not impossible that soon a revival in the trade will take place. The Money Market remained unaltered, and any sum can be obtained at the rate of 2½ per cent.

COFFEE without demand, whilst prices declined, so that good ordinary Java is now quoted at 51½ to 52 cents. At the closing of the market there was some revival, so that a few lots of private import changed hands. The Trading Company delivered in February 58,064 bales; this cipher is very respectable.

TEA without particulars. From Foo-chow-foo arrived a cargo ex Glenlyon, consisting of 640/4 and 4,318/12 chests. They will be brought into the market early in April. In this month will be sold by private tender and in auction 25,655/4 790/3 and 1,493/12 chests Java.

RAW SUGAR rather dull. Refiners decline to operate. The nominal prices are f.2½ to f.2 under January; holders, however, refuse these biddings, because the statistic is favourable for them, so that they are waiting for improved prices.

RICE much calmer. A lot of 12,681 piculs Kandanghauer and Indramajoe ex Melusina was sold to Hamburg. The arrivals are important. Cleaned met with a regular demand.

SPICES dull; no particulars are to report. A trifling demand prevailed for Nutmegs and Mace. The quotations are nominal.

JAVA TOBACCO.—At Rotterdam was sold by private tender a lot of about 3,000 bs. (1875 crop), consisting of several headmarks. The prices which were obtained ruled between 19½c. and 42¾. About 700 bs. Scrubs were also sold, and the quality being very fine high prices were paid for them. The stock includes 1,837 bs. Rio Grande, 205 bs. Manila, 2,445 bs. Java, 3,466 bs. Sumatra, and 3,000 bs. E.I.

COTTON very dull, in consequence of the reports from abroad.

CASSIA VERA.—151 bs. were sold at prices that did not transpire.

RATTANS.—150 piculs ex Holland changed hands, and likewise 1,600 piculs, which are floating.

TIN.—The market remained unaltered; 1,200 slabs Billiton were sold at f.42, whilst Banca is quoted at f.43, but without business.

INDIGO.—Only a trifling demand prevailed; about 100 chests were sold at unaltered prices.

HIDES.—A very lively business prevailed in this article; several important lots were sold at firm but secret prices.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—Cochin is to be had at f.24½, Ceylon at f.22½.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 2, at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Mary Edy; 3, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Johanna Maria; 4, at Ymuiden, from Probolingo, Aardenburg; 6, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Kosmopoliet III., Liberaal.

DEPARTURES.—None.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

TAKING the accounts given in the latest Japan papers in conjunction with the last telegrams, we are able to form a somewhat more accurate idea of the recent disturbances in that country. Unfortunately, however, it is still impossible to estimate, with an approach to certainty, what the extent of the revolt may prove ultimately to be; but the best opinion, as we pointed out recently, inclines to the belief that the disturbances are not likely to prove of a very serious character. Troubles among so powerful a body of men as the Satzuma clan cannot, it is certain, be looked upon lightly. Their power is undoubted; and if they were led on by their chiefs against the Government, there is no question the matter would assume a serious aspect. From the telegrams, however, it is not clear how far this has been, or is likely to be the case; but at all events one thing appears to be certain, namely, that the present Government is strong enough to hold its own against any opposition that is likely to arise, even taking the worst view of the future. The telegrams which have been received, though somewhat meagre, all go to confirm this opinion; and we can scarcely understand, therefore, the degree to which it appears the disturbances have, according to private telegraphic advices, interfered with trade. No doubt the natives of Japan have but too good reason to fear any form of rebellion or insurrection; and doubtless, like most Asiatics, are liable to be greatly scared by a well-known and formidable name. The strength of the existing Government, too, is, in all likelihood, much underestimated by them; and consequently they may be even more apprehensive than outsiders, who can appreciate more accurately the changes in the nature of the Government, the increased centralisation, and improved protection which have been brought into play since the new order of things was introduced. There seems, in reality, no ground to apprehend that the present revolt will extend. The Government in Japan has been a little too much inclined to make its power felt, and has introduced unpopular measures, which have caused discontent. But they have, with commendable prudence, set about removing the most pressing of popular grievances—over taxation; and at the same time, according to the last accounts, have been able completely to hold their own against the insurgents. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the difficulties which have arisen will not be of long duration.

THE revised Order in Council for the Supreme Court of China and Japan, which we mentioned some time back as being in hand, is, we learn, receiving its finishing touches at the Foreign-office, and may be expected to be issued very shortly. It will be necessary to obtain the approval of Parliament to it, which will cause a further delay, after it has passed through its alterations at the Foreign-office. The appointment of a Judge to the Supreme Court will stand over until the new Order has been passed. We trust that the alterations will not be of a too extensive character, as the original Order in Council, although it undoubtedly requires modification in some points, was upon the whole admirably adapted to the requirements of such Courts as those of China and Japan. Any attempt to introduce an elaborate Code would in all likelihood have only the effect of causing the procedure to become overlaid with needless and obstructive technicality. The long and tedious arguments which wasted the time of the Courts here immediately after the Judicature Act was introduced form a warning as to what is likely to occur in China and Japan if an elaborate Code should take the place of the present short but well-considered Order in Council.

WE understand that during the absence of Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS from the Straits Settlements the government is to be administered by Col. MCLEOD, at present commanding the troops. While we have pleasure in congratulating Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS on the honour which is conferred upon him on being selected to proceed to Australia to advise on the defensive arrangements of the Colonies, we cannot but regret that he should be removed, even though temporarily, from the sphere of his labours. This principle of borrowing Governors for special objects is obviously to be deprecated; and it curiously happens that the Straits Settlements afford a warning of the disasters likely to be produced by its being acted upon. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, formerly Governor there, after he had taken great pains to adjust the troubles in the Malay States, was suddenly withdrawn to take a post in India, and there is too much reason to believe that the outbreak which arose shortly after was attributable to a great extent to this fact.

MR. POPE HENNESSY, the Governor designate of Hong Kong, was presented on the 3rd inst. with the freedom of the City of Cork. He was complimented upon his conduct in Barbadoes and for the success with which he had come through a trying ordeal. He said that there never was a community, where the masses were more deliberately oppressed than in Barbadoes. We may state that we have ascertained upon reliable authority that, notwithstanding the adverse criticism which was showered upon Mr. HENNESSY in the above matter, the real facts of the case are such as show that very strong pressure was brought against him by the Planters, who feared that the measure of confederation which he proposed would interfere with their interests by raising the price of labour, through doing away with the effects of a local enactment which forbade the engagement of labourers in Barbadoes to work in the neighbouring islands.

SIR JAMES LONGDEN, the newly-appointed Governor of Ceylon, is expected to arrive from his present post in the West Indies about the 25th inst., and will probably proceed the following month to relieve Sir W. H. GREGORY. Sir JAMES LONGDEN has been in Government service since 1844, when he was appointed Clerk at the Falkland Islands, and was acting Colonial Secretary there in 1845; had that appointment confirmed in 1857; was President of the Virgin Islands in 1861; Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica in 1865; Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras in 1867; Governor of Trinidad in 1870, and Governor of British Guiana in 1874.

WE give in another column an interesting account sent by the correspondent of the *Standard* of the view which is taken in Madrid of the Sooloo question, with regard to which, as recently stated, our Government is on the point of coming to a decision. It is, as the *Standard's* correspondent points out, only too true that the Spanish Government, in cases like the present, is in the habit of using delays to gain time; and it is high time that our Government should insist upon some settlement of the question being arrived at. We notice that our contemporary has made use of the present occasion to urge upon the consideration of the public and the Government the abuses of Spanish rule, or, rather, misrule, in the Sooloo seas, to which we have so frequently called attention.

THE Chinese Envoys, accompanied by Dr. MACARTNEY, English Secretary of Legation, were among those present at the State dinner given at the Foreign-office on the 7th inst. by the Earl and Countess of DERBY. They proceeded on the 10th inst. to Brighton, where they were entertained by Mr. ASHBURY, M.P., and visited the Aquarium; and in the evening were present at the Pavilion Dome, where Mr. ASHBURY addressed over 3,000 persons on his recent tour round the world. He took occasion to speak in very courteous terms of the Chinese Legation in London, which he trusted would lead to an extension of amicable relations between England and China.

WE are glad that a question as to our position with reference to the Suez Canal has been asked in the House of Commons, and trust that the attention which has been thus called to the subject will lead to some improvement in the navigation, which a correspondent recently pointed out is very defective. The influence of the British Government should be exerted in this direction. We observe by a telegram from Cairo that the Canal Company have arranged with the Khedive to complete the canal connecting Cairo and Ismailia.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco papers, a proposal was made at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 16

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to petition Congress to grant the same amount of subsidy to the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company as is granted to the Pacific Mail Company. It being, however, objected that it was useless to subsidise an English line, a resolution was passed to memorialise Congress to provide a semi-monthly mail between San Francisco, China and Japan.

AT the meeting of the Geographical Society, to be held this evening, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, President, in the chair, two papers will be read on Formosa, by HERBERT J. ALLEN, and T. L. BULLOCK, of the Consular Service.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE directors of the P. and O. Company have accepted the tender of Messrs. CAIRD and Co., of Greenock, for a screw steamer of the following description, and it is calculated that she will attain a high rate of speed :—Length, 400 feet; breadth, 42 feet; gross register (estimated), 4,200 tons; engines of 700-horse power nominal. She will have accommodation for upwards of two hundred passengers, and a large cargo capacity. The construction of this new vessel may doubtless be taken as an indication that the directors are already preparing for the new mail contract, which will have to be entered into on the expiration of the present one, namely, in 1880. Although the vessels now in the service perform the contracts with regularity and satisfaction, it is most probable that a higher rate of speed will be demanded by the Government; and it is wise, therefore, that the company should be prepared for such a contingency. Of late it is true that some newly-built steamers of other Indian lines have accomplished the voyage in as short a time as the P. and O. Company, and have offered good passenger accommodation; but they have not been found in general discipline and working in any way equal to the P. and O. One great point against them is the risk which passengers run in case of anything going wrong, when they have either to find their way on in another vessel, or to proceed in their steamer in its damaged state. Thus, although the public, which is always open to try new things, has given its support to some extent to new lines, there is distinct indication that this trial has proved on the whole unsatisfactory, and that the majority who have made it are glad to come back to the old Company. We are of opinion that the Chairman will have a better account to give at the next meeting with respect to the passenger traffic, as there is no doubt that it is impossible upon the whole to find better accommodation at sea than is provided by the P. and O. boats. It is the custom of travellers, and more especially of British travellers, to have their grumble wherever they go, and however they are accommodated. One person finds fault in one direction, another in another, and the sum total of these objections would seem sufficiently formidable to cause friendly hints to be given, as they often have been, at the meetings of shareholders. But it is never to be overlooked that the one passenger out of a hundred who is discontented takes good care to make himself heard, while the ninety-nine who are thoroughly satisfied with everything on board look upon the first-class accommodation as a matter of course, say nothing with regard to it, but travel by P. and O. when next they have occasion to move to or from the Far East. Notwithstanding a great deal of what we may term "fugitive" grumbling, there is no doubt that opinion among those connected with the East is as favourable now as ever it was to the Company who started the "Overland Route."

THE SALE OF THE S.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

WE may certainly congratulate the shareholders of the S.S.N. Company upon having got rid of a fleet of obsolete and, to say the least, somewhat worn-out steamers and other property at an enormously high figure. The able managers have shown the astuteness usually attributed to their nation in the manner in which they have engineered the sale; and all who are concerned have undoubtedly come out of their speculations in "Boats" in a very happy manner. As usual, when the Chinese commence to take by themselves any of the progressive steps which are so constantly advocated, the cry is raised that their competition will completely destroy all chance of trade on the part of foreigners. The China papers seem convinced that the sale of the S.S.N. Company's fleet portends the end of all traffic for foreign steamers on the Yangtsze, and the *North China Herald* laments that the Ministers will not take up, as a subject for diplomatic remonstrance, the evasion of the Treaty stipulations of which the Chinese Government is guilty in subsidising the China Merchant Company. Apart, however, from the fact that it would seem rather ungracious to quarrel with the Chinese Government for aiding a native company to put a bumping sum into the pockets of the shareholders in a foreign company, and that there is little or nothing in the Treaty which would warrant such action, we think the effect of the change is generally much overestimated. It is to be remembered that for years past the S.S.N. Company has been well-known to have depended for its success to a great extent upon the special support which it obtained among certain large Chinese traders, and the change therefore is to this extent one rather of name than of fact. The S.S.N. Company have had the largest portion of the Yangtsze trade, but have not had it all; and a company conducted by Chinese will hardly be likely to fare much better. It is true that in China the support of the strong native guilds is of very great importance; but this support will not necessarily go with the Government; and we may reasonably expect to see that it will be extended to those steamers which offer cheaper freights. This a well organised foreign company would unquestionably be able to do; and we fully expect to find that the Holt's line will continue to run in active competition with the China Merchant's, if, indeed, it be not further extended in its working. It was thought that this same company would be able to clear foreign competitors off the coast; but up to the present they have certainly not gone very far towards doing so, and the likelihood is, notwithstanding the temporary scare, that the same state of things will be found on the river. The immense advantage, which a foreign Company enjoys over a Chinese one in the purchase and management of its vessels must of necessity tell; and it will take a great deal of subsidising and the like indirect support from the Government to enable a native company to hold its own against it. It may be that in the course of years the internal traffic as well as the internal trade in China is destined to fall into the hands of the Chinese; but as yet that time is afar off, and there is no necessity to fear that, notwithstanding native competition, Europeans will still be able to hold their own in a branch of business so essentially foreign as that of running steamers.

FAMINES IN CHINA.

NOTHING can more clearly demonstrate the urgent necessity for the development of the enormous resources of the Chinese Empire than the sad famines which from time to time take place, and of which the news brought by the last mail affords us a striking and painful example. Thouands upon thousands of people have been plunged into helpless misery and starvation by the partial failure of the rice crops, in a country which, were its commercial and productive capabilities, but half developed, would be at all times rich enough to tide over any such disaster without more serious consequences than a temporary pressure. Those who are disposed to form an ideal of China and of the life of the Chinese, and to look upon the country as blessed with an easy system where life is free from the pressure so much felt in countries more advanced in civilisation, must have their views rudely shaken when such disasters as that which has just occurred take place. Under the apparently peaceful and contented life of the ordinary Chinaman lies one of grinding poverty and anxiety; and the want of State combination and organisation, and, above all, of the means of turning the resources of the country to their best account, become conspicuously and painfully apparent. It is no exaggeration to say that China may be rolling in material prosperity in one province and starving in another—the means of intercommunication being so defective that the supplies cannot be transported, so that

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any sudden disaster, such as a flood, or the unexpected failure of the crops, is felt with intense and appalling severity. A highly developed state of trade and of mechanical improvements have undoubtedly their disadvantages as well as their advantages. They make ordinary life harder; food generally dearer; the necessity for steady unremitting toil more pressing; but while they do this they spread the incalculable blessing of relief from the extreme effects of sudden and unexpected disaster, and enable the States in which they are found to tide over difficulties which would otherwise overwhelm them. In no country in the world does political disorganisation follow more quickly upon a want of food among the masses than in China; and upon this ground, if upon no other, the official classes ought to welcome foreign improvements as a means of relieving them of a danger of which they have too good reason to be in constant dread. Rebellions in China have repeatedly been brought about by the actual wants of the district in which have originated; and of this the governing classes are so well aware that they are always anxious to supply food to the people in order to keep them quiet. It is therefore most deeply to be regretted that they cannot be brought to see where the true remedy for the state of things they so much dread is to be found. Improved intercommunication by railways, greater facilities for inland trade, which would tend to equalise prices and to make the spread of produce more even throughout the empire, would take off the edge of such famines as the one which is now causing the poor in the north of China to flock homeless and foodless to the cities to keep themselves alive; those who can, by begging, those who cannot, by crime. The mineral resources of China if developed by means of foreign appliances are almost unlimited; and there can be no question that were the masses made to depend upon their development instead of relying almost alone upon the agricultural products, they would without difficulty be able to tide over a failure in their crops; and with the products of their industry in other directions lay in stores of grain from other countries. This is the real lesson which China should learn from the repeated famines which she suffers. They are actually needless, as their effects could be mitigated to such an extent by a wiser system of commerce and the admission of mechanical improvements in the way of railways, machinery for manufactures and the development of the mines, that the country could face with ease troubles which now almost overwhelm. It is to be hoped that those who have the welfare of China at heart will seize the opportunity of impressing this fact upon such officials as they may come in contact with. The more enlightened among the Chinese authorities are beginning dimly to perceive that there is after all something worthy their attention in foreign civilisation; and assuredly no more useful lesson could be impressed upon them than the obvious one which is above indicated. The Government should be told by those to whom they give their confidence, and to whose advice they will listen, that they will do more wisely to make use of their funds in developing the country than in laying out millions on external defences, which would prove useless to them if they should ever really come into collision with any of the leading foreign nations. By developing the resources of the country they would at once be taking steps which would benefit the people and be shaping their course towards a peaceful instead of a warlike solution of the question of intercourse with foreign countries. Assuredly by this time China ought to know that the former line of action is the only one in which they can hope to be successful.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

THE remarks which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK made at the meeting of the Society of Arts on the 2nd instant, with reference to the concessions obtained by Sir THOMAS WADE as to the establishment of a trade route between India and China are of great interest, as there can be no doubt that his opinion will have considerable weight in official quarters. Sir RUTHERFORD was much more progressive in the ideas which he expressed on this occasion than he is ordinarily, and it is satisfactory to find one who is generally so averse to any undue desire to push our interests forward, recognising the fact that the time has come when we should take steps to make good the footing of our trade in Central Asia; and acknowledging that the concession which has been obtained by Sir THOS. WADE is one of a very important character. The walls of obstruction have been broken down, and in Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S opinion it will only remain for Sir THOS. WADE "to ask the Chinese to allow us to carry out the same "principle which enabled Russia to trade along the frontier, "and they cannot refuse us." This is undoubtedly true; and we trust that sufficient firmness will be exerted to make the concessions which have been granted really effectual. The great danger is that the Chinese may attempt to evade them; and while pretending to grant all that is demanded really throw obstructions in the way. Against this, no doubt, Sir THOS. WADE will be upon his guard, but probably nothing in the Convention will depend more for its practical value upon the manner in which it is carried out than the provisions with reference to the new trade route, and the explanations upon this point in the promised memorandum from Sir THOS. WADE will be specially interesting, and will call for careful attention.

TAXATION IN SAIGON.

A COMPLAINT is made by the *Saigon Independent* that the Colony is much overburdened by the taxes which are laid upon it by the Home Government; and especially that it should have been saddled with the expenses attending the occupation of Tonquin. In this, it can hardly be denied, the Colony has grounds for some discontent, as, although it was most directly interested in the measure in question, it undoubtedly seems hard that a young and not over prosperous Settlement should be saddled with the cost of expeditions of this character. We have something similar in our own Colonies in the military contributions, which have long been the subject of just though unavailing complaint; but even these have a better *raison d'être* in one very important respect, namely, that troops are at least sent to the Colonies paying the money, nominally for their protection. The trade of Saigon is not sufficiently flourishing to admit of its having heavy burdens laid upon it; and we trust that the French Government will pay some attention to the complaints which have been made, and will endeavour to give their station in the Far East a fair chance. A tendency to overburden young places has been the chief cause of the failure of Continental nations to establish successful Colonies, and France owes her inability to do so, at least, in part, to this mistake. The manner in which the Home country should look for benefit from her Colonies is by increase of trade; and it is a very great error to overburden new places with taxes which will have the effect of crippling them and so preventing their attaining to the development which will cause them to become a source of real and lasting strength to the mother country.

INDIAN *VERSUS* CHINA TEAS.

At a late meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts a paper of which a brief summary was given at the time, was read by Mr. A. Burrell, in which he traced the history of the cultivation of Tea in India from its earliest introduction to the present time. As far back as 1780 Colonel Kid, a gentleman who devoted attention to the subject, grew tea-plants received from Canton in his garden at Calcutta, and reported favourably upon them; and successive experiments were made showing that the plant could thrive in our East India possessions down to 1830, when a Committee of both Houses of Parliament sat to examine affairs connected with China, in regard to the policy to be adopted towards the old East India Company, whose charter was expiring. The question of tea was discussed in connection with the China trade, and they took some notice, though not much, of its possible cultivation in India. Later on, namely, in 1834, the East India Company sanctioned proceedings calculated to promote the growth of tea in India, the result being the setting on foot of an experimental establishment in Assam, for the purpose of cultivating and manufacturing tea — the produce thus obtained being favourably reported upon by the London brokers in 1836. This was the origin of the "Assam Tea Company," to whom the Government of India in 1840 ceded the greater part of the Tea plantations which they had set on foot, and withdrew from the enterprise. Mr. Burrell goes on to give a very valuable detailed history of the progress of the culture; after which he gives some figures, showing the wonderful development during the last fifteen years of the consumption of India Teas in this country, from which it appears that from 1¼ million lbs. in 1861 it has risen up to 27 million lbs. in 1876,

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and is anticipated to be 32 million lbs., or about one-fourth of the total consumption of tea throughout the kingdom this year. The India Teas have always commanded the best prices in the market, and of late large quantities of cheap sweet teas have been imported from China to mix with the stronger and more pungent growths from India. Mr. Burrell concludes with some general remarks upon the benefits which will be derived from cheap Teas, with which most of our readers will concur. He notes it, however, as a melancholy fact, we find the most execrable tea out of a London coffee-house supplied at the teetotal hotels, where, being an article in special demand, it is usually kept on tap, steaming and boiling, to the utter destruction of all its good qualities. Could his feeble voice reach Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the great apostle of the cause, he would urge on him that our Indian tea deserves the patronage of his ardent votaries, and that they should treat it justly and considerately.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

We have already published a general summary of the Army Estimates. We now give the whole of the votes for which the House of Commons is to be asked for the Far East :—

CHINA.

General Staff Clerks, &c.—A major general, £692; an assistant military secretary, £173; a brigade-major, £173; an aide-de-camp, £173; an adjutant, £87; nine subordinates, £304; contingencies, £80; total, £1,682.

Troops.—At the close of last year there were at Hong Kong 107 of the Royal Artillery, 20 Royal Engineers, 935 infantry of the line, 66 of the Colonial Corps, and 18 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,146. This year it is proposed that there be a garrison battery of Royal Artillery of 109 of all ranks, 3 Royal Engineers, a battalion of infantry of 916 men, two companies of Lascars of 176, and 18 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,222. The regimental pay, allowances, and charges for Lascars, for service in Hong Kong and Ceylon, is :—One havildar major, £41 1s. 3d. per annum; two havildars, £24 6s. 8d.; one bugler, £16 14s. 7d.; four naicks, £18 5s.; 80 privates, £16 14s. 7d.; pay of two companies at the above strength, £3,035 11s. 8d.; pay of one company with fourteen additional privates for service as mounted orderlies to the Governor of Ceylon, to be maintained out of colonial revenues, £1,517 15s. 10d.; total, £4,553 7s. 6d.

Chaplains' Department.—Two chapel clerks, orderlies, &c., £18; pay of officiating clergy, and allowances for contingencies, &c., £470.

Medical Department.—A deputy surgeon-general, £548; five surgeon-majors and surgeons, £913; additional pay for all ranks, £900; two subordinates, £24; servants' allowance and allowance to officers for mess, £55; contingencies, £8; three compounders of medicine, £55; extra pay of Army Hospital Corps, £18; total, £2,521. Total number of Army Hospital Corps, £18.

Commissariat and Transport Establishment.—An assistant commissary-general, £529; a commissary, £380; a deputy commissary, £256; an assistant commissary, £164; allowance in lieu of servants, £82; total, £1,411; contingencies, £25. Subordinate staff: Two clerks, £615; other subordinates, continuously employed, £386; temporary labour and military working parties, £987; transport establishment, £485; total of subordinates, £2,473.

Ordnance Store Establishment.—A commissary, £602; a deputy commissary, £256; two assistant commissaries, £329; inspectors of warlike stores, £91; allowance in lieu of servants, £55; total, £1,133; contingencies, £30. Subordinate staff: Four clerks, £290; other subordinates continuously employed, £2,190; temporary labour and military working parties, £300; total of subordinates, £2,780.

Provisions.—£16,400.

Fuel, Light, &c.—Fuel and light, £1,400; rent, rates, &c., £2,150; lodging allowance, £2,940; transport, £550; advertisements, £60; miscellaneous barrack services, £320.

Royal Engineer Department.—A surveyor, £630; two military clerks, £73; three military foremen of works, £119; a temporary draughtsmen, £35; a temporary military clerk, £16; charge pay, £91; two messengers, &c., £30; three storekeepers, &c., £46; contingencies, £1; total, £1,041.

Works, Buildings, and Repairs.—For new works, additions, &c., to fortifications and ordnance store-buildings, £159 is asked, and £339 for ordinary and current repairs. For new works, additions, &c., to barracks, £1,550 is asked, and £3,500 for ordinary and current repairs.

Allowances.—The allowances in lieu of servants, fuel and light, travelling, &c., and on account of the extra cost of provisions, to be asked for for China amount to £10,000.

Legation Guard.—The cost of the clothing for the Legation Guard in China and Japan, to be recovered from the Foreign-office, is put down at £84.

CEYLON.

General Staff, Clerks, &c.—A major-general, £692; a brigade-major, £173; an aide-de-camp, £173; two adjutants, £174; ten subordinates, £450; contingencies, £25; total, £1,687.

Troops.—At the close of last year there were in Ceylon and Labuan 198 of the Royal Artillery, 7 of the Royal Engineers, 944 Infantry of the Line; 88 of the Colonial Corps, and 18 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,255. This year it is proposed that there shall be two garrison batteries of the Royal Artilley, of 218 of all ranks, 5 of the Royal Engineers, a battalion of infantry 916, a company of colonial corps 102, 16 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,257.

Chaplain's Department.—One chapel clerk, £9; pay of officiating clergy, and allowances for contingencies, &c., £700.

Medical Department.—Six surgeons-major and Surgeons £1,095; additional pay, £900; eight subordinates, £174; contingencies, £5; two compounders of medicine, £37; total, £2,2 Total number of Army Hospital Corps, 16.

Commissariat and Transport Establishment.—An assistant-commissary-general, £529; a commissary, £359; a deputy commissary, £228; an assistant-commissary, £164; total, £1,280; contingencies, £50; subordinate staff, six clerks, £274; other subordinates continuously employed, £738; temporary labour and military working parties, £27; transport establishment, £13; total of subordinates, £1,044.

Ordnance Store Establishment.—A commissary, £402; a deputy-commissary, £210; three assistant-commissaries, £493; inspectors of warlike stores, £46; total, £1,151; contingencies, £2. Subordinate Staff: Four clerks, £150; other subordinates continuously employed, £115; temporary labour and military working parties, £115; total of subordinates, £690.

Provisions and Forage.—Provisions, £16,000; forage, £1,200.

Fuel, Light &c.—Fuel and Light, £1,400; rents, rates, &c., £150; lodging allowances, £670; transport, £1,300; advertisements, £10; miscellaneous barrack services, £920.

Royal Engineer Department.—A surveyor, £570; a military clerk, £40; five temporary civil foremen of works, £374; four temporary clerks, £293; charge pay, £146; four messengers, £73; eight storekeepers, &c., £158; contingencies, £18; total, £1,672.

Works, Buildings, &c.—For new works, additions, &c., to fortifications and ordnance store buildings, £383 is asked, and £256 for ordinary and current repairs. For ordinary and current repairs to barracks £4,000 is asked.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

General Staff, Clerks, &c.—A commandant, £91; a brigade-major, £173; eight subordinates, £191; contingencies, £70; total, £525.

Allowances.—The allowances in lieu of servants, fuel, and lights, travelling, &c., and on account of the extra cost of provisions to be asked for for Ceylon, amount to £12,000.

Troops.—At the close of last year there were in the Straits Settlements 158 of the Royal Artillery, 3 of the Royal Engineers, 1,526 infantry of the line, 1 of the Army Service Corps, and 15 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,703. It is proposed that this year there shall be a garrison battery of Royal Artillery of 109, a battalion of infantry of 922, 1 of the Army Service Corps, and 13 of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 1,845.

Chaplains' Department.—Pay of officiating clergy, and allowances for contingencies, &c., £497.

Medical Department.—Four surgeons-major and surgeons, £730; additional pay, £600; two subordinates, £26; contingencies, £13; a compounder of medicine, £19; total, £1,388. Total number of Army Hospital Corps, 13.

Commissariat and Transport Establishment.—A commissary, £401; two deputy commissaries, £511; five assistant-commissaries, £822; total, £1,734; contingencies, £89. Subordinate-Staff: fourteen clerks, £1,156; other subordinates continuously employed, £1,193; temporary labour and military working parties, £455; transport establishment, £204; total of subordinates, £3,008.

Ordnance Store Establishment.—A deputy-commissary, £256; contingencies, £5; subordinate-staff; one man of army service corps, £15; two clerks, £135; other subordinates continuously employed, £255; total of subordinates, £405.

Provisions and Forage.—Provisions, £17,000; forage, £1,000.

Fuel, Light, &c.—Fuel and light, £1,000; rents, rates, &c., £120; transport, £1,750; advertisements, £30; miscellaneous barrack services, £140.

Allowances.—The allowancees in lieu of servants, fuel and light, travelling, &c., and on account of the extra cost of provisions to be asked for for the Straits Settlements amount to £7,000

Correspondence.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter inserted in your issue of the 5th inst., signed "Another D.," whom I, although without his permission, claim as an associate with regard to the question of relations between the Chinese and the European nations, as suggested by your article entitled "Chinese Labour in England."

The only difference between us is, that "Another D." argues

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from a purely European point of view, while I consider the subject in the abstract only; thus his "opening-up of China" is a one-sided arrangement, based upon extra-territorial jurisdiction, while the "opening-up," to which I have taken the liberty to refer, is a state of affairs which can only be brought about by the gradual assimilation of the Chinese to the European standard of civilisation, a state of affairs which would do away with the necessity for extra-territoriality.

The fact of individuals other than Chinese being able to compete in China with the natives of the soil, by accepting the conditions of the country, was not brought forward by me in order to show our relations in the most favourable light, but simply for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of the popular comprehension of these relations.

"Another D." mentions as an instance of the difficulties under which foreigners labour, that the construction of railways is prohibited in China. The prohibition I suspect does not refer to railways as such, but to a thorough European institution, which cannot be introduced into China without the assistance of Europeans, who, while residing in the country, are totally independent of its laws and usages. If the Chinese were our equals in civilisation, in manners and customs, as they are in diplomatic intercourse, the matter would be entirely changed, they would hail with pleasure any scheme likely to advance the prosperity of their country, and individuals would not be slow in profiting by it.

When mentioning extra-territoriality I did not—"Another D.' will allow me to point out—say or imply that the arrangements is our fault. He asserts that it is the fault of the Chinese themselves, and I do not entirely disagree with him. The Chinese are to blame for not taking kindly to European institutions, just as an Englishman is to blame when he, at the age of eighteen, for instance, makes up his mind to belong to a certain political party, simply because his ancestors belonged to that political party, and follows that party blindly, whatever the changes which may take place in the world and in himself before he is gathered to his fathers.

Although I do not pretend to admire the Chinese I cannot help taking their part when the people of the present day are blamed for that which is in fact the result of a lack of progressiveness in the previous generations. It is very sad that the Celestials of yore have not gone ahead as we think they ought to have done; but it is hardly fair to blame the Celestials of to-day for not taking giant strides, considering that their ancestors have been nearly stationary, and that the worship of ancestors is one of their principal religious tenets.

The above remarks refer to the people as a whole. Allow me, in conclusion, to add a few words respecting the Chinese Government in its relations to the populace, suggested by "Another D.'s" letter. Radical reforms must be the reflex of the wishes of the people, otherwise they are mere despotic measures. If they are not the offspring of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the people they cannot be productive of good. Now, in the present state of the Chinese Empire the relations between the populace and the authorities simply amount to this. If the latter have their own way the people are in a state of thraldom; when the former reign supreme anarchy and confusion cannot be avoided. In short, the relations are of such a nature that they cannot be measured by a standard supplied by our civilisation, and it is only, I think, by the gradual influence from without that they can be materially changed.

I shall be glad if "Another D." will continue to ventilate a subject which cannot fail to interest some of your readers, and I remain, apologising for the length of my letter, D.

Manchester, March 7, 1877.

THE "COURT NEWSMAN."

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Cannot the *Court Newsman* get some assistance so as to avoid the ridiculous mistakes which are made whenever the name of one of the Celestial dignities is given? In the report of the Drawing Room on Friday in *The Times* I find Liu-Tah-Jen given as Liu-*tar*jen. I am not over sensitive about tones and particles, but cockneyism at Court seems really dreadful.—Yours faithfully, SEAOU.

London, March 5.

THE LAST TEA SEASON.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The Tea season now ending, like many previous, has again resulted in loss to importers. It is argued tea cannot be produced at the prices ruling for a long time past, but the enormous import for 1876-7, which will be little short of 200,000,000 lbs., must surely disprove this notion, and the supply will very likely be exceeded in 1877-8, having increased steadily from 70,000,000, season 1858-9, to the present wonderful figures. Though the import continues to be carried on to the impoverishment of merchants the other branches of the trade are flourishing to a surprising degree, so it would seem those controlling the buying at the shipping ports must be deluded by the tactics of the astute Chinese, or cannot, or will not, realise the true normal condition of the London market, and the certain disastrous results through high cost and consequent over-supplies. The condition of the Russian Tea Trade it is to be hoped will also induce buyers to give up paying the fancy prices which have helped to mislead. It cannot be denied that for years past prices have been from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. too high, more than ever apparent of late, owing to the poor stuff of the bulk, especially from Foochow, once the favourite district. The speculative or gambling element also continues rampant, a few firms embarking in gigantic risks, either with the hope of retrieving previous losses, or to monopolise the trade; this necessitates hurried purchases, which the Chinese naturally are not slow to avail of to the full advantage. The high freight that has itself crept in of late is quite a new feature, though a great item to shippers who virtually pay the Canal dues, to say nothing of flooding the market, thus reducing the value of their shipments. Lastly, the number of buyers who now go to and fro to China, when they leave England take no heed of events causing the unsatisfactory trading, but relapse into the fallacy that an exceptional condition rules, and tea is too cheap, whereas increasing production, and the marked superiority of Indian tea makes it imperative that an altered system of buying must commence to prevent further disastrous losses.—I am, &c.,

London, March 7, 1877. MINCING-LANE.

Monetary and Commercial.

The losses on Congous have—as will be seen by a correspondent's letter in this Paper—been the subject of some comment among the Tea trade. They have been roughly estimated at something like 20 per cent. The likelihood, however, is that this estimate is in many cases exaggerated, as a reference to prices in Foochow, at least, will show that the cost of many of the present parcels was not very greatly over their selling price. If, however, these low prices should have the effect of diminishing the supply of low grade Teas by 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 lbs. next season, a much improved range of prices might reasonably be anticipated. Nothing but such a diminution of supply can ameliorate the present deplorable depression.

We regret to announce that Mr. H. G. Erichsen has found it necessary to file a petition for liquidation; but we understand that the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for which he was agent, will not be affected by the failure.

A prospectus has been issued of the Oriental Coffee Company, with a capital of £100,000, of which one-half is to be now issued in shares of £10 each, and of this £20,000 has been subscribed privately by the directors, &c. The object is to purchase suitable ground for coffee cultivation, and as a commencement 2,100 acres of forest land, about seventy miles from Calicut, have been secured for £8,000, payable in shares, and the clearing of a portion of this is now being proceeded with.

The report of the directors of the International Bank of Hamburg and London states the net profit for the year 1876 at £23,247, after providing for all charges and doubtful and bad debts. The profits of 1875—£44,353—were all retained against a claim which the bank had against the Deutsche Brazilienische Bank. This claim has been finally settled in a manner that will leave the bank with a loss of £25,700, or 30 per cent. of the original amount due. Deducting this from the profits of 1875, and adding the balance to the profits of 1876, there is a total sum of £41,900 available for distribution, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. This will take £35,100; £5,000 is to be added to reserve, and £1,800 carried forward.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of February, 1877, amounted to £19,645, and to £19,027 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The report of the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company for the past year states that in the life department 323 new policies were issued, insuring £229,337. The life income of the year was £143,343, and, after paying all claims, the surplus left was £32,334, which, added to the insurance fund, raised it to £1,002,566. In the fire department the year's income was £272,151, and, after payment of all claims, &c., there was a surplus left of £121,057, of which £55,000 has been applied to payment of a dividend and bonu equal to 10 per cent. on the share capital, and £66,057 is added to the fire insurance fund, making it £351,359.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,167,428 lbs., which was 84,840 lbs. less than was taken out of bond during the corresponding week of 1876. The falling off was chiefly in the quantity taken for home consumption; for the sum received as duty was £2,803 3s. 6d. less than was taken during the corresponding week of last year. The tea duty paid in London last week was £52,806 11s. 6d.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of February amounted to f.320,000, against f. 303,180 last year. The total traffic receipts from the 1st of January to the 28th of February amounted to f.636,565, against f.578,432 last year.

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The abstract of the Eastern Telegraph Company for the month of February shows that the average time of transmission of messages between Calcutta and London was forty-four minutes, and from Bombay to London forty minutes.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton on the 8th inst., was :—In gold, to Galle, £940 ; in silver to Penang, £38,700 ; to Singapore, £22,393 ; to Hong Kong, £16,193 ; to Shanghai, £48,810. Total in silver, £126,096.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Page and Gwyther's summary of the export of bullion and specie to the East for the past year. The total shipments show a net increase of eight and three-quarter millions on those for 1875, namely, to "sundry ports," about half-a-million ; to Alexandria, one million and a-half ; Ceylon, one million and a-quarter ; Bombay, four millions ; Calcutta, one million and three-quarters ; China and Straits, three-quarters of a million. The export for 1876 is detailed as follows :—

Shipped to	Gold.	Bar Silver and Coin.	Mexican Dollars.	Total during 1876.	Total during 1875.
Sundry—Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, Syria, Suez	£1,171,230	£2,022	—	£1,173,252	£714,788
Alexandria	2,257,015	13,460	—	2,270,475	632,268
Aden—Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion	67,148	7,180	—	74,328	105,087
Ceylon—Australia	22,163	395,275	—	417,438	131,959
Bombay	174,546	5,738,485	—	5,913,031	2,008,372
Madras — Pondicherry	134,931	11,082	—	146,013	178,357
Calcutta	44,326	2,261,450	—	2,305,776	531,447
Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Saigon	10,800	6,510	£864,151	881,461	896,740
China—Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Japan	83,990	847,650	1,033,593	1,965,238	1,105,382
	£3,966,149	£9,283,114	£1,897,749	£15,147,012	£6,203,700

The tables give the range of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, Rupee Exchanges, and the Bank rate of Discount from 1863 to 1876 ; and also the amount of the India Council Bills drawn during 1874, 1875, and 1876, as well as the average for the last ten years. These are as follows :—

	1874. Rs.	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.	Average of last 10 Years. Rs.
On Bombay	2,56,85,000	6,07,38,000	4,84,28,940	2,43,81,984
On Madras	14,89,000	34,74,000	48,05,550	30,83,408
On Calcutta	8,53,26,000	9,87,88,000	7,87,61,000	7,53,84,576
	11,05,00,000	16,30,00,000	13,19,95,490	10,38,49,968

These tables will be of very great value for reference, especially at the present time, when the price of silver and Indian Exchanges are causing so much discussion.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77/9½ to 77/10	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 8⅛d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	—	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 8⅛d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/9¼	1/9⅜	1/9½
Singapore	4/0	4/1¼	4/1½
Hong Kong	4/0	4/1¼	4/1½
Shanghai	5/5	5/5¼	5/5½

BANKING COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 5, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51 Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra	All	11 to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	32 to 34
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19½ to 20½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	28½ to 29½
20	City	10	13 to 14
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	675 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	61 to 62
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	62½ to 63½
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	40¼ to 41¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	6⅞ to 7
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	6¾ to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European	All	18½ to 19½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	[illegible]
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	26½ to 27½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23 to 24
8	Reuter's	All	11½ to 12½
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	18 to 20
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	8 to 9 pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	9 to 11 pm
20	Globe Marine	4	⅝ to ¾ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	⅝ to 1½ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	2½ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	4½ to 5 pm
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	
20	Universal Marine	5	3 to 4 pm
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	69 to 71
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 6¾
20	Darjeeling	All	17 to 18
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5½
50	Jorehaut, Limited	All	53 to 57
20	Do.	14	
10	Lebong	All	11 to 12
10	Upper Assam	All	5⅝ to 6½
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	11 to 10 dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	21	11 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	18 to 19
10	International Finance	5	2¾ to 2½ dis
25	National Discount	5	10½ to 10¾
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	638.¾fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1 67	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	53 to 56
500fr.	Suez Canal	—	638¾fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	105 to 108
93½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	102 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 101½ x.d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The market during the past week has been fairly active, owing to large sales without reserve, chiefly of common to fair Red-leaf, the bulk of which is said to be on Chinese account. It is to be hoped such is the case, as at the prices realised, namely, 7¼d. to 9d. per lb., the cost, including a £3 steamer freight, leaves heavy losses on these low quotations, and the feeling is general that they must sink yet lower should further supplies be forced off. Dealers are fully supplied with common Teas, and though there was a little speculation for a few days it died out when the last telegram from China gave the export to Feb. 28th at 162,000,000 lbs. In medium to fine Congou prices rule steady at, however, much under import cost, and some severe losses must result to those not fortunate enough to sell earlier in the season, not perhaps having courage to take the first loss teas on arrival. In the late series of public sales there were several parcels of Oolong, which sold at a further reduction, and looking at the superior quality of this season's yield and the present low prices we may reasonably expect some rally, as the imports are now finished for this season. Scented Teas have been sold at lower prices at the late auctions. Greens are in full supply from recent arrivals *via* the Cape. The sales for the week ending the

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7th inst. amount to 20,252 packages, which were offered, 18,852 being "without reserve." The Teas were assorted as follows:—Congou, 13,818 packages; Souchong, 990; Oolong, 1,279; S.O. Pekoe, 941; Scented Caper, 1,871; Gunpowder, 403; Hyson, 444; Y. Hyson, 369, &c. The Congous consisted chiefly of the lower grades of Red and Black leaf; these sold somewhat irregularly, but in many cases show a decline on last week's rates; common to fair Red-leaf sold at 6¾d. to 9d.; common Black-leaf, 7¼d. to 8d.; fair, 10d. to 11½d.; common to fair Souchong brought 7½d. to 11¾d. per lb.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular states:—Our market remains in the same depressed state so long noted. The continued pressure to sell common Teas at auction, without reserve, keeps the private market very quiet; and although the prices for good Teas are fairly maintained, the amount of business is very small. At auction, the prices for common Teas were rather irregular, occasionally showing a slight decline on those of the previous week. Scented Teas: Common Canton Capers have sold from 11½d. to 1s. per lb., being fully ½d. per lb. lower. At auction, some parcels of good quality only realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., showing fully 1d. per lb. reduction. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds have been steady. Long-leaf kinds, about 1s. 2d. per lb., have been inquired for. At sale fair sold from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d., and good from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. Foochow kinds, both of Caper and Orange Pekoe, show no alteration. The Stock in the United Kingdom on the 28th Feb. was estimated at 104,251,000 lbs., against 100,561,000 lbs. last year, and the quantity afloat (advices by letter) at 3,406,000 lbs., against 4,482,000 lbs. of China Tea, and 3,455,000 lbs., against 2,115,000 lbs. of India Tea.

Messrs. Thompson report:—The business has been almost entirely confined to public sales "without reserve," which have consisted chiefly of common to fair grades of Congou, the bulk being Foochow kinds, which have sold at gradually receding rates. Medium and fine have not been pressed, but importers are anxious to close their interest even in these grades. Green Teas have been forced off in considerable quantities. Prices are generally ½d. to 1d. lower for common to fair grades of Congou—at auction, occasionally, showing a much heavier decline. Souchongs and Oolongs, 1d. to 2d. Scented Teas, ½d. to 1d. Green Teas, Fine Gunpowders, and Hysons, 2d. per lb. lower.

The Circular of Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire states:—The Tea market still continues very depressed; sales by private contract being difficult to effect, importers have had recourse to public sale "without reserve," the quanity thus offered being larger than for some time past; the bulk of the teas has consisted of Common Black and Red Leaf kinds, of which class our market is over-stocked; prices in consequence have been forced down to an extremely low range; common Black Leaf sells from 7¼d. to 8d. per lb., and the grades worth 2d. to 3d. per lb. more, relatively, only realise 8½d. to 9½d.

SILK.

The Circular of Messrs. Waithman and Co. states:—The Silk market is passing through a trying ordeal, and the reaction from the high prices ruling in the autumn certainly appears extreme. The utmost depression prevailed during the whole of the past month, and the prices obtained at the public sales must have entailed a heavy loss upon the sellers. A very considerable quantity of thrown Silk, however, was sold, and as the mills have so largely decreased their production there seems some probability of this article becoming scarce should any revival of demand arise for the manufactured goods. In China Raw Silk the stocks have been increased to the extent of about 2,000 bales by the purchases from Lyons, but the deliveries show a decrease upon those of January.

Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co. in their Lyons Circular report a fall since the 10th ult. of from 3 to 6 francs, both in European and Asiatic sorts. It is attributed by them to political causes, the reduction of work in Lyons and exaggerated statements made by the Radical Deputy for the city, which lead to apprehensions of a crisis, in consequence of which numerous orders from the United States were cancelled by telegram.

Messrs. D. O'Donoghue and Co., of New York, in their Circular state that business has been very unsatisfactory and prices unsettled and lagging. This is attributed mainly to the unsettled state of political matters in Europe. The qualities of Chinas on hand are pronounced as very inferior to last season, and finest and best grades are firmly held.

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son, of New York, state that most of the late arrivals had been on Chinese account, and some parcels were of Silk, and concessions had to be made on them.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MARCH 8.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	26s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
,, No. 2	25s. 5d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 3	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	22s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Idah ... ... (none	
Sodai, No. 2	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Kakidak	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Hatcho gee...	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet, and Americans are reported at somewhat lower rates. Sales about 1,500 bales, including American, forward delivery, March-April, at 6 9-16d.; April-May, 6 11-16d.; May-June, 6 13-16d.; June-July, 6⅝d., for middling l.m.c.

COFFEE.—The tendency noticed at the close of last week was fully maintained at the public sales on the 7th inst. of Plantation Ceylon, which on the following day went off at a decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. Of 833 casks 131 tierces 70 barrels 139 bags Plantation Ceylon 100 casks were bought in, the remainder sold, triage at 80s. to 95s., common grey to fine small at 96s. 6d. to 102s., low middling at 103s. to 105s., middling at 105s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling bold colourv at 108s. to 112s., good to fine bold at 112s. 6d. to 117s. 6d., one lot at 119s., pea-berry at 111s. 6d. to 116s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—500 cases Ginger sold steadily at 5d., one lot 5¼d., and 50 casks ditto at 3¾d. per lb.

COCOANUT OIL.—Cochin disposed of at £41 10s. to £42, Ceylon £36 15s. to £37, according to packages.

CANES.—100,670 Tonking sold at ¾d., 15,000 yellow Bamboo at 1¼d to 1⅝d., 180,000 black ditto withdrawn; Rattans 122 sound Penang at £28, Singapore £24 15s. to £25, one lot £25 5s.

CUTCH.—Good Pegu, Flagg BB., 120 boxes sold at 27s. per cwt., being easier.

GAMBIER.—For arrival 50 tons February-March-April shipment have been sold at 20s. 3d. ex ship, all faults, being lower.

GALLS.—60 cases unworked China have been sold at 55s. to 55s. 6d.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 78 cases 7 cases Sumatra seconds, fair rather mixed sold at £7 10s., and 3 cases good Palambang thirds at £5, the remainder withdrawn or bought in, Sumatra seconds at £7 15s., thirds £3 12s. 6d. to £5, good Palambang at £5 5s., and one case almond at £20.

GUM COPAL.—228 cases 430 bags Manila were bought in, blocky and soft dark at 15s. to 22s.

GUM DAMAR.—86 cases Singapore bought in at 77s. 6d. to 80s., 7 cases good pale Batavian sold at 75s. to 76s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues flat, and the small supply at the periodical auctions was only partly disposed of at again easier rates. Of 419 bales Manila 100 bales fully fair current sort at £28, the remainder bought in at £29.

HIDES.—Singapore and Penang sold without change in the average. China not much in request, and prices rather easier.

OIL ANISEED.—25 cases bought in at 6s. 9d. Private sales have been made at 6s. 6d.

PEPPER.—*Black:* This market remains flat, and in the absence of demand the moderate supply of 1,383 bags at auction was all bought in, 601 bags Singapore at 4d. to 4¼d., and 782 bags Penang at 3¾d. *White:* A good supply at auction went off slowly, and only a small part sold at previous rates; of 813 bags Singapore, 170 bags sold, chiefly good fair at 7d., brownish at 6¾d., the rest bought in at 7d. to 7¼d., and 132 bags Penang at 6¾d.

RICE.—There is little demand for floating cargoes, but there is no pressure to sell, and prices are unaltered. Landed last week 1,000 tons, delivered exclusive of the quantity ex ship 2,578 tons, stock 32,093 tons, against 32,579 tons at this time last year. Two cargoes have been sold, viz.:—One of 600 tons new Rangoon, April shipment, at 9s. 1½d. open charter; a steamer, 1,800 tons new Moulmein, March shipment, at 9s. 10½d. for Bremen.

SUGAR.—The market has become quiet for all descriptions, but in the absence of business no change in prices can be quoted. Penang, 3,301 bags brown Native were bought in at 19s. 6d to 21s. Since the sales 1,963 bags 364 baskets ordinary have been sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. To arrive, 200 tons Clayed China sold at 24s.

SAGO.—About 200 bags sold, good small pearl at 16s. 6d. to 17s., fine bright at 17s. 3d.

TAPIOCA.—Of fine white Alma Penang 250 bags sold steadily at 3d., 40 bags Malacca at 2⅞d.

TIN is firmer. Straits £71 10s. quoted on the spot, and a considerable business done for forward delivery at £72. English ingots £75.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 5s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7¼d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £77 to £78. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21; Sheet, £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	33	9	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	11	,, yard	,,
HH SS Camlets	65	0	,, piece	,,
HH Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	,, ,,	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	46	0	,, ,,	,,
HH China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,
LL Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The market for export Yarns seems to have taken a turn towards more activity, as there has been a considerable business done for China at prices a trifle below the spinners' highest quotations, as some large buyers have been in the market, believing it has reached the lowest point to be expected for some time. The Cloth market has been quiet and very flat. There is no movement in any class of goods. The accounts from China are unfavourable. Prices have been so little tested that no change can be made in them. Best 8¼ lbs. are nominal, 9s. 1½d.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Jan.16	John C. Munro	Crane	Hong Kong	Valparaiso
20	Taunton	Clark	Do.	Callao
26	Johann Carl	Gutsmuths	Do.	Buenos Ayres
Feb.28	Flora	Williams	Rangoon	Greenock
28	Louis de Geer	Danneberg	Batavia	Do.
Mar. 1	Navigator	Oriander	Samarang	Do.
1	Stillman B. Allen	Taylor	Batavia	Do.
1	Berbice	Taylor	Sourabaya	Queenstown
1	Mandarin	Forth	Maulmain	Falmouth
	Ada	Asals	Hiogo	Hamburg
1	Tuck Sing	Marshall	Amoy	New York
2	Lothair	Orchard	Yokohama	Do.
2	J. G. Pendleton	Gilmore	Java	Queenstown
2	Leonie	Richards	Do.	Falmouth
2	Auriga	Alderton	Samarang, for Amstm.	Do.
2	Mieko	Knight	Do.	Do.
3	Sofala	Burgess	Maulmain	Do.
3	Gaucho	Crichton	Yokohama	Do.
3	Isabella Ridley	Gamon	Samarang	Do.
3	Felicia	Tredgarth	Sourabaya	Do.
3	Snowdon	Roberts	Bassein	Liverpool
3	Chrysolite	Stewart	Do.	Do.
3	Mary Edey	Kavanagh	Samarang	Amsterdam
3	Fetisch	Greiff	Manila	New York
3	Lady Gertrude	Verpey	Ceylon	Do.
3	Java Packet	Trappen	Batavia, for Amstdm.	Dungeness
4	Don Quixote	King	Singapore	London
4	Margaret Pugh	Hughes	Akyab	Falmouth
4	Manfred	Smith	Passaroeang	Do.
4	Elizabeth Nicholson	Gr erson	Manila	Liverpool
4	Tongoy	Edwards	Samarang	Havre
5	Aardenburg	Rolff	Probolingo	Amsterdam
5	G. V. Gordon	Duncan	Java	Queenstown
5	Universe	Lecart	Swatow	London
5	Ascalon	Bain	Hong Kong	Do.
5	Jean Ingelow	Tanton	Manila	New York
5	Goodell	Crockett	Do.	Do.
5	Henry L. Gregg	Dyer	Padang	Do.
5	Kosmopoliet III.	—	Java	Dungeness
5	Liberal	—	Do.	Do.
5	Joseph Haydn	Kruse	Cebu	Falmouth
6	Maid of Ain	May	Samarang	Do.
6	Johanna Maria	Van Aken	Banjoewangie	Rotterdam
6	Canova	Kidd	Maulmain	Falmouth
6	Lord Kinnaird	Mason	Sourabaya	Do.
6	Trinidad	Weir	Java	Queenstown
6	Batavia	Oepkes	Do., for Amsterdm.	Dungeness
6	Dexterous	Farmaner	Penang	London
6	Benefactor	Haydorn	Amoy	New York
6	Wm. Van Nance	Watts	Hong Kong	Do.
7	Antelope	—	Manila	Do.
7	Rance	Grielan	Do.	Do.
7	Rossini	Rees	Colombo	London
7	Parry	Vallentinsen	Hong Kong	Do.
7	Dreadnought	Shaw	Maulmain	Do.
8	Regulus	Holte	Manila	Do.
8	Lake Leman	Clarke	Singapore	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Feb.21	Wieland	Vogelsang	Anjer	New York
21	Erato	Thies	Do.	Do.
28	Thingvalla (s)	Molsen	Hong Kong	Cardiff
28	D. Mc.B. Park	Young	Singapore & Hg. Kg.	Sunderland
28	Janet Ferguson	Ritchie	Do.	Glasgow
28	Thomas Hamlin	Webster	Colombo	Do.
Mar. 1	Khedive	Cole	Hong Kong	Antwerp
1	Runer	Langfeld	Batavia	Rotterdam
1	Semantha	Morrison	Japan	Aberdeen
1	General Caulfield	Prentice	Singapore	Cardiff
1	Brown Brothers	—	Hong Kong	Do.
2	Isles of the South	Dennett	Do.	Do.
2	Paracca	Phillips	Do.	Do.
2	C. Aquarone	Olivari	Batavia	Do.
2	Annie Reed	Crowell	Singapore	Do.
2	Ionian	Cave	Do.	Sunderland
3	Nettie Merryman	Masters	Java	Newcastle
3	Fiery Cross	—	Batavia & Sourabaya.	Do.
3	Mandalay (s.)	Wilson	Rangoon	Glasgow
3	A. S. Davis	Ford	Hong Kong	Cardiff
3	Caller Ou	Rea	Shanghai	Do.
4	Nimbus	—	Hong Kong	Do.
4	Jala	—	Do.	Do.
5	Augustino	Cocchen	Singapore	Do.
5	Estrella	Mendezona	Manila	Liverpool
5	Ocean Belle	Jarvis	Colombo	Newport (Mon.
6	Deerfoot	Easson	Galle and Anjer	Sunderland
6	Chloris	Matzen	Anjer	Cardiff
8	Berwickshire	Nott	Singapore	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Mar. 3	Menam (tug)	Port Glasgow	Bangkok
5	Bertha	Cardiff	Hong Kong
5	Gordon Castle	Shanghai	London
6	Bellona	Penang	Amsterdam
7	Menelaus	Shanghai	London

SPOKEN.

CANAAN, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 6, 0.42 N., 27.28 W.
JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 3, 4.30 N., 24 W.
N.S.J.M. (Dutch), Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 8, 7.8 N., 26.13 W.
ANN, Manila to New York, Dec. 18, off Cape l'Agulhas.
MIKADO, Hamburg to Bangkok, Jan. 22, 1 S., 30 W.
PROTEUS, New York to Batavia, Jan. 23, on the line, 30 W.
THERESE BEHN, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 27, 49 N., 9 W.
CHINAMAN, London to Hong Kong, Jan. 31, 10 N., 27 W.
WEIDENHJELM, New York to Java, Feb. 13, 26 N., 35 W.
EDWARD KIDDER, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 6, 20.34 S., 29.20 W.
MADURA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 19, 29 S., 23 W.
NIMROD, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 31, on the Line, 23.20 W.
MR. J. VAN LENNEP, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Feb. 17, 29.50 N., 33 W.
TRITON, Penang to London, Feb. 22, 34 N., 32 W.
SURREY, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 27, 6.46 S., 30.12 W.
QUEEN OF CAMBRIA, Caernarvon to Hong Kong, Jan. 26, 1.28 S., 28.30 W.
COUNTY OF AYR, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, Jan. 21, 21 S., 0.33 W.
JOHN MILTON, Cardiff to Anjer, Feb. 15, 1.46 S., 26.14 W.
PUNJAUB, Liverpool to Yokohama, Dec. 20, 22 S., 43 W.
GLENFRUIN, Greenock to Singapore, Mar. 3, 50 N., 13 W.
GOLD HUNTER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Mar. 1, 50 N. 12 W.
EDGAR CECIL, Batavia to Queenstown, Jan. 24, 13 S., 38 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—March 5, the Isabella Ridley, arrived here from Samarang, lost some main and topgallant rail and topgallant bulwarks, and vessel strained and made extra water during the gales experienced. The Margaret Pugh, from Akyab, sprung mainmast and strained and made extra water during the gales experienced, and lost two sails, and started combings of hatches and deck seams; cargo supposed damaged by water.

MILFORD.—March 5, the Corea, from Liverpool for Batavia, put in here on the 4th inst. leaky; she will be surveyed.

NEWPORT.—March 6, the Evelyn Wood, of Sunderland, hence for Anjer, has put back from the Spit, Bristol Channel, with loss of anchors and chains.

PENANG.—March 8, the Stentor, steamer, from Shanghai for London, has put in here with machinery damaged; delay a month.

SOURABAYA.—March 6, the Empress of China, brigantine, from Formosa for Melbourne (sugar), went ashore in Gaspar Straits on March 1, but got off leaky, and has put in here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, March 4, Prins Hendrik (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

MALTA.—Passed, March 4, Java (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

BERMUDA.—Feb. 8, the Misti (French), Riogeau, from Ilo Ilo, for New York, which put in here in Jan. with damage, has completed her repairs, and is re-shipping discharged cargo (sugar).

MAURITIUS.—Feb. 2, arrived Jan. 15, William Patterson, from Samarang, for Queenstown (repairing); sailed 17, Rover of the Seas, for Colombo; 20, Guiseppe Mazzini, for Rangoon; the Romeo, from Rangoon, finished her repairs, and sailed for Falmouth on the 17th ult.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Feb. 2, the Othello, from Akyab, for Falmouth, which put in here leaky, still remains awaiting orders. The Ophir sailed Jan. 25 for the Channel, with 6,211 bags of rice ex Othello.

VALPARAISO.—Jan. 17, the Ange Marie (French), Adelus, arrived here from Saigon (rice), had cargo damaged.

ADEN.—Passed, March 2, Celebes (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia; 4, Prins van Oranje, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

BATAVIA.—March 6, the Cochin, ship, from Java for the Channel (sugar), put into Banjoewangie on the 5th inst., with captain dead; first officer in charge.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Candia, Teviot, Elgin. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Scindia, Gleneagles, Glenfinlas.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo: Sir William Wallace, Eme. For Shanghai: Sir Lancelot. Duke of Abercorn, Corea. For Hong Kong: Antwerp, Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd. For Batavia: Valero, Emma. For Singapore: W. E. Gladstone, Lochleven Castle. For Penang: Wemyss Castle, Celœno. For Colombo, Pembrokehire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (str.), Deucalion (str.). For Hong Kong: C. W. Cochrane. For Manila: Gloria (str.). For Batavia: Strassburg. For Anjer: St. Andrews Castle, Longfellow. For Galle: Janet Cowan.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Isle of Erin. For Singapore: Cape Race. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Gustav.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 42s. 6d. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £19.

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From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 31s. To Hong Kong: 28s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 21s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to	30 0 to50	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6 0		45	

THE NEW STEAMER GLENEAGLES.

This magnificent vessel, commanded by Captain McBain, which left London on the 11th inst. for the Straits and China, was built and engined by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited), for Messrs. McGregor, Gow, and Co., and is the latest addition to their well-known Glen line of China steamers. Her length is 367 feet 6 inches, breadth 37 feet 2 inches, depth 26 feet 6 inches, with a gross tonnage of 2,801 tons. Her boilers are the largest and heaviest made in Scotland, weighing 60 tons each, exclusive of superheater, equal to an additional 10 tons. She is supplied with all improvements in her engines, with Messrs. Weir's feed-heating apparatus, and with a patent hydracrometer. The vessel is steered by steam, and has Messrs. Napier Brothers' patent windlass and steering gear; she also has Sir W. Thomson's patent steering compass, and patent sounding machine, which can be used in 30 fathoms, with the vessel going at 14 knots, it having been tested on the passage round from Glasgow to London, when soundings were obtained as above stated, which proved perfectly correct. She has 4 hatchways, with 5 steam winches, and is masted for taking in or discharging cargo weighing up to 36 tons; she is manned by a crew of 60 all told, has accommodation for 30 passengers, and is fitted with all the modern improvements. During the run from the Clyde to London she averaged 13¼ knots, with her engines working slowly—but taking flood and ebb, one with the other, she made 16¼ statute miles; her engines, working on trial, indicated 2,600-horse power. On the 5th inst. a luncheon was provided by the owners. Amongst those present were Major and Mrs. Forester, Mr. Barclay, M.P., Miss Farren, Mr. John Toole, Mr. James, Mr. Duplat Taylor, Mr. C. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. McBain, Capt. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. R. Brown. There was a grand display of flags from stem to stern of the steamer, which was very attractive. It is expected that the vessel will make the passage to Hong Kong in less than forty days.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

The number of vessels and the aggregate amount of tonnage put into the water during the past month compare very unfavourably with either the preceding month or the corresponding period last year. There was launched during the month in the upper district of the Clyde, which embraces Govan, Partick, Dalmuir, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, 10 vessels, representing an aggregate tonnage of 6,678 tons, or an average of 668 tons. Of these, 6 were steamers and 4 sailing vessels. Though not perhaps so prominently brought out this month as in previous ones, it is, nevertheless, very evident how largely the sailing vessels exceed the steamers in number. The prevailing remark is "few steam orders going," and there can be little doubt that a slow but steady re-action has set in in favour of sailing vessels. In the Govan district the month does not bulk largely as regards launches. Messrs. John Elder and Co. put nothing into the water, though, of course, they are very busy, and will continue so for a long time to come. With H.M.S. Nelson and the six Government steel corvettes, not to mention numerous merchant steamers, their hands are pretty well filled, and they have recently contracted with the Flushing and Queensborough Steamship Company to supply two large steamers. Messrs. R. Napier and Son are busily engaged with H.M.S. Northampton and other vessels. Messrs. Dobie and Co. launched yesterday the Firth of Tay, an iron sailing vessel of 850 tons, which is intended for Messrs. James Spencer and Co., Glasgow. Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons launched the Lurline, an iron sailing barque of about 800 tons. This vessel is intended for the Calcutta and New Zealand trade. In Partick and district the month has been a busy one, and prospects are decidedly brighter. Messrs. David and William Henderson launched the Zeta, an iron sailing barque of about 650 tons. The Zeta has been built to the order of the Swansea Merchant Shipowners' Company. Messrs. T. Wingate and Co. launched a steam dredging machine of 144 tons capacity for the Town Council of Campbeltown, and they likewise launched a screw steam hopper barge of 600 tons capacity for the Cork Harbour Commissioners. Messrs. Wingate and Co. are engaged on a number of dredgers for the Dutch Government. Messrs. Aitken and Mansel put into the water the Discoverer, a screw steamship of about 2,150 tons. The Discoverer, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Thomas and Jas. Thomson, Liverpool, is the first of two sister vessels building for the same owners, and will be added to their Liverpool and Calcutta fleet. Messrs. William Swan and Son launched an iron screw-steamer named Lora for the coasting trade of Messrs. J. and J. Macfarlane. The Lora is about 110 tons register.

In Dumbarton the prospects are a shade brighter than when we last reported, and one or two fresh orders were secured during the month. Messrs. William Denny and Brothers received an order for a steamer, which makes their present number of vessels on hand five. Messrs. M'Kellar and Co. launched the Gem, an iron-screw steamer of about 55 tons, for the coasting trade of Mr. William Robertson, Glasgow. Messrs. A. M'Millan and Sons put into the water the Yarra Yarra, an iron sailing ship of 1,340 tons, built to the order of Messrs. Wm. Crackie and Co., of Liverpool, and intended for that firm's Australian and Eastern trades. The Yarra Yarra is expected to prove a very fast sailer. Mr. Thomas Muir launched a steam screw yacht of about 43 tons B.M., built to the order of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers.

In Greenock and Port Glasgow nothing of particular importance has occurred since the last report. The following are the details:—Greenock, Messrs. R. Steele and Co., a screw steamer of about 700 tons, named the Melrose, to the order of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., for trading at the Cape; Messrs. Caird and Co., a screw steamer of 1,286 tons, named the Tambora, for the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, for the West Indian trade; Mr. J. E. Scott, a barquentine of 500 tons, named the Gipsy Queen, for Messrs. Lewis Potter and Co., Glasgow. In Port Glasgow, Messrs. Henry Murray and Co., an awning-decked screw steamer, 190½ feet long, 27 feet broad, and 21 feet deep in the hold, fitted with engines of 107-horse power, still for sale; Messrs. Russell and Co., a barque of 1,065 tons, named the Sciriol Wyn, for Captain Pritchard, of Anglesea; Messrs. Murdoch and Murray, a hopper barge for the Clyde Navigation Trust, 150 feet long, 20 feet broad, 12 feet deep, and capable of carrying 500 tons of dredged material. The following is a note of the contracts received since last report:—Greenock: Messrs. Caird and Co., a large screw steamer for the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, and a river steamer in room of the wrecked Lady Gertrude; Messrs. Scott and Co., two large steamers of about 1,000 tons each for a Shanghai firm. Mr. J. E. Scott is said to have received an order for a steamer of about 2,500 tons. Port Glasgow: Messrs. William Hamilton and Co., two large steamers, and a steam yacht of 180 tons.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.—Returns of shipbuilding tonnage in Maine for the year 1876, made from official sources, show the total value of tonnage built, estimating the cost at $50 per ton, to be $3,678,667. The largest amount of tonnage built has been in the Bath district, and the smallest amount in the Saco district. The Bath district also shows the largest increase, and the Bangor district the largest decrease. The total amount of tonnage built in the State in 1876 was 73,573 34-100, a decrease of 1,487 11-100 as compared with 1875, when the total amount of tonnage was 75,060 45-100, and a decrease of 48,975 40-100 as compared with 1874, when the total amount of tonnage built was 122,548 74-100. The aggregate number of vessels built in 1876 was 138, embracing 31 ships, 22 barks, 4 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. In 1875 there were built 152 vessels, embracing 20 ships, 19 barks, 8 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. In 1874 there were built 253 vessels, embracing 31 ships, 36 barks, 11 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. The prospects are that a larger amount of tonnage will be built the present year than last year.

IMPORTANT BOARD OF TRADE ACTION.—On the 2nd inst. defences were lodged in the action raised in Greenock Sheriff Court at the instance of the Board of Trade against Captain Lindemann, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, to recover £14 9s., being the expense incurred last year in providing five stokers with a passage home from Port Said, where they had been discharged from the vessel Patocah, and left, it is alleged, without any means of support. The defence is that the men signed an agreement before the Dutch Consul to go to Java, by which they became subject to the Dutch law, which ruled the contract, that the men were disobedient and disorderly, and that the dismissal was duly legal.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—The direction of the Bureau Veritas has published the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during the month of January, 1877, concerning all flags:—Sailing vessels reported lost—76 English, 26 American, 23 German, 23 Norwegian, 16 French, 10 Danish, 6 Swedish, 6 Greek, 5 Austrian, 5 Italian, 5 Dutch, 4 Portuguese, 3 Spanish, 3 Russian, and 1 Turkish, 43 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 255. In this number are included 4 vessels reported missing. Steamers lost—11 English, 2 American, 1 Danish, 1 German, and 1 Swedish, 2 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 18.

A QUICK VOYAGE.—The iron clipper ship Star of Greece, 1,227 tons register, Captain William J. Shaw, owned by Messrs. J. P. Corry and Co., Belfast and London, has just completed her voyage from the Downs to Calcutta and back in the unprecedentedly short period of 5 months 24 days and 21 hours. Shipowners in this trade have long considered the accomplishment of the "round" within six months as possible, but by no means probable.

THE following are the P. and O. steamers now in the Victoria Docks:—Gwalior, Khedive, Thibet, Baroda, Delhi, and Nubia; the three last named are laid up. The Indus, which left London on the 4th inst., takes the China mail of the 8th from Southampton; the Gwalior, the Bombay mail of the 15th; the Khedive, the China mail of the 22nd; and the Thibet will follow with the Bombay mail of the 29th inst. The Hindostan, repairing at Southampton, is expected to be completed by the end of April.

ON the 28th ult. Mr. James Gardiner launched from the shipbuilding-yard, South Hylton, Sunderland, a barque of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length, 143 feet; breadth, 30 feet; and depth, 18 feet; twelve years' class. The vessel was named the Halia by Miss Cook, of Durham. She has been purchased by Mr. R. Humble, and is the tenth ship constructed for him by Mr. Gardiner, and is intended for the India and China trade.

CARGO PER "ERATO," FROM NEW YORK FOR ANJER, FEB. 21.
212,000 gals. refined petroleum.

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182,000 gals. refined petroleum.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., is barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend, to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Pecz, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek, Berout.

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—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Gwalior ...	2,725	450	Mar. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive..	3,742	600	Mar. 22	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Thibet ...	2,593	400	Mar. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara..	2,932	450	April 5	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

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For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

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The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to Explanations in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE,

London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.—On Saturday, the 31st of March, the Company's Mail Steamer VOLGA, 1,502 tons register, 280-h.p. nominal, will be despatched as an extra steamer from LONDON (Victoria Docks), to YOKOHAMA, via Suez Canal, calling at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO or GALLE, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG (where she will tranship passengers and goods for SHANGHAI).

For Freight and Passage apply to the Company's office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 109, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 51, Pall-mall, S.W. For Specie shipments apply to the Company's Agent, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.

CHINA and JAPAN.—PASSENGER NOTICE.

—S.S. VOLGA, one of the fleet of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, direct from LONDON, 31st March, loading in Victoria Docks. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

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BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,500 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.
PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

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(only line under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government). The well-known Clyde-built mail steamer KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), will leave LONDON for BATAVIA (via Naples), on Monday, March 19, taking cargo for all transhipment ports. Passage fares, £68 and £34.

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SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Scindia, s.s.via S. Canal ...	18 yrs., Liverpool Book	1424	S.W.I.	Mar. 14
Ditto	Amboto,s.s	90 A1	996	S.W.I.	Mar. 25
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., viaS. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	Tofollow
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	Tofollow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	Tofollow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 13th March.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI,

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—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on the advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Mar. 24
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S

regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Elgin ..	100 A1	1399	V.I.D	Mar. 20
Do.	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail 20th March.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO,

calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.

—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	March 17
Abbey Cowper ...	A 100	609	W.I.	April 5
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 1
Vale of Doon ...	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith ...	AA1	697	W.I.	,,
Abbey Town ...	A 100	702	W.I.	,,
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	,,

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Altona s.s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Sir William Wallace ...	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
	Eme	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR SINGAPORE,

HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 260-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and Yorkchambers, King street, Manchester.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL

—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Sing., H. K., Shanghai, & Hankow	Stad Amsterdam s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Mar. 16
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai ..	Nankin, s.s. ..	100 A1	—	April 7
Hong Kong	Commissary ..	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn ..	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamer has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons	Brokers.	To Sail.
Gleneagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Mar. 12
Candia. s.s.	1,982	Do. do.	Mar. 15
W. E. Gladstone.....	531	Wright Bros & Co	Mar. 15
Lochleven Castle	602	Do. do.	To follow
Stad Amsterdam. s.s.	—	Norris & Joyner...	Mar 16
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	1,938	Thos. Skinner & Co.	April —

LIVERPOOL.

Ajax, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	Mar. 20

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Kaisow ...	A1 16 yr	E.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	The Sir J. Family ..	A1 15 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Do.	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Yokohama ..	Lothair	A1 15 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the Suez Canal, for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI,

taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports. Sailing first week in April. GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 1,988 tons Register. 255 h.p. nominal. 1,250 h.p. effective. THOS. JONES, Commander; South West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

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Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday March 12, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 707.] LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received March 16.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Dec. 8	Jan. 28	Jan. 30
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 25
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 23
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 14
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 16
Chefoo	—	—	„ 18
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 27
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 26
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 24
Shanghai	„ 15	„ 30	Feb. 2
Ningpo	—	—	Jan. 27
Foochow	—	—	„ 31
Formosa	—	—	„ 29
Amoy	—	—	Feb. 1
Swatow	—	—	„ 2
Hong Kong	„ 22	„ 31	„ 8
Canton	—	—	„ 6
Macao	—	—	„ 7
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 22	„ 31	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 13
SIAM — Bangkok	„ 29	Feb. 8	„ 9
BORNEO			
Labuan	—	—	Jan. 21
Sarawak	—	—	Feb. 6
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 12
Samarang	—	—	„ 5
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 7
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 12	„ 13	„ 15
Penang	„ 5	„ 5	„ 10
CEYLON—			
Galle	„ 26	„ 19	„ 23
Colombo	—	—	„ 21

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Friday last, the 16th inst., being three days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 9th, Hong Kong 15th, Singapore 22nd Feb., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 26th inst., left Suez on the 15th inst., four days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, arrived March 15.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr and Mrs. Coignet, Mr. Arrivet. From Shanghai: Messrs. Powrie, Higson, Relph, Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Dalgleish, Mrs. Rowley Miller. From Hong Kong: Mr. Roos. From Saigon: Messrs. Boutroy, Bossant, Gellé, Le Peutre, Decanis, Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Esquer. From Batavia: Messrs. Pfordten, Arriens, Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Mansvelt. Mrs. Ledeganeke. From Singapore: Mr. Fabres, Mr. Duarte. From Galle: Mr. Greg, Mr. Welsford, Mr. Strachan.

Per steamer *Menelaus* (Holt's line), due March 24.—From Hong Kong: Capt. St. John, Mrs. Lilly and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, March 8.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. T. Tripp. To Shanghai: Mrs. Lemarchand, Miss Robinson, and two second-class passengers. To Hong Kong: Surg.-major J. A. Hanbury. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop. To Ceylon: Lieut. R. D. London, Captain and Mrs. A. Weighall, Sub Lieut. E. T. Sharpe, and two second-class passengers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Venice, March 9.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. J. Mackey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arcoca*, from Brindisi, March 19.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. Schonfeld, Mr. Gamman. To Hong Kong: His Excellency Pope Henessy, wife, and child, Mr. G. Oliver. To Penang: Mr. Bowes, Mr. J. E. Hewick.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. To Singapore: Mr. J. Leishman. To Ceylon: Lieut. E. Berkley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 30.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Haullar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arcoca*, from Venice, April 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. S. Garfett.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arcoca*, from Brindisi, April 16.—To Ceylon: Mr. C. M. Hadow.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Galopin. To Shanghai: Mr Brunat, Mr. Lacroix Cousins, Mr. David Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Blunticlili, Mr. and Mrs. Ristelhuber. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. Garrels, Mr. J. Gittins, Mr. C. G. Tatham, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Drishaus, Mr. E. Deschamps. To Batavia: Mr. W. Pells, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer and children, Mr. Groscamp, Mr. E. Buss To Singapore: Mr. F. Southy. To Colombo: Mr. F. C. Fowlie, Mr. W. A. Main. To Galle: Mr. Black.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford, Mr. H. M. M. Gray, Mr. E. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M Gray, Mr. F. Koch. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Captain and Mrs. Wilmot.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman. To Colombo: Mr and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon.

Per French steamer *Howhly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Balanche, Mr Balitte Mr. Eulpin, Mr. Osouf. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay.

Per steamer *Scindia*, from London, March 17.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. James Cully and four children, Mr. George Smith.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The general aspect of affairs in China is much the same as was indicated by the last mail's news. Efforts are being made to relieve the sufferers from the famine by private individuals, both foreign and native, but there are complaints of a want of sufficient energy in this matter in official quarters. This statement must, however, be taken with some reservation, as such complaints would be certain to be made against the officials let them do what they might. An advance in the direction of improved diplomatic intercourse is reported by the *North China Herald* to have taken place at Peking in the first week in January, when in addition to Prince Kung and the Ministers of the Foreign Board (Tsung-li Yamen), some twenty-five or thirty of the "heads of departments," including the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Six Boards, the Han-lin Yuan, and the Censorate, &c., went the rounds of the Foreign Legations on successive days, to wish the compliments of the season in person. The accounts of the actions of Tso-Tsung-tang in the north-west are satisfactory, and, according to latest reports, the Imperialists were actively following up the victory which they gained at Urumtsi. An extraordinary document referring to the collection of lekin dues in Shanghai, and purporting to be of official origin, has been published in a native newspaper at that port. The effect of the regulations there set forth would be to increase both the oppressiveness and the vexatiousness of the tax very considerably, and it is strongly condemned by the English Press. It seems somewhat strange that this further action should be taken under the new Convention, when we have Lord Derby's recent declaration that the Government has not yet decided whether that instrument shall be confirmed or rejected. As bearing upon the question of Chinese immigrants to the United States (which has recently been discussed here and in the American papers, on the basis of the report of the Congressional Committee) it is interesting to note that the Chinese authorities at Peking have been quick to seize the vantage ground left to them, and have made some representations to Mr. Seward, the United States Minister in China, with reference to the usual treatment of Chinese in San Francisco. From Canton we learn with pleasure that Sir Brooke Robertson was recovering. From Hong Kong news is brought that two Government employés have absconded.

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Another Chinese gunboat had been launched. Advices had been received of the total loss of the steamer *Singapore*.

From Japan there is nothing new respecting the insurrectionary movements. Some more editors have been fined, but it is now announced that the Press Laws are to be modified. A rock in the vicinity of Idzu, formerly hidden by the water, is now said to be visible. The yacht *Sunbeam*, belonging to Mr. Brassy, M.P., arrived at Yokohama on the 29th January. A farewell dinner has been given to Mr. W. G. Howell, editor of the *Japan Mail*.

Sir William Jervois, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is to leave on his mission to Australia about the 2nd of April. It is understood to be his intention to return to the Straits. Mr. W. E. Maxwell has left for Perak to act as Resident in place of Mr. J. G. Davidson. Mr. P. A. Seth, Warden of the Armenian Church at Singapore, has been ordained a deacon by Archbishop Gregoris. The ceremony is described as imposing. Latest advices report all quiet in Salangore. A memorial is to be drawn up by the Penang Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that the Penang Division of the Supreme Court shall not be subordinate to that at Singapore.

A notification of some importance with reference to trade at Sooloo is published by the United States Consul at Shanghai. It shows that the Spanish authorities are recognising the necessity of modifying their restrictive policy in that quarter. The prizes to the scholars in the municipal school at Saigon have been distributed by the Mayor.

At Bangkok the U.S. corvette *Ashuelot*, with Rear-Admiral Reynolds, arrived on the 11th January. The admiral and staff had a public audience with the King.

JAPAN.

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YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Gazette* states that it is reported in the native press that a rock, situated in the vicinity of Idzu, formerly entirely covered by water, is now to be seen above the surface of the sea.

The magnificent Royal Yacht Squadron steam-yacht *Sunbeam*, Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., captain and owner, arrived in Yokohama harbour on 29th Jan. from Honolulu, on a cruise round the world.

A public dinner was given on the 24th Jan. in Yokohama to Mr. W. G. Howell, in acknowledgment of his services, during the past seven years, as editor of the *Japan Mail*, from which position he retires. Nearly seventy gentlemen participated, representing the most various social elements of that settlement and the capital. The Diplomatic and Consular Boards, the naval service, the bar, mercantile and scientific interests, and journalism were all active in contributing to the success of the entertainment, which was singularly fortunate in its arrangements, and in the ease and harmony with which they were conducted.

Mr. W. G. Howell, in resigning his position and duties as conductor of the *Japan Mail*, takes leave of the public of Yokohama and its neighbourhood in the following words :—

"This week seven years ago the founder and editor of this journal took up a wholly inexperienced pen to do what in him lay toward the task from which he now retires. If sincerity of purpose may be pleaded as an excuse for the presumption, he offers it in all good conscience, and hopes—he may even venture to say believes—that his plea will be allowed. During this not inconsiderable period — which has witnessed the passing away of one generation and the advent of another, as time is reckoned in an eastern settlement—he has stood face to face with his readers at the close of each week, with no disguise to his mind, expressing opinions upon many various subjects, and holding views which must have often conflicted with the interests, and what is often more sensitive, the *amour propre*, of some of his readers. The inestimable advantage of impersonality, enjoyed by the conductor of a great journal at home, is denied to a journalist here. He may be the friend of the man on whose public conduct his sense of duty calls on him to reflect adversely. The obligation imposed by private partisanship to support his friend even when in the wrong, so far as comports with obligations more sacred still, has for him no existence. Every opinion he expresses must seem superficial or trivial to some specialist whose province it invades. The conditions under which his labours are prosecuted necessitate the formation and expression of rapid judgments, which the limitation of human vision, the fallibility of human judgment, and the strength of human prejudice, unconsciously to its victim, often combine to render weak or erroneous. Called on to express decisions on all those subjects or occurrences, at least of local import, which affect or interest his readers, some of them perhaps very deeply, what wonder if he falls short in reflecting their varied sentiments, hopes, and objects? And if this is so in journals which trust for their acceptance to the fidelity with which they express the opinions of their readers, how much more difficult is the task of one who has sought rather to be of service by making his journal the organ of his own mind, fortified, instructed, and corrected by the best advice and opinion at his command. Yet society is gracious to what it believes to be sincere endeavour, however poor may be its fruits; and to this fact the retiring editor of this journal attributes such acceptance as it has found among this community and elsewhere. Of the failings, defects, and deficiencies which he has abundantly shown, no one has so keen a sense as himself, as no one can deplore them so heartily. But a man must be taken and judged of in his totality. If he has fought on the side of right and justice and liberty, if he has guarded, so far as his range and power extended, those great principles which constitute the foundations of human society and the guarantees for human advancement, his weaknesses, shortcomings, and errors will be regarded with a kindly forgiveness, and in this faith—in which he has so strong an interest—the editor very gratefully and cordially bids the readers of this journal farewell."

TOKIO.

On the 25th Jan. Mr. Arai, of the *Akebono Shinbun*, was fined twenty yen at the Tokio Saibansho, for having violated the Press Laws; and the editor of the *Yomiuri-Shimbun*, whose name is also Arai, was fined an equal sum for a similar offence.

A large school-building for the education of young nobles will shortly be constructed at Nichome, Nishikicho, Tokio. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has given 30,000 yen towards defraying the expense of its construction.

According to a report published by the *Hochi Shimbun*, the Press Laws are to be administered with much less "severity than has hitherto characterised them." We have strong reasons for believing that this statement is well founded, and trust that, before many weeks, it may receive the fullest practical confirmation, and also that the means by which the modification will have been brought about may be made public. For the enactment of the Press Laws, at the time they were decreed, there were abundant reasons. For their execution with the persistent harshness that has been disp'ayed there is neither sufficient reason nor necessity. We believe that there is quite as strong a feeling against the method of their enforcement within certain circles of the Government as there has ever been outside.

One Abe Tanihei, of the village of Saijozuka, in Awa, has probably at this moment an unfavourable opinion of the workings of the ballot system. His neighbourhood was recently disturbed by the operations of a midnight robber, whom nobody could detect. The head of the hamlet being appealed to, bethought himself of a scheme which he lost no time in putting into execution. He summoned the entire male population under his control, supplied them with paper, and directed each to write the name of the person he suspected and deposit his ticket in a box. The result was, that fifteen ballots bore the name of Abe Tanihei, the rest being blank. The astounded object of public distrust was so overcome that he instantly made full confession and was arrested for trial. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says :—"As he is a thief duly and formally elected by public vote, it will not do for him to get off without being suitably dealt with according to law."

CHINA.

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PEKING.

The Peking *Gazette* (says the *Daily News*) brings to light a feature of Chinese law which will, we think, be novel to most of our readers. We all know that parents are held more or less responsible for the misdeeds of their children, on the theory that if the latter behave badly they must have been badly brought up; but on what ground a son can be held legally responsible for the acts of his father is a puzzle. Li Hung-chang, however, reports such a case. A labourer in Chihli murdered his master and the latter's two sons. For this crime he has been executed; his son has been branded and transported to the farthest frontier, and his wife banished to a less distance.

The *Gazette* of the 31st December contains a very suggestive decree regarding an unfortunate Colonel who was presented in audience on the occasion of his nomination to the Paoking command in Hunan, but was found a person of such a very ordinary and inefficient stamp that he is ordered "back to the place from whence he came." Did the unlucky man fail to bribe the door-keeper, or were his presents insufficient, or did he *kotow* ungracefully, or what was his sin? No one will suppose that the keen eye of the Dowager Empress really detected inefficiency at a glance. There must have been some horrible laches in procedure somewhere.

The *Celestial Empire's* Correspondent writes :—

The tail cutting mania seems at last to have invaded the sacred precincts of the capital. The result at present is only one tailless urchin in a mission school, and as the matter has been put into the hands of the Lord Mayor we shall probably hear of no more losses of this kind. A more serious matter is the recent loss of four copper cannon from the house which surmounts one of the gates. The thieves have been discovered,

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but the guns are hopelessly lost, having passed through the melting furnace of some foundry. All the authorities connected with the gate, which is the one through which barbarians coming from Tientsin generally enter, have been invited to enter the Hsing-pu or Board of Punishments, and the authorities will probably get far more copper out of the transaction than has been lost in the guns. Possibly some of the more peaceably disposed of the soldiery having heard that Li Hung-chang has purchased $750,000 worth of torpedoes, have determined to beat some of the old spears into pruning-hooks, or rather reduce the copper cannon to pots and pans. The result will probably be most unpleasant to the operators. During this cold spell frozen bodies are frequently found in the streets. There are certain inns in which the beggars herd at night, lying together like herrings in a barrel. I heard lately of a gathering of two hundred native Christians at the Holy Sacrament in the chapel of the Methodist mission. This is a cheering sign of progress to the labourers in this part of the field.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—The cold is bearing heavily on the poorly clad half famished people who have come to Tientsin in search of aid, and doubtless the same is true of other places as well. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of deaths by freezing. It is said that in one temple court a few nights since thirty-six persons perished in one night. Were it not for the numbers who come to Tientsin from other places the suffering here would be comparatively little. The greatest distress seems to be in the districts of Wuting-foo and Lao-ling-hsien, in Shantung, in which section of country the English Methodist Mission has a large and flourishing work. Subscriptions have been raised in Tientsin, Taku, and Peking, amounting to about $1,000, the greater part of which will be expended in those districts, where, as yet, we hear of very little being done by the native authorities.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* states, under date of January 9, that a considerable number of native banks have failed within a few weeks, owing to rash speculations, scarcity of copper cash, and consequent "runs" on the banks. A general financial panic was at one time imminent, but the issue of a few proclamations had the effect of calming the excitement.

A sad fate has overtaken a quartermaster of H.M. ship *Curlew*, named Price. When out skating he endeavoured to rescue a companion, who had fallen into a fishing-hole, but unfortunately fell in himself, and was drowned; his companion was rescued. The funeral took place on the 9th January.

MOUKDEN.

The attempts made by Tso to increase the taxation have raised much discontent. He appears to have been acting in an arbitrary and high-handed manner, and to have missed his mark to a great extent in consequence. The *Celestial Empire* says the province can bear very much greater taxation than at present exists, and could gradually become reconciled to the main taxes proposed, but the Governor-General's illness of body and weakness of mind must bear the blame of the rash step of making such disproportionate increase at a leap, and of taxing every saleable article, even the most common—if, indeed, he knew anything about it.

A very large proportion, probably about half, the land of this province is owned and cultivated by Manchus, who pay no taxes. Hence, doubtless, the fact, that, notwithstanding the very large population of the province the number of cities is so small compared with the eighteen Provinces, none of which occupies the same extent of territory while few equal or surpass it in population. Hence, too, those cities are most coveted by the philanthropic magistrate interested only in the welfare of the people, where Chinese occupy all the land or the greater proportion thereof. One city in Liao-si is bound to pay Tls. 30,000 per annum to the Imperial Exchequer, but being surrounded by Chinese villages and hamlets, with almost no Manchus, the patriotic magistrate pockets yearly Tls. 20,000, for the city gathers in Tls. 50,000 per annum.

Notwithstanding the energy and activity, the variety and thoroughness of the plans of the late Governor-General for the extirpation of robbery in this province, each and all of those plans have failed, principally because of the enormous tracts of unreclaimed mountain ranges to the N. E., aided by the fact that with his orders he could not put forth the energy requisite to carry them out.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd February; the French mail from London Dec. 15 was received on the 30th Jan.

The most important news is the issue of a curious Chinese document which the *Herald*, which publishes it, says purports to be the draft of proposed rules for the regulation of lekin under the new provisions, and that the rules appear to have been circulated by the Taoutai among the foreign consuls, and bear very evident impress of their official origin. It adds that instead of simply stating the plain fact that foreign goods are to be exempt from lekin within the foreign settlements, providing for the definition of what are foreign goods, and warning tax collectors to leave these alone—the rules are chiefly intent upon establishing the converse position and elaborating a system of lekin collection on goods that can be possibly excluded from the benefit of exemption. It is hoped the consuls will object that what they have to do is to exempt certain goods, not to pass rules for the taxation of others.

The above-named paper gives the following:—

At a meeting of the French Municipal Council, the following selections were made—Messrs. Louvier, President; Hennequin, Vice-President; Louvier, Forbes, Millot and Rice, Works Committee; Hennequin, Lang, Vinay, and Voisin, Finance Committee.

The man Edwards, who was lately condemned to a year's imprisonment for complicity in an attempt to rob the steamer *Hupeh*, escaped from gaol, but was recaptured the same evening.

Recently, about four o'clock, a respectably-attired Chinaman accidentally fell into the river from one of the Hongkew wharves, and rapidly floated away with his head under water and his feet in the air. The large quantity of clothing he was wearing prevented his sinking, but although he struggled hard he was unable to right himself. In this way the unfortunate man floated a considerable distance, no effort being made to save him, although there were scores of coolies on the wharves, and sampans near at hand. A foreigner passing down the river in a pair-oared boat, however, noticing some excitement, looked round and saw what he thought was a bundle of clothes in the stream. A slight motion of the apparent bundle undeceived him, and, rowing quickly to the spot, he arrived just in time to prevent the drowning man sinking. With assistance, and at some risk of capsizing, he got him into the boat and took him ashore, and he was then taken in a jinricksha to the Custom-house station, where every necessary attention was given, and he soon recovered sufficiently to be removed by his friends.

As usual at the near approach of the Chinese New Year robberies from houses are becoming frequent, many of them being doubtless facilitated by the carelessness of houseboys in leaving outer doors and windows unfastened after dark, and taking advantage of their master's or mistress's absence to retire to their own quarters, either to smoke or sleep. Early one evening an extensive robbery of this kind was committed at the residence of a foreigner in Shantung-road, the thieves getting clear off with the following valuable articles:—A marble drawing-room clock, a galvanic battery, a lady's gold watch, a pocket case of surgical instruments, two ivory napkin-rings, a cruet-stand, and a silk umbrella. The houseboy admits that the door was left open between six and seven o'clock, that he was tired, and went into the back premises to sleep; while the gateman states that so many persons usually pass in and out that he is not able to say whether any one in particular did so on Saturday evening. Some of the articles above-named possess more than an intrinsic value, and the occurrence should operate as a warning to exercise more than ordinary care with respect to fastenings generally at this season of the year.

The testimonial referred to in the address to the Hon. George F. Seward, in May last, as in the course of preparation for presentation to him, has arrived in Shanghai, and is lying at Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co.'s store for public inspection. It consists of a massive silver centre-piece in the shape of a tureen and stand, of chaste design and excellent workmanship in burnished and dead silver, and bearing appropriate ornaments of fruits, flowers, and ears of corn, each handle being supported by what seems to be a typical Indian female head. Both tureen and stand are raised on lions' claws, arranged in pairs, and the general effect is very good. The tureen bears the following inscription:—"Presented by members of the Foreign Community of Shanghai to their fellow resident, the Hon. Geo. F. Seward, on the occasion of his departure for Peking as United States Minister to China, as a token of their regard and esteem.—Shanghai, May 29th, 1876."—Messrs. Tiffany and Co., of New York, were the manufacturers.

Mr. Davenport has left for Foochow on important official business, and, we hear, will be absent about a fortnight.

A temporary reduction in the train service on the Woosung Railway has been necessitated by the illness of two out of the three engine-drivers employed, but it is notified that the regular trains will be resumed.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—

A rather uncomfortable rumour has recently gained ground among sportsmen in Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese authorities are contemplating the advisability of placing obstacles in the way of up-country shooting trips. It is even said, though we do not vouch for the report, that posters have been already sent into the interior, and distributed in all those places where foreigners principally resort, calling upon the villagers to resist the intrusion, and not give any assistance to them in any way whatever. We hope that this is not true; indeed, we are sure that the report must be exaggerated. But we do hear on very fair authority that much opposition is felt in certain quarters to the practice of making trips into the interior, though we are not in a position to say whether any actual steps have been

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taken towards interfering with it. In Japan regulations have been issued by the Government by which all foreign sportsmen are bound. The first rule is that every foreigner must take out a license, which will cost him ten dollars to begin with. It is forbidden to shoot game between sunset and sunrise, and also to kill any bird which cannot be eaten. Furthermore, a sportsman may not encroach upon any enclosure, even if marked only by a cord or temporary fence, nor may he shoot in any city or town; which last regulation would be a very vexatious one if applied to China, where the interiors of so many towns are as wild and desolate as the outlying country, and form excellent cover for birds. It is said that the regulations are likely to be well received by foreigners, not being in any way too stringent. Indeed, with the exception of the ten dollars' license, and the rule which applies to cities, the regulations go no further than the commonest precautions which would be taken by any sportsman in any part of the world. It might be as well if sport in China were similarly legalised, rather than that it should be the object of covert opposition from the mandarins.

We have received the annual report of the Missionary Physician Protestant Episcopal Church at Wuchang, where a very useful work appears to be progressing under the superintendence of the Rev. A. C. Bunn. The number of patients who have been treated at dispensary, hospital, and their own homes, during the year ending June 30th, 1876, is 4,548. One-sixth of the men were in the habit of using neither wine, tobacco, nor opium, one-sixth wine only, a rather larger proportion having been tobacco-smokers, while four men used opium only. Rather more than a third of the men used wine and tobacco, others being addicted to opium, spirits, &c., in varying proportions. The number of women amounted to nine hundred and seven, who had borne five thousand seven hundred and fourteen children between them, thus giving an average, as Mr. Bunn points out, of six and three-tenths to each woman. Acknowledgment is made to a lady, the wife of a missionary, for most efficient assistance rendered by her in conversing with these women. A short daily service is held in the hospital—a building which has been erected only within the year—and in a chapel, with which the street dispensary is connected, preaching is kept up regularly by the clergy of the mission and the native assistant, for the benefit of the patients-in-waiting, and anybody else who can be attracted thither. The report is confessed by Mr. Bunn to be very unsatisfactory as far as regards the record of several months, a fact which he attributes to his enforced absence from the station with his sick family and his own prolonged illness after their return. He concludes with the following remarks:—"Of the extent to which this branch of our Mission is fulfilling its purpose of aiding the spread of Christianity by exhibiting the Good Samaritan idea I will say no further than that, at the close of a year not without its full measure for me of difficulty and disappointments, I have received from the Chinese, from my brethren in other departments of the work, and from friends in other missions, such assurances that the work is a good one, as they know by its fruits already plucked, that I heartily thank God and take courage."

The *Shanghai Courier* says:—"It is reported that the China Merchants' Company is about to issue a new stock against the purchase of S.S.N. steamers and real estate, with a capital of Tls. 3,000,000 at Tls. 125 per share. The officials will thus have a good opportunity of investing the savings that they have made during their term office, which is, of course, a very legitimate form of commercial enterprise."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 8th February; no later mail from London had arrived out.

Another of those unfortunate scandals which are becoming now so common in China has attracted some attention. The *Daily Press* of the 7th February gives the following suggestive paragraph:—"We are informed that Messrs. R. P. Webster and Rowe have left the public service of Hong Kong without giving the usual notice. We understand that on a survey of the stores which were in charge of these two officers there are no deficiencies. Messrs. Webster and Rowe appear to have left in a hurried manner in order to avoid their creditors,"—and the papers of the following days contain accounts of the proceedings taken by the said unlucky creditors. The present affair is not of the magnitude of some which have occurred, but runs very much in the same direction. A more serious affair has, however, come before the Police Magistrate, one Thomas Coales being charged, on the complaint of Mr. F. Pereira de Silveira, deputy commissary of the Ordnance Department, with absconding from Her Majesty's service, and with embezzling 8,626 Snider cartridges of Her Majesty's stores. The case was part heard and adjourned for further evidence.

A fatal accident has happened to Mr. George Grey, lately second officer on board the British steam-ship *Estepona*. The deceased, on the night of the 31st January at eleven o'clock, left the Sailors' Home, where he was residing, accompanied by John W. Godley, chief officer of the British barque *Presto*, and they both went on board of the latter vessel, lying on Mr. McDonald's Patent Slip. In some way or other the deceased fell from the rail of the ship into the bottom of the dock and smashed his head; he was taken up insensible and did not speak again. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The following items of news are taken from the Hong Kong *Daily Press*:—

We regret to learn that the agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.) of the *Singapore* have received a telegram to the effect that that steamer has been totally lost on a sunken reef off an island in the Cumberland Group. The crew and passengers were saved.

We are informed that as a reward for the alacrity with which the crew of Mr. Wohlter's boat picked up the persons thrown into the sea through the capsising of Mr. Lording's boat, that gentleman has sent a sum of money to be distributed amongst them.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that Sir Brooke Robertson is decidedly better, and is now progressing steadily towards recovery from day to day.

Another gunboat for the Chinese Maritime Customs has been launched. She was built at Capt. Sands's Patent Slip, and is a vessel of seventy tons. Her dimensions are as follow: Length, over all ninety feet; beam, fifteen feet; depth of hold, five feet. She is constructed to run eleven knots an hour, and is fitted with a ram. She was christened the *Le-she*, by Miss Hopkins, daughter of Captain Hopkins, of the steamship *Rajanattianuhar*.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press*, under date of January 5th, writes that the usual distribution of cotton jackets to the beggars and poor people by wealthy merchants in the city had begun. Two merchants had given away each about a thousand articles of apparel, one in Canton, and the other in Honam.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 31st December a report appears from the Governor of Kwang-tung, regarding the embezzlement of some Tls. 3,900 by one of the military officers who took charge of the construction of the forts at Bocca-Tigris. The result is that the offender has been degraded, pending an investigation into his conduct.

Daring robberies continued to be as prevalent as ever in the neighbourhood of Canton, and in the villages outlying. The people have appealed to the authorities to put down the robbers, and it is said that the soldiers have been ordered to suppress them. But the measures taken rarely prove effective, and the robbers soon recommmence their operations. Until the province has some police system there is little chance of any permanent improvement in its condition.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

On the 17th Jan. the prizes were distributed at the Municipal Schools of Saigon. The *Independant* notices that, contrary to custom, the Governor did not honour the ceremony with his presence, but the *fete* was none the less cordial and charming. The parents of the children and the notabilities of the town formed a large audience, and the prizes were distributed by the Mayor.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Recorder* has the following summary of news:—

The King has returned from his trip to Chantaboon. We shall probably have a full account of the visit in the *Government Gazette* of next week. Many of the prominent officials of Bangkok have been absent recently, but all things have moved on much as usual.

The citizens of Bangkok are to be honoured by a visit from Admiral Reynolds, of the U.S. Navy, and two vessels belonging to the Asiatic Squadron in a few days. Admiral Reynolds will come in the *Ashuelot* and will remain until the arrival of the flagship, when it is said he will proceed to the Australian Colonies, stopping at Singapore on the way thither.

The following notification has been issued:—

"Whereas information has been laid before me that certain persons now engaged in trade or otherwise employed within the limits of the kingdom of Siam and its dependencies are unlawfully claiming the protection of this Consulate by representing themselves to be the agents of American citizens, I hereby give notice that the name, nationality, and occupation of every agent or servant in the employ of citizens of the United States of America must be registered in this Consulate on or before the 15th day of February, 1877.—DAVID B. SICKELS, U.S. Consul."

The proceedings of Mr. Partridge, late U.S. Consul at Bangkok, are undergoing investigation. The present Consul, D. B. Sickels, on his arrival went to work to thoroughly investigate and bring to light the causes of the scandal and complaints connected with the U.S. Consulate in Siam. He issued an order that all holders of licenses from the U.S. Government should present said license at the U.S. Consulate for registration. Up to this date but comparatively few of the licensees have presented themselves; still full enough to reveal the character of the late

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U.S. Consul's dealings. Some of these licenses were drawn in the name of men who left Siam years ago, and long since have been reported dead. Some of these dead men, who though dead still carried on the whisky trade, were Americans, and some Frenchmen. Some licenses were issued in the name of parties without their knowledge or consent. In some instances impressions of the U.S. seal were taken on slips of their paper, and then pasted upon the license. In these cases there was an attempt made to swindle both the United States and the licensee One Chinaman has presented fifty papers, which he purchased of Partridge and Son at about $25 per license; these papers the Chinaman, in his capacity of American citizen, sold, and forged the names of others to the papers, as suited his pleasure.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of Jan. 18 has the subjoined items of intelligence :—

The U.S. steamers *Tennessee* and *Ashuelot*, belonging to the naval force on the Asiatic station, arrived at the mouth of the Menam river on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11. The following afternoon the *Ashuelot*, with Rear-Admiral Reynolds and staff on board, steamed up the river, and before she had dropped anchor in front of the Consulate the U.S. Consul was on board to welcome the Admiral and his officers to Bangkok.

On the 27th the Admiral and staff were presented by the Consul to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and received by him in a most cordial manner. The commander of the *Ashuelot* and several officers of both vessels attended divine service on the Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of the American Presbyterian Mission, conducted the worship. On Monday the officers paid their respects to his Excellency the Minister of War. On Monday afternoon the Admiral and the naval officers attended a garden party at the splendid grounds of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on which occasion the band of the *Tennessee* furnished the music. It was a very enjoyable affair, and attended by the largest number of Europeans ever assembled in Bangkok.

On the 30th the Admiral and staff, the officers of the *Tennessee* and *Ashuelot*, and the U. S. Consul, had a public audience with his Majesty the King of Siam, and the presentation was pronounced the most brilliant State affair of the kind that has ever occurred in Siam. The admiral and his officers were conveyed to the Royal palace in the King's private carriages, from Falck's Hotel, where the Admiral and his lady are stopping, and when reaching the palace gate a loud-mouthed welcome was thundered from brazen-throated guns on the esplanade. The audience with his Majesty was quite brief, but the Admiral's address and the King's reply were full of the warmest expressions of good-will and friendship.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 15th February; the French mail from London Jan. 12 was received on the 12th February. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

We are informed that H.E. the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of State, requesting him to proceed to Australia to report upon the defences of the Colonies. The request was conveyed in such terms that his Excellency could not well refuse to accept the mission, honourable and complimentary as it is in itself. Sir William Jervois has therefore resolved to go, and will leave here about the 2nd April, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Lieut. McCallum, R.E. Lady Jervois and the Misses Jervois, with Captain Paton, A.D.C., will proceed to Europe about the same time. His Excellency's stay in Australia will probably not exceed six months, and he will then return here and proceed to Europe. It is, we believe, his Excellency's present intention to return again to the Straits.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. J. G. Davidson, and his request to be relieved as soon as possible, Mr. W. E. Maxwell left for Perak to act as Resident in his place, as a temporary arrangement, and pending instructions from home. It is reported that there is every probability of Lord Carnarvon conferring the permanent appointment upon Mr. Hugh Low, who has been long in Labuan, and administered Government there for nearly ten years, and who is said to stand high at the Colonial-office. Among other changes rumoured in Perak it is said that Capt. Speedy goes to Durian Sebatang, and that Mr. Paul has been appointed to Laroot.

We understand Major Dunlop's application for twelve months' leave has been granted by the Governor in Council, and he will leave very shortly for Europe. Captain Walshe will, it is stated, in addition to his own duties as Senior Police Magistrate, perform those of Inspector General of Police until the arrival of Mr. Gottlieb, who is expected in about three months hence, and is deputed to take Captain Walshe's place as Senior Police Magistrate. Mr. Skinner will proceed to Province Wellesley to take up Mr. Gottlieb's position there.

Mr. Willans, we are informed, intends to leave for Europe early in March, and Mr. Trotter will for three months perform the duties of Treasurer-General, in addition to those of Postmaster-General, until the arrival of Captain Ord, who will act as Postmaster-General. It seems strange that arrangements could not have been made by which the change of officials should take place without putting upon some the strain of having to carry on the work of two offices at once. It is generally admitted that the police magistrates are overworked, and it is certainly a novel way of improving matters to require the senior police magistrate to do the work of Major Dunlop in addition to his own for the next three months. Might we ask, was the application of Major Dunlop for leave so sudden that the Government was left no other alternative? And even if it were so there seems no reason, so far as we can see, why Mr. Gottlieb's place should not at once be filled by Mr. Skinner. Also, it seems unfair to Mr. Trotter to require of him to fulfil with credit, as he would desire to do, the positions of Treasurer-General and Postmaster-General for three months.

The ceremony of the ordination of a deacon by the Archbishop Gregoris took place in the Armenian Church, Hill-street, in the presence of the Armenian community and a number of other residents. The ordination service began about a quarter-past five o'clock, and after several portions of the Armenian liturgy had been read, the Right Rev. Archbishop entered from a side door dressed in a gorgeous robe, and wearing a brilliant mitre, having in his left hand a cross and in his right the emblematic crook. The warden of the Armenian Church, Mr. P. A. Seth, was then ordained a deacon, the ceremony consisting of kneeling before the archbishop, anointing with oil, consecration, bestowal of the archiepiscopal blessing, and investiture with a deacon's silk band. His Grace the Archbishop then delivered a short address and dismissed his hearers with his benediction.

Private advices report all quiet in Salangore, and everything proceeding satisfactorily. The revenue at Klang for January is said to have reached $21,000.

The United States flagship *Tennessee*, with Rear Admiral Reynolds on board, left for Manila, after which she goes to China and Japan, the original order to proceed on a cruise to Australian waters having been countermanded.

Captain J. A. Poland, R.N., of H.M.S. *Juno*, and Senior Naval Officer on this station, left for Hong Kong in H.M.S. *Himalaya*, on temporary leave, and Commander Anson, of H.M.S. *Magpie*, will be in charge of the *Juno*, which will leave on a cruise to Sarawak and Labuan. The command of the *Magpie* will devolve upon her first lieutenant.

The British steamer *Straithairly* reports as follows :—Had 801 pilgrims when left Jeddah; 18 died on the passage to Penang, of whom 2 were drowned, 4 died of small-pox, and 12 of old age and exhaustion. Had 2 sick of small-pox on arrival at Penang who were put on shore at the quarantine station on Pulo Jerajah, with the others, 270 in all; have now on board for Singapore 514 pilgrims, all in good health.

The *Gazette* contains the following returns of the average note circulation of the three banks during the month of February :—

Oriental Bank	$177,860
Chartered Bank	525,410
Mercantile Bank	454,620

The circulation of the two banks in Penang during the same period was a follows :—

Chartered Bank	$160,700
Mercantile Bank	345,730

A private telegram has been received announcing briefly that Mr. Wirth, a planter at Langkai, has been murdered there.

The *Straits Times* has the following on the Native States :—Now that Mr. Birch's murder has been amply, if slowly, avenged, and that Native States affairs are, or are supposed to be, managed in accordance with the nebulous wishes of the Colonial-office, it is to be sincerely hoped that our own little local affairs will have the exclusive attention during this year of the Government. The year is young yet, and it will be well to take time by the forelock and consider what are the most pressing matters requiring attention, so that a well-devised and practicable programme may be sketched out of what should be undertaken. During the past year many subjects were urged upon the attention of the Government, and they were all promised to be taken into consideration or referred for solution to the Secretary of State. Either answer could not well be taken exception to during the past year, but both were exactly like promissory notes, which fall due and must be taken up during this year, or the credit of the Government will be seriously damaged. The most important subject which should be settled during the year is that the administration of justice should be finally put in proper working order. That is a question which takes precedence of everything else, and it is to be supposed that the Government are now fully alive to its importance and have made such urgent representations to the Secretary of State as will soon put an end to the present most scandalous position of affairs. If Lord Stanley of Alderley or the Aborigines Protection Society and other Home philanthropists really wished to do the Settlements and the Native States a service, they could not do better than interview the Earl of Carnarvon and ask his lordship for an intelligible explanation of his treatment of the Settlements in the matter of judges since the time he sent Sir William Hackett to the Fiji Islands. Lord Stanley could not have had a better occasion for cornering the clever Welsh earl, and so obtaining some amends for his defeat on the Perak "little war" debate in the House of Lords early last year.

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PENANG.

The *Gazette* has the following :—

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Ford, will shortly arrive in Penang, and will open the Criminal Sessions. He will not, however, be able to do much on that day, we expect, as the Chinese New Year festival commences on it, and, consequently, neither interpreters nor witnesses are likely to be found when called for. Some fifteen cases have, we learn, been sent up to date for trial at the Sessions, and before it opens there are likely to be four or five more, so we do not expect his Lordship will be able to close them till about the 25th Feb. at the earliest. He has then to hear some criminal appeals, after which, to dispose of several cases in the Ecclesiastical Court, and finally to dispose of innumerable suits on the summary and plea side of the Court.

At a meeting of the Penang Asssociation it was resolved—"That Messrs. C. W. Rodyk, F. J. C. Ross, A. Clarke, E. F. Thomas and Gregory Anthony be appointed a Committee to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that the Penang Division of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements shall not be subordinate to the Singapore Division of the said Court, and that two Judges be appointed to Penang, one of whom shall be styled Judge of Penang."

THE ATCHIN WAR.

An engagement has been reported in which the Dutch attacking force was divided into two columns, and the manœuvres were so successfully carried out that a panic arose among the Atchinese. They retreated from the populous district called Lamngah, which was then occupied by the Dutch, who also having taken Krung Rayah are now masters of the greater part of the coast of Atchin Proper. The Dutch then attacked Lambaddah, the principal stronghold of Tunku Payah, meeting with severe resistance, but with a loss of only four killed and ten wounded they captured the place, together with twelve pieces of cannon. Lambaddah and Lamngah are both places of importance, where the Atchinese had made considerable warlike preparations.

THE TWELVE PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXEMPTION FROM LEKIN OF REALLY FOREIGN GOODS IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

The *North China Daily News* gives the following rough translation of the document printed in the *Shunpao*, which purports to be a draft of proposed rules for the regulation of lekin under the new provisions :—

1. It will be necessary to make a list of what are really foreign goods, and write them one by one on a painted board, and likewise take whatever foreign or native goods there are one by one and write them on a board to be hung up in the Foreign Custom-house. This will be convenient in order that they may be distinguished clearly at the time, and likewise in order that the lekin officers may, in accordance with lists of goods so made, allow them all to pass free of lekin.

2. Although it has already been settled that goods in the Foreign Settlements shall be free of duty, yet opium has not hitherto been treated in the same way as other foreign duties, and is not allowed to pay transit dues, thus distinguishing it from other goods. In the tradal regulations hitherto made there was a special clause to this effect. The regulations made at Chefoo for unifying the duties have not yet been settled, but it is required to be immediately resolved upon, and the amounts decided. In the matter of opinion it is not only clearly decided that it will not be free from duty in the foreign settlements, but in unifying the tariff before referred to it will be necessary to settle the amount leviable upon it, and likewise the date from which the regulation shall take effect.

3. When cargo vessels arrive in port the Custom-house will depute an officer in conjunction with a man likewise deputed by the native collectorate to examine together what are really foreign goods. Custom-house officers will then impress in the seam of the bale a seal certifying that they are truly foreign goods to avoid subsequent confusion.

4. The lekin office will depute an officer in conjunction with the Custom House officer to examine what goods have on them this seal, and then likwise add the characters (Free of duty in the Foreign Settlements). This will avoid disputes when the goods are sent into the interior, and prevent foreign goods from suffering. Another day, when goods are being sent elsewhere, if it is found that they have not on them this stamp, although they are foreign goods, it will be apparent that they have not on that day paid half duty and not been examined, and if they have not paid half duty they will be treated as native goods.

5. It is now settled that foreign merchants' goods within the Settlements, or their goods sold to Chinese, shall all be free of duty ; and this must be respectfully adhered to. But the native goods in the Foreign Settlements are also numerous ; excepting foreign goods that are free of duty—all these goods, viz., from the interior, Canton, Foochow, or such like places—will still be subject to lekin dues, and to be examined in accordancee with the regulations now standing. All the officers for the collection of these dues will have, as before, to examine all goods in order to prevent smuggling.

6. When original goods are re-exported examination will be made whether the seals certifying their foreign origin and their right to be free of lekin have not been in the least torn or removed, and they will then be treated according to the regulations for the re-export of foreign goods. If they do not tally and are different from when they were originally sealed, it is decided to request that they be treated according to the smuggling clause and confiscated.

7. All native goods in the foreign settlements, when exported into the interior, will have, according to previous regulations, to be reported at the lekin office ; when a permit will be issued to facilitate the examination upon their passage, and that merchants may not suffer from delay.

8. Chinese goods carried by foreign vessels and vessels having foreign registers, although having paid duty at the Custom House, have not hitherto been allowed to pay transit duty, and will still be treated accordingly, in order to show the difference between native and foreign goods.

9. When foreign goods have paid the transit dues and a duty certificate has been issued to them, the lekin officer will compare them with the pass, and if no other goods have been packed up with them they will be immediately passed. The wrappers of foreign goods having on them the two seals referred to, examination on their arrival at the barrier will be more quick, and the merchants will not be delayed.

10. All kinds of foreign goods that are sent out of the Settlements with a transit pass will on examination, in accordance with the regulations, be free of lekin. Those that have not a transit pass, on meeting with a Customs barrier will pay duty, and on meeting with a lekin barrier will pay lekin.

11. Foreign goods now in store in godowns, after the Chinese have bought them, will, upon being cleared, be reported to the Custom House, and the Commissioner will send a man in conjunction with a Weiyuen and place a seal on the goods which have been bought for export, to facilitate their exemption from lekin in the Settlements and to put them in accordance with the, new regulations.

12. The examination of native goods belonging to native merchants in the Foreign Settlements is the business of China and China will herself manage it. Native produce is no concern of foreigners. If foreigners come forward as shields, to the slightest detriment of China's sovereignty, it will be asked that they be fined according to law.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write as follows :—In our last report we referred to the fact that the local dealers showed some inclination to purchase, anticipating an active demand at advanced rates after the Chinese New Year; the prices they offered, however, were very low, consequently few parcels changed hands. The rates paid also were irregular, and as the business was entirely of a speculative nature quotations would afford no indication of present values. From Shantung we hear that there have been heavy falls of snow, which is probably the cause of the dealers appearing so very sure of a good demand in the spring, as this province usually takes a large supply of cotton goods from here, although last year, owing to drought and locusts the demand was only about half what it is under ordinary circumstances.

SHANGHAI.—The market both for Piece Goods and Woollens was extremely quiet. Auction sales, Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs. 20,450 pieces, at Tls. 1.75½ to 1.75¼ per piece for Red Ram ; Tls. 1.71½ to 1.70 for Red Lion, Tls. 1.67½ for Yellow Lion, Tls. 1.74½ for Yellow Ram, Tls. 1.62¾ for Blue Lion, Tls. 1.61¼ to 1.60½ for Green Lion, and Tls. 1.28¾ for Green Peacock ; 5,000 pieces 7 lb. at Tls. 1.28 for Blue Lion, and Tls. 1.20 for Green Lion ; and 800 pieces 6 lb. Peacock at Tls. 1.05 per piece. T-Cloths, 7 lb. Green Ram, Tls. 1.10 to 1.17½ ; Drills, 8 lb. 10 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock, at Tls. 1.85 to 1.84¾ ; and 350 pieces Jeans, Red Peacock, Tls. 1.51¾ per piece. Metals : A faint inquiry obtained for Quicksilver at previous quotations, but holders were asking higher prices. Tin Plates were slightly dearer, but in very little request. Iron and Lead were quiet, but rates seemed inclined to harden.

MANILA.—After the departure of last mail the Piece Goods market became more active, and a fair amount of business had occurred in the interval. As importers found difficulty in moving their stocks of Plain Staples at the rates demanded last month they had given way a little, and dealers had taken advantage of the reduction to supply their wants. Coloured goods continued in good demand, and remunerative prices were readily obtained for suitable parcels.

BANGKOK.—Grey Yarns were very scarce, and in consequence a slight rise had occurred on their last values ; 18-24s were quoted Tic. 155, 30s Tic. 163, 40s Tic. 175 per bale. In Grey and Fancy Goods and Coloured Yarns a fair business had been done at previous quotations.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Houghton and Co.'s Circular says :—We have no special change to report, business being quiet, in accordance with the season of the year. The continued rise in prices of Cotton Goods in Manchester is, however, having its effect here, and whenever the retail demand improves, which we expect it will do whenever the Chinese New Year festivities next month are over, we look for a material advance taking place in the price of all our staples. Exchange has further gone against buyers, the Banks' drawing rate on London for 6 months' sight Bills being f.11.82½ per £. On Holland the rate is f.101½

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per cent. 6 months' date. On Singapore f.2.60½ per dollar. Specie: English and Australian Sovereigns we quote at f.12.10 to f.12.35 each. Mexican dollars nominally at f.2.30 each.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had again been a fair demand, the settlements comprising:—Oopack, 1,000 chests, at Tls. 13¾ to 15¼; Oanfa, 1,500, at Tls. 11½ to 12; Oonam, 1,500, at Tls. 10½ to 11: Ningchow, 1,000, Tls. 14 to 18½; total, 5,000 chests. The very low rates current had turned buyers' attention to the stock, which was being rapidly absorbed; about one-third of the settlements being for New York. At the current low rates the market was quite firm, the excess in export from this port being equalled by the deficiency in Foochow. Supplies had come to an end, and it would not be long before the present moderate stock is cleared off, and the season closed. Green: There had again been a fair business in these kinds, the total settlements being:—Teenkai, 2,000 half-chests, at Tls.27 to 28; Moyune, 5,000 half-chests, Tls. 28½ to 31¼; Fychow, 2,000 half-chests, Tls. 19¾ to 23½; Shanghai, 1,000 half-chests, Tls. 19; total, 10,000 half-chests, against 3,500 half-chests to corresponding date last season. The arrivals during the week had been very trifling and but little more was expected, but the total to date was already very little less than last year's. The operations for the week had been about half for London and half for New York, and prices were still considerably above those ruling in the latter market. As usual the near approach of the New Year had made teamen anxious to sell, and prices showed a decline from one to two taels, at which they were still ready to dispose of the remainder of what they hold, and get back to the country to commence operations for the coming season.

	1877	against	1876.
Total arrivals	427,000 half-chests.		429,000 half-chests.
Settlements & shipments	355,000 „		391,000 „
Stock...	72,000 „		38,000 „

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—The business of the week has comprised 1,338 chests of Congou, which have been taken at about former values. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, a large amount of Tea is still awaiting shipment. Congou: The stock is now reduced to 1,300 chests. Souchong, Oolong, Flowery Pekoe, and Scented Teas: No stock on offer. The export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe is 54,038,160 lbs., against 63,094,100 lbs.; to the colonies, 15,730,202 lbs., against 15,099,603 lbs.; to America, 665,141 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at the same time last year.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—With the exception of a good business in re-reels, the larger portion of the 600 bales taken being consignment or on joint account with natives, there is but little to report of our market this week. A few bales of Buffalo chop have been purchased at Tls. 512½ per picul for the No. 2, for Blue Elephant Tls. 515 would probably be accepted, and a bid at the commencement of the week of Tls. 565 for Yankee chop No. 3, has, it is said, been refused. Market chop Tsatlees are in the case of some weak holders quite Tls. 30 lower than they were a fortnight since; Taysaams remain in very small demand at Tls. 5 to 10 cheaper than last mail's rates, and re-reels show but little change at Tls. 475 for common to Tls. 570 for fair cargo. As far as can be ascertained the stock of Tsatlees here is limited to within 4,000 bales; arrivals continue insignificant (since Dec. 1 last the total is 1,250 bales), still the home market value for all Silk appears uncertain, and the late improvement in prices is quite lost again with the news to hand by telegram that the chances of war in Europe are very unlikely. Settlements since Jan. 25 1,000, against 300 same period last season; total settlements and reshipments to date 65,000, against 61,000; stock estimated at 17,000, against 4,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI.—There have been foreign speculators at work in Cotton who had pretty well cleared the market of such parcels of fair to fair med. staple as were offering for cash. Their operations had strengthened the position already, and better news from Hankow was expected to cause an immediate advance in prices. The receipts were visibly diminishing, and would not probably be larger until after Chinese New Year.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar: A few days after our last Circular was issued purchases of Extra were made at $5.75 per picul, but telegrams quoting a further decline in Europe having been subsequently received; the market is now much weaker, and as dealers have shown more willingness to meet the ideas of purchasers, some contracts for Superior have been booked at $5 per picul for forward delivery. Unclayed Sugar has also declined in value to some extent, but as the receipts are small yet, prices are still comparatively high. We quote:—Taal, £13 5s. 8d.; Cebu, £13 15s. 2d.; Ilo Ilo, £13 15s. 2d.; Cebu Superior, £17 16s. 8d. Hemp continues very dull, and prices have declined considerably. There have been sales during the fortnight at prices ranging from $5.75 to 5.25 per picul (£24 0s. 3d. to £22 3s. 5d.), and the latter may be called to-day's value. A good deal of Hemp, however, is still stored for higher prices. Coffee: Latest telegraphic advices having been unfavourable for the article, the price has declined to $20.50 per picul (£78 9s. 3d.). We estimate that 4/5000 piculs of the new crop have already arrived.

BANGKOK.—The Borneo Company's Circular says:—Paddy of the new Nassuan crop is now arriving daily in large quantities, but though holders are eager sellers on account of the approaching New Year Holidays, prices have declined but slightly, and Mill Cleaned Rice is still selling at $1.55 per picul for ordinary China cargo, in Mats, with a fair demand for immediate delivery. Buyers are in the market at $1.50 for delivery in a fortnight, but as yet we hear of no settlements. There is no Namuan Rice procurable. Native cleaned Cargo Rice is worth Tic. 54-5 per coyan. White Rice for the Straits is in good demand at Tic. 66-7 per coyan ($2.21 per picul in Mats f.o.b.), while for best quality Tic. 73-4 per coyan ($2.44 per picul in Gunnies f.o.b.) would be paid. Black Pepper: The only sale reported is of Piculs 120 at Tic 12¾ per picul, while for piculs 150 in stock not even Tic. 12½ per picul can be elicited ($8.30 f.o.b.). A small lot of White Pepper is offered at Tic. 22 per picul ($14.31 f.o.b.). Sticklac: About piculs 900 have found buyers at Tic. 17 to 19 per picul according to quality, but there is little animation, and piculs 200 Good Medium now in stock are offered at Tic. 19 per picul without success ($13.85 f.o.b.). Tea-seed: Only 150 coyans have arrived during the month, and prices have continued to rise to 87-8 per coyan for Namuan, Tic. 90-91 per coyan or Suphan. ($3.33-6 per picul and $3.43-7 per picul f.o.b.). Supplies are still wanted for China, and next sales will probably be at higher rates. Sapanwood: 7-8 pieces uncleaned are worth Tic. 1½ per picul ($1.81 f.o.b. cleaned). Buffalo Horns are very scarce and have advanced to Tic. 14 per picul for 3 lbs. ($9.23 f.o.b.), Tic. 15 per picul for 4 lbs. Buffalo Hides are in rather better inquiry at Tic. 11¼ per per picul ($8.19 f.o.b.), and Cow Hides are much wanted at Tic. 20½ per picul $14.04 f.o.b.). Gamboge; 13 piculs were sold at Tic. 81 per picul ($56.11 f.o.b.), and there is none now obtainable.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Houghton and Co.'s Circular says:—Arrack, 4 per cent. overproof, we still continue to quote at f.165 per leaguer of 133 imperial gallons. Cloves: In these there is little doing, nominally we value them at f.95 per picul. Coffee, Java, continues in active request at high rates, say at f.65 to f.66 per picul for ordinary preparation; of West India preparation there is none offering. Gum Damar remains at our last quotation of f.37 per picul. Indigo we value at f.3.50 to f.3.80 per Netherlands pound. India-rubber: Sales have been made at f.90 to f.100 per picul. Gutta Percha: In this there is nothing doing. Hides are procurable at f.0.22 to f.0.25 per lb. for Buffalo, while Cow commands f.0.35 to f.0.45 per lb. Mace: A small parcel lately changed hands at f.140 per picul. Nutmegs are a little higher, but only small transactions are taking place at f.100 to f.125 per picul for nuts in the shell. Pepper, Black, we value at f.20 per picul; do. White, is procurable at f.45 per picul. Rattans: Borneo first quality is valued at f.12.50 to f.14, and Padang at f.13 to f.15 per picul. Rice has advanced, first quality Batavia being now worth f.210 to f.220, and second quality f.180 to f.190 per koyang. Sugar still continues in very good demand. For immediate delivery sales have been made at f.19.75 per picul for No. 14, while for delivery from the growing crop contracts have already been closed at f.16 to f.16½ per picul, the latter both for first receipts of selected numbers, and for whole crop delivery being on the coast. Of Chinese manufacture, delivery here, sales have been closed at f.14 per picul for colour No. 9. Generally the position of the article is very strong.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1877	81118116	54625573	2560045	18987564	156391298	42980
From June 1, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876	73311794	59348379	2031848	19692411	154384432	38125

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Bls. & Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1877	5598946	52041
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876	10470304	44135

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

		Bls. & Cases
From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1877	39338019	5650
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876	47429009	7769

TO AUSTRALIA

From June 1, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1877	16,548,897
Do. do. 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876	16,106,325

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	... *	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,513
1845 to 1846	57,334,260	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,012	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,299	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,450	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875 ...	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,165,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

* Including the Continent.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divnd.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.200	x.d.20p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100 ...	100 ...	142 ...	11 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850 ...	850 ...	600 ...	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ..	71 ...	7 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200 ...	$560	$46.19p.s.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875 ...	
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500	Tls. 625	...15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	$725 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ...	650 ...	
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ..	165	...12 pc..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.89 ...	5 p.c.

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Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co.'s Report on the Share Market says :—Business has been dull during the week ; we note an advance in Bank and Gas shares. H. and S. Bank : Sales have been made at 28, 28¼, and 29 per cent. premium, and exchange, 75 for cash ; the market is now quiet. S.S.N. Co.: Shares have changed hands at Tls. 93, 93½, and 94. Shanghai Gas Co.: A sale is reported at Tls. 142, ex div. Compagnie du Gaz : Shares are inquired for at Tls. 73.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 9¼d. to 5s. 9½d.	5s. 9¼d.	5s. 10d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 3¼d. to 4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 3⅜d. to 4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅜d. to 4s. 3⅝d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 3⅜d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅜d.	4s. 4d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 4¼d. to 4s. 4⅜d.	4s. 4⅝d. to 4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 310 to 312	Rs. 229
,, Hong Kong	26½ to 27 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.2.5	⅜ prem (nominal)

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 30 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $570 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $610 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $168 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $200 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., at Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 6¼d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, March 12, Gadshill (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, March 14, Hesperia (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, Jan. 26, Wodan, Nehemiah Gibson ; from Liverpool, March 10, Nestor (str.), Dana, (str.); from London, 14, Glenlyon (str.).

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, Feb. 2, Favorita.

At ILO ILO.—From San Francisco, Jan. 20, Frank N. Thayer.

At BATAVIA.—From Amsterdam, Jan. 28, Nicolette ; from Buenos Ayres, 24, Alice Muir ; from Cardiff, March 10, Hermann, and sailed for Manila.

At SAMARANG.—From Amsterdam, March 7, Jan Pieterszoon Koen.

At ATCHIN.—From Newcastle, Feb. 22, Groen van Prinsterer.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, March 14, Viking (str.), Radnorshire (str.); from Liverpool, Agamemnon (str.); from Sunderland, Stanley, Olivet, Elizabeth Childs ; from Newcastle, Strathnairn ; from Cardiff, Secondo B.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Jan 24, Charles L. Pearson

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Jan. 27, Menelaus (str.) ; 29, Norman Court

From AMOY.—For London, Jan. 11, Condor ; for Falmouth, 21, Gesine Brons ; for New York, 25, Mikado.

From HONG KONG.—For Falmouth, Feb. 6, Balgownie ; 7, Bridgetown.

From MANILA.—For Boston, Jan. 27, Midnight ; Feb10. , Natal ; for Liverpool, Jan. 27, Kirkland ; 29, Leon (str.) ; Feb. 5, Oneata, for Channel, f.o. ; Jan. 18, Carl Ritter.

From CEBU.—For London, Jan. 26, Varuna, Johann Smidt.

From ILO ILO.—For Boston, Jan. 28, Amanda.

From BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Jan. 9, Aldebaran.

From BATAVIA.—For Nieuwe Diep, March 7, Voorwaarts (str.) ; for Rotterdam, 9, Hampton (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Feb. 10, Lennox Castle ; March 14, Red Riding Hood.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, MARCH 15.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 9.0 this morning, having landed her mails yesterday afternoon at La Ciotat. She brings 70 passengers and a general cargo, including 569 bales of silk, 9,600 packages of tea, and 3,535 packages of general cargo for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer Indus, due in London on or about the 27th inst.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MARCH 15.—The P. and O. steamer Deccan, with the homeward Indian and China mails, arrived at 3 P.M. to-day.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, MARCH 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes left at 11.0 P.M. for Southampton, where she may be expected on the 20th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE APRIL 2.—ADEN, MARCH 14.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day.

INWARD MAIL DUE APRIL 9.—GALLE, MARCH 16.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the homeward China and Australian mails, left here to-day for Suez.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—March 14, at Falmouth, from Passaroeang, Marie Becker; from Samarang, Zodiac ; at Greenock, from Samarang, Isabella Ridley ; 16, at Amsterdam, from Macassar, G. H. Betz ; 15, at London, from Swatow, Henriette Behn; from Saigon, Henri ; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Tenasserim (str.) ; at London, from Colombo, Freja (str.) ; from Hong Kong, Kishon ; 16, from Manila, Sir Jamsetjee Family ; 17, at Amsterdam, from Pangool, Jupiter ; from Batavia, Gesiena Maria ; 16, at Rotterdam, from Batavia, Maasnymph ; 13, at Copenhagen, from Samarang, Tordenskjold ; 15, off Dungeness, from Java, for Rotterdam, Ottolina ; for Amsterdam, Amstelstroom ; from Macassar, Gedeh ; 16, off Prawle Point, from Swatow, for London, Annie Braginton ; at Liverpool, from Manila, Theodora ; 15, at Greenock, from Java, Aline.

DEPARTURES.—March 16, from Swansea, for Amoy, Bessie Morris ; from London, for Batavia, Emma ; 15, for Penang, Wemyss Castle, for Hong Kong, Antwerp, for Shanghai, Stad Amsterdam (str.) ; 14, from Antwerp, for Yokohama, Clifton ; 4, from New York, for Anjer, Hoiden ; 15, from Grimsby, for Anjer, James Vivicombe (after repairing) ; 17, from London, for Shanghai, Scindia (str.) ; 15, from Cardiff, for Singapore, G. M. Adams.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—March 15, Argentino, from London, for China and Japan.

SPOKEN.—Janet, Swatow to London, Feb. 13, 8.40 N., 26.50 W.; Castine, Batavia to Falmouth, Dec. 25, 21.22 S., 72.51 E.; Pauline, Java to Amsterdam, Feb. 3.13 S., 8.35 W.; Flying Spur, London to Yokohama, Feb. 2, 1 N., 23.16 W. ; Advance, Glasgow to Singapore, Feb. 8, 6.36 N., 25.33 W. ; Henry Mackintosh, Swatow to London, Feb. 26, 31 N., 29 W.; Loyola, Manila to Cadiz, Jan. 29, 14.22 S., 7.33 W., Bali, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 11, 5.43 N., 25. W.; Albert Victor, London to Shanghai, Feb. 6, 1 N., 24 W.; Mantura, Swatow to London, Jan. 25, 70 miles N.W. of St. Helena.

CASUALTIES.—Flushing, March 16, the barque Clifton, from Antwerp for Yokohama, was in collision last night with the Belgian ship Don Juan. The first lost bowsprit and yard, the second was towed up to Antwerp, damage unknown. New York, March 15, the Mary E. Russell, Nickerson, from Java to Boston, was spoken on the 7th March, in lat. 29 N., long. 70 W., with rigging very much damaged.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—On the 14th Jan., at Yokohama, Mrs. Robert Bishop, of a son.
BREMNER—On the 13th March, at Snaresbrook, the wife of C. F. Bremner, of a son.
CAMPBELL—On the 25th Jan., at Shanghai, Mrs. D. C. Campbell, of a daughter.
DUNN—On the 6th March, at Clifton, the wife of the Rev. James Dunn, of a son.
HANSEN—On the 30th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of E. A. Hansen, of a son.
HUGHES—At Egland, Honiton, the wife of Major General W. T. Hughes C.B., of a son.
KAYE—On the 4th Feb., in the Military Reserve, at King William's Town, British Kaffraria, the wife of William Robert Kaye, Assistant Control Paymaster, of a son.
LISTER—On the 6th March, at Stanningley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Lister, of a daughter.
MUNRO—On the 9th March, at Hillside, Elstree, the wife of David Munro, of a daughter.
PARTRIDGE—On the 4th March, at Cottishall, Norfolk, the wife of R. T. Partridge, of a daughter.
PIKE—On the 27th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of Charles Henry Pike, Imperial Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—STEWART.—On the 8th March, at Brampton, Cumberland, by the Rev H. Whitehead, Hugh Fletcher Campbell, youngest son of the late H. Fletcher Campbell, of Boquhan, Stirlingshire, to Harriet Nina, eldest daughter of the late J. E. Douglas Stewart, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B.
RAWLINSON—MANN.—On the 12th Feb., at Mercara, by the Rev. A. Fennell, assisted by the Rev. J. McKee, D.D., Spencer R. Rawlinson, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Mann, Hedenham Hall, Norfolk, and Mercara, Coorg.
THORNE—GREIG.—On the 6th Feb., at St. John the Evangelist, Great Stanmore, by the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., Rector, Augustus Thorne to Margaret Blenheim Ochterlony, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Ochterlony Greig, of Broomfield, Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

CARTER—On the 27th Jan., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Thomas Carter, engineer, native of London.
MACKAY—On the 10th March, at St. John's-wood, Alexander Eugene Mackay, M.D., F.R.C.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, aged 55.
MANN—On the 10th March, at Wilmot-place, Camden-road, R. Mann, aged 60.
THOMPSON—On the — January, at Bangkok, J. Thompson.

Literature.

The Chronicle and Directory for China and Japan for 1877.—We have received a copy of this useful directory for the current year. It contains the usual information as to the residents in China, Japan, and the Philippines, the treaties with foreign countries, trade regulations, &c. ; and has been carefully revised up to the end of last year. It will be of much value to those at home, who are desirous of obtaining detailed information concerning the countries it applies to. The agent in London is Mr. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane.

The United Presbyterian Missionary Record of this month con-

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tains an article by the Rev. John Ross, of Newchwang, entitled "Obstacles to the Gospel in China." He looks hopefully upon the prospects of Christianity being ultimately accepted, but notices difficulties resultant from the conduct of some foreigners in China, the superstitions of the Chinese, and the peculiarities of their education.

A new edition of Mr. P. L. Simmond's work on *Tropical Agriculture* is in course of preparation by Messrs. E. and F. Spon, of 48, Charing Cross. It was published nearly a quarter of a century ago, and the great extension of the culture, production, and consumption of the great staples of commerce has led to frequent demands for a new edition. The work has long been looked upon as an authority for reference upon tropical products of all kinds, and will form a practical and reliable treatise and handbook for the colonist, planter, manufacturer, merchant, broker, and consumer, on the cultivation, preparation for shipment, and commercial value, &c., of the principal products obtained from trees and plants entering into the husbandry of tropical and sub-tropical regions.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter contains an interesting article, entitled "Portuguese Indignation," in which the semi-denials of the Portuguese Chambers of the charges as to the Portuguese being concerned in the African Slave Trade are contrasted with the precise information given in other quarters on the subject. It observes that our geographical explorers have all, in fact, brought back the same tale. What Cameron and Young have been lately asserting is just what we have been told some years before by David Livingstone. The presence of the Portuguese on the African coast is, we have been taught by all of them, one of the great obstacles in the way of our efforts to put down the Central African slave trade. The Portuguese are far enough from being the only offenders, but they are quite among the worst, and are, for various reasons, the most difficult for us to restrain.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Astronomical Society on March 9, Prof. Cayley, V.P., in the chair, the Astronomer-Royal stated that he had received a communication from M. Le Verrier, requesting that observations of the Sun might be made on March the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, for the purpose of detecting the intra-mercurial planet which he is inclined to believe will pass across the Sun's disc about that period. The Astronomer-Royal had sent telegrams to stations in India, Australia, and New Zealand, requesting that observations might be made at intervals of every two hours, or oftener. He trusted also that as many photographs as possible of the Sun would be obtained on those days.

At the Geological Society on March 7, Prof. P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair, the following communications were read:—"On the Vertebral Column and Pelvic Bones of *Pliosaurus Evansi* (Seeley), from the Oxford Clay of St. Neot's, in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge," by Mr. H. G. Seeley; "Supplementary Notes on the Fauna of the Cambridge Greensand," by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Brown; and "On the Beds between the Gault and Upper Chalk, near Folkestone," by Mr. F. G. H. Price.

At the Society of Antiquaries on March 8, Major Cooper in the chair. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited a photograph of an interesting sun-dial or *hemicyclium*, found against the wall of a temple of Aphrodite at Aphrodisias, which temple had been afterwards turned into a Christian basilica by extending the columns eastward. The gnomon of the dial was missing.

At the Royal Society on March 8, Dr. Hooker, president, in the chair, the following papers were read:—"On Magneto-Electric Conduction in Liquid and Gaseous Conductors, Part. I., Production of Induced Currents in Electrolytes," by Mr. J. A. Fleming; "On the Structure and Development of Vascular Dentine," by Mr. C. S. Tomes; "Note on the Early Stages of the Development of the Nerves of the Chick," by Mr. A. M. Marshall; "Notes on Physical Geology, No. I. Preliminary Formulæ relating to the internal change of position of the Earth's Axis, arising from Elevations and Depressions caused by Geological Changes; No. II. On the Amount of Shifting of the Earth's Axis, already caused by the elevation of the existing Continent," by the Rev. S. Haughton, M.D.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA.

Mr. BOURKE stated, in answer to a question from Sir H. WOLFF, that a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea had been sent to the British Consul-General at Cairo, which it was hoped would have the approval of the Khedive.

THE SUEZ CANAL PILOTAGE DUES.

Mr. DAVID JENKINS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would call the attention of the directors representing Her Majesty's Government at the Board of the Suez Canal Company to the excessive rate charged for pilotage through the Canal, amounting in many cases to more than one franc per ton on the ship's registered tonnage, less than one-fifth of which is paid to the pilots employed by the company, and if Government will use their influence to relieve British shipping from this charge.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had made inquiries in regard to this subject, and he found that the pilotage charge was not made according to the tonnage, but according to the draft of water; consequently, if a vessel was of small tonnage and deep draft, she had to pay comparatively a heavier sum than a larger vessel of smaller draft of water. The amount was not one franc per ton, as stated by the hon. member, but about 70 centimes. With regard to the application of the money, it included payments for the maintenance of sidings, telegraphing, watchmen's signals, and other means established by the Company to ensure the good navigation of ships. Under these circumstances he thought there was hardly a case for the interference of Government.

THE ROUTE FROM RANGOON TO WESTERN CHINA.

Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, considering the great importance to the commercial and industrial interests of this country of establishing commercial intercourse with the populous south-western provinces of China Her Majesty's Government intend to take steps to complete the survey of the land route from Rangoon to Kiang Hung, which in 1867 was ordered to be made by the noble lord the present Chief Secretary of State for India, and of which the first half was actually completed in that year, as appears by a report laid before this House.—Lord G. HAMILTON said the completion of this survey would be attended with a certain amount of risk and expenditure. Pending the consideration of the information obtained by the recent missions of Colonel Browne and Mr. Grosvenor, the Indian Government do not think it expedient, in the present state of feeling upon the frontier, to take steps for the completion of the survey.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.

Mr. GREENE asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the following remarks made by Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Hong Kong, when he was presented with the freedom of the City of Cork. He is alleged to have said, "I am enabled now, for the first time since I have returned to this country, to refer to what has passed in Barbadoes, and to declare that, in all my experience, I was never in a community where there was such deliberate oppression of the masses as in the community at Barbadoes;" and whether, from the information received by the Government, such a charge was borne out by the facts of the case.—Mr. J. LOWTHER said a communication has been addressed to Mr. Hennessy, inviting him to state whether it is correct, and, if so, to offer explanations. With respect to the latter part of the question Government are not possessed of any information which would warrant a statement that there had been deliberate oppression of the masses in Barbadoes.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

Replying to a question from Mr. ROBERTSON as to the truth of the statement that a treaty had been concluded with the Khan of Khelat for the occupation of a portion of his territory by British troops, in return for an annual subsidy and an undertaking to support him against internal and foreign foes, Mr. BOURKE explained the facts of the case to be that an old treaty, negotiated in 1854 between the Khan of Khelat and the British Government, had been recently revised, and that under this agreement the Khan became entitled to an annual sum in return for the performance of certain duties—such as maintaining peace on the frontiers, keeping open the Boolan Pass, and permitting British troops to be stationed at Quetta. In 1873 the subsidy was withheld, as the Khan had failed to perform his part of the contract. Negotiations were subsequently revived, and the present treaty was the result. There was not, however, any intention on the part of the British Government to pursue any aggressive policy on the frontier States.

Naval and Military.

Captain A. Glen, 10th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major on the Staff of the Straits Settlements, vice Brevet Major C. W. Lloyd, 16th Regiment, whose term of service expires on the 22nd proximo. Captain Glen entered the army February 4, 1872; passed from the Staff College in December, 1875; and became Captain, March 22, 1876.

The project which was some time since entertained of separating the military command of the Straits Settlements from that of China has been abandoned.

Fleet Surgeon G. F. A. Drew has been appointed to the Audacious, flag-ship of the China Squadron.

An experiment of a very interesting character has been made at Cherbourg to test the merits of a small torpedo boat, built in England, and known as the Thorneycroft. Admiral Jaurez ordered a disabled ship, the Bayonnaise, during a rather rough sea, to be towed out by a steamer. A second lieutenant, M. Lemoinne, was selected to make the experiment of launching the Thorneycroft. He accepted the mission without hesitation, picked out two enginemen and a pilot, and went down with them into the interior of the Thorneycroft, of which only a small part appears above water. Both ship and torpedo-boat were then put in motion, and, after an hour's chase, the boat, which travelled at the rate of nineteen knots an hour against the fourteen knots of the tug towing the vessel, came within striking distance. The whole squadron watched this last phase of the struggle with breathless interest, and people asked themselves whether the shock of the torpedo would not infallibly destroy the little vessel which bore it. It was feared that the lives of Lieutenant Lemoinne and his companions were absolutely sacrificed. However, the two vessels got visibly nearer. All at once the Thorneycroft put on a last spurt, and struck the Bayonnaise with its whole force on the starboard bow. The sea was terribly

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agitated, a deafening report was heard, and the Bayonnaise with a rent as big as a house, sank with wonderful rapidity. As for the Thorneycroft, rebounding by the shock about fifteen metres off, even before the explosion occurred, it went round and round for a few moments, and then quietly resumed the direction of the squadron. No trace remained of the Bayonnaise; it was literally swallowed up by the sea.

Mr. William Coppin, with whom the Admiralty have opened negotiations for the raising of the Vanguard, has communicated to the newspapers some details of the means to be used for carrying out his project. The weight of the Vanguard under water is about 5,000 tons; the dimensions of the four pontoons to be employed are 175ft. by 50ft. by 18ft. depth each, capable of raising upwards of 12,000 tons with a freeboard of over 3ft. The raising will be accomplished by passing steel wire ropes under her bottom at distances apart of about 5ft. for the entire length of the ship. After passing the ropes under the ship they will be fastened to a line of buoys on each side of the ship ready for being passed up through the tubes from the bottom to the deck of the pontoons, and the slack taken in by steam winches The pontoons will be fitted with appliances for quickly lowering and raising them. Each foot of depth in the four pontoons, after their own displacement, is capable of raising 1,000 tons; therefore, 5ft. will lift the Vanguard off the bottom, leaving a further lift of 8ft. every two hours for each operation, irrespective of tides. Mr. Coppin calculates upon taking the Vanguard up the incline of the Kish Bank so that her decks will be above water within twenty-four hours after securing her to the pontoons. Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, the well-known inventors of diving apparatus, point out that there will be no difficulty in the way of divers descending to the Vanguard, as they have perfected a dress in which men are able to work at even a greater depth of water than that in which the ironclad lies.

Vice-Admiral Lord William Compton, who has succeeded to the Marquisate of Northampton by the death of his brother, saw considerable service in the Wellesley, 72, Commodore Sir James Bremer, in which ship he took part in the Chinese war. When in command jointly with Acting Lieutenants G. Campbell Fowler and John Astle of the barge and two cutters belonging to the Wellesley, he had the good fortune of preserving the ship, then in the Boca Tigris, from a formidable and well-planned attempt made on the part of the Chinese to destroy her by means of a flotilla of nearly twenty-five vessels, the whole of which, though in many instances chained in couples, and some even three together, were towed clear, without doing the slightest injury. He afterwards, in October of the same year, commanded the Wellesley's boats at the capture of the Chinghae. These gallant services were mentioned in the *Gazette*, and he was rewarded by being promoted to the rank of commander.

A Royal warrant has been issued fixing the rates of pay of officers of the head-quarter staff and general staff of the Army as follows:—Head-quarter staff: deputy quartermaster-general, £1,200 per annum; deputy adjutant-general of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, £1,000; assistant adjutant-general, £600; assistant quartermaster-general, £600; deputy assistant adjutant-general, £450; deputy assistant quartermaster-general, £450. General Staff: Daily pay at home and abroad—Deputy adjutant and quartermaster-general, 19s.; assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 14s. 3d.; deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 9s. 6d.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., comprising the Minotaur (flag), Black Prince, Resistance, and Defence, has left Gibraltar for Cadiz, where the Squadron will receive orders to return to England, the Minotaur proceeding to Portsmouth, and the Black Prince, Resistance, and Defence to Plymouth. The Devastation will probably be paid off at Malta, instead of returning to England, and will be recommissioned by Captain W. J. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., now in command of H.M.S. Rupert. Both ships are now at Malta.

A telegram from Malta announces that H.M. steam corvette Thetis from India *viâ* the Suez Canal, has been reported passing 200 miles south-east of Malta with her machinery disabled and short of provisions. The ironclad Sultan, accompanied by a steam-tug, have left in search of her. The Thetis (Captain Thomas Le H. Ward) is a screw corvette of 1,870 tons burden and 2,275 (350 nominal) horse-power, and carrying 14 guns. She was commissioned at Devonport in 1873, and has been since employed on the East India and China stations.

The *Gazette* notifies the filling of two regimental commands by selection (Major James Gunter, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant-colonel, 4th Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Watson, half-pay, late Ceylon Rifles, to be lieutenant-colonel, 37th Foot), and one by promotion in the regiment (Major and Brevet Lieutenant-colonel W. B. Fielden, 6th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel).

The committee which has been appointed to inquire into the reorganisation of the Admiralty departments, with a view to the introduction as far as possible of the system recommended by the Playfair Committee, is to consist of Mr. Mills of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Vernon Lushington of the Admiralty, with Mr. E. Swainson as secretary.

Gradual reductions are being made at the Royal Gun Factories, at the rate of about thirty men per week, in order to bring down the establishment to the lower standard authorised by the Army Estimates for the current year. The order for new guns this year is very small in comparison with that of last year.

Further reductions in the Royal Arsenal are imminent. It is expected that 400 men will be discharged from the Gun Factories within a month hence; and the completion of a large order for iron gun-carriages for the Indian Government has sensibly diminished employment in the Carriage Department.

The Boxer, gun-vessel, which was commissioned at Chatham three months since, and afterwards detained in consequence of the serious defects in her crank-shafts, has now left for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, new crank-shafts having been fitted to her at Keyham.

A committee, having at its head the Mayor of Portsmouth, has been formed for the purpose of raising funds to make a farewell presentation to the Ven. Archdeacon Wright, late Chaplain of the Forces, prior to his leaving England for his new sphere of labour in British Columbia.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tressidder and Surgeon-Major E. McKellar, M.D., have been permitted to retire from the Indian Medical Service from the 31st inst., the former on a pension of £550 per annum, with £250 per annum added, the latter on £365 per annum.

Quartermaster John Woon, Royal Marines, died at Walmer on the 8th inst. The deceased greatly distinguished himself in the Arctic Expedition of 1849-54, and in the attack on the Peiho forts in 1859, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The War-office has consented to a strengthening of the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope by one battalion from England. The lieutenant general commanding the troops at the Cape is in future to hold the additional appointment of lieutenant governor.

Indian Good Service Pensions of £100 per annum have been awarded to the following officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, viz.:—Colonels H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., H. Le G. Bruce (late Bengal), and G. Petrie, C.B. (late Bombay).

Major-General J. Abbott, C.B., succeeds to the vacancy among the colonels-commandant on the Bengal list of the Royal Artillery, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General Sir J. D. Fordyce, K.C.B.

Three new torpedo-mooring steamers are now ready to be handed over to the Admiralty. They are twin-screw vessels of seventy-two tons, and have been built and engined by Palmer's Company at Hull.

Deputy Commissary-General E. Strickland, C.B., has left England for the Cape of Good Hope, to assume Commissariat charge, vice Deputy Commissary-General H. Moore, who returns to England.

Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P. for West Essex, Surveyor-General of Ordnance, has quite recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever, and is on the point of resuming his official duties.

The 88th Connaught Rangers have been placed under orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, where they will probably embark early in May next.

The expense of Admiralty Committees is estimated at £4,000 for the financial year ending March 31, 1878. For the current year it was £2,500 only.

THE SOOLOO QUESTION.

Mr. J. C. Myers, the U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, has issued the following circular:—"The Minister of Spain has informed the United States Legation at Peking that the port of Jolo (Sooloo), in the Archipelago of that name, has been opened to commerce under the following conditions:—I have been instructed to convey this information to American merchants at this port. 1st. Trade may be carried on in all articles saving arms and war munitions, and those which are forbidden as contrary to morals or the public health. 2nd. Manifests of the whole lading of vessels arriving and departing will be required for statistical purposes. 3rd. Vessels may go from Jolo to other ports of the archipelago, after having obtained permission of the authorities. 4th. Vessels arriving from Jolo, at the ports of the Philippines, will be dealt with as coming from abroad, but native products, arriving under the Spanish flags, will be taxed at coasting rates. 5th. Goods exported from the Philippines to Jolo, under the Spanish flag, will be taxed at coasting rates. They may also be exported under foreign flags, in conformity with existing laws, and after the payment of duties."

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The subjoined appointments are gazetted:—Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen as attaché to H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg; Messrs. Neale Porter and Richard Mahoney Hickson to be Members of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands; Mr. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia; Captain Arthur Elebank Havelock to be President of the Island of Nevis; Lieutenant Herbert Belasyse Moffat to be Vice-Consul at Sebastopol; Mr. Thomas Fellowes Reade, now Consul at Cadiz, to be Consul at Smyrna; Mr. Chas. Louis St. John, now Vice-Consul at Jassy, to be Consul at Ragusa; and Mr. Gustavus Nathan to be Consul at Vienna. Mr. Isidor Henry de Jonge is appointed Swedish Consul in British Guiana, to reside at Georgetown.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATES.—A Supplementary Navy Estimate for 1875-6 states that a sum of £75,511 2s. 3d. is required to be voted in order to defray the excess of expenditure beyond the ordinary and supplementary navy grants, as shown in the appropriation account for the navy, for the year ended March 31, 1876. Another paper gives the particulars of a vote of £42,373 19s. 6d., which is required to make good excesses on certain grants for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year ended March 31, 1876. A third paper contains a statement of a sum of £2,017 5s., required to be voted in order to make good the excess on the vote of credit for the Ashantee expedition for the year ended March 31, 1876. This excess, it is explained, arose from the repayment to the Admiralty of a claim which was not anticipated when the estimate was framed. These three sums make up a total of £119,901 16. 9d.

PRESS STATISTICS.—The following particulars, convey an interesting idea of the present position of the newspaper and periodical press of the United Kingdom. There are now issued 1,783 newspapers, thus distributed:—Metropolis, 460; England, 946; Wales, 50; Scotland, 164; Ireland, 142; British Isles, 21. Among these are 87 morning, and 42 evening journals, but the majority are published weekly, Friday claiming 353, and Saturday 675 examples. Of 114 monthly newspapers (principally trade organs), 100 appear in London. Only one newspaper, the *Observer*, appears on Sunday alone, the remaining journals recognised as Sunday papers (all published in the metropolis) issuing editions on preceding days also. The publishing prices range from one halfpenny to two shillings per copy.

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A YACHTING VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—A prospectus has been issued of a proposed yachting voyage round the world in August next, in the screw steamer *Sumatra*, 2,400 tons, which is to be fitted with every comfort. The journey will be to the ports of Spain and of the Mediterranean, and through the Suez Canal to China and Japan, and thence to San Francisco, round to New York, and home. Those passengers who prefer visiting the American Continent will be provided with free railway passes to enable them to do so. The passage-money is to be £500, which will include everything but wines. The *Sumatra* was formerly one of the P. and O. steamers, and is fitted up with every possible convenience, and no better opportunity than the present could be found for making a visit to the Far East. Particulars can be obtained of Messrs. Hide and Thompson, hon. secs., 4, Cullum-street; and of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.

THE MESSAGERIES OFFICERS AT COLOMBO.—A correspondent writes:—"After spending a small fortune in telegrams the Committee of the mercantile community have not succeeded in persuading the Captain of the *Meikong* to accept their invitation [to a public lunch]. His telegram is as follows:—'A thousand thanks for your kind invitation, but sorry that my health does not permit accepting of it.' His indisposition is unfortunate, and as it would be '*Hamlet* with the principal character left out,' if they were to have the entertainment without the captain and officers when the ship was in the roads, it has been wisely resolved that it will not take place. The mercantile community have done their best to be civil, and the French must take the will for the deed if they like it best.'"

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—From an official return it appears that the gross amount received by the Post-office, in respect of telegrams, private wires, rentals, &c., from 1870 to 1876 inclusive, was £6,037,433 12s. 2d. The amount received for last year—up to 31st March—was £1,276,662 8s. 8d.; and the amount expended during the same period was £1,051,525 10s. 2½d. The cost of telegraph service for public departments, without remuneration, last year was £9,694 1s. 7d.

BUTTONS.—The following letter, in which the writer is evidently thinking of buttons not feathers, appears in the *Globe*:—"I noticed at the levée that the two Celestials who stood on the footboard behind the Chinese Ministers' carriage wore feathers in their caps—as far as I could see very much the same sort of feathers the Ministers themselves wore. I have always thought that no Chinese under the rank of mandarin was entitled to wear a feather in the cap. Can you enlighten me on this point."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st April, 1876, when there was a balance of £5,119,587, to March 10 were £73,950,644, against £73,025,724 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,265,322. The net expenditure was £71,145,763, against £72,180,385 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on March 10 amounted to £6,944,917, and at the same date in 1375 to £5,778,431.

ON the 9th inst. a meeting of the working classes was held, under the presidency of Alderman Sir John Lawrence, M.P., with reference to the proposed India and Colonial Museum. Messrs. H. Broadhurst, Chessen, Campin, Paterson, and others took part in the proceedings. A resolution was passed approving the scheme, but suggesting that the Museum should be on the Victoria Embankment, so as to be accessible to the working classes; and not, as proposed, at South Kensington.

ACCORDING to the *Turkestan Gazette*, the official journal of Tashkend a serious encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is drawing near, the hostile parties being only separated by the Tian Shan Hills. To prepare for the conflict the Chinese have established a large arsenal at Lanchefu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles of the Berdan type the other day were sent to Gutchen, the head-quarters of the expeditionary force. Yakob Beg, on his part, is likewise arming.

MR. PIPER, of the Joint Select Committee on Chinese Immigration to America, presented in the House the same report previously offered by Senator Sargent in the Senate. Mr. Meade, the other member of the committee, on the part of the House, did not join in the report, although agreeing with its conclusions in some respects. His views were ordered by the House to be incorporated in the record, and will be printed.

AT a sitting of the Italian Geographical Society, Signor Gessi gave an account of his exploration of Lake Nyanza in company of Colonel Gordon. He spoke in praise of the efforts made by the Egyptian Government for the suppression of the slave trade, and said he could promise that the Italian expedition to Africa would have Colonel Gordon's support.

THE Queen has held a Drawing-room, at which the following presentations were made in the diplomatic circle:—By the wife of the Japanese Minister, the Princess Nabeshima (wife of the ex-Daimio of Hizen), and by the Japanese Minister, the Prince Hachisuka (ex-Daimio of Awa), and the Prince Nabeshima (ex-Daimio of Hizen).

THE *Morning Post* states that the estate of Woburn Park, near Weybridge, which has been lately occupied by Mr. W. J. Alt, formerly of Nagasaki, and before him by the Earl of Kilmorey, has just been sold to one of the most influential sections of the Roman Catholic party for monastic or scholastic purposes.

WITH reference to the Rangoon-Penang Cable Expedition, the following telegram has been received by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—"Steamship *Kangaroo*, March 14, 1877. Rangoon, noon. Cable landed at Elephant Point, and paying out towards Krishna."

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MARCH 13.

The newly-elected Imperial Parliament at Berlin is already in full action, showing again that the fractions which are principally opposed to the Imperial Government and Prince Bismark have lost very little of their talent of finding fault with everything Prince Bismark orders and undertakes. Last Saturday especially, when a debate about the Imperial Budget was going on, this was the case, and our great diplomate took occasion, in an excellent speech, to express his indignation about the many totally unfounded attacks and accusations made upon him, at the same time mentioning that he very little deserved such hateful grievances after having spent all his life and his health in the service of his country. Reading between the lines, the speech made the impression as if the "Reichskanzler," in view of all the constant vexations, gets tired of his many employments, and the sooner the better would like to retire from business altogether. Taken on the whole, a great portion of the enthusiasm of 1870-71 is fading away, as the immense sums paid by France fade away; in many directions a reaction is plainly perceptible, and God knows how long the present peaceful state of things will last within the boundaries of Germany.

The inquiry against Captain Keyn, formerly in command of the Hamburg Steamship Franconia, according to all appearance, will be a very long-lasting one. The investigation in the case, which was carried on here, having given no sufficient material for an accusation, the indictments made at the inquiry in London have been demanded by our police, and a copy of them will be sent here for the further prosecution of the case. If things go on still as they have gone on hitherto, the poor captain may still hang a couple of years between life and death, and perhaps at last to get clear with six months' imprisonment, or no punishment at all, but still being forced to idleness for all this time.

The International Bank of Hamburg, and London (Limited), declares, according to the report and balance-sheet now in hand, a dividend for the past year at the rate of 6 per cent., and directly after transpiring of this rate the International Bank in Hamburg, the mother-establishment, advertised their shareholders of the distribution of a dividend of m.15 per share, equal to 3 per cent. upon the reduced capital in 30,000 shares of m.500 each. The shareholders of the Hamburg establishment do not seem to be very much satisfied by this rate, as the net profits of the London branch are decreasing by a distribution, effected by the mother-institute, and they think it to be of more use for them if the shares of the Hamburg establishment are changed for shares of the London branch, this latter being nearly the sole profit-maker.

The Deutsche Bank, well-known to the East, distributes for the past year a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., and it is very interesting to hear of the healthy state of this establishment; the report and balance-sheet may be expected shortly, as the report of the German Bank of London, and the New York branch of this firm, are now in the hands of the directors of the Berlin mother-establishment.

The Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei zu Hamburg calls her shareholders for the 27th of March, the Hamburg American Packet Company for the 28th of this month. The Hamburg South American Steamship Company has fixed her annual meeting for the 14th of this month, and distributes a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. This result is the more remarkable as the company had from the beginning of the past year to fight with a concurrent—the Norddeutsche Lloyd at Bremen. This latter company endeavoured to get a part in the Brazilian freight business, but in vain, as our Hamburg company has not been bereft of any noticable amount.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 14.

The members of the Second Chamber are still busy discussing the Judicial Bills. Up to this moment they are very unlucky with pleading on behalf of their respective districts as they do not succeed in maintaining the Courts, which the Minister thinks fit to abolish. In the meanwhile they have done what they could do and saved their membership *à l' impossible nul n'est teme.* It is now positively asserted that the report of the Committee on the Lower Class Instruction Bill is quite ready, so that it will be published after a short delay. Rumours are in circulation that the tenor is by no means in favour of the Bill, but, of course nothing can be said thereabout positively. It creates great surprise that Dr. Kuyper, the leader of the anti-revolutionary party—though he declines to accept this honour—advises his partisans not to participate in the Parliamentary struggle. For several years the revisal of this Bill was their hobby-horse, and, indeed, they rode it with a prodigious noise, whilst now on the very moment they could work with some chance of success, they will withhold themselves of the debate. I need not add that a good part of the public is quite convinced that this is only a manœuvre *un reculer pour mieux sauter.* It is indeed another proof of the rottenness of our present Parliamentary institutions. Party speculations and not the general welfare rules all. It was so in the yesterday sitting. The Chamber had to decide about the question how to deal with the Reform Bill, but instead of that the members did their utmost to bring this item to a conclusion. They sought for stumbling blocks, in order to prevent what was most urgent. The Opposition bears in the latter days a sharper character, and there are some who foretell that the dismissal of the Cabinet is near on hand, because the appointments prove that friends must be saved. It is, I think, possible, but not probable.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MARCH 15.—Manchester Goods flat. Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., $232½. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24, $99. Bengal Cotton, fair medium, $13½. Total export of Tea to date, 163,500,000 lbs.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 15.—Manchester Goods quiet. Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.4. Silk Market strong; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 555.

THE appointment of Mr. W. H. READ as Dutch Consul at Singapore is gazetted.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1877.

AS will be seen by the report elsewhere, a paper on Formosa has been read by Mr. ALLEN, of HER MAJESTY'S Consular Service, before the Geographical Society. Although it did not give anything that was new to readers acquainted with China, it was, especially when taken in conjunction with the remarks which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK made upon it, of interest, as showing the small degree to which the island has become developed, and the extent to which its commercial importance would be increased were it to fall under any sound and civilised Government. This fact was pointed out very clearly by Sir RUTHERFORD; and some considerations, which are perhaps too purely of a political character to have been alluded to at a learned Society, are worthy of being noticed in regard to it. The Chinese claim the island of Formosa as being under their jurisdiction; but their power over it is so small that they are unable to do more than merely hold their own on the coast against the natives; and thus the island remains in a very low state of civilisation, and the development of its resources is indefinitely retarded. It becomes a question how far a nation so little fulfilling the duties of a governing Power can justly claim jurisdiction over a large territory; and this question, it is more than likely, will be some day raised by some European Power, with regard to this island, which, in proper hands, would probably become a very valuable possession.

A PROPOSAL has been set on foot for the establishment of a Church of Scotland Mission to China. A member has offered to guarantee £1,000 if the Church will institute a Mission to that country; a young medical man has volunteered for service as a medical missionary; and it is under consideration whether these offers of money and service shall be accepted. This will depend upon the amount of aid which is forthcoming, and we trust that the large number of influential Scotchmen connected with China, both at home and in the East, will support the movement, as there is undoubtedly no field in which Mission work is likely to be of more value than in China. It is proposed to begin in one of the new Treaty ports where there has not yet been any Mission. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up and discussed in earnest at the Shanghai Missionary Conference, in May this year. The subject of the proposed union of Presbyterians of the different Churches established in Japan will also form a suitable matter for consideration on that occasion. The *Presbyterian Missionary Record* of this month gives the details of the proposed union, and, whether the scheme be carried out or not, we trust that in the future we may find more union among the missionaries in China, who, if of different denominations, are all engaged in the common work of propagating Christianity.

MR. W. H. MEDHURST, one of the oldest of the public servants connected with China, returned to London last week. He entered the office of the British Superintendency of Trade in China in 1840, and has since been in the Consular Service, retiring at present from the post of Consul at Shanghai. He has long been recognised as a most valuable public man, and has always performed his duties efficiently, and well maintained the dignity of the Service. In the negotiations connected with the Yangchow outrage he conducted one of the most difficult cases ever placed in the hands of a diplomatic agent with the greatest tact and skill, and obtained results of a most satisfactory character. But for the extraordinary views of the Government then in power there can be no doubt that the services he rendered would have been rewarded by his being made a "C.B.," or having some other similar dignity conferred upon him. Under the new regulations Mr. MEDHURST retires with the substantial pension of £1,200; and deservedly carries with him the good wishes and high opinion of all connected with China.

IT is to be regretted that there seems a prospect of the exploration of the route between Burmah and China being indefinitely postponed. According to the statement made by Lord GEORGE HAMILTON in the House of Commons, the Indian Government, upon being put in possession of the information obtained by Colonel BROWN and Mr. GROSVENOR'S Mission, are of opinion that, in view of the state of feeling on the border, it is not expedient at the present time to take steps to complete the survey. We presume that the reason for this will become apparent on the issue of the Blue-book on Yunnan, which has so long been expected. The memorandum prepared by Sir THOMAS WADE is probably under consideration at the Foreign-office, and will be issued at the same time.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in London with a view to working business in such a manner in China that the market for Teas shall be at Shanghai, and not at the River ports. The measures which have been taken with this object have not been sufficiently matured to produce any results for the coming Season; but it is, we are informed, hoped that this may be accomplished next year.

PROFESSOR CHENERY and Sir HENRY RAWLINSON are appointed delegates for London at the sitting of the Congress of Orientalists at Florence, to be held in September, 1878; Professor LEGGE, for Oxford; Professor WRIGHT, for Cambridge; and Dr. MUIR for Edinburgh.

WE understand that Colonel ANSON, the Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, will act as Governor of Singapore during the absence of Sir WM. JERVOIS in Australia, which it is expected will not exceed six months.

THE COMING TEA SEASON.

LOOKING at the general prospects of trade, the unsettled aspect of political matters, and the dulness and want of confidence in most branches of commerce, there is nothing to lead to the anticipation of any very brilliant business in Tea during the coming season; nor do the special features of the trade itself warrant very sanguine views as to the future. During the past season, business in the commoner sorts of Teas has undoubtedly been overdone, both as to quantity and price. The Teas have, as is usual, been hurried forward, regardless of the state of the market or the requirements of the trade, and they have in consequence at last had to be pushed off at public sale at whatever they would fetch. The history of the Season has, in fact, been the old, old story, which seems destined ever to be re-enacted. Teas hurried forward, as though the country with over a hundred million of pounds in stock were actually undergoing a species of tea drought, and then as much hastiness in forcing them off upon the home market as there was in buying them in China. A few lucky well made purchases are taken as indicating the general tone of the market for higher class Teas, and it is overlooked how limited the demand must necessarily be for Teas at anything like extreme figures. An unfortunate error was also fallen into in China in September last, which has brought about the most unsatisfactory results on this market. The buyers in Shanghai imagined that the increase in shipments to the extent of about eight million pounds from that port would be counterbalanced by a corsponding decrease from Foochow; but this did not prove to be the case, and in consequence the market became weakened until all chance of profit has gone. The only hope that there is for a satisfactory business during the coming Season is, that the lesson learnt by the sacri-

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fices which have had to be made at the public sales just concluded will be beneficial, and that there will be sufficient caution at the opening of the Season to bring prices to a more moderate limit, and restrain shipments within something more like a reasonable quantity. Reduction in price at the opening and early part of the Season alone will not be enough to secure a sound business. However low the price may be in China, it can be of comparatively little benefit so long as we have such excessive quantities arriving simultaneously, as it is impossible to adapt the trade here to such pressure upon the market. The only remedy, therefore, appears to be to induce the Chinese to be less free in their production in the Tea districts, and thus to bring about more careful picking and a consequent improvement in the quality; and to make the middlemen less inclined to send orders into the interior, thus inducing the firing of the Teas to the last leaf of the crop, and at the same time make them inclined to bring their supplies to the shipping ports more gradually, and more in accordance with the requirements of buyers. A very important feature in estimating the probable drift and tone of the Tea Market here is the increasing popularity of Indian Teas. As noticed recently in these columns, in a summary of a paper on these Teas, the cultivation is steadily increasing, and they are becoming more and more popular with consumers. This element in the markets must necessarily tend to keep China Teas at a lower range, and is at least sufficient to prevent the possibility of the prices paid in China affecting the selling prices at home to anything like the degree that was the case in former days, when we were dependent upon China Teas alone.

The above gives the chief features and the general prospects for the coming Tea campaign; and, although they are discouraging in many directions, they present some features of a hopeful character. It may be expected that the heavy losses on the common Teas all through the present season will lead to some prudence at the opening of next. Exchange, so far as can be judged at present, seems likely to be at a somewhat high range at the opening of the Season; but this feature, though apparently against the shipper, has been found by practical experience to be in his favour; as by lowering the dollar and tael price at the commencement of operations, it has the effect of establishing a better range of prices throughout the Season. With care, prudence, and circumspection, therefore, there is room for a sound if not brilliant business; but it is to be sincerely hoped that the rush at the opening of the Season in China will be restrained, as if the market here be flooded in July and August, the course of prices through the whole Season will in all likelihood be downward, and the market dragging and disappointing.

THE HONG KONG PRAYA.

Too tempting to remain longer untouched, the Special Fund (in other words, the accumluations of fees under the Hong Kong Gambling Ordinance, now fortunately no longer acted upon) is to be made use of to assist in the extensive works connected with the repairs of the Hong Kong Praya. The sum of $200,000 is to be "borrowed" from the "Special Fund," and the works are to be proceeded with forthwith. On the whole, possibly there is no very serious objection to this appropriation, as the principle laid down by the Home Government that the Special Fund should be devoted exclusively to works for the benefit of the Chinese, such as Hospital Schools and Police Stations, was at best a piece of rather pedantic scrupulousness which came in too late to avert the mischief which had been caused by allowing the money to be obtained from gambling at all. The natives, however, are unquestionably interested in the Praya, and should contribute towards it, and on this ground there is no great cause for objecting to the appropriation. It is satisfactory, therefore, that the present Government have modified the too rigid instructions originally sent from the Colonial-office on the subject, and that the long contemplated works are to be commenced. It seems that a thorough job is at last to be made of it. According to the particulars given in the *China Mail* the sea-works will involve an expenditure of over $200,000 alone. The Praya is to be widened, but this will not interfere with private piers. The proposed extension in front of the Naval Yard—a most desirable step—will not be proceeded with at present, as it is estimated to cost some $150,000, and it is not thought the present state of trade will justify this outlay. The work, however, which is to be done will cover what is really essential, and it is satisfactory to find that the report of the Praya Commission, upon whose recommendations the scheme is set on foot, states that the present repairs are to be inaugurated "with the full intention of their being, so far as professional skill, experience, and foresight can provide, a final work." It is to be hoped that this intention will be carried out. The typhoon of 1874 was undoubtedly one of the worst that Hong Kong had ever experienced, and did far more damage than ordinary typhoons; but hitherto on every such occasion the Colony has had to vote heavy sums for repairs of the sea wall. If the present works put an end to this they will not in reality be expensive, even at the large figure which they are estimated to cost. We congratulate Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY upon having completed arrangements for this important work during his term of office; but regret that he has been compelled to leave the blockade question, on which he has expended so much labour, as a legacy to his successor.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE Report of the Congressional Committee upon the above question has been issued, and the substance of its recommendations is given further on. It is to be regretted that the Committee have shown a disposition to favour unduly the outcry against the Chinese made by the Californian labourers with whom they compete, but we observe with satisfaction that *The Times* and the *New York Times* both condemn the strong opposition which is shown to the Chinese immigrants, and consider, upon grounds which can scarcely be gainsaid, that the recommendations of the Committee will not be deemed such as it will be wise to take as the basis of any legislative action. The two strong grounds against any restrictive measure—at least, any of a severe or prohibitory character—are the one of a political and the other of an economical character. Such a measure would completely stultify the position of the United States *vis-à-vis* the Chinese Government, not only in respect to the Burlingame Treaty, by which provision for Chinese immigrants is expressly made, but also in regard to its previous treaty, and the general rights claimed under it. It is impossible for the United States to demand of China the same concessions for her citizens as are accorded to other nations if she frame laws expressly against such Chinese as may find their way to America. Still more inconsistent will it be for her to join in demands for further concessions, which in their immediate results will have the effect of benefiting foreigners at the expense of Chinese traders and labourers, if she enact prohibitory laws against the Chinese who come within her domains. Upon economical grounds, any legislative action of the kind suggested by the Report of the Committee is to be equally deprecated. The Chinese cheap labourer has all along been of great value and has done much towards the development of California and the Western States, and to thrust him out would, as we have maintained on many occasions when this question has been discussed, be obviously to the material disadvantage of the country. We cannot, therefore, but trust that the good sense of the public will still prevail, and that notwithstanding the report of the Committee, legislative action of a restrictive or prohibitory character will be refrained from.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE COAST OF SYRIA.

We lately called the attention of passengers to and from the Far East to the advantages of a visit to Cairo and other ports of Egypt. Constantinople and the Bosphorus have attractions in the combination of the old Turkish quarters with modern houses, streets, gas, &c., which contrast in a very interesting manner. To those who have the time and means to proceed from Egypt to Constantinople the steamers from Alexandria of the Austrian Lloyds and Messageries Companies afford a convenient opportunity. Leaving Alexandria weekly the steamer calls at ten places along the Coast of Syria, remaining a few hours at each, and arriving at Constantinople in ten days. These ports under Turkish rule are as follows:—Jaffa, Caiffa, Beyrout, Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Smyrna, Miteline, Tenedos, Dardanelles. The first of these, Jaffa, or Joppa, is the port for Jerusalem, which can be reached by a daily caravan. At Caiffa is the

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celebrated Mount Carmel, with its ancient monastery, and the German colony of Templars. Beyrout is the port for Damascus, with which place there is daily communication. The town shows more improvement than any other along the coast; the roads are better, and a nice style of villa residence outside the town. The English Consul-General of Syria, Mr. Eldridge, resides here. The English and American missionaries have large schools and establishments for printing Bibles, &c. Smyrna is also improving very much; a fine quay runs along the town, at which vessels now load and discharge with expedition. At the entrance of the Dardanelles is a town of some importance, with ancient and modern fortifications of considerable power, but not sufficient to stop a Napier or Keppel from carrying a fleet right up to the Golden Horn. The Dardanelles Straits are not very picturesque either on the European or the Asia Minor side. About two hours steaming brings you to the entrance of the land-locked Sea of Marmora, or Propontis, at the entrance of which is the town of Galipoli. About eleven hours' steaming from this point is sufficient to reach the Golden Horn and the entrance to the Bosphorus. Constantinople stands on the two shores of the Golden Horn, or harbour, which is said to be somewhat in the shape of a horn. Be that according to the visitor's own idea or not, it is certainly a magnificent harbour, with bold water close in shore, and depth enough for any vessel afloat. On the one shore is Stamboul, the seat of Government, on the other —connected by a wide but very rough bridge of boats, and one iron bridge—are Pera and Galata, the residence of foreigners.

When landed the aid of a dragoman with guide books is necessary, and four or five days' fair application will be sufficient to obtain a good knowledge of Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Scutari, &c. To those who visited it ten years since the interest will be almost greater than the first visit on account of the modern introductions. The *Hotel de Byzance*, in the Grand Rue at Pera, is all that can be desired, and is recommended as the best, and most moderate in charges. From the top of the Hotel a fine panoramic view is to be seen of the city and harbour, (Golden Horn), the domes and minarets of mosques, the Seraglio, the marble palaces, the cemeteries with their stately cypress trees, sacred to the Mahomedan, the snowy summit of Olympus, the Bosphorus, and the sea of Marmora. The picture is certainly grand and unique. On descending into the narrow streets, however, the poetry of the position is considerably shaken. To say that they are always muddy and dirty conveys but a poor idea of the muck and filth by which you are surrounded, even in the approaches to the palaces of high officers and ambassadors. The usual mode of locomotion is not the donkey, as in Egypt, but horses and the Sedan chair, which are to be found for hire in all parts. Besides the filth to be encountered there are the "dogs," a formidable nuisance, hovering about in packs of half dozens, living only on the refuse thrown into the streets, and having no other abode by night or day. They occupy certain districts well defended by themselves, and when one gets astray and invades his neighbour's quarters the howling is terrific. Beggars, also, form an institution, exceeding in horrible deformity what is seen in China. The bridge of boats is their favourite resort, and the disgusting exhibitions there are not to be described. Amid the novelties that strike the European nothing surprises him more than the silence that pervades so large a capital. The only sounds he hears by day are the cries of bread, fruits, sweetmeats, or sherbet, carried in a large wooden tray on the head of an itinerant vendor, and the barking of dogs. The contrast between Constantinople and a European city is still more strongly marked at night. By ten o'clock everything is hushed, and not a creature is seen in the streets, except a few patrols. This silence is frequently destroyed by a fire, which is announced by the patrol striking on the pavement with their iron-shod staves, and calling loudly "Yangen var" (there is a fire!); on which the firemen assemble, and all the inhabitants in the neighbourhood are immediately on the alert. If it be not quickly subdued, all the Ministers of State are obliged to attend, and if it threatens extensive ravages, the Sultan himself must appear, to encourage the efforts of the firemen. The combination of Oriental splendour, filth, and misery to be found in Constantinople is certainly unequalled in any other city in the world.

From the Golden Horn steamers run to Scutari and the line of the Bosphorus up to the ports of the Black Sea, and another service runs from Sulina up the Danube to Vienna. The steamer stops at several places, and occupies about an hour and a-half to the head of the Bosphorus, which connects with the Euxine. The two shores of the Bosphorus are studded with palaces and gardens, and most of the Turkish navy is anchored here, the number of ironclads and other craft varying from twenty to thirty. The Sultan's Palace, the summer palaces of the foreign Ambassadors, the Pachas, and other notable personages, including that of the English Minister, are at Therapia. The beauty of the Bosphorus cannot be overrated. It does not run a straight course, but forms a chain of small bays or lakes. This formation cause irregular currents, which can only be navigated with safety by steam power. By reference to the map it will be seen that the seven promontories on the European shore have as many corresponding bays on the Asiatic side.

Scutari has become familiar to English ears since the Crimean war, as it was used as a depot for our troops and stores and hospitals. It is here that the good work of Florence Nightingale was chiefly carried on, and the hospital still bears her name, which is cherished by all Turks. The burying-ground of our soldiers is also here, and it is kept in good order, with a resident English keeper, paid by our Government. Scutari lies on the Asiatic side, at the confluence of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, distant only about twenty minutes by steamer from Constantinople. It stands on seven hills, and was constructed in the earliest time of the great Persian monarchy. The name is as old as the town itself, for Uskudar means in Persian a courier who conveys the Royal orders from station to station, so that they may be forwarded by estaffette or a change of couriers. Scutari, therefore, was in the remotest periods, what it is to this day, the post station for Asiatic couriers, the great rendezvous of all the caravans proceeding from Europe, and the spot whence all travellers from Constantinople to the East commence their journeys.

THE CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The *New York Times*, referring to the report of the Committee of Congress on the above subject, observes that the Congressional report will not please those who insist that Chinese immigration to California is an unmixed evil. It goes on to say: "The Committee agree that the resources of the State (of which we hear so much) have been more rapidly developed by the cheap and docile labour of the Chinese than they could have been without it. But it is further argued that this apparent prosperity is deceptive; it benefits the capitalist and depresses the white labourer. A sound social prosperity, argue the Committee, is based on adequate wages, the family, and education of the young. None of these elements are found among the Chinese. Therefore the wealth which their labour produces is unwholesome or fictitious. This means, we must suppose, that it would have been better if the Pacific Railroad, the great water-ways in the mining districts, and other works requiring the investment of considerable capital, had cost more, or had not been built so soon, or had never been built. They were constructed by Chinese labour when the cost of white labour would have made their completion impossible. This seems like a very thin argument. Public improvements which facilitate the movement of goods, passengers, and industrial products, and others which hasten the development of natural resources, are not desirable if they are the work of an alien race. Why? Because, it is answered, these aliens not only do work which white men could not or would not perform, but they also compete with them in other fields of activity. Not only so, but they are objectionable because they are unclean in habit and in all their associations. Competition in labour, says the Committee, might be endured. But when the successful competitor is helped by a cheapness which is secured at the cost of personal comfort and decency, he is an unendurable interloper. This is precisely the conclusion to which the Committee are forced. It is complained that the Chinese in San Francisco 'live in filthy dwellings, upon poor food, crowded together in narrow quarters, and disregarding health and fire ordinances.' We are surprised at this confession of the weakness of the Municipal Government of San Francisco. The report puts the number of Chinese in that city at 35,000, or 40,000 less than the excited memorialists who lately addressed the President on this subject. The total population of the city is estimated at 250,000, and it is now contended that the 35,000 Chinese are able to defy the local authorities, and live in a condition of filth and squalor which not only breeds contagion, but must reduce, by disease, their own numbers. This is mere assertion, however. If it is true that this small fraction of the total population of the city cannot be controlled, more shame to the weak local Government. If the Chinese quarter is a deadly spot, and if the influence spreading therefrom is fatal to the rest of the people, where are the statistics to prove it? It may be admitted that crowded tenements and narrow streets are unsightly, but there is nothing to show that mortality among the Chinese denizens of these quarters is any greater than in the densely-populated area of San Francisco where other foreigners live and die." The Committee recommend that Congress take measures to confine our treaty relations with China to "strictly commercial purposes." This means, of course, to prohibit Chinese immigration. To regulate immigration so that it shall not exceed a certain figure would be impossible. But when we exclude the free immigration of the Chinese, we must be ready to be excluded from China, in turn. A commercial treaty with a friendly nation is desirable, but it cannot be wholly one-sided. The conclusions of the Congressional Committee are largely fallacious. It does not seem necessary to add that their single recommendation is utterly impracticable.

The Times, after summarising the facts set forth in the Report as given above, takes substantially the same view as its New York namesake. It says:—Our Artisans' Dwellings Acts have, after all, very much the same object which the inhabitants of California are professing themselves anxious to realise. So far, then, we cannot but sympathise with the professed motives of this crusade against Chinese immigration, whatever we may think of the much more questionable means by which its leaders are proposing to proceed. But it has been clear all through the discussion on Chinese Immigration that the real forces at work have been of quite another kind, and quite distinct from those which we can in some degree approve. That cheap Chinese labour should threaten to supplant more costly and less docile white labour is felt naturally enough as a grievance by the white labourer. The interest of the employers of labour and of the general community is, however, not wholly identical with that of the white labourers. A well-balanced relation between pay and work is what all ought to be willing to accept; but in California the scales have hitherto been a good deal weighted on the side of the labourer, and we are by no means satisfied that the Chinese immigration has made them even. It is, no doubt, less easy than it used to be to obtain high wages in California for short hours and bad work, but we need not pay much regard to the class of labourers who are

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most likely to complain of this. But it is the future danger, it will be said, against which Congress is asked to guard. The State of California is not yet swamped by Chinese immigrants, but the tendency is clear and the certain effects are deplorable. It will be too late by-and-by, when the tide has risen to its full height, and when the State has well-nigh passed into the hands of the strangers. But we must remember here another charge against the Chinese, not so clearly made out than any of the others, and not less conducive on their demerits as American residents. We may allow that it would be most undesirable that an American State should slip indirectly out of American possession; but we may fairly ask, in turn, how it is possible that this can happen as the result of Chinese immigration. The Chinese, on the testimony of their accusers, have no thought whatever of settling themselves permanently in America. They do not desire to share the civilisation of which they are the convenient tools, or to exercise voting privileges, which the alleged shallowness of their brainpan will not suffer them to employ aright. They have left China, not from any preference for America, but simply with the purpose of returning home laden with American spoils. It is for this object that they are content to go through their term of servitude, and their only wish is that their period of enforced absence from home may come to a close as soon as possible. A community consisting almost exclusively of males, not intermarrying with the people among whom they are living, and eager to get away at the first opportunity, can scarcely be considered as threatening any very permanent mischief. That such objections as this should have been included in the Committee's Report, and that the discrepancies we have remarked should have been suffered to pass unnoticed, seem to us to prove very convincingly that their views have been formed under strong bias, or that they have not been thought out with any care, and that they represent, accordingly, nothing better than chance influences and reckless talk. It is sad, of course, that the virgin purity of San Francisco society should be sullied by contact with a race of lower morals and less inoffensive personal habits. It is hard that the patriotic desire of all other classes of foreigners to obtain high wages should be thwarted by the perverse willingness of their Chinese rivals to work for low wages. But is there no middle course between suffering them to come in any numbers and shutting them out altogether? Perhaps we need not altogether regret that one form of improper influence is likely in this matter to correct the mischief of another, and that the patriotic outcry of the Californian rowdies against Chinese immigrants will be moderated by the more professedly selfish aims of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The case may very well be one which calls for Legislative help, but the Report of the Committee is, on the face of it, not of a kind by which the Legislature ought to be guided.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Standard* states that the *Official Gazette* of Tashkend has lately published a statement to the effect that the armies of the Chinese and of the Kashgarians, which have long been threatening each other, and carrying on a barren frontier warfare, have at last approached each other in force, and, it is said, are now only separated by the Tian Shan Mountains. The Chinese Government, it is notorious, have long been eager to strike a heavy blow at the growing Mahometan Power which harrasses their north-western provinces and seems capable of winning away the inhabitants from their loose allegiance to Peking. The Chinese frontier army, which some time ago gained a few trifling victories over the Kashgarians, has been reinforced, and from an arsenal lately established at Lanchefu ten thousand breech-loading rifles have been sent to the head-quarters of the "expeditionary force" at Gutchen. It is true that the reports of the Chinese successes have been grossly exaggerated, and even the Peking Government has not ventured to give currency to the rumour which reached Europe some months ago, that the son of the Ameer of Kashgar had been taken prisoner in one of the engagements of last summer. The impression, indeed, prevails among Englishmen who know China, that the troops sent to the north-west will be found no match for the Kashgarians, blazing with zeal for Islam, and led by a Prince whose force of character has raised him from a humble station to a position where his policy is watched with anxious eyes by the greatest Empires on the earth. But in Kashgar itself the forecast of the struggle with China, which must some day be faced, is not contemplated with the same assurance of victory. The Ameer is labouring to strengthen his military resources, and at the same time to draw the bonds of diplomatic intercourse with Russia closer and closer. Russia, apparently, is on the alert to guard against possible dangers, and to profit instantly by any advantages that may offer themselves. A special Embassy from St. Petersburg has followed the Ameer to Akasu, his head-quarters in the war against the Chinese, so that whether the Kashgarians be worsted or victorious the Russian Government will have the earliest and most accurate information.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society on the 12th inst. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair, Mr. J. Y. Buchannan read a paper on the "Distribution of Salt in the Ocean, as indicated by the Specific Gravity of its Water." The lecture was based on observations taken by H.M.S. *Challenger*, and was illustrated by various diagrams which showed the variation of the saltness of the ocean, and were explained in detail by the lecturer. He said that water had been taken from different depths and at an immense number of places in the ocean. Of the three and a-half years during which the cruise lasted, three years were spent in the tropics, and the water from the bottom of the sea had to be allowed to stand to take the temperature of the air before its specific gravity was ascertained by means of a hydrometer. The water was heaviest, and consequently most salt, in portions of the Atlantic where there were two bands on each side of the equator, which were of the greatest density, while between them, on the equator, was a band which was not so salt. Throughout the whole of the Atlantic the water was more salt than in any part of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan gave reasons for attributing this effect to the operation of the trade winds, which caused a much larger amount of evaporation than took place in the Pacific, where the trade winds were neither so regular nor so general, and where there was much greater rainfall than in the Atlantic. The most interesting feature noted was that the greatest saltness in the ocean was found in the coldest and also in the hottest regions; and this Mr. Buchannan explained arose from the same proximate cause, brought about by opposite remote causes; that is to say, in both cases the increased saltness resulted from the abstraction of a certain portion of the water at a given place, in the one case from the effects of the cold, the ice containing much less salt than the water from which it is formed, and in the other from the effects of heat, which caused evaporation. At the conclusion of the paper, Sir Rutherford Alcock said it was of great interest as giving information upon certain important scientific problems, which could scarcely be obtained in any other way than by expeditions too costly for private individuals, such as that of the *Challenger*. The information given was merely a fragment of the many valuable results of that voyage; and he thought the Government could not better employ its surplus funds than in despatching such expeditions. Mr. Herbert J. Allen, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, then read a paper entitled "A Journey through Formosa, from North to South." He gave various details of the manners and customs of the people; his treatment by the Chinese officials, the missionary stations in the interior of the island, and other similar matters. He stated that since the Japanese expedition against the Formosan tribe the Chinese have endeavoured to extend their territory and increase the number of colonists, and during the last year they have largely increased the staff of officials, but colonists in advanced positions are exposed to many serious risks, notwithstanding that the Chinese have made large presents to many of the native chiefs. Mr. Allen travelled in company with missionaries, who are well received, and who have a considerable number of converts to Christianity among the natives, who are supposed to be of the Malayo-Polynesian race. Mr. Allen entered by a very narrow pass into a plain, inhabited principally by semi-civilised natives and a few Chinese, the hills surrounding it being occupied by wild savage tribes, who live by hunting in the woods. Sir Rutherford Alcock stated that some years ago he had visited Formosa, and was much struck by what he saw there. The Chinese who had established themselves at various places round the coast, but had not subdued the inhabitants, looked upon the natives as almost wild, and spoke of them as barbarians. The island was extremely fruitful, and pine-apples grew there wild. He had asked permission of a native on one occasion to take some, and on inquiring what return he should make in payment was told to take as many as he liked, as they were worth nothing. He considered Formosa as undoubtedly of some commercial importance, but it required developing. At present it was merely "fringed" by the Chinese. The inhabitants were almost wild, and had an unpleasant fancy for the heads of strangers. The climate, he considered, was very much against colonisation, although it was spoken of more favourably, he thought, than it deserved by Europeans who had been there. The British Consul in the north of the island, whom he saw, told him the climate was very pleasant, but they had rain there for over six months in the year. Some progress was, however, being made in the development of the island. The coal mines were being worked in the north, and were likely to prove of advantage to steamers which traded on the coast. We must, however, be patient and wait until time had further developed the resources of the island. In themselves, however, they were undoubtedly great; and consisted, in fact, of almost all kinds of tropical produce—tea, coffee, sugar, &c.; these might be produced in large quantities if the island had the good fortune to be civilised and under a good Government. So far, however, as he could judge from what he heard when in China, it seemed to cost so much in health and money to go up the country that few were disposed, as matters stand at present, to do so.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

The following are the whole of the votes in the Navy Estimates for the Far East, the figures within the parentheses being the votes for last year:—

HONG KONG.

Dockyard.—Naval officer in charge of establishments, £841 (£841), in addition to which he is paid £547 10s. for his naval duties; retinue of naval officer in charge of establishments, £278 (£278); staff commander, acting as master attendant, £737 (£737); inspector of machinery afloat, £748 (£748); three engineers, £939 (£939); carpenter, acting as assistant master shipwright, £177 (£177); boatswain, £323 (£286); chaplain, £319 (£319); surgeon of H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel, for additional duties in attending the dockyard men and their families £46 (£46); paymaster, for doing duty as naval and victualling storekeeper, £842 (£778); accountant, £900 (£1,000); two clerks, £766 (£756); allowance to ditto to meet the increased cost of living, £200 (£200); allowance to ditto for house rent, £300 (£300); mechanic writer, £149; temporary employment of writers, £2,805 (£2,794); writer borne on the books of H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel, — (£84); allowances in lieu of stationery, £52 (£52); postage, boat-hire, advertisements, and other small expenses, £60 (£60); total salaried establishment, £11,082 (£10,995). Wages: 234 (211) men, £7,768 (£7,731); 27 (27) seamen for service in the yard, £1,262 (£1,262); allowances in lieu of provisions and quarters to some of the above, and for extra pay, £1,212 (£1,150); wages of 15 (15) persons employed for yard service afloat, £330 (£343); wages of 6 (6) for yard service afloat, £201 (£201); allowances in lieu of provisions, £200 (£200); wages and clothing of the police, 36 (36), employed in the yard, £3,318 (£3,448);

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total wages, 318 (295), £14,271 (£14,335); total for Hong Kong Naval Yard, £25,353 (£25,330).

Victualling Yard.—Wages of 24 (24) artificers and labourers, £985 (£981).

Hospital.—Deputy inspector-general of hospitals, £693 (£608); two surgeons, £510 (£538); allowances to medical officers in lieu of provisions for themselves and servants, £328 (£328); clerk, £381 (£371); dispenser, £283 (£276); rents, &c., £2; gas, £200 (£200); allowances in lieu of stationery, £15 (£15); funeral expenses, boat-hire, washing linen, and other small expenses, £140 (£140); total salaried establishment, £2,552 (£2,476). Wages: £1,054 (£1,054). Total for Hong Kong Hospital, £3,606 (£3,530).

New Works, Buildings, &c.—Extension of pier, £1,160; factory buildings, to complete, £1,000; boundary wall and gates, £750; re-constructing sea-wall, £850; foundations for machinery, £300; new store, master attendants' and police-quarters (additional works), £300; houses for fire-engines, £200; repairs and maintenance of buildings, £800; new machinery, £630; repairs to plant and machinery £500; total, £7,490. Renewal of water-pipes at hospital, £600; jalousies for verandah at hospital and surgeons' quarters, £420; kitchen for surgeons' quarters, £220; lightning conductors, £110; circulating boiler and pipes for baths, £150; raising boundary walls and renewing gate, £150; renewal of floor, £120; fence for inclosing new ground, £150; repairs and maintenance of buildings, £490; total, £2,410.

Naval Prison.—Wages of master-at-arms and three ships' corporals of the Victor Emanuel, £237 (£237).

Loss by Exchange.—Net loss by exchange incurred from payments made by paymaster on the East India and China Stations, and discount on bills drawn, £300 (£300).

Superannuation.—Among the pensions is: Mr. R. F. Hawke, accountant, Hong Kong, eighteen years' service, £354 0s. 8d.

SHANGHAI.

Dockyard.—Paymaster in charge of naval and victualling stores and coal depot, £584 (£566); water, £40 (£40); allowance in lieu of stationery, £15 (£15); postage, advertisements, and other small expenses, £35 (£45); total salaried establishment, £674 (£666). Wages: Thirty natives employed in the yard in various capacities, £880 (£916); two ships' stewards, £200 (£200); allowances to ships' stewards in lieu of provisions, £55 (£54); allowances to ditto as store issuers, £36 (£36); total wages £1,171 (£1,206). Total for Shanghai Establishment, £1,845 (£1,872).

Buildings.—Repairs and maintenance of buildings, £600.

YOKOHAMA.

Victualling Yard.—Paymaster, £924 (£797); rent of ground for depot, £95 (£95); allowance in lieu of stationery to the paymaster, £15 (£15); postage, travelling charges on the public service, and other small expenses, £5 (£10); total salaried establishment, £1,039 (£917). Wages: Two ships' stewards, a Chinese cooper, and a Japanese head coolie, £216 (£188); allowances in lieu of provisions to the above, £91 (£91); extra pay to two ships' stewards, £46 (£46); wages of four native watchmen £81 (£81); total wages, £434 (£406). Total for Yokohama Victualling Yard, £1,473 (£1,323).

Hospital.—Staff-surgeon, £329 (£329); surgeon, £256 (£228); allowances to medical officers in lieu of provisions for themselves and servants, and for fuel and light, £220 (£220); rent of land for hospital, £174 (£174); allowance in lieu of stationery to the surgeon, £2 (£2); washing, funeral expenses, and other contingencies, £75 (£75); total salaried establishment, £1,056 (£1,028); wages, £873 (£848); total for hospital, £1,929 (£1,876).

Works.—Repairing sea wall, £2,850; repairs and maintenance of buildings, £200; total, £3,050; repair and maintenance of buildings at hospital, £460.

SINGAPORE.

Coal Depot.—Allowance to the senior commissariat officer for taking charge of the naval coal depot and stores, £100 (£100); wages of hired artificers and labourers, £56 (£56); total, £156 (£152).

Monetary and Commercial.

The position of the Tea Market is unaltered. Teas continue to be forced off without reserve, and complaints of the disastrous state of business are made in all directions. The amelioration of the present state of affairs rests with importers, who should take steps to check the heavy supplies from China. We are certain to receive increased quantities from India, and at least 32,000,000 lbs. must be expected during the coming season, all of good quality, whereas of China teas much of that imported is unsuited to the present wants of consumers. To-day's quotation for good clean Common Congou, red or black leaf, is 7½d. per lb., with unlimited supplies available, and further additions to the stock will continue for some time, as many parcels imported of a higher grade deteriorate to the level of "good common," owing to its poor keeping properties, from its being imperfectly fired, and, in consequence, losing its quality.

In the Produce Markets there has been a continuance of the quietude so long prevailing, and transactions have been of very moderate extent, there being an entire absence of speculative demand. The public sales of Tea continue large, but supplies have for the most part sold readily at the previous value. Silk has been in improved demand at advanced quotations. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is steady, but Native has declined. Sugar is dull, and China has sustained a fall of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes of new Burmah Rice have been sold at firm rates, but there is little or nothing doing on the spot. The declining tendency of Cotton has continued. Tin is lower, Straits being quoted £71 10s., Banca, £74 per ton. Cutch, Gambier, Isinglass, and Pepper are all lower in value. Business in other articles has been on an extremely limited scale.

The quantity of tea cleared from the bonded warehouses in London last week amounted to 3,548,043 lbs., which was 400,088 lbs. more than was taken out of bond during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,192,420 lbs. went for home consumption, the duty on which was £54,810 10s., an increase of £4,713 18s. on the sum taken during the corresponding week of last year, when the tea duty collected in London realised £50,096 12s.

The third annual drawing of the Bonds of the Japan Government Seven per Cent. Loan, which are to be paid off on the 2nd July, will take place on the 3rd proximo at the Oriental Bank.

A further reduction of ⅜d. per rupee was submitted to in the allotment of the India Council Bills on the 14th inst. Last week's successful tenders were made at, and above 1s. 9⅜d. per rupee, whereas for the 17½ lacs (say £175,000) placed on the 14th inst. only 1s. 9¼d. was obtained; £100,000 was taken for Calcutta, and the balance for Bombay. Applicants at that rate received in full, except those for telegrams on Calcutta, which obtained about 78 per cent. of the amounts applied for.

The price of Bar Silver has receded to 55d. Mexican Dollars have also become much weaker, closing at 54½d. per oz.

The *Daily News* Lyons correspondent alludes to the various theories which are afloat as to the cause of the great distress which, whatever may have been its origin, undoubtedly does exist amongst the operatives of Lyons. It has been asserted that the crisis has been, if not caused, at all events precipitated by the statements made in the French Chamber of Deputies by one or two representatives of the city, especially by M. Ordinaire, the argument being that in proclaiming to the whole world the existence of distress and the general suspension of manufacture he virtually told the silk buyers of Europe and America that if they held back their orders they would be able to purchase at a lower rate. One would have supposed that the large buyers are sufficiently well posted in what takes place at the capital of the silk trade not to require any information which may be given in a public speech, and there is probably more truth in the theory which attributes the crisis to the lessened demand for silk since ladies have taken to wearing dresses made of other materials. The Chamber of Commerce at Lyons, which ought to be able to speak with authority, does, however, adopt to a certain extent the former theory. Nearly half the looms in the city are stopped though the manufacturers are doing their best not to suspend operations altogether, or all at once; and the same is the case in the factories where the silk is dyed.

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have been registered during the week:—

Benjamin Evans and Co. (Drapers)—Capital £30,000, in £10 shares
Bowing's Patent Filter-Press—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.
Brick and Stones—Capital £66,000, in £25 shares.
Brooks, Greenwood, and Company (Engineers, &c.)—Capitol £10,000, in £5 shares.
Chesterton Coal and Iron—Capital £208,000, in £130 shares.
Civil Service Meat Supply—Capital £150,000, in £5 and £2 shares.
Electric Writing—Capital £20,000, in £20 shares.
Elterwater Green Slate—Capital £30,000, in £10 shares.
Fleetwood Shipping—Capital £150,000, in £10 shares.
Great Grimsby Ajax Building—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
Grimsby Franklin Building—Capital £4,000, in £10 shares.
Hindley Green Trading—Capital £500, in £1 shares.
Ivinghoe and Horton Brick and Tile—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Joseph Halliday and Company (Filter Makers)—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares.
Kensington Gore Mansions—Capital £250,000, in £10 shares.
Lancashire Coal—Capital £20,000, in £10 shares.
Leeds East Ward Investment—Capital £1,000, in £50 shares.
Mathers, Hewitt, and Co. (Hat Manufacturers)—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Morley Victoria Quarry—Capital £6,000, in £5 shares.
Mosaic Tile—Capital £10,000 in £5 shares.
Swedish Railway Equipment—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.
Trafalgar Investment Association—Capital £70,000, in £500 shares.
Wallasey Brick and Land—Capital £30,000, in £5 shares.
Wigan Spinning—Capital £100,000, in £25 shares.
William Foster and Company (Engineers)—Capital £60,000, in £10 shares.

Four joint-stock institutions, viz., William Dangerfield and Company (Limited), the Middleton Silk Manufacturing Company (Limited), the Bedlington Brick Manufacturing Company (Limited), and the Gateshead Masonic Hall Company (Limited), are to be wound up voluntarily.

Applications are invited by the National Bank of Scotland on behalf of the Gothenburg Commercial Company for £200,000

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in 5 per cent. redeemable obligations of the Bergslagernas Railway Company (Sweden). The price of issue is 91 per cent. and the bonds are of the value of £50, £250, and £500 each, with interest payable in January and July. The line is to run from Falun to Gothenburg, with sundry branches, and will be in all 344 miles in length. The section from Falun to Kil is open, and passes through the mineral districts, and to complete the work to Gothenburg it is expected that about two years will be required. The obligations are redeemable by annual drawings at par, and the Gothenburg Handels Company guarantee the interest on the bonds till 1884, before which time it is expected that the traffic will be fully developed.

The report of the Mauritius Land, Credit, and Agency Company for the year ended 31st December shows a net profit, inclusive of £218 brought forward, of £12,129. The interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share paid in September absorbed £3,750, and it is now proposed to make a further distribution of 3s. per share, requiring £4,500. To the reserve £1,500 is added, raising it to £14,000, and from the balance of £2,379 the directors propose to invest £2,000 in Consols or approved securities as the nucleus of a home reserve fund.

The report of the Equity Law Life Assurance Society shows that the new policies effected last year insured a sum of £432,207, the new premiums being £15,197. The claims have been only £37,651, being less than half the expectation of the year. The assets, after providing for outstanding claims, amounted at the end of the year to £1,284,954, being an increase of £131,428 in the course of the year, and the investments, excluding reversions, produced an average rate of £4 18s. 1d. per cent.

The report of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works for the year 1876 states a net profit of £30,764 was made, which has more than sufficed to clear off the debit balance of £24,183 in 1875. The balance of £8,905 is carried forward. The auditors again press the necessity of a reserve fund being created, and urge as a reason that they "cannot put a value on the 'shares in other companies' amounting to £301,908, or on the dividend on a portion of such shares taken credit for in the profit and loss account."

The Barcelona Tramways Company (Limited) notify that a further dividend of 13s. per share, making 9½ per cent. for the year 1876, will be paid on the 1st April, free of income-tax.

The directors of the Bank of Australasia have declared an interim dividend on the capital of the bank (£1,200,000) at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

It is announced that the trustee of the estate of Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co., shipbuilders, Seacombe, has negotiated a sale of the machinery, plant, and all the materials in the yard for the sum of £6,500, subject to the sanction of the general body of creditors, and a meeting is called for the 19th inst. to consider the question

Bullion and Exchange Quotations.

Bar Gold	77/9½ to 77/10	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 7d.	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 7⅞d.	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6½d.	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	per oz.

Documentary and Private Bills.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8⅞	1/9 to 1/9 1-16	1/9⅛ to 1/9 3-16
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10¼	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Shanghai	5/3 to 5/3¼	5/3¼ to 5/3½	5/3½ to 5/4

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

Cotton Yarn.

To		For the Month ended 28th February. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,034,000	1,145,200	1,057,200
Japan	„	774,000	845,300	731,600
Straits Settlements	„	221,600	97,800	182,300
Ceylon	„	30,500	26,500	18,400
		For the Two Months ended 28th February.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	2,202,100	2,278,200	2,675,600
Japan	„	2,060,500	2,031,700	1,737,900
Straits Settlements	„	351,700	243,700	387,200
Ceylon	„	54,200	43,100	25,900

Cotton Manufactures.

To		For the Month ended 28th February 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	34,379,400	38,690,500	31,543,900
Japan	„	2,347,500	1,746,500	1,912,500
Philippine Islands	„	1,571,300	1,658,200	5,225,900
Java	„	4,358,700	5,052,200	5,631,600
Straits Settlements	„	6,388,900	8,548,200	10,024,700
Ceylon	„	1,550,500	4,106,400	3,159,800
		For the Two Months ended 28th February.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	66,118,300	78,960,100	71,718,300
Japan	„	7,567,500	4,338,500	4,334,800
Philippine Islands	„	4,032,200	4,584,400	8,866,500
Java	„	8,372,300	8,257,500	12,811,900
Straits Settlements	„	12,651,200	16,422,700	19,506,500
Ceylon	„	4,801,100	7,922,700	7,320,100

Worsted Stuffs.

To		For the Month ended 28th February. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,149,000	1,450,600	1,108,900
Japan	„	593,600	158,100	385,100
		For the Two Months ended 28th February.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	2,328,300	2,637,800	2,601,000
Japan	„	1,372,100	467,400	925,200

Woollen Cloths.

To		For the Month ended 28th February. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	123,200	219,500	199,000
Japan	„	100	16,600	300
		For the Two Months ended 28th February.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	259,100	401,400	362,500
Japan	„	5,900	23,700	5,200

Lead to China and Hong Kong.

For the month	tons	456	1,982	2,126
For the two months	„	1,182	3,374	3,972

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1876, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

From	For the Three Months ended 31st Dec. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£3,656,839	£4,033,330	£5,526,487
Hong Kong	210,846	293,795	548,933
Macao	9,406	30,374	2,440
Japan	48,619	128,963	335,765
Straits Settlements	782,739	903,849	607,675
Ceylon	677,126	754,398	517,676
Philippine Islands	271,105	357,590	324,723
Java	118,496	44,107	154,080
Siam	—	42,504	8,504
Borneo	4,880	—	—
Cochin-China	4,240	6,220	—

From	For the Twelve Months ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£11,145,909	£13,607,582	£14,969,392
Hong Kong	747,291	1,154,910	1,388,699
Macao	44,994	47,140	17,459
Japan	573,136	377,791	640,511
Straits Settlements	2,604,854	3,149,310	2,642,195
Ceylon	3,600,492	4,380,821	3,131,574
Philippine Islands	1,417,989	1,559,500	1,459,869
Java	1,311,939	1,442,607	1,421,745
Siam	—	43,095	127,116
Borneo	57,820	28,715	25,103
Cochin-China	29,538	6,741	4,411

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and twelve months ended 31st December, 1876, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

To	For the Three Months ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£1,104,556	£1,007,676	£1,193,143
Hong Kong	722,921	786,784	813,502
Japan	393,143	483,382	749,886
Straits Settlements	537,400	471,420	454,029
Ceylon	294,917	364,327	287,958
Philippine Islands	134,813	262,365	221,092
Java	300,605	296,862	366,355
Siam	—	556	1,145
Cochin-China	35	2,759	445
Borneo	—	—	—

To	For the Twelve Months ended 31st December. 1874.	1875.	1876.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£4,751,103	£4,928,500	£4,611,378
Hong Kong	3,046,380	3,599,811	3,082,357
Japan	1,282,899	2,460,227	2,037,801
Straits Settlements	2,344,510	1,961,634	1,969,614
Ceylon	1,158,283	1,076,752	1,072,779
Philippine Islands	456,953	930,230	713,139
Java	1,208,734	1,577,980	1,562,447
Siam	27,541	13,504	5,327
Borneo	15	252	70
Cochin-China	341	6,769	3,020

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is no alteration to notice in our market this week. Public sales without reserve still continue to be the leading feature, and those of this week have comprised a larger proportion of good grades of Congou, which went off slowly at irregular prices; they also comprised over 5,000 packages of Green tea, which went at low prices for all common to medium kinds. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings being scarce sell at comparatively full prices; common sold from 6¾d. to 7¼d., fair to good common from 7½d. to 8¾d., showing no change; fair kinds at 9¾d. to 10d., and good medium at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2d., and good at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. were rather easier prices. Privately there has been but little done. Pak-lin inds show no change. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common

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at 7¼d. to 8½d. per lb. remain as before; fair kinds at 8⅜d. to 9⅜d. per lb. were rather cheap; fair to good medium sold from 1s. 1⅛d. to 1s. 3¼d. per lb. and good at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d., fine at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11¼d. per lb., prices being rather irregular. Privately there is a moderate inquiry for good to fine kinds. New-make Congous: Common sold at auction at 7½d. to 7⅝d. per lb., being a lower quotation; fair kinds sell only slowly; a few parcels of good to fine have sold from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., being rather lower rates. Oolongs are only in limited request; at public sale fine Formosa only realised 1s. 4⅝d. to 1s. 5¼d. per lb. Souchongs: A few fine have been inquired for, but the demand is generally quiet; common at auction sold at 8½d. to 9⅜d. per lb., good at 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers have been dull of sale; common show no change; fair to good kinds have sold at low prices at public auction, say 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1⅜d. per lb. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds are steady; long leaf kinds sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4¼d. per lb., being much as before. Foo Chow Capers are only saleable at low prices. Orange Pekoes continue in request at full prices. Green Teas.—The large quantity offered at auction has gone off slowly at some decline in prices. The public sales have comprised 22,158 packages, the whole of which have been offered and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.		1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,203,150	...	2,042,353
Coastwise...	637,557	...	759,036
Exports	708,138	...	531,400
	3,548,845		3,332,789

SILK.

The tone of the market has undergone a favourable change during the week, and with an increased demand prices of most descriptions have advanced. Deliveries 1st to 14th inst. inclusive: China, 704 bales; Canton, 292; Japan, 270; total, 1,266 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MARCH 15.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	27s. 0d. to 28s. 6d.
,, No. 2	26s. 5d. to 27s. 0d.
,, No. 3	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	21s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Canton	13s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	24s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
Idah, No. 2...	26s. 0d. to 26s. 6d.
Sodai, No. 2	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Amatski	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Kakidah	26s. 6d. to 28s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

COFFEE.

The statistical position of this article has undergone a considerable change since the commencement of the year, for the deficiency of 43,000 tons then apparent in the chief European stocks has been brought down to less than 20,000 tons, and the stock in London, instead of being 7,000 tons less, is now about equal to last year. Attention has been chiefly directed towards Plantation Ceylon, large supplies of which have been brought to auction almost daily, but the demand has been nearly equal, and prices, after more than usual fluctuations, close nearly equal to those a fortnight ago. Native and pale kinds have been flat, and the value has given way 2s. per cwt., good ordinary closing at 82s. Quotations are:—Plantation triage 81s. to 93s., common to fine coloury small 97s. to 101s., low middling 101s. 6d. to 104s., middling 104s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., good middling to fine middling bright 107s. to 111s., good to fine bold 112s. to 119s., choice 120s. to 121s., pea-berry 110s. to 115s. 6d.; Native, small and broken 70s., good small 77s. to 77s. 6d., good ordinary to fine ordinary 82s. to 82s. 6d., pea-berry 86s. The only sale of other East India has been 500 bags Manila, fine Zamboanza at 81s. 6d. to 82s.

The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next public sale for the 21st inst., when 104,806 bags Java will be offered, against 83,422 bags in 1876.

CHINA SUGAR.—A good business has been done during the week in Swatow sugar, about 12,000 bags having been sold, very low to fair Native 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Nothing has been done in Hainan or Siam kinds.

COTTON.—The market has been in an extremely flat state, owing to continued and unexpectedly heavy receipts at United States ports, which has caused some pressure to sell, and prices have consequently declined. In East India business becomes more and more unimportant, and the few sales made show a decline of ⅛d. per lb.; whilst American for delivery, in which considerable speculative contracts have been made, has declined ¼d. to 5-16d. per lb., but closes firmer. Quotations are:—Tinnivelly, 5 11-16d. to 6d., good fair to good; Western Madras, 5⅛d. to 5⅜d., fair to good fair; Bengal, 4 15-16d. to 5⅛d., fair to good fair; Rangoon, 5⅛d. to 5¼d., good fair to good.

CHINA TALLOW.—57 casks were either bought in, good at 41s., or withdrawn.

CARDAMOMS.—6 cases long Ceylon partly lean and shelly and slightly mouldy sold at 3s. to 3s. 1d.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 701 bales met a moderate demand, and 250 bales sold at easier rates; white coarse wide to medium £7 17s. 6d. to £9 5s., good medium to good £10 15s. to £18 10s., fine to superior narrow bright £19 to £28 15s., with two lots at £35 10s. to £40, mottled £5 12s. 6d. to £8 10s., one lot £9 17s. 6d., black and white coarse £9 to £10 5s., medium to good £12 to £17 15s., fine £22 5s., black and white rustic £9 5s. to £10 2s. 6d., brown and white £10 to £20 10s. per bale.

CHINA FEATHERS.—Of 174 packages 7 bales sold at 4d. to 7d., the remainder being bought in at 4½d. to 11d.

COCOANUT OIL has been without animation. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon £36 10s. to £37, according to packages.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger continues in large supply, but at auction 980 cases of fresh import met a good demand, and 930 cases sold at full rates to ½d. advance, 779 cases Mansing large jars at 5¼d. to 5½d., Sam Shing 5d. to 5¼d., and 20 cases Cumquats at 7¾d. per lb. 26 cases Kurrachee Condiments partly sold, Curry Powder, &c., at 40s. to 43s. per case.

CHINA SOY.—25 casks sold at 1s. 7d. per gallon.

CUTCH.—At auction 505 boxes fine Pegu, just arrived, were sold at a further decline of 6d., chiefly Fish over N and B mark at. 26s to 26s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—The market continues in a weak state, and prices are again easier, 100 tons just arrived having been sold at 19s. 6d. ex ship, all faults also for arrival; 50 tons January-February, and 50 tons March-April, shipment sold at 20s. At public sale 373 bales Cubes sold steadily, dark at 26s., fine mixed pale and dark 27s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

GALLS.—108 cases China bought in at 58s., fine worked 70s.

GUM BENJAMIN.—30 cases Sumatra seconds sold, good fair rather mixed with dark at £9 to £9 7s. 6d., middling mixed at £6 10s. to £6 12s. 6d.

ISINGLASS.—The monthly public sales held on the 13th inst. consisted chiefly of East India, of which the good supply offered met a steady demand, and was nearly all sold; Bombay tongue rather irregularly and occasionally 1d. lower, bladder pipe at full rates to rather dearer, cake at previous prices; Penang tongue and leaf sold steadily for common, but about 4d. lower for good, but cake at firmer rates. The moderate quantity of Brazil sold 2d. cheaper for fine lump but at full rates for all other kinds. Of Penang 62 cases 27 bags were nearly all sold, good pale tongue at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d., medium at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d., low and ordinary dark at 3s. 6d. to 4s., good pale leaf at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d., medium at 4s. 4d., to 4s. 8d., low and ordinary at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d., cake at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d.; 22 bales Japan manufactured were bought in at 1s. 5d. to 2s. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—Privately about 300 cases fair to good quality have been sold at 43s. to 45s. per cwt. At the public sales 428 cases met a moderate demand, and 100 cases found buyers at easier rates, middling yellow squares 41s., good bold ditto 43s. to 43s. 6d., good yellow saucer 43s.

JAPAN SOY.—55 cases bought in at 40s. per case.

ORCHELLA.—29 ballots Ceylon offered were bought in at 50s.

PEPPER.—*Black* continues extremely dull. Privately about 400 bags have been sold, Penang at 3⅝d., Singapore at 3¾d., and at public sale 1,643 bags were chiefly sold at a further reduction of 1-16d. per lb.; of 1,221 bags Penang 900 bags sold, sound at 3½d. to 3⅝d., first and second-class sea-damaged at 3⅜d. to 3½d.; 229 bags Singapore were bought in at 4¼d. *White* also continues flat; and at auction prices declined ½d. per lb. 172 bags Singapore being sold at 6½d. to 6⅝d. for brownish, and 6¾d. for fair, and 112 bags Penang bought in at 6⅜d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—75 barrels Ceylon sold at about previous prices, ordinary dull small lump 10s. 6d., good bold chips 10s., common to good bright dust 7s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Of 42 cases China offered, 29 cases sold, good rather mixed at 3s. 6d., good fair at 3s., and middling to fair rather mixed at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.

RICE.—Although the demand for new crop cargoes is moderate importers are unwilling sellers, and the market is firm. On the spot 3,500 bags new white Bengal, just landed, have been sold at 12s. 4½d., 6,500 bags old white table Bengal at 11s., and 800 bags Askoolie at 10s. 1½d.; also 2,500 bags old Bassein at 9s. 10½d. The floating cargo per Lady Clare (steamer), 1,300 tons Rangoon, nearly due, has been sold at 10s. 1½d., ex ship London; also the cargo, per Osburgha, 473 tons Japan, October sailing, at 11s. for the Continent.

SPICES continue extremely quiet. *Cassia Lignea:* 1,100 cases unworked were all bought in at 53s. *Cinnamon Chips:* 32 bags Ceylon sold at 4¼d. to 4⅝d. *Mace:* 1 case good bright Penang sold at 2s. 6d.; 4 casks red Java bought in at 1s. 10d. per lb.

SAGO.—Only 160 bags were offered by auction this week, and were all bought in, small at 17s., good large at 21s.

STICKLAC.—78 chests Siam bought in at 56s.

SAPANWOOD.—18 tons Manila offered were bought in at £6 10s.

TAPIOCA.—244 bags bold Malacca sold at 2⅜d., one lot at 2½d. *Pearl:* 22 bags large sold without reserve at 21s. 6d.

TIN.—The market has exhibited little or no animation. Straits has changed hands at £71 to £72 on the spot, and at £72 for forward delivery, closing with sellers on the spot at £71 10s. The Dutch Trading Company's next public sale has been announced for the 28th inst., when 23,500 slabs of Banca will be offered.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is again nothing to report as regards the Manchester Market but dulness and inactivity. The inquiry from all sides has been slow and of very limited extent, and there has been an exceedingly quiet market. The reductions in prices obtainable so far have failed to tempt buyers to depart from the abstentive policy that has lately characterised their operations. Quotations must be considered almost nominal; the better qualities of Shirtings are still firmly held, and for lower descriptions there have not been transactions of sufficient extent to ascertain the concessions producers would actually submit to. Those producers who are still under engagement continue opposed to reductions, hence there is more irregularity in values than has been the case for some time.

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QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.—F.O.B. IN LIVERPOOL.

GREY SHIRTINGS, in bales of 50 pieces. 38½/39 yards ss.

Chop.		39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.
	Weight	5 4	6 0	7 0	8 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	4 9⅝	5 5 3-16	5 6⅝	6 8½
Tree	Good Ordinary	4 11½	5 6 11-16	5 11½	7 1
Pillar	Low Middling	5 2½	5 8 3-16	6 3⅝	7 10
Leaf	Middling	5 3⅝	5 11 3-16	6 6⅝	7 11½
Pagoda	Good Middling	—	6 0 11-16	7 0½	8 1
Ostrich	Good	5 6⅝	6 3 11-16	7 3⅝	8 5½
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	5 9⅝	6 6 11-16	7 6½	8 11½
Hand & Branch	Best	6 3⅝	7 0 11-16	7 11⅝	9 4

Chop.		44/45 in.	44/45 in.	44/45 in.	50 in.	54 in.	60 in.
	Weight	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	6 6⅝	7 4	8 1⅛	9 8⅝	10 10⅝	—
Tree	Good Ordinary	6 8½	7 8½	8 7½	9 11⅝	11 3½	—
Pillar	Low Middling	6 9⅝	7 11½	8 11⅝	10 1⅝	11 4⅝	11 11⅝
Leaf	Middling	6 11½	8 1½	9 2⅝	10 4⅝	11 7⅝	12 4⅞
Pagoda	Good Middling	7 0⅝	8 2½	9 5⅝	10 5½	11 9½	12 6⅝
Ostrich	Good	7 2½	8 4	9 7½	10 7⅝	11 10⅝	12 7⅞
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	7 3⅝	8 7	9 10½	10 8½	12 0½	12 9⅝
Hand & Branch	Best	8 5½	9 2½	10 2⅝	11 2⅝	12 1⅝	13 10½

MADAPOLLAMS, in bales of 150 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.		32 in.	32 in.
	Width		
	Weight	2 8—10×10	3 0—12×12
		s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	—	2 10½
Tree	Good Ordinary	2 4 11-16	2 11½
Pillar	Low Middling	2 6 3-16	2 11⅝
Leaf	Middling	2 6 11-16	3 0½
Pagoda	Good Middling	2 7 11-16	3 0⅝
Ostrich	Good	2 8 11-16	3 3½
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	—	3 4⅝
Hand and Branch	Best	—	3 6⅝

GREY JACCONETS, in bales of 150 pieces. 20 yards ss.

Chop.		39 in.	39 in.	44 in.
	Width			
	Weight	3 1—12×12	2 6-8—14×14	2 12-14—14×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	2 8 1-32	3 2 1-32	3 7 10-32
Hand and Branch	Best	2 9 1-32	3 3 1-32	3 8 3-32

GREY T-CLOTHS, in bales of 50 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	32 in.	32 in.
	6 0	7 0
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	4 6½	5 2 1-16
Tree	4 8	5 3 9-16
Pillar	4 11	5 8 3-16
Pagoda	5 3½	6 0 9-16

MEXICANS.

	32 in. 7 0	36 in. 8 0
Ordinary	5 9 9-16	6 9 13-16
Fisherman	5 11 3-16	6 11 5-16
Horse and Jockey	6 3 9-16	7 3 13-16
Hand and Branch	6 11 3-16	7 11 5-16
Crown	7 5 9-16	8 3 13-16

COTTON YARN, CHINA QUALITIES, in bales of 400 lbs.

	16/24	28/32	Mock—38/42.
	d.	d.	d.
Common	10	11½	11⅝
Fair Seconds	10½	11⅝	12⅛
Good do.	10⅝	11⅞	12⅜
Best do.	10⅞	12	12⅝
Best	11⅛	12⅛	13⅛
Mock Water	9⅛	10⅛	
Do.	9⅜	10⅜	
Do.	10	11	
Do.	10⅛	11⅛	

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar. 1	Londesborough	Williams	Anjer	New York
6	Lord Macaulay	—	Hong Kong	Cardiff
7	Alcestis	Frail	Chefoo	Do.
7	Dale (s.)	Thompson	Bangkok	Leith
9	Philips v. Marnix	Prins	Java	Flushing
9	Friesland (s.)	Dik	Batavia	Southampton
9	Ariadne	—	Amoor	Dover*
10	Henry Sempe	Fockemberghe	Saigon	Havre
10	Sir Lancelot	Hepburn	Shanghai	London
11	Deucalion (s.)	Brown	Do.	Liverpool
12	Otago	—	Java	Newcastle
12	Gleneagles (s.)	McBain	Shanghai	London
13	Dorunda (s.)	Templeton	Colombo	Do.
13	County of Elgin	—	Batavia	Glasgow
13	Golden Spur	Farrell	Hong Kong	Cardiff
13	Black Prince	—	Java	Newcastle
13	Dorothy	—	Singapore	Shields
14	Gloria (s.)	Larrinaga	Manila	Liverpool

* After repairing.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
March 10	Glenroy	Shanghai	London
11	Fleurs Castle	London	Shanghai
11	Java	Southampton	Batavia
11	Prins van Oranje	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
13	Prins Hendrik	Southampton	Batavia
13	Glenearn	London	Shanghai
13	Achilles	Shanghai	London
15	Thingvalla	Cardiff	Hong Kong
15	Anchises	Liverpool	Shanghai
15	Peronia	Hamburg	Do.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar. 4	Kate (s.)	Woods	Colombo	Trieste
5	Florence	Smith	Singapore	Marseilles
6	Meggie Dixon	Mann	Batavia	Falmouth
6	Tarquin	Wriedt	Sourabaya	Do.
7	Granite City	Ellis	Java	Greenock
7	City of Oxford (s.)	Gordon	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Whiteadder	Betham	Hiogo	Hamburg
8	Aldebaran	Paterson	Sourabaya	Falmouth
8	Ellen Francis D.	Gauci	Batavia	Sandy Hook
9	Martha Brockelman	Kluch	Hong Kong	London
9	Mr. Jacob v. Lennep	Beekman	Batavia	Amsterdam
9	Ary Scheffer	Vliedorp	Samarang	Do.
9	Aurigа	Alderton	Do.	Do.
9	Mandarin	Forth	Maulmain	London
9	Caroline Gray	Pearse	Samarang	Falmouth
10	Hugo	Ohrt	Batavia	Do.
10	Mieko	Knight	Samarang	Havre
10	Triton	Lammermann	Penang	London
10	Barbadian	McMillan	Banjoewangie	Greenock
10	Kishon	McDonald	Hong Kong	Falmouth
10	Baronv.P.v.Rosendael	Vrymen	Batavia	Amsterdam
10	Trinidad	Weir	Java	St. Nazaire
11	Robert Porter	Goodell	Do.	Falmouth
11	Java Packet	Trappen	Batavia	Amsterdam
11	Batavia	Oepkes	Do.	Do.
11	Berbice	Taylor	Sourabaya	Greenock
11	J. G. Pendleton	Gilmore	Do.	Do.
11	Eugenie	Koch	Batavia	Do.
11	Holland (s.)	Jaski	Do.	Marseilles
12	Sofala	Burgess	Maulmain	Liverpool
12	Hooghly	Frost	Hong Kong	New York
12	Johan. Sverdrup	Petersen	Do.	Do.
12	Cremona	Gore	Yokohama	Do.
13	Joachim Christian	Mangels	Hong Kong	London
13	Daggry	Christophersen	Batavia	Falmouth
13	Joseph Haydn	Kruse	Zebu	Liverpool
13	Banian	Grandin	Manila	Do.
13	Fratelli Gaggino	Pagliano	Singapore	Do.
13	Stavanger	—	Rangoon	Do.
13	Felicia	Tradgarth	Java	Havre
13	Tecumseh	Bennett	Batavia	Queenstown
14	Black Prince	—	Shanghai	London
14	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	Do.	Do.
14	Aline	McBride	Java	Queenstown
14	Kosmopoliet III.	Dienske	Batavia	Rotterdam
14	Liberaal	Wierikx	Do.	Do.
14	Alblasserdam	Willemse	Samarang	Do.
15	Fasan	Sandberg	Hong Kong	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

TEMPLAR, Singapore to London, Jan. 1, 32 S., 32 E.
NEW ERA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 9, 30 S., 26.30 W.
JOHN NICHOLSON, New York to Shanghai, Jan. 27, 8.11 S., 31 W.
PERUVIENNE, Bordeaux to Batavia, Feb. 4, 3.42 N., 25.35 W.
EMILIO V., Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 27, 6 N., 24 W.
KITTY, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 10, 4 N., 25 W.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SWIETEN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 12, 6 N., 20 W.
MINA, Batavia to Queenstown, Feb. 16, 16 N., 32 W.
MARIE, Formosa to London, Jan. 17, 33.17 S., 20.40 E.
THYATIRA, Amoy to New York, Feb. 11, 34 S., 20 E.
VIRGINIA, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 11, 5 N., 26 W.
OFFERTON, Sunderland to Galle, Feb. 25, 38.16 N., 16.20 W.

CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM.—March 12, the Java Packet, Trappen, arrived at Nieuwe Diep from Batavia, sustained damage to bows during heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope.

NEW YORK.—March 12, the Bethany, Hong Kong to this port, is ashore at Hereford Inlet. The tide flows in and over her. All the cargo will probably be saved, but the hull will probably be a total loss. The Scotia (barque), Duncan, arrived here from Manila, experienced heavy W. and N.W. gales off the Cape, and a succession of gales from lat. 25, split sails and stove bulwarks. The Lucia, of London, Crowley, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports that in lat. 24, long. 65, she experienced very unsettled weather, the wind veering all round the compass and blowing with hurricane violence; sustained slight damage about deck and blew away lower maintopsail.

MAURITIUS.—(By Telegraph dated Aden, March 14.)—The William Fruing (barque), from Ilo Ilo for Channel, f.o., has put in here leaky, with loss of mainmast, mizentopmast, and boats, with bulwarks stove in, and with foremast sprung; by order of the surveyors she is discharging her cargo for survey. The Rowena (British brig) has put in leaky, with bulwarks stove, and decks swept; she is discharging her cargo for survey; also the Taitsing (of Greenock), with bulwarks and stanchions damaged, and having jettisoned portion of cargo; must go into dock for survey and repairs.

CAPE TOWN.—(By Telegraph dated Madeira, March 13.)—The Brothers German (barque), from Singapore for New York, put in here Feb. 19 with loss of main and mizen topmasts, and with damage to bulwarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILFORD.—March 7, the Corea, from Liverpool for Batavia, which put in here March 4 leaky, is discharging for repairs.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, Feb. 7, Lizzie Barry, for Maulmain; 11, Aldytha, for Guam, P. C. Petersen, for Maulmain, Stella B., for Rangoon.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Feb. 1, a final survey has been held on the Othello, Gulland, from Akyab for Falmouth, now at anchor in the bay, and the surveyors report her as unseaworthy and irreparable here; the master intends to abandon her.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, Feb. 11, Eigen, for Akyab; Mary; 12, Destino, both for Guam.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, Feb. 2, Leading Star, for Guam; 3, Janet Forbes, for Galle.

PORT ALFRED.—Sailed, Jan. 31, Carrie Dingle, for Guam.

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NATAL.—Sailed, Jan. 22, Merchantman; Feb. 4, Fylde, both for Guam.

ILO ILO.—Jan. 16, 4,500 piculs of sugar, landed in a damaged state ex Monarchy barque, have been sold by auction at an average of $3 71c. per picul; the decks, waterways, stanchions, and combings of the Coldstream are to be calked, and the vessel to be horsed and calked from copper to gunwale. The repairs recommended on Dec. 4 are being proceeded with. The hemp discharged from the vessel will be surveyed, and it is supposed that about 200 bales will be sold as damaged; a quantity will have to be re-pressed. The cargo in the lower hold has been reported undamaged if properly dunnaged.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Candia, Teviot, Elgin. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Scindia, Glenfinlas, Stad Amsterdam.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo: Sir William Wallace, Eme, Pauline. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Corea. For Hong Kong: Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd. For Batavia: Valero, Edmund Gressier. For Singapore: W. E. Gladstone, Lochleven Castle. For Penang: Celœno. For Colombo: Pembrokehire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (str.), Priam (str.). For Hong Kong: C. W. Cochrane, Henry S. Sanford. For Batavia: Strassburg. For Anjer: Longfellow. For Galle: Janet Cowan.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Isle of Erin. For Manila: Miako. For Singapore: Cape Race, Huntly Castle. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 31s. To Hong Kong: 28s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6 to 42 6	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6 to 50 0	35 0 to 40 0	45	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

SALE OF MESSRS. ROBERT NAPIER AND SONS SHIPBUILDING YARD.—The extensive marine engineering works and shipbuilding yard at Govan, Glasgow, with all the buildings and fixed tools and machinery, belonging to Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, engineers and shipbuilders, and the goodwill of their business were sold on the 14th inst. in the Faculty-hall, Glasgow. The upset price was £250,000. The property was knocked down to Dr. Anderson Kirkwood for a client. The competition lay between the purchaser and the Clyde Navigation Trustees, who desired to secure the ground for the extension of their works. The firm of Napier and Sons was founded about fifty years ago by Mr. Robert Napier, who had previously carried on business as a blacksmith in Glasgow. Mr. Napier constructed his first marine engine in 1823, and in 1836 he built two ships for the East India Company. His first contract for Her Majesty's Government was obtained in 1840, and so much satisfaction did the engines give that many similar orders followed. Along with Sir Samuel Cunard Mr. Napier projected the now celebrated Cunard Line, and build its first ships, to which many have been since added from the same yard. Messrs. Napier and Sons constructed for the British Navy the Erebus, Black Prince, Hector, Audacious, Invincible, Hotspur, and Northampton, all armour-clad vessels, representing a tonnage of 26,938 tons, the engines representing 5,450-horse power. The Messrs. Napier were also extensively employed by private shipowners, and vessels built by them are to be found in all quarters of the globe.

PROSECUTION BY UNDERWRITERS.—The Lord Chief Justice has been engaged at the Bodmin Assizes with the trial of John Hooper Carbines, master mariner, charged with feloniously casting away and destroying the brig Thermutis, of which he was master. The ship belonged to Brixham, and the prosecution alleged that she was overinsured in a Brixham club, and that her freight was overinsured in Lloyd's. In November last she sailed from Cardiff with coal for Demerara, being in excellent condition, well found, and not overloaded. About 150 miles west of Scilly the prisoner put back for Falmouth, although his ship was in no way damaged. Soon after, however, the ship did leak, but not more than the pumps could keep under. Arriving off the English coast the prisoner, instead of running for Falmouth, anchored in Penventon Bay. The weather was not rough, and without using the pumps the prisoner and his crew left her. After standing by the ship for a few hours the prisoner again went on board, got her head put for the shore, slipped the cable, and deliberately setting her running on the rocks, left her. The ship, however, headed round for the Bristol Channel. The prisoner again boarded her, set her head to land, once more steered himself until she was within a quarter mile of shore, and within five minutes of his leaving her she was on the rocks a total wreck. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The receipts from shipping during the month of February amounted to f.3,150,000, against f.2,555,409 in the same month of 1876, and f.2,683,966 in 1875. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal during the month was 162 in 1877, 130 in 1876, and 151 in 1874. In the first two months of the year there was an increase of 29 vessels and f.632,350 compared with 1876, and of 22 vessels and f.984,070 in 1875. It is remarked as a sign of a revival in trade that during the month of January last 92 vessels went from the Mediterranean through the Canal to the East, against 47 only returning from the Red Sea to Port Said. Of the 92 vessels bound eastward 9 were in ballast going to take cargo in Indian ports, generally to Calcutta or Kurrachee, steam tonnage being in good demand in the different ports. In January 11 steamers, of which 9 were English, passed through the Canal for the first time. Five steamers made the passage with a draught of over 7 metres (23 feet) of water. The average passage of each was 18 hours 40 min. On the 28th February 495 vessels were loading or on their way to the Canal; they consisted of 121 from Europe to Asia, signalled with date; 69 from Asia to Europe, also signalled with date; 133 vessels announced but without date, and 172 which had passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and not yet returned.

THE CASTALIA.—The steamer Castalia has made a trial at Dover of the "Aston patent disc-blade paddle-wheel." The paddles of these disc-blades are straight narrow metal blades, a few inches wide, and when fixed upon the spoke of the wheel resemble a huge pair of old-fashioned parallel rules, separated on their hinge just sufficiently wide apart to allow the iron to be fastened on to the spoke itself. The Castalia attained an average speed of little under eleven knots an hour. This is a gain of nearly two knots an hour over the average of her working speed, nine-two, for her last forty-six voyages—twenty-three each way—taking her course as twenty-two and a-half statute miles.

THE steamer Consolation, recently chartered for a voyage to the Amoor, was built in 1873 by Messrs. Aitken, of Glasgow, owned by Messrs. McGregor of Leith; her length is 242 feet, breadth 30 feet 5 inches, depth 15 feet 9 inches, tonnage 768 tons, with engines of 150-horse power; last voyage was from Pillau to London; she discharged in the Millwall docks, and left for Antwerp and Hamburg on the 11th inst., under the command of Captain Roper; from thence she will proceed to the Amoor.

SMUGGLING BY CHINESE.—At the Thames Police-court, on the 10th inst., three Chinamen, named Aplon, Ap Kung, and Ap Sing, firemen on board the steamer Glengyle, lying in the West India dock, were charged with possession of 17 lbs. of cavendish tobacco, of foreign manufacture, which was liable to seizure and customs' duty. The magistrate fined each of them £5 3s. 6d., and in default of payment 14 days' hard labour.

THE Colonial wool ship Hesperides, with 5,444 bales of wool on board, and upon which high premiums were being paid at Lloyd's, has arrived in the Channel, from South Australia, having been at sea over 123 days.

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the ship Ethel, of Plymouth, on the 27th February, has terminated in the suspension for three months of the master and the mate.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

The following steamers are expected to be in China ready for the first of the new season's teas:—

GLEN LINE.	HOLT'S LINE.	Cairnsmuir
Gleneagles	Antenor	Hesperia
Glenartney	Anchises	Gadshill
Glenearn	Agamemnon	State of Louisiana
Glenlyon	Deucalion	Macgregor
Glenfinlas	Glaucus	Duna
		Radnorshire
CASTLE LINE.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Viking
Braemar Castle	Benarty	Oceanic (?)
Fleurs Castle	Galley of Lorne	Bertha
Loudoun Castle	Cyphrenese	

CARGO PER "MARY WHITRIDGE," FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR HONG KONG, FEB. 17.

400 sacks beans	10 tons old iron
182 do. bones	132032 feet lumber
210 pkgs. Chinese merchandise	80 pkgs. lamp stock
341 empty tea boxes	215 tons pig lead
211 bales fungus	3000 cs. coal oil
800 hf. sacks flour	265 ctls. oats
3008 qr. sacks do.	100 bbls. beef
217 pkgs. broken glass	25 do. pork
17 tons hay	

CARGO PER "LANDSBOROUGH," FROM NEW YORK FOR ANJER, FEB. 28.

330,000 gals. refined petroleum.

CARGO PER "HOLDEN," FROM NEW YORK FOR ANJER, MARCH 2.

238,000 gals. refined petroleum.

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Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1873, for £2,400,000.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL DRAWING of the BONDS of this Loan, to be paid off on 2nd July next, will take place at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle street, London, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely. The Drawing will be in the presence of a representative of the said Corporation, of a notary public, and of such bondholders as may be pleased to attend. The numbers of the Bonds drawn will be duly advertised for the information of those concerned.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation, Agents for the Loan. P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
15th March, 1877.

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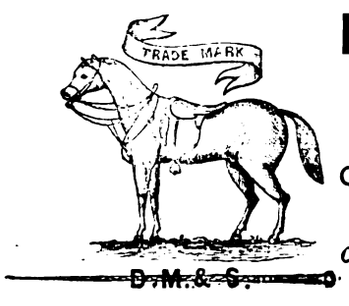

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE,

London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.—On Saturday, the 31st of March, the Company's Mail Steamer VOLGA, 1,502 tons register, 280-h.p. nominal, will be despatched as an extra steamer from LONDON (Victoria Docks), to YOKOHAMA, via Suez Canal, calling at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO or GALLE, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG (where she will tranship passengers and goods for SHANGHAI).

For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 109, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 51, Pall-mall, S.W. For Specie shipments apply to the Company's Agent, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR

INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,500 tons, March 20.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.
PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and SON, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

BATAVIA from LONDON.—NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(only line under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government). The well-known Clyde-built mail steamer KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), will leave LONDON for BATAVIA (via Naples), on Monday, March 19, taking cargo for all transhipment ports. Passage fares, £68 and £34.

Apply to JAMES RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Amboto s.s	90 A1	993	S.W.I.	Mar. 25
Ditto	Mikado, s.s. via Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Melbrek .	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 25th March

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI,

the splendid full-powered screw steamer AMBOTO, 90 A1, 966 tons register, 180-horse power nominal, W. J. Brown, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

—The undermanned powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Mar. 24
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glencagles	100 A1	2,809	530	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S

regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390	V.I.D	Mar. 20
Do.	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail 20th March.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO,

calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID

First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Kaisow ...	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	The Sir J. Family ...	A1 15 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Do.	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—

LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Eastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	March 19
Abney Cowper ...	A 100	609	W.I.	April 5
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 1
Vale of Doon ...	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith ...	AA1	697	W.I.	„
Abbey Town ...	A 100	702	W.I.	„
Beuclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	„

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.

ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 I.I.	953	With des.
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 I.I.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s

INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Altona, s s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR SINGAPORE,

HONG KONG and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 260-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King street, Manchester.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL

—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing. Hg. Kg., & Shanghai ..	Nankin, s.s...	100 A1	—	April 7
Hong Kong	Commissary	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn ..	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamer has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 125, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—

The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Candia, s.s.	1,982	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Mar. 23
Glenfinlas, s.s.	2,120	Do. do.	Mar. 24
W. E. Gladstone.....	534	Wright Bros & Co.	Mar. —
Lochleven Castle.....	602	Do. do.	To follow
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	1,988	Thos. Skinner & Co.	April 6
LIVERPOOL.			
Ajax, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	Mar. 20

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

from London for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at Penang, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons Register. 255 h. p. nominal. THOS. JONES, Commander; to load in the South West India Docks. Last shipping day April 6. This splendid steamer, well-known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, March 19, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 708.] LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received March 26.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Dec. 23	Feb. 8	Feb. 11*
Yedo	—	—	,, 6*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	,, 3
Hakodadi	—	—	Jan. 28
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 30
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Feb. 1
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 4
Chefoo	—	—	,, 3
New-chwang	—	—	Jan. 31
Hankow	—	—	Feb. 9
Kin-kiang	—	—	,, 8
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 6
Shanghai	,, 23	,, 5	,, 8
Ningpo	—	—	,, 12
Foochow	—	—	,, 13
Formosa	—	—	,, 15
Amoy	—	—	,, 13
Swatow	—	—	,, 15
Hong Kong	Jan. 5	,, 13	,, 13
Canton	—	—	,, 14
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Dec. 23	Jan. 31	,, 10
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	,, 16
SIAM — Bangkok	,, 29	Feb. 8	,, 13
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	,, 9
Sarawak	—	—	,, 15
JAVA — Batavia	Jan. 13	,, 15	,, 16
Samarang	—	—	,, 5
Sourabaya	—	—	,, 10
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	,, 19	,, 19	,, 22
Penang	,, 19	,, 17	,, 24
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	Mar. 3
Colombo	—	—	,, 1

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The Japan advices per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, reached London on the 19th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 13th, Shanghai 16th, Hong Kong 22nd Feb., Singapore 1st March, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, left Suez on the 19th inst., four days early, and may be expected in London on Wednesday or Thursday.

Telegraphic messages from China and Japan continue to arrive in very good times by both Company's lines.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived March 22.—From Yokohama: Rev. W. Denning. From Shanghai: Mr. W. Brugman. From Singapore: Mr. T. Forrest. From Penang: Mr. Kustermann. From Galle: Mr. Norman Macleod, Lieut. Massey, Mr. C. H. Cameron. To Venice, arrived 25.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Ken.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, expected to arrive April 2.—From Shanghai: Mr. Lockhart. From Galle: Miss Neville. To Malta, from Yokohama: Mr. Hunter.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. T. Melhuish and one second-class passenger.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 30.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Havllyar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. P. Galton.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, April 5.—To Hong Kong: Fleet Surg. Drew.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Venice, April 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. S. Garfett. To Singapore: Mr. Munn.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Brindisi, April 16.—To Singapore: Mr. S. Bright. To Ceylon: Mr. C. M. Hadow, Hon. L. B. Clarence.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mildmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, March 25.—To Yokohama: Mr. Galepin. To Shanghai: Mr. Brunat, Mr. Lecroix Cousins, Mr. David Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Bluntschli, Mr. and Mrs. Bistelhuber, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. King, Mr. S. Marsh. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. Garrels, Mr. J. Gibbins, Mr. C. G. Tatham, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Drishaus, Mr. E. Deschamps, Mrs. Simon. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Bauer and children, Mr. Grocamp, Mr. E. Buss. To Singapore: Mr. F. Southy, Mr. Leichman. To Colombo: Mr. F. C. Fowlie, Mr. W. A. Main. To Galle: Mr. Black.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford Mr. H. M. M. Gray, Mr. E. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M Gray, Mr. F. Koch. To Batavia: Mr. Schas, Mr. Pels. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Captain and Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. W. Bosanquet.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon

Per French steamer *Honghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Palanche, Mr. Balitte, Mr. Eulpin, Mr. Osouf. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children.

To Batavia, per steamer *Koning der Nederlanden*, from Nieuwediep, March 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Van de Straeten and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duppen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoen, Mr. and Mrs. D J. Lcoman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. O. Grothe and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Voorburg, Mr. J. W. Harmsen, Mrs. H C. Harmsen, Mr. J. J. H. de Bruyn, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. B. Bouricius and five children, Mrs. Bouricius, Mr. R. F. Mees, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. J Van Pinxteren and two children. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Duppen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerlach, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Vernimmen and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Elcubaas. Mrs. Stooker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. de Gelder and five children, Mrs. A. A. Becker and three children, Mr. W. T. Tolsma, Mr. H. J. Kraft, Mr. J. P. F. J. Bronlgeest, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. d'Arnaud Gerkens, Mr. F. Hommes, Mr. H. W. H. Waardenburg, Mr. H. Krauss, Mr. W. Van Merkesteyn, Mr. J. H. Van de Linde, Mr. G. Jaarsma, Mr. H. F. Fock, Mr. J. H. ten Kate, Mr. H. Hoos, Mr. Van de Voort in de Betouw, Mr. J. Hern, Mr. B. Boelz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bizelaar and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Rooy, Junr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brookman and child, Mr. C. A. Phaff. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Seybel and four children, Mr. H. Moen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Amiabel and three children, Mr. K. Bos, Mr. J. Van Halteren, Mr. Bourdel, Mr. and Mrs. Nederlof and child.

To Batavia, per steamer *Madura*, from Southampton, March 21.—Mr. J. G. Van Thiel, Mr. and Mrs. Th. K Van Slingerlandt and daughter, Mrs. C. P. Gersen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Monod de Froideville and child, Mr. C. Th. Hoevenaar, Mr. and Mrs W. P. Brandes, Mr. J. H. de Bruyn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Z. Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Keizer and child, Mr. G. W. W. C. Baron von Hoevell, Mr. W. J. Van Santen, Mr. C. M. Krul, Mr. W. G. Brunings, Mr. G. Belle, Mr. J. Adir, Mr. L. Bul.

Per steamer *Ajax* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, March 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. Melly, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Burt and child, Mrs. Roberts and family.

Summary of News from the Far East.

From China the present mail again brings a variety of details connected with the opening of the new ports under the Chefoo Convention, affairs with regard to that matter appearing to proceed much more rapidly there than at home, where it is still doubtful whether the Convention will come into force at all. According to a letter from Hankow to the *North China Daily News*, Messrs. Baber and Gill were likely to set out on their eastward journey about the 8th February. Mr. W. King, of H.M. Consular Service, had also arrived at Hankow, and was about to start in the *Kestrel* for Ichang, to take a preliminary official survey. Mr. Dick, who is understood to be appointed commissioner at Ichang, is also in Hankow, on his way to the new port. It seems to be assumed out in China that the Convention is as good as ratified, at least so far as the opening of new ports is concerned. The relief of the refugees from the famine in the north is still one of the chief subjects of attention on the part of the native officials, one of whom has published regulations providing that if there are are any starving people desirous of selling their wives and children to buy food, proclamations must at once be issued, forbidding any purchaser to purchase them. The notification is painfully indicative of the state of misery into which large numbers have been plunged. From Hong Kong the most interesting item of news is the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which a number of matters of considerable importance were discussed. Some sensation has been caused by the fact that the absconding Government employés, Webster and Rowe, were in charge of the gunpow-

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der in the colony. Sir Arthur Kennedy had intended to go to Australia by the steamer *Singapore*, which was wrecked, and is congratulated upon having delayed his departure.

From Japan a curious and interesting piece of intelligence, somewhat suggestive of the blind leading the blind, is brought by the present mail. Japan is to make a loan to China, not however in money, but in rice, copper-cash, and other goods. Altogether the transaction seems to be one of the most extraordinary that has ever been recorded. It would be interesting even to the "floaters" of loans in the European money markets, as a financial novelty, and it is to be hoped, if we may put the thing in a commercial form, that the business which has now been opened between the two Governments will prove profitable and mutually satisfactory. The Kioto-Osaka Railway has been opened by the Mikado, the ceremony as described by the local journals being of a very imposing character. The rumours of difficulties among the Kagosima Ken were on the increase; but nothing very definite seemed to be known on the subject, which appeared to be involved in the obscurity that generally attaches to native affairs both in Japan and China. Mr. Consul Russell Robertson has obtained leave of absence. It was expected that the Empress of Japan would shortly make, for the first time, a journey by sea—an event which was looked upon with some interest.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 6th Feb., and we have advices by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic, via* San Francisco, five days later, viz., to the 11th Feb. The P. and O. mail from London, Dec. 8, arrived out on the 28th Jan., the following French mail of Dec. 15 on the 2nd Feb., and the P. and O. mail of Dec. 22 on the 8th Feb.

An unexpected announcement is made in the local papers. For some time a rumour had been abroad that Japan was about to grant a loan to China. As was natural, not very much attention was given to the statement, but according to the *Japan Herald* the report has been revived, with a circumstantiality that leaves no doubt about the affair being in course of negotiation. The amount of the loan is variously stated; it is to be given partly in rice, partly in copper, and partly in iron, brass, and copper *cash* that are now being withdrawn from circulation in Japan, while they are yet current in China. The price of rice has gone up in consequence of this loan operation. China, it appears, is to give bonds, but for how much, how long current, and at what rate of interest has not yet been made public.

The Mikado left on the 24th January for Kioto by sea, and was followed on the 1st Feb. by most of the Foreign Ministers, who went in a steamer placed at their disposal by the Government to witness the ceremony of opening the Kioto Osaka railway, which took place successfully on the 5th February. The *Herald* gives an excellent account of the ceremony, from which we extract the following:—

As soon as his Majesty descended from his carriage he was received by Enouye, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, and the foreign and native Ministers, and was then conducted along a pathway, bordered with flowers, followed by the Ministers, &c., to the State carriage. in which he took his seat, accompanied by the high Japanese officials, whilst the Diplomatic corps took their places in the two carriages before and behind the Imperial one, and the remaining members of the procession filled the others without much distinction of persons. As soon as all were comfortably seated, the signal for starting was given, and amidst the crash of the band, the presenting of arms by the troops, and a salute of 101 guns fired by a battery stationed there, the train moved slowly out of the terminus, at 9.30 A.M. The engine, which was gaily decorated with flowers and flags, was driven by Mr. Smith. the locomotive superintendent, whilst Mr. Page, the traffic manager, under whose charge were the traffic arrangements of the day, also took post thereon. All down the line preparations had been made by the people to greet the Emperor. The railroad officials had outdone themselves. Every little crossing had its archway of flowers and evergreens surmounted by two national flags, while at the larger stations the decorations were extremely good, and the platforms on each side were crowded with officials and the school children of the neighbourhood, in holiday attire, who, ranged in serried lines, bowed as the train swept swiftly past.

If Kobe could not rival the Kioto terminus in the beauty of its hangings, it enjoys an advantage which the other does not. In Kioto the main entrance opens directly on to the street, but at Kobe a considerable extent of ground intervenes between the buildings and the roadway. This the Kobe officials had taken advantage of, and it was in this piece of ground that the ceremony took place. To this place the Mikado was conducted, whilst bands played and the men-of-war in harbour thundered forth a Royal salute. As his Majesty appeared on the platform the assembled Europeans burst out in a hearty cheer, which was graciously acknowledged by the Mikado, and at which he seemed gratified. As soon as his Majesty had taken his place on the dais, Sir Harry Parkes stepped forward and, as *doyen* of the Diplomatic corps, read an address to the Mikado, to which he returned a few short words of reply. After this some presentations took place. Sir Harry presented Mr. Annesley, the English Consul at Hiogo, Mr. Brassey, M.P. (who wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve), Mr. Frere, and the Hon. J. Bingham. Captain Marvin, U.S.N., and Mr. Vreeland, U.S.N., of the U.S. *Alert*, were presented by the Minister of the United States; and Admiral Veron, Captain Caillet, Captain Rieunier, and several officers of the Admiral's staff by the French Chargé d'Affaires. These comprised the foreign presentations, and the Governor of Hiogo then proceeded to read the address from the people of the ken, to which a few words were returned by the Mikado. This concluded the more formal business, and the Emperor was conducted to the general offices, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, and where an elegant luncheon had been prepared.

The threatening rumours regarding the action of the Kagosima ken continued, and were becoming more menacing. The risings among the farmers had, however, entirely subsided.

The Minister of Finance has published his estimates of the Imperial revenue expenditure for the period 1st July, 1876, till 30th June, 1877, showing a surplus of yen 1,796.00, but there is a reserve fund for contingencies of yen 1,330,000, and a loan fund of half a million. The revenue itself is estimated at five aud a half millions of yen less than last year, principally on account of the reduction in the land tax, which for the six months, January till June, 1877, is calculated to entail a loss for the treasury of five millions.

The *Herald* gives the subjoined items of general news:—

It is reported that two architects have been engaged in England to teach their profession to students of the Kogakurio, and that the Preparatory School in connection with that establishment is shortly to be abolished, because the Minister of Public Works wishes the elementary education of youth to be confined to the Educational Department.

A novel method of advertising has been adopted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, situated at Ginza, Tokio, for every evening after dark there is a gas illumination in front of the building representing the name of the house (Nippo) in two Chinese seal characters, in a circular border; the effect is very pretty, and it attracts large crowds every night.

The Mikado, it is expected, will return from Kioto early in March, and it is thought by some people that the Empress will accompany him in the same ship, in which case Her Majesty would make her first sea voyage, and show an example to her countrywomen, whose horror of sea sickness is such that they can scarcely be persuaded to make a sea voyage, even when one would be materially advantageous to them.

Mr. Consul Russell Robertson has obtained leave of absence; his place will be temporarily filled by H.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul at Yedo, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, while the duties of that Vice-Consulate will be discharged by Mr. W. G. Aston, Japanese Secretary to H.M.'s Legation.

Tokio has been visited by a series of fires. On the 1st Feb. the *Gaimusho* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) was burnt down, and up till the evening of the 2nd seven more fires had happened.

The Tokio fu has brought an action for recovery of ground-rent against a British Tsukidji resident, who has refused to pay on the identical plea advanced by Captain Batchelder when he was sued. The action is still pending.

The volcano on Vries Island is in a state of eruption.

The agents of the different fire insurance companies established in Yokohama have held a meeting to concert measures for lessening the risks incurred by insuring buildings of faulty construction.

An American citizen, a naturalised Englishman, a Dane, and a Swede have been imprisoned upon a charge of making counterfeit Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank $500 notes, and trying to pass the same.

The uncertainty with regard to the state of affairs in Eastern Europe has had a very depressing influence on our export market. Our import market has also been very dull, as customary, however, at this time of the year, when the China New Year's holidays are close at hand.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, FEB. 10.

Not a stick of the Foreign-office is left standing. In one hour on the 1st February, afternoon, the magnificent Chikuzen Yasiki, formerly the abode of Kuroda, was burnt to the ground. The Foreign Affairs Department acquired the compound and buildings and established their offices and their right years ago. A few weeks since some alterations were made in a part of the building intended for a Conference Hall. The new rooms were fitted with European furniture, and, alas, foreign grates and chimneys; and in one of the latter a beam was left, which ignited;

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thence the flames spread to the building, which it was found impossible to save. Owing, however, to the fact of the fire taking place in the day time, and the willing promptness of the officials and firemen, all the archives and documents and much of the furniture were preserved.

More changes in the very limited journalistic world here. Mr. C. D. Moss, for four years one of the managing proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*, has gone out of the business.

The Silk market has experienced another fall, of about $100 per bale. I almost fell inclined to envy the silk men the pleasant state of excitement in which they must live. I wonder if they might not almost as well be "punting" at the now, alas! no more, tables of Hombourg or Baden Baden. If this oscillating state of things continues the history of some of the speculators will be as eventful as that of Garcia of famous *trente et quarante* memory.

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* says:— His Excellency the Minister of Public Works and Chief Commissioner of Railways gave a railway banquet at the Shinseifu, Osaka, on the 5th inst., at which the members of the foreign and native staff, and the representatives of the foreign and native press, who had participated in the opening ceremony were present. The above paper states that a serious accident happened on board the French ironclad *Atalante*, during the firing of a salute on the railway opening ceremony. One man had both arms blown off, and another lost his thumb.

The *Hiogo News* publishes the following address, delivered by Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, United States' Consul for these ports, and President of the Hiogo Municipal Council, to his Majesty the Mikado:—

"The pleasant and honoured duty of welcoming your Majesty to this section of your Empire, and to greet your Majesty in behalf of the Hiogo Municipality and its residents, representing all nations, has devolved upon me. In offering your Majesty sincere congratulations on your safe arrival from the pleasant visit and sojourn at the Western capital, the historical cities and beautiful homes of your brave, honoured, and heroic ancestors, I but interpret the feelings of the foreign community of Hiogo when, in their name, I tender you a cordial welcome.

"I have reason to know that your Majesty's visit to Kioto, Osaka, Nara and Hiogo, and the days you have sojourned in the midst of your people, has added joy and inspired your people with patriotic impulses, and the demonstrations with which you have been received is but a proof of a people's love, fidelity and loyalty. The history of all ages has from time to time recorded the glory of their Rulers, but none will appear brighter on the pages of the world's history than that of your Majesty's Empire, powerful and majestic now as well as centuries ago, and progressive to a degree which must redound in continued national honour and glory. It is a source of pleasure to those who from foreign shores have made your Majesty's land their home, who have watched the prosperity of your people and that progress and glory amongst the nations of the world which your Majesty's Government has achieved in so brief a time, aided by your Majesty's personal efforts to promote the welfare of your people. Wishing your Majesty continued good health, and that your Majesty's reign may be happy and long continued, as well as marked by constant advancement in everything that will benefit your land and people, that peace and plenty essential to greatness and glory may ever surround your Majesty's Government and people."

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Gazette* of the 7th January contains a memorial from the Taoutai of Chefoo, in which an effect of the stipulations of the Chefoo Convention, that greater courtesy shall be observed in official intercourse, is observable. The memorial relates the arrival of certain shipwrecked Liu-chiuan seamen, who had been saved by a British ship and handed over to the Taoutai by the British Consul. And it is satisfactory to note that the text, as printed in the *Gazette*, elevates the characters "Ying Kwoh" (British) in the manner required by due (Chinese) official courtesy.

Li Han-chang's narrative in the *Peking Gazette* on the 8th January, of his experiences on his way to take up the Governor Generalship of Szechuen, reads like an extract from a book of travels. He had to leave the river at Ichang, because the current was too strong in the gorges; the post-road was under water; so he had to take to the mountains, and these were deep in snow. When eventually he did reach Ch'eng-tu, he learned that his journey had been useless, as he had been appointed instead to the Viceroyalty of Hukwang, which he seems to think a decided improvement; though he would probably have preferred escaping the double journey. Altogether, this Mandarin has not been idle of late. From Nanking to Momein and back; and from Nanking to Ch'eng-tu during the winter and back immediately to Hankow, is a very fair amount of journeying for eighteen months—as travel goes in China.

TIENTSIN.

The North China *Daily News* correspondent writes that he hears from Laoling, in Shantung that corn cobs are being ground up and mixed with bran and other things as an article of food. There is nothing new concerning the refugees. Mr. Yun, who put alum into the gruel at the soup kitchens some time since, after being taken out of the prison, and placed in the keeping of the lictors, has again been remanded to prison, to await the Viceroy's judgment. An appeal to the Taoutai by the Fire Companies, made a few days ago, was of no avail.

It is stated that gas is to be introduced into the Tientsin native city by H.E. Li.

The benefit given for the friends of the poor sailor who was drowned realised about $100—a small enough sum certainly for the old people bereaved of a son, and left without regular support.

A considerable depression in silver has taken place of late, attributable, it is said, to the small amount of *cash* in the market, consequent on the falling off of business caused by the famine. The tael has not been so low before for a number of years.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 9th Feb.; the P. and O. mail from London Dec. 22 was received on the 5th Feb.

The Chinese regulations with reference to *lekin* still form the chief subject of public attention. The North China *Daily News* translates from the *Sinpao* a note issued by the Tsung-li Yamên, informing the Inspector-General of Customs of the arrangement for the exemption of foreign goods from *lekin* within the foreign Settlements; and that drawback certificates may in future be cashed at the option of the holder, and observes that the simplicity of the Yamên language contrasts with the elaborate regulations for throttling trade which the Taoutai has submitted for the approval of the Foreign Consuls. It is understood that it is likely the Chamber of Commerce will protest officially against these rules as tending to hamper and interfere with trade; and no doubt is entertained that they will be greatly simplified before they are put into execution. As a matter of fact, all the proposed stamping and marking are quite superfluous. Foreign goods are exempt from *lekin* within the Foreign Settlements, because they are foreign goods; and they are entitled to a transit pass when they go up country for the same reason—irrespective of any Customs mark. The Chinese in the Settlements were preparing for the New Year's holidays, and announcements have appeared of the intended closure of the public offices, banks, &c., during periods varying from three days to five. The Custom-house was to be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and general business would not be transacted on the three following days. An amateur theatrical performance, in which ladies took part, has been given at the Lyceum Theatre; and is spoken of as a complete success. The proceeds were devoted in part to the Shanghai General Hospital and in part to the funds of the Amateur Dramatic Corps.

Another illustration of the cleverness with which the Chinese seize every opportunity which is presented of turning an honest penny, notwithstanding all that is said of their want of progressiveness, has been given in Shanghai, where some native speculators have started an omnibus for the accommodation of Chinese passengers, to run to and fro between the Shanghai Railway Station and the Little East Gate, the fare charged being 100 cash each way. It is already running on the Honan-road route, and appears to be well patronised, and the vehicle is nearly an exact copy of the railway carriages now in use. The interior is comfortably fitted up, and is provided with reflector lamps, a clock, and other conveniences. The omnibus is drawn by two ponies, and the driver and conductor are attired in a livery evidently a close copy of that worn by the railway officials, altogether presenting a neat and cleanly turn-out. If the adventure be successful, it is stated to be intended to build a number of similar vehicles, to ply on different routes.

The *Sinpao* (says the *North China Herald*) publishes some rules promulgated by Tseng Kwo-fan to prevent corrupt practices by yamen runners, which afford one more instance of the excellent theories of Chinese Government; but only to show again how wretchedly it fails in practice. The yamen runners, it is acknowledged, are guilty of many corrupt practices, "such as capturing a defendant and keeping him in prison without the knowledge of the mandarin; detaining a defendant in custody after he has been dismissed by the authorities, with a view to extorting a bribe; or conspiring with the plaintiff to kidnap the defendant, and present a petition against him." And to prevent all this—the dates and reasons of arrests and releases are required to be written on boards, to be hung outside the Magistrate's yamen.

We take the following from the *Celestial Empire*:— The brutal cruelties that were, and still continue to be inflicted by the local authorities upon the poor wretch who acted as middleman in the sale of land for the Woosung Railway, have been paralleled by tortures to which an unfortunate scholar—a bachelor of arts—has been subjected by the provincial authorities at Soochow. The

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unhappy offender in this case had acted in the capacity of middleman for an American mission at that city in leasing land, for which he was first deprived of his rank that he might be legally flogged. He was repeatedly and cruelly beaten, and imprisoned some fourteen months ago, and still suffers incarceration. His maintenance in prison, and the squeezes to which he has been subjected, have beggared him. Recently he lost, first, his aged father, and next, his only son, by death, and although ten highly respectable men petitioned for leave for him to perform one of the funeral rites, rendering themselves responsible for his safe return, that favour was refused. The effect of such transactions by mandarins on the people is obvious, and it is useless for the authorities to affect surprise when acts of violence on the part of the populace towards foreigners occur. The people know very well that the mandarins sympathise with them in their feeling of hostility towards us. It may be questioned if ever a riot has occurred in China that was not instigated by men in authority. When we recal to mind the proclamation which Viceroy Shen Pao-chen issued on his accession to office at Nanking, a document which was charged with expressions of goodwill towards foreigners, and which enjoined officers and people to abstain from unfriendly acts towards men from afar, we are surprised that acts like these should take place under his jurisdiction. It is still more matter of surprise if it is true, as we are assured is the case, that six months ago his Excellency was remonstrated with by the Shanghai American Consular authority, and that the despatch had been treated with contemptuous silence. We were not before aware that the officials of any foreign Power were so largely endowed with the quality of meekness which has been thus exhibited. However little commiseration may be felt for the literary graduate Dzen Pin-fu, or however indifferently the mission may be regarded, we should imagine that *amour propre* would disallow such viceregal snubbing. We shall be glad to be corrected if we have been misinformed on this point. It is a subject which we shall not lose sight of.

There is a report that a well-known Chinese banker in Shanghai is attempting to negotiate a loan of five million taels with one of the foreign banks, the object in view being the defrayment of expenses incident to the campaign in Kansuh and the outlying provinces. Money is urgently required; and this bears out the rumour which reached us a short time ago from Peking, that extensive operations are being contemplated as soon as the frost breaks up.

We call the attention of our readers to some articles which have appeared in the *Shen-pao* (of the 1st and 3rd inst.) with regard to Chinese combinations at auctions. The Chinese, as everybody is doubtless well aware, often take advantage of their being the only attendants at auctions of piece goods and damaged merchandise, by settling beforehand the price they wish to give; and then, when they have succeeded in purchasing at their own figure, they put up the goods again, and divide the profit between all the members of the syndicate. Complaints which have lately reached the Chinese through the German Consul have induced the Taoutai to interfere, and the *Shen-pao* of this week contains a proclamation from Ch'en Fu-ch'ing (of the Mixed Court) condemning all such combinations as illegal.

NINGPO.

The little community at this port keeps up its reputation as one of the most active in China, in the pursuit of information concerning the natives, and in literary pursuits generally. The "Winter Evening Lectures" are going on with success. On Friday evening, Feb. 2, the Rev. Frederick Galpin lectured, taking for his subject, "Chinese Wit and Humour." The lecturer exhibited and explained a number of those ingenious acrostics, anagrams, charades, &c., of which Chinese literary men are so fond; and kept the audience in high good humour by relating a variety of comical anecdotes and whimsical stories illustrative of Chinese facetiousness in general. Mr. W. M. Cooper, H.B.M.'s Consul, in proposing a vote of thanks, congratulated the lecturer on having acquired so surprising a fund of entertaining matter respecting the humourous side of the Chinese character.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* of January 25 states that it is rumoured Ting Futai proposes to erect a telegraph line in Formosa, between the principal coast towns of the island. It is also stated that Mr. Tuck Suey has been entrusted by the Provincial Treasurer with the delicate task of raising about Tls. 2,000,000 on loan. It is reported that the new Chinese gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta* are shortly to be transferred to Tientsin. At present they are kept in excellent order at Pagoda Anchorage by a select crew—decks washed regularly, brass work cleaned thoroughly, and guns polished until they resemble mirrors. But as for roughly handling the twenty-six ton guns—never! The Celestials are, it is whispered, afraid of them. In fact the entire business of supplying the Chinese with ships and weapons is a sham, in which we believe that the poor mandarins are the scapegoats. Children must learn to walk before they can run. Talk about peaceably expelling foreigners!—the latter find it too good a trade, and therefore will not retire so long as China shows herself such an exceptionally good customer.

The value of the telegraph as a means of detecting crime has been fairly demonstrated within the limits of this port. A Chinaman bought from a foreign hong about $3,000 worth of opium, for which he tendered a certain number of native bank notes which on presentation for payment were declared to be forgeries. Meantime, an order had been issued to deliver the drug at Pagoda Anchorage, and though the would-be purchaser made every effort to obtain it, he was too late—thanks to the telegraph—by about one minute.

We hear that the Mamoi Arsenal authorities have been compelled to partially suspend operations through lack of funds.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 15th Feb.; the French mail from London Dec. 29 arrived out on the 9th Feb., and the following P. and O. mail of Jan. 5 was received on the 13th Feb.

The yearly general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 12th February, when several matters of importance were discussed. Among them were the Blockade question, the opening of new ports under the Chefoo Conventions, the Sooloo question, postal rates, &c. More than usual spirit appears to have been infused into the discussion, especially with reference to the Blockade question, a protest being made against Sir Brooke Robertson being appointed a member of the Commission to report upon the subject. The Chairman in his speech stated that it appeared that the Hoppo of Canton levied on all goods coming to the Colony an export duty according to the native tariff, and also an export duty according to the foreign tariff.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. R. P. Webster and Mr. C. Rowe, in the employ of the Local Government, seems, as the details have become known, to have caused considerable sensation in the colony. The two gentlemen, who so rapidly decamped to happier climes, were employed in connection with the public store of gunpowder, and the *China Mail* gives the following somewhat startling account of the affair:—

It would seem that Hong Kong has had a sort of gunpowder plot all to itself during the last few months. The object of the plotters, however, is said to have been entirely different to that of the memorable scheme of the 5th of November, 1605. As the information in our possession is somewhat meagre, owing to the fact that steps are now being taken to follow up the track of certain runaways, we cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statements here made. It seems, at all events, that the system under which gunpowder stores in Hong Hong have been regulated of late must be open to serious objection. Mr. R. P. Webster, formerly in charge of the Powder Hulk in Yau-mah-tee Bay, disappeared some time since without sending in his resignation; Mr. C. Rowe, one of the cargo-boat inspectors, temporarily employed at the Powder Depot, absconded not long since under similarly cloudy circumstances; and Mr. T. Coales, assistant foreman of the Ordnance Store Department, having taken a hasty departure for Shanghai, was brought back and charged before the magistrate a short time ago for desertion, under the terms of the new Mutiny Act. These incidents considered together would seem to imply that our stock of gunpowder has not for some time back been in the safest hands; but as yet, we repeat, there is nothing definite to communicate on this subject beyond the rumour that a large amount of public powder appears to be unaccounted for. Some persons who think they know say that the quantity missing is much larger than would be credited. Now, we do not know whether this alleged embezzlement of stores has been practised upon powder belonging specially to the naval, the military, or the colonial authorities—*i.e.*, whether the explosive was handled on shore or afloat; but what appears to be a generally received probability is that gunpowder must have been pretty freely and stealthily handled to enable the thieves to get clear of so large a stock. The dangers which the working of such a loosely-hanging system—of which inadequate regulations the rascally manipulators appear to have taken full advantage—must have imposed upon this Colony are so uncomfortably huge that we prefer to pass on to congratulation at our escape.

Referring to the loss of the steamer *Singapore*, Captain Peake, belonging to the Eastern Australian Mail Steam Company, on a sunken reef off one of the islands in the Cumberland group, which was briefly reported by last mail, the above named paper adds the following particulars:—We find that the group of islands named is scattered around in the vicinity of lat. 20·40 S., long. 149·20 E., off the Queensland Coast, opposite Repulse Bay, and between Port Denison (on the north) and Port Bowen (on the south). As the unfortunate steamer left Hong Kong on the 15th ult., *via* Singapore, she must have been on her downward trip; and it will be matter for congratulation that the intention at one time entertained was abandoned by Sir Arthur Kennedy of taking passage by this vessel. The mishap, coming as it does so soon after the catastrophe in which the *Queensland* was wrecked, will be a serious blow to the Company; but this popular service has been well appreciated, and it is to be hoped that the energetic conductors of the new line will successfully maintain the regularity of their communication in spite of those

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serious difficulties. The passenger list of the *Singapore* from this port was—Mr. Ronald McDonald for Sydney, and 453 Chinese for Cooktown. Of course the *Singapore* list would have to be added to this.

The half-yearly report of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to be presented to the meeting on the 15th February, and of which particulars have already been given by telegram, is published.

The report of the China Fire Insurance Company, to be presented on the 16th February, gives a statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 31st December, 1876.

The Net Profit for the year 1875 is shown to be as follows :—

Balance at credit of working account as per last report	$79,371.79
Deduct losses and claims paid in 1876 ...	11,662.52
Net Profit	$67,709.27

Of this amount the directors propose to apply $22,394.77 to the payment of a bonus of 20 per cent. to the contributing shareholders of 1875, and add the balance to the Reserve Fund, which will thus be increased to $339,787.30.

The half-yearly report of the directors of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock has been published. The gross earnings for the six months amount to $139,849.06, and the net profits to $14,961.18, which with $15,533.28, the balance from last account, represents $30,494.46. It is proposed that no dividend be declared, but that $15,000 be paid in reduction of the loan from the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, and the balance carried to new account. The report notes the sale of the Whampoa property to the Chinese Government for $80,000.

The annual report of the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company has been issued, and shows a net profit for 1875, of $190,000, and for 1876 a balance of $244,445 at credit of working account. The profit for 1875, is divided as follows—30 per cent. to reserve, 20 per cent. bonus, to contributing shareholders, and 50 per cent. dividend to general shareholders. The reserve fund is increased to $564,202.

From the *China Mail* we take the following items of general news :—The annual meeting of the members and seatholders of Union Church was held on the evening of the 9th February, Rev. James Lamont in the chair. The Report of the Committee and the Treasurer's accounts were read, accepted and ordered to be printed. Messrs. A. Falconer, Noble and Dickie were elected members of Committee of Management for the year ; and Messrs. D. R. Crawford and J. Fairbairn were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending Jan. 31 is published in the *Gazette* :—

BANKS.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	... $231,256
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China	... 605,094
Chartered Bank of I., A. and C.	... 430,134
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	... 1,208,817
Total...	...$2,475,301

We have received, and will notice at greater length, later on, the first part of Dr. Eitel's "Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect." The Rev. Doctor says in the Preface to the work that "The basis of this Dictionary, for the written language, is the Imperial Dictionary of Kanghi combined with the vocabularies appended to the several volumes of Dr. Legge's edition of the Chinese Classics, and for the spoken language Dr. S. Wells Williams's Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese language in the Canton Dialect." As the author says, he "has prepared what will be found to be an essentially new Dictionary on the basis of the works published by Kanghi, Dr. Legge. and Dr. Williams." The author hopes it will be found to be practically useful; and we are sure that it will.

By the steamer *Conquest*, which arrived a few days ago, we learn that the French gunboat *Aspic* was lost, about the 14th January, on the coast to the Southward of Haiphong. No lives were lost.

The local *Government Gazette* has the following appointments by H.E. the Governor :—Thomas Middleton Leatherburrow (provisionally) to be in charge of the Gunpowder Depot, and Jose L. de Sa to be Acting Assistant Inspector of Junks, vice Webster and Rowe, dismissed as absent without leave. Hon. George Phillippo, Attorney-General, to be a Trustee of St. John's Cathedral. It is stated that Mr. Plunkett has declined the post of Registrar of the Supreme Court, and that Mr. Huffam, the present Deputy Registrar will be appointed to it.

It is stated that Mr. Consul Davenport will shortly proceed to Wenchow, to complete arrangements for opening that port to trade.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The Sooloo correspondent of the *Diario de Manila* states that the Moros made a night attack on a Government cattle pen at the new settlement there, but were beaten off by the troops, leaving one of their number dead, and carrying off many wounded, to judge from the pools of blood found. Several head of cattle were killed and two Spaniards wounded. On the following morning the dead Moro was picked up and hung on a tree as a terror to others, after his arms, consisting of a kris, shield, and spear had been taken possession of. The building operations going on in the settlement were much impeded by rain and want of workmen and materials. The streets marked out have been lighted and named. On the 1st January last Colonel Paulin assumed the Governorship of Sooloo. Since the correspondent's previous letter, four Moros, three Moro women and one Chinaman had surrendered and submitted to the Spaniards. The following is a translation of a portion of the correspondent's letter :—

The soil of Sooloo cannot be better than it is for any kind of agricultural enterprise ; the sweet potato, the staple food of the natives, yields here astonishingly heavy crops. The coffee produced is excellent, and may, perhaps, vie with the famed sorts from Silam and Pollok. On this island the sugar-cane contains such an abundance of juice, and grows so well, that it may become one of the articles of export with the best results. Grain is obtainable in surprising abundance ; it is sufficient to say that maize gives four crops a year, which happens nowhere else. It is the same with fruits. The mangosteen, the mango, the orange, and the lime are delicious, and the first-named may be exported according to the quantity produced, because it grows nowhere else in the Philippine Archipelago than here. All this productiveness is due to the excellent and unimprovable nature of the soil, which abounds much in the vegetable earth styled humus ; besides this, the soil may be cultivated with great ease, and at little expense.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

From the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 15th Feb. we learn that an expedition by the Dutch Resident of Pontianak against the Dyaks of Upper Kapuas has been completely successful, and all the inland villages which supplied head-taking parties were destroyed.

The *Gazette* publishes reports from the Residents of Rejang, Muka, and of Batang Lupar and Sarabas, but they contain nothing of any particular interest. Small-pox was disappearing throughout the principality. Favourable reports continue to be received of the new Gambier plantations, and the *Gazette* anticipates a course of prosperity throughout the year.

JAVA.

The following is translated from a Batavia newspaper by the *Straits Times* :—

Warlike operations in Atchin are again concluded for the present. Our troops have gained a success which is, fortunately, not dearly bought. Instead of a campaign on a grand scale, the operations have been limited to occupying a couple of important positions on the coast, so that we are now masters of the coast line from Krung Raya and Kwala Loh to Gighen. From the telegrams made public by the Government in the *Javasche Courant* or forwarded by it to the newspapers here, it appaars that our troops, on the 26th of January last, landed at two places, Krung Raya and Qwala Loh, where no resistance was offered, the enemy being apparently surprised. At Krung Raya no place was found suitable for a fort. Colonel van der Heyden took up a position at half an hour's march from Kwala Loh. According to our correspondent at Atchin, the bivouac was twice fired upon during the night. On the 27th of January a column marched from Kotta Rajah across the mountains to effect a junction with Van der Heyden's column ; the latter in the meantime had reconnoitred the neighbourhood, and found Campong Lamnga strongly garrisoned. The enemy offered no resistance in the mountains, and the columns effected their junction on the 28th. By this the panic which had already set in among the Atchinese became greater, and they evacuated Lamnga. On the 30th our troops marched up to Lambada, the principal fort of Tuku Paya, from which the 8th battalion had formerly been repulsed. The resistance here was great. The place was taken at the cost of four privates killed and twelve wounded ; twelve cannon were captured. On the 31st General Diemont returned. Altogether there were captured three schooners, twenty-two cannon, fourteen barrels of cartridges, several bags of gunpowder, and weapons. Further particulars are still wanting. The state of health of the expeditionary troops was favourable, but this cannot be said of the garrison troops at Atchin.

The harbour works at Tanjong Priok have now been begun. The technical and administrative *personnel* have been appointed, and the works have been begun at Tanjong Priok, Pulu Merah, and Batavia, so far as they relate to getting everything in readiness for the reception of the machinery, &c., to be forwarded from the Netherlands.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the

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22nd Feb.; the P. and O. mail from London Jan. 19 was received on the 19th Feb. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

There is much speculation as to the government of the colony. The most probable arrangement is said to be that during the absence of Sir William Jervois in Australia, which is expected not to extend over six months, Colonel Anson will again become Administrator of the Government, Captain Shaw going from Malacca to Penang to take his place, and the Auditor-General, Mr. C. J. Irving, becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, his brother, Mr. E. A. Irving, acting as Auditor-General. It is said, however, that Sir William will be longer than six months in Australia, that on his return here he will at once proceed to Europe in any case, that there is little probability of his returning again to the Straits, and that his successor will be appointed at once. Who this successor will be nobody has any idea. There is a wild sort of rumour that Sir Henry Ord will return for a couple of years. Mention is also made of the name of Sir Arthur Phayre, the present popular Governor of Mauritius, and who was Chief Commissioner of Burmah some years ago. [Sir Wm. Jervois will resume his post on return from Australia.—ED. *L. and C. T.*]

A meeting of the Legislative Council is to be held for the first reading of three Bills—one authorising the raising of £100,000 in Debentures of £100 by the Crown Agents in London at 5 per cent. for the purpose of covering the advances already made to the Native States and to provide funds for a police force, roads, and other works in Perak, as well as funds for certain public works in the Colony proper; another Bill for the protection of Chinese immigrants; and the third for putting down crimping and protecting emigrants.

Telegrams from London announce the appointment of Mr. Hugh Low as Resident of Perak. Further, it has been announced that Mr. Paul relieves Captain Speedy in Larut, and that Captain Speedy is to take charge of the Residency at Bandar Bahru, on the Perak river, which is to be removed further down the river to Durian Sabatang, where Sultan Abdullah used to reside. The list of changes as yet announced or known is completed by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Wormsley, Inspector of Immigrants, to act as Coroner in Province Wellesley; of Mr. Noel Penrose Trevenen, who has passed in Malay, to be Acting Inspector of Schools, and of Mr. Frank Oliver, to be Emigration Agent for the Straits in Negapatam.

The Chamber of Commerce has had its attention occupied for some little time back with the regulations in force in the territories of H. H. the Maharajah of Johore for the delivery of gambier, pepper, and other produce as far as they affect the flow of trade to Singapore. The Maharajah has given satisfactory assurances that the regulations will be modified in so far as they place any impediment in the way of freedom of delivery of produce.

A site having been very liberally granted for the purpose by H. E. the Governor on the west side of Fort Fullerton, next Johnstone's Pier, it has been resolved to erect a suitable building for the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange, and a town Club, at a cost of $25,000 to $30,000, to be raised by subscription, and a committee of the members of the Chamber and of the Exchange has been appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The report of the Directors of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, for the last half of 1876, is to be submitted to a general meeting on the 27th Feb. A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum is proposed for the half-year.

A general meeting of the Sporting Club was held, when the programme for the Spring Meeting was submitted by the stewards, and adopted. There will be three days' races beginning on the 3rd April.

On the anniversary of the birthday of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands the Dutch men-of-war *Sambas* and *Amboina*, the German men-of-war *Elisabeth* and *Vineta*, the English man-of-war *Magpie*, and the colonial steamer *Pluto*, all were decorated with bunting, and at noon a Royal salute was fired from most of them in honour of the day.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore intends to leave for England in a few months.

The sale of the sugar estate known as Tassik, in Province Wellesley, is announced for July.

Mr. Logan has resigned his appointment of Solicitor-General in consequence of the refusal of the Home Government to permit an increase of salary being given by the Local Government.

An interesting report on Perak, by Mr. Adamson, will be given in our next.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been exceedingly quiet. In Yarns, at the commencement of the period under review, a fair enquiry existed for the lower and medium spinnings of 16/24; 27/32 also meeting with a little attention, but all counts closed weaker, with scarcely any demand. Indigo Shirtings and Velvets had been sold at lower rates, and Turkey Reds were almost neglected. Woollens were very quiet; Blankets, however, being fairly saleable. Metals continued extremely depressed. Stocks of manufactured Iron were accumulating, and dealers showed little desire to enter in transactions, even at the lowest range of quotations.

NAGASAKI.—Only trifling transactions had occurred at irregular prices. Cotton Yarn 16-24 ruled at $85 to $90; Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., $2, 7 lbs. $1.75; T-Cloths, 7 lbs., $1.65; Turkey Reds, 2¾ lbs., $2; Long Ells 12 lbs., Red $8.75; Black $8.25; Nail Rod Iron $3.20 to $3.70.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write:—During the week now under review further investments in Manchester goods have been made by local traders in the anticipation of an improvement in prices so soon as the spring demand sets in; beyond these speculative purchases no business worthy of note has taken place; indeed, owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year most of the dealers have returned to their homes, so that our market may be considered as virtually closed, and we shall consequently suspend our weekly report until business recommences after the holidays.

SHANGHAI.—Business in imports during the week had been limited, all private enquiry being suspended in consequence of the near approach of China New Year settlements and holidays. Still a fair quantity of goods had been forced at public auction, where dealers had paid current prices for the Cotton fabrics offered, principally Grey Shirtings. Woollens were quoted a shade lower all round. Sales 35,000 pieces Grey Shirtings at about former rates. 1,000 pieces T-Cloths, 7 lbs. Mexicans, at Tls. 1.17 to 1.23 per piece. 1,000 pieces Jeans at Tls. 1.51½. 1,600 pieces Drills, 14 lbs. common, at Tls. 1.82½. 1,420 pieces Camlets at Tls. 12.25 to 13.40 per piece. 540 pieces Spanish Stripes at Tls. 0.52 to 0.54½ per yard, and 500 pieces CPH Long Ells at Tls. 6.60 per piece. The quotations for Metals were nominally lower, a few lots had been offered at reduced rates, but the bulk of stocks was virtually out of the market, except at an advance on the current prices.

HONG KONG.—A fair amount of business had been transacted during the fortnight, generally at lower prices for Piece Goods, but steady rates for Yarns. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—The inquiry for Nos. 16/24 English Yarns has continued, and purchases have been freely made at previous rates; the supply on offer at the close is light, and is firmly held. Bombay kinds are also in strong hands, but the sales have been moderate in extent. Nos. 28/32 are somewhat inquired for, but Nos. 38/42 are not wanted at the moment. Piece Goods: The usual Chinese New Year's holidays have latterly interfered with business, but the market has been comparatively steady, and on the whole fair settlements have been made. Grey and White Shirtings and T-Cloths have all been in demand, and prices show but little change. The stock of Drills is small, and holders are firm. Woollens: Dealers generally have supplied their wants, and the market is now quiet and weaker for most fabrics. Metals: Lead is quiet, and L.B. can be bought for future arrival at $7.40 per picul. There is nothing doing in Steel or Tin; and at the close Tin Plates are not inquired for. Quicksilver declined at one time to $61.25, but is now steady at $64 to 65 per picul. No sales of Yellow Metal have been reported. Coals: The arrivals have been 10,320 tons, including 5,770 tons of Cardiff. No settlements are being made at present, and prices are nominal.

CANTON.—Quotations for Lead were unaltered, and no business had been effected during the fortnight. The stock was estimated at 1,200 piculs.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Houghton and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market is very quiet at the moment, caused partly by the season of the year, and also on account of our Chinese dealers being busy with their New Year holidays. This will continue, we expect, for about a month longer, when, after that, we look for a steady improvement setting in, which we trust will be permanent, as all import houses are steadily holding for an advance.

SINGAPORE.—A fair business had been done, notwithstanding the intervention of the Chinese New Year holidays. Prices of most articles were well maintained. The Metal market continued without improvement. The market for Coals had become weaker owing to heavy arrivals.

PENANG.—The market remained very quiet, and business, which had been almost suspended during the Chinese New Year holidays, was only just being resumed. Transactions in any class of goods had been limited.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—During the interval the market had been dull and dragging, settlements for the period amounting to 2,800 piculs: stocks were very light. Prices rather hardened towards the end of January, but closed weak at former quotations. Export from 1st May to date 14,537,444 lbs., against 17,369,279 lbs. in corresponding period of last season.

NAGASAKI.—Holders had shown more inclination to meet the views of buyers, and some 1,500 piculs had changed hands at $2 to 2.50, reduction on former quotations. Stocks were increasing, and a further decline was expected. Quotations were:—Common to medium $6 to 8; medium to fine $9 to 12.50.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been a very trifling business done during the week, the settlements comprising 200 chests Oopack at Tls. 12½, 200 chests Ningchow, 990 chests Hohow, at Tls. 12½ to 14; total, 1,300 chests. Something over half of the settlements had been for New York. Teamen, as they saw the stock gradually melting away, were firm in their demands; on the other hand, exchange was so high, and prospects for common teas showed so little improvement, that buyers were not disposed to raise their offers. Green: There had been

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an active demand for these kinds, the week's settlements being 3,500 half-chests Teenkai at Tls. 26¼ to 29½, 8,000 half-chests Moyune at Tls. 26 to 30½, 700 half-chests Fychow at Tls. 24¼ to 24½, 800 half-chests Pingsuey at Tls. 28½ to 30; total, 13,000 half-chests. The great majority of the settlement had been for the New York market, whence there was news by wire of a rise from 2 to 3 cents. all round. The teamen generally had made their arrangements to "pass New Year," and were less eager to sell; the market was therefore firm, and teas were dearer than they were a week previously. Comparing the settlements with last year's at the same date, makes the prices about Tl. 1 to 1½ lower this year; but as exchange is fully 7 per cent. higher than last year, there is no gain in laying down cost. The export to date to the two countries showed a deficiency of 2,000,000 lbs.; but the stock was fully 2,000,000 lbs. larger, while the quantity afloat was about the same.

FOOCHOW.—Business for the season appeared to have closed, no settlements having been reported. The stock consisted of about 1,000 chests Congou, the bulk of which would probably be carried over till next season, as at recent prices Teamen are said to have been heavy losers.

AMOY.—Nothing of special interest had transpired, and the season was considered at an end. The barque Fidelio for London, would take about 333,000 lbs. Tea and the steamer Glenroy, about 80,000 lbs. for the same place. Upwards of 700,000 lbs. of Ooloongs had been sent by Coast steamer to Hong Kong for transhipment there to the sailing vessels Unanima and Ceylon for New York.

CANTON.—But little business had been effected owing to the approach of China New Year, and scarcely any stock remained upon the market.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been greatly interfered with by the tenor of advices from Europe, and a very heavy decline, of about $100 per picul, that had taken place on this market, has failed to produce any response from buyers. The best descriptions of Hanks were very scarce and fully half of the stock consists of Oshius, which were altogether neglected. Filature Silks had fallen but slightly in value. Settlements from 1st July to date 19,250 bales against 10,700 in corresponding period of last season. Stock 2,000 bales against 700 bales at same date last year.

SHANGHAI.—There had been nothing of importance doing. Prices had declined Tls. 20 to 25 per picul, but without bringing forward buyers and the small shipments which were going forward were mostly on joint account with natives.—Tsatlees: Very few settled, and it was difficult so give quotations. Woman Chop No. 2 offering at Tls. 500 (24s. 8d.), Common Market Tsatlee quoted Tls. 440 (21s. 9d.) Tayseams had been forced for sale and fair 9/12 moss was to be had at Tls. 280 (14s.). Low class Laeyangs were worth Tls. 270 to 280 (13s. 6d. to 14s.), and common Keahings Tls. 280 to 300 (14s. to 15s.)—Rereels had formed a considerable portion of the fortnight's business, some 600 bales having been settled at Tls. 480 to 580 (23s. 8d. to 28s. 6d.) for R.R. Haineens and Tls. 490 to 570 (24s. 2d. to 28s. 1d.) for R.R. Tsatlees. Native consignments and joint account shipments account for most of the transactions reported, very few buyers being on the market.

	Season 1876-77		1875-76.
Settlements for the fortnight ...	1,500	against	2,500
Total settlements to date	65,500	„	62,500
Stock estimated at	16,500	„	3,500

CANTON.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Almost complete inactivity has prevailed during the fortnight, chiefly owing to the unwillingness of holders to part with their stocks at prices offered by foreigners. We have therefore nothing of interest to report regarding this staple, and do not anticipate that any business will be transacted during the next two weeks, as the annual native festivities will extend over nearly the entire interval. It is currently reported that the result of the year's business shows a heavy loss to the native dealers in the city, and generally in the country. The profits made by them during the early port of the season have not been sufficient to meet the losses consequent upon the subsequent decline in values, and the gains from the rapid advance in prices appear to have remained with the producers only. The demand for re-reels has fallen off and no contracts are reported. Stocks remain as previously advised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAGASAKI.—Tobacco was steady at previous quotations; settlements 2,800 bales at $4.50 to 7 per picul. Wax had been in demand for shipment to Hong Kong at previous rates. The stock had been reduced to 300 boxes, but arrivals were expected. Camphor was out of stock; arrivals could be purchased at $14.50 to 14.75. Rice was without alteration. Coal was in better supply, and exhibited a downward tendency.

HONG KONG.—Camphor had further declined, and last purchases of the Formosa article were reported at $16 per picul, packed, which figure was considered the current quotation. Japan Camphor was quoted $17 per picul nominal, as the stock on offer was very small. Gamboge was worth $49 per picul, and Vermilion $33 per case, nominal. At Macao the nominal quotations were Aniseed Oil $190 to 191 per picul; Cassia Oil, $99 per picul; and Aniseed Stars $22.50 per picul. No business was being done, owing to the Native New Year holidays.

CANTON.—Cassia: No settlements reported; holders asking $11.80 to $11.90 for cases and $11.50 to $11.60 for mats per picul, refusing to accept any lower prices. Stocks 5,000 piculs. Cassia Buds: No stocks: one sale of 70 piculs at $17.75 per picul had cleared the market. It was considered very doubtful if any further supply would be received this season. No business had transpired in any article of general merchandise, with the exception of a limited inquiry for common Matting.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Houghton and Co. report as follows:—Iron, Swedish, flat bars assorted, could be placed at f.12 to 12½ per picul; do. English do., is quiet at f.7¾ to 8 per picul; do. Hoop is very seldom inquired for; do. Square and Round we value at f.7¾ to 8 per picul; do. Sheet is quiet at f.11 per picul; do. Galvanised Corrugated is saleable at f.20 per picul; Zinc Sheet: Arrivals of this continue to take place, and we cannot quote the article now at over f.26 to 27 per picul; Sheet Lead we value at f.21 per picul, and dull at that; Pig Lead is in no inquiry at present; Tin Plates are not required for the moment; Copper Sheathing continues firm, but cannot be quoted higher than f.76 per picul; Iron Nails are quite neglected; Coals: West Hartley could be placed at about f.25 per ton, while Scotch are difficult of sale—Australian were lately sold at f.15½ per ton; Gunpowder: The importation of this is virtually prohibited at the moment by the Government only allowing 50 lbs. to be received at one time, while even to get this a great many official red tape forms have to be gone through.

SINGAPORE.—A falling off had occurred in the amount of business doing, partly attributable to the intervention of the Chinese New Year holidays, and partly to the unfavourable reports concerning the Home market. There had been little, if any, alteration in values.

PENANG.—Both Tin and Pepper had moved to some extent, purchases being mostly for the country trade. Other articles had not been offered in much quantity. Tin: Market opened at $19 per picul, but under influence of heavy arrivals and lower quotation from home prices declined to $18.70. Latterly prices had hardened to $19.15 to $19.20 as offered by purchasers for Europe. Stock remaining in Bazaar unsold amounted to piculs 3,350. Black Pepper: A good demand for India and China purchases of West Coast had been made at $7.82½ to $7.95 to extent of 2,500 piculs. A small lot of Atchin had been also taken for India at $7.60, leaving market bare. White Pepper: A small purchase at $19.50 is the only transaction noted. Basket Sugar had further declined; purchases after mail left were made at $3.40, and latterly a small lot had been yielded at $3.30. Penang No. 1 large sales at $6.40.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3d. to 4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¼d. to 4s. 3⅜d.
Shanghai „	5s. 10½d.	5s. 11d.	5s. 11½d.
Canton „ ...	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 3½d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 3⅝d.
Penang „	4s. 3d. to 4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3⅝d. to 4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3⅝d.
Manila „	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 312 to 314	Rs. 228¼
„ Hong Kong	27 to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.9.0	¼ prem (nominal)

During the fortnight, some weakness had been apparent in exchanges bank bills having declined to 4s. 3d., and some amount of private paper having been sold to a bank for forward delivery at same rate. For bank bills the demand had been small, but sales of private bills for immediate and forward delivery had exceeded the business usual at the period of the year. Bank shares had slightly weakened towards the close, sales being made at 29 premium cash and 29½ premium for future delivery. There were buyers of Union Trader's at $1,800 to $1,825. A few H. K., C., and M. Steamboat Company's shares had been sold at 12 per cent. discount, but 14 dis. was the closing value. Quotations were as follow:—

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 29 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,825 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 14 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $570 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $815 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $168 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $202 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., at Hong Kong 3s. 10⅜d., at Shanghai 5s. 4¾d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.200x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company... ...	100 ...	100 ...	142
S. Tug and Lighter Company ..	850 ...	850 ...	600
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ...	71
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200 ...	$560
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	Tls.625
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	$725
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ...	1,650
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	165
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.89
Chinese Imperial Loan	— ...	£95 ...	£100x.d.
Pootung Dock Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.78½x.d.
China Merchants' S.N. Co. ...	500 ...	500 ...	Nominal.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co.'s Report says:—Business during the week has been almost wholly confined to S.S.N. and Gas shares. Other stocks are quiet. H. and S. Bank: Shares are quiet, with sellers at 29 per cent. premium, exchange 75. S.S.N. Co.: A number of shares have changed hands at Tls. 94, 94½, and 95; more might be placed at the higher rates if they were offered. Shanghai Gas Co.: Sales are reported at Tls. 142. It is reported that the plant of the Steam Tug and Lighter Company has been sold to Mr. T. Wheelock.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Jan. 27, Egeria (str.); 28, Coulnakyle.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Feb. 5, Stentor (str.); from London, March 17, Macgregor (str.); 20, Glenlyon (str.); 22, Loudon Castle (str.); from Liverpool, 17, Nestor (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, Jan. 31, Benarty (str.), Tyburnia; Feb. 2, Galley of Lorne (str.); from San Francisco, Carpo; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 3, Irazu; from Liverpool, 7, Patroclus (str.); from London, 8, Cyphrenes (str.), Sarah Nicholson; from Cardiff, 9, Belle of Oregon; 12, Western Belle; from Liverpool, March 21, Agamemnon (str.); from Palestine, Lima, Viking (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Rotterdam and Southampton, March 15, Drenthe (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 8, Cairnsmuir (str.); from Shields, 11, Hesperia; from Sunderland, Bell; from Newcastle, 12, Streithairly (str.); from Cardiff, Aquila, Francesca; from London, 13, Gadshill (str.); from Liverpool, Ulysses (str.); from Cardiff, Falcon, Aurara; from Hamburg, 14, Malvina; from Newcastle, Rosenburg; From Liverpool, 15, Flintshire; from Cardiff, Peter; from London, State of Louisiana (str.); from Cardiff, 17, Moltke; from Glasgow, 20, Star of the East; from Liverpool, 21, Cadiz (str.); from —— March 21, Aurrera (str.); Elphinstone (str.); Essex, Sourabaya (?), Euterpe, Burdwan, Antenor (str.), Glenartney (str.).

At PENANG.—From London, Feb. 20, Hesperia (str.), Macgregor (str.); from Newcastle, 9, Hindostan; 12, Lofled; from Liverpool, 10, Ulysses (str.); from Sunderland, 20, Anna Adamson; from Glasgow, March 13, Largos.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Jan. 24, Charles L. Pearson

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Feb. 1, Gordon Castle (str.); 3, Achilles (str.); Glenroy (str.); 4, Minna.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Feb. —, Menelaus (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For San Francisco, Feb. 2, Antioch; for London, 3, Menelaus (str.); for Falmouth, 6, Balgownie; 7, Bridgetown; for London, 11, Achilles (str.); for New York, Ceylon; for London, 13, Hansa.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Feb. 10, Menelaus (str.); Lennox Castle; 13, Gordon Castle (str.); 17, Achilles (str.); for Hamburg, 16, Auguste; for New York, August; for Liverpool, 19, Margaret Night; 21, Our Annie.

From PENANG.—For London, Feb. 13, Menelaus (str.); 21, Achilles (str.); for Amsterdam, 19, Prins van Oranje (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, Niigata Maru.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Stentor (str.), Raymond; for New York, Harkaway; Golden State, John Potts.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Achilles (str.), Glenroy (str.).

At AMOY.—For London, Fidelio.

At FORMOSA.—For New York, Frederick, Pallas; For London, Minna.

At HONG KONG.—For London, England's Glory, Hansa, Bonito, Star of China; for New York, Cutwater, Unanima, McNear; for San Francisco, Sumatra; for Portland (Oregon), Edward James, Forward, Aldenbesse; for Australia, Spirit of the Age, Rio Loge.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Belle of Southesk, Red Riding Hood, Hesperia, Falcon; for Liverpool, Our Annie; for Marseilles, Vidal; for Havre, Louis Eugene; for Hamburg, Ricca Genova; for New York, Star of the East, Kolga.

At PENANG.—For London, Antje, Hindostan, Titania.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Jan. 26	J. H. Love	Hong Kong	Callao
„ 30	Holland	Batavia	Holland
„ 31	Mindore	Manila	Boston
Feb. 2	Sea Bird	Padang	Pac. Ocean
—	Nicolina	Hong Kong	Channel
„ 3	Sunda	Samarang	Rotterdam
—	Zelia	Melbourne	Batavia
„ 6	Cornelis Smit	Samarang	Falmouth
„ 8	Elizabeth	Amsterdam	Sourabaya
—	Soolloo	Sunderland	Penang
—	Frenchny	Liverpool	Batavia
„ 9	Cananore	Bordeaux	Do.
—	Sourabaya Packet	Rotterdam	Singapore
„ 10	Skiddaw	Amsterdam	Samarang
—	Emperor	Sunderland	Tjilatjap

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.50 per bale; tea, £3 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 do.; cocoons, £4 do.; general merchandise, £4 do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 3 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per ton.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 40 feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Australia, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 60s. light freight 72s. 6d. To New York, by sailing vessel, gambier, 52s. 6d.; pepper, 75s.; oil, 90s. To London, by steamer, tin, 30s. per 20 cwt.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, 25s.; other cargo, 80s. to 90s.; by sailing vessel, dead weight, 60s.; light freight, 70s.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MARCH 22.—Manchester Goods dull. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24 $99. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13½.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAIA, MARCH 22.—Manchester Goods quiet. Shirtings 8½ lbs. Tls. 1.8.5. Silk quiet, but steady; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 545. Total export to date 63,000 bales.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MARCH 22.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India and China mail, arrived here at 1 and the mail left at 6 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, MARCH 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan left here at 9.0 P.M. for Southampton, with the India and China heavy mails.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 21.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, with the India, China, and Australia heavy mails, arrived here to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MARCH 19.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on or about the 27th instant.

INWARD MAIL DUE APRIL 16.—GALLE, MARCH 23.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 16.—SUEZ, MARCH 24.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Malwa and Indus left here at 1 o'clock this morning for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF FEB. 23.—GALLE, MARCH 21.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy from Marseilles 25th ult., left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF FEB. 2.—SHANGHAI, MARCH 19.—The P. and O. steamer Geelong, with the outward mails of January 25 and February 2, arrived here to-day.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—March 19, at Marseilles, from Saigon, Sophie D.; 22, at Liverpool, from Manila, Leon (str.); at Boston, U.S., from Batavia, Hazard; at New York, from Manila, Anahuac; from Singapore, Calcutta, Unison; 23, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Johann Hansen; 24, Rapide, Edgar Cecil; 23, at London, from Shanghai, Altona (str.); 24, from Swatow, Janet; from Singapore, Templar; from Shanghai, Gordon Castle (str.); from Hong Kong, Virginia; at Greenock, from Batavia, Hugo; from Samarang, Maid of Aln; from Sourabaya, Aldebaran; at Falmouth, from Singapore, for Hamburg, Queen; 25, at London, from Formosa, Carl Wilhelm; from Shanghai, Menelaus (str.).

DEPARTURES.—March 21, from Cardiff, for Anjer, Gutenborg; 22, for Galle, Green Jacket; for Hong Kong, Birling (str.); from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Ajax (str.); 21, from Amsterdam, for Batavia, Ian van Haaflen; 11, from New York, for Batavia, Windward; 24, from London, for China and Japan, Candia (str.); for Shanghai, Wigton; 25, for China and Japan, Teviot (str.).

CASUALTIES.—New York, March 22, the Unison, barque, Johnstone, arrived here from Singapore, has been in collision, and received slight damage.—Shanghai—March 26, the Macgregor (str.), collided with the Loudoun Castle (str.); crossing bar, the latter ran aground here; but was got off with slight damage to upperworks.—Batavia—March 19, weather very unsettled. The Coldstream barque, of and for London, from Ilo Ilo (sugar and hemp), has gone ashore on Separ Island, and will have to lighten before she can get off vessel continues tight. A steamer has gone to the assistance of the Coldstream. The Concordia, German schooner, from Sourabaya for Saigon; (in ballast), has been wrecked at Brill, Macassar crew saved.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—March 23, Friesland, from Southampton, for Batavia; 25, Gleneagles, from London for Shanghai; Deucalion, from Liverpool for Shanghai.

SPOKEN.—Chalmette, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 6, 31.24 S., 31.4 E.; Georgia, Samarang to Falmouth, Feb. 26, 30,19 N., 29.44 W.; County of Ayr, Java to Queenstown, Feb. 2, 4.33 S., 17.31 E.; Windhover, London to Shanghai, Feb. 6, 6.46 N., 23.5 W.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABRAMS—On the 19th Feb., at Singapore, Mrs. H. Abrams, of a son.

BAUER—On the 23rd Jan., at Yokohama, the wife of Commander S. Bauer, H.I.R.M.S. *Bayan*, of a daughter.

BORRADAILE—On the 18th March, at Borstal, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. E. Borradaile, of a daughter.

DICKINSON—On the 20th March, at 101, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of William Dickinson, of a son.

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HANDY—On the 21st March, at Abbotsford-road, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, the wife of J. A. Handy, Esq. (formerly of Hankow). of a daughter.
HARNDEU—On the 24th Jan., at Haiphong the wife of Capt. Harndeu, of schooner *Uzziah*, of a son.
HARVIE On the 27th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of J. Alex. Harvie, of a daughter.
HUGHES—On the 24th March, at Park House, Kensington-park-gardens, W., the wife of H. P. Hughes, Jun., of a son.
KOFOD—On the 1st Feb., at Hongkew, the wife of Charles E. Kofod, of a son.
KRAUSS—On the 2nd Feb., at Shanghai, the wife of Alfred A. Krauss, of a daughter.
MACALISTER—On the 22nd March, at Castle-hill, Harley, Salop, the wife of Robert Macalister, Jun., of a daughter.
MARQUES—On the 5th February, at Yokohama, the wife of C. V. Martinho Marques, of a son.
PIKE—On the 18th March, at 21, Balfour-road, Highbury New-park, the wife of Francis C. Pike, of a son.
POTTER—On the 23rd Jan., at Nagasaki, the wife of F. A. Potter, B.Sc., of a daughter.
SANDER—On the 22nd March, at Hamburg, the wife of T. Sander, of a daughter.
SCHUSTER—On the 19th March, at 2, Lancaster-road, Belsize-park, the wife of Ernest Schuster, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—On the 24th Jan., at Kobe, the wife of C. R. Simpson, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—On the 20th March, at Maxton, Dover, the wife of Herbert Edwards Wright, of a son.
ZAPPE—On the 3rd Feb., at the German Consulate, Yokohama, the wife of E. Zappe, H.I.G.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CATES—PAINE.—On the 20th March. at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Vicar, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, George Frederick Cates, of Brookvale House, near Teignmouth, Commander in the P. and O. Steam Company's Service, to Mary Caroline, only daughter of the late Frederick Paine, of Great Barton, Suffolk.
FRY—RAW.—On the 12th Feb., at Durban, Port Natal, by the Ven. Archdeacon Daykin, Frederic William Fry (late Indian Navy), of Foochow, China, fourth son of Joseph Fry, of Hornchurch, Essex, to Mary Addison, eldest daughter of the late Robert Raw.
GREGG—THOMAS.—On the 12th March, at Trinity Church, Marylebone. by the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., assisted by the Rev. V. W. Hutton, M.A., and by the Rev. G. Whitlaw, M.A., Charles Henry Gregg, Esq., M.A., Christchurch, Oxon late Capt. 8th Hussars, of Stannington, county Northumberland, to Kate Maria second surviving daughter of the late Lieut. col. Nelson Thomas, Bengal Army, of Sketty, county Glamorgan, and formerly Supt. Woods and Forests, Punjab, India.
KIRWAN - FRAY.—On the 15th Feb., at Trinity Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. E. Marks, Chaplain of the Irrawaddy Stations, and afterwards in the office of the Registrar of Marriages, Rangoon, Albert Kirwan, son of the late James Kirwan, M.D., Coroner for Dublin, to Lucretin Fanny, eldest daughter of J. Chichester Fray, Manchester.
NEVILL—BALLS.—On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, William eldest son of H. W. Nevill, of Bingfield-street N., and Milkwood-road, Herne-hill, to Mary Jane, only daughter of George Balls. of Deptford.

DEATHS.

BELCHER—On the 18th March, at 6, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher K.C.B., aged 78.
EDMONDS—On the 18th March, at his residence Wrotham-road, Gravesend, Kent, Capt. Willinm Henry Edmonds, late of H.E.I.C.S., in the 85th year of his age.
GUEDES—On the 14th Feb., at Hong Kong, Maria, wife of J. M. M. Guedes, aged 55 years.
HURLBUT—On the 25th Jan., at Yokohama, George Hurlbut, aged 39 years.
MARKS—On Feb. 4, at Yokohama, Francis Walter Marks, solicitor, aged 33 years.
MAXTON - On the 22nd March, in his office at 9, Fenchurch-street, Capt. Maxton, formerly of China.
METER—On the 8th Feb., at Yokohama, Frederick H. Meyer, son of F. Adrian Meyer, aged four years and six months.
POPOFF - On the 19th March, at 32, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, beloved and regretted by all who knew him. the Rev. Basil Ponoff, Chaplain of the Imperial Russian Embassy and to H.I. and R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh aged 38.
WHITE—On the 6th March, at the Salutation. Prince's-street, Stamford street, S.E., in the 74th year of her age. Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas White.
WHITE—On the 18th inst., at the same place, James, youngest son of the late Thos. and Elizabeth White, aged 37, having survived his beloved mother only twelve days; deeply regretted.
WIRTH—On the 5th Feb., at Langkat, Sumatra, Otto Wirth, of St. Gall, Switzerland aged 29 years.

THE WORKING MEN'S MEETING ON OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

On Thursday, March 22nd, a public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Anti-Opium Society and its supporters, with the object of organising a more formal meeting to elicit an expression of the views of the working-classes as to our relations with China, took place at No. 337, Strand. Among those present were Prof. Beesley, Mr. Richards, M.P., Mr. Chesson, &c., &c. A number of working-men had been expected to be present, but after waiting some time and such not proving to be the case, the Rev. Mr. Turner secretary to the Anti-Opium Society, suggested the adjournment of the meeting; upon which Mr. Mottershead suggested that if a more suitable evening were chosen, and steps were taken to inform the working-men of the object of the meeting, no doubt there would be a larger attendance.

After some further conversation, Mr. Richards, M.P., was unanimously voted to the chair, and in opening the proceedings he said that he understood that the object of the proposed meeting was to consider our relations with China, and that the reason for taking them into consideration at this moment was that for the first time since we had had any relations with that country China had sent envoys to represent her here of high character and great official distinction, and the promoters of the present movement were anxious that some steps should be taken to demonstrate the impression which this had made, and to show the desire which was entertained that our relations in future should be such that the two countries could live in peace instead of in mutual suspicion and distrust as hitherto. That such had been the case until now it was impossible to deny. What, then, had been the cause of this? In part, it was no doubt attributable to the national exclusiveness of the Chinese and their desire to live at a distance from other nations whom they regarded as barbarians; but what we had done in other places was not calculated to remove these prejudices. For instance, in India, we had gradually crept on in a policy of aggressiveness until we had taken the whole of the country. But whatever the cause, no doubt the Chinese had not been inclined to court our friendship, and he must say that their experience during the last forty years was not of such a nature as to diminish, but was eminently calculated to increase their antipathy to us; as we had appeared before them chiefly as greedy and unscrupulous traders; as smugglers of opium; as the authors of three bloody and desolating wars; and the destroyers of their towns and the invaders of their capital. Such acts were not calculated to gain the friendship of any people; but he believed they had special cause, when looking at what we had done in India to feel hostility. So far as the real interests of this country were concerned, he believed Mr. Cobden had been right in maintaining that the country had been a material loser from this policy. Looking at the subject in its purely commercial aspect, the profits of the export trade hence had really only to be taken into account, because the Chinese were quite willing to send us their teas and silks without coercion, and if we set against these the cost of our Naval, Military, and Consular services, the result would be seen to be that instead of being gainers we were great national losers. But this was not all. We had introduced what all impartial witnesses admitted to be a deleterious drug, and this drug had brought demoralisation and death upon many in China. For his part, he thought the Opium trade one of the darkest blots on the national escutcheon, almost as bad as the slave-trade. He had often spoken against it before, and would always continue to lift up his voice against it. Twenty years ago an Anti-Opium Society had been formed, chiefly by the efforts of Mr. Joseph Sturges. He (Mr. Richards) acted as honorary secretary to that Society, but it was found impossible to arouse public attention or stimulate public feeling. Another association bearing the same name had now been formed, of which the Rev. Mr. Turner was secretary. Lord Shaftesbury had called attention to the subject in the House of Lords, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and others had done so in the House of Commons. The matter had not been allowed to slumber, and the present was a good opportunity to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to cause them to reconsider their policy and to let the representatives of China know that at least a large body in this country repudiated responsibility as to the policy adopted in the past, and desired to clear the fair fame of England from the blot which had been cast upon it. He concluded by observing that there were many present who could give the meeting the advantage of their experience, and he called upon Professor Beesley for a few remarks.

Professor Beesley said that the difficulty had been that no class had ever identified itself with our policy in China. When the indemnity money was brought here a large crowd followed, expressing their pleasure at its having been obtained—a fact which proved that the working-classes were then inclined blindly to support the Government. He did, however, think such would be the case now. Enough was known on the subject to make those who guide the country more cautious. The fact that the report of the Grosvenor Mission was kept back showed that the Government was aware that there was now a party in the country whose opposition to the policy which was adopted might be expected, and which opposition they feared. The time had therefore come to obtain an expression of opinion from the working-classes, and if they were made acquainted with the facts connected with our intercourse with China it was impossible that they could be divided in their opinions on the subject. The present business he considered to be to organise a meeting, with a view of laying these facts before them; and it was certain that if the merits of the matter were known the promoters of the movement would obtain the support of the public, and this would enable the Chinese Envoys to take a much firmer tone than they could otherwise in negotiating with our Government. He considered that steps should be taken to get together a meeting of the working men of London.

Mr. Mottershead again addressed the meeting at some length, characterising the past policy of this country as "a murderous policy of forcing the Opium trade upon the Chinese," and arguing that this "truth" was not known, otherwise the strongest feeling would have been aroused. He attributed this policy to a "semi-military semi-official class, who were ever willing to plunge the country into difficulties, as they always contrived to gain by turmoil and aggression"—a class as much divided from the working classes as the priesthood of the Catholic Church. They were totally independent of our merchants, and did not care for our real commercial interests. He also animadverted upon the high-handed and bellicose policy of the late Lord Palmerston, which he considered had been the chief cause of the state of affairs which was now deplored. He was as anxious as any one that British *prestige* should be upheld, but this should be done only by benefiting the nations with whom they came into contact; and he trusted that a meeting would be held which would show that England was prepared to treat with justice nations who, if we believed our Christian faith, were, whatever their shortcomings our equals before God.

Dr. Badenoch, in seconding the proposal that a public meeting should be convened, suggested that it would be a suitable way to show the goodwill of the working-classes to the Chinese Envoys to invite those gentltmen to a banquet. This suggestion did not, however, appear to meet with much support.

A resolution was then passed that the committee should take the necessary steps to convene a public meeting for the expression of the opinion of the working-classes.

Professor Sheldon Amos suggested it would be advisable that

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the main facts connected with the history of our past relations with China should be placed before them meantime in a succinct and intelligible form.

Mr. Chesson read a letter from Sir Charles Dilke, in which he expressed a hope to be present, and stated that since his visit in 1868 he had taken great interest in China. There was one point in which he considered the Government of that country still bad, namely, that it still inflicted judicial torture. Mr. Chesson observed that until recently this had been the case in Japan, but that under more enlightened auspices torture had now been abolished, and it was found that justice could be better administered without it. He thought the present occasion would be a suitable one for some remarks to be made upon the coolie trade.

The meeting then separated.

AN IMPERIAL MUSEUM FOR THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

We are glad to notice that progress is being made with the project which we some time back advocated for the establishment of a Museum for the Colonies and India. A meeting was held on the 20th inst. at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house, when the preliminary resolutions were passed, the site favoured by the meeting being that of Old Fife House, on the Victoria Embankment. The proposals are to be submitted to Government, and a deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, to wait upon Lord Beaconsfield and ask for their support. So far the scheme seems likely to progress; but an unfortunate difficulty has been raised by Mr. Fawcett, M.P., who felt himself called upon to propose that no portion of the expenses connected with the institution should fall upon the Indian Revenue. The resolution, which he brought forward was not put to the meeting, the business being confined to the question of the principle of establishing the Museum; but it is to be feared that the idea of the Institution being a tax upon Indian resources is likely to become spread, in consequence of Mr. Fawcett's suggestion, which we observe is already warmly endorsed by the *Daily News*. Now, however tender those who undertake the protection of Indian interests may be upon the subject of revenue under the delicate circumstances at present existing, it is somewhat stretching a point to suggest that India should not contribute her quota towards a scheme of this kind, by which she will be one of those most largely benefited. The sum total of the cost of keeping up the establishment will probably be something like £10,000 a-year, and India's share of this sum is surely not sufficient to be taken into serious consideration against the obvious advantages which she will derive from the scheme being carried out. It is suggested that the Crown Agents of the various colonies by taking offices in the building might reduce the expenditure by about £2,500 a year, so that the total funds required will not be such as to open the door for any very grave consideration of their burdensomeness to any given Colony. It is clear that India and the Colonies will be much more directly the gainers by such an Institution than the home country, and if they should not bear all the expense it is at least reasonable that they should be willing to pay the lion's share.

Naval and Military.

Rumours are current as to the successors of Vice-Admiral Ryder on the China station and Rear-Admiral Macdonald on the East Indian station, but we know on good authority that pending the settlement of the Eastern question no changes will be decided on.

The Ringdove, double screw gun-vessel, Commander Singleton, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 19th inst. from China, *via* the Suez Canal. She has been employed on that station for upwards of eight years, having been commissioned at Portsmouth in October, 1868, and recommissioned at Hong Kong in 1873. She is now at Portsmouth, where she will be paid off.

Rear-Admiral Lambert, with the Narcissus, Topaze, Newcastle, and Immortalité, from China, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th ult.

Admiral Sir Edward Belcher,, K.C.B., died on the 18th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was one of the most distinguished scientific officers we have had in the Royal Navy, and had made various important surveys, in the Pacific, Behring Straits, and in the China Seas. He entered the navy in 1812. He was at the battle of Algiers, on board the *Superb*, and fought in her as signal midshipman. After the action he was selected by Lord Exmouth to make a plan of the batteries. In March, 1817, he passed a successful examination at the Royal Naval College, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in July, 1818, while serving with the *Salisbury*, 50, in Jamaica. After leaving Algiers he was employed off the West Coast of Africa against the slave-trade. He served nearly two years in the West Indies, and in 1824, he volunteered to accompany Captain Beechey in the *Blossom* on his scientific voyage to the Pacific, when he acted as assistant-surveyor to the expedition, and in that ship visited the frozen regions for the purpose of co-operating with the expeditions under Franklin and Parry. As commander of the *Etna* and the *Sulphur* he executed some various important surveys. In the command of the latter he served at the destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris in company with the *Nemesis*, and in the operations against and capture of Canton, which were greatly facilitated by his previous surveys. For his services he was appointed captain in May, 1841, and nominated a Commander of the Bath in October following; and in 1843 received the honour of knighthood. In November, 1842, he was appointed to the *Samarang*, 26, surveying-vessel, and sailed in her for Borneo. Afterwards he visited Brune, and there was offered by the Sultan the island of Labuan, whence Sir Edward proceeded to the China Seas. On June 4, 1844, while in the Straits of Jilolo, he fell in with and was attacked by a fleet of Illanon pirates. In the conflict which ensued the pirates were defeated, but Sir Edward unfortunately received a wound so severe that the surgeon who cured him was presented with the Blane medal. His conduct on that occasion met with the approbation of the Board of Admiralty, and was declared "highly creditable" by Lord Palmerston: and by a court of inquiry instituted at the instance of the Dutch, was thanked for his forbearance and humanity under the provocation he had endured. He was granted a pension of £250 for his wound. He also rescued the crew of the British barque *Premier*, which had been wrecked, the crew falling into the hands of the natives, on the west coast of Borneo, and afterwards concluded treaties with the two Sultans concerned. While in those parts he again visited the Madjicosimas, Loo-choo, and Japan, where his communications with the natives were conducted in so conciliatory a spirit that he was most favourably received by the inhabitants. At the Philippines the unprecedented privilege was conceded to him of surveying the different harbours and approaches within the forbidden limits of the batteries. He returned to England in 1847. Sir Edward's last appointment was to the command of the *Assistance*, in February, 1852, and of the expedition consisting of the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett; *North Star* (store-ship), Captain Pullen; *Intrepid*, Capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, Captain Sherard Osborn, which sailed in the following April for the Polar regions in search of Sir John Franklin; and of the *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, commanded by Capts. M'Clure and Collinson, which vessels had entered the Arctic Seas through the Behring Strait. In April, 1854, Sir E. Belcher found it necessary after mature deliberation to abandon his ships, and in the following year, having returned to England, he was tried by a court-martial and acquitted for so doing. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867.

Deputy Inspector-General Alexander Eugene Mackay, M.D., R.N., died last week, after a short illness. Dr. Mackay had seen considerable service. He was Assistant-Surgeon in the *Vernon*, flag-ship in the East Indies, from April, 1845, until July, 1849, when he was transferred to the Medical Establishment at Hong Kong, and in October, 1853, was appointed Surgeon of the *Fantome*, sloop, on the Australian station. In April, 1857, he was appointed to the *Cumberland*, on the South-East Coast of America, and in August, 1858, was transferred to the *Royal Albert*, flagship of the Channel Squadron, from which ship he removed in March, 1861, to the *Marlborough* in the Mediterranean. He was appointed to Her Majesty's ship *Fisgard* for special service at the Medical Department of the Admiralty in December, 1872, and in this department discharged most important duties, his chief work being the preparation of the statistical reports of the health of the Navy. Dr. Mackay died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five from typhoid fever, arising from the drinking of poisoned water from a cistern at the office of the Naval Medical Department, Spring Gardens, through which an untrapped sewer-pipe passed.

THE ANTI-OPIUM DEPUTATION.

The *Civil Service Gazette* has the subjoined remarks on the above subject:—How to prevent the Chinese from poisoning themselves with opium? is a problem as hard to solve by the statesmen of the Flowery Land as is that of how to prevent the English from poisoning themselves with alcohol? by the statesman of this realm of fogs and mists. The newly-arrived Envoy from the Celestial Empire was delicately questioned the other day by a deputation from the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, and the reply elicited was to the effect that, though sincerely desirous of putting a stop to opium-smoking, the Chinese Government was, as yet, unable to accomplish their wishes. The evil effects of opium-smoking they knew were most deplorable, far more demoralising and pernicious than those caused by the habitual drinking of spirituous liquors, but the cultivation of the drug and the trade in it has become so great that the difficulties of now dealing with the question of demand, supply, and consumption could not easily be surmounted. His Excellency added that it was vain to expect his Government to put down the opium traffic unless they were assisted by the Governments of England and of other countries, such as Holland, for example, which had just begun the cultivation of opium in Sumatra. A general arrangement and co-operation were requisite, otherwise the only result would be that the stoppage of one source of supply would be followed by the opening up of another in a different quarter. Moreover, said his Excellency, significantly, it should be borne in mind that the people of China are likely to be distributed over the earth's surface in large numbers, and if the evil of opium smoking is not checked in time it would be impossible for other nations to escape the contaminating influence of the pernicious habit. In fact, the Chinese Government is as much puzzled how to cure the opium vice as our Government is to cure the drinking vice. If we could point to our success in the suppression of drunkenness we might more confidently urge our demands upon China for the suppression of opium-eating (!) and smoking.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys are commencing to go about to the various public institutions and other places of interest. They have visited the General Post-office and the Telegraphic Department, being conducted

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over the establishment by Lord John Manners, the Post-Master General; and on the evening of the same day they were present at Christ's Hospital and witnessed the public supping of the boys. They were much struck when told that this custom had been maintained for over 300 years, a fact which would somewhat shake the Chinese notion that the outer Barbarian has only commenced to become civilised since he came into contact with the Celestial Empire. They expressed admiration at the dress of the boys and their conduct. They were also present at a reception by Lady Derby at the Foreign-office, and another at Lady Egerton of Tatton's, at the latter of which they met the poet Browning and other celebrities. Kwo has himself gained some laurels as a poet, and expressed great satisfaction at meeting Mr. Browning, with whom he had some conversation through one of his interpreters. Lady Kwo —as she is generally styled—has paid a visit to the Art School for Ladies' Embroidery, where she adjusted one of the frames correctly and embroidered a few stitches. On the 23rd the Envoys, accompanied by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, paid a visit to the British Museum.

The Japanese Legation—consisting of Wooyeno Kagenoedi Jushie, Luzuki Kinso, Morimichi Moteno, Sononda Kokichi, and A. Tatsulo—are now on a visit to Brighton as the guests of Mr. James Ashbury, M.P. On the 23rd inst. they partook of luncheon at Sir Albert Sassoon's, and afterwards dined with a distinguished party, including the Mayor (Alderman Charles Lamb), at Mr. Ashbury's residence.

CHINESE LABOUR IN PERU.

The Peruvian Congress has authorised the Executive to contract with Oliphant and Co. for the introduction of Chinese labour into Peru, in conformity with the existing treaty between Peru and China, and voted the law granting a yearly subsidy for this purpose of 160,000 soles. Congress, however, withheld its sanction of the return of guano and nitrate already agreed upon between the Government and Messrs. Oliphant. It was alleged that the Government would, nevertheless, insist upon its right to carry out the original agreement on the ground that Congress has no power to rescind an executive measure entered upon with the authority of the Legislature. It was urged that Peru must be supplied with labour, which it was believed could only be profitably obtained from China.

QUEENSLAND AND CHINESE COOLIES

In the House of Commons on the 19th inst. Mr. Stewart asked if it is the case that there is an Act now waiting for the Royal Assent, passed by the Government of Queensland, for the purpose of restricting the immigraiton of Chinese coolies into that colony; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to the same? Mr. J. Lowther (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) said that a Bill had been passed by the Government of Queensland on the subject, but that it did not profess on the face of it to restrict Chinese immigration. But Her Majesty would not be advised to assent to it, as some of the provisions were objectionable.

THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHINA MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Auxiliary to the China Mission of the Presbyterian Church of England was held on the 15th inst. in the Religious Institution Rooms. Mr. James White, of Overtoun, occupied the chair; and among those present were Rev. Dr. Bonar, Revs. G. W. Thomson, Ross, Taylor, James Johnston, R. M. Thornton, ex-Baillie Millar, Messrs. James Campbell, of Tilliechewan, Colin Brown, J. C. White, J. R. Millar, James Keay, Archibald Hewat, Rev. W. S. Swanson, of Amoy; Rev. Hugh Ritchie, Formosa; and Dr. Dudgeon, Peking (of the London Missionary Society). Letters of apology had been received from Rev. Dr. Somerville, Rev. Dr. Adam, Dr. James Mitchell, and others.

The Chairman, in introducing the business, referred to the extent of the field presented by China for missionary enterprise, containing as that country did about one-third of the entire population of the globe. It was exceedingly gratifying to find that although there was no special mission to China connected with any of our Scottish Presbyterian Churches, there were branch associations in connection with the English Presbyterian Church Mission in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee; and it was still more gratifying to find that of the fifteen missionaries sent out the whole were from Scotland. The stations more particularly taken up by the branch of the Association whose interests they were met to advance were Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa. The population of these places was very great, and they could easily suppose that over such a large tract of country a mere handful of missionaries could do but very little for the advancement of Christ's cause, or the promotion of the Gospel amongst the Chinese. At the same time, the missionaries who were settled in China had, during the last few years especially, done very much to bring the Word of God within the reach of the people. It was now estimated that among the 300 stations which were scattered over China there were something like 12,000 members of the Presbyterian Church, and 2,000 of these were in communion with the English Presbyterian Church. The Chairman expressed regret that Glasgow did so little for the support of this Mission. He did not know how it was that, while Edinburgh contributed £1,000 a-year, and Aberdeen £600, Glasgow should send the miserable sum of £460. He trusted that the result of this meeting would be that greater liberality would in future be manifested in promoting the cause of Christ in that distant land than had been done in the past.

Rev. James Johnston, in submitting the report, said it was with regret that he found himself called on to give it his last report of the auxiliary in support of the China Mission, as he was under the painful necessity of resigning his post and leaving a city in which he had laboured for nineteen years. He should perhaps best discharge his duty by stating what the Mission was when he joined it in Amoy twenty-three years ago and what it was now. In 1854 the Mission staff consisted of two ordained missionaries—the Rev. William Burns and himself, and one medical missionary. There was no Mission chapel, and the hospital was closed owing to the ill-health of Dr. Young. It was his (Dr. Johnston's) privilege to organise that Mission station in that year. It consisted of seven converts brought out of heathenism by Mr. Burns. Now the state of the Mission was as follows:—There were three centres of operation—Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa. In these three districts there were last year—first, European agents—12 ordained missionaries, 3 medical missionaries; second, native agents—60 evangelists, 27 students for the ministry, and 4 evangelists; third, [the native churches—50 regular churches and stations and 2,200 communicants. These represented a Christian population of from 8,000 to 10,000 souls. With these facts they left the cause to the intelligent sympathy and liberality of the friends in Glasgow. There was a louder call than ever for both men and money. The cost of the operations was last year nearly £8,000, and of this Glasgow only contributed the small sum of £462.

Rev. W. S. Swanson, who addressed the meeting, spoke hopefully of the progress of missionary work among the Chinese, and said he thought the English Presbyterian Church had acted with great judgment in the selection of their field of operations.

Rev. Hugh Ritchie, Formosa, also addressed the meeting.

Dr. Dudgeon moved the first resolution—"That this meeting, having heard from Rev. W. S. Swanson, of Amoy, and Rev. Hugh Ritchie, of Formosa, of the blessing which has attended the labours of the missionaries, desires to record its gratitude to God, and considers that in the increasing facilities for preaching the Gospel in China there is a loud call for increased effort." As a missionary and a Scotchman he was glad to meet his revered friends from the South of China. To him, in speaking of missionary work, the wonder was not that they had converted thousands but that they had converted one. Mr. James Campbell of Tilliechewan seconded the motion, which was adopted.

It was afterwards agreed, on the motion of Rev. Dr. Bonar, seconded by Rev. G. W. Thomson, to approve of the report and reappoint the committee.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE JAPANESE LEGATION AT NEW YORK.—The lively reporter of the *New York Herald*, describing the Japanese Envoy and his lady at the installation of the President, says they have fallen so gracefully and naturally into the customs of the country as to appear very little like foreigners from the far away East. "Mrs. Yoshida Kujonari is a dark but very pretty brunette, whose almond eyes and pleasant ways have made her hosts of friends here. The Japanese ladies were similarly attired in black silk toilets with cloaks of the same material and small black hats with cream coloured trimmings and cardinal roses. Conspicuous among the Japanese Legation on the floor was General Saga, an Oriental Adonis, whose Imperial moustache and dark eyes, cut somewhat on the bias, as Oriental eyes are, have made sad havoc among the society belles." The paragraph shows the advantage of Democratic institutions. We have nothing like this among our Court reports here.

TREATIES OF COMMERCE.—Lord Derby has received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who indicated the basis on which it was desirable that treaties with foreign countries should be renewed. The Foreign Secretary, in reply, said it ought not to be forgotten that in dealing with foreign countries on the subject of treaties the Government had only one weapon to work with, and that was argument. They knew that the system of free trade had been successful with themselves, and from experience believed it would be equally successful with other nations. It was the Government of this country which had made almost every concession that was in their power to make. They had lately taken up the treaty question as a matter of bargain, and had told other countries that if they made certain concessions to us we should do the same to them.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Captain Peter Maxton of the firm of Shaw and Maxton. The deceased gentleman attended the offices of the firm, No. 9, Fenchurch-street, on the 22nd inst., apparently in his usual health, and about 2 o'clock he was seated at his desk having some conversation with Mr. Shaw, when he was noticed to be seized with a kind of fit, and he shortly after expired in the office. The deceased was a member of Lloyd's Committee, and formerly commanded several vessels in the China trade before the days of steam.

THE house and grounds of Manley-hall, near Manchester, lately the property of Mr. Sam Mendel, have been acquired by a public company, which propose to form them into a place of recreation for the teeming population of Lancashire somewhat on the model of the Crystal Palace or the Alexandra Park at Maswell-hill. The scheme includes the idea of a large iron and glass building which may be used as a permanent art gallery, winter garden, and promenade and concert hall.

DR. SCHLIEMANN gave an interesting account of his discoveries at Mycenæ, at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, on the 22nd inst. He received a hearty welcome from a number of distinguished visitors, Mr. Gladstone taking the opportunity of paying a high tribute to the work of Dr. Schliemann, and to the assistance which he has received from Mrs. Schliemann. Amongst those present was Mr. Alfred Tennyson.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon Major Valesius Skipton Goulsbury, M.D., C.M.G., is appointed Administrator of the Government of the Settlement on the Gambia. The appointments of Mr. W. H. Read as Dutch Consul-General for the Straits Settlements, to reside at Singapore; Mr. Federico Herbert Hemming as Consul in London for Venezuela; and Mr. Julio Satorres as Spanish Vice-Consul at Glasgow are gazetted.

AT the next meeting of the Geographical Society a paper will be read, "On the Navigation of Smith Sound, as a Route towards the Pole," by Captain Sir George S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B.

MR. ASHBURY, M.P., repeated his dissolving views entertainment, illustrative of America, China, and Japan, in the Dome at Brighton, before a crowded audience, on the 17th inst.

Sir Thomas and Lady Wade and family have arrived at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens, son.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877.

A STATEMENT of some importance as bearing upon coolie emigration from China to Peru appears in the *Panama Star and Herald*, and is reproduced elsewhere. It appears that arrangements have been made through Messrs. OLYPHANT and Co. for the introduction of coolies under the new treaty between China and Peru; but that there is some disagreement between the Peruvian Congress and the Executive on the subject, the former desiring, contrary to what the Executive hold to be their right, to interfere with the *terms* of the contract. It is to be hoped that the difficulty may be adjusted, and that this will be the inauguration of a system which will free emigration from China to Peru from abuses which formerly attached to it, and will prove beneficial to both nations.

WE understand that the directors of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Company have decided on laying down at their building yard at Trieste two screw steamers of 3,000 tons. They have at present on the stocks one of 2,000 tons, and two small steamers for local service. It is rumoured that the line to Bombay will be shortly extended on to the Straits and China. At the yard of the Messageries Company is the *Yangtsze* (at first named the *Tonquin*), a steamer of over 3,500 tons and 600 H.P., which will be ready in August. The *Sankoi*, a similar vessel, will probably be launched early next year.

WE have much pleasure in calling attention to the announcement that HER MAJESTY has been pleased to confer upon Mr. MEDHURST the honour of knighthood. In our last issue we took occasion to animadvert upon the omission of the GLADSTONE-LOWE Government to confer some distinction upon him after his able conduct of the Yangchow negotiations; and we are glad to find that he has been rewarded by a more gratifying, if somewhat tardy, recognition of his services.

TELEGRAPHIC advices, dated Madrid, March 23rd, state that the protocol of a Treaty between England, Germany, and Spain, with reference to Sulu, has been signed. This information is in conformity with that which we have already received on this side, so far as the action of this country is concerned, and with that given by our Hamburg Correspondent with respect to the action of Germany, and it may, therefore, be presumed that the matter will be very shortly settled.

TWO ironclads for the Japanese Government, one of which is under construction by Messrs. SAMUDA, and the other by Earle's Shipbuilding Company, will be launched next month.

THE main army of YAKOOB BEG of Kashgar, 50,000 strong, is reported to be stationed in a fortified camp at Tarfur. The Chinese troops opposed to them are at least as numerous.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

THE various views which have been expressed upon the Opium question on the reception of the deputation which waited upon the Chinese Envoys on the 17th inst. throw much light upon the subject. We have now a clear enunciation of the manner in which the matter presents itself both to the Anti-Opium Society and also to the Representatives of the Chinese Government in this country; and the result is that the question appears in a form much modified as compared with what have hitherto been understood to be the views adopted by the Society, and with what were generally stated to be those of the Chinese officials. The former, if we may take Mr. MARK STEWART'S statement of them as correct, are by no means of so extreme a character as has been naturally supposed from the title which the Society has assumed, and the object—that of suppressing the Opium trade—which it has declared itself prepared to contend for. The Chinese, according to the statement made by the Envoy, are not only alive to the difficulties which lie in the way of putting down *in toto* the practice of Opium-smoking and the traffic in the drug, but are prepared to make all fair allowance for maintaining the trade so long as it appears impossible to do away with the consumption of Opium in China, and its production either there or in any foreign country. While deprecating the past history of the Opium trade and the evils resulting from the use of the drug in no qualified terms, Mr. MARK STEWART pertinently inquired how far the Chinese Government was prepared to put down the production and use of the drug within their dominions, and justly observed that any steps which the Anti-Opium Society might take would be useless unless they had the hearty co-operation of the Chinese authorities themselves. The reply of the Envoy, as interpreted by Dr. MACARTNEY, was, though reasonable, not very definite upon the degree to which the Chinese Government was likely to be able to succeed in instituting reforms at home. China is a large country, and the taste is wide-spread; and both these elements are difficult to deal with. It could scarcely be expected that the Envoy would add a third cause which militates very greatly against any effective action, namely, the inherent weakness of the Chinese authorities themselves. But those acquainted with China are aware that the Central Government, though nominally despotic, is not strong enough to force the officials in distant parts of the empire to obey its mandates, and hence it is to be reasonably expected that it would find difficulties of a serious character to contend against in attempting such a step as a thorough and rapid reform in respect to the consumption of the drug. In addition to this, when once a taste such as that for Opium has become established, it is almost an impossibility for any Government to put it down; and the Chinese Envoy laid stress upon this fact as an excuse—and we believe it is a valid excuse—for the inability of the Government of his country to stamp out Opium-smoking at once, though he held out some hopes that this end might be attained ultimately. The most important point which he noticed in his reply was that it would be useless for the English Government to put down the trade in Indian Opium unless other countries agreed that they would not cultivate the drug. This point is so obvious that it would seem to be final on the subject. If the result of giving up our trade and revenue in India should be that some other country obtained them, the only effect of our action would be to do a great deal of injury to India and no possible good to China. Such is the opinion which the Chinese Envoy himself entertains; and while this is the case, we can scarcely expect that very vigorous action will be taken in the matter. In fact, it has now been shown that the suspicions of lukewarmness on the part of the Chinese Government, long entertained, were only too well founded; and that the astute officials at Peking are more than doubtful whether anything they or we could do would have the desired effect. The answer which has been given will certainly take many who were enthusiastic on this subject by surprise. At the same time, the interview which has taken place will be beneficial, as it must tend to elicit more clearly the true merits of this complicated question. But whatever difficulties may exist in the way of putting down the Opium traffic and doing away with the consumption of the drug in China, we think—seeing the strong views which the Chinese authorities are prepared to express upon general grounds against the use of Opium—that the Indian Government would at least do well to put down the Bengal monopoly. Monopolies of all kinds are contrary to the spirit of our laws and constitution; and whatever diverse views

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may be entertained concerning Opium, there can scarcely be two opinions that it is not desirable that the English Government should be directly interested in fostering the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of the drug. If the Anti-Opium Society can attain this end they will have done some good; but more than this it would seem Utopian to hope for.

STRAITS AFFAIRS.

OUR recent advices from the Straits Settlements are not satisfactory. They betray the prevalence of a general sense of uneasiness and dissatisfaction as regards both the affairs of the Colony and our relations with the neighbouring Malay States. The execution of Maharajah LELAH and others for the murder of Mr. BIRCH is said to have had an effect far from favourable on the natives; and the *Straits Times*, representing the European element of the Colony, complains loudly of the secrecy in which the proceedings of the trial of these wretched men were kept. It does not appear, indeed, that the Court which tried them closed its doors; but a Colonial newspaper could hardly be expected to send reporters to Perak; and the official report ought surely to have been at once published in the *Government Gazette* for the information of the public, which has a very legitimate interest in knowing all the particulars of the case. To make a mystery of such matters is the surest way of creating a belief that there is something which the authorities have an interest to conceal. If things are kept in the dark, the not unnatural inference is that it is because they are unable to bear the light. Unfortunately, in the present instance, rumours are afloat that a good deal has been elicited to show that the Perak people had much to suffer at the hands which were to guide them in the arts of government and civilisation, and that it was not until after vain appeals for redress at Singapore that they resorted to the desperate expedient which involved so much trouble, misery, and bloodshed. From the outset the Colonial-office and Colonial authorities were repeatedly warned, both here and in the Colony, that the success of their experimental interference with Malay States would depend on the men employed as Residents; and if these warnings as well as the complaints of the Malays were disregarded, those whose duty it was to give them attention have much to answer for. But we trust that Lord CARNARVON will lay before Parliament without delay the fullest particulars about the trial in question, and about Malay affairs in general, and that they will dispel the doubt and distrust which have arisen from the reticence so much complained of. We shall be glad to learn, also, who is now recognised as the Sultan of PERAK, since both ISMAIL and ABDULLAH are prisoners; and how long are those Chiefs to be left in that state? If they are to be brought to trial, why is the trial not proceeded with?

The little Nine States Confederation near Malacca, though at present at peace, is left in a condition of anxiety by a scheme, having for its object the gift of the virtual supremacy over the whole Confederation to the Maharajah of JOHORE. Those who are best acquainted with the history of the Maharajah's title to his own principality and with the feelings entertained by the Malays of the Peninsula towards him, consider such a measure decidedly impolitic, to say nothing of its justice. The Chiefs of the States are opposed to it, and though some of them have been induced to give their formal consent to it, it is said that their real assent is not to be inferred from their attaching their seals to a paper, while one Rajah at least has summoned up courage enough to refuse even his formal concurrence. Surely it ought to be known at Singapore that the ruler of Johore is regarded by the Malays as a mere usurper and tool of our Government. Accordingly, his influence among them is not equal to that of a third-class Colonial official, and to vest in him the supreme control of the Confederate States would only be to sow the seeds of future trouble for ourselves. If they are to be subject to us, we ought to recognise no control and tolerate none but our own. The Queen of ENGLAND is the only *Yang per tuan* of the *Nigri Sumbilan*. It should be our policy to encourage all the native Malay States to look to ourselves as their friend and adviser, as the best arbiter in all their differences, and in the last resort as the Supreme authority for the maintenance of peace and good order among them.

The retirement of Mr. DAVIDSON from the Residency of Perak is universally regretted, and has been the subject of some comment and surmise. He was admirably qualified for his post; he had acquired the public confidence in the highest degree, and he was supposed to be fully appreciated in Downing-street. It was therefore with no little surprise that the news was received that he had suddenly thrown up the appointment, only a few months after he was entrusted with it. Reasons of health are assigned; but the public is so incredulous about the maladies of officials that it seems, in the Straits, to think of Mr. DAVIDSON'S health with no more sympathy than is given in this country to General IGNATIEFF'S travels in search of an oculist. The question why he resigned does not seem to have yet received an adequate answer. Perhaps the Colonial-office will be good enough to throw some light on it. How far Mr. HUGH LOW, late of Labuan, will be able to replace him remains of course to be proved; but in selecting such a successor, Lord CARNARVON appears to have been guided by the desire of choosing a man who may be presumed to have some acquaintance with the races with which he will have to deal. We fear, however, that the little rock of Labuan, with its population of less than 4,000 souls, mostly Chinese, has afforded Mr. LOW but a very limited field for learning much of the Malays. It may have been on similar grounds that a Mr. INNES was recently appointed to the Residency of Langat; for if we are not misinformed, that gentleman was once in the service of the Rajah of SARAWAK, an excellent school for learning the art of dealing with Oriental races. We are but imperfectly informed, however, of the nature or length of his services in Sarawak; but if he has entered our service, backed by the recommendation of Mr. BROOKE, we shall probably find in him an efficient public servant.

The financial condition of the Colony cannot be deemed very flourishing if the report current at Singapore is well founded, that a loan of £200,000 was in contemplation. The administration of justice also is another subject of complaint. The *Straits Times* appeals to Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY to call the Colonial-office to account for its treatment of the Colony in the matter of Judges; and private letters represent the Courts as combining delay with that proverbial uncertainty which is said to be one of the law's glories. If this be true it is inexcusable. The Colony has more Judges than it ever had in Indian times, and we presume the Colonial Minister can find as good Judges as the India Board used to find formerly. The only difference lies in the systems of the two departments. Under Indian rule the Judges were required to remain at their posts, and they did so. But under the laxer sway of the Colonial-office, their Honours, like other officials, get their furloughs and pass nearly a quarter of their time of service at home, and their seats, in their absence, are filled as well as the Colonial resources admit.

Since the above was in type we have heard on good authority that the future Government of Perak and Larut have been decided on, and that a Blue-book will be shortly published giving the details.

PROPOSED WORKING MEN'S MEETING ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

IN another column we give a full report of a meeting of a somewhat novel character. Under the auspices of the Anti-Opium Society, a preliminary conference of working men, convened with the object of organising a future public meeting to enable the working classes to convey to the Chinese Envoys their views as to our relations with China, and with regard to the Opium question, took place at 337, Strand, on the evening of the 22nd inst. Mr. RICHARD, M.P., was voted to the Chair; and in addition to him, Professor SHELDON AMOS, Dr. BRIDGES, Professor BEESLEY and others were among the speakers. The number of working men present was small; but one or two who addressed the meeting expressed their opinion that there would be a larger attendance if a more suitable evening were chosen, and due steps taken to make them acquainted with the nature of the matter to be laid before them, and a

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resolution was passed with this object. The Chairman, and others who spoke, condemned, in terms which, if not over accurate, were certainly sufficiently strong, what they held to be the high-handed and aggressive policy of Great Britain in her relations to China, and the injustice which she had done in forcing her trade, and especially the Opium traffic, upon the Chinese; and they concluded by expressing their opinion that the advent of their Envoys afforded a suitable opportunity to let the Chinese know that such action as had been taken did not meet with the countenance or approval of a large and influential section in this country. There is accordingly, if it be possible to rouse up sufficient interest on the subject, to be a further meeting at which the working-man is to be enlightened upon the history of our relations with China for the past forty years, and then be called upon to express his ideas to the Chinese Envoys, with the view, as one of the speakers at the meeting put it, of strengthening the Representatives of China in their negotiations with the Government here. The action taken by the Anti-Opiumists shows, it must be confessed, great consideration both for the Chinese Envoys and for the working-men of London. The former, we make no doubt, would be unable to manage their own business without the valuable aid which is quite voluntarily proffered to them, while the latter will, we are confident, be delighted to find out that they are just the very section of the English nation which is specially qualified to judge of the exact merits of a question which has for years puzzled some of the wisest of our statesmen and diplomatists and which involves issues of the most difficult and delicate nature. Seriously, however, we cannot but think that the enthusiastic and well-meaning members of the Anti-Opium Society have not sufficiently recognised the difference between themselves and comparatively uneducated people like the working men of London in ability to judge of a complicated matter, such as the Opium question, was shown to be by the reply made by the Chinese Envoy to the recent deputation; and we cannot but think that they are somewhat presuming upon H.E. Kwo's good nature if they expect him to receive deputations *ad libitum* from every class which thinks it can enlighten him as to how he should perform his diplomatic duties. The reception of the recent deputation was something very unusual; but the Envoys did well to show a willingness to hear what such influential gentlemen as composed it had to say upon a matter that had been so much discussed as the Opium question; but having done this, they have certainly gone as far as courtesy requires; and can hardly be expected in their position as the responsible Representatives of China to our Government to be in any way mixed up in a *quasi*-party movement; or appear to be making use of any one section of society as a means of forcing the Government to which they are credited to comply with any demands they wish to make. Such a course would be in the highest degree detrimental both to our own interests and those of China, and we trust that the Envoys will be sufficiently well-advised to set their faces against any attempt to bring pressure to bear either upon them or upon the Government in regard to the delicate and difficult negotiations which they have been appointed to conduct.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST.

THE volume of Papers upon "The Foreign Relations of the United States for 1876" contains some very valuable despatches referring to matters in China, Japan, &c. The following, with reference to the Woosung Railway, throws much light upon the proceedings connected with that undertaking, and practically answers the severe accusations which have been made with regard to it. It would appear from Mr. SEWARD'S statement that originally the idea propounded was that of making a "horse road," but it also seems that the Chinese authorities were from the first aware that a tramway was to be laid down:—

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bradford.

No. 4.] Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1876.

Sir,—I have learned that an engineer has arrived from England to prosecute the construction of the railroad from Shanghai to Woosung. It is altogether likely that the Chinese authorities will object to the work, and appeal to you to restrain any of our countrymen who may be concerned in it. I think it well, under the circumstances, to state to you my views as to the attitude which you should assume.

The actual situation I understand to be this:—The ground for the line has been purchased and paid for. The termini are Shanghai and Woosung, which latter town is ten miles below Shanghai, at the junction of the Whampoo and Yangtsze Rivers. A line of railroad over this route would serve the convenience of foreigners in going to and from shipping detained at Woosung by a lack of water on the bar. There is a considerable Chinese population at Woosung who would assist in supporting it when opened. The ground was bought ostensibly for a maloo (or horse-road), and I believe that the authorities knew that rails would be laid down for a tramway.

The leading motive of the promoters of the enterprise is a desire to exhibit to the Chinese a railway in practical operation, and thus to hasten the moment for a general introduction of railways into the Empire.

Every step taken thus far has been regular and defeasible, saving, perhaps, that in a strictly moral point of view the ultimate object should have been declared from the outset. That this would have defeated the enterprise there can be no doubt.

I am free to say that I sympathise most keenly with the promoters. They are striving to confer a benefit upon China. Their spirit is such that they will be perfectly willing to vary the plans to meet the views of the Chinese, so far as these are founded upon reason or even upon prejudices, which are strongly held, and saving, always, demands to abandon the undertaking. They believe they have a right to build a road over ground which they have bought and paid for.

The promoters have been largely our countrymen. The corporation has become British.

Under these circumstances our office at Shanghai may now properly withdraw from the leading position which it has heretotore taken. Such position would not indeed be expected under the circumstances, and might be offensive to the British authorities.

But sympathising with the purpose of the promoters as I do, and as I believe our Government will, I advise you to co-operate with the British consul and your colleagues generally in their efforts to secure the peaceable establishment of the line.

The arguments which you can best use will be of an expostulatory sort. You may say to the native authorities, why do you object to the enterprise? It is undertaken for the general benefit. It can harm no one. The procedure which has been pursued need not be considered a precedent for the future. You can always interpose treaty stipulations against the buying of lands towards interior points for other enterprises of the sort. By what right do you attempt to interfere with the use of lands acquired by foreigners? Why will you persist in a course which will seem strange and inexplicable to the people of western countries? Such and other considerations of the sort you can freely urge, and always as a last resort say that if they desire to restrain the enterprise the only practical course is to take legal action in the British court.

There will be no wisdom in assuming more of right in the premises than we can do with justice. I would avoid any declaration which would call in question the sovereignty of the Emperor over the soil and the right of his Government to control works of a public nature. Eastern peoples are sufficiently likely to consider us as aggressive in the pursuit of our purposes and careless of their rights without our giving them actual facts upon which to support such a belief.

I wish every success to your efforts and those of your colleagues, and will do all I can to aid you within the lines I have laid down, and subject, of course, to the views of the Government.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

O. B. Bradford, Esq., United States Vice Consul-General.

Mr. SEWARD writes as follows with reference to the discussion upon the Chinese labour question, which, as we recently mentioned, has taken place at Peking:—

Mr. Seward to Mr. Fish.

No. 95.] United States Legation,
Peking, June 29, 1876. (Received Aug. 25.)

Sir,—I have the honour to advise you that I paid a visit yesterday to the Ministers of the Foreign-office.

* * * * * *.

The conversation about the Chinese in California was a long and frank one. I mentioned briefly the difficulties which are experienced there; as, for instance, their competition in the labour markets; their isolation from our people, as a result of differences of origin, speech, customs, &c.; their immoralities, consequent upon the lower grade of society from which they originate, and the absence of women; their inadequate regard for sanitary conditions, &c. I assurrd them of the benevolence of our Government and people, and an indisposition to allow unjust discriminations to be made against any classes resident within our borders. I took occasion to dwell strongly upon the need which they have to establish their proposed legation at Washington, and the almost greater occasion for a consulate at San Francisco. They met what I said with the simple statements that our people ought not to complain if theirs were more skilful in certain avocations; that they had heard of the agitation; that they would despatch Chen Lan Pin to establish the mission at Washington soon; that they would bear in mind what I had said about the need of a consulate at San Francisco, and that they must look to our Government to protect their people. This latter point they reiterated, not unpleasantly, several times during the discussion. They seemed to feel confident that this protection would be extended, and expressed the wish that their countrymen might be treated as well everywhere as we treat them.

It is fortunate, I think, that I introduced this discussion. This will be the better understood when I call attention to a despatch on the subject which they have sent to me to-day, a copy of which I inclose herewith. It may be that they would not have sent it had I not spoken first, and given them, in doing so, a certain assurance of our disposition to deal frankly and fairly with the matter. In such case the grievance would have been alluded to first, probably, at some moment when the grievances of our people here were under discussion. But it may be that they would have sent their letter irrespective of my remarks. The

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fact that I have spoken first is seen to be fortunate, then, whichever alternative they had followed. Our readiness in the matter can only be construed by them in a way favourable to us.

Having already dealt so fully with the business, I shall do no more in replying to the Prince than to refer to the conversation at the Yamen, and state that I have sent the correspondence to you for instructions.

I recognise the peculiar difficulty and delicacy of this matter, and trust that my course will seem to you discreet.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

ON Saturday, the 17th inst., a deputation, consisting of members of the Anti-Opium Society and the friends and supporters of that Association, waited by appointment upon their Excellencies KWO and LIU, the Chinese Envoys, to express their views with reference to the Opium traffic. Among those present were the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, Sir JAMES KENNAWAY, M.P., Sir WILFRID LAWSON, M.P., Messrs. ALEXANDER MCARTHUR, M.P., HENRY RICHARD, M.P., F.W. CHESSON, J. W. PEARSE, Professor LEONI LEVI, J. G. TALBOT, M.P., MARK STEWART, M.P., SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P., JOHN HOLMS, M.P., W. H. JAMES, M.P., SAMUEL GURNEY, M.P., DONALD MATHESON, Sir ARTHUR COTTON, Rev. Dr. LEGGE (Professor of Chinese at Oxford), Major-General ALEXANDER, Sir FRANCIS LYCETT, Professor DOUGLAS (of the British Museum), Professor SHELDON AMOS, Rev. Mr. MOULE, Rev. HENRY WRIGHT (of the Church Missionary Society), Rev. Mr. MORGON (of the Christian Missionary Society), &c., &c.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, on introducing the deputation, said that it was formed of members and friends of the Anti-Opium Society, who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity to explain to their Excellencies the desire which was felt in this country to see an end to the evils connected with the use of Opium. They were fully aware of the difficulties connected with the Opium question, but they wished to express their views and (if they would be good enough to give them) to hear their Excellencies' ideas with regard to the position of the matter in China. They were also aware of the great difficulties which had arisen between England and China on this subject, and were anxious that some understanding might be come to with regard to it which would tend to the preservation of peace between them. He hoped that their Excellencies would be pleased to reply to the remarks in the same spirit in which they were addressed to them.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then read the following statement:—

To their Excellencies the Envoys from the Imperial Court of China, Kuo, Chief-Minister, &c., &c., and Liu, Assistant Ambassador, &c., &c.

Before referring to the immediate purpose of this deputation, we have much pleasure in availing ourselves, as British subjects, of this opportunity of welcoming their Excellencies the Chinese Ministers to the British metropolis. Appearing amongst us as Representatives of a great Empire, whose literature and civilisation descend from remote antiquity, whose vast area and multitudinous population make it still one of the most important factors of humanity, the arrival of the Chinese Ministers in the capital of Great Britain is an event of the highest interest. In his Excellency Kuo we rejoice to welcome one whose tenure of important offices in his native land marks his fitness for his present responsible post; and we have special pleasure in recalling the fact that his Excellency, in a time of difficulty and danger, had the moral courage to recommend peaceful counsels to the Throne when others were precipitating China into a disastrous contest. Believing as we do that the unhappy differences between the two countries in past times have been largely attributable to mutual ignorance, we regard with great satisfaction the establishment of this Embassy as a step towards the attainment of a more complete intercommunication of idea between the respective nations, and trust that the relations henceforth subsisting between China and England will be peaceful and mutually beneficial.

In approaching the special subject with which this deputation is charged, we beg to point out to their Excellencies that the Anti-Opium Society was formed solely with the desire of abolishing a traffic which we believe to be seriously injurious both to China and Great Britain. Its formation was due to the conviction that the use of opium, otherwise than as a medicine, is morally and physically pernicious, and that the spread of the habit of opium-smoking in China is a fact for which we unhappily cannot disclaim national responsibility.

During the past forty years repeated efforts have been made to induce the British Legislature to take some action against the Indian opium trade, but these attempts have been always encountered by doubts as to the sincerity of the Chinese Government in their hostility to the traffic. It is said that the Chinese people must like the drug, and find it suits them, or they would not consume it in such vast quantities, that the Government is not consistent in its protests against the importation of opium, while the edicts against its consumption and the cultivation of the poppy are allowed to remain almost a dead letter.

We should, therefore, be glad to hear their Excellencies' opinion, for the information of the British public, whether opium-smoking is really so baneful, and its progress so great a national calamity as we believe it to be; and whether the intelligent and respectable classes in China generally coincide in this opinion.

In conclusion, we beg to assure their Excellencies of our profound regret that the opium trade should have been in the past an occasion (among others), of provoking hostilities between their nation and our own, of our sincere desire that the great Chinese people may not succumb to the fascinating influence of a ruinous vice; and our earnest hope that some means may be discovered whereby Great Britain and China may unite in a mutual effort for the suppression of the trade.—We have the honour to be, &c., &c.

Mr. MARK STEWART, M.P., then rose, and said that he took this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction he felt at being among those who came to present this memorial to the Representatives of the great Empire of China, and to express the regret which was felt in this country at the causes of dispute which ended in the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin. They (the deputation) trusted that we had now entered upon more peaceable relations, and that good might come of this meeting, both to China and to this country. They believed that great harm had been done to China through the Opium traffic, and they believed further that the blame of the first importation of that drug into China rested with this country, and it was their desire to try and make such redress as was possible at this rather late moment. This country had sanctioned the trade and manufacture of Opium, and the deputation felt we were in a great measure responsible for the evil effects of the same. He assured their Excellencies that they wished their country well, and were desirous to assist in any way they could, as a Society, to eliminate this great evil. They considered the trade in every way bad and highly immoral. They believed there was a strong feeling to this effect in this country generally, and they were ready to protest on such grounds. They felt—and had had proof on many occasions of such a feeling through all grades of society in this country—that it was to be regretted that such a difficulty should exist between two great countries, and that we had imported much misery into the great Chinese nation by the Opium trade. They held that this trade should not, at least, be allowed on any consideration to go on increasing; but that they should do all in their power to cause it to become greatly diminished. At the same time, there were, no doubt, great difficulties. We now export many millions worth of Opium to China, and the trade having become established its abolition would, the Indian Government felt, be attended with financial difficulties. They also learnt from reliable witnesses—and upon this point were especially anxious to hear their Excellencies' opinion — that there had been a great increase in the poppy cultivation thoughout China. In almost every district, they were told, Opium was smoked by many people, and even by officials, and some of high rank in the country. While such things lasted, it would be difficult to bring about any solution of the question, and the deputation were anxious to lay before their Excellencies what they thought on this point. They felt that without material concord between the Chinese Government and England their best efforts would be practically fruitless. They had been told that the difficulties were in a considerable degree due to want of co-operation on the part of China in stopping the trade, and they were desirous of being informed by their Excellencies whether there was a real desire on the part of the Chinese Government to co-operate with ours to put it down; because it would be completely futile and vain for us to call upon the Indian Government to withdraw from permitting the trade unless the Chinese Government were equally anxious at least to withdraw from the increase if not to diminish the cultivation of the poppy.

This address was translated by one of the Chinese attachés.

Dr. LEGGE (in the Chinese language) expressed his great satisfaction in welcoming the Embassy, because a long residence in the East had taught him to respect the Chinese, and to wish that there were a thoroughly good understanding and true alliance of friendship between England and China. The Anti-Opium Society deprecates the use of opium in China. He himself had been familiar with its evil effects. He acknowledged England's fault in pressing the sale of opium on China, but the difficulty of securing a change of policy was the growth of the poppy in China. He had with his own eyes seen hundreds of poppy fields

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in Shantung. "We want to know," he continued, "from "your Excellency whether the Chinese Government is ready "and able to prevent this. People here say that the evil "effects of opium are exaggerated; and we desire to hear "your Excellency's opinion on this point. We shall do "everything we can to remove this terrible evil, but it is of "little use for us to act unless the Chinese Government is "prepared to take strong measures."

H.E. KWO then replied, his remarks being interpreted by Dr. MACARTNEY, English Secretary of Legation, as under:—

H.E. considered the deputation of great importance in regard to the welfare of China. They asked whether the Chinese looked upon the introduction of Opium as an evil. No doubt they did, and a very great one, and the Chinese Government was perfectly sincere in its desire to put a stop to the use of the drug (cheers); but it was a subject surrounded by many difficulties. In a country so large as China there was almost more difficulty in touching such an evil as Opium-smoking than there would be in putting down the use of alcohol in this country, and it was much less easy to induce a reform when once the habit had got a hold on its victim. The Chinese Government were extremely anxious to see an end to the consumption of Opium and to the Opium trade; but unless they were assisted not only by England but by other countries any steps that might be taken would not be sufficient to attain the end in view. The Ambassador had just received despatches from China, in which it was stated that the Dutch in Sumatra and people in other places were commencing the cultivation of the poppy; and consequently if England were to give it up, the trade would simply fall into the hands of other countries. To attain the end in view it was therefore necessary that an arrangement should be entered into, not only with this country, but with all countries where Opium was likely to be produced. This was a matter which was at present being looked into, and this difficulty was the only serious check upon some measure being adopted. Now that the Chinese Government had taken the step of sending Envoys to England, and intended sending representatives to other countries, it was not likely that the people would remain at home, but would spread over the world, and if they continued to indulge in the vice of Opium-smoking would spread it with them. It was, therefore, important to take steps to stamp it out. The Envoys were fully persuaded that no consideration of revenue would stand in the way of the English Government's putting a stop to the production of Opium in India, if they were really persuaded that doing so would have the desired effect of putting an end to the use of the drug; but, if it did not have this result, China would derive no benefit from it, while the Indian Government would suffer considerably. His Excellency would take steps to inform his Government of the views expressed by the deputation; and it would afford him great pleasure to be the means of bringing those who had the like views upon the matter and were of kindred spirit into communication with each other.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY having thanked their Excellencies for the courteous reception which had been accorded, the deputation withdrew.

TONKING.

The following particulars with reference to the newly-opened ports in Tonking, which we have received from an official source, are of much value in the present incipient state of the trade:—

Hai-Phong, the principal port of Tonking, is not a regular trading mart, but only a depôt, where river junks come alongside vessels to load and unload merchandise. The actual markets are further inland, and the chief of them are Hanoi, Nam-Dinh, Hung-yen, and Hai-Du'ong. Hai-Phong may perhaps supplant them in the future if other ports, presenting greater advantages, be not opened to European commerce. But any such change can only take place after some time, as it will not be easy to go against established trading habits.

The value of declared goods shipped or landed at Hai-Phong from the opening of the port (15th September, 1875) to the 30th September, 1876, amounted, including specie and opium, to f.8,800.000, as follows:—

Imports	f.5,000.000
Exports	3,800,000

These returns are below the real value of exchanges, as the Customs officials have been very liberal in their estimates of merchandise in order to encourage trade—f.10,000,000 would still be under the actual value.

During the period mentioned above (15th September, 1875, to 30th September, 1876) the port of Hai-Phong had shipping to the amount of 26,395 tons, thus composed:—

ARRIVALS.

30 European vessels (united tonnage)	10,513
144 Chinese junks (do. do)	3,284
	13,797

DEPARTURES.

26 European vessels (united tonnage)	9,400
139 Chinese junks (do. do.)	3,198
	12,598

China monopolises almost all the exports from Tonking, but is far from importing as much to that country.

England and our colonies imported to Tonking in 1875-76 goods to the amount of Tls.254,000, as follows:—

Spun cotton	Tls.131,021
Cotton textures...	43,882
Woollen „	8,787
Opium	75,981

Common chinaware, silk for embroidering, and tea are the chief Chinese imports to Tonking.

The principal exports from Hai-Phong are rice, dried vegetables, and cu'nau (false gambier), a tubercle used for dyeing, and which the Chinese employ as we do gambier, cachou, and ankino.

Merchandise comprised under the denomination of medicines occupies an important place in the list of exports. During the year 1875-76 Hai-Phong shipped Tls.41,189 worth to Hong Kong.

Woollen goods are not easily disposed of, although the climate is severe in winter; the inhabitants of Tonking making use of warm and thick but very cheap cotton clothing, similar to that used by the Chinese.

Tonking is capable of furnishing large quantities of raw silk; and the export dues upon this produce being very moderate we may expect that this branch of trade will increase considerably. The defective mode of winding employed by the natives renders this silk difficult of sale upon European markets, but it is to be hoped that sooner or later the Tonkingese will adopt an improved method, or perhaps even the cheapness of raw material and of labour might induce Europeans to start spinning-mills at the open ports.

The imports most in demand are spun cotton and cotton textures, opium, chinaware, and medicines, glass and iron ware, haberdashery, and cheap perfumery. We observe that two or three European firms have already been established both at Hai-Phong and Hanoi.

Monetary and Commercial.

We understand that in view of the approaching opening of the Tea Season large insurance policies have been effected already in Lloyd's and the London offices, at rates which indicate a reduction in premiums to the established China offices, who have had almost a monopoly of this business. The rates adopted are 70s. from Hankow, 60s. from Shanghai or Foochow, and 50s. from Canton waters, subject to a deduction of 20s. in the case of mail steamers, and 15s. for steamers of Holt's and the Glen Line.

We gave in our last a list of the steamers for the new Season's Tea, and it will be observed that the P. and O. Company do not intend to enter any extra or special steamers. This will to some extent reduce the racing element, but considerable interest is evinced in the movements of two very fine new steamers of the Castle and Glen lines which have recently left London for Hankow, and are expected to be the first in the London market. The *Loudoun Castle*, which has already accomplished the voyage to Hong Kong in less than forty days, including all stoppages, and the *Glencarles*, which has reached Gibraltar after a passage of less than four and a half days from the docks, promise to prove formidable rivals to the vessels of the old established Ocean Steamship Company.

In the Produce Markets the dull feeling which has of late prevailed continues, and most articles continue to exhibit a downward tendency. There has been an almost entire cessation of business in Coffee, owing to an unfavourable result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale. Sugar is extremely flat, and large offers of China kinds in public sale have been for the most part bought in. Gambier, Manila, Hemp, and Straits Tin are lower in value. There is some demand for Pepper, but little is offered at the low rates now current.

The feeling in the Tea market during the current week has been rather worse than better, as compared with last, the despondency having increased, and a general disposition become manifest to force sales, in consequence of which large quantities having been offered without reserve at Auction. Common Con-

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gous, however, have maintained their rates, though the better grades have generally sold at lower prices. The weekly sales of one firm, which ordinarily adopts the plan of offering its teas without reserve, continue to exert a very depressing influence upon the market.

The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,467,808 lbs., a decrease of 2¼ per cent. on the preceding week. Of this total 2,220,993lbs. was for home consumption; 631,181 lbs. was removed coastwise; 402,349 lb. was exported; 201,008 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,277 lbs. was for ships' stores. During the same period the duty received was £55,525, or an increase on the previous week of about 1¼ per cent. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the warehousese during week :- Coffee, 573,358 lbs.; cocoa 131,418 lbs.; tobacco, 351,010 lbs.; cigars, 15,452 lbs.; wine 165,227 gallons; brandy, 31,323 gallons; and rum, 30,488 gallons.

In the Silk market the feature of the week has been the advice from Lyons of a slightly better tone there; but notwithstanding this, business has continued flat. As yet no reliable information is obtainable as to the prospects of the European crop.

The imports of China Sugar for some time past have been unusually important, and the following statement exhibits the total arrivals from Jan. 1 to the present date:—

Onward	Hong Kong ...	bags	7,700
Fleurs Castle	Shanghai		6,125
Golden Spur	Hong Kong		8,779
Edmund Gessier	Formosa		7,464
British Crown	Hong Kong		5,897
Ingeborg	Swatow		7,500
Duke of Abercorn	Hong Kong		21,103
Silver Eagle...	Hong Kong		10,000
Corea and Kermalo ...	Hong Kong		17,154
Soteria	Hong Kong		9,648
Clacknacuddin	Hong Kong		1,491
Adelina and Marianne ...	Formosa		5,446
Marco Polo	Swatow		6,385
Ascalon	Hong Kong		10,403
Univers	Swatow		7,250
Parry	Hong Kong		3,584
M. Brockleman	Hong Kong		7,550
Joachim Christian	Hong Kong		8,306
Henriette Behn	Swatow		12,268
Fasan	Hong Kong		6,000
Nishon	Hong Kong		10,181
Via Marseilles, about			17,000
Total			197,239

The Chairman of the Agra Bank, at the annual meeting of the shareholders on the 20th inst., made some valuable remarks with reference to the question of Indian exchanges, which has attracted so much attention during the past year, and has had so much influence upon banking and exchange operations. He gave some very important facts in connection with this subject. In the first place, it is clear that the probable production of the Californian and Mexican mines has been much exaggerated, it having been overlooked that they produce gold as well as silver; secondly, the demonetisation of the German silver currency is a cause which, powerful as it is while it lasts, is yet of a temporary character; and lastly a low rate of exchange in India has been induced during the past two years partly by over remittance from this side in proportion to the export trade from India and partly by the peculiar financial operations of the India Council. Taking these facts into consideration, Mr. Thomson is not inclined to believe that any permanent difficulties can arise from the depreciation of silver, upon which so much has been said and written. The report of the Bank, which was unanimously adopted, showed that there was an available net surplus of £98,752. This was appropriated to a payment of the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (in addition to the interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., per annum paid in October last), and in apportioning £40,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £120,000, leaving a balance of £4,414 to be carried forward.

The meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is called for the 18th proximo. The meetings of the Oriental Bank Corporation and of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China are fixed for the 19th prox.

The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company have decided to recommend to their proprieters the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The distribution for the corresponding six months in 1875 was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The report of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited) states the net profit for 1876 at £26,057 3s. 8d. A dividend of 17s. 6d. is now proposed, making 15 per cent. for 1876.

The German Union Telegraph Company of Berlin have declared a dividend of £1 3s. 4d. per share; and the Hamburg-Heligoland Telegraph Company a dividend of 19s. per share, both payable on May 1.

The dividend of the London Assurance Corporation for the half-year ending the 25th inst. will be 45s. per share, or the same as for the corresponding period in the previous year.

The Council drafts on India have found buyers at a considerable reduction (about 3½ per cent.) on the rates current last week. On Calcutta 10 lacs were allotted at an average of 1s. 8.56d., and on Bombay 7½ lacs at an average of 1s. 8.58d. Applicants at 1. 8 9-16d. for bills on Calcutta will receive in full, and at 1s. 8⅝d. for telegraphic transfer, and 1s. 8 9-16d. for bills on Bombay about 75 per cent.

Early in the week the Silver market was flat and unsettled, the Indian and China exchanges coming lower. Bar Silver was sold at 53¼d. per oz., showing a fall of 1½d. Since the allotment of the Indian Council Bills the market became firmer, and transactions have been effected at an advance, viz., at 53½d. per oz. A parcel of Mexican dollars has been disposed of at 53½d. per oz.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton on the 22nd inst., was:—In gold to Galle, £185; in silver, £75,000; to Penang, £48,600; to Hong Kong, £51,258; to Shanghai, £32,335; total in silver, £207,193.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77/9½ to 77/10	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 5⅞d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8¼ ...	1/8½ ...	1/8⅝-¾
Singapore.	3/9 ...	3/9¼ ...	3/9½
Hong Kong ...	3/9 ...	3/9¼ ...	3/9½
Shanghai	5/1 ...	5/1¼ ...	5/1½

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have been registered during the past week :-

Anti-Lithon Composition—Capital £10,000, in £25 shares.

Blackpool Printing—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares.

Cardiff Land and House Investment Corporation—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.

Cambrian Granite—Capital £15,000, in £10 shares.

Dulais Merthyr Colliery and Brick—Capital £15,000, in £10 shares.

Emmens and Co. (Financial Agents)—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares.

Ferdinand Livingstone and Co. (cigar merchants)—Capital £1,200, in £5 shares.

James Anderson and Co. (bankers and East India merchants)—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.

Leeds Confectionery—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.

Liverpool and London Guarantee and Accident Assurance—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares.

Low Fell and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Omnibus—Capital £2,000, in £2 shares.

Manorial Mill Spinning—Capital £120,000, in £5 shares.

Marseilles and Continental Recreation—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares.

Peterborough Mortgage—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.

Peterborough Land—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.

Stockport Fruit Preserving—Capital £15,000, in £5 shares.

South London Stores—Capital £20,010, in £2 and 2s. shares.

St. Paul's Mill—Capital £3,000, in £300 shares.

Tuck and Co. (India Rubber Merchants)—Capital £40,000, in £50 shares.

Tyneside Engine Works—Capital £5,000, in £100 shares.

Vacluse Building—Capital £8,840, in £17 shares.

Virneberg Copper Mining—Capital £100,000, in £2 shares.

West Riding Mutual Fire Insurance (Guaranteed and Limited)—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.

A petition presented to the Court of Chancery for winding up the Native Guano Company (Limited) has been withdrawn. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that, as the company was able to pay its debts, and as a majority of the shareholders still believed in its success, the petitioner must pay the costs.

The facts of the foreign commerce of the United States are succinctly and lucidly presented in the following table, showing how the exports have compared with the imports for the last eight years :—

	SINCE THE PANIC. Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1876	$461,092,000 ...	$646,976,000 ...	$185,884,000
1875	525,800,000 ...	589,800,000 ...	64,000,000
1874	577,400,000 ...	642,600,000 ...	65,200,000
	BEFORE THE PANIC.		Excess of Imports.
1873	$589,300,000 ...	$566,800,000 ...	$22,500,000
1872	634,000,000 ...	515,100,000 ...	118,900,000
1871	589,000,000 ...	537,800,000 ...	52,100,000
1870	486,000,000 ...	484,400,000 ...	2,300,000
1869	463,400,000 ...	393,700,000 ...	69,700,000

The figures in the export column are quite unprecedented, for those of 1874 were larger than ever before, yet those of 1876 were more than four millions higher, including specie, and nearly twenty-one millions higher in merchandise alone, while the excess of exports over imports was no less than $120,000,000 higher.

Applications are invited before the 10th proximo by the Union Bank of Australia for £65,000 in 6 per cent. mortgage debentures of the Oamura (New Zealand) Harbour Board, repayable by drawings on the accumulative principle, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, commencing in December, 1879.

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BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	11¼ to 11⅝
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19½ to 20½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	28½ to 29½
20	City	10	14½ to 15
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	680 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	30 to 32
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	49 to 50
100	London and Westminster	20	64 to 65
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7 to 7⅛
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7 to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
25	Indo-European	All	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	26½ to 27½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22½ to 23½
8	Reuter's	All	13 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 23
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10½ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	13½ to 13¾ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ⅞ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1½ to 1¾ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	49 to 50
25	Ocean Marine	5	7⅜ to 8½
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8⅛ to 8⅝
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅝ to 7⅞
20	Universal Marine...	5	8⅝ to 9½
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	70 to 73
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 7
20	Darjeeling	All	17½ to 18½
10	Eastern Assam	All	5½ to 5⅝
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	53 to 57
10	Lebong	All	11 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5⅜ to 6½
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
20	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18⅜ to 19⅜
10	International Finance	5	2⅜ to 2⅝ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10 to 10½
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	648½ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	52 to 55
403fr.	Suez Canal...	—	713½ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	105 to 108
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 101½ x.d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is very little change to notice in our market this week. The low prices of common to good common Black and Red-leaf has led to a better demand for them, and both at auction and by private contract a slight advance has been obtained. All the better kinds meet only with a slow sale at about previous prices. Green Teas are very dull, the large quantities printed for sale being more than the Trade want, whilst export demand is very limited. Scented Teas are heavy of sale. The demand for Indian Teas has also materially slackened, and prices have generally given way. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common have sold from 7d. to 7½d., fair to good common from 7½d. to 8¾d., fair kinds from 9d. to 10½d. per lb., being a shade dearer; good to fine from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. were much as last week; finest remain firm, being now in a small compass. Pak-lin kinds show no alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have sold from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb., being slightly firmer prices; fair kinds from 9d. to 11d. are relatively cheap; fair to good medium sold from 11¾d. to 1s. 2d., good kinds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., fine from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., showing no change in prices on the week. New-make kinds: Common remain as before; fair kinds from 9d. to 11d. per lb., have been in favour of buyers; good from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d. have met with more demand at previous prices. Oolongs are difficult of sale; common to fair have sold, at auction, from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., and fine Formosa only realised 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. Souchongs: Common sold at public sale from 8d. to 10d. per lb., fair 10¾d. to 11d. per lb., and good from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6¾d. per lb., being about previous prices. Scented Teas: Canton Capers are dull of sale; common show no change in prices; fair to good are only saleable at low prices. Orange Pekoes remain much as last week. Foochow Capers are much as before. Orange Pekoes are well supported, anything with quality realising full prices. Green Teas are in over supply and are selling at declining prices; common to fair kinds are now at a very low range; about 1,700 packages were sold at auction, and about 4,500 packages are advertised for sale without reserve. The public sales have been rather smaller, comprising 17,655 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,220,069 ...	2,086,172
Coastwise...	580,864 ...	753,035
Exports	609,013 ...	1,173,253
	3,409,946	4,012,460

SILK.

The market has been very flat during the week, and although transactions have not been done on a lower basis, still the absence of business has a depressing effect on the trade. The approach of the Easter holidays keeps manufacturers from buying just now, or we might possibly feel the effect of the slight improvement advised from the Lyons market; as it is, we shall have now to wait till the second week of April for business, and then we shall begin to talk of the prospects of the European crops. Deliveries are not good.

COFFEE.

Early in the week large supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction went off with less competition, and prices of grey kinds declined 6d., good coloury being about sustained. Subsequently, however, up to the 20th inst. there was more inquiry, and the decline above noted was recovered. The large Dutch sale held on the 20th having gone off about ½ cent below valuations, good ordinary Java selling equal to about 86s. 6d. per cwt., this market was rather unfavourably influenced, and the supplies at auction on the 21st were all bought in. Up to and including the 20th inst. 986 casks, 104 tierces, 121 barrels, and 373 bags Plantation Ceylon were sold as follows:—Triage at 84s. to 95s. 6d., com. grey to coloury small at 97s. to 101s., low middling at 102s. to 104s. 6d., middling at 105s. to 107s., good middling to fine middling at 107s. 6d. to 110s., bold at 111s. to 116s., pea-berry at 111s. 6d. to 114s. 6d. Of Native Ceylon 740 bags sold, small and broken at 74s., ordinary at 81s., good ordinary at 82s. 6d., pea-berry at 89s. Of other East India the sales have been 90 bags pale Manila sold at 83s., and of 974 bags ordinary Singapore offered, 200 bags sold at 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per cwt. Privately 800 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon have been sold at 82s. 6d., with a few fine ordinary bold at 84s.

The Dutch Trading Company's public sale of 104,834 bags Java held on the 20th inst. in Rotterdam went off at about ½ cent below valuations, but improved towards the close, good ordinary selling at 52 to 52½ cents against 52½ to 53½ cents at February sale.

CHINA TALLOW.—Of 24 casks offered 3 casks fair sold at 39s. 6d.

CUTCH AND CAMPHOR.—No business done.

CANES.—77,400 Manila sold at ½d., with damaged ⅜d. each.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull, with a moderate business, chiefly in American, at lower rates. Closing quotations:—Tinnevelly, 5 9-16d. to 5 11-16d.; Western, 5 5-16d. to 5 9-16d.; Northern, 5½d. to 5⅞d.; Coconada, 5⅜d. to 5½d.; Dhollerah, 5⅛d. to 5 5-16d.; Oomrawuttee, 5 3-16d. to 5⅜d.; Scinde, 4⅞d. to 5¼d.; Bengal, 4⅞d. to 5⅛d.

COCOANUT OIL.—At the public sales little or no demand appeared, and 19 pipes Cochin were bought in at £42 as well as 200 casks Ceylon pipes at £36 10s., but some hogsheads sold at £37. Privately fine Cochin rules at £42, but Ceylon in pipes is dull and cannot be quoted over £36 to £36 10s.; hogsheads being scarce have been sold at £37.

COIR YARN.—At the weekly auctions there was less demand, and only about two-thirds of the quantity offered found buyers, ordinary and medium sorts at a fall of 20s. to 40s. per ton, but good Ceylon, of which there was a liberal supply, realised full prices, 30 bales sold, medium to good well made £30 to £35 10s., fine pale even £40 to £46 5s.; of 233 tons offered about 130 tons sold, low coarse red and grey £24 15s. to £26 5s., ordinary to good ordinary £26 15s. to £28, low medium to medium £29 to £30 15s., good medium to good £31 to £35 10s., fine even pale well made £36 15s. to £38, a few lots £40 to £43 5s.

CANTHARIDES.—Of 15 cases China offered 2 cases sold at 2s. 5d., the remainder small to bold being bought in at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS.—5 bags Ceylon sold, fair partly lean and part wormy at 4s. 4d., lean light and shelly 2s., and 2 cases ordinary slightly mouldy at 2s. 10d.

GAMBIER.—On the 16th inst., immediately after our last report prices again gave way, for arrival 250 tons, January-February shipment, being sold at 19s. ex ship, also 50 tons arrived at 19s. ex ship. On the 17th there was a better demand at this decline, and the following business was effected:—100 tons arrived at 19s. ex ship, for arrival 50 tons, near at hand, at 19s., and 100 tons, March-April shipment, at 19s. 4½d. ex ship all faults. On the 19th there was a steady inquiry at previous rates, and for arrival 100 tons, January sailing, sold at 19s., and 50 tons due at 19s., ex ship all faults. On the 20th of 544 bags pale Cubes 250 bags sold, good but rather blocky 29s. to 30s.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 160 cases offered 42 cases Sumatra seconds sold, good at £11 to £11 5s., good fair rather mixed with dark at £9 10s., grey £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d., darker £6 5s., the remainder bought in at £8 10s., thirds at £5 5s. down to 70s. for common ditto.

GUM DAMER.—100 cases Batavian bought in at 77s. 6d.

HEMP.—About 500 bales Manila have been sold privately, fully fair to good fair at £27 10s. to £28 10s. At the fortnightly auctions a good supply was offered, but there was little demand except at a further decline, and only a small portion sold, prices being about 20s. per ton lower than the previous public sales. Of 2,767 bales about 550 bales sold at and after the sales, brown £25 5s. to £25 15s., good fair to good £27 to £28, good Boluzan kind £28 10s. to £28 15s., superior white Lupiz (2 bales) £91.

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HIDES.—At the periodical public sales a few Singapore and Penang offered were only partly sold, without quotable alteration in price. China were in large supply; the demand was almost confined to the extreme weights (those under 8lb. and over 28lb. average), which realised previous values to ¼d. per lb. advance, the intermediate weights, which comprise the bulk, being difficult of sale at fully ¼d. per lb. decline. Singapore Buffalo sold fairly at rates slightly in favour of sellers. Of 27,878 China Ox and Cow offered 4,626 sold: light, average 11⅜ to 13 lb. 6½d.; heavy, average 17 to 18⅜ lb. 6½d. to 6¾d.; extra heavy, average 21¼ to 31⅜ lb. 6¾d. to 7d.; Kips and Skins, average 4¼ to 8⅞ lb. 7¼d. to 8⅜d.; thirds average 11⅜ to 14¾ lb. 4⅞d. to 5¼d. per lb, 5,989 Singapore buffalo offered 3,259 sold; fair to good, first heavy, average 33¼ lb. 5⅜d.; second heavy, average 24⅞ lb. 4¾d.; light, average 10¾ lb. 6¾d.; fair ordinary, first heavy, average 31 to 36⅜ lb. 5½d. to 5¼d.; second heavy, average 27 to 36¾ lb. 4⅝d to 4⅞d.; light average 10⅛ to 11⅞ lb. 6d.; 3rds 4¼d., per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 50 boxes good bold squares offered 30 boxes sold at 43s. 6d.

JAPAN GINGER.—Of 35 cases small limed offered part sold at 35s.

KITOOL FIBRE.—264 bundles (2 tons) Ceylon sold at 8¼d. to 10d., good long 1s. 1¼d. per lb.

MUSK.—Of 41 packages Tonquin 11 packages sold, pile 1, fair shaped with some skinny at 44s.; pile 2, hard genuine partly skinny 26s. to 27s.; pile 3 common and skinny 14s., wet pickings 26s.; 13 tins Grain bought in, ordinary to dark at 40s. to 50s., Nepaul 45s., also 1 tin skins at 3s.

PEPPER.—*Black:* Rather more demand has appeared at the low prices recently accepted, at which there are now few sellers, and about 900 bags have been sold, Penang at 3½d. to 3 9-16d., Singapore at 3¾d. to 3⅞d. Only 347 bags were offered by auction, which went off as follows:—203 bags Penang sold at 3⅝d.; of 144 bags Singapore 100 bags damaged sold at 3⅝d. to 3¾d. *White* is slow of sale, and at auction prices were slightly in buyers' favour. Of 533 bags Singapore 470 bags sold, brownish at 6½d., fair at 6⅝d., a few fine bold at 7¼d., 70 bags Penang sold at 6¼d. per lb.

RICE.—A quiet tone has prevailed in all positions, and scarcely any business has transpired. On the spot 6,000 bags old white Bengal have been sold at 10s. to 12s. 3d., and 1,000 bags old Necransie at 9s.

SAGO.—The rather large supply of 1,192 bags offered went off steadily, and 900 bags sold at firm rates, grey to fair small at 16s. to 16s. 6d., good small at 16s. 9d., fine medium at 20s. 6d. to 21s., middling large at 18s. 6d. to 19s., fine large at 20s. 6d. to 21s.

SPICES.—Business has again been very limited in extent. *Cinnamon* and *Cassia:* No sales. *Cloves:* 13 cases Penang of fresh import sold at 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2⅜d. *Mace:* 2 cases 21 boxes Penang were chiefly bought in at 2s. 3d., only 2 boxes pickings being sold at 10d. per lb. *Nutmegs:* No sales.

SUGAR.—Rather large supplies brought to auction have gone off flatly for all descriptions, particularly for a large quantity of China, which met offers only at a reduction of 1s., and was all withdrawn. The market is extremely dull, with only a limited business at 6d. to 1s. below the prices of last mail. Subjoined is a detailed record of the transactions in East India descriptions for the week. On the 15th inst., privately 4,000 bags China sold, brown date kind at 17s. 6d. On the 16th, in auction of 3,124 bags good China, from Marseilles, 757 bags sold, middling to fine brown at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d., yellow at 25s., the remainder bought in, brown at 23s. 6d. to 24s., yellow at 25s. to 26s. 6d. Privately, 11,500 bags brown China sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. On the 19th, the floating cargo per G. V. Jordan, 3,200 baskets Java No 14½, sold at 31s. 3d. for France. On the 20th, the large supply of 23,944 bags China (about 1,300 tons) offered by auction met only lower offers, and was all bought in or withdrawn, ordinary to fair brown at 19s. to 20s., good and yellow at 23s. 6d. to 25s. 4,272 bags unclayed Manila were also withdrawn. After the sale 1,300 bags of the China sold, privately good strong Muscovado kind at 22s. 9d.

TAPIOCA.—240 bags Malacca sold, fair to good bold at 2⅝d. to 2⅝d. and 20 bags Singapore at 2⅝d. *Pearl Tapioca:* 307 bags medium,, chiefly of old import, were bought in at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., excepting 40 bags of fresh import, which sold at 18s. 6d. *Tapioca Flour:* 862 bags Singapore bought in at 1⅝d. to 2d.

TIN.—A steady tone has been exhibited, and Straits has changed hands at £71 on the spot, and £71 15s. March-April shipment. Closing quotations are Straits £71, Banca £74, Billiton £72.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Last week closed with the same very quiet feeling reported no the preceding market day. On the 19th inst. the increased sales of Cotton in Liverpool steadied the tone without improving the demand, and the market has since relapsed into the previous dulness. The inquiry in all departments has been exceedingly limited, and prices varying according to the position of sellers. It is only by the acceptance of the lowest prices that business can be effected, and at these rates the production cannot be sold. The continued decline in the Eastern exchanges adds to the perplexities and consequent caution of merchants. In the present condition of things buyers hold back as much as possible from new engagements. There have been more offers for some makes of Grey Shirtings suitable for China, but the limits named have been almost without exception too low to admit of transactions being carried through. Goods are easier in price, and as regards Yarns some spinners are pressing stocks for sale, but with little result. At the close there has been more inquiry for T-Cloths and Shirtings for China, and some business has been done at low rates.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £10 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7¼d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76 to £77. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

The market for Iron opened at 54s. 6d., and gradually gave way until 53s. 7½d. was accepted for several thousand tons. Subsequently the tone became stronger, and the closing value of Scotch Pig is 53s. 9d. Copper is dull. Small business in Chili Bars, good ordinary brands at £70 5s. to £70 7s. 6d. on the spot. Wallaroo quoted £77 and Burra £75 10s. to £76, English tough £76 to £78, best selected £77 to £79, strong sheets £82 to £83. Lead steady. English Pig £21 2s. 6d. to £21 10s. Spelter dull at £20 10s. for ordinary Silesian. Quicksilver £7 5s. firm.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	9	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	11	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	65	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar 13	Tordenskjold	Andrea	Samarang	Copenhagen
14	Marie Becker	Kirchoff	Passarocang	Falmouth
14	Zodiac	Ramsdale	Samarang	Do.
14	Isabella Ridley	Gamon	Do.	Greenock
15	Henrietta Behn	Scaechtel	Swatow	London
15	Henri	Martel	Saigon	Do.
15	Freja (s.)	Johansen	Colombo	Do.
15	Kishon	McDonald	Hong Kong	Do.
15	Gesiena Maria	Ridder	Batavia	Amsterdam
15	Meggie Dixon	Mann	Do.	Havre
15	Tenasserim (s.)	McKirdy	Rangoon	Liverpool
15	Alice	Shearer	Padang	New York
16	Denbighshire	Williams	Hong Kong	Do.
16	Queensbury	Herring	Do.	Do.
16	Lady Elizabeth	Cobbett	Shanghai	Do.
16	Star of the West	Gardiner	Manila	Do.
16	Aline	McBride	Java	Greenock
16	Leonie	Richards	Do.	Do.
16	Sir Jamsetjee Family	Cobb	Manila	London
16	Teodora	Cabalere	Do.	Liverpool
16	Roma Capitole	Pons	Akyab	Falmouth
16	Brodrene	Nilsson	Bangkok	Marseilles
17	Jupiter	Stokhuyzen	Pangool	Amsterdam
17	Gedeh	Halle	Macassar	Do.
17	Challenge	Sharp	Manila	New York
17	Soesterk	Alm	Amoy	Do.
18	Lt.-Gen. V. Swieten	Moerkerken	Batavia	Rotterdam
18	Ottolina	Ouwehand	Samarang	Do.
18	Maasnymph	Schaap	Batavia	Do.
18	County of Argyle	Strout	Sourabaya	Queenstown
18	Undaunted	Neile	Maulmain	Amsterdam
18	Annie Braginton	Smith	Swatow	London
18	Admiral	Warns	Bassein	Bremen
18	G. H. Betz	Hinterthur	Macassar	Amsterdam
19	Amstelstroom	Appel	Batavia	Do.
19	Norwood	Nattrass	Rangoon	Falmouth
19	Laura R. Burnham	Phillips	Batavia	Boston
20	Albuera	Harris	Manila	New York
21	Bussorah	Claproth	Batavia	Falmouth
21	Antipodes	Bains	Hg.Kong, for Hambg.	Plymouth
21	Gaucho	Crichton	Yokohama	Amsterdam
21	Johanna	Rosinge	Manila	New York
21	Ocean Beauty	Seagrove	Cebu	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar. 4	Hoidin	—	Anjer	New York
14	Clifton	Graham	Yokohama	Antwerp*
15	Wemyss Castle	Bridgman	Penang	London
15	Antwerp	Chambers	Hong Kong	Do.
15	Stad Amsterdam (s.)	Boon	Shanghai	Do.
15	James Vinicombe	Marshall	Anjer	Grimsby†
15	G. M. Adams	—	Singapore	Cardiff
15	Flevo	Strootman	Batavia	Amsterdam
16	Barbara	Roberts	Anjer	Sunderland
17	Scindia (s.)	Langley	Shanghai	London
17	Chica	Riquer	Manila	Barcelona
17	Donald Ferguson	Ross	Singapore	Cardiff
17	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Anjer	Liverpool
18	W. E. Gladstone	Gallichan	Singapore	London
18	Bessie Morris	France	Amoy	Swansea
19	Victoria	Trimble	Hong Kong	Do.
19	Stad Middelburg	De Vries	Sourabaya	Flushing
19	Lady Hincks	—	Singapore	Shields†
19	Janet Cowan	Campbell	Galle	Liverpool
19	C. W. Cochrane	Gibbon	Hong Kong	Do.

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DEPARTURES—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
19	Emma	Palm	Batavia	London
20	Flamingo (s.)	Couche	Colombo	Do.
20	Koning d. Nederldn.(s)	Bruyns	Batavia	Do.
20	Springfield	—	Hong Kong	Cardiff
20	Warrior	—	Do.	Do.
20	George	Steffano	Do.	Do.
20	Amaranth	—	Singapore	Do.
20	Madura (s.)	Sprenkel	Batavia	Southampton
20	Verona	Wilson	Java	Hull
21	Banton	Colvin	Singapore	Sunderland
21	Sir William Wallace	Colville	Yokonama & Hiogo	London

* Put back. † After repairing.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
March 15	Argentino	London	China and Japan

SPOKEN.

JANET, Swatow to London, Feb. 13, 8.40 N., 26.50 W.
CASTINE, Batavia to Falmouth, Dec. 25, 21.22 S., 72.51 E.
PAULINE, Java to Amsterdam, Feb. 3, 13 S., 8.35 W.
FLYING SPUR, London to Yokohama, Feb. 2, 1.2 N., 23.16 W.
ADVANCE, Glasgow to Singapore, Feb. 8, 6.36 N., 25.33 W.
HENRY MACKINTOSH, Swatow to London, Feb. 26, 31 N., 29 W.
LOYOLA, Manila to Cadiz, Jan. 29, 14.22 S., 7.33 W.
BALI, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 11, 5.43 N., 25.4 W.
ALBERT VICTOR, London to Shanghai, Feb. 6, 1 N., 24 W.
MANTURA, Swatow to London, Jan. 25, 70 miles N.W. of St. Helena.
ASTREA, Macassar to Amsterdam, Feb. 3, 3.40 N., 23.43 W.
MALLARD, London to Singapore, Feb. 26, 1 S., 28 W.
KITTY, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 14, 9 N., 28 W.
ELLA, Ilo Ilo, to Falmouth, Jan. 30, 30 S., 11.4 E.
MOSS GLEN, Manila to New York, Feb. 2, 31.38 S., 14.40 E.
CHLORIS, Cardiff to Anjer, March 11, 48 N., 11 W.
ANNIE MAIN, Glasgow to Singapore, Jan. 30, 10 S., 29 W.
PHILIPS VAN MARNIX, Rotterdam to Samarang, March 17, 49 N., 4 W.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Swansea to Hong Kong, March 3, 13 N., 25 W.
MOLTKE, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 23, 3 N., 94 E.

CASUALTIES.

FLUSHING.—March 16, the barque Clifton, from Antwerp for Yokohama, was in collision last night with the Belgian ship Don Juan. The first lost bowsprit and yard, the second was towed up to Antwerp; damage unknown.

NEW YORK.—March 15, the Mary E. Russell, Nickerson, from Java to Boston, was spoken on the 7th March, in lat. 29 N., long. 70 W., with rigging very much damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALMOUTH.—March 19, the barque Norwood, from Rangoon, has arrived here with the master, Nattrass, sick with scurvy.

HAVRE.—March 15, accounts from St. Helena, by cable from Madeira, report that the French brig Brescia, Hunene, from Rangoon for this port, had completed her repairs and proceeded for her destination.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, March 18, Gleneagles (str.), from London, for Shanghai.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, Feb. 15, Frederick, from Manila for Liverpool; passed, 8, Zeenymph; 9, Jonge Cornelius, both from Bali Straits, for Rotterdam; 14, Castine, from Batavia, for Falmouth; 22, Scotia, from Philippine Islands, for New York; 26, County of Berwick, from Java for Falmouth.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, Feb. 17, John Bunyan, from Manila, for New York; 19, Gesina, from Bangkok, for Marseilles; 20, Rook, from Singapore, for New York; 21, Frederika, from Liverpool, for Penang; sailed, 17, Sjofroken, for Akyab; 19, Victoria; 20, Arion, both for Guam.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Feb. 23: On the 15th inst. the abandoned ship Othello was sold by auction, realising £400, as she now lies at anchor. With reference to the remainder of the cargo on board, consisting of 900 bags of damaged rice, it was notified that six days would be allowed to unload it, that it would be sold in bond, and that all rice brought on shore would be liable to a duty of 2s. 5d. per 100 lbs. The bidding started at £10, and ended at £132 10s. The stores, boats, &c., were then disposed of, and realised very fair prices. The Laura brig, Evans, sailed from this port on the 20th for Channel for orders, with 3,130 bags paddy rice, valued at £1,650, ex abandoned ship Othello, from Akyab.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, Feb. 22, Caranjah, for Manila.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Candia, Teviot, Elgin. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenfinlas, Nankin.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo: Eme, Pauline. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Corea, Wigton. For Hong Kong: Commissary, Scindia, Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm. For Batavia: Valero, Edmund Gressier. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle. For Penang: Celœno. For Colombo: Pembrokeshire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (str.), Priam (str.). For Batavia: Strassburg. For Singapore: Alice Ritson. For Anjer: Longfellow. For Galle: Nesutan.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Isle of Erin. For Manila: Miako. For Sourabaya: Bellona. For Singapore: Cape Race, Huntly Castle. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 20s. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

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Penang, Singapore, Colombo	35 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	35 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6	30 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	42 6 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	45	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

TYNE SHIPBUILDING.—Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), at Jarrow, have in hand 6 twin screw iron gunboats—length 110 feet, breadth 34 feet, depth 9 feet 6 inches, 310 I.H.P., tonnage 220 gross; also a number of screw steamers of the following dimensions:—One 220+31+17, N.H.P. 98, tonnage 940 gross; one 250+33+23½, N.H.P. 150, tonnage 1,580 gross; one 250+33+23½, N.H.P. 130, tonnage 1,580 gross; one 230+32+20, N.H.P. 110, tonnage 1,170 gross; one 264½+34+24½, N.H.P. 140, tonnage 1,840 gross; one 230+31+17, N.H.P. 99, tonnage 1,080 gross; one 286+34½+24½, N.H.P. 175, tonnage 1,950 gross.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.—On the 15th inst. there was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, an iron screw-steamship for the British India Steam Navigation Company, which was named the Chanda. Length, 315 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 26½ feet; gross register tonnage, 2,040 tons. Her engines, which are on the compound direct-acting principle, are 220-horse power nominal, the cylinders being 63 inches and 36½ inches diameter, and having a stroke of 45 inches.

RAPID PASSAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Inman steamship City of Richmond, Captain R. Leitch, has just made two fine runs out and home across the Atlantic. Leaving Liverpool on February 14, she ran from Queenstown to New York in 8 days 7 hours and 55 minutes, her greatest day's run being 388 miles. She left New York on March 3, and ran back to Queenstown in 8 days 1 hour 25 minutes.

LIFE BOAT SERVICES.—The Duke of Northumberland presided over the annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The report stated that during the past twelve months twelve new lifeboats had been, or were about to be, placed on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and that the committee were prepared to station others wherever there was a probability of their being useful. Within the same period the institution's lifeboats had saved 515 persons, besides assisting to rescue nineteen vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving eighty-five lives by fishing-boats and other means, one gold medal, eight silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2,814 had been granted by the institution.

THE following are the P. and O. steamers now in the Victoria Docks:—Bokhara, Surat, Hydaspes, Baroda, Delhi, and Nubia; the three last named are laid up. The Khedive left Southampton on the 22nd inst. with the China mail; the Thibet will follow with the Bombay mail of the 29th; the Bokhara, the China mail of April 5; the Surat, the Bombay mail of April 12; and the Hydaspes, the China mail of April 19.

THE list of missing ships posted at Lloyd's for the last fortnight includes eight vessels, five of which are given up as lost. There were on board these vessels 138 persons in all. The combined tonnage is 4,000 tons register, and the value of the hulls aggregates fully £40,000, while the cargoes represent fully £30,000. There is thus a total loss to underwriters and owners of £70,000.

CAPTAIN O. C. THOMAS, of the ship Cathaya, writes a letter to the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, in which he complains of the treatment he met with in Kobe in April last year. He states that he was wrongfully imprisoned by the Consul for refusing to recognise writs issued wrongly against him, and that though he got out again after eleven days he had to pay as much as $500 for being extricated from his difficulties.

THE Nederland Company's steamship Madura sailed from Southampton on the 20th inst. for Naples, Port Said, Padang, Batavia, &c. with the Dutch mails, 26 passengers, and a full cargo.

THE steamer Loudoun Castle arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd inst., having made the voyage out in 36 days 19 hours steaming time.

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THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in Copenhagen, on Saturday, the 28th April, at Seven P.M., in the Reading-room of the Exchange, when the following business will be submitted:—

1. A report of the business for the past year, and of the condition of the cables and all other property of the Company.
2. Production of the Company's accounts and balance-sheet; resolution to be passed of the amount of dividend to be paid for the past year, and discharge given to the Directors for the same period.
3. Election of two shareholders to act as Auditors for the present year.
4. Election of a member of the Board.

From the 14th April the accounts will be open to the inspection of shareholders, at the Company's offices, and at the same place cards of admission to the meeting may be obtained on shareholders proving their rights as such, in accordance with Article 14 of the statutes.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Copenhagen, March 20th, 1877.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1873, for £2,400,000.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL DRAWING of the BONDS of this Loan, to be paid off on 2nd July next, will take place at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle street, London, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely. The Drawing will be in the presence of a representative of the said Corporation, of a notary public, and of such bondholders as may be pleased to attend. The numbers of the Bonds drawn will be duly advertised for the information of those concerned.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, Agents for the Loan. P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
15th March, 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The Court of Directors do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation in Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 19th day of April next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
London, March 19, 1877.
N.B.—The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 27th day of April to the 1st day of May inclusive.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April proximo, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the accounts, declare a dividend, and for ordinary business.

The Transfer-books will be Closed from Wednesday, the 11th prox., until Wednesday, the 18th prox., both days inclusive.—By order of the Court,
WM. CHAS. MULLINS, Secretary.
Hatton Court, Threadneedle-street, London,
March 21, 1877.

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JOHN A. SANDILANDS,
COMMISSION AGENT
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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

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PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel, well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

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HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

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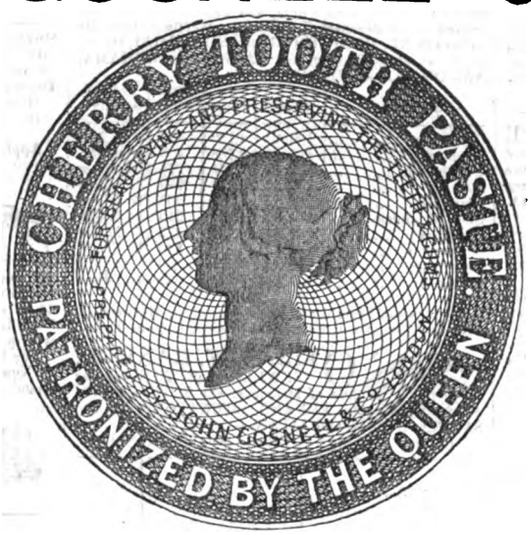

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☞ The Public are particularly requested to take every precaution to protect themselves against unprincipled dealers who offer worthless imitations; and the Proprietors give notice that they will take proceedings against any person found manufacturing or dealing in imitations of their goods, and that they will reward any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of offenders.

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Special attention given to the requirements of each Market. Show-Rooms replete with every variety of Leather Goods.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Thibet ...	2,593	400	Mar. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
Bokhara..	2,932	450	April 5	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Surat.....	3,141	530	April 12	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	3,984	450	April 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Subagency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

CHINA and JAPAN.—PASSENGER NOTICE.—S.S. VOLGA, one of the fleet of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, direct from LONDON, 31st March, loading Victoria Docks. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For first, second, and third-class passenger rates apply to the Company's Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C., or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 51, Pall-mall, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.—On Saturday, the 31st of March, the Company's Mail Steamer VOLGA, 1,802 tons register, 280-h.p. nominal, will be despatched as an extra steamer from LONDON (Victoria Docks), to YOKOHAMA, via Suez Canal, calling at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO or GALLE, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG (where she will tranship passengers and goods for SHANGHAI).

For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to Messrs. GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 109, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 51, Pall-mall, S.W. For Specie shipments apply to the Company's Agent, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.
PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Amboto.s.s	90 A1	996	S.W.I.	April 5
Ditto	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Melbrek ...	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 4th April

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer AMBOTO, 90 A1, 966 tons register, 180-horse power nominal, W. J. Brown, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Mar. 27
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	April 13
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo...	Elgin ...	100 A1	1390	V.I.D.	Mar. 28
Do.	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail 28th March.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, calling at PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, the splendid screw steamship ELGIN, 100 A1, 889 tons register, 1,390 tons gross register, 150-horse power nominal, 750-horse power effective, ALEXANDER MILLAR, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai ..	Nankin, s.s...	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 7
Hong Kong	Commissary	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn ..	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamer has elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed
Abbey Cowper ...	A 100	609	W.I.	April 5
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 1
Vale of Doon ...	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith ...	AA1	697	W.I.	"
Abbey Town ...	A 100	702	W.I.	"
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	"

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage.	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 I.1.	958	With des.
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 I.1.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Altona, s s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 260-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King-street, Manchester.

FOR Tanjong Pagar SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenfinlas, s.s.	2,120	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Mar. 27
Lochleven Castle.....	602	Wright Bros. & Co.	April —
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	1,948	Thos. Skinner & Co.	April 6
Nankin, s.s.....	1,889	Norris & Joyner...	April 8
Glenorchy, s.s.	2,188	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	April 14
LIVERPOOL.			
Priam, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	Apr. 1
GLASGOW.			
Huntley Castle.....	—	Thos. Skinner & Co.	

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS from London for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at Penang, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons Register. 250 h. p. nominal. THOS. JONES, Commander; to load in the South West India Docks. Last shipping day April 6. This splendid steamer, well-known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, saving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, March 26, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 709.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received March 28.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Dec. 23	Feb. 8	Feb. 13
Yedo	—	—	" 8
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 3
Hakodadi	—	—	Jan. 28
Nagasaki	—	—	" 30
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Feb. 5
Tien-tsin	—	—	Jan. 26
Chefoo	—	—	Feb. 10
New-chwang	—	—	" 8
Hankow	—	—	Jan. 31
Kiu-kiang	—	—	Feb. 16
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 10
Shanghai	—	—	" 15
Ningpo	—	—	" 16
Foochow	—	—	" 17
Formosa	—	—	" 23
Amoy	—	—	" 20
Swatow	—	—	" 21
Hong Kong	Jan. 5	" 13	
Canton	—	—	" 20
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	—	—	" 20
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	" 13	" 17	" 26
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	" 20
BORNEO—			
Labuan	—	—	" 9
Sarawak	—	—	" 15
JAVA—Batavia	" 19	" 22	" 26
Samarang	—	—	" 23
Sourabaya	—	—	" 10
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	" 26	" 26	Mar. 1
Penang	" 19	" 17	Feb. 24
CEYLON—			
Galle	Feb. 9	Mar. 5	Mar. 8
Colombo	—	—	" 7

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Wednesday last, the 28th inst. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 20th, Shanghai 23rd Feb., Hong Kong 1st, Singapore 8th March, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 9th inst., left Galle on the 16th ult., one day early.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Wladiwostock and Nagasaki is interrupted. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cables are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, arrived March 26.—From Yokohama: Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hess. From Shanghai: Dr. Pichon, Mr. Norrier, Mr. Blancheton, Mr. Poffray. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Luxmore, Wilson, Baker, Poulsen, Mrs. Genu, Mrs. Grupe. From Saigon: Messrs. Servant, Rhenart, Raybaud, Cazaux, Saisaise, Mrs. Laury. From Batavia: Messrs. Ronfaner, Baud, Van Eghen, De Beaufort, Hayman, Autherr, Happe, Mr. and Mrs. Vercken. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Suttie, Messrs. Chesterson, Guthrie, Luard, Williams, Dearmid, Karstens, Uhlig. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. Williams, Miss Winzer.

To London, per steamer *Achilles* (Holt's line), arrived March 31.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Rev. W. and Mrs. Duffus, Rev. S. and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Taylor.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Aretz, Mr. Mitford, Mr. E. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. F. Koch. To Batavia: Mr. Schus, Mr. Pels. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Capt. and Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. W. Bosanquet.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. H. M. M. Gray. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Wellesley. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon.

Per French steamer *Hooghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Balanche, Mr. Balitte, Mr. Eulpin, Mr. Osouf. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Butte.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, March 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. T. Melhuish and one second-class passenger.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, March 30.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Hallyar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 2.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. P. Galton.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, April 5.—To Hong Kong: Fleet Surg. Drew. To Singapore: Capt. A. Glen. To Penang: Sub lieuts. W. M. M. Edwards, J. G. E. Templer. To Ceylon: Com. and Mrs. C. W. E. Holloway.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Venice, April 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. S. Garfett. To Singapore; Mr. Munn.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Brindisi, April 16.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell. To Singapore: Mr. S. Bright. To Ceylon: Mr. C. M. Hadow, Hon. L. B. Clarence.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Miidmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell.

Per steamer *Elgin*, from London, March 31.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Easton. To Yokohama: Mr. Frischling.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The papers by the present mail bring very little that is new from Peking or the interior of China. Some further details which are given of the means taken in official quarters to relieve the sufferers from the famine are strongly illustrative of the want of centralisation and harmony which so much characterise the Government of China. A decree in the *Peking Gazette* provides for certain supplies of grain for the Kiangsu Province, with, however, a reservation that their cost is to be made good again, so that in point of fact the Central Government will contribute nothing. Messrs. Baber and Gill, of H.M. Consular Service, have left Hankow for Chungkung, and Mr. Dick, of the Customs' Service, has also left that port for Ichang. It was stated in Peking that Mr. Giquel, late Director of the Foochow Arsenal (who recently arrived here), had been expected to take with him thirty Chinese pupils to study Naval architecture here. The native settlements of accounts at the China New Year are reported to have gone off satisfactorily in Shanghai. The new lekin regulations at that port continue to be much objected to. The alacrity with which the Chinese officials have promulgated rules upon this subject on the strength of the new Convention shows that they perceive considerable advantage in the change which it is proposed to introduce. It may be presumed that this circumstance will not escape the notice of the Foreign-office here. H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy was to leave Hong Kong for Australia about the 1st March. The statistics published by the Registrar-General show a healthy state of the Colony during 1876. It was expected that the port of Wenchow would be shortly opened officially to foreign trade. Ting Futai has taken the opportunity of his stay in Formosa to make a minute inspection of the Keelung coal mines. Gambling and robberies continue to flourish in Canton. An extensive fire has occurred near Macao. The new Governor of that Colony has shown considerable activity in devising measures for the protection of life and property.

A new coal mine has been discovered in Japan, and the quality of the mineral is pronounced equal to that from the Takashima Mine. The Prince of Satsuma has removed considerable deposits of gold from the Osaka Banks.

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JAPAN.

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YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Gazette* states :—The Yokohama Saibansho will be removed to the old French Legation at Gochome, Honcho, which was bought for yen 800 (?), about the end of next month. The Sribansho at Chojamachi will be sold.

Some years ago the Japanese authorities dug an immense hole, about forty feet wide and sixty feet deep, near Tobe, into which the bodies of decapitated criminals were thrown. Between four hundred and five hundred bodies were thus thrown into the pit. Last year the roof began to decay and the sides of the fosse to fall in, and the place was abandoned as a burial ground. Some two months ago the authorities determined to fill up this receptacle of dead men's bones, but before doing so they caused to be extracted all the skulls of the dead. The hole was then filled up and the skulls gathered together and placed over the site in a heap, where they still remain, presenting such a spectacle as one might expect to find in the King of Dahomey's dominions, but which one would not unreasonably be likely to consider as inconsistent with the boasted civilisation of a country like Japan. Some of the skulls have the hair still adhering to them.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says the unusally mild weather lately experienced in Nagasaki does not seem to have prevailed in the interior. The country fifty miles north of the Settlement is described as being covered with five inches of snow.—Nagasaki will be one of the three points selected for the establishment of great depôts for storing rice, as a provision against the possibility of future famine.—The Prince of Satsuma, who had some time ago deposited in Osaka banks a large quantity of gold and silver bars, the produce of the mines of Kagoshima, has now withdrawn them and returned the specie to his own province.—The reduction of the salaries of the officials in the different departments seems to have met with a very unpatriotic welcome in Nagasaki, as, it is said, many of the subordinate officers have sent in their resignations. — H. M. S. *Thistle* returned to this port from Shanghai on the 29th ult., with a formidable addition to her armament, in the shape of a 25-ton gun. It is understood that all vessels of her class in the East are to be similarly armed.—The greater part of the cargo jettisoned at Otate from the *Tokio Maru* is expected to be recovered, and only a trifling loss will have to be accounted for.

The *Rising Sun* says :—It is understood that the present Nagasaki Hospital is to be demolished, and a building of double dimensions erected on the present ground.—The native authorities are exerting themselves to make the Exhibition of Japanese antiquities to be opened at Osuwa Temple, on the 15th March, thoroughly successful. Several foreigners have also lent for the Exhibition some valuable specimens of Japanese ancient art.—Owing to the faithlessness of his wife, a Japanese in the employ of one of the principal companies at Nagasaki attempted *harakiri*. He was, however, discovered in time, and being taken to the hospital, is now recovering.—The U.S. corvette *Alert* has sailed for Yokohama, her place at Nagasaki being taken by the *Kearsarge*.

TOKIO.

At Sumomoto, in the province of Awaji, a coal mine was recently discovered. On examination the coal was found equal in quality to that of the Takashima mine, so that it is expected mining operations will shortly be commenced.

The number of conscripts to be enrolled in the army this year will be 14,537. This exceeds the enrolment of last year by 3,840, the increase being rendered necessary by the fact that more deaths have occurred, and more men have been discharged from the ranks for various causes during the last three years than was anticipated.

It has hitherto been the rule that all agreements for the employment of foreigners, either by any Government Department or unofficial Japanese, should be submitted to the *Gaimusho* for approval before any final arrangement was permitted, but it has been notified that this proceeding may now be dispensed with.

CHINA.

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PEKING.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes :—

A change has been announced in the arrangements for the Chinese mission to Japan. Hsü Ch'ien-shên, lately appointed as chief envoy to that country, has been transferred to the Foochow Arsenal; and his place is taken by the coadjutor or "junior envoy," Ho Ju chang. An official named Chang Szekwei, titularly expectant of promotion to the class of Prefects (or officers of the fourth rank), is named as junior or associate envoy in his stead. No date is fixed for the departure of the Mission. A second abundant snowfall, which took place on the 23rd January, has gladdened the hearts of the Chinese, who see in this an infallible presage of a good harvest year to come. It is stated that M. Giquel, the late Director of the Foochow Arsenal, is to leave for Europe early in the Spring, taking with him thirty pupils, who are to be placed in England to study naval architecture, navigation, &c. Other students will probably also be sent to France. The news of the capture of the city of Manas, north-west of Urumtsi, on the 6th Nov., after a siege of three months, and the slaughter of a large number of the Dungani insurgents, has given much satisfaction to the Chinese, who consider that the campaign in the region north of the Tien Shan range is virtually closed, since the direct communication with Tarbagatai is now re-established; but the demands for funds for the army are understood to be very pressing. A force of something over 20,000 men is collected at Urumtsi, or in its neighbourhood, with a view to an advance upon Turfan; and supplies of money from the provinces are urgently called for. The Shanghai Customhouse, it is said, will be required to furnish a considerable quota. Should the Chinese army succeed in reaching and capturing Turfan, it will then have only a strip of desert separating it from the most advanced post of Yakoob Khan's territory; but whether it will be sufficiently rash to venture on an advance in that direction remains to be seen.

The *Gazette* contains a memorial from the Governor of Kwangsi, reporting the arrival at his provincial capital of the tribute mission from Anuam, to whose departure we lately referred. The members reached Kwei-lin on the 2nd December, and were likely to reach Peking about the middle of February. Learning that they were insufficiently provided with clothing for the long journey before them, the Governor "provided them, at his own expense, with embroidered official robes and with fur and wadded garments." But even with these accessories, the members (inhabitants of a tropical climate) have a sufficiently uncomfortable journey before them, through the length of China, in mid-winter.

In the *Gazette* of the 12th January the Governor of Kiangsu tells a curious tale of the adventures of some Korean sailors who were picked up in the Hangchow bay. They could neither speak, write, nor understand Chinese, and were adjudged by the Shanghai officials to be Liuchiuans, and sent to Foochow accordingly, for transmission to their home. At Foochow, however, it was found that they were not Liuchiuans at all, but Koreans; so they were sent back to Shanghai to be forwarded north. The Governor reports accordingly that, as the Peiho is closed by ice, he has ordered them to be provided with warm clothing and sent overland to Peking.

CHEFOO.

Lyell, who was charged before H.B.M. Consul for menace of assault upon Her Majesty's naval officers in connection with the wreck of the *Annie Grey*, has been fined $50. He endeavoured to set up a defence which, however, completely failed, to the effect that the officers in question were intoxicated and threatened him with rifles.

HANKOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent says :—

Messrs. Baber and Gill started on the 7th Feb. for Chungking, and Mr. Dick left on the following day for Ichang—both in Chinese houseboats. The weather is bitterly cold, and I do not envy any of the travellers their journey; the ground is covered with snow, and now it is turning to frost. Mr. W. W. King, accompanied by Mr. Octavius Johnson, of H.M. Consular Service, left for Ichang on the 5th February in the gunboat *Kestrel*. Captain Hardie, of the C.N. steamer *Shanghai*, accompanies the party. The water is rising hand over fist—a good thing for the *Kestrel*, as well as for the river steamers.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 16th Feb.; no later mail from London had been received.

According to general report, the China New-year's settling has gone off satisfactorily among the native traders in the settlements at Shanghai.

The Customs' *Gazette* for the third quarter of 1876 has been published, and shows a slight increase in the number of vessels entered and cleared, and in their tonnage, over the corresponding quarter. The import of Grey Shirtings was double that of the corresponding quarters of the three previous years; and that of T-Cloths double than in 1873 and 1874, and 120,000 pieces over that in 1875. Woollens show a marked decrease in Long Ells and Lustres, and a slight increase in Spanish Stripes and Cloths. Iron, Lead, Tin, and Coal all show a decrease. The export of Hides is more than treble, Great Britain and Japan being the recipients. The revenue shows an increase of Tls. 89,000.

Several steamers which have been detained in the Upper Reaches of the Yangtsze River have managed to get over the difficulty, on the water, which had been unusually low, rising again.

The lekin regulations still continue to be the chief subject of public interest. The *North China Daily News* publishes a more careful translation of them, but adds that reperusal of them only confirms the first impression that they are obstructive and impracticable. The proposal to stamp foreign goods on ship-board

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before landing would cause delay in unloading; and the stress laid on the stamp would lead to constant dispute thereafter, while the stamp would not help to identify goods offered for sale in the shops in the Settlement, because these are unpacked; bales are frequently opened to take out musters, and these would be disqualified from inland transit protection. Besides, there are some goods that cannot be stamped on the seam of the packing, lead, for instance; and in such cases there would be danger of the mark being obliterated and trouble ensuing from that cause. As a matter of fact, foreign goods generally bear proof of their origin on the face of them; and any "stamp" identification is unnecessary. The above-named paper holds that the object of the rules can only be to affirm lekin taxation, and procure the recognition of lekin tax-offices in the Settlements; and it is hardly our policy to assist in a process of throttling trade, which we consider detrimental to the best interests of the Chinese Government as well as of merchants.

A commercial case which has come before the Supreme Court has attracted some attention. It arose between the China Navigation Company and Mr. Robert Francis; and was stated specially for the opinion of the Court. It appears from the summary given in the *North China Herald*, that Mr. Francis was formerly a general merchant at Shanghai and Kiukiang, and at the latter port his business included the agency of the C.N. Company. Residing at Shanghai, he only occasionally visited Kiukiang, where his business was conducted by Mr. W. H. Shaw, who signed the firm of R. Francis and Co., per procuration. It was customary for the general agents of the company, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to make advances, on their own account, to Chinese merchants, upon goods intended for shipment by the company's steamers. In March, 1876, the Kiukiang agency was transferred from R. Francis and Co. to R. Anderson and Co. At the same time Mr. Shaw entered the service of the latter firm, but continued to represent R. Francis and Co., which firm went into liquidation. In the final accounts of the agency from R. Francis and Co., signed by Mr. Shaw, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were debited with Tls. 6,073 as advanced to shippers, and Tls. 57 as brokerage. Shaw, in the name of R. Francis and Co., drew upon Messrs. Butterfield and Swire a draft for these amounts, and the draft was duly honoured. Subsequently, however, Messrs. Anderson and Co. discovered that the money represented to have been advanced had not been advanced, nor had the brokerage mentioned been paid; and upon investigation the only inference to be drawn was that Shaw, who has now left China, had appropriated the money to his own use. The question for the Court to determine was the liability of the defendant to refund the deficiencies of his sub-agent, and the point was lengthily argued by Mr. Wainewright and Mr. Hannen, who respectively appeared for the plaintiffs and defendant. His Lordship reserved his decision,

A Dr. Pichon has apparently been displaying more zeal than discretion with reference to the French Gas Company. He has an idea that the shareholders have been misled, and in pursuance of it, notwithstanding that the shareholders at two successive meetings were satisfied on the point, applied to the French Consular Court for a Commission of Experts to investigate the matter. The application was refused, chiefly upon technical grounds, but there appears no doubt that the matter is almost a pure fancy of Dr. Pichon, and that the shareholders are perfectly contented with the action of their directors.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the Anglo-American Settlement was to take place on the 6th March. The last published Municipal minutes state that the prospect of getting the present heavy charge for gas reduced has not been lost sight of. The question of allowing steamers to land and discharge cargoes at the pontoons opposite the Bund has been raised, by the application of Messrs. Fogg and Co. to allow the *Paokong* to berth opposite their premises. The Harbour-master has referred the question to the Council, and the Council to the ratepayers.

Two very sad accidents have occurred; the first was to the third officer of the steamer *Zambesi*, who was thrown from his horse on the Bubbling Well-road, and died soon after from the injuries he received. The other occurred on board the British barque *John Potts*, and was of a very melancholy character; it seems that John Watts, carpenter, and Frank Harris, a boy belonging to the vessel, went into their bunks in a small cabin, lighting a small charcoal stove for the sake of warmth, and that the next morning the carpenter was found dead, and the boy so far gone as to be beyond help, though medical aid was promptly called in. The unlucky man Watts was warned of the danger of asphyxia from the fumes of the charcoal, but nevertheless insisted upon the door of the cabin being shut.

At the annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral, held at H.B.M. Consulate, it appeared that the subscription to the spire had already reached more than Tls. 1,000. The question of erecting a larger organ than the present one was discussed.

Among matters of sport and amusement, it is noticed that between $1,400 and $1,500 were realised by the Amateur Dramatic performance at the Lyceum, in which ladies took part; and that, after paying expenses, there will remain nearly $1,000 to be divided between the Hospital and the A.D.C. The Race Club accounts for 1876 show a satisfactory position of affairs; the receipts were about Tls. 700 more than in 1875, and though the year closes with some Tls. 700 less in hand, the expenses have been unusually heavy, through the improvements made to the inner course, large outlay on new posts and rails, and increase to the autumn prize list. There are now 188 subscribers, and there is a balance in hand of Tls. 1,933. The annual meeting is to be held shortly.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* has the following:—

The Chinese revenue cruiser, *Ling Feng*, arrived in port on the 4th of February. We understand that she will leave for Wenchow with the Customs staff immediately after the native New Year holidays.

Mr. Consul Davenport arrived per *Haining* from Shanghai, on the 3rd February, and proceeded to Wen-chow on the 6th in H.M.S. *Hornet*. In a few days, therefore, we may expect to see the opening of that port to foreign trade officially announced.

Ting Futai left Kelung and Tamsui about the middle of January for Taiwanfoo. His Excellency travelled overland, attended, we hear, by the principal Formosan officials. During his stay at Kelung the Futai minutely inspected the coal mines at that place, and appeared to be much interested in the working of the same.

We hear that the China Merchants' Company intend to run one or more of their steamers regularly between this port and Shanghai. The *Fu Yuh* is announced to clear at Pagoda Anchorage to-morrow, Friday, morning, at daylight. Now it is worth noting that while foreign-owned vessels are compelled to take out clearances at the Custom-house in Nantai only between the hours of ten A.M. and four P.M., this pampered native company is —on the authority of its agent—privileged to clear its vessels at the anchorage at daylight. We feel tempted to inquire, in the words of the illustrious Artemus Ward, "Why are these things thusly?"

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 22nd February; no later mail from London had arrived out.

Sir Arthur Kennedy has finally decided upon taking passage to Queensland in the mail steamer *Brisbane*, which was to leave Hong Kong not later than the 1st March. Arrangements were being made to give a public dinner in his honour. [A telegram from Brisbane announces his arrival on March 28.]

The report of the Acting Registrar-General for the last quarter of 1876 has been published, and shows that 540 births and 1,036 deaths were registered in that period. During the past year the total births were 1,840, and the deaths 3,438. Of the former 171 occurred among the British and foreign community, and 1,669 among the Chinese. The annual death-rate per 1,000 for the whole population was 28·18, against 25·87 in 1875; for the British and foreign community, deducting non-residents, 22·92, against 25·94 in 1875; for the Chinese, 28·39, against 25·75 in 1875. Four deaths from small-pox occurred among the British and foreign community during the year, and 165 among the Chinese. Commenting upon the above facts, the *Daily Press* considers they show that the year 1876 was an unusually healthy one, and that the return is very favourable for a semi-tropical climate, and is a much lower death-rate than that of most large towns in the United Kingdom. "Something must, of course, be put down to the exceptionally cool summer; but even taking the rate of the previous year, 25·94, as the average, it is by no means high, and establishes for Hong Kong the reputation of being a fairly healthy place."

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, the report of which we have already given, was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., on Feb. 20, Hon. W. Keswick in the chair. The Chairman said that since the report was issued everything had gone well with the company. They knew of no losses that had been incurred in addition to the few that were stated in the report as having occurred in Shanghai in January. The report and accounts were duly adopted.

In the course of the above meeting attention was directed by Mr. Belilios to a want of proper means to put out fires above the level of the Queen's-road. Referring to a letter which had been written on the subject to the papers by Mr. Granville Sharpe, he said they depended a good deal on the fresh water in the Colony to extinguish fires, but it could not be denied that it was not in abundant supply. In the event of a fire taking place in the dry season above the level of Queen's-road, he did not believe there were any appliances to utilise sea water. A resolution was passed that the directors be requested to confer and co-operate with the board of the China Fire Insurance Company and the local Government with a view to the provision of further means of preventing and extinguishing fire. The Chairman considered there ought to be a reserve of water in all the higher levels and a reserve of fire engines always ready at a moment's notice to be brought out. He thought if means were taken to provide such, the risk of fire would be very greatly reduced.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co. has been held, and was also presided

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over by the Hon. Mr. Keswick, who said he regretted to say the earnings of the half year had again been dissappointing. The causes of this were well known, and he thought it almost unnecessary to allude more specially to the adverse circumstances with which the company had to contend. Against all these difficulties they are making slow but steady, and he believed certain progress, and that an improvement was likely to take place in the future they have every reason to anticipate. The statistics of the work done by the company were very satisfactory. The figures for 1873 of the number of vessels repaired by the company were 232; for 1874, 285; for 1875, 280; and for 1876, 474. The tonnage of the vessels repaired also showed an important increase. In 1873 it was 126,170 tons; in 1874, 121,450; in 1875, 138,921; and in 1876, 204,667. The report and accounts were adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks passed to the Directors and Secretary for the courage with which they had met the emergencies they had had to face.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation took place on Feb. 15, E. R. Belilios, Esq., in the chair. In laying the accounts and reports before the meeting he congratulated the shareholders on the success which had attended the Bank's operations—a success which was even more solid than the balance-sheet, pleasing though they were, would lead them to believe. During the half-year a number of old accounts had been wholly or partially removed from the books, and capital hitherto unprofitably locked up had been made available for the current business of the Bank. The Indo-Chinese Company's estate had been sold, and that account finally closed. They had also sold the *Calabar*, and disposed of the Bank's interest in the Pier and Godown Company, and had dealt in a summary manner with many other objectionable accounts, which for many years had been a source of anxiety to the Bank. With regard to the dividend he stated the profits would admit their paying a larger one, but the directors believed the shareholders both in China and London considered building up the reserve fund as of first importance. A steadily-increased reserve fund would improve their credit all over the world. The Marine Insurance account was steadily creeping up. It now stood at $72.022.03, and no losses had been made during the year. The chairman's speech was received with applause, and the motion for passing the report and accounts being seconded by Mr. Reniers, was carried unanimously. The formal business of electing the directors and auditors being disposed of, Mr. May rose and said that as eighteen months ago he had risen and expressed an opinion adverse to the manner in which the Bank was managed, it was only right he should now say that he had been wrong, and express the thanks of the shareholders for the satisfactory report now presented.

An official notice has appeared in the Government *Gazette*, that, in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, all applications made for the direct clearance of British ships to any port whatever of the Sooloo Archipelago will be complied with.

The officers and crews of H.M.'s gunboats *Growler*, *Midge*, and *Swinger* have been paid off, and the vessels recommissioned the same day, Commander Henry G. Salmond again resuming command of the *Midge*.

The Eastern Extension Company's Cable between Hong Kong and Cape St. James was broken early on the morning of the 18th February.

The flower-show has continued some days open; but has not been so largely attended as usual, owing to unfavourable weather.

The races were to commence the day the mail left. The *Daily Press* considered that with fair weather and a full card the first day of the meeting should afford good sport. There were eight events sent for decision; and if it was intended to bring them all off, the starts would have to be effected with more than usual promptitude, as, with only seven races on the card on the first day last year, the last was run in the dark. The Australians had three items to contend for, the other events being open to Manila, China, and Japan ponies, except the Hong Kong Derby, a griffin's race for China ponies only.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* Correspondent writes under date of Feb. 17th:—

The Chinese New Year's Day passed off very quietly in the City of Rams, judging from the firing of crackers, which was not so vigorously sustained as on former occasions. This was owing in part, perhaps, to the bad and unfavourable weather, but also in some measure, no doubt, to the dulness of business.

It is reported that the Lieutenant-Governor has memorialised the Throne to allow him to retire from office, on account of his age and constant ill-health. He will probably obtain leave of absence in answer to his petition.

Gambling is flourishing again as an institution, and robberies are as prevalent as ever. The efforts of the authorities to put down these social pests are too spasmodic to be productive of lasting results.

A house in the Northern suburb was nearly burnt to the ground the other day through the firing of crackers. It is a marvel to me that so few accidents occur at this period, considering the reckless manner in which the crackers are let off.

MACAO.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes on the 18th Feb.:—

Last night, a little after seven o'clock, the steamer *White Cloud* arrived at the wharf here with more than one hundred and thirty people from Hong Kong to witness the annual Nosso Senhor dos Passos religious procession, which passed off much as usual. The procession commenced about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and was an imposing sight. There was a large number of spectators, and the streets presented an animated appearance for Macao.

Shortly aften seven o'clock P.M. a great fire broke out in the village of Colowan, opposite the Taipa fort. This village is under the Portuguese Government. It is believed that more than one hundred houses must have been burnt. I saw the fire from my house burning vigorously up till twelve o'clock. The wind was blowing hard from the north, and I fear there is little left of the villages. The Governor, I believe, sent assistance from here.

Yesterday morning a Chinaman who murdered a countryman of his in this port, about two months ago, was sentenced, after a long trial, to transportation to Timor for fifteen years, in addition to four hundred lashes to be administered in the public thoroughfare in the Chinese quarter.

The fire which occurred here on the 13th instant only destroyed one shop, nearly opposite the Gaol.

The new Governor has shown a great deal of activity, and has done much to render life and property secure in the city. During the past fortnight he has been out at various and unexpected hours of the night to watch the police and see that they were doing their duty. This kind of supervision has proved very salutary in its effect. He has also increased the numbers of the force, and requested all the volunteers to turn out punctually at the alarm of fire.

The *Independente* has stopped for a time, why I can't tell you. I suppose it will re-appear shortly.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Independant* of the 15th Feb. notes that the Municipal Council has commenced its sittings, and objects to the proceedings being kept entirely secret, even the secretary of the Mayor being excluded. The Council always publishes a *procès-verbal* after a few days, and this extreme secrecy in the interim is considered to be useless. The *Independant* gives a translation of the text of the Chefoo Convention, and of Sir Brooke Robertson's report on the trade of Tongking, but does not make any comments upon them.

The *Courier* of Saigon publishes a *précis* of the regulations issued under Royal proclamation for the Government of Cambodia. Among other reforms slavery is to be gradually abolished, and the law courts are to be remodelled.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of Feb. 1 has the following:—

As will be observed by the official notice of the vigilant U.S. Consul, he has at length "cut the gordian knot" by fixing a definite period when the infamous consular certificates issued by the ex-U.S. Consul will cease to be respected by him if found in the hands of anybody in Siam. This bold and determined policy of Consul Sickels strikes a death-blow at the vile traffic which has so long been under the protection of the Government of the United States, by virtue of Consular authority, and every American who desires to have the honour of his country's good name upheld in foreign lands will rejoice that the United States has one representative at least in the Far East who cannot be induced to swerve from the line of duty by the bribes of rum-sellers or the threats of others.

The King returned last evening from the visit to the *Tennessee*. His Majesty must have been accompanied by a large number of the Royal family, the nobility, and gentry; there were many steam yachts.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds, accompanied by his lady and the officers of the *Tennessee* and *Ashuelot*, have taken their departure from Bangkok on board of the latter vessel, after a visit of two weeks to our "Oriental Venice."

On their return from Ayuthia, where they spent a few pleasant days amid the historic scenes of Old Siam, they were again greeted by the American and European residents and honoured with a series of ovations such as few distinguished personages have ever enjoyed in Bangkok.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 15th Feb. writes:—

We are pleased at being able to say that little as we have to chronicle, that little is all of a cheerful aspect. No misfortune,

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no great loss has clouded the interval between our last issue and this. Perhaps the most important news meriting the first place in our brief *résumé* of occurrences is, that we are enabled to announce authoritatively that the expedition undertaken by the Hon. the Resident of Pontianak against the Dyaks of Upper Kapuas has been completely successful, and that all the inland villages which supplied head-taking parties are destroyed. The Batang Lupar tribe, which only two years ago was so strong and troublesome, is now humbled and broken. The vigour and thoroughness with which they have been at last reduced to order must without doubt have given them a severe lesson, and we may fairly hope now to see all the various contending tribes turning their energies into the more peaceful paths of commerce and agriculture, in place of their previous predatory pursuits. This result cannot fail to give a stimulus to trade; we must, however, guard ourselves against over-estimating what has been done and falling into the delusion that no further minor disturbances will take place between the different tribes that occupy the inland border. We may be assured that such disputes will inevitably arise for many years to come, and will have to be dealt with and opposed by prompt and decided action. What has recently occurred will however do much to facilitate this task in the future.

The rains of the N. E. monsoon appear to have somewhat abated, not too soon, as Sarawak has certainly had quite enough during the last two months, as may be seen by reference to the report of the rain gauge. It is as well to state, however, that considerably more rain falls in Kuching than in other parts. It would seem that the low thickly wooded basin lying between the side of Matang mountain and the Sarawak river singularly attracts the clouds. By all accounts the inland stations, and even closer localities, have not had much more than half the fall that has been experienced at Kuching.

JAVA.

SUMATRA.

Regarding the East Coast of Sumatra the following intelligence has been made public:—

"The judicial inquiry by a commission sent from Batavia into the ill treatment of coolies laid to the charge of two Europeans has ended; against one of the two no witnesses for the prosecution could be found on the spot. During the inquiry charges of a similar nature were made against three others. Several capitalists interested in East Sumatra tobacco estates have formed themselves into a committee in order to bring forward and further their interests and those of the planters with the Government, both in Netherlands-India and the mother country. Mr. P. J. van Hemert is counsel for the committee. An address to the Governor-General has already been drawn up and sent to Deli for the signatures of those interested, in which there is urged a better regulation of the relations between employer and employed."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present (French) mail brings advices from this port to the 1st March; the French mail from London Jan. 26th was received on the 26th Feb. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Tanjong and Pagar Dock Company, held at the Company's offices, the report of the directors was approved, and a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of 12 per cent. for the whole year, 1876, was declared. The Hon. Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Isaac Henderson, the retiring directors, were re-elected without opposition. Messrs. H. T. Powell and R. O. Bryce were elected auditors for the current year. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. E. M. Smith, the manager. After the close of the half-yearly meeting, the shareholders present resolved themselves into an extraordinary general meeting, called together for the purpose of altering Article XXII. of the Articles of Association, which requires the sanction of a general meeting of shareholders representing three-fourths of the capital of the Company in person or by proxy to increase the capital of the Company. It was proposed to alter this Article so as only to require two-fifths of the capital of the Company to be represented at a meeting competent to sanction the increase of capital. Some discussion took place as to the competency of the present meeting, which did not itself represent three-fourths of the capital, to alter so fundamental a point in the constitution of the Company; but the legal adviser of the Company (Mr. Bond) said that the meeting was quite competent to make the alteration mentioned, and after a division the same was carried. [A telegram in regard to this will be found in our Commercial.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, FEB. 23.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, H. A. K. Whampoa, C.M.G., W. H. Read, W. Adamson, J. R. MacArthur. Mr. A. M. Skinner took the oath as Acting Clerk of Councils.

Mr. Read gave notice that he would inquire at the next meeting of Council what steps have been taken to effect the necessary reforms in the Judicial Establishment.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill for the raising by debentures a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and referred for further explanation of the purpose of the measure to the objects and reasons printed at the end of the Bill. The motion was seconded by the Treasurer, and agreed to.

The Governor: As the Bill which is now proposed is in a great measure rendered necessary by the advances which have been made to native States, and by war expenditure incurred at the end of 1875 and beginning of 1876, it is perhaps as well that I should make one or two observations with respect to our financial position in regard to these native States. As regards the two States of Salangore and Sungei Ujong, the financial position is decidedly satisfactory. The revenue of the State of Salangore in 1875 was $115,655; in the year 1876 it was raised to $193,476; and the Estimate for 1877—which I do not consider to be at all in excess—is $241,000. That State repaid debt in 1875 to the amount of $46,000; in 1876, $54,000; and it is calculated that, in 1877, it will repay $65,000 more of its debt. Then, again, in Sungei Ujong, the revenue of 1875 was $66,472; in 1876, $93,825; and for this year it is estimated at $114,000. This State is now paying $24,000 a year towards the debt due to the colony, besides paying its own expenditure for public services, and incurring considerable outlay on roads, so far as regards the States of Sungei Ujong and Salangore.

With regard to Perak, although I cannot give so good an account, yet still, having gone carefully into the question of the probable revenue and necessary expenditure, I see no reason why next year that State should not be in a position to bear its own expenditure, and pay a portion of its debt. As has been stated in the objects and reasons for the Bill, the amount due on the 31st December last was $165,000,—it now exceeds that sum, because we have had to incur expenditure on account of the Perak Inquiry Commission. Then there is the war debt of $248,000, a portion, however, of which, it is understood, will be paid by the Imperial Government. But, as I said before, the probability is that Perak will gradually pay off all its debts. I do not think that any further remarks are necessary regarding the proposed loan, the objects and reasons generally being fully stated on the Bill.

It is proposed by the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, that a Bill to make provision by law for the protection of Chinese Immigrants was read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Read gives notice that at the next meeting of Council he will move a resolution that before proceeding further with the Bill for the protection of Chinese Immigrants it is expedient that a measure be introduced by Government for the suppression of the Chinese Secret Societies.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill to amend the law relating to Crimping and for the better Protection of Emigrants was read a first time.

As a reward for good conduct, and in token of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, a large number of Indian convicts have been released, and most of them return to India. This will cause a loss to the Public Works Department of many of its best workmen. This class of prisoners has been of great service in past days to the colony. Nearly all the roads in the island were made by Chinese, Indian, and Malay prisoners under these men as overseers and guards, and seldom did any escape. Most of the public buildings were built by convicts, from Government House down to the country police stations. Her Majesty's clemency will cause a loss to the colony.

The news from Deli furnished by the Batavia mail is to the effect that all is quiet there, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

We understand that should the Bill for the Protection of Chinese Immigrants become law, Mr. Pickering will be appointed Protector of Immigrants.

The French war steamer *Duchaffant*, Captain Alquier, arrived here from her cruise to the westward, during which she visited the French Indian possessions, Calcutta and Maulmain, and is now *en route* to Saigon.

The *Ulysses*, one of Holt's line, broke down a short distance from this, and was towed back. After repairing she proceeded on her voyage to Hong Kong.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabe and Co.'s Circular says:—Our last circular was issued on the 4th Jan., and we now beg to continue our market advices. Cotton goods have been entirely neglected, and we cannot look now for any improvement until after the Chinese New Year. Money is very scarce, and the natives require all their available cash for the purchase of food. Metals: Nail Rod and Bar Iron unsaleable at quotation, and prices have an improved tendency. For Lead we have but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

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SHANGHAI.—Piece Goods: The usual settlement of accounts and preparations for the festival of China New Year, which commenced on the 13th February, had chiefly occupied natives, and a very trifling business had been passing. There had been really no inquiry for goods, and the few settlements reported had been of a rather forced character. A few auction sales of Woollens are reported at slightly lower currencies; privately 4,250 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican T-Cloths at Tls. 1.17 per piece; 5,000 places Dewhurst's Eagle 9-12 lbs. Grey Shirtings at Tls. 2.43 to 2.45; 8,000 pieces ditto 8-4 lbs. at Tls. 1.80, and about 5,000 pieces 8-4 lbs. common chop at Tls. 1.35 per piece, prices which also marked a decline of 2 to 3 candareens per piece under quotations for last mail. Business was not likely to be actively resumed until about the 23rd of February. In metals business was entirely suspended until after the holidays; quotations remained unaltered.

SAIGON.—The improvement which recently occurred had been lost, and the market had become flat. Transactions since the Chinese New Year had been very limited, as the demand from the interior had hardly set in. At present the only inquiry was for T-Cloths and superior Grey Shirtings, whilst Supers were neglected. Quotations for average qualities were as follows:—Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lb., $1.80 per piece cash; ditto, 7 lb. $1.65; Grey Supers, No. 1, $1.65 to 1.67½; ditto, No. 2, $1.75 to $1.77½; ditto, No. 3, $1.95; T-Cloth, 6 lb., $1.22 to 1.32½; ditto, 5 lb., $1.05; ditto, 5 lb., $1.05; ditto, 4½ lb., $0.98; ditto, 4 lb., $0.85.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The market had been virtually closed during the week, China New-year's Day falling this year on 13th February. There was still a demand at former rates both for London and New York, and the stock had been brought into so moderate a compass that even were the demand to slacken teamen were not likely to press sales. The common Hohows, of which the settlements consisted, would lay down in London at 8½d. to 10¾d. Green: There was a fair business done before the holidays, amounting to—Teenkai 900 ½-chests at Tls. 29½; Moyune 2,400 chests at Tls. 26 to 31½ Fychow 200 chests at Tls. 21; total 3,500 ½-chests. The market had assumed a firm appearance, and now that the teamen would have no difficulty about finance, no reduction in prices was expected.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—There have been no arrivals or settlements of Tea during the past week. The season now being entirely ended, this report will be discontinued until the remaining Teas awaiting shipment have been sent forward, when the final Export figures will be given. The Export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe is 57,201,925 lbs., against 63,094,100 lbs. To the Colonies, 16,064,987 lbs,. against 15,099,603 lbs. To America, 708,121 lbs., against 974,665 lbs. at the same time last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEFOO.—Sugar: No business had taken place in this article, but it was expected that a good inquiry would occur as soon as the New Season's Formosa staple comes to market. For this kind the opening price was expected to be about Tls. 2.60 per picul. Export produce remained very scarce, and no decline in values was expected to occur until the surrounding Gulf ports are open to navigation, and supplies arrive more freely.

SAIGON.—With reference to the Rice Market, Messrs. Behre and Co.'s Circular says:—Throughout the month under review our market has evinced much firmness, the increase in supplies from the interior having been fully counterbalanced by a brisk demand for our staple, chiefly from Hong Kong. As advices from the latter quarter now report a quieter disposition in that market, values here have likewise experienced a slight decline. The market closes, however, firm again at $1.50 (equal to about 5s. 8d. per cwt. f.o.b.) for ready grain, dealers making no concessions in price for forward delivery. The subjoined report upon the market for other articles of export is from Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler, and Co.'s Circular:—Hides: Scoured cow are 50c. per picul lower, whilst unprepared cow have advanced $1 per picul and buffalo maintained its former value. Quotations stand at $16 per picul for scoured cow; $11.50 per picul for unprepared cow, and $7.50 per picul for buffalo hides. Horns: Unchanged, quoted $8.50 to 8.75 per picul. Gamboge: Slightly lower, and obtainable at $48 to 50 per picul, according to quality. Pepper is a shade higher, and quoted $8.50 per picul.

BATAVIA.—Arrack: Nothing doing. Coffee: Some forward engagements had been entered into at f.65 per picul for choice blue bean, and at a like figure for pea-berry; latterly there had been less inquiry, and forward business was virtually suspended; the Government would sell publicly during this year 100,000 piculs. Padang: The quarterly auctions during the current year will be held at Padang on the arrival uo the steamers leaving Batavia on the 23rd March, 26th June, 25th September, and 21st December; by advices dated 10th Feb. the quantity then in store for the March sale was 10,569 piculs, and the total antity to be offered on that occasion was not likely to exceed 20,000 to 25,000 piculs; the leaf disease is reported to have broken out in Sumatra, but the yield was not likely to be affected thereby to any material extent. Sugar: Of immediately available Sugars the market was virtually cleared. Ex next crop sales had been made on a fair scale at figures ranging between f.16¼ and f.17.60 per picul first cost, according to conditions and port of delivery, usual basis; at the close f.17 was offered, but planters held out for more money. In Grocery Sugars nothing had been done; raw kinds commanded such full prices that growers generally preferred confining themselves to these descriptions. Rice; Free shipments from Saigon and Bangkok had had a weakening effect on the value of Java grain, but good white Batavia continued exceedingly scarce, and was scarcely to be had at any price.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 3d. to 4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d. to 4s. 3⅜d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 9½d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 3d. to 4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅜d. to 4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3⅝d.
Manila ,, ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 310 to 311	Rs. 228½
,, Hong Kong	26½ to 27½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.9.0	⅜ prem (nominal)

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 23 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,900 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 14 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $525 per share ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $615 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $157 per share ex div..
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0⅛d., at Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.200x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company... ...	100 ...	100 ...	142
S. Tug and Lighter Company ..	850 ...	850 ...	600
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ..	71
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200 ...	$560
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	Tls.625
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ...	1,650
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ..	165
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.89
Chinese Imperial Loan	— ...	£95 ...	£100x d.
Pootung Dock Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.78½x.d.
China Merchants' S.N. Co. ...	500 ...	500 ...	Nominal.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co. state that there had been no transactions in shares, business having been suspended in consequence of the holidays.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

ARREST OF THE SULTAN OF PERAK.

(TELEGRAM TO PALL MALL GAZETTE.)

SINGAPORE, MARCH 28.—The Sultan of Perak was forcibly arrested last night. There was no warrant or written authority. A writ of habeas corpus has been moved for and refused by the registrar; there is no judge in the settlement. Full particulars by mail.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MARCH 29.—Manchester Goods quiet. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24 $99. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13. Total export of Tea to date, 163,625,000 lbs.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29.—Manchester Goods flat; Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.7. Silk unchanged; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 545.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, March 24, Duns (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 10, Agnes Muir; from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.); from Fremantle, 8, Robina; from Liverpool, March 24, Agamemnon (str.); from London, 29, Eliza Shaw.

At HONG KONG.—From London, Feb. 19, Cairnsmuir (str.), March 24, Radnorshire (str.); 28, Glenartney (str.); from Antwerp, 26, Windermere; from Liverpool, 28, Antenor (str.); from —, Rurik, Hydra.

At MANILA.—From Hamburg, March 21, Frances and Amanda.

At SAIGON.—From Boulogne, Feb. 12, Davina; from Newcastle N.S.W., 19, Maris Stella.

At BATAVIA.—From Amsterdam, March 21, Celebes (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 22, Hesperia (str.); from Liverpool, 23, Duna (str.); 25, Dolbardern Castle; 26, Nestor (str.); from Cardiff, 25, Kale, Stant; 26, Bacchus; 27, Kelso, Papa Risetto; 28, Woodburn, Ettrickdale; from Shields, 25, White Rose; from Liverpool, March 28, Glaucus (str.); from Cardiff, Imbros (str.); from —, Isolina, James Wishart, Canmore, Margot.

At PENANG.—From London, March 14, Jungfrau.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

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From FOOCHOW.—For London, Feb. 7, Achilles (str.); 8, Glenroy (str.)

From HONG KONG.—For New York, Feb. 17, Cutwater; for London, 21, England's Glory; for New York (via Swatow), March 4, Tyburnia.

From SAIGON.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Feb. 27, Cassandra (str.); Belle of Southesk.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADKINS—On the 23rd March, at the Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham, Mrs. Francis Adkins, of a son.

FOSTER—On the 20th Feb., at Hong Kong, the wife of Frederick E. Foster, of a daughter.

HOWELL—On the 20th March, at Chaldow House, Fulham, the wife of Charles Augustus Howell, of a daughter.

KATZ—On the 26th Feb., at Singapore, the wife of A. Katz, of a son.

PETERSEN—On the 7th Feb., at Amoy, Mrs. H. A. Petersen, of a daughter.

SANDILANDS—On the 21st March, at 191, Southgate-road, N., the wife of A. H. Sandilands, of a son.

STRACHAN—On the 28th March, at Surbiton, the wife of W. M. Strachan, of Japan, of a daughter.

THORPE—On the 28th Jan., at Yokohama, the wife of R. W. Thorpe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DRYSDALE—MCMICKING.—On the 29th March, at Burnbrae, Helensburgh, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, merchant, Shanghai, to Isabella Hutton, second daughter of Thomas McMicking. No cards.

HANCOCK—DONCASTER.—On the 24th March, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, by the Rev. — Bevan, Charles Rennels Hancock, youngest son of the late James Hancock, of Instow, North Devon, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Robert Doncaster, of Cambridge.

INGLIS—GOLDIE.—On the 3rd Feb., at the Government Central School House, Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont, John Inglis, engineer, &c., Hong Kong, to Jane Ann, daughter of the late James White, merchant, Dalkeith, Scotland, and widow of the late George Goldie, National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

ROGERSON—GRIMES.—On the 10th Feb., at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, J. Rogerson, of the Shanghai Gas Works, to Miss E. Grimes, both of Manchester.

WODEHOUSE—DEANE.—On the 3rd Feb., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. H. Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Colonial Civil Service, son of the late Lieut.-col. Philip Wodehouse, 10th Hussars, to Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, M.A., rector of the united parishes of St. Martin's, Outwich, and Great St. Helen's, London.

DEATHS.

DENT—On the 26th March, at Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Mary, the beloved wife of William Dent, late of the Bengal Civil Service, in her 82nd year.

HURLBUT—On the 25th Jan., at Yokohama, George Hurlbut, aged 39 years.

MARSHALL—On the 11th Feb., at Shanghai, Allen S. Marshall, third officer of the P. and O. str. *Zambesi*, aged 26.

PRICE—On the 23rd March, at Rochampton-street, Pimlico, Thomas Price, aged 83. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

TOMLINSON—On the 25th March, at Wakefield, aged 74, Jane, widow of Edward Tomlinson.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51 Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Thread needle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.*

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—March 28, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Joinville; at Liverpool, King Richard (str.); 30, at Amsterdam, from Macassar, Astrea; from Batavia, Kitty; 26, at St. Nazaire, from Sourabaya, Lord Kinnaird; 29, at Dartmouth, from Swatow, Merlin; at Falmouth, from Cheribon, Threepwood; at Liverpool, from Bassein, Historian (str.); 31, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Prins van Oranje (str.); 29, at London, from Swatow, Holstein; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Norwood; 28, at Falmouth, from Batavia, for Hamburg, Melusine; from Maulmain, Richmond.

DEPARTURES.—March 28, from Liverpool, for Galle, Nesutan; 27, from Antwerp, for China, Fortuna; 29, from Cardiff, for Canton, Cygnus; for Singapore, Trina; 28, from Glasgow, for Singapore, Cape Race; 28, from Sunderland, for Galle, Princess Louise; from Cardiff, Ingomar; 29, for Singapore, Leona, J.R.P.A., Amstel; from London, for Bangkok, Lyra; from Liverpool, for Anjer, Ullock.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—March 29, Stad Amsterdam, from London, for Shanghai; 25, Cassandra, from Manila, for England.

SPOKEN.—Silome, Manila to Liverpool, March 21, 48 N., 21 W.

CASUALTY.—Hong Kong, Feb. 15: The Western Belle, Fish, which arrived here Feb. 12 from Cardiff, reports that on the 8th and 9th Dec., in lat. 42 S., long. 67 E., she experienced a heavy N.W. gale, during which she lost first mate overboard, and several of the crew were disabled.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malta, passed March 28, Scindia (str.), from London for Shanghai.—Gibraltar, passed March 26, Koningder Nederlanden (str.), from London for Batavia.—Aden, March 29, arrived, Hampton (str.), from Batavia, and left for Rotterdam.—New York, March 17, the Bethany is to be sold by auction. She is full of water. Her cargo is nearly all out. A steamer and a schooner left here this morning with cargo for this port.

Legal.

COURT OF APPEAL.

DUDGEON V. PEMBROKE.

This case is one of considerable importance, the question being whether when an insured ship has been sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, though not known to be so by the owner, and has been lost through unseaworthiness, the owner can recover on the insurances. The action was brought to recover a total loss upon a time policy of insurance for twelve months effected by the plaintiff on a steamship for the sum of £5,800, on a ship valued at £8,000 and machinery of £4,000. The defence set up was that the loss did not arise from the "peril of the seas," which are the perils insured against, but from the unseaworthiness of the vessel, and, further, that the plaintiff, well knowing that the ship was unseaworthy, sent her to sea in such unseaworthy state without justifiable cause, and that the loss was occasioned thereby; and, further, the underwriters set up as a defence concealment and misrepresentation. The cause was tried at the London Sittings at Guildhall before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a special jury, when the ury, in answer to questions put to them, found that the statements made by the shipowner's broker were substantially correct; but there was no concealment of anything material, and that the absence of a certificate was not material; and that, if the ship was unseaworthy, it was not known to the plaintiffs. But they could not agree as to whether the ship was unseaworthy, or whether, if she was, the unseaworthiness was the cause of the loss. Upon this the learned Judge discharged the jury, and directed the verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, and the Court, constituted of the same learned Judge, with Mr. Justice Quain, upheld the ruling and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The case was taken to the Exchequer Chamber, which reversed the decision of the Court below, and gave judgment in favour of the defendants. On the appeal, their Lordships, after a careful review of the facts, reversed the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, and gave the appellants costs of the appeal. The Court was composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Penzance, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Gordon.

The *Colonial Office List* for the current year has been issued, and has been carefully revised, so as to give the latest changes in the Service. A valuable addition has been made to it in the form of a list of the various Governors of Colonies, the dates of their appointment, places of residence, and salaries; and a list of the various Colonies, giving their area, population, revenue, debts, and form of Government.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Captain Sir George S. Nares, R.N., read a paper at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th ult., "On the Navigation of Smith Sound, as a Route towards the Pole." After glancing at the expeditions similar to that which he commanded in 1875, and which, it will be recollected, taking this route, succeeded in reaching the head of Robeson Channel, where they were stopped by the ice, he went on to give, in some detail, the results of the explorations by the sledge parties. The winter was passed in the western corner of this channel, whence they were enabled to examine the whole neighbourhood. They determined the existence of an extensive sea, but, like their predecessors, they were unable to transport navigable boats for any great distance across the ice away from the land during the short season when exploration by means of sledges is possible. At the head of Baffin's Bay the climate is mild, and Arctic life is there found in abundance, so that he regarded this neighbourhood as an important basis for exploration, and the most northerly position where abundance

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of game was attainable within a restricted area. Advancing to the north by Kennedy Channel they found sea life to diminish rapidly, and the bears preying upon it were found in decreasing numbers. Throughout the whole area north of Smith's Sound the migratory birds in small numbers rear their young in favoured valleys and plains during the short summer. The sun makes his appearance later in the season the nearer the Pole is approached, and consequently the spring and the reanimation of the non-migratory Arctic life are more backward, so that at the extreme North the birds could have very little time to spare between the late spring and the returning autumn in which to rear their young. All these circumstances pointed to the conclusion that as they approached the North less dependence could be placed on obtaining an appreciable supply of winged fowl. This (remarked Sir George Nares, amid applause) opened the question as to whether large numbers of necessarily ruthless sportsmen who last year hunted the district between Lady Franklin Land and Cape Joseph Henry had not devastated the district for a time by destroying all the parent birds. In Robeson Channel and in the Polar Ocean to the northward immediately in its neighbourhood there are no icebergs, but Kane's Sea is thickly studded with floating icebergs. Because Robeson Channel was open nearly all the winter of 1871-72 it did not in his opinion necessarily follow that the ice in the Arctic Sea was also in motion, and yet he could not take upon himself the responsibility of suggesting that the ice in that sea always remains unbroken as late in the season as it did last spring. Were they perfectly certain that the ice in the Polar Ocean always remains stationary until even the end of June, sledges unprovided with boats might be despatched, and the possibility of reaching a higher latitude would then be very considerably increased. It would be gratifying to all interested in Arctic matters, remarked Sir George Nares in conclusion, to hear that in the United States it was contemplated to send out an Arctic expedition to extend our knowledge of those seas which might be said to belong peculiarly to themselves. There was still a wide field there for geographical and scientific research, but he was afraid that great difficulty would be found in advancing much nearer to the Pole, either in ships or by boats or sledges, by that route than has already been attained, unless, indeed, the coast of Greenland, contrary to his expectation, trends to the northward, beyond lat. 83.20.

Admiral Collinson said his experience in the Arctic regions led him to agree with the view that the game diminished as you proceeded further north. Any attempt to go into the ice to navigate it would be utterly futile, as the ship would be dependent on the current, which would carry it and the ice together. Admiral Richards said there had been good reason to believe that the land trended to the north from Smith's Sound, and had this been the case the North Pole might have been reached. A sledge could not travel over a frozen sea, and when Captain Nares found there was no land to the north he at once knew that it was impossible to reach the Pole. He maintained that sledge expeditions with the object of reaching the Pole had now become useless. He thought no mode of reaching the Pole existed. Admiral Ommanney said the discovery of the real Polar Sea was one of the most valuable results of the Expedition. He believed the conditions of the North Pole were somewhat similar to those of the South Pole. Captain Fielding, naturalist to the Expedition, quite agreed with Sir George Nares, both as to the paucity of animal life in the extreme north, and as to the few animals being permanent residents. It would appear, however, that there must have been a change within a comparatively recent period, for they had found on Ellesmere Land residences which had been inhabited in former days by Esquimaux, who had now all left that part of the world. Dr. Rae said that the experience of ice travelling was but a single experience, and it was known that the ice had not been found for two years in the same condition. He had himself conducted a surveying expedition with sledges upwards of 300 miles. He had never been much in favour of the Smith Sound route as a means of reaching the Pole. He thought that in the calculations as to the Polar regions notice had not been taken of the effect of the Siberian rivers in breaking up the ice. He thought that if sledges on his plan had been used the expedition could have got 100 miles further than they had done. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, who had been president of the society when the memorial in favour of the expedition had been sent to the Admiralty, said that the expedition had shown that if any further attempt to reach the Pole were made it must be by way of Spitzbergen.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Sir G. Nares.

FOREIGN IMPROVEMENTS IN CHINA.

The *Morning Post*, after enumerating the various articles of foreign manufacture, &c., which have been adopted by China, goes on to say in conclusion:—But whilst recording this progress in one part of the Empire we find elsewhere that the old leaven of dislike to foreign inventions still obtains. Our Consul at Chefoo gives an example of this as having been furnished in Weihsien, a town about eighty miles from that place, where coal abounds, and mining has been carried on as it might have been in the Patriarchal ages. A foreign merchant here introduced a mining pump, to be worked by mules, "and in an undemonstrative manner, by which means it was hoped that the susceptibilities of the officials would not be offended." But ere the machine arrived the latter notified that the mineowner for whom it was intended would not be allowed to purchase it, and the prohibition has never been removed, the only mode of obtaining relief from it being an application to the local magistrate—a process from which a native would be deterred by knowing that, should he present himself at the Yamen for the purpose, he would be mulcted so severely, if not also beaten and imprisoned on some plea or other, as to be left a ruined man. Nevertheless it is evident that the Chinese are beginning to look on foreign appliances and foreign enterprises as sources of greater wealth, and more extended means of supplying their wants, and they have given practical proof of this in the outlay they are making not only in mining companies, but in ships, guns, forts, as well as in the formation of steam-ship, banking, and insurance companies. They are not a stupid race, and in proportion as they find that the balance of advantage from intercommunication is largely in their favour they may be expected to grow less inimical to the presence of, and intercourse with foreigners.

CAPTAIN COOK.

A report has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Long, of Her Majesty's ship *Fantome*, giving a detailed description of the measures carried out by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the improvement of the site of the monument erected in Kealakekua or Karakakoa Bay, in the Island of Owhyhee, to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Cochrane, late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, after visiting the islands in 1875, drew the attention of the Admiralty to the state of the monument, and on his application the Princess Likéliké (now Mrs. Cleghorn), the sister of the King of the Sandwich Islands, who originally presented a piece of ground as a site for the memorial, added to her former generosity by bestowing an additional plot of about half an acre for an enclosure. At the admiral's suggestion, the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the War-office, gave directions for twelve old 32-pounder guns, which were in store at Esquimalt, being conveyed to the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of forming a suitable fence. The monument is a plain obelisk of concrete, 27ft. in height, erected on the shore, and close to the spot where the great seaman fell. The expense of its erection was mainly borne by English subscribers interested in the island, amongst whom were Lady Franklin, Rear-Admiral Richards, Mr. Follett Synge, &c. The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription:—

In memory of
The great Circumnavigator,
Captain James Cook, R.N.
Who discovered these Islands on
18th January, 1778.
And fell near this spot on
14th February, 1779.
This monument was erected in November, 1874,
By some of his fellow-countrymen.

The guns used for the enclosure of the site were conveyed from Esquimalt to Owhyhee in Her Majesty's ship *Fantome*, in September last. They have been fixed in the ground vertically at intervals, and connected by a chain, thus enclosing an area of ground of about 152ft. square, in which flowers and shrubs, kindly provided by the Rev. M. Davis, of the Church of England Mission, have been planted; also seeds of the algaroba tree, which is most suitable for the dry and rocky soil. Commander Long states that the appearance of the monument has been greatly improved, and that it is now quite sufficient for so disadvantageous a site. He suggests that if it should be desired to erect a better memorial, the addition of a "Captain Cook's Ward" to Honolulu Hospital would be an appropriate arrangement, and well fitted to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished discoverer of the islands, one of whose greatest cares was the health and comfort of his men.

THE SUEZ FRESH-WATER CANAL.

The inauguration of this work, which is destined to become an important adjunct to the Maritime Canal, is announced to take place on the 9th of April. The enlarged Fresh-Water Canal, when completed, next month, will be of much more considerable proportions than when first constructed and handed over to the Viceroy, with the lands which the Company were forced to retrocede twelve years ago. The idea of a branch connecting Lake Timsah, about the centre of the ship canal, with the Nile at Cairo, formed a part of the original scheme. It was intended to serve three purposes—to provide fresh water to the company's establishments in the great canal, and for the shipping using it; to serve for the navigation of boats and barges; and, lastly, to irrigate and bring under cultivation the large tract of country between the ship canal and Cairo. With respect to this last use, the results were so successful that when the Company were forced to relinquish this possession in 1864 it had already created the thriving estate of the Ouadi, for which the arbitral sentence of the Emperor Napoleon III. accorded to the Company an indemnity of 10,000,000 francs in the compromise with the Egyptian Government. The Fresh-water Canal was then a small rivulet compared with its present size. In length it was the same as at present, about 88 miles from Cairo to Ismailia, on Lake Timsah, but it was only 26 feet wide and 1 metre deep (3 feet 3 inches), although during the floods on the Nile the water in the Canal would rise as high as two or two and a half metres. The hostility of which the Company was the object in 1863 and 1864 will not have been forgotten. Some of the European Powers began to fear that it was acquiring so great a domination in Egypt—which might be exercised in the interest of France and to the prejudice of other countries—as to endanger the sovereign rights of the Viceroy, and after some negotiations the Company was compelled to give up its domain, and restrict its operations to the construction and working of the Maritime Canal. The Fresh-water Canal, which was then terminated, formed part of the property surrendered; but as the water was absolutely necessary for the establishments of the Company, the Egyptian Government, in taking possession, engaged to maintain the Canal in proper order, to keep up the banks and engineering works on it, and to keep the channel at its proper depth. That engagement was, however, so far neglected that in a short time the banks began to give way and the bed to become choked up with weeds, so that the navigation was not only stopped, but even the supply of water began to fail, although the Egyptian Government had engaged to keep up a flow of 70,000 tons daily at Ismailia. The utility of the Fresh-water Canal had, however, been sufficiently proved, for during one year that it had been navigable, even with its limited draught of water, the traffic on it by barges had amounted to over 100,000 tons, of which the principal imports were 20,000 tons of coal, and the exports 30,000 tons of cotton and 60,000 tons of cotton seed. In consequence of representations made by the Company, the Egyptian Government undertook to restore the Canal, and at the same time to widen it to 26 metres (180 feet), to deepen it to 3½ metres (11½ feet), and to maintain

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it at that depth at all times by locks. The works were contracted for by M. Brocart at the price of 2f. 50c. per cubic metre; but this contractor, instead of executing them himself, sublet them at a reduced price to other parties. The result was that they advanced very slowly, and, after the Viceroy had expended about 40,000,000f., nearly two-thirds of the Canal still remained to be executed. That contract was, in consequence, terminated, and M. Paponneau, who had formerly been charged with works for the Company, was recommended to the Viceroy by M. de Lesseps, and undertook the work at the rate of 90 centimes per cubic metre, or less than one-third of the price paid to the former contractor. At this moment commenced the financial difficulties of the Khedive, and although it was a condition that the payments should be made regularly in consideration of the low rate at which the contract was taken, the Egyptian Government is in arrear for a sum of about ten millions of francs, and the work would not now have been completed but for the assistance of the Company by advances to M. Paponneau. The Canal is, however, now nearly ready, and has been dug throughout to its entire depth. The official inauguration will take place on the 9th of April, and the Canal will be open for navigation in May, after the construction of some of the locks, which will not be quite ready at the former date. A Convention has been signed between the Egyptian Government and the Company, which will be charged with receiving the tolls, to be applied first to the extinction of the debt on the Canal. The Company is not interested in the work beyond the traffic it will bring to the Maritime Canal, as this will now become the highway between Cairo and the western part of the Delta and the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It is estimated that the consumption of coal at Cairo, and in that part of the country watered by the Fresh-water Canal, amounts to 190,000 tons annually. This is at present brought from Alexandria by barges or by rail, at a cost of f.13 per ton by the former mode and f.30 by the latter; by the new Canal the coal may reach Cairo without reshipment. As vessels will only use one half of the Maritime Canal—from Port Said to Lake Timsah—the tolls on it will be reduced in the same proportion. A large outward freight of corn, cotton, and cotton seed may also be counted on, as the Canal runs within fifty or 100 miles of the most distant parts of the four richest provinces in Egypt, or from one-half to one-fourth of the distance from Alexandria.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO CHINA.—The annual public meeting of the United Presbyterian Student's Theological Hall Missionary Society has been held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. Dr. Dudgeon, of the London Missionary Society, congratulated the Church on having at last seen its way to send a missionary to China. The great want in China was that the missionary societies should be more distributed, but that individuals should be more concentrated. Mission stations should be centres of light—seminaries, so to speak; for though all the missionaries in the world were to go to China they would not suffice to convert that country. That must be done by the Chinese themselves. The doctor went on to speak of the characteristics of the Chinese, their filial reverence, their patience, sobriety, frugality, industry, and their high civilisation. The two foreign evils in China were Roman Catholicism and the opium trade. He saw no reason why Roman Catholicism should not flourish, for it was exactly like Buddhism, the popular religion in China, but for the fact of its foreign connection and political aims. Denouncing the opium trade, he said that we deliberately inflicted curses on China from a selfish apprehension of possible evils to our own country. Missions had not been a failure in China, but a great success, more especially the medical missions.

Mr. WALTER BAGEHOT, the editor of the *Economist*, died on the 24th ult., after a few days' illness. He was born on the 3rd of February, 1826, and had therefore recently completed his fifty-first year. Mr. Bagehot contributed many essays to magazines and reviews, and wrote several works, of which the chief are his book on "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," and "Lombard-street." Mr. Bagehot was a Fellow of University College, London, and he was for a time Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. He was more than once a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but never obtained one. Mr. Bagehot was proprietor and editor of the *Economist*, and conducted it with great ability up to the time of his death.

CHINESE PRINTING.—With reference to the forthcoming Caxton celebration, the Rev. G. E. Moul, the well-known missionary, writes to *The Times* contradicting the statement of Sir Charles Dilke that the Chinese language is one that can only be printed by their common method of woodcuts, or by some analogous plan with engraved surfaces. Mr. Moul says that, notwithstanding the multifarious word-signs which go to make up a Chinese book, millions of pages have been printed in the best style during several years past with metallic movable type. Early in the seventeenth century the use of movable type had been made known by the Jesuits to the Chinese Government, and a very costly and magnificent edition of the Imperial Lexicon was printed from copper types.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—On the 27th ult. the Japanese Minister and Madame Wooyeno entertained the Dutch Minister and Countess de Bylandt, the Persian Minister and Princess Malcolm Khan, the Chinese Minister and the Chinese Vice-Minister, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster, Mr. Adams, Baron de Blowitz, Mrs. Hicks, Enouyé Kaorn and Madame Enouyé, Madame E. de Bunsen, Mrs. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Lane, and Mr. Philip Currie, Mr. Henry Hervey, Dr. Macartney, Mr. F. Marshall, Suzuki Kinso, &c., at dinner, at the Japanese Legation. Later in the evening Madame Wooyeno had a reception.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, with the present inward mail, arrived at Marseilles on the 26th ult. She brings 114 passengers and a general cargo, including 479 packages of tea, and 8,321 packages general cargo for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Euphrate*, due in London on or about the 10th inst.

THE four missionaries selected by the London Missionary Society to proceed to Tanganyika, the Revs. Roger Price, J. B. Thompson, M. Hare, and A. W. Dodgshun, have been present at a farewell meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. W. H. Willans occupied the chair, and amongst those who took part in the meeting were Dr. Moffatt and Sir Charles Reed.

THE will of Mr. Arthur Leyland Birley, late of Millbanke, Kirkham, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 31 last, has been proved at the Lancaster District Registry, by Hutton Birley and Charles Addison Birley, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000.

AT the Manor Ironworks, Chelsea, the casting of a large equestrian statue of Lord Canning has taken place. The original model was designed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A. When completed, the statue will be shipped to Calcutta, where it is to be erected.

TWO Canadian statesmen—the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—have declined the honours of Knighthood offered to them, on the ground that such honours are not in harmony with the social system and usages of Colonial society.

HIS EXCELLENCY KUO, the Chinese Minister, recognising the international character of the Seamen's Hospital (late *Dreadnought*), Greenwich, has intimated the intention of the Chinese Government to subscribe £20 annually to the charity.

A MEETING of the African section of the Society of Arts has been held to hear a paper by Mr. Hutchinson, lay secretary of the Church Missionary Society, on "The best Trade Route into Central Africa." There was a crowded attendance.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ANDERSON is appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands.

Naval and Military.

Field-Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish, has died at Tours at the age of ninety-one. He was the son of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, M.P., of Carrigoran. On the 29th of October, 1793, when only seven years old, he obtained a commission as ensign. In 1794 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1800 he was gazetted a captain of the 46th Regiment. He joined that regiment for duty in the following year, when only in his sixteenth year, and in 1803 became brevet major. He was present with the 60th Rifles at the siege of Badajos, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, together with many minor affairs. He was taken prisoner by the French at or after the battle of the Pyrenees, but subsequently exchanged. In 1830 he became a major-general, and in 1841 a lieutenant general, having in the interval commanded a division in the Bombay Presidency. He became general in 1854. In 1850 he obtained the colonelcy of the 18th Royal Irish, and in 1862 was created G.C.B. He sat as M.P. for Clare in the Liberal interest from 1852 to 1857. By order of the Minister of War the military honours paid to French officers of his rank were rendered to his remains, and the whole of the garrison escorted the body to the grave.

The Torpedo vessel Lightning made one of her rapid voyages down the river on the 23rd ult., with a view to giving the Naval Lords of the Admiralty an opportunity of inspecting her under steam, and of experiencing the somewhat novel sensation of being carried through the water at the rate of nineteen knots per hour. The party on board consisted of Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, Admiral Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade), Mr. Egerton, M.P., Admiral Stewart (Controller of the Navy), Admiral Boyes (Director of Naval Ordnance), and several other gentlemen. Owing to the crowded state of the river it was found impossible to go at more than half speed until nearly opposite Woolwich, when full steam was turned on, and a speed of about nineteen knots per hour maintained for half an hour. The vessel was then put about and brought back to London. Sir Hastings Yelverton and the other visitors expressed their entire satisfaction with the working of the little vessel, which will now receive the finishing touches at the hands of the builders, and be despatched to Portsmouth without delay.

Instructions have been issued from the Admiralty to the various dockyards at home, and also to Malta, Bermuda, and Hong Kong dockyards, for all ships having deep bilge keels as they come in hand to be fitted with hauling-down lines or chains for placing in position the service collision mats lately ordered to be provided. The hauling-down lines are to be fitted so that they can be rove through holes cut in the webs of the bilge keels, and they are to have their upper ends secured so that they may readily be made available for placing in position the mats referred to. These lines are to be placed about twelve feet apart over the length occupied by the engines and boilers, and passed under the keel from gunwale to gunwale. The lines need not be kept permanently in place, and arrangements are to be made for stowing them in suitable and convenient positions on board. The commanding officers of ships thus fitted are to take care that these hauling-down lines are rove occasionally for practice; they are also directed to take care that before going into action these lines are in their place ready for use should they be required.

Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards has been appointed to the regimental Colonelcy, left vacant by the death of General J. Spink. General Edwards served with the 18th Royal Irish throughout the war in China (medal); was also present at the attack upon Canton, the taking of Amoy, Chapoo, Woo Sung, Shanghai, and Chin-Kiang, and at the concluding operations before Nanking; was employed on the Staff during the war, and afterwards appointed by Lord Gough Assistant Quartermaster-General to the force in China. He served also with the 18th Royal Irish in the Burmese war from July, 1852, to the conclusion; and in the Crimea from December, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, C.B., Brevet of Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Third Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He also saw considerable service during the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and received the thanks of the Governor-General.

Advices from the China Station to the 22nd Feb. state that Her Majesty's ships of war in harbour at Hong Kong were the Audacious, flag-

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ship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, Egeria, Growler, Himalaya, Hornet, Midge, Swinger, and Sylvia. The Fly, gunboat, left on the 3rd Feb. for Foochow to relieve the Hornet. The Audacious went out of harbour on the 20th of February for gun practice, and returned on the 21st of February. The Vigilant left on the morning of the 20th for Canton. The Hornet arrived from Foochow on the 21st of February, and will be paid off on the 24th of February, and re-commissioned the same day by Commander Hippisley. The Midge was paid off and re-commissioned on the 17th by Commander Salmond. The Swinger and Growler were also paid off and recommissioned on the 17th of February, the latter vessel by Commander Willcox. The American gun-vessel Ashuelot arrived from Bangkok on the 19th of February. The foreign men-of-war in harbour were, the German gunboat Nautilus, American gunvessel Ashuelot, and the Portuguese gunboat Tejo.

Advices from Malta give details of the disablement and rescue of the Thetis. When fallen in with by the Devastation she had been out twenty-five days from Port Said, and having been only provisioned for six days, officers and crew were on quarter allowance, and in three more days nothing eatable would have been left on board. Soon after leaving Port Said the Thetis encountered very heavy weather, and while steaming head to wind her engines suddenly began racing round. They were promptly stopped, and then it was found that her screw had slipped completely down. Fortunately it was caught by the framework, but when docked at Malta every one was astonished that it had not been altogether lost. It was also discovered that she had lost a large portion of her keel, and the lower part of the rudder, when she recently grounded on the East African coast. The Devastation supplied the Thetis with provisions and towed her into Malta.

Commander James Alexander Gordon died last week, at the age of eighty-nine years. He entered the navy in 1804, on board the *Ville de Paris*, bearing the flag of Hon. William Cornwallis, in the Channel. He then served in the Mediterranean for four years, principally at the blockade of Toulon. He afterwards joined the *Laurestinus*, in which ship, having first visited the Rio de la Plata, and escorted a convoy to Halifax, he took part, as master's mate, in the hostilities against the Americans in the *Chesapeake*, and was present in the attack upon Crany Island. The *Laurestinus* was wrecked, on the Silver Keys, off the Bahamas, on the night of August 21, 1813, and Mr. Gordon came home, but soon after was appointed lieutenant of the *Manly*. He served in that vessel until paid off in September, 1815, and was again employed in the *Chesapeake*, and accompanied the expedition to New Orleans.

On the 22nd ult. the annual sessions of the Institute of Naval Architects were opened, and papers were read by Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., the Director of Naval Construction for the Royal Navy, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., and Mr. Michael Scott, the first upon "The Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare," the second "On Citadel Ships," and the third relating to the defence of ships against torpedoes. The meeting was held in the room of the Society of Arts. Lord Hampton presided, and, in addition to representatives of the German, French, and Italian Governments, there were present Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., Admiral Sir F. Grey, Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. MacIver, M.P., Sir James Ramsden, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Bedford Pim, Mr. C. H. Wigram, Admiral Selwyn, Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, M.P., &c.

The engineering firm of Napier and Sons, on the Clyde, which has built many ships for the navy, and also engined them, have undertaken to repair the defective machinery supplied to the Opal. A foreman of the works is to be sent out to Callao to meet the Opal, and to assist in making such alterations as may be considered necessary, and new valve gear and other parts of the engines will be sent to be fitted. We believe the offer to undertake this work was voluntarily made by the firm, by which the whole of the expense connected with it will be borne, for they naturally feel that the constant allusions to the break-downs of the Opal is a matter which concerns the reputation of the constructors of the machinery. The original cost of the engines was £27,000.

A few days since the heavy iron rudder, weighing nearly thirteen tons, belonging to the armour plated ship Téméraire, was being lowered into the dock to be placed in position, when a new hawser 5½ in. in diameter, without any warning, snapped asunder, and the rudder fell with a crash into the bed of the dock, but fortunately without injuring any of the men standing beneath it. An examination of the rope, which had been tested at more than the weight of the rudder, showed that it had been cut half-way through, apparently with some sharp instrument, after it had been placed round the rudder, but whether maliciously or by accident is not known.

Captain Charles E. Stevens, commanding the Buracouta, is now on trial by court-martial, on eight charges, including, amongst others, overbearing and scandalous conduct. The Court has assembled on board the Duncan, flagship, at Sheerness, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., superintendent of Chatham Dockyard. Mr. W. Easclake, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, has been appointed to officiate in that capacity, and Mr. G. P. Martin, R.N., barrister-at-law and Deputy Judge-Advocate at Portsmouth, is the Admiralty prosecutor.

Dr. Peter Suther, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, the oldest medical officer of Her Majesty's Navy, and one of the few remaining Trafalgar heroes, has just died at Southsea. He entered the service early in the present century, and was surgeon of the *Swiftsure* at the famous battle in 1805. He was the last survivor of ninety-eight medical officers who were present on that eventful day. There are still, however, on the Navy list the names of five officers under Nelson and Collingwood at the battle in Trafalgar Bay.

An Admiralty notification states that letters have been received from Vice-Admiral Ryder, in the Audacious, at Hong Kong, up to the 1st of February. The Nassau, having thoroughly refitted, had left Hong Kong for the Haitan Straits, to commence surveying the coast between Shanghai and Hong Kong. The Sylvia had arrived at Hong Kong to refit. The Midge and Swinger were at Hong Kong refitting; the Hornet and Growler were close at hand for recommissioning. The Juno, senior officer, was in the Straits of Malacca.

A difficulty has arisen, and considerable correspondence has taken place, with regard to the services in the garrison church at Portsmouth. Objection has been taken by some members of the congregation to the following practices:—First, the placing of a movable cross on a ledge, called a retable, at the back of and above the Communion Table; secondly, that the officiating chaplains have assumed "the eastward position" during portions of the Communion Service.

The Active, which was commissioned by Captain Sir W. N. W. Hewett, in October, 1873, arrived at Spithead on the 28th ult. from the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. During her commission of three years and a half the Active has rendered a good deal of service, her officers and crew having furnished the greater part of the naval brigade during the Ashantee war, and having also taken part in the more recent expedition up the Niger River.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Webster, late of the 78th Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs), a Military Knight of Windsor, on the Royal Foundation, died on the 25th ult., at his residence, the Upper Ward, Windsor Castle, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Lieutenant-Colonel Webster went through the Indian Mutiny, served in Canada, and was awarded two medals and clasps. He was elected a Military Knight four years ago.

Rear-Admiral W. Houston Stewart, C.B., has assumed the superintendence of Portsmouth dockyard for a period of six weeks, for the purpose of enabling him to complete his sea-time for promotion. He will be then succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, the late Captain-Superintendent at Sheerness, for the ordinary term of five years, Admiral Stewart returning to the Admiralty.

Damage to the extent of more than £1,000 has been done to the new pier of the Royal Arsenal, by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Copernic. During a dense fog, the steamer ran, stem on, into the pier; and destroyed much of the hydraulic machinery connected with the cranes, and carrying away her own figurehead.

Arrangements have been concluded with Sir William Armstrong's firm at Elswick for mounting the guns on the Spithead forts on hydraulic carriages, the invention of Mr. George Rendel. The forts will be armed with eight 38-ton guns, the muzzle-pivoting of which will enable them to be worked through small embrasures.

Lieut. de Zubovitz, of the Austrian army, whose ride from Vienna to Paris may be remembered, has just performed the fresh exploit of crossing the Danube at the former city, where the river is very wide, mounted on a horse provided with a floating apparatus of which he is the inventor.

Major Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Barker, 64th Regiment, appointed Assistant-Director of Military Education, as Professor of Military History at the Staff College. Major Montgomerie served throughout the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

On the 10th inst. Lord Napier of Magdala paid a visit to the Chinese gunboat Gamma, at Gibraltar, being received on board by the officers of the ship. The Gamma and Delta sailed the same day for China.

Owing to the decease of Sir T. F. Fitzgerald, the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales are now the only two Field-Marshals in the British army.

Colonel Henry Adair becomes commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery by the death of Colonel Digby, C.B.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MARCH 20.

The political "evenement" of the past week has been the journey of General Ignatieff and his visit to London. Many people are sanguine enough to take this visit as an indication of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question, but I can scarcely think that we can take this for granted. The better instructed people here look upon the journey of General Ignatieff only as an attempt to delay the military operations till better weather sets in, and the Russians are enabled to commence hostilities with more chance of success. The weather here during the past week has been of a more spring-like character, which has been of very much benefit to the soil, as the high winds are drying up the accumulating moisture.

The Imperial Minister of Marine at Berlin, General Von Stosch, has resigned, owing to a difference between the Minister and Prince Bismark. The Minister, who during the last war was General Intendant of the Army, is at present fifty-nine years of age, and well-known for his organising talents. It must be acknowledged that he has brought into perfect order the administration of the German Navy, which was not at all the case with his predecessor, Vice-Admiral Jachmann. The 22nd of March will be a holiday all through Germany, being the eightieth birthday of the Emperor. Great preparations are being made everywhere, and especially at Berlin, to celebrate the day.

I learn upon good authority that the negotiations between Spain and Germany regarding the Sooloo affair have progressed very satisfactorily, and that a treaty on this subject is on the eve of being signed by Spain, Germany, and England. It appears that this treaty stipulates that all the Sooloo harbours which are not actually under Spanish control shall be opened for trade to all nations; but in the ports which are already under Spanish authority (flying the Spanish flag) foreign vessels will have to pay certain dues when in harbour. This treaty, of course, will benefit all seafaring nations, and at the same time put an end to the many vexations hitherto experienced. Any damage which may have been done to foreign vessels by Spanish men-of-war in bringing such vessels to, is to be paid in full.

Prince Heinrich, the grandson both of the German Emperor and of the Queen of England, will next month enter the navy at Kiel, and will

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be conducted thither by his father, the Crown Prince, who on this occasion will also pay a visit to Hamburg. As the Prince intends to stay here a few days our Senate is making preparations for a suitable reception of the future Emperor. Amongst other festivities a grand banquet will take place. Whether the Crown Princess will accompany her husband and son is not yet decided. The Imperial Parliament during the last few days has been earnestly debating the Budget. In regard to this it is noticeable that the German Empire has arrived at that position which for a good many years has been the standing rule with all, or most civilised Governments, viz., a deficit. The estimated expenditure is for the first time heavier than the receipts, and some means must be found to balance the account. Prince Bismark's advice is to increase the contributions of the Governments of which the German Empire is composed, but a final conclusion has not yet been arrived at.

In order to contribute as much as possible to the abolition of piracy in China waters, our marine authorities have given orders for the building of a new gunboat, of a special description. To enable this vessel to pursue the Chinese pirate-craft into shallow water, it will be constructed with a so-called false keel, so as to be of exceptionally light draft when the latter is taken up. The vessel will be built by Mr. Lohichan at Elbing, at whose establishment many orders have been executed to the full satisfaction of the Marine Board.

The International Rank of Hamburg has fixed its annual meeting of shareholders for the 19th of April. The dividend to be declared has not yet been advertised.

The English steamship Consolation, 770 R.T., of Leith, with engines of 150-horse power, has been chartered by Messrs. Dieckmann and Co. for a voyage to the Amoor river, on private terms, and is now loading in our harbour. It was first intended by the charterers to send one of the steamers of the Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei, but the latter Company, whose vessels are of large size and consequently of great draught, while the Amoor river contains many shallow spots, declined the charter, and selection was therefore made of the Consolation, which is a fine boat of 250 feet length and only four years old.

Some attention has been directed of late to the Eastern Siberian Trading Company. The annual meeting of shareholders is to take place shortly, and some interest is felt with regard to it, in consequence of its manager and founder, Mr. Luhdorf, having gone to the Amoor to investigate the establishment, one of the chief managers having resigned.

HAMBURG, MARCH 27.

The political situation is regarded here as well as all through Germany as dark as possible, and it cannot be denied that some ill-feeling is perceptible here and there against the leaders of the English politic. The last week on our Exchange therefore was a very agitated one. At the commencement of it the hopes of a peaceful settling of the pending questions between Russia and England brought all the papers to a raise, and the business during several days was very animated, but at the end of the week, when the telegraph reported the departure of General Ignatieff from London, without any material success, rates again went rapidly down, leaving the Exchange in such a state of decided desperation that notwithstanding the bad consequences by which every war is followed, still anyone would prefer a full, burning war, to the present fatal hanging between heaven and earth, which cannot fail at last to ruin the business of whole Europe altogether.

The Imperial Parliament last Saturday has commenced the Easter holidays, and will not re-assemble before the 10th of April.

The Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei at Hamburg, trading between our town and the China ports, issues its report and balance-sheet for the past year, and states in it that a dividend for 1876 cannot be distributed. The whole net profits only reach the small sum of m.9,910 (or £500), and the directors take it as necessary to make the usual rebates, in consequence of which a total loss of m.437,228 is the result of the year. The Company has at present eight large steamers, viz., Atalanta, Bellona, Cassandra, Egeria, Feronia, Galatea, Hesperia, and Olympia, in addition to which the establishment owns the lighter China. The new steamer Hesperia was delivered in the beginning of last summer, and has taken immediately her place among the other ships of the line; the first voyage of this vessel to Shanghai and return has proved her to be very convenient for the purposes of this company. The Board states the position of the company as a healthy one, notwithstanding the considerable loss of the past year; as this loss is only the consequence of the very low rates of freight and the remarkable competition in the trading with China, an improvement in this respect —say the directors—is very probable to occur, and the company will undoubtedly participate in it.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company shows in its report just issued a gross profit of m.2,256,453 for the past year; the company has sold four of her large steamers in 1876 and thus suffered a loss of m.680,498, in addition to which charges for preference shares had to be paid to the amount of m.721,908, in consequence of which a net profit of only m.854,076 remains. The directors have considered it as necessary to make considerable rebates of value of her fleet, and by these not only the above mentioned net profit is absorbed, but the balance-sheet shows a total loss of m.3,449,871. A dividend for the past year therefore cannot be distributed, but the directors are stating the position of their company, now that all rebates and writings off are made, as a quite healthy one.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business in our Produce Markets has been of very limited extent during the past week, a speculative demand did not exist, and the consumption held itself aloof as usual before the Easter holidays. The Money Market remains well supplied.

TEA has been quiet, the following first-hand parcels changed owners, viz., 365/8 boxes Congou and 104/8 boxes Souchong.

Of COTTON only a few American lots have been sold.

SPICES.—Nutmegs m.5.60 to 6.20, Mace m.5.40 to 40 per kilo.; Cloves are firm, Zanzibar quality m.142 to 145; Pepper dull, Singapore quality m.39 to 39¼; Penang quality m.36½ to 37 per 50 kilo.

Exchange: London three months, m.20.37 to 20.31 per £.

SHIPPING.

Shipping has gone on on a middling scale, but for East India and China neither arrivals nor departures are to be reported. The steamship Galatea (Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei) is advertised to leave on the 5th April, to be followed on the 10th May by the Atalanta, s.s., both to the usual route to Penang, Singapore, and China. Of sailing vessels have taken the berth:—Anna, Moennich, for Singapore; Gerhardine, Hansen, for Singapore and Penang; Ino, Mahn, for Bangkok; Vesta, Schoemer, for Manila; Vega, Norditvedt, Adolph, Horn, and Woodvilles, Nelson, all three for Hong Kong; and Bernhard Carl, Lueders, for Hiogo and Yokohama.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 26.

The Members of the Second Chamber have at last passed the ninefold Judicial Bill by 39 against 26 votes. This matter has, therefore, become an accomplished fact. The Minister Van Lynden has obtained a complete success, though he had great trouble with *les résistances de détail*. As a political *intermezzo* we were entertained amidst this judicial debate with a very long discussion about the very trifling question that, upon the order of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the board of the Papal-consul at Amsterdam was taken away. I need not add that this matter was brought up only with the aim of addressing some vehement hostilities to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The M.P.'s will remain together still some days, in order to deal with some Bills to be laid before them, but then they will start definitely to enjoy their recess. In the meanwhile, the Members of the First Chamber have been convoked again to hammer up several Bills which were carried by the Second Chamber. In consequence of the decision to defer the examination in Committee of the Bill modifying the electoral law until after the Easter recess, this measure cannot be passed in due time to be applied at the general elections in the month of June next, which was desired by the Government. The Cabinet has thus been placed under the necessity of introducing, independently of the Electoral Bill which was already presented, a measure to increase the number of members of Parliament by four. This measure is already brought forward in the Council of State, and will be passed by the Members of Parliament before they start to enjoy their recess.

A good deal is said in the papers about the fact that Mr. G. De Vries Az, M.P., was appointed a member of the Council of State. He being a Liberal, this fact has caused a good deal of surprise, and was applauded as much as the appointment of Mr. Baumhauer as inspector of the lower class education in North Holland was condemned. The last-named gentleman has thought it his duty not to accept the honour given to him.

The Minister of the Colonial Department has replied to the report from the Committee on his Bill to reorganise the monetary question in Java. He still doubts whether it is desirable to introduce gold coin into Java, even if it were accepted in Holland; but at the same time he does not think that any troubles would follow, if the ten-guilders pieces become a standard coin there. He says further, that it will be of no use to introduce into Java gold pieces of twelve guilders (sovereigns).

A revival in business on 'Change took place last Friday, especially in Russian and Austrian funds, which advanced from 2 to 4 per cent. A trifling demand prevailed for shares, or rather the shares of the Dutch Indian Trading Bank made the exception. They are preferred to the shares of the Trading Company, because the capital is not so large that it can be used even in times such as the present, when it is very difficult to find ready employment for it. Since the enlargement of the capital, which took place last year, the shares met with a good demand, so that now a price is paid for them of 125 per cent. It is rumoured that the dividend for last year will be declared at 12 per cent., whilst there are some who foretell a dividend of 15 per cent. I really do not know which figure may be trusted, but it seems that the lively demand of the last few days must be adhered to the items which were received from Java by the last mail.

The report has been published about the state of the Rotterdam Bank, the capital being fixed at f.6,327,375. The operations in bills have given a net profit of f.470,000, of which 6 per cent. can be paid to the shareholders. The business of the Bank attained to the figure of 325 millions.

The Dutch India Gas Company held some days ago an extraordinary meeting of shareholders at Rotterdam. The managers stated that endeavours had been made in order to secure manufactories in Sourabaya and Zamarang, and that they had been successful. The general state is most satisfactory. A dividend of 10 per cent. will be announced for the year 1876. To meet the monetary wants the 1,200 bought-in shares will be offered at a minimum rate of 132 per cent., ex-dividend of 1876. The subscription will be opened here, as well as in India.

Mr. G. Kolff has issued a circular to ask contributions in behalf of the instruction of Javanese of much promise.

The Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Javanese has been dissolved. A permanent committee has been established, in order to promote the lower class instructio. amongst our natives in the East.

H.M. has granted an honourable dismissal to Mr. D. de Clercq, on he 1st of May, as secretary of the Trading Company.

Prince Frederick started for Berlin, in order to attend the festivals which will be given in honour of the eightieth birthday of H.M. the Emperor of Russia.

The transactions in our markets for Colonial Produce have been very dull. Only some demand prevailed for direct wants and for export. Most of the second-hand produce maintained a fair price.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 16, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Amstelstroom; at Brouwershaven, from Samarang, Attolina; 18, Nieuwe Diep, from Yokohama, Gaucho.

DEPARTURES.—March 17, from Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Madura (str.); 19, from Ymuiden, for Batavia, Flevo; from Flushing, for Java, Stad Middelburg.

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PERAK AND LARUT.

MR. ADAMSON deserves the thanks of all who take an interest in the Malay Native States for the good use he made of his time during a recent visit to Perak and Larut. The results of the information collected and the observations made in the course of that trip were published at length in the Singapore *Daily Times* on Feb. 12. Mr. ADAMSON'S Notes, in themselves full of interest, throw a great deal of light upon the present state of things in Larut and Perak; but they will not do much, we fear, to help Lord CARNARVON. Peace and good order have been restored, and cultivation is being steadily resumed, and the one thing again made clear —a thing already perfectly well known to those acquainted with Malays—is that native races are very easily governed; the Chinese immigrants of course must be firmly controlled, and no oppression by the chiefs can be allowed; but the mass of the people are quiet and inoffensive, and if only left undisturbed, govern themselves. Mr. ADAMSON, after pointing out that the natives were grossly oppressed by their chiefs, great and small, pertinently asks what these gentry had ever done to merit the good will of the people? They were rulers, they were Malays, they were Mohammedans, and they were put away by the white man; these causes may combine to feed some sympathy for their fate; but the people seemed on the whole in different, and there appears every reason to suppose that in a very few years the sympathy excited will pass away, and only the less easily effaced recollection of continuous oppression and extortion will survive. This view would be very encouraging if a policy of annexation had been adopted; but if we appoint a new batch of chiefs, morally no superior to their predecessors, and exposed to the same temptations, will not the old evils reappear? A few main roads are being opened up, and a readjustment of taxation is in prospect; all this is very wise, if only too many changes are not attempted at once, if slowness, judgment, and caution are displayed. We should be glad also to feel sure that the risks to be apprehended from a sudden ill-controlled influx of Chinese into new districts are being kept well in view. The slavery difficulty is perhaps the most dangerous question; the public at home will not hear of recognition in any form, yet in fact we cannot abolish slavery unless we annex the country, which we are not prepared to do. As Mr. ADAMSON rightly hints, debt-slavery can only be got rid of by revolutionising the laws of debtor and creditor, and the establishment of a system of police. It is a pity that some conclusion has not been arrived at, with respect at least to Perak and Larut, for as long as it remains uncertain whether we are going to withdraw our protectorate or permanently take over the control of the country, cultivation, immigration, and the outlay of capital are all retarded, the people wait the turn of events, and commerce is paralysed by uncertainty.

THE HONG KONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

UNUSUAL as it is to make a special protest against the appointment of a tried official to a given office, and unpleasant as such a duty must necessarily be, we think the Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong have acted with equal courage and temperance in expressing a strong and definite opinion against Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON being on the Commission to inquire into the Blockade question. No one who is acquainted with Sir BROOKE, either officially or as an individual, can fail fully to endorse the eulogium which was passed by the Chairman and by other speakers upon his high character and upon the rectitude of his intentions; but, on the other hand, no one who has had occasion to study his voluminous despatches and memoranda with reference to the Customs Blockade can be unaware of the very strong bias which he has in favour of the Chinese view of the subject, or fail to be convinced, in consequence, of his unfitness for taking part in the proceedings of a Commission whose functions are of a semi-judicial character. There was a great deal of truth in the remark made by a legal gentleman at the meeting of the Hong Kong Chamber that it would be as inconsistent for Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON to sit upon the Commission with reference to the Blockade as it would be for a man with a bias to sit upon a jury; and we can only trust that Sir BROOKE will have the good sense and good taste to decline a post which ought never to have been offered to him.

The remarks made by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Chamber upon the manner in which the report of the Commission which sat some years back in the Colony, to investigate this question, was treated, were undoubtedly well called for. Abundant evidence, well confirmed by collateral proof, in the form of facts notorious to every one in Hong Kong was at that time forthcoming; but because this testimony was not of an entirely conclusive character, it was rejected as spurious by the very people who were ready to accept almost without question the bare statement of the Chinese Mandarins. The latter of course had the charm of being "official;" but what value this may be in China can be easily judged of by the admissions of those as, for instance, Sir THOS. WADE, who are most inclined to give them very patient treatment. Had more attention been paid to the facts set forth in that report there can be no doubt that the subject would not be by any means so complicated as it is at present. According to the information which has been by degrees dragged forth, there is no question but that the Hoppo of Canton obtains a large amount of taxation on the trade of Hong Kong; which looking, at the matter in any possible light, is entirely in excess of what he is entitled to levy. It is hoped, however, that, under the Chefoo Convention, the matter may at last be adjusted upon a reasonable and fair basis; and there can be no doubt that some understanding with the Imperial authorities on the subject will be the best means of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It is not to be overlooked that one element in the matter is the independence of Imperial authority of the Hoppo's local revenue. This, that official has so far as the internal Government of China is concerned, an undoubted right to, and he is, as has been abundantly proved, quite prepared to maintain that right, even if in so doing he has to go counter to the treaties between his own Government and foreign countries. This difficulty can be overcome only by action on the part of the Central Government; and we make no doubt that this plan will be attempted when due arrangements have been made. It is, perhaps, more than doubtful whether the Peking authorities could do this without our aid in one form or another; and it will be essential, in finally coming to an understanding, not to overlook that we shall, in any arrangement for the collection of duties in Hong Kong, or for giving returns of the trade with the Colony to the officials at Canton, be doing more than merely co-operating in the ordinary sense of the word. We shall virtually be supplying the moral, and to some extent probably the physical force necessary to enable the Central Government to stand against an undue stretch of the prescriptive rights of the Canton Hoppo. It is satisfactory to note that the Hon. Mr. RYRIE, the Chairman of the Hong Kong Chamber who has for years studied this subject very closely, looks hopefully upon the steps which are to be taken under the new Convention, and should that document be ratified, and prove successful only in putting an end to this much-vexed question, it will be of essential service to our trading interests in the south of China.

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THE Aborigines Protection Society have for some time back intended to wait upon H.E. POPE HENNESSY, the Governor designate for Hong Kong, but, owing to a misapprehension as to the date of his departure, the projected interview did not take place. We learn, however, that the Secretary of the Society has called his attention to some statements which had been brought under their notice to the effect that schooners fitted out at Hong Kong had been engaged in kidnapping natives at the Pellew Islands, and requesting him to ascertain whether these allegations were true. If anything of the kind be attempted at Hong Kong it can probably be put a stop to under the strong local Ordinances which were passed in that Colony some time back with a view to putting an end to vessels fitting out there to be employed in conducting the coolie traffic at Macao. Should the provisions of the existing Ordinances not be quite wide enough, a short supplementary Ordinance extending their range of action could be easily introduced.

THE new rates of postage for Ceylon, the Straits, Labuan, and Hong Kong, which came into operation on the 1st April, are as follows:—*Viâ* Southampton or *viâ* Marseilles: Letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz. *Viâ* Brindisi: Letters, 8d. per ½ oz.; post cards 4d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz.

OUR attention has been directed to an error which has been made in the version which appeared in these columns of the remarks made by H.E. KWO to the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society which recently waited upon him. He was reported to have said that the Dutch intended cultivating opium in Sumatra; but we are informed his intention was to convey an opposite impression, and to state that the Dutch regulations aim at restricting the use of the drug.

WE learn that no confirmation has been received in official quarters of the telegram, which is reproduced elsewhere, to the effect that the Sultan of PERAK had been forcibly arrested.

THE Treaty between England, Germany, and Spain, with reference to Sulu, will, we understand, shortly be laid before Parliament.

Correspondence.

LECTURING THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I entirely endorse the remarks which you have made in your paper with reference to the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society to the Chinese Envoys, and the proposed meeting of working-men to express their opinions upon the China question. I have long ceased to have any direct interest either in China or in the Opium trade, and have therefore no concern, except as a lover of justice, in upholding either our relations with China generally, or the Opium traffic in particular. But I know enough of both to be only too painfully aware that their true nature is constantly misrepresented by those who have either had no opportunity of studying the subject or are blinded by prejudices with regard to it. People so influenced go far beyond the views of the Chinese officials themselves in their advocacy of Chinese wrongs; they have done infinite harm to our relations with China by their intemperate harangues, and will assuredly do more if they be allowed to thrust themselves forward here, and in respect to the most delicate and complicated questions, "rush in where angels fear to tread." Could anything be conceived more ridiculous than the exhibition at the recent deputation of the Anti-Opium Society? Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Mark Stewart, and the Rev. Dr. Legge, assured the Envoys that the Chinese had been and were being dreadfully treated by our Government and this country, and that it was our undoubted duty to put down the Opium trade with India. The Envoys were evidently only very slightly impressed with the tremendous wrong that was being done to them, as well they might be, seeing that £10 import duty and any amount of local taxes go into the Chinese coffers upon every chest of the drug imported, and that the Chinese as well as the Indian Government derive a handsome revenue both from the imported drug and that which is grown in China. I could not help being reminded of an old story of a criminal, who, while he was being tried for a brutal assault, was weak enough to burst out crying, to the discomfiture of the learned gentleman who was defending him. On being remonstrated with, his excuse was, "why, Sir, until I heard you a-speaking so beautiful I did not know what an injured man I was." The Chinese Envoys were evidently intended to be melted into tears in a similar way by the deputation, but had a little more fortitude and diplomatic coolness than to display any such weakness. The plain fact is, they are acquainted with the merits of the question, but, unlike the anti-opiumists, they are sensible enough to know what is possible and what is not; and if they consider opium-smoking open to abuse, are, I suspect, pretty well aware that, however desirable it might be to put it down, it would, especially in the present state of China, be at least as difficult to do so as it would be to put down dram-drinking in England. But upon one point I think it highly necessary to enter a protest against the declamations of the Anti-Opium Society, the friends of the working men, and others who consider themselves called upon to take up the China question. Both the Anti-Opium meeting and the working men's meeting desired to disclaim "national responsibility," as if they were the whole nation. If they represented the Queen and the conjoined members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, they could not very well assume more. Surely it is possible to take up such a subject without offending the self-respect of their fellow countrymen. One would imagine that they actually gloried in clothing themselves in sackcloth and ashes. It is surely enough to have expiation when we have really offended, without indulging in it when the imputations made against us are false. What but a morbid love of self-accusation and repentance could possibly have induced Mr. Mark Stewart to assert that the blame of the first importation of the drug into China rested with this country, when even if his reading comprehended only the literature of the best-known Blue-books on the subject he would have found it does not? The Chinese are perfectly well aware that the drug first found its way into China from Assam, and that the Portuguese trafficked in it before the English. This is a fact which ought to be known, even if it should stint the commons of those who cannot sleep unless they have supped upon dust and ashes.

I think it has been made abundantly clear by the answer of the Envoy that the Chinese are far more sensible than those who wish to lug out worn and useless "skeletons in the closets" as to our past relations with China. The accusations as to forcing Opium upon the Chinese are gross exaggerations, if they are not entirely unfounded, as some of those most strongly, but more wisely, opposed to Opium smoking are prepared to admit. Most assuredly the Chinese of their own motion would never make so ridiculous an assertion, though they may do so in some instances when foreigners put the words into their mouths. The merits of the *Arrow* war may be doubted; but it was certainly not without grave provocation; but the Chinese are aware that since the time when the last treaty was ratified, that is in 1860, or now nearly seventeen years ago, they have been treated by us with fairness and forbearance; and they have the common sense to see no good in raking up past grievances, upon which the more enlightened have long ceased to have any deep feeling. Nothing, therefore, can be more ill-advised than to drag to the front old and forgotten troubles, and especially to seize every opportunity to do so in a manner unfavourable to ourselves; and above all, in a way which, as you justly pointed out in your article, is calculated to increase the difficulties on the part of the Chinese Envoys in conducting the negotiations they have to bring to a conclusion in connection with the Convention, and in respect to other difficult and intricate questions. If such a meeting as the proposed meeting of working men took place with a view, as one of the speakers at the preliminary conference suggested, of strengthening the hands of the Chinese Envoys, in negotiating, is it not just possible that Her Majesty's Government will be less inclined to yield on points upon which they would otherwise be disposed to give in, when by doing so it might appear to the public here, to the Chinese Envoys, and to the officials and the people in China, that they had allowed themselves to be influenced by a *quasi*-mob demonstration in the conduct of the negotiations. If Mr. Gladstone and his supporters could not move Lord Derby with respect to the Eastern question, we may be pretty certain that the Anti-Opium Society, even if supported by the "working men of London," will not be permitted to "bring pressure to bear" upon him on the China question.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, March 27, 1877. OLD CHINA.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The rejoinder from your correspondent "D." to my recent communication is so temperate, courteous, and well-considered, that it demands a full reply; but in order not to weary your readers by lengthening out an abstract argument, I will endeavour to be as brief as possible.

It is clear, as "D." states, he is fully entitled to claim me as an associate, and I feel honoured that he should do so. The difference between us, as between most people who argue about Chinese progress, is only one of degree; and I doubt whether

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this difference is likely to exist as to practical matters though it is frequently found in abstract discussion. I ventured to assert that if the Chinese obtain the rights and privileges of citizens in other countries it would be reasonable that the same privileges should be accorded to us in China. To this your correspondent objects that exterritoriality stands in the way, and such privileges cannot be granted so long as that is the case; and he assumes that I desire a one-sided opening up of China based on exterritoriality. This does not precisely represent my view. All I hold is that as legal reforms are proverbially the slowest, we must endeavour to induce the Chinese to adopt more material improvements before the time will have arrived for removing the protection now afforded to foreigners under the Treaties. These improvements themselves will, if introduced judiciously, be the most natural step towards such improved administration as will render exterritoriality unnecessary. This done away with, there is nothing between me and your correspondent "D.;" we both desire to see a gradual assimilation of China to a European standard of civilisation. He considers that the removal of exterritoriality would be the means of attaining this, and I, that it would be the result of doing so. If we take Japan as an example, we there find that legal reform has come last, and that while the Japanese have advanced considerably in every other department, they are still labouring to obtain a suitable code of laws, and have not yet attained to the point where exterritoriality could be given up. The same problem has to be solved in China, and we may reasonably suppose that the order of events will be much the same. If we wait for progress in China until exterritoriality can be abandoned, we shall have to wait for ever; as, until some material progress has been made, the legal and administrative reforms necessary to make it safe for us to yield up our exterritorial privileges will be also delayed, and so long as this is the case the protection which is now accorded by the Treaties cannot with safety be abandoned.—Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER D.

London, March 21, 1877.

A GOOD CLEARANCE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I came across the subjoined little clipping in my San Francisco files:—

The Governor of Hong Kong, by an act of grace before his departure from office, liberated 100 Chinese prisoners on condition that they leave Hong Kong for ever.

I remember when in Hong Kong that Sir Richard Macdonell used to be pretty free with his conditional pardons—the "condition," by the way, being that the criminals should be branded—but I never heard even of him sending off a hundred at a time. I am afraid the correspondent must have drawn just a little on his imagination.—Yours truly,

FAH-KEE.

THE WORKING MENS MEETING.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Excuse my pointing out that the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade cannot claim the credit as your leader of yesterday's date would lead your readers to suppose, of originating and conducting the Working Men's movement, which was inaugurated by the meeting of 22nd inst. In fact, the Anti-Opium Society, as a society, has no responsibility in the matter, and only a few individual members of the Society have, as yet, any knowledge of it. The circular of invitation, of which you had a copy, bears the names of the secretaries of three societies, viz., the Peace Society, the Aborigines Protection Society, and my own. Five out of the seven speakers announced in that circular are not connected with this society. Honour to whom honour is due. The Anti-Opium Society does not include all the opponents of our past and present policy toward China. Many distinguished men believe that our hitherto treatment of China has been seriously blameworthy, and heartily desire to place the alliance of the two countries on a better and surer basis, who do not see their way to a practical treatment of the Opium difficulty, and have not joined our Society. We have broken into China by violence, we have established Treaty relations at the cannon's mouth, we have forced our trade, calicoes as well as opium, upon a reluctant Government by the bayonet. Every one who knows China is well aware that our present position there rests upon the basis of physical force. Some of us are well content with this state of things; others are heartily ashamed of it as a disgrace to our civilisation and to our Christianity. So far from admitting that there was an inevitable necessity for the production of this undesirable state of things, they believe, after retrospect of the facts, that the shortsightedness and blundering of the British Government, the selfish impatience of the British mercantile community, are equally with Chinese arrogance and exclusiveness responsible for it. While the past can never be undone, they do not regard the existing state of things as utterly incapable of amelioration, and they desire to terminate the policy of coercion and substitute for it a policy of conciliation. A few gentlemen animated by these sentiments started the movement among the working-men, and they will not be discouraged by a thin attendance on a night of sleet and snow in this "roaring moon of March," at a very imperfectly advertised meeting; but mean to persevere in the work they have taken up.

One word more. It never entered anybody's imagination that this working-men's movement would issue in a deputation to the Chinese Envoys, or in any direct communication with the Embassy whatever. It is meant to encourage the Envoys by assuring them through the reports printed in the newspapers that there is a spirit of justice and goodwill toward China, among the British public, and not by any direct approach to H. E. Kuo. Whether or no the British workman is, more than any other portion of our community, a proper person to be invited to such a meeting may be a disputed point. At least he is tolerably free from prejudice in the matter, and his true interests lie in the direction of the extension of peaceful and legitimate commerce in China.—I am, &c.,

F. S. TURNER, Secretary Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

March 27, 1877.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[Summarised from the *China Mail.*]

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce took place on 12th February, the Hon. P. Ryrie in the chair. There were present the Hon. W. Keswick, H. H. Nelson, Kahn, Belilios, Hoppius, MacKenzie, Thompson, Mendel Welsh, Pustau, G. Sharp, and Nissen. The matters of general importance noticed in the Report are as follows:—

The Blockade of the Port of Hong Kong by Chinese Customs' Cruisers—It is noted that under the Convention concluded between Great Britain and China at Chefoo, on September 13th, 1876, it has been arranged that a Chinese Official, a British Consul, and an Official selected by the Hong Kong Government shall meet to discuss, and, if possible, satisfactorily arrange, the points at issue. The Parliamentary Papers published, prove the correctness of the statements put forward from time to time by the Chamber, even Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton admitting (contrary to all his previous statements in defence of the Blockade) that extra and excessive duties were irregularly levied on the trade of the Colony. The Committee learn with regret that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking has appointed Sir Brooke Robertson a member of the Blockade Commission.

Opening of the Ports of Hoihow (K'iungchow) in Hainan, and of Haiphong in Tonquin.—The Chamber consider both ports will probably, in the course of time, become centres of a moderate trade; but under present circumstances improvement must necessarily be slow. Were the working of the mines known to exist permitted, it would no doubt tend to develop them more rapidly.

Opening of Pakhoi.—The Committee note with satisfaction that amongst the ports to be opened to trade under the Chefoo Convention is that of Pakhoi. Although but little is accurately known of its capabilities, its repute amongst the Chinese bears testimony to its tradal activity. It is, however, right to add that recent reports from European visitors describe Pakhoi as but a small town, containing not more than some ten thousand inhabitants. Its importance in Chinese eyes probably arises from its proximity to the important prefectural city of Leen-chow-foo, and its convenience as a landing-place for goods passing to the interior. The local business is described as having materially fallen off during the past three years, owing to additional exactions on the part of the native authorities. As a port, it is undoubtedly superior to any other known to Europeans on the South Coast.

Telegraph Tariffs.—No reduction of the tariff has followed the recommendations put forth by the Committee to the home directors of the Eastern Extension Company, but it is hoped they will not be without effect.

Chinese Merchants and the Native Duties levied on Goods coming from and going to the West Coast.—The native merchants of Hong Kong, having forwarded to the Registrar-General a petition, by the native traders of Macao to the Government of that city, proposing the establishment thereat of a Chinese Custom-house, and having suggested that a similar arrangement be introduced into Hong Kong, his Excellency the Governor requested the Chamber to state its opinion on the matter. The Committee arrived at the unanimous conclusion that, under present circumstances, it would be very unadvisable to take any steps in such a matter.

Reuter's Telegrams.—The Chamber has taken the local monopoly of Political telegrams, and this branch of the service bids fair to be efficiently started shortly. An amended form of the Commercial telegrams has been drawn up.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the most important matter touched upon in it was the Blockade question. He considered that a hope might now be entertained that a settlement would be arrived at before long. He noticed that Sir Brooke Robertson's own statement of the affair admitted the levy of excessive, in fact often double duties upon the trade of Hong Kong. He considered that the evidence of the Commission which sat some time back ought not to have been discredited; but its truth was now amply admitted by Sir Brooke Robertson. The Hoppo of Canton kept up an idea of uncertainty as to whom the island of Hong Kong belonged, and so succeeded in levying double duties. This was a very pleasant view of the situation for the Hoppo, but one which the Chairman was glad to say does not satisfy Lord Carnarvon, and he did not think any of the Chamber would approve of the dual status which this unscrupulous individual had assigned to the colony. Mr. Ryrie went on to say:—"As far as regards exports from the various ports of the province of Canton to Hong Kong, he might have some little show of reason on his side for charging rather more than Nee-ti-shui on these, as I believe it was the custom in old times to charge some little extra duty on goods which were exported to places outside of China, such

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Annam, Singapore, &c.; but this extra duty was something small, perhaps a third or a quarter of Nee-ti-shui. But here the rapacity of the mandarin shows itself, and he imposes the foreign tariff export duty, this being nearly double the amount of the Nee-ti-shui. In the case of exports from the colony to places in the Canton province he has not a shadow of reason or right on his side, as take for instance a cargo of Indian cotton, Straits produce, Manchester goods, he cannot by any reasoning, however subtle, sustain his right to charge two import duties. If it is finally decided by the high authorities that the Treaty of Tientsin applies to the trade in native craft from this colony, then he could charge the foreign tariff and no more; but if the foreign tariff is not applicable, he can only charge the native duties, so that whatever conclusion is arrived at he stands convicted of unwarrantable squeezing." Mr. Ryrie expressed his hope that the Commission – as agreed in Sir Thos. Wade's Convention—may soon commence their labours, and that the end of these labours may be that the Colony may be freed from the many evils which the present system entails upon it. With respect to the appointment of Sir Brooke Robertson on the Commission, he expressed a high opinion of that gentleman's personal qualities, but held that the published correspondence clearly showed that he had a strong bias on this subject. Referring to the opening of Hoi-How, the Chairman said it was a misfortune that it was opened so late last season that there had not been many opportunities as yet to prove its capabilities; but he thought he could safely say that we might look for some improvement there in the trade for the coming year. As to the opening of Pakhoi, that certainly was a concession to the wishes of a number of people in this Colony, but he did not think we could say much about it yet, until something was known of the place. After referring to the Telegraph tariff and other details, he moved the adoption of the report; and this motion being seconded by Mr. Kahn, was carried unanimously.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bililios spoke against the appointment of Sir Brooke on the Committee on the Blockade question. With all deference to Sir Brooke Robertson—no doubt all that he had done and written had been in good faith, but it was human nature to err—it had become clear that his view of the question was not free from prejudice, and therefore he would urge that a person of independent and unbiassed mind should preside at this Commission. Mr. Sharp, speaking in the same direction, said he should think Sir Brooke would hardly feel himself equal to accepting the appointment; a right-minded man would not go on a jury in a case with a mind prejudiced against either the one side or the other.

The ballot for the new committee resulted as follows:—

The Hon. P. Ryrie, the Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. Nelson, Kahn, Belilios, Dalrymple, Hoppius, Mendel, and Jackson; the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. Mendel being chairman and vice-chairman respectively, Mr. Kahn having declined to accept the latter office.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company took place at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 28th ult., the chair being taken by Capt. Holland, the Chairman of the Company. The report showed that the Company's receipts for the year 1876, after making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £80,775 3s. 5d., as compared with £76,864 18s. 1d. for 1875, thus showing an increase of £3,910 5s. 4d. The expenditure of the year, exclusive of maintenance charges, amounted to £19,695 11s. 7d., against £17,813 6s. 10d. for the previous year, or an increase of £1,882 4s. 9d.; and after charging the item of £6,254 12s. 7d. per centage upon profits, payable to Messrs. Siemens under their maintenance contract, and taking credit for £808 19s. 3d. brought forward from 1875, and deducting income-tax, there remained on the transactions of the Company for 1876 a balance of £31,118 7s. 1d. The directors having already declared and paid an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th June last, amounting to £10,625, proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 31st December, which would absorb £12,750, and leave a balance of £7,743 7s. 1d. In pursuance of the policy unanimously recommended by the board, and adopted by the shareholders last year, they recommended that a further sum of £6,000 be added to the reserve fund, which would then amount to £12,000. This left £1,743 7s. 1d. to be carried over to the account of the year 1877. In laying the above report before the meeting, the Chairman pointed out that a portion of the receipts was due to the interruption of the Red Sea telegraph, and now that that line was duplicated, they would be dependent entirely upon their own energies to keep up their business. He was not, however, afraid that the company would not prove in a position so well-established as to be able to work the line so as to secure a reasonable share of profits. With respect to the actual working of the line, they had not, it was true, yet attained perfection. That had not been reached in telegraphy more than in anything else, and it could not be absolutely attained, but we might approach towards it by degrees, and he considered they had at least made considerable strides in the right direction. The report showed that the average rate of transmission over the Company's line from London to Teheran for the last eleven months, since the establishment of the new station at Emden, has been twenty-two minutes, and between London and India fifty-seven minutes. From this it would be seen that the Emden station, as had always been anticipated, had proved a great advantage. With regard to the working of the line generally it was now under such good control that within a few minutes the manager could follow up and trace to its origin any fault or delay in the transmission of a given message. The power of the Company to deal promptly and accurately with very large quantities of telegraphic matter was sufficiently evidenced by the voluminous despatches sent every week from India, and published in the columns of *The Times*. He had more than once had the observation made to him that no doubt those messages were sent in cipher, and the actual quantity of matter transmitted was much less than appeared. He could, however, state that the messages were sent word for word, which was a sufficient proof of the effective working power of the line. If the Government would only recognise the fact that time was money they would no doubt take a hint from what was done by the leading paper, and use the telegraph instead of sending those voluminous despatches which were a source of so much trouble and so much wearisome anxiety to their clerks. Should they ultimately do so, it would be only reasonable for them to show their appreciation of the Company making the suggestion for them and sending their messages over their wires. With respect to the policy of the Company in dealing with the public, the Chairman said they had adopted the principle of as much as possible removing restrictions on transmitting messages, which they considered in common with all restrictions on trade to be undesirable. Formerly messages were limited to not less than twenty words, next than ten, and now they could be sent of a single word. Respecting the amount of £6,000 passed to reserve fund, he pointed out the advantage of that course in strengthening the position of the Company, observing that the days of companies with large dividends and small reserves were now past. With these remarks he moved the adoption of the report and accounts. This was seconded by Mr. Barlow.

Mr. Grimston (the former chairman of the Company) cordially endorsed the views of the Chairman with respect to the necessity of increasing the reserve. He said he could speak with experience, as when he was connected with the Electric Telegraph Company he had found that so soon as the public found them steadily increasing their reserve the shares had commenced advancing, and finally when they had a snug amount in the Three per Cents. had reached 240 per cent. He expressed a warm appreciation of the manner in which the affairs of the Company had been conducted by the Chairman, and the indefatigable Manager, Mr. Andrews.

The Chairman, having acknowledged the compliment, put the motion, that the report and accounts be passed to the meeting, which was carried unanimously, and H. H. Meier, Esq., Major-General G. B. Tremenheere, R.E., and J. Herbert Tritton, Esq., having been re-elected directors, and Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Ford, and Co., public accountants, auditors, the meeting separated.

CHINA AND TURKESTAN.

The *Standard*, referring to the latest news from the above quarter, observes that the battle that is about to be fought between Yakoob Beg and a Chinese army in the solitudes of Eastern Turkestan will probably not only decide the fate of the recently-formed State of Kashgar, but also produce an important change in some of the existent circumstances in Central Asia. Whilst it is in the first instance a life and death struggle for the desperate Mussulman who has of late years played so prominent a part in Asia, it may in its outcome affect in so many ways civilised communities that it becomes of interest also in countries far removed from the little known and barren region in which it is being decided. After recapitulating the events which have led up to this crisis, it goes on to observe that the Russians are keenly interested in the matter. A special embassy had followed Yakoob to Akasu on his road to the front, and, as it is stated that it was sent out to watch the progress of the war, we may presume that it has proceeded with him to Turfan. This indicates a considerable change in Russian policy. It had been supposed, indeed, that long before this a rupture would have occurred between Russia and Kashgar, and that that State would have been crushed between the two assaults of Russia and China. The result is, however, quite different. Russia, despite the refusal of Yakoob to surrender Katti Tura, the rebellious son of the Amir of Bokhara, is inclined to let the Chinese try conclusions with him, and to let them settle their differences between themselves, while she observes an attitude of watchful neutrality. It cannot be doubted that in doing so the Russian Government is very prudent, for, whatever settlement may ensue from this war, a complete Chinese victory would be the most distasteful matter to it. The successful occupation of Kashgar by the Chinese would be naturally followed by the demand for the cession of Kuldja, of which Russia, in the interests of China, has for some time been in possession. The result of the campaign is, thus, of importance to us, as it will cause a change in the *status quo*, either by the consolidation of the power of Yakoob Beg or by the appearance of China as an immediately concerned and important factor in the consideration of Central Asian politics. Whoever be successful, the maintenance of some settled and respectable Government in Eastern Turkestan tends to our advantage. The most ardent admirer of Yakoob Beg cannot deny that the Chinese Empire would present a preferable settlement of the question to the continuance of a rule that is dependent on no recognised principles of just government, and that will pass away, in all probability, with the breath of its originator.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report and balance-sheet of the Bank of Rotterdam which we give in another page, exhibits a very sound and satisfactory condition of the affairs of the bank. Out of the profit and loss balance for the last year, six per cent. dividend was declared to shareholders, and f.46,759 was carried to reserve fund.

The report and balance-sheet of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which we noticed last month, on telegraphic information, are given in another page. Mr. Jackson has been appointed chief manager at Hong Kong.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11¼ to 11¾; Chartered Bank of India, 20 to 21; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 29½ to 30½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.682½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 30 to 32; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.650;

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Suez Canal, f.705; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 105 to 108; ditto, 7 per cent., 103 to 105; China Loan, 102 to 102½.

In the Produce Markets the near approach of the Easter holidays, combined with the continued uncertainty as regards the settlement of the Eastern Question, has added to the dulness previously existing. The Tea Market has shown no important alteration, the public sales having consisted chiefly of common Congous, which have maintained their previous value. Silk has continued dull, and quotations have receded. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, being in heavy supply, has sustained a decline; but Native is firm. Sugar continues dull, and China has been sold at a further reduction in value. Spices continue extremely inactive. Black Pepper has partly recovered the recent decline, but White is lower. Rice continues dull, and exhibits a declining tendency. Straits Tin has sustained a further fall.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,395,010 lbs., which was 45,209 lbs. in excess of the deliveries during the corresponding week of last year. Of the quantity cleared last week, 2,106,357 lbs. went for home consumption, the duty on which was £52,658 18s. 6d., an increase of £1,327 16s. 6d. on the sum received from the same source during the corresponding week of 1876. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week. Coffee, 557,624 lbs.; cocoa, 93,815 lbs.; tobacco, 390,499 lbs.; cigars, 15,659 lbs.; wine, 173,156 gallons; brandy, 30,610 gallons; and rum, 44,970 gallons.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to be held on the 18th April, the directors will recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the second half of last year, making 6 per cent. for the year (free of income-tax), to transfer £65,000 to reserve fund, raising it to £110,000, and leaving £6,300, to be carried forward. The distribution for 1875 was 5 per cent., and £25,000 was added to reserve.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China announce that for the half-year ended 31st December last a dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid. This makes the distribution for the whole year 1876 8 per cent., or the same as for the previous year.

The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation announce a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, making, with the dividend previously paid, 10 per cent. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1876.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will pay for the three months ended 31st December last a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making in all a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year 1876. This corresponds with a distribution of 5½ per cent. in 1875.

The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) gives notice that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share will be paid on April 14 in respect of the profits for the quarter ended Dec. 31; and that the dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares for the quarter ended March 31 will be paid on the same date.

At the general meeting of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, to be held at Copenhagen on the 28th ult., it will be proposed that a final dividend of 2s. 9d. per share be paid. This makes, with the 5 per cent. already paid, a total dividend of 6⅞ per cent. for the year 1876. It will also be proposed that about £16,300 be added to the reserve fund, and about £19,400 be carried forward.

A telegram has been received by Messrs. McTaggart, Tidman, and Co. from the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, Singapore, under date 23rd ult.:—"Extraordinary meeting to-day; capital raised to $800,000."

Our attention has been called to the fact that the deduction in the rates of insurance for Holt and Glen Lines is by the Companies 10s., instead of 15s., as stated in last issue. Some policies have, however, been done at Lloyd's at a reduction of 15s. for those lines.

The statement of affairs of Mr. H. G. Erichsen, of Great Winchester-street-buildings, has been submitted to the meeting of creditors. The total liabilities are set down at £59,510, irrespective of "other liabilities on bill holders not known," £12,505. The unsecured creditors rank for £23,370; and those partially secured, after deduction of the estimated value of securities held, rank for £13,539. The fully secured creditors hold an estimated surplus of £6,198, which forms on the other side over 30 per cent. of the whole assets. "Other liabilities" amount to £22,365; and with those for rent, wages, &c., the total is raised, as we have said, to £59,510. As against this, property is set down as worth £8,471, and book debts are estimated to produce £4,917 (53 per cent. of the gross total of this item. Altogether, inclusive of the balance from securities held by creditors, a total of £19,643 is produced on the credit side. A majority of the creditors agreed to wind up the estate under inspection.

An important meeting of representatives of employers and workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts has been held in Manchester, in support of the agitation for the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns. On the motion of Mr. R. Haworth, seconded by Mr. Kilner, it was resolved,—"That this meeting, although lamenting the distress of our Indian fellow-subjects, and the strain upon the revenues of India caused by famines, does not accept these facts or any other Indian financial exigency as a justification for the continuance of a protective duty injurious alike to the Indian population and the cotton trade of Great Britain."

The tenders for the Indian Council drafts have been at a slightly higher rate than last week, and the price obtained a about ⅛ per cent. better. On Calcutta 10 lacs of rupees were allotted at an average of 1s. 8·69d., and on Bombay 7½ lacs at an average of 1s. 8·687d. Applicants for bills on Calcutta at 1s. 8⅞d.; and telegraphic transfers at 1s. 8 11-16d. will receive about 75 per cent., and on Bombay for telegraphic transfer at 1s. 8 11-16d., about 42 per cent.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77/9 to 77/10	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅞d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅞d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅝d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

Bar Silver has gradually improved in value, owing to Continental orders for immediate shipment; there has also been great scarcity of silver during the past few days, and this has helped the rise; the market is cleared of all supplies, and the price may be quoted at 54⅛d. per oz. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 53⅝d. per oz. for China, thus showing a slight rise in the price.

Tenders for £2,200,000 Treasury Bills, issued under the provisions of the Act of Parliament just passed, were opened on the 23rd ult. The applications for three months' bills amounted to £2,384,000, and six months' bills £970,000. Tenders for bills at three months at £99 10s. 8d. will receive about 80 per cent. of the amount tendered for, and above that price in full, and tenders for six months' bills at £98 17s. 3d. and above will be allotted in full. This gives the rate for three months' bills at £1 17s. 4d. per cent. per annum, and six months' £2 5s. 6d., showing that no immediate advance in the value of money is expected.

The report of the Canada Company for the year 1876 states that the receipts were more than those of the previous year, notwithstanding the depression of trade and partial failure of crops in Ontario. The average price of land sold and leased was 5s. 9d. per acre more than the average obtained in 1875. The shipments of phosphate of lime, though giving a small profit, are not to be continued, but the plan of working the deposits by responsible parties on payment of a royalty is to be adopted. The dividend paid last year was £3 10s. per share, and a similar amount was distributed to the proprietors in return of paid-up capital, which is now reduced to £4 per share.

The first annual report of the Cheque Bank (Limited), under its reorganised constitution, states that great efforts have been made to develop the sale of single cheques, which is a remunerative kind of business, and the bank has now 400 agents for the purpose, including seventy-seven banks. There is also a large connection with foreign banks. The result of the year's working is a turn-over of £663,000, and a gradually accumulated balance now amounting to £69,000. Business has not yet reached the paying point, however, the monthly expenses being about £697, while the earnings have only got up to £500. A further £200 a month must be earned, therefore, before the bank is able to exist on its revenue.

The balance-sheet of the Direct United States Cable Company for the year 1876 shows that the revenue was £144,684, and after paying expenses and making allowances for the 1875 balance, the sum of £52,265 is left to the credit of profit and loss. As the repairs of the cable, so often broken after its submersion, necessitated an expense of £52,061, it is proposed to write off half of this, and a balance available for dividend of £26,234 is left.

The report of the British American Land Company for the year 1876 shows that the profits admit of a dividend of £1 per share, carrying forward the remainder to profit and loss account, to the credit of which there was a balance on the 31st December of £24,120. Further remittances having since been received it is proposed to make a payment to the proprietors in April of 10s. per share in return of capital.

The directors of the New London and Brazilian Bank have declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share for the half-year ending Jan. 31 last, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, corresponding with the distribution at this time last year.

The case of Messrs. Thomas Richardson and Sons has been brought before the Bankruptcy Court. The debtors were engineers and ironfounders, of London and Middleton, near Hartlepool. Their affairs now came before the Court in connection with some claims, amounting to about £180,000, which had been made against their estate by the liquidator of the West Hartlepool Iron Company (Limited), and it was announced that a compromise had been agreed to upon the footing that the liquidator should be allowed to prove for £120,000, no order being made as to costs.

A 13th dividend of 1s. in the pound (making 17s. in the pound) is now payable to the creditors of the Oriental Commercial Bank (Limited) at the offices of Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co.

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The failure is announced of Mr. Thomas Greener, coal and coke merchant, of Darlington, with liabilities of £200,000.

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have been registered during the past week :—

Anamali Coffee—Capital £20,000, in £100 shares.
Cardiff Theatre—Capital £10,000, in £25 shares.
Cattybrook Brick—Capital £30,000, in £100 shares.
Central Property—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.
City of Manchester Loan and Discount—Capital £10,000, in £2 10s. shares.
Clacton-on-Sea and General Land, Building, and Investment—Capital £500,000, in £25 shares.
Cleethorpes Excelsior Building—Capital £8,000 in £10 shares.
Cleveland Bridge and Engineering—Capital £10,000, in £50 shares.
Derby Crown Porcelain—Capital £80,000, in £500 shares.
Eagle Land—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares.
Great Grimsby Charlton Building—Capital £10,000, in £200 shares.
Great Grimsby Onward Building—Capital £5,500, in £10 shares.
Hull Packet Newspaper—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
J. W. Thorley's Cattle Food—Capital £200, in 1s. shares.
Lynmouth Pier and Harbour—Capital £15,000, in £10 shares.
Mediterranean and New York Steamship—Capital £250,000, in £10 shares.
Municipal Bank—Capital £5,000, in £20 and £1 shares.
Patent Lath—Capital £50,000, in £5 and £4 shares.
Peterborough Land—Capital £5,000, in £10 shares.
Ritchie's Gas Lighting and Ventilating Improvements—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
South London Stores—Capital £20,010, in £2 and 2s. shares.
Southsea Restaurant and Confectionery—Capital £1,000, in £10 shares.
Stockport Fruit Preserving—Capital £15,000, in £5 shares.
Stone Gaslight and Coke—Capital £3,000, in £5 shares.
St. Paul's Mill—Capital £3,000, in £300 shares.
Tuck and Co. (India-rubber Merchants)—Capital £40,000, in £50 shares.
Tyneside Engine Works—Capital £5,000, in £100 shares.
Vaucluse Building—Capital £8,840, in £17 shares.
Vinneberg Copper Mining—Capital £100,000, in £2 shares.
West Riding Mutual Fire Insurance (Guaranteed and Limited)—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—The market remains much as last noticed. The public sales have been rather larger than last week, comprising a large proportion of common to good common Red-leaf Congous, which met with good competition at fully previous prices and in some cases showing a further slight improvement. Privately, business has been limited, the near approach of the Easter Holidays tending to curtail purchases. Prices, on the whole, show no material alteration, but good Teas sell only slowly. Congous : Red-leaf kinds : Siftings are still firm : common at 7¼d. to 7½d. are a shade dearer ; fair to good common have realised from 7¾d. to 8¾d. per lb., the lower grades showing a slight advance ; fair kinds show no alteration ; medium kinds have been rather more in request ; good to fine sell slowly at previous rates. Pakling kinds remain much as before. Black leaf kinds : Common at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. are rather firmer ; good common at 8½d. to 9d. show no change ; fair kinds from 9½d. to 11d. per lb. are relatively cheap ; fair to good medium at 11½d. to 1s. 2d., good from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., and fine from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., show no alteration ; finest are firmly held. New-make kinds : Common show no change ; fair to good kinds have sold at about previous prices. Oolongs remain as before, the demand being inactive ; at auction the few parcels offered went rather lower. Souchongs : Common to fair kinds only realise low prices at public sale. Privately there is but little inquiry. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers : Common kinds remain steady, but for all the better kinds a very low range of prices is now established, good to fine only selling from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Orange Pekoes remain much as before in prices, but the demand is quiet. Foochow kinds, both of Caper and Orange Pekoe, are without change. Green Teas : The large public sales went off better than had been expected. Good Teas sold steadily, but common to medium kinds at irregular and generally lower prices. The public sales have comprised 25,125 packages, the whole of which were sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz. :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	1,738,248	1,993,163
Coastwise...	517,742	674,077
Exports	534,019	432,046
	2,790,009	3,099,286

SILK.

The market has again relapsed into a very dull state, and in the absence of demand prices of most descriptions have become weak and irregular. The deliveries to date are 2,622 bales, against 2,552 bales at the same time last month, being from 1st to 27th inst. inclusive. China 1,526 bales, Canton 564, Japan 398, Bengal 134.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MARCH 29.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	27s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
,, No. 2	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 3	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	20s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Canton	13s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	24s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2...	26s. 0d. to 26s. 6d.
Sodai, No. 2	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Amatski	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Kakidah	26s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

COFFEE.—After continued quietness, and slight fluctuations in value the market closes with decided weakness, and prices of Plantation Ceylon show a general decline, middling selling at 103s. to 103s. 6d. Native Ceylon has been in better demand, and prices are 6d. higher, good ordinary at 82s. 6d. Closing quotations are :—Plantation : triage 83s. to 93s., common grey to fine small, 94s. 6d. to 99s., low middling, 99s. 6d. to 102s., middling 102s. 6d. to 104s. 6d., good middling to fine middling coloury 105s. to 108s. 6d., good to fine bold 109s. to 115s., pea-berry 108s. 6d. to 114s. Native : Small and broken 72s. to 74s., ordinary 80s. 6d. to 81s., good ordinary 82s. to 83s., pea-berry 86s. to 89s.

COCOANUT-OIL.—Ceylon has exhibited increased dulness, and has changed hands at £36 to £36 10s. for pipes, and at £36 15s. to £37 for hogsheads.

COIR GOODS.—The supply of Ceylon at auction was limited to 307 bales Yarn, which sold, ordinary at £28 10s., good middling £34 10s., good well made £40 10s. to £42 10s. per ton.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 442 bales China met a moderate demand, and about 180 bales sold at previous rates, chiefly white, low middling to middling £7 10s. to £9 10s., good middling to good £9 17s. 6d. to £11, fine £15s. 15s. to £18, mottled £5 10s. to £6, Tuscan £6 17s. 6d., Rustic £7 5s. to £8, black and white £9 per bale.

COTTON.—The excessive stock at Liverpool, now reaching 1,070,000 bales, against 777,000 bales at the corresponding date last year, in combination with ample receipts at the United States ports, has kept the market in a severely depressed state, and prices have almost continually given way, American showing a further decline of 3-16d. per lb., or about 1¼d. from the highest point in January. Operations have chiefly consisted of American, and sales of East India have been limited, prices closing ⅛d. lower.

CUTCH.—With little demand sales can only be effected on easier terms, and at auction 1,500 boxes Pegu (chiefly Flag B B) were withdrawn, but a few boxes since sold at 26s.

GAMBIER.—The market is dull, with small sales on the spot at 19s. 4½d. to 19s. 6d. for whole bales, and 50 tons arrived at 18s. 9d. ex ship, all faults.

GALLS.—China are quiet at previous prices, and at auction 209 cases were bought in at 56s., except twenty cases, which sold at 55s. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market for Manila is flat, and prices are again lower ; privately about 500 bales have been sold, fair to good at £27 to £28 10s. Nothing has been done in public sale.

INDIA-RUBBER remains dull, and at auction 233 cases Borneo of fresh import meeting lower offers were bought in at 1s. 4½d. per lb. ; twenty-four cases Penang were withdrawn.

JAPAN WAX.—No transactions effected.

PLUMBAGO.—82 barrels Ceylon chiefly sold, fair small lump 13s. 3d., fair dust 8s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black :* The market is quiet, and at auction 1,036 bags were nearly all bought in ; of 800 bags Penang only 150 bags damaged sold, at 3⅜d. to 3 9-16d., the remainder being bought in at 3¾d., also 86 bags Singapore at 4d. *White :* A large supply was offered, viz., 968 bags, and with a steady demand about two-thirds found buyers at again lower rates for common, but at full prices for good. Of 713 bags Singapore 620 bags sold, low dark at 6d., middling at 6⅜d., fair at 6½d., good bold at 6¾d. to 6⅞d., fine bold at 7¼d. 258 bags Penang bought in at 6¼d., except 10 bags which sold thereat.

RATTANS.—At auction of 88 tons about one-half sold, from Boston £18 10s. to £19 2s. 6d., 1st class damaged Singapore £11, damaged Penang £18 to £24 5s. per ton.

RICE.—The market has continued dull, especially on the spot, in which position prices of Bengal show a further decline of 6d. to 1s., and old soft grain kinds of about 6d. per cwt. There has been little demand for new crop cargoes, although prices have given way about 3d. per cwt. In auction 4,056 bags cleaned Saigon, just arrived per Henri, were chiefly bought in at 11s. to 12s., broken at 10s. 6d., only 600 bags damaged being sold at 9s. 6d. for second-class, and 9s. 3d. for first-class broken. Three cargoes have been sold, viz., one of 900 to 1,200 tons Rangoon, March-April-May shipment, at 9s. open charter; the steamer Coronet, about 2,000 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at about 10s. 5d. Liverpool quay terms ; and the Argo, 1,200 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 8s. 10½d. open charter.

SUGAR.—A depressed feeling has continued, the supply being far in excess of requirements. Speculative inquiry continues absent, and the trade having restricted their purchases to present requirements, business has been on a small scale, and the downward movement in prices has continued. On the 23rd inst. privately 450 bags good China sold at 22s. to 24s. On the 24th privately 600 bags good cane China sold at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. On the 27th in auction 7,864 bags cane China were all bought in, middling to fine brown at 21s. to 23s. 6d., middling to fine soft yellow at 24s. to 26s., but 2,700 bags were subsequently sold privately at 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. No business has been done in Penang or Manila.

SPICES.—*Ginger :* 10 cases small limed Japan sold at 33s. *Cassia Lignea* : 100 cases unworked bought in at 55s. *Cassia Vera* : 63 bundles Padang withdrawn. *Cinnamon* : 12 bales ordinary Ceylon sold, first sort at 1s. 8d., second at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., third at 1s. 3d. *Cloves* : At auction 25 cases fresh Penang were bought in at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., excepting 1 case, which sold at 2s. 3d. *Nutmegs* : 6 cases Java sold, 82's at 3s. 6d., 110's at 2s. 5d. *Mace* : 3 cases Java, middling bright red, sold at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

SAGO has sold at previous rates for small, but fully 6d. lower for large ; fair small sold at 16s., a small lot fine at 18s. 6d., good to fine large at 19s. to 20s., grey ditto at 18s. 6d.

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SAGO FLOUR.—Of 973 bags offered about 220 bags sold, sound at 15s. 6d. to 16s., damaged at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

SHELLS.—The periodical auctions we held on the 27th ult. *Mother O'Pearl*:—Of 501 cases 1 cask 6 baskets Manila about 275 cases sold, chiefly fine bold clean at £10 to £10 5s., defective at £6 to £6 10s., wormy pickings at 90s. to 92s. 6d., clean chicken at £7 to £7 2s. 6d. Of 21 casks 1 case Macassar 2 casks 1 case sold, chicken at £10 17s. 6d. Tortoise: 31 cases, &c. (2,455 lb.) East India partly sold, low middling to fine shell at 10s. 6d. to 18s.; Ear Shells were also flat, and 1,082 bags 23 bales 82 cases and 8 tons Japan, chiefly old import, were bought in, untrimmed at £6 to £15, bold £20 to £25, except 50 cases, which sold, bold at £20 10s. to £21 10s., defective at £3 per ton.

SAPANWOOD.—15 tons slightly stained Manila sold at £5 12s. 6d.

TIN.—The market has been in a very sluggish state, and prices are easier. Straits has been sold at £71 cash, £71 10s. three months' fixed, and at £71 15s. for March-April shipment, closing at £70 10s. cash. At the Dutch Trading Company's public sale on the 28th ult. 23,500 slabs of Banca sold at 42 to 43 guilders, the average being 42½, equal to £72 10s. ex ship London.

TOBACCO.—487 bales China leaf partly sold at 3¼d. to 5¾d., 92 bales China ditto damaged 2d. to 4¾d.; part of 260 bales Japan ditto at 4¼d. to 8¼d., 13 bales Japan ditto damaged 3d. to 6¼d., and 57 bales Algerian ditto 5¼d. to 7¼d.; 3 bales Manila ditto withdrawn.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—2 tubs Japan in cakes sold at 30s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Last week closed with a rather better enquiry, but business still on a small scale owing to the low prices offered. This week the market has again relapsed into dulness, the unfavourable accounts from Liverpool, and absence of any encouragement from Foreign markets, tending to a further contraction of business. The transactions that have taken place have been effected at irregular prices both in Goods and Yarns, and quotations are nominal.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d. to 7¼d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 24s. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 to £21 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 15s.; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 10s.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	9	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	11	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	65	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar 19	Sophie D.	Jober	Saigon	Marseilles
22	Leon (s.)	Bollequi	Manila	Liverpool
22	Anahuac	Matthews	Do.	New York
22	Calcutta	Hansen	Singapore	Do.
22	Unison	Johnstone	Do.	Do.
22	Hazard	Karstens	Batavia	Boston, U.S.
23	Johann Hansen	Andersen	Do.	Falmouth
23	Antona (s.)	Muller	Shanghai	London
23	George V. Jordan	Duncan	Samarang	Havre
24	Janet	Crombie	Swatow	London
24	Templar	Haskell	Singapore	Do.
24	Gordon Castle (s.)	Jones	Shanghai	Do.
24	Virginia	Tarabochia	Hong Kong	Do.
24	Richard Green	Douglas	Batavia, for Rottrdm.	Portland Roads
24	Hugo	Ohrt	Do.	Greenock
24	Maid of Aln	May	Samarang	Do.
24	Aldebaran	Petersen	Sourabaya	Do.
24	Rapide	Scantz	Batavia	Falmouth
24	Edgar Cecil	Berjessen	Do.	Do.
24	Queen	Grieves	Singap., for Hamburg	Do.
25	Alice Reed	Killeran	Cheribon	Do.
25	Carl Wilhelm	Bertelsen	Formosa	London
25	Menelaus (s.)	Seele	Shanghai	Do.
25	Margaret Pugh	Hughes	Akyab	Liverpool
25	Caroline Gray	Pearse	Samarang	Havre
25	Burdigala	—	Saigon	Rio Janeiro
26	Endymion	Richardson	Shanghai	London
26	Flensborg	—	Formosa	Do.
26	Ligure	—	Rangoon	Queenstown
27	Marie Becker	Kirchoff	Passarocang	Havre
27	Glenroy (s.)	Taylor	Shanghai	London
27	Harald Haarfager (s.)	Heitberg	Colombo	Do.
28	Salamis	—	Hong Kong	Do.
28	Mantura	—	Swatow	Do.
28	Hypatia	Olive	Cebu	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar. 11	Windward	Baker	Batavia	New York
15	Coldstream	Salter	Shanghai	Do.
21	Jan van Haaften	Rutgers	Batavia	Amsterdam
21	Gutenborg	Macnerfino	Anjer	Cardiff
21	Eliza (s.)	Larranaga	Manila	Cadiz
22	Green Jacket	Donaldson	Galle	Do.
22	Birling (s.)	Connell	Hong Kong	Do.
22	Ajax (s.)	Kidd	Shanghai	Liverpool
24	Irrawaddy (s.)	Polson	Rangoon	Glasgow
24	Wigton	Leggett	Shanghai	London
24	Candia (s.)	Dumbreck	China & Japan	Do.
25	Teviot (s.)	Nisbet	Do.	Do.
26	St. George	—	Java	Cardiff
26	May Queen	Prior	Hong Kong	Do.
26	Gustav	Rabin	Singapore	Do.
26	Hermes	Tobias	Samarang	Amsterdam
26	Abraham	Ridderkoff	Padang	Falmouth*
27	Amsterdam	Kruisinga	Singapore	Cardiff
27	Scindia	Lightbody	Hong Kong	London
28	Isle of Erin	Irvine	Shanghai	Greenock
28	XV. Mayo	Sogroga	Rangoon	Cardiff
28	Glenfinlas (s.)	Willcox	Shanghai	London
29	Commissary	Hunter	Hong Kong	Do.

* After repairing.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
March 23	Friesland	Southampton	Batavia
25	Glencagles	London	Shanghai
25	Deucalion	Liverpool	Do.

SPOKEN.

CHALMETTE, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 6, 31.24 S., 31.4 E.
GEORGIA, Samarang to Falmouth, Feb. 26, 30.19 N., 29.44 W.
COUNTY OF AYR, Java to Queenstown, Feb. 2, 4.33 S., 17.31 E.
WINDHOVER, London to Shanghai, Feb. 6, 6.46 N., 23.5 W.
ALEPPO, Liverpool to Singapore, March 9, 40 N., 16 W.
TRINIDAD, Manila to Liverpool, Feb. 13, 35.25 S., 22.11 E.
HAMBURG, Swatow to Falmouth, Feb. 20, 27 S., 8.7 E.
BRITISH CONSTITUTION, Colombo to New York, Feb. 13, 35.12 S., 23 E.
HENGIST, Manila to New York, Jan. 4, 9.10 S., 104.48 E.
OFFERTON, Sunderland to Galle, March 13, 18 N., 25 W.
BEECH HOLM, Sunderland to Galle, Feb. 10, 4.45 N., 25 W.
BOREALIS, Shanghai to London, March 6, off St. Helena.
MARIE, Formosa to London, Jan. 17, off Cape of Good Hope.
HILDA, Batavia to Falmouth, Feb. 9, 4 N., 27 W.
NANCY PENDLETON, Cardiff to Singapore, Feb. 1, 40 N., 14 W.
HENRY LIPPETT, Java to Boston, Feb. 27, 21 N., 62 W.
BLAIR DRUMMOND, Cardiff to Galle, Feb. 8, 15 S., 29 W.

CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM.—March 24, the Gaucho, Crighton, arrived from Yokohama, had jettisoned part of her cargo (rice).

NEW YORK.—March 26, the Mary Russell, Nickerson, from Samarang for Boston, partially dismasted and leaking slightly, has put into Bermuda. The Queensberry, barque, Herring, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports that on March 13, in lat. 38 N., lon. 75 W., experienced a gale from S.W., in which she carried away maintopmast. The Unison, barque, Johnstone, arrived here from Singapore, has been in collision, and received slight damage.

ST. HELENA.—March 5, the Lord of the Isles, Hong Kong to London, arrived here, experienced a succession of very heavy gales whilst off Cape of Good Hope; lost a portion of bulwarks, rail, &c. The ship Dartmouth, from Manila, experienced a succession of very heavy gales from the 3rd to the 16th Feb. whilst off Cape of Good Hope; carried away head rails, starboard quarter gallery, and a portion of bulwarks on both sides; also split several sails.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MENAM.—A telegram received at Lloyd's from Jeddah announces that the steamer Menam had struck on the Farisan group of islands in the Red Sea, and had smashed 40ft. of her plates. The engine-room then rapidly filled, and the captain and crew had to abandon the ship, which sank in 11 fathoms of water. The Menam was an iron-paddle steamer, of unusual strength and special construction, and was built for the Borneo Company of London at the port of Glasgow, by Messrs. Cunliffe and Dunlop, in December of last year. She sailed from this country last January, being bound to Bangkok for river work there. She was 120ft. 2in. long., 21ft. 1in. broad, with a depth of hold of 10ft. 5in. Her gross tonnage was 195, and the net 96 tons, and she had two side lever surface condensing engines of 75 nominal horse-power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed March 24, Prins van Oranje (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; Scindia (str.), from London, for Shanghai; Achilles (str.), from Shanghai, for London.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, Feb. 21, Kvik, from Manila and Singapore, and left 26 for New York.

PORT ALFRED.—Sailed, Feb. 15, Helena, for Guam.

NATAL.—Sailed, Feb. 6, Orion; Dumring, both for Guam.

HAVRE.—March 26, the Misti, Riogeau, from Ilo Ilo for New York, which put into Bermuda with damage, had almost completed her repairs on March 8, and would proceed in about a week.

NEW YORK.—March 16, the Hamilton, revenue cutter, was alongside the Bethany, Hong Kong to this port, March 12, but the wind was so heavy from the southward that no work could be done on that day; about 1,400 packages had been saved. On the 14th, about 400 additional packages of silks, dry goods, &c, had been recovered.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, Feb. 28, Stella, from Shanghai, for London; March 1, Hermon, from Java, for Falmouth; 2. Lord of the Isles, from Hong Kong, 4, Dartmouth, from Manila; 5, Elmstone,

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from Hong Kong, all for London; Fortune, from Java, for Boston; Henriette Adriana, from Sourabaya, for Middelburg; 6, Erling Skjalgren, from Samarang, for Falmouth.

MAURITIUS.—Arrived, Feb. 22, Taitsing, from false point, for Singapore; Rowena, from Hong Kong, for London; William Fruing, from Ilo Ilo, for Falmouth; 24, Ottawa, from Maulmain, for Sunderland; Palestine, from Singapore, for London. Sailed, 5, Hugh Bourne; 9, Gemini, both for Galle.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Elgin. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nankin, Amboto, Altona, Glengyle.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo: Eme, Pauline. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Corea, Abbey Cowper. For Hong Kong: Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie. For Batavia: Valero, Edmund Gressier. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle For Penang: Celœno. For Colombo: Pembrokeshire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Priam (str.). For Manila, Teodora. For Batavia: Strassburg. For Singapore: Alice Ritson. For Anjer: Great Admiral. For Galle:

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: None. For Manila: Miako. For Sourabaya: Bellona. For Singapore: Cape Race, Huntly Castle. For Penang: Ashmore. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 50s., meast To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 40s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0 ...	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 ... 40 0	22 6 ... 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0 ...	27 6	25 0	45 0 ...	32 6 ...	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0 ...	37 6 to	30 0 to 35 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0 ...	42 6 0		45	

SHIPBUILDING ON THE THAMES, TYNE, &c.

The following vessels are in course of construction at Messrs. Samuda Bros.' yard, Poplar:—The Foo-so, twin screw armourclad frigate, 3,700 tons displacement, and 3,500 indicated horses power, building for the Japanese Government, and now ready for launching; thickness of armour-plates 9 and 7 inches, thickness of backing-plates 12 and 9 inches; armament 4 9½-inch steel breech-loading guns in central battery, and 2 6½-inch steel breech-loading guns on upper decks, giving together an all round fire. Two twin screw armour-clad corvettes, 4,700 tons displacement, and 3,900 indicated horses power; one corvette is launched and nearly completed, and one on the stocks; thickness of armour-plates 12 and 8 inches, thickness of backing-plates 12 and 8 inches; armament 4 25-ton 600-pounder guns in central battery, giving an all round fire; and the Independencia, single screw armour-clad turret vessel, bottom planked and coppered, now completing for the Imperial Brazilian Government, 9,000 tons displacement, and 8,500 indicated horses power; thickness of armour-plates on ship 12, 10, and 9 inches; on turrets, 13 and 11 inches; thickness of backing-plates, 13, 12, and 11 inches, 15 and 13 inches; armaments, 4 35-ton guns in revolving turrets, and two 7-inch breech loading guns in forecastle, giving nearly an all round fire. At Messrs. Laird Brothers' Birkenhead Iron Works:—Griffon, composite screw gun-vessel for H.M. service, 650 tons and 150 N.H.P.; armament, one 4½-ton 100-pounder and two 64-pounder muzzle-loading guns; Falcon, composite screw gun-vessel for H.M. service; sister vessel to Griffon. Barbary, screw steamer for cargo purposes; about 1,100 tons and 150 H.P.: Morna, iron sailing ship; about 1,470 tons; Thessaly, screw steamer for cargo purposes; about 1,850 tons and 180 H.P. Paddle steamer for passenger and cargo service; about 1,125 tons and 400 H.P.; Sampson, paddle tug-boat for H.M. service, 375 tons and 160 H.P. At the Barrow Shipbuilding Company (Limited):—Seventeen steamers, including two for the Atlantic of 4,500 tons each and 600-horse power, three steam yachts of about 450 tons, and two high-class Channel steamers, in all about 25,000 tons; also finishing an iron sailing ship of 1,350 tons, and just completed two composite gunboats for H.M. navy. At the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company (Limited), Blackwall:—A paddle steamer of 265 70-94 tons, 165 × 18 × 4·6, engines 240 H.P. indicated; Screw tug, 74 13-94 tons, 75 + 14·6; also an Obelisk Cylinder ship for the conveyance to England of Cleopatra's Needle, 99 31-94. At the yard of Messrs. Howland and Wolff, Belfast, 3 sailing vessels of 1,750 tons each, for Messrs. W. P. Sinclair and Co., Liverpool, 1 sailing vessel of 1,370 tons, for Messrs. T. Dixon and Sons, Belfast; 2 sailing vessels of 1,700 tons each, for Messrs. J. P. Cory and Co., Belfast; 1 sailing vessel of 900 tons, for Messrs. Neill Brothers, of Bangor, County Devon; 1 river steamer of 56 tons for Sir A. Guinness, Son, and Co. of Dublin; 1 steamer of 3,500 tons for the British Seipowners Company, Limited, of Liverpool.

TRIAL TRIP.—The Tambora, an iron screw steamer lately launched by Messrs. Caird and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, and built to the order of the Netherlands-India Steam Navigation Company, took her trial trip on the 24th ult. She measures 255 feet keel, 32 feet breadth of beam, and is 25 feet deep below the main or tonnage deck. Above this deck there is a spar deck, running the whole length of the vessel from stem to stern. The steamer is intended to carry goods and passengers, and to ply between the various ports in the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. The whole of the space below the main deck, excepting the portion utilised for the engines and boilers, is devoted to cargo, and the main and spar decks are arranged for the accommodation of passengers. The Tambora attained an average speed of 12 knots per hour, with engines going at 70 to 72 strokes per minute. She will shortly proceed to Batavia.

THE BESSEMER.—This steamer, which has undergone extensive alterations, has had a trial trip, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.; Lieutenant Razkazoff, of the Russian Imperial Navy; Mr. Sugden, the owner, and several nautical and engineering gentlemen being on board. The two low ends of the vessel have been built upon, so that an unbroken line is now presented from stem to stern. The swinging saloon has been removed, and steam steering gear substituted for the hydraulic apparatus. While the vessel was steaming amid the heavy ground swell along the Yorkshire coast, her weather paddles being often completely out of the water, she attained by the patent log a speed of 14 knots per hour, and at the measured mile in the Humber, in smooth water, with only 22lb. of steam, she steamed at the rate of 15 knots.

TORPEDOES IN THE BLACK SEA.—The Russian Government has given notice that as torpedoes have been placed in the roadsteads of Soukhoum and Poti, on the coast of Circassia, vessels approaching these places must communicate with the guardship stationed in the outer road, in order that information may be obtained as to the course to be steered in proceeding to an anchorage. Vessels are also warned not to enter Balaclava Harbour until informed of the position in which they are to anchor. The notice has been circulated in this country by the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty.

AT the Glamorganshire assizes a shipowner, named Watts, has been fined £100 and sent to gaol for one month for sending a ship to sea in a state dangerous to life.

THE Messageries Company's extra steamer Volga leaves on the 31st for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Yokohama, with a general cargo and three passengers.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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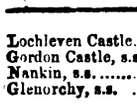

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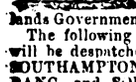

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Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1873, for £2,400,000.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL DRAWING of the BONDS of this Loan, to be paid off on 2nd July next, will take place at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle street, London, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely. The Drawing will be in the presence of a representative of the said Corporation, of a notary public, and of such bondholders as may be pleased to attend. The numbers of the Bonds drawn will be duly advertised for the information of those concerned.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, Agents for the Loan, P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
15th March, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ... ... £3,200,000
Reserved fund 800,000
£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The Court of Directors do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation in Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 19th day of April next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

London, March 19, 1877.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 17th day of April to the 1st day of May inclusive.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April proximo, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the accounts, declare a dividend, and for ordinary business.

The Transfer-books will be Closed from Wednesday, the 11th prox., until Wednesday, the 18th prox., both days inclusive.—By order of the Court,

WM. CHAS. MULLINS, Secretary.

Hatton Court, Threadneedle-street, London,
March 21, 1877.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—The NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held within the Banking-house, No. 65, Old Broad-street, City, at One o'clock precisely, on Tuesday, the 17th proximo, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement.

A Dividend of 4 per cent. (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended 31st Dec. last has been declared, and will be paid to the Proprietors on the London Register on and after the 14th proximo.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 5th to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.

No. 65, Old Broad-street, E.C., March 28, 1877.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
„	RUDOLPH MOSSE (for Advertisements).
„	WILLIAM WILKENS.
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
„ Amsterdam...	MACKAY, BOOMKAMP and Co.
Berlin	ASHRE & Co.
Vienna...	GERALD & Co.
Trieste...	PERCO and Co., Corso.
Rome	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Lisbon	
New York	H. FOGG and Co., 32, Burling Slip.
San Francisco... ...	Pacific Mail Office.
Alexandria	P. & O. Company's Offices.
Port Said	R. BROADBENT.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTZERY and Co.
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG & Co.
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	REDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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BANK OF ROTTERDAM.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending December, 1876.

DR.			CR.	
50 per cent. net paid upon 5,381 shares at f.125...		f.672,625 00	Capital, 28,000 shares of f.250 ...	f.7,000,000 00
Public Stock and Shares		1,209,001 55	Commanditair capital—	
Funds available—			5 per cent. paid upon commanditair capital, amounting to f.9,648,800	482,440 00
Cash and foreign coin	141,192 19		Bills payable in account current ...	7,098,068 92
Bills receivable—			Bills payable in commanditair account current	3,355,162 10½
Home ...	4,707,708 16		Deposits and circular notes	364,695 84
Foreign ...	2,379,932 84		Creditors in account current	3,627,526 02
Cash at bankers	771,375 70		Creditors in commanditair account current	263,161 89
		8,000,208 89	Commanditair reserve fund	182,586 51
Debtors in account current		8,721,655 94½	Balance derived from the reduction of the capital (decree of the general meeting of shareholders held Feb. 18, 1876)	269,914 59
Doubtful debtors in account current, estimated at		16,938 66⅔	Reserve fund	274,277 12½
Debtors in commanditair account current		3,208,585 02½	Dividend for 1876...	379,110 00
Doubtful debtors in commanditair account current, estimated at		155,569 36½	Balance to be brought forward	546 56
Participation in industrial and financial concerns...		964,467 67		
Participation in syndicates		186,907 94		
Bank premises and furniture		161,531 51		
		f.23,297,489 56		f.23,297,489 56

Directors.
(Signed) F. A. MULLER, President.
VAN DER KORS. VAN WEEL.
Rotterdam, Feb. 16, 1877

Audited by the Commissioners of the Bank of Rotterdam.
(Signed) M. M. DE MONCHY, President.
W. H. 'sJACOB, Secretary.
Rotterdam, Feb. 27, 1877.

We have examined and audited the above accounts, and have found them correct.
The Committee of Shareholders.
(Signed) H. C. VERNIERS VAN DER LOEFF.
A. MILDERS.
JOS. W. ANTHONY.
Rotterdam, March 10, 1877.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1876.

DR.			CR.	
Expenses—			Balance brought forward from last account	f.325 10
Salaries ...	f.114,944 56		*Interest Account*—	
Miscellaneous expenses ...	21,604 60		Balance of profit ...	271,836 04
		f.136,549 16	*Provision Account*—	
Amount written off on house property, &c.		3,644 10½	Balance of profit ...	289,449 18½
Payment of half of the commanditair commission, f.122,830 76, to commanditair reserve fund		61,415 38	*Operations in Foreign Bills*—	
Written off on operations in stock, syndicates, and industrial concerns		16,882 90	Balance of profit after deduction of interest	124,475 08½
Balance of profit ...		467,593 86½		
Whereof 10 per cent. to reserve fund of f.467,593 86½ ...	f.46,759 38½			
6 per cent. dividend for f.6,318,500 to shareholders	379,110 00			
To commissioners and directors, according to Article 45 ...	31,472 70			
For taxes on f.379,110 ...	9,705 22			
Balance to new account ...	546 56			
	f.467,593 86½			
		f.686,085 41		f.686,085 41

Directors.
(Signed) F. A. MULLER, President.
VAN DER KORS. VAN WEEL.
Rotterdam, Feb. 16, 1877.

Audited by the Commissioners of the Bank of Rotterdam.
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(Signed) H. C. VERNIERS VAN DER LOEFF.
A. MILDERS.
JOS. W. ANTHONY.
Rotterdam, March 10, 1877.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, July 20, 1867, and confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

CAPITAL $5,000,000, in Shares of $125 each, all paid up.

RESERVE FUND $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—HONG KONG.

HEINRICH HOPPIUS, Esq., *Chairman.*
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq., Merchant.
ADOLF ANDRE, Esq. (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.).
ALEX. MacIVER, Esq. (P. & O. Co.).
S. W. POMEROY, Esq., (of Messrs. Russell & Co.).
EDWARD TOBIN, Esq. (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.).
Hon. WM. KESWICK (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.).

Auditors—Hon. P. RYRIE (of Messrs. Turner & Co.). H. B. GIBB, Esq. (of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co.).

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Hong Kong.

Committee in London.

A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).

Manager in London—DAVID McLEAN. | **Sub-Manager in London**—WILLIAM KAYE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Edinburgh Agents.
Messrs. HILL and FERGUSSON, W.S., 42, Frederick-street.

Glasgow Agents.
Messrs. MATHESON and ALSTON, 32, Exchange-square.

Branches and Agencies.

HONG KONG.	NINGPO.	FOOCHOW.	MANILA.	BOMBAY.	SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.	AMOY.	YOKOHAMA.	SAIGON.	CALCUTTA.	LONDON.
HANKOW.	SWATOW.	HIOGO.	SINGAPORE.		

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of Travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of Constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

Transfer Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other Forms may be had at their Office on Application. Office Hours 10 to 3—Saturdays 10 to 2.

31, Lombard-street, London, March 28, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the CITY HALL, HONG KONG, on the 15th of February, 1877.

To the Proprietors of the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, [illegible] ending Dec. 30 last.

The net profits for that period, including $33,085.43 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to $502,802.72, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $488,824.91.

From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound Sterling per Share, which will absorb $177,777.78.

The Directors recommend placing $300,000 to credit of the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at Half-a-Million Dollars, and carrying forward the balance, viz., $11,047.13, to credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors have to renew their congratulations on the prosperous condition of the Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. F. Cordes resigned his seat at the Board on leaving the Colony, and Mr. Edward Tobin has been appointed in his stead; the Hon. William Keswick has also joined the Board.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement two members of the Court, Messrs. H. Hoppius and F. D. Sassoon, retire from the Direction, but they are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. Heinrich Hoppius has been appointed Chairman of the Corporation for 1877, *vice* Mr. E. R. Belilios, whose term of office now expires, and Mr. Frederick David Sassoon has been elected Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. H. B. Gibb, and the Directors have pleasure in recommending the election of these gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1877.

CHIEF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. James Greig has resigned the post of Chief Manager, and Mr. Thomas Jackson, who has been acting as Chief Manager during the year, has been appointed to that post.

Hong Kong, Feb. 10, 1877.

E. R. BELILIOS, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Dec. 30, 1876.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion		$4,447,118.26
Government Securities		931,408.14
Bills discounted, Loans, and Credits		8,666,549.85
Exchange Remittances		28,911,121.44
Bank Premises		217,792.44
Dead Stock		104,097.05
		$43,288,030.22

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00	
Marine Insurance Account	72,022.03	
		272,022.03
Notes in Circulation	$1,311,063.67	
Deposits	11,761,450.96	
		13,072,514.63
Exchange Acceptances		24,440,680.84
Profit and Loss Account		502,802.72
		$43,288,020.22

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, Dec. 30, 1876.

DR.

To Amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due	3,977.81	
		13,977.81
To Dividend Account:—		
£1 per Share on 40,000 Shares = £40,000 at 4s. 6d.		177,777.78
To Reserve Fund		300,000.00
To Balance:—		
Carried forward to next half-year		11,047.13
		$502,802.72

CR.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1876	$38,035.43
By amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th Dec., 1876, after deducting all Expenses, and Interest paid and due	464,717.29
	$502,802.72

RESERVE FUND

To Balance on 30th Dec., 1876	$500,000.00	By Balance on 30th June, 1876	$200,000.00
		By Amount from Profit and Loss Account	300,000.00
	$500,000.00		$500,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
H. SMITH, Chief Accountant.

E. R. BELILIOS,
H. HOPPIUS,
F. D. SASSOON,
} Directors.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

Hong Kong, Feb. 10, 1877.

P. RYRIE,
H. B. GIBB,
} Auditors

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai	Arracan	90 A1	900	S.W.I.	June 5
Ditto	Shikoku s.s., viaS. Canal	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 10
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Birkor.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Corea	A1 14 yr.	581	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 4th April.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer AMBOTO, 90 A1, 966 tons register, 180-horse power nominal, W. J. Brown, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	April 14
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	April 25
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS from London for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at Penang, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons Register. 255 h. p. nominal. THOS. JONES, Commander; to load in the South West India Docks. Last shipping day April 6. This splendid steamer, well-known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D	Withdes.
Do.	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Kaisow	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	To follow
Shanghai	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai...	Nankin, s.s...	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 10
Do.	Lotus, s.s. ...	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Do.	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie	A1 13 yr	S.W.I.D	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn..	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Yoko.&Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Altona, s s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 260 h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King-street, Manchester.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed
Abney Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	April 8
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 1
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage.	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 I.I.	953	With des.
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 I.I.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, saving every four weeks:

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, April 2, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 710.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received April 9.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 5	Feb. 23	Feb. 27*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Dec. 29	„ 21	„ 24*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 14
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 11
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 13
Chefoo	—	—	„ 15
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 16
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 14
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Jan. 5	„ 19	„ 23
Ningpo	—	—	„ 23
Foochow	—	—	„ 23
Formosa	—	—	„ 19
Amoy	—	—	„ 25
Swatow	—	—	„ 26
Hong Kong	„ 19	„ 26	Mar. 1
Canton	—	—	Feb. 27
Macao	—	—	„ 28
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 5	„ 15	„ 26
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 12	„ 17	Mar. 2
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 2
BORNEO—Labuan			
Sarawak	—	—	„ 1
JAVA — Batavia	—		„ 2
Samarang	—	—	Feb. 23
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 24
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Feb. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 8
Penang	„ 2	„ 3	„ 10
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 16
Colombo	—	—	„ 15

* Via San Francisco

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, *via* Brindisi, and the Japan advices per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, *via* San Francisco, both reached London this morning. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 27th Feb., Shanghai 2nd, Hong Kong 8th, Singapore 15th March, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 16th inst., left Suez on the 6th inst., its due date.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Wladiwostock and Nagasaki, which was interrupted on the 27th ult., has been restored, and is now working well. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cables are also working satisfactorily. The laying of the new cable between Rangoon and Penang was completed yesterday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Venetia*, arrived April 6.—From Singapore: Mr. Moral, Mr. S. Massum. From Galle: Mr. P. Levi, Mr. Skene, Mr. Ferrar, Mr. Burnett. To Venice, arrived April 9.—From Singapore: Mr. P. Gomez. From Galle: Mr. Brown.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, expected to arrive April 14.—From Hong Kong: Fleet Surg. Davis, R.N., and two second-class passengers. From Singapore: Dep. Com. Leach. From Penang: Mr. A. L. Emanuel. From Galle: Mr. Fuller, Mr. Crossley, and two second-class passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, April 5.—To Hong Kong: Fleet Surg. Drew. To Singapore: Capt. A. Glen. To Penang: Sub lieuts. W. M. M. Edwards, J. G. E. Templer. To Ceylon: Com. and Mrs. C. W. E. Holloway.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Venice, April 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. S. Garfett. To Singapore; Mr. Munn.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Brindisi, April 16.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell. To Singapore: Mr. S. Bright. To Ceylon: Mr. C. M. Hadow, Hon. L. B. Clarence.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mildmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell, Lieut. J. A. L. Coker.

Per French steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, April 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Arets, Mr. Mitford, Mr. E. Osenbrüggen, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Gouillond. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. F. Koch, Mr. Prat. To Saigon: Mr. G. de Meynot. To Batavia: Mr. Schas, Mr. Pels, Mr. de Rochemont. To Singapore: Mr. A. J. Gunn and family. To Colombo: Capt. and Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. W. Bosanquet.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 23.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. H. M. M. Gray. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Wellesley, Mr. A. Inverarity. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon.

Per French steamer *Hoogkly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Balanche, Mr. Balitte, Mr. Eulpin, Mr. Osouf. To Batavia: Mrs. Duperron, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Haart, Mr. J. D. Haart. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children, Mr. E. Scott Russell.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. V. de Cercal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Butte.

Per steamer *Priam* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, April 5.—To Singapore: Mr. Billows, Mr. Eylers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The complication with reference to the lekin duties and the Convention is increasing, and appears to have arrived at a stage which is tolerably complete as a specimen of diplomatic confusion. While the Convention is still unratified here, we receive by the present mail news from China, first that it came into operation on the first day of the China New Year (the 13th Feb.); secondly, that the Tsungli-Yamen (the Foreign-office at Peking) has issued instructions to the effect that lekin duties are not leviable on foreign goods (with the exception of opium) in the Foreign Settlements—or, in other words, that they *are* leviable upon opium within the Settlements; and lastly, that the foreign Consuls at Shanghai have refused to recognise the regulations issued by the Taoutai (the local Chinese official), with respect to the levy of lekin duties there in any form. It would require some ingenuity to improve upon this very peculiar game of cross purposes, which would certainly seem to call for some kind of explanation. The reports from the Missionaries who proceeded into the interior of Shangtang to assist the famine-distressed inhabitants confirm the accounts previously received of the extent of the distress. No less than 2,000 cases had to be relieved within three days. Some harrowing particulars are given for the first time of the barbarous execution some two years ago of the chief of the Miao-tsze rebels in Kweichow. If the report is to be relied upon, it goes beyond anything that has yet been published of the kind. Hong Kong has been chiefly occupied with the races, and in festivity connected with the departure of the late Governor. The census returns show an increase in the total population of 17,000 since 1872, the figures being 139,000, against 121,000. The value of property in the Colony is reported to be considerably on the rise.

The details which are given by the Japan papers concerning the insurrection are very conflicting, and are evidently but little relied upon by the editors of the local papers. The interest in them is, however, considerably diminished, it being already known here by telegraphic advices that the Government have succeeded in making head against the movement. So far as can be gathered from the accounts which are given, it appears that the whole body of the Satsuma clan joined in the insurrection, and that General Saigo has headed the insurgents. It was reported that Hayashi, the Representative of the Central Government at Kagoshima, had been barbarously cut to pieces. This

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statement was, however, subsequently denied, but it was considered doubtful, at the date of the mail's departure, whether it was true or not. This uncertainty as to the actual news results from the Government having taken stringent measures to prevent the publication of intelligence concerning the rebellion. It seems, however, generally accepted that up to the date of the mail advices, the engagements between the Imperial troops and the Rebels had been only paltry affairs, involving but small loss on either side. The Japan papers state that news has been received to the effect that a famine is raging in the Korea.

The news from the Straits contains nothing of special importance. The *Government Gazette* notifies that fifteen months' leave of absence has been granted to the Hon. W. W. Willans, Colonial Treasurer, and that Mr. H. Trotter, Postmaster-General, has been appointed to actas Colonial Treasurer during Mr. Willans's absence; also that Mr. A. P. Talbot, Cadet, acting temporarily as Assistant-Superintendent, Province Wellesley, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 20th Feb., and we have advices by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking, via* San Francisco, seven days later, viz., to the 27th Feb. The French mail from London, Dec. 29, arrived out on the 19th Feb., and the following French mail of Jan. 5 was received on the 23rd Feb.

The various rumours which had been for some time in circulation with respect to probable disturbances were confirmed at the date of the mail's departure. The *Herald* gives the following particulars:—

We mentioned on the 10th February that within the last twenty-four hours rumours of troubles in the Kagoshima *ken* had been current. These unfortunately turned out to be true, and a most serious outbreak has occurred. The Satsuma clan, although some of the highest positions in the Government are filled by its members, has long been dissatisfied with the present national policy, and has been a source of much anxiety to the authorities who have done their utmost to placate the clan, partly from fear and partly from policy. This has, however, been all but fruitless, and the whole body is now in a state of insurrection. For some days Government appeared to be in a state of doubt as to what course to adopt, and it was known that grave differences of opinion existed in its councils; persuasion was at first to be had recourse to; eventually, however, the advocates of force appear to have prevailed, and on the 19th a proclamation was issued stating the fact of there being an insurrection, and that an expedition would be sent against the rebels. Meanwhile the Government has been pouring all its available forces into the disturbed districts, and the Mikado's uncle, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-miya, has been appointed to the chief command. Stringent regulations have been issued with regard to persons carrying arms, &c., the newspapers have been forbidden to publish information, no native messages are transmitted by telegraph, and even foreign messages in cipher to local ports have been forbidden. Under these circumstances nothing is allowed to transpire but from official sources, and it is therefore extremely difficult to ascertain the exact facts. It has, however, oozed out that the insurgents have quitted their own province and penetrated some distance into the neighbouring one, where they appear to have encountered the imperial forces in several skirmishes, in two of which, at least, the government troops have been defeated. It appears also to be a fact that General Saigo (elder brother of the one who was one of the commissioners to Philadelphia), who has for a long time been residing on his estates, has joined the rebels. As he is a man of very great influence not only in Satsuma but throughout Japan, and has previously given proofs of capacity, his defection is of great concern to the Government. What also tells against it is that many of the troops and the greater portion of the navy are Satsuma men, and it yet remains to be seen whether they will fight resolutely against their clansmen. The situation is a serious one, and inspires the gravest apprehensions, especially as later rumours serve to show that the insurgent feeling is spreading. It must, however, be remembered that the present rising is not against the Mikado, nor his family, but solely against his ministers, who by their late treatment of the *samurai* have made themselves very unpopular with that class. Our latest news reports that Saigo and two other generals who have joined the insurgents have been deprived of their rank in the army. Consequent on this insurrection the Mikado has remained at Kioto, which may at present be looked upon as the seat of government, of his Ministers being there. Even there, however, there seems perfect safety, as a party of men entered the palace the night of the 16th inst. armed with naked swords. They were, however, discovered by the guard, but managed to effect their escape.

The latest news received from Kagoshima was that the representative of the Central Government, Hayashi, whilst holding a conference on the 9th February there, was set upon, and cut to pieces. Troops were being actively sent by the Government to the seat of the disturbances. The *Tokio Maru*, which sailed on the 14th February, took over 600 troops, and the *Hiogo Maru* sailed the same evening with 1,000 more. Four other steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Company had been chartered by the Government as transports. It was reported that the M. B. M. S. S. *Taihei Maru* was, on her arrival at Kagoshima from the Loochoo islands, captured by the rebels. Kawamura, Minister of the Naval Department, having collected several men-of-war at Nagasaki, proceeded with them to the province of Bingo near Satsuma.

The editors of two native papers were summoned to the Saibansho for publishing certain information from Satsuma. They were requested to produce their authorities, and were informed that the Government disliked having the Satsuma difficulties discussed.

Mr. Kumagai, of Akita ken, who formerly held a position of the fourth rank in the Finance Department, has been made chief manager of the bank which the kuazoku purpose forming with half the money derived from the capitalisation of their pensions, in June next. The postal service has been stopped west of Kumamoto. Mr. Ebihara, editor of the *Buma Shinshi*, and a native of Kagoshima, was arrested on the 14th inst., it being suspected that he was in league with the Kagoshima insurgents.

The report of Hayashi's death in Kagoshima given above was subsequently denied, and it was stated that he left Oita ken on hearing of further trouble in Kagoshima, but before entering that province a report reached him that eighteen Government officials who were not natives of Satsuma had been imprisoned; consequently he returned to Yamaguchi, from whence it is said that he telegraphed to the Naimusho on the evening of the 13th Feb. The *Herald*, however, is not satisfied with the denial, and states that there are still many who believed in its truth.

Mr. E. M. Satow, Japanese Secretary to the British Legation, who had been on a visit to Dr. Willis, at Kagoshima, made his way overland, without molestation, and was, at the date of last advices, at Nagasaki, *en route* for Tokio.

The *Modeste* has been ordered to Kagoshima, for information, and to afford protection, if necessary, to the few Europeans fulfilling engagements there.

The Government appears almost to have slid back to Kioto, its ancient seat. The Emperor, Empress, and Empress Mother, and most of the Court and officers of the household were there, and all the members of the Government, with the exception of Iwakura and Okuma, who remained at Tokio to give directions there.

A Chinese theatre in the settlement, which, it seems, also did duty as a gambling-house, has been surrounded and entered by the Japanese police, who captured fourteen Chinamen and a score of Japanese, and brought them to the police-station, where they were locked up. An unlucky Japanese, who at the time the police invaded the gaming-room wanted to make his escape through a window in the upper story, had a fall, and died in consequence of the injuries received.

A native paper, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, referring to the oversupply of silkworms' eggs, which results annually in a large number being destroyed, suggests that the Government ought to prohibit for a time the export of eggs, except to carry out orders from abroad. It adds that as it would be much more inconvenient for foreigners to give orders for silkworms' eggs than to buy them when offered for sale in the market, and when they can beat down the price, a prohibition as above-mentioned would for a time cause the export of silkworms' eggs to be entirely discontinued; but this need not be regretted until the Japanese have ascertained whether the silkworms' eggs of France and Italy are inferior to their own or not. If they are superior to theirs the export of silkworms' eggs from Japan would cease by itself, without the aid of any Government prohibition, because French and Italian dealers will not travel many thousand miles to fetch an article that is inferior to what they already have got at home themselves. But a Government prohibition would nevertheless have the good effect that it would hasten that state of things, and turn the attention of Japan merchants from silkworms' eggs to silk thread.

The examinations of the principals in the recent attempt to forge notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has been continued in the several Consular Courts, and some of the prisoners have been committed for trial.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, FEB. 27.

Another insurrection, and one which beyond a doubt and without any exaggeration is the most serious the Government of the Mikado has yet had to encounter, has broken out in the province of Satsuma. It was not unexpected: indeed, the probability is that the most farsighted among the Ministers looked upon it as inevitable, and its advent as a mere matter of time. On the 12th of this month intelligence was received at the capital and at Kioto, where the Mikado and his Court are now so-

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journing, of an armed rising at Kagoshima. That rising has now matured into a thoroughly concerted and armed revolt. Since then all the energies of the Government have been devoted to measures for repressing it. All the vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company, over which, it will be remembered, the Government reserved control, have been availed of as transports, and by this time from twenty-five to thirty thousand men of the Imperial troops have been assembled on the frontiers of the insurgent province, the coasts of which are closely watched by the men-of-war. Since the outbreak, until two days ago, nothing had been heard of Saigo the elder, the titular Commander-in-Chief of the Mikado's armies. It was said that he had refused to have anything to do with the insurrection ; had used, indeed, all his persuasive eloquence to induce his clansmen to disperse ; and that, failing to influence them, he had withdrawn to some solitary fastness in the interior of the province. Now it appears that he has been to Kioto, and had there an interview with the Emperor, to whom he presented a petition containing eleven articles the demands of which were each and all categorically denied. On this he returned to Satsuma, and is now at the head of the insurgent shizoku. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, cousin and probable heir to the Mikado, is in command of the Imperial troops. Some so-called engagements, really mere skirmishes of outposts, are already reported ; but their result is unimportant. Although startling news is hourly expected, hopes are still entertained that a sanguinary issue may still be avoided. Indeed, the sympathies of many foreigners are with the Satsuma men, who, if in power, it is thought would open the resources of the country, with a view to their development, to foreign capital. Some of the foreign representatives, especially Sir Harry Parkes, are said to be in favour of counselling the Government to compromise matters. The chief demand of the insurgents is, no doubt, the dismissal of several members of the Ministry, Sanjo, for instance, the Premier, and Okuma, the Finance Minister. At the present moment it might be rash for any foreigner to express a decided opinion as to the issue of the matter ; so I will only say that I think that the Government can put down the insurrection, provided they can depend upon tho fidelity of the army; but how far that fidelity can be counted upon after Saigo's defection and his dismissal from his post as commander-in-chief (the notice of his dismissal has just been published) remains to be proved. Meanwhile it is a little strange that almost simultaneously his brother should have been appointed Acting Minister at War ; and in view of all the complications of Japanese policy, and the thorough reticence preserved by all in authority, foreigners have nothing to do but to keep quiet, and await results—pending which all business is virtually at a standstill.

OSAKA, HIOGO, &c.

There has been a storm in a teacup—in one aspect, however, undoubtedly of some importance—raised at Kobe, in consequence of Mr. Newwitter, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, having on his own responsibility offered an address in the name of the Council to the Mikado. The affair seems to have set Kobe all a flame, and the *Hiogo News* contains a correspondence from which it would seem that Mr. Newwitter had no authority whatever either to draw up, or present the address to the Mikado, who, if his Majesty ever received it, was imposed on by the supposed concoctor and alleged presenter, who at all events is responsible for the printing of the address in the newspapers, as he personally handed it to the press for publication. The *Japan Herald* observes that the "action taken by members of the Council is by no means superfluous, as the conduct of their Chairman rendered it necessary that the Council should vindicate itself from the disgrace which would otherwise attach to it,"—a vindication all the more necessary from the fact that the address, though very loyal, was not over grammatical.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The correspondent of the *Celestial Empire*, under date Feb. 1, writes :—

The foreign residents in Peking have been doing their best to endure cheerfully the shutting out of the outer world. Just before the New Year a very successful theatrical exhibition was given by the British Legation. More recently Mr. Mayers has given a lecture on Chinese literature. Paper hunts have been in vogue this season for the first time in Peking. The loose, dusty soil of this neighbourhood makes riding safe even in the midst of the frost ; still, there have been the usual number of tumbles, but though the effects of one or two have been unpleasant enough, there has not been any serious damage done. *Apropos* of your criticism of Dr. Schereschewsky's criticism of the Chinese mandarinate, I have just heard of a Che-hsien in a neighbouring town who was in the habit of going about in various disguises to detect gambling-houses. He joined in the gambling, pawned a garment, and came next day with his attendants to redeem it and capture the proprietors of the establishment, who generally got a severe bambooing. Drunkards at fairs were arrested and treated in the same way. Gambling and drunkenness became scarce in that region during this magist-ates tenure of office. Having never heard o such another case, I came to the conclusion that Dr. Scheres chewsky's criticism is substantially correct, and that the instances of incorruptible officials cited in your article form just about the number of exceptions which are necessary to constitute a rule.

The *Daily News* gives the following with reference to the *lekin* duties question :—

A proclamation is issued from the office for the collection of *likin* duties on foreign merchandise :—

"All foreign goods imported into the foreign settlements of Shanghai, and sold to native merchants, have hitherto been subject to *likin* duties for the support of troops (or other State purposes) ; but now despatches have been received from the Tsung-li Yamen announcing his Imperial Majesty's gracious assent to the arrangement in virtue of which, from the 1st day of the 3rd year of the Kuang-su, all *bonâ fide* imports of foreign origin, with the exception of opium, may be sold in the foreign settlements of Shanghai without paying *likin* taxes. In addition, therefore, to the instructions given to the heads of the *Likin* Tax-office, this Proclamation is jointly issued by us, in order that from the day when the change takes place all merchants may order themselves accordingly. But this immunity from taxation only applies to foreign goods (excepting opium) while in the foreign settlements. Opium, native produce, and foreign goods being sent into the interior for sale, which have not paid the regular half-import duties, cannot be exempted. These will all be subjected to *likin* taxation, exactly as before. Let no understanding arise ! Let there be no confusion ! This is devoutly to be hoped. —A special proclamation !"

A proclamation is issued by the office for the collection of *likin* taxes on opium :—

All importations of opium have been subject to the conditions laid down in the opium clause of the Treaty, and not classed with the importations of other foreign goods. Now, a new code of regulations has been issued by the Tsung-li Yamen, according to which, from the 1st day of the 3rd year of Kuang-su, all *bona fide* imports of foreign origin will be exempted from *likin* in the foreign settlements of Shanghai. But, as regards opium, we have received a despatch from the Comptroller of the Northern Treaty Ports (Li Hung-chang) to the effect that, in pursuance of arrangements arrived at by Pah (von Brandt) the German Minister, it is not included in the immunity from *likin* taxation extended to other foreign goods. Moreover, this office has been informed by the Superintendent of Customs that all foreign goods are henceforward exempted from *likin* taxes in the foreign settlements, with the exception of opium, which will be subjected to taxation as heretofore. Therefore, besides the instructions thus given to the *likin* opium office, this Proclamation is now immediately issued, for the guidance of other Yamens and the information of every merchant engaged [in the trade]. All opium at Shanghai and Chinkiang will be taxed, as has been the case hitherto. It is not included in the exemption of other goods. Let there be no confusion !—A special proclamation !"

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent states that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at the above port notifies that a Chinese subject cannot become a landrenter in the British Concession without the special permission of Her Majesty's Minister, and undertaking, with the officially certified consent of his national authority, to obey all regulations made for the good government of the Settlement. *Apropos de quoi?* It would be interesting to know.

The *Courier's* correspondent says :—

A story is in circulation that at one of the rice dispensing establishments for women, an effort was made some weeks since to kidnap a young girl, who was taken to a house of bad reputation outside the North-gate, whence in due time she was rescued. It is now reported that this establishment has been seized by the officials, and converted into a soup-house, by way of reprisal. The man Yun, who poisoned the millet grain of the poor, to render it uneatable, that his revenues might be augmented, is not yet known to have received any other punishment than incarceration.

Three members of the English Methodist Mission are now in the interior of Shantung, and they report that they have never before so directly confronted misery from famine. It is terrible to witness the scenes resulting from it, heartrending to hear the stories of suffering. Within a single period of three days more than two thousand cases were relieved, and one morning more than a thousand starving creatures thronged the gates before breakfast. The method which has been adopted is that of sending intelligent natives into the villages, who confer with the headmen in regard to the number actually destitute in that place, and to these persons tickets are issued, entitling to millet at the town occupied as a head-quarters. Notwithstanding the great distress, there has been no signs of violence or lawlessness. By the appointment of fixed times for distribution, systematic relief has been secured to many destitute districts. The applicants come from all quarters, many of them walking most of the night, and returning to their distant houses, overflowingly grateful for

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a small supply of grain. The weather continued cold, and the snow which fell on New Year's Eve is still much of it on the ground.

KWEICHOW.

The Correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* gives some interesting particulars concerning a new religious society called the Tsing-Sien-Kian, on which it appears the authorities have recently been making a raid, and have imprisoned eight or ten of its members, most of whom are defenceless women, widows, &c. The members of this society are very strict in abstaining from all kinds of animal food and sexual intercourse, as well as from opium and wine. A book called the Kwan-yin Kyin is their guide in religious matters. This book appears to me to be a corrupted history of the Blessed Virgin Mary; but however that may be, the members appear to be very orderly and well conducted people, whose principle aim is to do good in way of alms and other assistance to those who need it, and to release all animals they can afford to pay for. The members of this society are very numerous in this province, and the present persecution may do a great deal of harm to the tottering Government which appears to be afraid of its most peaceful subjects, while the Municipal authorities feel much annoyed at this interference with their liberty by the officials.

The *North China Herald* has the following :-

The following is a description of the manner in which the insurgent Chief of the Miao-tsze Aborigines in Kweichow, Kao Ho by name—whose capture and execution "with the extreme of torture" was celebrated in an Imperial decree in 1872– was put to death, as reported at the time by an eye-witness :—"The criminal judge, attended by executioners, in the presence of the assembled armies, ordered Kao Ho to be stripped and wound around with strong iron wire, each coil being a few inches apart, and drawn so tightly that it caused the flesh to rise between the coils. When this was done and he was securely bound to a stake, the executioners began their work of slowly picking the flesh from the bones with sharp iron instruments something like a three-pronged fork. . . . To give a little variety to their amusement, the executioners beheaded several inferior rebel chiefs while Kao Ho was left standing, and then returning to him, they cut off the head from the still living skeleton of bones." who can help admiring the ancient civilisation and classical lore which produce such results?

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd Feb.; the French mail from London Dec. 29 was received on the 16th Feb., and the following P. and O. mail of Jan. 5 arrived out on the 19th Feb.

The Treaty Consuls have refused to give their assent to the lekin exemption rules which have been proposed by the Taoutai and have been the subject of so much discussion. The *Sinpao*, however, publishes a series of proclamations by the Taoutai, and by the Offices for the collection of *lekin* on foreign goods and on opium, affirming the exemption of foreign goods from *lekin* within the Settlements of Shanghai, on and after the first day of the New-Year. "From the first day of the third year of Kwang-su (13th Feb., 1877), all *bona fide* imports of foreign origin, with the exception of opium, may be sold in the foreign Settlements of Shanghai, without paying *lekin* taxes." Opium, the *North China Daily News* observes, is of course in the same position as before, having been specially excluded from the benefit of the new arrangement by the third Clause of the Trade section of the Chefoo Convention, which appears to have been since agreed to by Mr. von Brandt and the other foreign Ministers.

According to the *North China Herald* a salutary step in the direction of progress has been taken by the Chinese. It is stated that orders have been issued by some "large mandarin" in the North—presumably Li Hung-chang, from whom all things seem now to emanate—that junks trading between Shanghai and Tientsin are to carry red and green lights affixed, like our own sailing lights. A gentleman in Shanghai was asked the other day to describe these lamps, where they should be placed, which colour, on which side, &c., by the owner of ten junks, who announced that he was going to procure them, and have them ready against the re-opening of the Peiho. The other junk owners will, it is presumed, have to follow suit by the same time, and the danger of collisions, which is so frequent under the present system, will be thus greatly diminished. Of course, if they can, the Chinese will exhibit the lights on the wrong side, hinder part before, or in some other way than they are intended; but it is understood the sockets of the lamps used in English ships are so constructed now that the lamps will not go in their place otherwise than properly. In any case the appearance of lights will show steamers that there is some object which is not a steamer, and which it is their business to avoid; and we know too well how very imperfectly the old system of burning paper, or of waiving or hoisting a feeble Chinese lantern, conveyed this warning.

From the above paper we take the following :—

An incident has happened at the Mixed Court, which will hardly be allowed to pass without some official notice. George Ford summoned two of his servants for making a disturbance—arising as usual out of a dispute about wages. But Chen, saying the Chinese authorities were of opinion justice had not been done in a case where Ford was tried before the Supreme Court for murdering a Chinese—declined to hear any complaint brought by him in the Mixed Court. We are not going to argue whether Chen is right or wrong in his opinion; that is beside the question. But the justice or injustice of a sentence once passed on the complainant does not affect the guilt of the defendants; and what Chen is asked to do is to try his own countrymen, not Ford.

Judgment has been given in the case of the C.N. Company *v.* Francis, in favour of the defendant as regards the larger amount of Tls. 6,073.30, and in favour of the plaintiffs as regards the Tls. 57.18. The Judge held that, although a principal is liable for the tort or negligence of his agent, yet we are to understand the doctrine with its just limitation, that the tort or negligence occurs in the course of the agency. A principal is not liable for the acts of his agent in matters beyond the scope of his agency unless he has expressly authorised them to be done, or has subsequently adopted them. Shaw was certainly acting beyond the scope of his agency in misappropriating money. The Tls. 57.18 was altogether another matter. It was simply a brokerage which Shaw entered as paid, but which he had never paid; and in being required to repay it, Francis and Co. are simply required to rectify an erroneous entry. Shaw may or may not have contrived to pocket the sum himself, but he at any rate neglected to pay it, and plaintiffs could not be debited with it in their general account with Francis and Co.

The Marine Engineers' Institute, which was opened at the Temperance-hall about twelve months' ago, may now be regarded as a permanent institution. At the annual meeting of the members the Secretary reported that there were now sixty paying members on the books, and a balance in hand of $89. The library consisted of over 500 volumes of books, and during the year the reading-room had been well supplied with home and foreign newspapers, magazines, and periodicals. The Very Rev. Dean Butcher delivered an address, and Mr. Buchanan, the President of the Institute, presented Mr. Nesbitt, second engineer on the steamer *Europe*, with a valuable microscope as the prize for the best essay on "The Chinese; their Capabilities as Engineers," which, it may be said, was not flattering to the Celestials.

A general meeting of members and friends of the N.C. Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has been held. There was a more than usually numerous attendance, several ladies being present. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, the newly-elected president, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by reading the farewell address presented to Mr. W. H. Medhurst, the late president of the society, on his departure for home, together with that gentleman's reply. In accordance with the new rule the following were declared duly elected members of the society :—His Excellency the Hon. J. H. Ferguson, Drs. Krauel, Hopkins, and B. Christiensson; Messrs. Schmidt, Wade, Meller, Schultze, Rochet, R. Starkey, H. J. Fisher, A. Davenport, and G. G. Lowder. The President explained the non-production of Mr. Martin's Museum Report, which through pressure of business he had himself forgotten to bring, but he was certain the meeting would join him in offering a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Martin for the same. This was agreed to unanimously, and there being no other business, the President proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. Although lengthy, the address, which embraced a review of recent geological researches, bearing especially on the glacial theory, and an expression of opinion on the period immediately antecedent to history, was listened to with attention throughout, its interest being considerably heightened by the exhibition of numerous organic remains found, we believe, in Szechuen. The Rev. J. Thomas proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsmill, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Race Club has been held. After the passing of the accounts, which showed a balance in hand of Tls. 1,933.89, plans for the rebuilding of the stables at the Grand Stand were examined and discussed. The cost is not to exceed Tls. 5,000 and the reconstruction is to be proceeded with gradually, so as to avoid getting into debt. The plans were ultimately agreed to unanimously.—The next business was the election of stewards. Messrs. Hitch and Fergusson retired, and it was understood that Mr. Paterson would be likely shortly to do so. The following were elected, Messrs. Hart, Low, Wainewright, Overbeck, Boyd, Coutts, and Ringer. A conversation, raised by Mr. Love, took place as to the expediency of expunging the fifteenth by-law, and a vote, taken by way of an expression of opinion merely, resulted in favour of doing so. The power to deal with the by-laws rests with the stewards, but it was thought better that they should be guided by the opinion of the members present. A suggestion by Mr. Waller that the annual meeting of the club shall in future be held in January, will be considered at a special meeting.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following items :—

A question of no small importance is to be submitted to the consideration of the next Ratepayers' meeting,—whether steamers shall or shall not be permitted to load and discharge upon the

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English Bund. We expect there will be a warm discussion upon the subject. If the precedent were once established, covered wharves and sheds, similar to those at Kin-lee-yuen and upon the Hongkew side, would follow as a matter of course, and the pleasant promenade be at an end.

It is rumoured that a change of some vital nature has occurred with regard to the Pacific Mail Company, by which it becomes absorbed into another company under American auspices, which will run direct through to Shanghai in opposition to the Mitsu Bishi Company.

A letter from a missionary gentleman at Hankow informs us that he and a friend, with whom he was travelling, met with a rather inhospitable reception in Hunan, in one town of which province, at any rate, the Yunnan Proclamation neither had been, nor seemed likely to be, posted. By a recent post we have received a letter from our correspondent at Kweichow, mentioning a rumour that two foreign gentlemen had been roughly treated in the former province. Whether the incidents referred to are identical we can hardly say, but however this may be there seems no doubt that Hunan is determined to earn a celebrity for its loyal detestation of the foreigner.

It is reported that his Honour, the Taoutai, will proceed upon his filial expedition to Urga early in the spring. We believe, however, that his movements are uncertain, and depend upon advices from head-quarters.

We hear from trustworthy quarters that a few days ago some persons went down to Woosung, on behalf of the Chinese authorities, to take observations and measurements of the Woosung Creek at a certain point about two miles above the present station, their avowed object being the erection of a railway bridge. This looks as though an extension of the present line to Soochow was being seriously contemplated; and we most sincerely trust that such is, in fact, the case. Were the project to be carried out, the new line would probably be laid from the Woosung, and not from the Shanghai, terminus, one reason being that from the former place the route would run through districts of greater commercial importance than the route from Shanghai. The point is, however, immaterial; the great thing is to get the line extended, and this, we trust, will ere long be done.

The passengers on the Woosung Railway have been very numerous lately; so much so, indeed, that the other day it was found necessary to attach two engines to the train. People seem to have got into the habit of taking the train down to Woosung and then walking back—a pleasant change from the monotonous tramp upon the Bubbling Well-road, which for so long has been the principal walk out of the Settlement.

FOOCHOW.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Mr. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Van Stappen, Assistant, have proceeded in the steamer *Leng Feng* to Wenchow, to open the Custom House at that port. The same paper is also informed that Mr. T. M. Brown, of *Carisbrooke* notoriety, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner, in-door staff, at Canton, and is succeeded by Captain Clayson, late of the *Feihoo*. Captain Cocker will take charge of the *Feihoo*, and Captain Farrow of the *Leng Feng*. The China Merchants' Company intend to run one or more of the steamers regularly between Foochow and Shanghai.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 1st March; the French mail from London Jan. 12 arrived out on the 21st Feb., and the following P. and O. mail of Jan. 19 was received on the 26th Feb

The farewell dinner which was given to H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy prior to his departure was most enthusiastically attended. The chair was taken by the Hon. H. B. Gibb, and about a hundred sat down, the dinner being served in St. Andrew's Hall, which was decorated with flags and evergreens. The tables were beautified by a fine display of silver cups, chiefly those won at the last race meeting, which had just been concluded, a prominent place being given to the famous Hong Kong Challenge Cup, the property of Mr. Magniac, one of the finest specimens of silver work ever seen in the East. The vice-chairs were occupied by the Hons. P. Ryrie, W. Keswick, and H. Lowcock. The band of H.M. 28th Regiment, under Mr. Hurst, was in attendance, and played a selection of appropriate music during the evening. The Chairman, in proposing Sir Arthur's health, said that in him they had had an honest and sterling Governor, that the Chinese had prospered, and the colony had become improved. People in Hong Kong now heard nothing of the personal attacks and robberies which were once so rife, and serious crime was almost blotted out. This he considered due to the energetic manner in which his Excellency had worked the police force. Sir Arthur Kennedy, in responding, attributed much that had been accomplished to those who had co-operated with him, and acknowledged with warmth the compliment which had been paid to him. He said his policy had always been to find out the best men, put them in their right places, and then interfere with them as little as possible. Deputations from the Chinese community, the Legislative Council, and the Protestant Missionaries in Hong Kong have presented farewell addresses to Sir Arthur, who left (as already noted) on the 1st March.

The *China Mail*, in commenting upon the last Blue-book, says that this batch of papers, coming at the present time, is remarkably suggestive of the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out. There is everything in it, except what the public at home and out in China more particularly want, that is the report made by the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor concerning the investigation in Yunnan. "Upon this point, it appears that the Home Government preserves a discreet silence; and as it is not likely that they would consider there was anything to conceal, had the report from Mr. Grosvenor been satisfactory, it is tolerably clear that the contrary is the case."

The races took place from the 22nd to the 24th February, and appear to have come up to the average of late years. The grand stand was probably not so much patronised this year as last, through the fortunate circumstance that there was much less need for shelter, but the attendance at the meeting, both at the grand stand and elsewhere, was fully equal to that of previous years.

In the Supreme Court on the 27th the case of Thomas Coales, charged with embezzling Government Stores, was tried. Before the case for the prosecution was concluded, an adjournment was proposed. One of the jurors urged hard to have it put off till Thursday, the 1st March, as the 28th was a double mail day, but the Chief Justice could not see the justice to the prisoner of adjourning till Thursday. Eventually, the jury acquitted Coales without hearing the defence.

The Returns of the Census of the population of the Colony, taken in December last, are published in the Government *Gazette*. The whole population in 1872 numbered 121,985, it is now 139,144, showing an increase in four years of 17,159. The major part of this increase is in the Chinese population in Victoria, Kowloon, and the villages. The European and American community is larger by 247, but this is almost solely attributable to the number of Portuguese who have made Hong Kong their residence since the partial destruction of Macao by typhoon and fire in 1874. Nearly every other nationality shows a decrease, especially amongst male adults. There are now 86 British, 12 German, 12 American, and 10 Danish male adult residents less than in 1872. The fixed European and American residents include 699 British, of whom 342 are men; 1,708 Portuguese, of whom 418 are men; 154 Germans, of whom 112 are men; 81 Americans, of whom 47 are men; 45 French, of whom 33 are men; 28 Italians, of whom 7 are men; 12 Spanish, of whom 8 are men; 8 Danish, of whom 7 are men; 5 Swiss, of whom 4 are men; 5 Dutch, of whom 4 are men; and 4 Swedish all of whom are men. All the villages, with the exception of Stanley, have more or less added to their inhabitants. The typhoon in 1874 destroyed a large number of houses in the village of Stanley, and many of these have not been since re-built. Certain projected improvements will, however, it is to be trusted, restore the place to its former thriving state. The fishing villages, as Aberdeen, Stanley, and Shau-ki-Wan may be called, should prosper, as they are now frequented by more than three times the number of fishing-boats to what they were four years ago. Late sanitary reforms have done much to improve the condition of the inhabitants in these villages. Yow-mah-tee in Khowloon has become a new town within the last few months, and will continue to increase, if facilities are afforded to the boat-builders and to the junk people, who repair thither to careen and repair their vessels, for on these the trade of the place chiefly depends.

The report of the directors to the sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Chinese Insurance Company, to be held on the 2nd March, has been issued. Accounts for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1876, show that, after paying the interest upon the capital, and providing for the working expenses of the office, &c., adjusting claims for losses, and carrying forward to next year's account the sum of $60,969.24 to meet claims pending upon known casualties, together with premia on unexpired risks, there remains a profit of $34,522.81 available for appropriation; and in accordance with the articles of association, two-thirds of this sum will be distributed as a bonus to contributors (=8 per cent.), and the remaining third to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund, which will then stand at $62,507.60.

From the *China Mail* we take the following general news:—

We have been informed, through the courtesy of a shipmaster, that the steamer reported as wrecked on the Karang Hadjie Reef (Banka Straits) is the little steamship *Fokien*. This vessel, which, it may be remembered, ran as a night boat on the Canton River, and was in collision with the cruiser *Chen Jui* on the 28th August last year, was sent first to Singapore for sale, and thence on to Batavia.

We have just heard of a sad accident which occurred on board the *Meanee*. A young man named Kemp, a private in the Royal Engineers, was under treatment for the smallpox, and during the night, although closely watched, he managed to escape from his bed, and has not since been seen. It is believed he became delirious and leaped overboard.

The troops by the *Himalaya* were landed at ten o'clock A.M. on 15th February. The Artillery have been housed at Victoria

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Barracks until their own quarters are vacated. We have heard a report that two or three of the men who are under orders for home are bad with the measles, and that one of the sergeants of the 28th is in hospital with the same complaint. The *Himalaya* was to leave with the men relieved on the 2nd March.

The *Daily Press* notices as a further proof of the increased value of land in the colony that one of the lots in the Bamboo Plantation recently sold by Government to a Chinaman was re-sold within a few hours of its purchase at a profit of $4,000. It is stated that an estate in the Colony which five years ago might have been purchased for $150,000 has realised over $260,000.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

A correspondent writes from Bangkok :—

The King is one of the hardest working men in the country, and has his regular office hours the same as any clerk in a Bank. He has recently ordered a floating fire-engine from England to protect his people and the shipping in the port from the ravages which are continually made by this element, consequent on the houses being constructed entirely of wood and thatch. In this respect Bangkok will be ahead of Singapore in providing means of assistance in case of fire breaking out on board any ship in the river. This fire-engine has been imported by Messrs. Ramsay and Co., of this city, who have had it built to their order to meet the special requirements of the "Eastern Venice," as Bangkok has been poetically described. The fire-boat is a novelty in engineering. It is only thirty-two feet long, with a draught of eight inches when loaded with coals, men and every apparatus. It is worked or propelled from a paddle situated in the stern.

The rice prospects in Siam have not been so bright for many seasons as they are at present. One would think that as the rice mills in Bangkok are only employed about half their time, there could not be room for more; but, nevertheless, there are two more in course of erection, and another two more ordered. Unless the country is opened out, and more ground placed under cultivation I (as a private individual) do not see how the mills can be worked at a profit. However, let us hope that the enterprising capitalists will meet with success, and that they may be the means of developing the country's resources, although it is depressing to work for glory alone. One spirited Siamese nobleman has gone in largely for a coffee plantation, and most favourable accounts have been received from Europe respecting the quality of his produce. A European has turned his attention to the improvement of the indigo grown here, and after some years of difficulty begins to see his way clearly to get his money back. One of the European Consuls has devoted time and energy to the development of tobacco, and his manufactured cheroots are perfect Havanahs in every respect save one, and that one is that they have not the aroma of Havanah cigars. The boxes, labels, and the manner in which they are got up, reflect great credit on the proprietor. A more useful and practical improvement has been made by an Englishman, who has introduced machinery for making bricks, tiles, drainage-pipes, &c. This, it is hoped, will have an ultimate success, although, like all other innovations, it is beset with difficulties at its commencement.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

At the Philippine lottery drawing the winning tickets appertaining to the $16,000 and $4,000 prizes were those numbered 4,128 and 6,096. The *Comercio* says that one-tenth of the former prize fell to the share of a sailor at Manila.

The title conferred on General Malcampo is Count of Mindanao, and not of Manila.

Of 9,592 mils. of cigars of superior quality offered for sale by public auction on behalf of the Treasury at Manila only 4,724 mils. found buyers; 1,200 mils. Nuevo Cortado, from the Cavite manufactory, obtained the highest premiums—$1 to $1.52 per mil. The auction yielded the Treasury $60,947.20 including $1,690.70 in premiums.

JAVA.

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The following items are translated from the Java newspapers :—

By the *Egeron* there were brought here eight European shipwrecked sailors belonging to the crew of the British ship *Inverary*, which had foundered in Bali Straits owing to bad weather. This vessel had loaded with sugar here and at Pasaruan for the English Channel. These men had the good fortune to be able to repair to Sumba in a boat; from thence, with the assistance of the Sultan, they were conveyed to Bima, from which place the *Egeron* brought them over thither. There have been twelve persons drowned.

The news from Atchin is not particularly important. The enemy do not yet appear to be very much discouraged by the last expedition. The Sumatra *Courant* lately mentioned that the Atchinese made an attack on Bilul South and were repulsed Our correspondent at Atchin confirms this. The greatest news is that on the 6th March next his Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by the Secretary-General, his adjutants, and Mr. Sol, as private secretary, leaves for Atchin by the N.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Bromo*, escorted by three men-of-war. His Excellency will touch at Singapore to meet the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and, it is, said, intends on the return voyage to visit Padang and the Padang highlands. The object of this voyage is not known.

The same journal also states that leave to prosecute six Europeans for the way in which they had dealt with coolies in Deli and Langkat has been granted, or was under consideration by last accounts. The planters there, being afraid of losing their lives and properties, have organised armed guards on their estates. In a single night such a guard was six times fired upon. A planter lately sent out a trusty labourer, who had served him for years, with 700 guilders. On the next day the latter was found murdered, with his head cut off.

The Court of Justice at Batavia delivered judgment in the case of Captain Hagers and Van de Gevel, charged with the manslaughter of three Chinese on occasion of the collision between the steamers *Willem Kroonprins der Nederlanden* and *Atjeh*. The Court held that the drowning of two of the Chinese was fully proved, but acquitted the accused on the following grounds :—The Court held that far from there having been on the occasion excessive carelessness or blamable neglect there was not even want of seamanship, and taking into consideration that experts differed greatly in opinion as to the manner in which the vessels ought to have been handled, the Court also held that what happened was due to nothing else than an error of judgment, a mistaken view of what was required, which did not amount to such a degree of imprudence as would bring the accused within the reach of the penal law.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 8th March; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 2 was received on the 5th March. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

At the meeting of Council on the 2nd March, the Hon. W. H. Read, according to notice, put a question as to what was being done to reform the Judicial Establishment. There is great and growing discontent and impatience at the want of Judges, and only one opinion as to the extraordinary treatment of the Colony in this matter by the Colonial-office. The general feeling is well expressed in the following extract, forming the conclusion of the speech with which Mr. Read prefaced his question :—

"We had been getting on, I fain hoped, quietly and comfortably, when a demon of reform, or of economy, or of both, seems to have possessed the Colonial-office, and produced the present dilemma. What I wish to know is when there may be a chance of a change for the better? The present inefficient supply of judges cannot, must not, be persisted in; and the Colonial-office cannot be allowed, without remonstrance, to trifle with the most sacred right of the people—that of justice. We, on the spot, know better than they possibly can in London what are required to ensure the administration of plain and wholesome justice; and we say that one—nay, even two—judges cannot perform the work of these Settlements to the satisfaction of the community, or to the approval of their own consciences. The opinion I have uttered is not mine in particular; I believe it to be shared by every educated and thinking person in the three Settlements; and as representing the public, which I and my unofficial colleagues believe we do, I protest—ay, emphatically protest—against the continuation of the inadequate administration of justice here existing, and which I believe and trust is unparalleled in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions."

One Judge is trying to do the whole civil and criminal business of the three Settlements, and of course finds it impossible. Four Judges were provided by the Court Ordinance, but the Secretary of State, for reasons unknown, has decreed that two judges are sufficient, an opinion utterly scouted out here. Our police magistrates, already overwhelmed with work, have now on their shoulders the work of a Court of Requests, and the spectacle is presented, almost daily here, of suitors clamouring for justice in our Courts, and being denied or obliged to wait for weeks and months, and perhaps even years. H.E. the Governor admitted that the state of things was very unsatisfactory. In June last year he had represented to the Secretary of State that *three* judges were necessary, but in December directions had been received for the appointment of only *two* judges, and the Bill of 29th December last was the necessary consequence. A new Bill giving effect to the views of this Government had been drafted, but as it was not in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State it must be first submitted for his approval.

Captain Walshe, Police Magistrate and the highest judicial authority here at present, has had before him during the fort-

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night two cases of some importance. One is an application from the Java Government for the extradition of an Arab trader, who is alleged to be a defaulter. Captain Walshe decided there was a *prima facie* case for extradition, but the want of a Judge prevents the question from being finally decided. Meantime the trader is in custody. The other case was an investigation into a charge of kidnapping coolies in open day from the Sumatra plantations, and the result was the committal of the accused for trial at next assizes.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Ulysses*, when about 500 miles on her voyage from here to Hong Kong, broke her mainshaft and lost her propeller, and was obliged to return here under sail. News of the accident having been brought to her agents here, two tugs were sent to her assistance, and while being towed a little to the east of Bintang Island a strong current drove her on a reef. She floated off at high water, after twenty-four hours, and she is now at Tanjong Pagar Dock discharging cargo and repairing damages.

The Governor-General of Java is expected here on his way to Atchin, and five Dutch men-of-war have rendezvoused in this port for the purpose of escorting his Excellency on his voyage. His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy and suite arrived from Hong Kong in the E. and A. steamer *Brisbane*, on his way to Australia to take up the Governorship of Queenslaud.

Among the departures during the fortnight was that of the Hon. W. W. Willans, Treasurer-General of the Colony, by the M. M. steamer *Amazone*. Mr. Willans has gone on well-earned leave with the best wishes of the entire community. One of the oldest officials, and one of the few remaining old Indians, he has long possessed the esteem of many friends here and the respect of all.

The troopship *Himalaya* is hourly expected from Hong Kong to take home the relieved battery of artillery and the remaining wing of H.M. 80th Regiment to East London at the Cape.

All is quiet in the Peninsula, save that some fighting is going on between the Malays and Chinese in the Siamese Province of Tongka. At the request of the Siamese Governor, the export of arms, ammunition, &c., from this Colony to any Siamese port north of Quedah has been prohibited by order of the Governor in Council for the space of one month.

The N.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Ophir*, Captain Cramer, arrived alongside Tanjong Pagar Wharf. She reports that Captain Petersne, a planter of Deli, who was on board under an escort of police and bound for Riouw to take his trial on a charge of cruelty, causing death to coolies on his estate, jumped overboard at the Karimons, on the voyage here, and was drowned, notwithstanding that every effort was made to save him. There are two more prisoners on board, a Dutch soldier (formerly a French communist), who is charged with shooting one of his officers at Deli, and a Malay, also accused of murder.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Tanglin Club took place at the Club House. After the transaction of some routine business, the accounts, which showed the Club to be once more in a flourishing condition, were passed, and the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :—President, Hon. W. H. Read ; Vice-President, L. J. R. Glass, Esq. ; Committee : J. Burkinshaw, Esq., I. Henderson, Esq., C. Stringer, Esq., J. Miller, Esq., S. M. Munro, Esq., A. S. Cumming, Honorary Treasurer ; C. E. Hay, Honorary Secretary. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was cordially passed to Mr. Sword, the retiring Treasurer, to whose exertions the present prosperous condition of the Club is in a great measure due. The meeting broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the Hon. W. H. Read, the Chairman.

A Gazette Extraordinary contains three new notifications :—

The first is an Order of the Governor in Council, issued at the request of the Governor of the Siamese Province of Tongka, in consequence of disputes between the Chinese and Malays there, prohibiting for the space of one month the export of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, from this Colony to any of the Siamese ports in the Malay Peninsula north of Quedah.

The second publishes the Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Singapore Pilots, in amended form, signed by Captain Ellis as Master Attendant and President of the Pilot Board, and as having received the sanction of the Governor, in accordance with section 6 of the Pilot Ordinance No. 12 of 1868, and therefore being in force.

The third is a Bill to amend the Peace Preservation Ordinance, No. 6, of 1872, which proposes to give power to the Governor in Council to banish, if necessary, for the public safety, any person not a natural born subject of Her Majesty, whether naturalised or not, to cancel his Certificate of Naturalisation, and, if found in the Colony afterwards, to make him liable to arrest without warrant, and to fine, up to $500, as well as to imprisonment until deported again.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

T.P. Dock Shares ($100 paid), $137 ex div. New Harbour Dock Co. ($100 paid), par. Singapore Gas Co's. do. (£5 paid), par. Galena Mining Co. ($85 paid), $30 nominal. Singapore Steamship Co., Limited, par.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The general dulness had been further increased by the outbreak of the insurrection in the Southern Provinces, and by a considerable decline in the value of native currency. As regards Yarns a moderate demand had existed for 16/24 at lower rates, and Grey Shirtings of all weights had attracted a little more attention. Indigo Shirtings and Velvets showed a reduction, and Turkey Reds were still depressed. Woollens were very neglected, Mousselines showing a considerable decline. There had been rather more doing in Nail Rod Iron, but to effect sales holders had accepted lower rates, and the tendency continued weak. Stocks were increasing.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The disturbances reported from the South had given rise to a general feeling of insecurity on the part of the native population, and the Foreign import trade had consequently been seriously affected. Business in Piece Goods especially had been entirely suspended, and quotations were quite nominal.

SHANGHAI.—The interval had been entirely devoted by natives to their New Year holidays, and privately business in imports had not been thoroughly resumed. The weekly auction had opened the market at prices which showed little or no change in currency values of Cotton goods, while in a few cases Woollens appeared slightly firmer, against which there had been, however, a decline in exchange of nearly two per cent., with a still lower tendency. The only operations had been :—2,000 pieces American Jeans at Tls. 2.5C, 2,000 pieces fine Mexican 7lbs. T-Cloths at Tls. 1.40 to 1.42 ; and at auction 600 pieces CPH Camlets averaging Tls. 13.00, 500 pieces CPH Scarlet Long Ells at Tls. 6.60 per piece, 314 CPH Spanish Stripes at Tls. 0.52 per yard, 1,500 pieces 7lbs. Grey Shirtings from Tls. 1.20 to 1.23, 5,400 pieces Green Lion 8-4lbs. Grey Shirtings at Tls. 1.57½, 5,000 pieces 8-4lbs. Grey Shirtings at Tls. 1.60 to 1.66, 2,700 pieces from Tls. 1.69 to 1.73, 900 pieces 7lbs. T-Cloths at Tls. 1.10. 540 pieces 14lbs. common Drills at Tls. 1.82, and 80 pieces Black Lastings at Tls. 9.50 per piece. The Northern ports were still closed, but first steamers are expected to clear for Tientsin on 2nd March. Having purchased before the holidays considerable quantities of Piece Goods in anticipation of the opening of spring trades, dealers were not at all anxious to hurry into any large operations. A few sales of Metals had been effected, holders were asking higher rates, owing to the heavy drop in exchange.

HONG KONG.—Business had been resumed with little alteration in quotations. Yarns: Nos. 16/24's still in good request. Market closed firm with very limited supplies. Sales 50 bales Arrow and Eagle and 100 bales Kingston's Blue Flower at $97.00 per bale, and 100 bales under the Lion chop at $96.00 per bale. Grey Shirtings : 6 lbs.—Slight inquiry, but no business, owing to the paucity of stocks ; 7 lbs. Common qualities in some request. Sales 900 pieces Blue Fish at $1.61 per piece, 2,600 pieces Large Eagle and 2,000 pieces Stag Chop at $1.52½ per piece. 8.4 lbs.—No particular movement. Lower qualities still wanted at a slight improvement in value. Best steady, but very difficult to place. Sales 3,000 pieces Red Pheasant at $12.82½ per piece and 2,000 pieces Pagoda at $2.17½ per piece. In heavy makes transactions were 1,000 pieces Double Lion and 250 pieces Crest at $3.30 per piece, and 500 pieces Stag chop at $3.20 per piece. White Shirtings : Sales embraced some 4,000 pieces Taiwo's, 300 and 600 at $3.00 and $3.55 respectively, being 5 cents below the prices obtained some three week ago, low qualities not so much sought after. Irish-folds had changed hands to the extent of 2,000 pieces at $3.85 per piece for No. 1 quality. T-Cloths : Settlements in 6 lbs. 2,500 pieces Kow-cha-fa at $1.30 per piece and 3,000 pieces J mark at $1.25 per piece. 7 lbs. Ordinary makes difficult to place, the only transactions being 1,000 pieces Kow-cha-fa at $1.56½ to $1.57 per piece. Mexicans had attracted some attention, sales reported 3,000 pieces YX at $1.62½ per piece, 500 pieces Warrior at $1.60 per piece, 800 pieces Red Joss at $1.67½ per piece, 1,300 pieces Silver Dragon at $1.90 per piece, and 1,500 pieces VV at $2.05 per piece. 8 lbs. had been dealt in to some extent, sales 5,000 pieces YX at $1.87½ per piece, 1,200 pieces XX at $2.60 per piece, 500 pieces XXX at $2.47½ per piece, and 2,400 pieces Silver Palm at $1.90 per piec Drills declined 2½ to 5 cents per piece, some 2,500 pieces 14 lbs. Sweekee's Dragon having been booked at $2.52½ per piece. Fancy Cottons : Very little done. Inquiry for Chintz continued, some 500 pieces Stag ticket having been sold at $1.80 per piece. Velvets slightly lower. Handkerchiefs 2,500 dozen Muslin were placed at 66 cents per dozen short clearance. Woollens and Worsteds—Camlets : Settlements 360 pieces HH assorted at $16.25 per piece, 100 pieces JM Scarlet and 150 pieces Gentian at $17 per piece. Lastings : 300 pieces Black No. 1 at $15.25 per piece, 100 pieces H assorted at $13.40, and 100 pieces HH assorted at $15.40 per piece. Spanish Stripes : 120 pieces German at $1, and 108 pieces Gentian HH at 73 cents per yard. Blankets : 600 pairs 10 lbs. Scarlet at $5.30 per pair. Metals : Iron, Nail Rods, nothing doing ; Round, Square, and Flat Bar, assoeted very dull of sale ; Hoop : sales reported of about 430 piculs at $3.30 per picul. Lead : Market weak for distant arrivals, but for spot or parcels close at hand holders asking higher rates ; native inquiry for small lots at full quotations ; sales 20 tons Hole chop at $7.65 per picul. Coals : Market quiet for all descriptions.

CANTON.—Lead : The market had not been re-opened since the native holidays ; buyers, however, were not willing to pay former prices, and quotations were consequently nominally lower ; mixed brands were quoted $8.45 to 8.50 per picul, and Hole Chop and WB $8.55 to 8.60 per picul. Quicksilver : Prices at one time declined to $64 per picul, but had since advanced to $66 to 66.50 per picul. Ginseng : Clarified, No. 1, $385 to $435 ; No. 2, $235 to 285 ; No. 3, $135 to 195 per picul ; Crude, No. 1, $380 to 420 ; No. 2, $230 to 270 ; No. 3, $130 to 180 per picul.

MANILA.—Business had been much more active, and the total of transactions in almost all descriptions of Piece Goods reached a high

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figure. Values of all articles were, however, a shade weaker at the close. Metals were unaltered, but the Coal market was weaker.

SINGAPORE.—In the early part of the fortnight there was a moderate demand for Grey T-Cloths, Yarns, and White Shirtings, and a fair amount of business was done; latterly the inquiry had fallen off and the market had been quiet, prices of most staples had been steady, and there had been little change in quotations. The sales reported are 9,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings, 42,000 pieces of T-Cloths, 10,000 pieces of Grey Supers, 28,000 pieces White Shirtings, 17,000 pieces White Cambrics, 4,200 pieces T. R. Cambrics, 147 bales of Grey Yarn, 35 bales of T. R. Yarn, 150 bales of Coloured Yarn.

PENANG.—A moderate business had been done in the fortnight, principally in Grey and White goods, but there had been no improvement in prices. Grey Shirtings: Fair sales of 6 lbs. at $29, 7 lbs. at $30 to $32, and 8¼ lbs. at $34 to $41 according to quality. 45 inch 9 lbs. sold at $45. Grey Supers: Small sales of 5 lbs. at $35 to $35½, and of 5½ lbs. at $39. Grey Medapollams: In no inquiry. Grey T-cloths: A fair business done; sales of 5 lbs. at $21½, 6 lbs. at $24½, and 7 lbs. at $28 to $28¾. 6 lbs. Mexicans placed at $29½ to $30, and 7 lbs. at $32.

EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Transactions during the fortnight had been so very insignificant that it was next to impossible to give any quotations, though, on the whole, prices were easier, more especially in the higher grades. Settlements during the interval had amounted to only 1,500 piculs; arrivals, too, had been very small, and stocks were reduced to only 3,000 piculs; from which it would appear as though the season was rapidly drawing to a close. The Coulnakyle had been taken up for New York at £2 12s. 6d., and sailed on the 23rd Feb. to complete her loading at Hiogo. Export 1st May to date 15,207,117 lbs., against 18,181,339 in corresponding period last season, and 15,512,481 lbs. in 1874-75.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The market had been very quiet, and settlements amounted to 1,600 piculs only. For the season to date, purchases therefore aggregated 55,900 piculs, against 55,525 piculs for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks were reduced to 2,500 piculs. Prices ruled irregularly; quotations were more or less nominal in the absence of any important business.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been no business whatever during the week, and as there had been no arrivals, the stock remained as before. Teamen showed no disposition to press sales, but they would probably accept former rates if any buyers were to come forward. Total export to date, 81,349,968, against 73,154,318 in corresponding period last season. Green: There had been only a small business, amounting to 3,500 half-chests. At the close offers were being very generally made, and rates showed an upward tendency, assisted by the weakness in exchange. There had been no addition to the stock during the week, and it was gradually being reduced into a moderate compass; but it was still about 2½ millions above that at the same date last year, while there was nearly the same amount on board the three ships now almost ready to sail to New York.

Total export to date, in lbs.	1877.	1876.
To Great Britain ...	... 8,547,233	... 7,164,693
To North America ...	... 10,796,330	.. 15,957,622
Totals ...	... 19,343,563	23,122,315

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—The season may now be considered over, and a few shipments of former purchases will close our export for 1876-77. Congous: We have no transactions to report, and there will be no further business till the arrival of the new crop. Scented Teas: Shortly after the publication of our Circular a few settlements of Capers were made, amounting to 2,250 boxes at Tls. 12 to 22 per picul; these prices show but little change on former quotations. There are still about 9,000 boxes of Scented Caper and 2,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe in stock, but these meet with no attention from buyers. In Pekoes no purchases are reported. Canton Greens: Settlements during the month have aggregated 1,600 boxes Gunpowder at Tls. 13 to 16 per picul.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Early in the interval some inquiry had been established principally in Hanks, and an advance had been paid of about $20 per picul. Since then further adverse news from the European markets had almost entirely stopped business, and the quotations at the close were quite nominal. Purchases had been made in common Hanks as low as $550 to $570, and in common Hamatski at $450 to $465. Settlements, from 1st July, 1876, to date, 19,500 bales; against corresponding period, season 1875-6, 11,000; 1874-5, 8,600; 1873-4, 11,300. Stock, 1,800 bales, against 600 bales at same date last season.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—The China New-Year holidays have entirely put a stop to business since the issue of our last report, and the very disheartening news from home has naturally also combined to check any inclination to operate that might have been shown during the last day or two, with a tendency, towards a weaker exchange. Until inquiry has become more general any quotations are unreliable, but there are rumours of Blue Elephant being offered at Tls. 460, which does not appear dear with a reported purchase of a few bales of good No. 5 Tsatlee (the only one) at Tls. 440 per picul; coarse silks are still neglected, and will probably remain so for the rest of the season.

Season 1876-77.	Bales.		1875-76. Bales.	1874-75. Bales.
Settlements for the fortnight.....	500	against	1,500	500
Total settlements to date 66,000		„	64,000	65,000
Stock estimated at 16,000		„	2,500	4,000

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—The past month has been a period of unwonted inaction in this market, and with the exception of a few bales Tsatlee reel, said to be going forward as samples, there are no settlements to chronicle. Late advices, received by cable, announce a drop of 2s. per lb. in the London market, and we look for much lower rates than those now asked for before any business is likely to be transacted. The stock in Canton is very considerable for the advanced period of the season. Long-reels have hardly been wanted, and only 17 piculs of Kowkong, &c., are said to have been taken for India. Re-reels have likewise been in limited in request, finest thread is very scarce, but middling and common grades are in fair supply. Stock in Canton is estimated at 800 to 1,000 bales Tsatlee, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 50 bales Kowkong, and about 200 bales of inferior sorts. In Waste there have been no dealings. Quotations are quite nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Copper had been more freely dealt in, settlements amounting to 3,000 piculs, at about previous rates. Stocks were estimated at 1,500 piculs. Camphor: Deliveries of 1,250 piculs reported, at prices ranging from $14 to 15.75 per picul. Wax: No fresh transactions had taken place, but deliveries on account of former contracts had been made to the extent of 460 piculs. Tobacco: Deliveries of 1,400 piculs reported, at prices much the same as previously ruling.

CANTON.—Drugs, Spices, and Oils: Cassia Lignea is quoted at $11.50 to 11.60 in mats, $11.90 to 12 in boxes; sales, 400 piculs; stock, 7,500 piculs. Cassia Buds, $17.75 to 18; sales, 30 piculs; stock, 100 piculs. Star Aniseed, $25 to 25.50; Rhubarb, No. 2, $90 to 100; Alum, $2.10 to 2.20 per picul; Camphor, $18.50 to 18.75 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers, 76c. per box for Manhing's No. 1 gold chop. Vermillion, $33 to 33.25 per box. Matting, Manhing's fine contract, White, 4/4, 10½c.; 5/4, 12½c.; 6/4, 15c. per yard. Red Check, 4/4, 11½c.; 5/4, 13½c.; 6/4, 16c. Double Extra Imperial White, 4/4, 13½c.; 5/4, 16c.; 6/4, 19c. Red Check, 4/4, 15c.; 5/4, 17½c.; 6/4, 20½c. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong), $3.50 per box of six jars; Mandarin, $4.10; Young Stem, $5,70.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says:—Business in produce has not been active during the fortnight. Sugar has again become firmer, but Hemp and Coffee have declined. Sugar: Latest telegrams being again in favour of the article, prices here have advanced to the extent of putting most buyers out of the market. At the beginning of the fortnight moderate contracts for delivery from March to April were placed at $5.50 per picul for extra, and $5 per picul for superior, but dealers are now holding for higher prices, at which little or nothing can be done. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to rather over 16,000 piculs, part of which has been delivered under contracts previously entered into, and the rest has been sold at $3.12½ to $3.18¾ per picul (£13 3s. 3d. to £13 7s. 11d.). Buyers have now come out at $3.25 per picul (£13 12s 7d.), at which 5,000 piculs were taken to arrive. Cebu and Ilo Ilo advices extend to the 7th and 9th instant respectively. In the former market Sugar was beginning to arrive more freely, and prices had declined somewhat. In the latter market current had not begun to come in to any extent, but superior was abundant, though prices were maintained at a high level owing to the requirements of shippers. Of Ilo Ilo superior we estimate that already upwards of 250,000 piculs have been contracted for, which is a most unusual quantity at this early season of the year. Hemp: Is very dull, and parcels arriving are not saleable at over $5 per picul (£21 11s. 1d.), though stored parcels are held for more. Cebu Hemp may be quoted at $5.25 per picul (£22 9s. 9d.). In course of shipment there are now 7,300 bales going forward to Great Britain, and 7,000 bales to the States. Stocks here, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 21,871 bales, and in Cebu at 107 bales, together 21,978 bales. Coffee: The arrivals are now more plentiful, and price has declined to $19.50 per picul (£75 16s. 11d.), and will go still lower unless better advices come forward. About 700 piculs Zamboanza have been sold during the fortnight at prices ranging from $18.75 to 19.25 per picul (£73 0s. 11d. to £74 18s. 3d.). Tobacco: We do not anticipate that an auction of the 1876 crop, of which samples have already been forwarded to England, will be held for some time yet.

SINGAPORE.—There had been little improvement in the fortnight under review, business generally had been quiet, prices in most instances had remained steady, lower rates of exchange and a decline in freights having assisted in maintaining values. The Gambier market opened dull at $4.40 per picul, the price afterwards declined to $4.30, at which rate the bulk of the business was settled; supplies had come forward slowly, and dealers had not pressed sales; about 1,150 tons had been contracted for; at the close the market was steady. Cube Gambier had been slightly weaker; the total purchases were about 170 tons. There had been a considerable falling off in the business done in black Pepper, only 350 tons having been taken up; the largest portion of the crop had been sold and supplies were coming forward more slowly; prices had remained steady at $7.75 to $7.80 per picul. White Pepper was unchanged in value, and had continued in fair inquiry, 220 tons having been bought at previous prices. Tin had been in demand for America; a considerable business had been done at an advance on last rates; purchases of 320 tons reported at $20 to 20⅛ per picul. A parcel of Bonthyne Coffee had been bought at $21 per picul, and there were no stocks on the market. Pearl Sago had continued quiet, business had been small, rates unchanged. Sago Flour remained firm at last rates; the recent arrivals had been previously contracted for and purchases of expected supplies had been made. Tapioca quiet, supplies scanty, no change in quotations. A considerable business done in Buffalo Hides. Horns inquired for at higher rates. Small sales of Gum Copal, Gum Dammar and Gum Benjamin. Gutta Percha of good qualities commanded high rates, and had been readily taken up. Fair inquiry for Borneo Rubber at weaker rates. The Rice market had been very firm, prices had risen; a moderate business is reported.

PENANG.—Transactions of the fortnight in Tin and other produce had been limited, but a moderate business had been done in Chinese Basket Sugar. Tin: The market opened at $19¼, and subsequently advanced to $19.30. Owing to news of disturbances at Junk Ceylon, holders had become very firm, and at the close refused to name a price. Stock, 3,600 piculs. Black Pepper: Arrivals 2,500 piculs, of which 2,000

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piculs had been taken up, partly for Europe and partly for India, at the following rates:—Atchin at $7.50 to 7.60, West Coast at $7.75, and Trang at $7.30—leaving a stock of about 500 piculs Atchin. White Pepper: Purchases at $12.75. Sugar: No. 1 Penang had been in fair demand, transactions at $6.50 to 7.10 according to quality. No. 2 had also found purchasers at $4.40. Chinese Basket Sugar at $3.30 to 3.45. Gutta-percha: Scarce; quotations nominal. Gum Benjamin: No fresh supplies. India-rubber arrived in very small quantities; purchases at $40½. Hides in request, at $9 Buffalo and $13.75 to $14 Cow. Horns: Small supplies and in demand. Nutmegs: Purchases of 110's at $70. Mace: Nothing done; nominal $62 to 64. Fish Maws: A small lot unpicked taken at $114. Tapioca: None offering.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 3d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 7¾d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅝d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2⅝d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2¾d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¾d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309	Rs. 228
,, Hong Kong	26 to 26⅛ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 747.0	1½ prem (nominal)

There has been very little business done in Stocks or Shares during the interval. Bank Shares had slightly weakened, closing with buyers at 22½ per cent. prem. A few Chinese Insurance Shares had been sold at $205 and Unions at $615 to $620; Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co.'s Shares were wanted at $525—sellers asking $527½. Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s shares had been dealt in at 13½ to 14 dis. Closing quotations were:—

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 23 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,900 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 14 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $525 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $620 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $157 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., at Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.200x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company... ...	100 ...	100 ...	142
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850 ...	850 ...	600
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ...	71
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200 ...	$560
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	875
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	620
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ...	1,650
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	165
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.85
Chinese Imperial Loan	— ...	£95 ...	£100x.d.
Pootung Dock Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.78½x.d.
China Merchants' S.N. Co. ...	500 ...	500 ...	Nominal.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co. report as follows:—Business has been dull during the week. H. and S. Bank: The warrants were cashed here at 5s. 7¼d., (equal to Tls 3.56), making the dividend for the half year 3·84 per cent. We now quote the shares 25 per cent premium, and Exchange 75, quiet. S.S.N. Co.: A few lots of shares changed hands at Tls. 94, and subsequently at Tls. 95. Shanghai Gas Co.: Sales have been made at Tls. 142. North-China Insurance Co.; Shares are wanted at Tls. 875. Chinese Insurance Co.: A few shares have been sold at $200 and Exchange 74. They are still wanted at these rates. S. and H. Wharf Co.: A number of shares have been placed at Tls. 85. The annual general meeting of shareholders is called for the 26th Feb. Chinese Imperial Loan: Bonds are wanted at £101½.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Feb. 14, Galley of Lorne (str.); from Cardiff, 12, Annie W. Weston; 19, Christine; from ———, March 31, Caspar; from London, April —, Viking (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 16, Cyphrenese (str.); April 7, Radnorshire (str.), Viking (str.), Glenartney (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, Feb. 23, Glamorganshire; 26, State of Louisiana (str.); from Newcastle, 17, Formosa; 20, Jacobine; 25, A. S. Hall; 27, Mystic Bell; 28, Hock-Kian-Rosina; from Toulon, 22, Garibaldi; from Liverpool, April 7, Glaucus (str.).

At SAIGON.—From Havre, March 31, Maria Anger.

At MANILA.—From Hamburg, Feb. 11, Valparaiso; from Leith, 13; Mary Ann Wilson.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Feb. 28, Ettie; from Cardiff, 27, Luigi Olivari, March 1, Josefa, Chelydra (str.), Toronto; 5, Grantham (str.); Brennero, Nuova Savona; from Shields, 2, Newcastle; from London, April 4, Antenor (str.); Glenartney (str.); Fleurs Castle (str.); 5, Glenearn (str.); from Penarth, March 29, Quarta (str.); from— April 2, Amadeo (str.), Edward Kidder (str.), Stanfield (str.), 4 Nimrod, Rhutenas.

At PENANG.—From Liverpool, Feb. 24, Nestor (str.); 26, Angostura; March 5, Agamemnon (str.); from London, March 8, Viking (str.); April 1, Fleurs Castle (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York (*vid* Hiogo), Feb. 23, Coulnakyle.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Feb. 19, Stentor (str.); for Hamburg (*vid* London). March 28, Hesperia.

From AMOY.—For London, Feb. 12, Fidelio.

From SWATOW.—For the Channel, Feb. 9, M. A. Dixon, Venezuela, Newcastle.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Feb. 13, Hansa; for New York, 16, Unamimus; for Cooktown, 26, Killarney (str.).

From ILO ILO.—For Boston, Feb. 2, C. O. Whitmore; 13, Mabel.

From CEBU.—For Liverpool, Feb. 20, Maggie Douglas.

From MANILA.—For Barcelona, Feb. 10, Nuevo Lautaro; for Boston (via Ilo Ilo), 11, Favorita.

From BATAVIA.—For Niewe Diep, March 27, Conrad (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 3, Hesperia, Stentor (str.); 5, Madagascar; for Havre, Feb. 24, Louis Eugene; for Marseilles, 28, Ricca Genova; for Malta, f.o., March 3, Arratoon Apcar.

From PENANG.—For London, Feb. 23, Antje; March 6, Stentor (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, Niigata Maru.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Stentor (str.), Raymond; for New York, Harkaway; Golden State, John Potts.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Florence Nightingale.

At FORMOSA.—For New York, Frederick, Pallas; For London, Minna.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Bonito, Star of China; for New York, McNear; for San Francisco, Sumatra; for Portland (Oregon), Edward James, Forward, Aldenbesse; for Australia, Spirit of the Age, Rio Loge.

At MANILA.—For New York, Valparaiso, Edith, Ladoga.

At CEBU.—For London, Dorothea.

At ILO ILO.—For London, Coldstream; for New York, Monarchy, Spica Ericsson, F. N. Thayer, Mount Washington; for Boston, Fontenaya; for Barcelona, Vicenta.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Kelso, White Rose, Ettrickdale, Red Riding Hood; for Falmouth, f.o. Yarra; for Marseilles, Vidal, Stout; for New York, Star of the East, Kolga; for Boston, Moltke.

At PENANG.—For London, Hindostan, Titania.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritime steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5.50 per bale; tea, £4 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 do.; cocoons, £4 10s. do.; general merchandise, £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 3 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 40 feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Australia, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—Sugar and hemp, to London or Liverpool £4 15s. per ton; Ilo Ilo to New York, dry sugar $14 per ton. There was a somewhat improved demand for tonnage.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier 45s.; sago and sago flour, 47s. 6d.; pepper and coffee, 60s.; hides, 77s. 6d. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, gambier, 52s. 6d.; pepper, 75s.; oil, 90s. To London, by steamer, tin, 30s. per 20 cwt.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, 20s.; other cargo, 80s. By sailing vessel, sugar in baskets, 57s. 6d.; in bags, 55s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Feb. 10 ...	Mikado ...	Amoy ...	New York
,, 11 ...	Josephine ...	Kobe ...	Falmouth
,, 12 ...	Amanda ...	Ilo Ilo ...	Boston
,, — ...	Midnight ...	Manila ...	Do.
,, 13 ...	Wakefield ...	Cardiff ...	Batavia
,, 16 ...	Ireshope ...	Newcastle ...	Singapore
,, 17 ...	Hollander ...	Rotterdam ...	Cheribon
,, — ...	C. O. Whitmore ...	Ilo Ilo ...	Boston
,, 18 ...	Burdwan ...	Liverpool ...	Order
,, 19 ...	Strathearn ...	Shields ...	Singapore
,, — ...	Olivet ...	Sunderland ...	Do.
,, — ...	Norman Court ...	Shanghai ...	London
,, 22 ...	Luctor et Emergo ...	Newcastle ...	Sourabaya
,, 23 ...	James Wishart ...	Cardiff ...	Singapore

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TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(TELEGRAM TO JAPANESE LEGATION.)

YEDO, APRIL —.—"Yanogiwaro went to Kagoshima with an Imperial message to the two Shimazu; he found that they had taken no part whatever in the insurrection. Kuroki (Sangi) went with him. A quantity of arms and ammunition were taken by them and sent to Tokio. Kagoshima now quite quiet, but in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto some fighting is going on. Imperial troops meeting numerous successes. Kumamoto is strongly held, so trouble shortly over."

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, APRIL 5.—Manchester Goods quiet. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24 $99. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 5.—Manchester Goods steady; Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.8. Silk quiet; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 500. Total export to date, 64,000 bales.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, APRIL 5.—The P. and O. steamer Venetia arrived here at 2 A.M. to-day, with the India, China, and Australian mails, which left at 7 A.M. for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, APRIL 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 14th instant.

INWARD MAIL DUE APRIL 30.—COLOMBO, APRIL 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 9.—COLOMBO, APRIL 2.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles March 11, arrived here to-day.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 4, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Coronet; March 31, at Cadiz, from Manila, Loyolo; April 1, at Hamburg, from Hong Kong, Antipodes; 3, from Batavia, Melusine; from Singapore, Hermann; 3, Queen; 5, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Illione, St. Hilda, Helene; 4, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Roma Capitole; 5, from Zebu, Hyparia; at London, from Rangoon, Liguri; at Plymouth, from Batavia, Veritas; at Rotterdam, from Macassar, Zeenymph; 8, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Frederick Tudor; 7, at London, from Swatow, J. H. Bowers; from Colombo, August (str.); 8, from Singapore, Tycoon; from Hong Kong, Peep O'Day; 7, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Lota.

DEPARTURES.—April 4, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Sydenham; from Newcastle, for Atchin, Vesta; 1, from Hamburg, for Yokohama, Bernhard Carl; 5, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Priam (str.); 6, from London, Corea; 5, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Figogna; from Southampton, for Batavia, Torrington (str.); 6, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Alice; 5, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Galatea (str.); from Newport (Mon), for Anjer, Truth; 7, from London, for HONG KONG, Kaisow.

SPOKEN.—Johan Friedrich, Hamburg to Singapore, March 21, 44 N., 11 W.

CASUALTIES—Rotterdam, April 6, the Frederick Tudor, Bearse, from Batavia, has arrived at Amsterdam, with mainmast sprung. Singapore, April 6, the Edith, United States ship, from Manila, for New York, has put in here leaky, and will discharge and dock for repairs.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—April 6, Ajax, from Liverpool, for Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Naples, arrived April 4, Voorwarts (str.), from Batavia, and left for Nieuwe Diep; Gibraltar, passed April 6, Volga (str.) from London, for China and Japan; Malta, passed April 6, Teviot, (str.) from London, for China and Japan; Glenfinlas (str.) for Shanghai; 8, Aratoon Apcar, from Manila; Suez Canal, 8, Candia, from London, for China and Japan; St. Helena, April 8, arrived, Ziba, from Manila; Ralston, from Java; Beemah, from Hong Kong, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—On the 20th Feb., at Hong Kong, the wife of F. E. Foster, of a daughter.

GOLDSPINK—On the 3rd Feb., at Chinkiang, Mrs. R. J. Goldspink, of a son.

HOBSON—On the 17th Jan., at Newchwang, the wife of R. M. Hobson, of a daughter.

LOWE—On the 13th Feb., at Hong Kong, the wife of Robert Lowe, of a daughter.

MACKNIGHT—On the 31st March, at Beechleigh, Victoria-park, Wavertree, near Liverpool, the wife of Alexander MacKnight, of a son.

MARR—On the 10th Feb., at Hong Kong, the wife of T. Marr, Ordnance Store Department, of a son.

RODRIGUES—On the 19th Feb., at Shanghai, the wife of Thorpes Rodrigues, of a daughter.

VICKERS—On the 3rd April, at Stanley House, Christchurch-road, Streatham, S.W., the wife of J. J. Vickers, of a daughter.

WATSON—On the 23rd Feb., at Yokohama the wife of A. T. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—GOODEVE.—On the 3rd April, at St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Herbert J. Allen, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, to Mary C., daughter of the late Mr. William J. Goodeve of Clifton, Bristol.

CROMBIE—FORTUNE.—On the 2nd Feb., at the Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, D. A. J. Crombie, of Shanghai, to Mary Forrester, eldest daughter of George Fortune, J.P., Burnsmuir, Crail, Fifeshire.

DARE—EARNSHAW.—On the 3rd April, at the Parish Church, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Ramskill, George Middway Dare, of Yokohama, Japan, to Annie Dorothea Caroline, only child of Edward Earnshaw, of The Cloisters, Knaresborough.

MANSFIELD—BURGESS.—On the 29th March, at St. James's Church, Swansea, by the Rev. S. C. Morgan, the Vicar, George John Mansfield, of Singapore, Straits Settlements, to Susan, the youngest daughter of James E. Burgess, Northampton Villa, Swansea.

NEATE—DRAKE.—On the 28th March, at Hong Kong, Stephen Richmond Neate, eldest son of the late Stephen Neate, of Cricklade, Wilts, to Helen, third surviving daughter of John Drake, Kingsclere, Hants.

TOZER—DANDO.—On the 28th March, at Clifton Downs Congregational Church, Bristol, by the Rev. R. P. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, Edward, eldest son of Alfred Tozer, of Ivy Lodge, Woodford, Essex, to Louisa Kate Dando, niece and adopted daughter of the Rev. R. P. and Mrs. Clarke, of Kynance House, Cotham-park, Bristol. No cards.

DEATHS.

DUNBAR—On the 28th March, at his residence, St. Cuthbert's, Kircudbright, N.B., W. H. Dunbar, aged 74.

GRIBBLE—On Good Friday morning, after a brief illness, at Castle Combe, near Chippenham, William, only son of William Gribble, of Belsize-park, Hampstead, in his 23rd year.

LAMOND—On the 4th April, Janet F., wife of William Lamond, of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

PORTER—On the 13th March, on board the s.s. *City of Venice*, off Aden, on her voyage home, Jane Miller Gilmour, wife of S. B. Porter, of 1, Jaun Bazaar-street, Calcutta, aged 33.

RIDDELL—On the 4th April, at 62, St. John's-park, Upper Holloway, Walter Scott Riddell, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, aged 42.

SMEATON—On the 7th Feb., suddenly, at Kobe, William Smeaton, of Fifeshire, for many years a faithful servant of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

SPICER—On the 4th April, Henry Spicer, of Putney and New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, aged 76.

WOOD—On the 25th March, at Chertsey, Surrey, George Wood, late Deputy-Commissioner of Scinde, India, eldest son of the late William Wood, F.R.S., F.L.S., of Wingham, Kent, and Tavistock-street, London, aged 77.

Literature, Science, &c.

The present spring season in the publishing world is characterised by a lamentable dearth of works of real merit. The public taste has become vitiated by sensational novels and stories given in parts in the magazines; and, in consequence, there is less inducement to offer works of any high standard. The circumstance is to be deplored, as it indicates not only a lower range of taste but the dissipation of much talent that might be more usefully employed, in the production of flippant sensational and often not over moral books professing to give the scandals of society, and certainly giving much that might with advantage be kept from the general public. A few good works are, however, announced, among which a second edition of Mr. Trevelyan's Biography of Lord Macaulay; a work, illustrated by Mr. Sydney Hall, giving the chief events of the Prince of Wales's tour in India; two new issues of Mr. Sale's Koran, and a reproduction of the "Roving Englishman in Turkey" call for notice. The Earl of Beaconsfield's works are to be issued in a cheap form, the first of the series, "Lothair," being already published.

Several works connected with the Far East have been noticed in the home papers. *The Times* contains a careful and very favourable review of Dr. Dennys's "Chinese Folk Lore;" and the *Pall Mall* has a laudatory notice of Mr. F. H. Balfour's "Waifs and Strays."

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) for April is mainly taken up with the recent deputation of the members and friends of that association to the Chinese Envoys. It contains also a valuable letter from Dr. Douglas, of the British Museum, in which he combats what he holds to be the error of classing opium-smoking with the consumption of alcoholic drinks, the two in his opinion being essentially different. The *Journal du Commerce Maritime* has a valuable article upon French colonies and colonisation, from the pen of M. Mocquart. He controverts the statement often made that the French are not an emigrating and colonising country. Referring to Cochin-China, he asks whether this much-abused colony really owes the mortality which affects it to the insalubrity of the climate; and replies that the truth is, this mortality is due to defective sanitary arrangements. The proof of this is that wherever this state of things has been improved the mortality has diminished. During the time of the conquest, when the troops had to undergo severe marches, the mortality among them was less than it is at present. The *Geographical Magazine* for April contains a very interesting article entitled "Arctic Sledging Journals," which gives a vivid idea of the hardships and sufferings encountered on the recent expedition. It has also a paper of value on Indian Marine Surveys in 1874-76. Mr. J. Thompson's "Street Life" keeps up to its standard. The photographs in the third part, just issued, are of "Street Doctors," "Street Advertising," and "Clapham Common Industries."

The Singapore Directory for the Straits Settlements, 1877, by T. J. Keaughran, Superintendent of the Government Printing-office.—This work has been issued in consequence of an opening having been afforded by the two Straits Directories formerly existing having ceased to appear. It contains, in addition to a list of the residents, Government and mercantile establishments, &c., an excellent historical sketch of the Settlements, which will be valuable to new arrivals, and also statistics as to Larut, &c. The work, which the Editor expects to be able to improve in respect to its general information, promises to be of much value.

NOTES OF TRAVEL, &c.

The *Invalide Russe* has received fresh intelligence from the

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exploring expedition under Colonel Prjevalski in Central Asia. Up to the 15th of February the expedition remained in the Alten Tak Mountain, south of lake Lob Nor. In the neighbourhood of that lake Colonel Prjevalski has discovered the ruins of two ancient cities. He has also ascertained that until 1862 some fifty families of Russian Dissenters were settled close to the lake. It is supposed that they had escaped from Siberia. In 1862 they broke up their camp and proceeded towards Turfan. Since then sight has been completely lost of them.

The "Valorous" Expedition.—The Royal Society have published the reports on the biology and physics of this cruise (Proceedings, xxv., pp. 117-237). It will be remembered that when the Admiralty determined to send H.M.S. *Valorous* to Greenland as a store-ship to the Arctic Expedition of 1875, Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys volunteered his services as naturalist, and secured the services of Mr. H. P. Carpenter as assistant. The latter took special charge of the physical observations, which are here reported on by his father, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, while Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys treats of the biological results. He has himself worked out the Mollusca, and has been assisted in the other groups by Mr. Norman, Dr. McIntosh and Profs. Allman, Duncan, and Dickie. The *Valorous* collections contained no less than 339 species of marine animals, of which 126 had not previously been recorded from Davis Straits, and both the biological and physical results will be of special value as a connecting link between the observations of the *Challenger* and those of the *Alert* and *Discovery*.

The "Challenger" Expedition.—A letter from Professor A. Agassiz, published in the last number of *Silliman's American Journal of Science*, gives some information as to the proposed distribution of the labour and honour of working out the unrivalled mass of material collected during the cruise of H.M.S. *Challenger*. According to Professor Agassiz, the following groups have already been assigned to the naturalists named :—Fishes, Dr. Günther ; Annelida, Dr. McIntosh ; Crinoids, Sir W. Thomson ; Comatulidae, Mr. H. Carpenter ; Echini, Prof. Agassiz ; Ophiuridae, Mr. Lyman ; Polyzoa, Mr. Busk ; Actinozoa, Mr. Mosely ; Hydrozoa, Dr. Allman ; Spongida, Sir W. Thomson and Dr. O. Schmidt ; Radiolaria, Prof. Häckel ; and Foraminifera, &c., Mr. J. Murray. Other groups have not yet been allotted, but will probably be given to the zoologists who undertook the same departments in working out the *Porcupine* collections.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Royal Society on March 22, Dr. Hooker, C.B., President, in the chair, papers were read, "On the Variations of the Daily Range of the Magnetic Declination as recorded at Kew Observatory," by Professor B. Stewart ; "On Stratified Discharges," by W. Spottiswoode; "On Friction between Surfaces moving at low Speeds," by Professor Fleeming Jenkin and J. A. Ewing; and on "Magnetic Observations at Kerguelen," by Rev. S. J. Perry.

At the British Archæological Association on March 21, the Rev. S. M. Mayhew in the chair, further inspection was announced of the large Roman columns found some years ago, near the East Gate, Gloucester, and most probably the remains of a Roman temple of considerable dimensions. Mr. Prigg reported the discovery of a Roman villa at Icklingham, with a hypocaust found in ploughing a field, a portion of the site of the Roman station. Mrs. Baily exhibited a misericord of the sixteenth century, having a deeply-ribbed blade, found on the site of Old St. Thomas's Hospital.

At the Meteorological Society on March 21 the papers read were "Results of Meteorological Observations made at Patras, Greece, during 1874 and 1875," by the Rev. H. A. Boys ; "Contributions to the Meteorology of the Pacific, Fiji," by Mr. R. H. Scott, containing a discussion of all published information as to the climate of Fiji which the author has been able to discover, and "Local Diurnal Range," by Mr. S. H. Miller, which was followed by another paper on the same subject, by Mr. W. Marriott, which discussed the questions of whether the tables of corrections for diurnal range at present used by a large number of observers are trustworthy, and whether they are applicable to different places in the United Kingdom. The conclusions arrived at were that the present corrections could not be considered as accurate, that no strictly comparable records exist for instituting a satisfactory inquiry, and that it is very undesirable to apply any corrections whatever to the observations to deduce means from them.

THE WORKING MEN'S MEETING ON CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The letter on "The Working Men's Meeting," which was published in your issue of the 2nd inst., contains, it strikes me, more abuse than argument, and I beg in all fairness to remind the rev. writer that we have not only "forced our trade, calicoes as well as opium, on a reluctant Government"—to quote his own words—but have forced and are forcing Christianity upon China by the same means. In fact, Christianity is being taught in China on the strength of those "treaty relations we have established at the cannon's mouth," and I ask Mr. Turner to explain why the Gospel of Peace should be backed up by the "inevitable gunboat" and trade be left to its own resources.

To say that the Chinese Government object to the importation of opium, which yields £10 per chest duty, and taxes and squeezes innumerable, is simply to argue without any knowledge of the Chinese character ; and to expect to stamp out the use of the drug in China by discontinuing the exportation from India is utterly Utopian. If the gentlemen who have joined the crusade were able to adduce arguments of a practical nature, they would be entitled to the thanks of everybody who desires friendly and satisfactory relations with China ; but they seem to have got up an agitation *on the chance* of its producing *some* results in the direction they desire. Surely Government cannot be expected to inaugurate such a drastic measure as the suppression of the Indian opium trade, simply because a few individuals have taken it into their heads that it ought to be suppressed. Whatever steps these gentlemen deem it their duty to take in future, I hope we shall avoid a repetition of such a sorry performance as the late interview with the Chinese Envoys.—I am, &c., D.

Manchester, April 3, 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS IN CEYLON.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing several documents relating to the discussion in the Ceylon Legislative Council on October 19, 1876, on the subject of the ecclesiastical subsidies in that colony. A motion was carried by ten to six, affirming that it was not desirable to withhold these subsidies, the minority consisting of the Governor, Sir William Gregory, the Government agent for the Western Provinces, and four non-official members. These latter gentlemen signed a protest recording the ground on which they dissented from the motion, and this document, and a petition to the Queen, signed by '8,921 persons, praying for the cessation of all ecclesiastical subsidies in the colony, form the principal portion of the papers now published. The petition states that the census of 1871 showed the population of Ceylon to be 2,405,287. Of these the non-Christian section numbered 2,158,595; about 190,000 were Roman Catholics and between 55,000 and 60,000 were Protestants. The Christians who benefit by the payments from the revenue of the colony do not, the petitioners state, exceed 15,000, and they "most humbly submit it to be unjust that a portion of the general revenue should be appropriated for the religious advantage of a small section of the community, and that section the best able from position and wealth to perform the Christian duty of supporting its own pastors and religious ministrations." Lord Carnarvon, in a despatch dated March 10, 1877, acknowledges the receipt of the protest and petition, but says he must defer giving any advice to Her Majesty on the subject until he has had an opportunity of communicating with Sir William Gregory after his return to England.

DRAINING THE ZUYDER ZEE.—Active preparations are going on fo the commencement of the long-projected work of draining the Zuyde Zee. A dam 40 kilometres (24 miles 1,504 yards) long, and 50 metre broad at its base, is to be carried across the gulf, built up to a heigh' of half a metre above the ordinary level of high tide. Upon thi pumping machines of 10,000 horses' power will be erected, capable o' pumping up from the enclosed sea and discharging on the outside o the dam 6,500,000 cubic metres of water daily. Taking the average depth of the water at four and a half metres, it is estimated that the work of pumping will be completed in about sixteen years from its commencement. The total cost of reclamation is set down at f.335,000,000, but, huge as this sum is, the undertaking is confidently looked upon as likely to prove a most remunerative speculation. The success of the scheme will add to the kingdom a new province 195,300 hectares, or nearly 500,000 acres, in extent. Judging from previous experiences in connection with the Haarlem Sea, it is reckoned that at least 176,000 hectares of the land thus won will be applicable to agricultural purposes, which, at an average value of f.4,000 only per hectare, will richly repay the enterprise and treasure lavished on this gigantic undertaking.

MR. HENRY SPICER, the senior member of the firm of Spicer Brothers, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, wholesale stationers, died on the 4th inst., aged seventy-six. Mr. Spicer was a Nonconformist, and a liberal contributor to many religious and charitable organisations. He had for some time previous to his death been very infirm, and lived in comparative retirement. It is, however, only a few months since he laid the foundation-stone of Union Chapel, Islington. In politics Mr. Spicer was a Liberal, and at the general election in 1868 he acted as chairman of Lord Enfield's committee.

GENERAL WHITFIELD.—Our readers will regret to hear of the death of Lieut. Gen. Whitfield, who was formerly Commandant of the Forces in Hong Kong, and, during part of the years 1869 and 1870, acted as Lieut. Governor, in the absence of Sir Richard Macdonnell. Although in his position of Acting-Governor he did not have occasion to inaugurate or carry out any measures of special importance, he will be remembered favourably by many for his courtesy and urbanity and for the genuine desire which he evinced to do his utmost for the benefit of all classes of the community.

GOVNRNOR LONGDEN'S tenure of office at Demerara ended on the 7th ult., on which day he embarked on his way to take up the Government of Ceylon, after a sojourn in England. Farewell addresses were presented to him by the Court of Policy and by the Royal Agricultural Society of Demerara. On the day after his Excellency's departure Mr. Young, the Government Secretary, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor, or Administrator, pending the arrival of Mr. Kortright.

HERR LANDAU and a number of creditors having appealed against the sentence passed by the Moscow Court in the Commercial Loan Bank affair, the proceedings have to be revised by the Judicial Department of the St. Petersburg Senate. The case will be heard on the 18th inst., and is expected to be decided on the 23rd.

THE engagement is announced of his Excellency Jushii Siozo Aoki, the Japanese Envoy at Berlin, to Fräulen von Rhade, a German lady of rank.

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VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts.
China, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.
Japan	1/0 „	—	1d. „	2d. „
Java	1/0 „	—	2d. „	2d. „
Cochin China	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/0 „	—	2d. „	2d. „

VIA BRINDISI.

China, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan ...	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz.
Japan	1/2 „	—	2d. „	4d. „
Java	1/2 „	—	3d. „	4d. „
Cochin China	8d. „	4d. each	2d. „	3d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 „	—	3d. „	4d. „

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	1/2 „	—	2d. „	4d. „
Java	1/2 „	—	3d. „	4d. „
Cochin China	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 „	—	3d. „	4d. „

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz.
Japan	6d. „	—	3d. „	3d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

CHINESE ACTION ON THE CONVENTION.

NEVER, probably, in the history of our relations with China have diplomatic matters reached so peculiar a stage as that at which they have arrived at the present time. While our Government is still hesitating as to whether it should accept the Chefoo Convention, which has been provisionally agreed upon by Sir THOMAS WADE, we learn, by the latest reports from China, that the native officials are taking steps, with an amount of promptitude that is very remarkable, to avail themselves of the concessions with respect to the lekin duties which have been made to them. Similar alacrity, it must be admitted, was shown by the Chinese authorities in causing the placard with reference to the Yunnan outrage to be posted—alacrity, no doubt, greatly to their credit, as any serious delay in posting the document could not fail to deprive it of its weight and nullify its effect. But with respect to the Lekin question the matter stands differently. There could be no special hurry with regard to it, and the noticeable promptitude with which action has been taken would appear, therefore, to result from a very clear perception on the part of the Chinese officials of the advantage which they would derive from the proposed regulations coming into force. It would seem that the Chinese have considered that it was not necessary to await the ratification of the Convention by HER MAJESTY'S Government before commencing to put into force such portions of the terms agreed upon as were purely under their own direction. This, at least, appears to be the only rational conclusion that can be arrived at on the subject under the existing state of affairs. But, in taking this course, they have apparently stretched a point too far, if, indeed, they are not wrong in principle altogether. The publication of the proclamation was an act they were clearly called upon to perform as an evidence of good faith, even if there had been no stipulation with regard to it in the Convention; and in respect to this the matter comes under a different category to the other terms provisionally agreed to. But it would certainly seem that until the Chefoo Convention had been ratified by HER MAJESTY'S Government no action could be taken under it; and there can hardly be a doubt that at all events no steps should have been taken with regard to points which had actually been for many years the subject of dispute. This had notoriously been the case with respect to the lekin duties levied by the Chinese officials within the foreign settlements at Shanghai. Indeed, it was mainly with a view to putting an end to the constant trouble arising between the Chinese officials and the municipal authorities there that the clause in the Convention which has caused so much discussion was introduced.

The terms which Sir THOMAS WADE agreed to directly affected the question of principle which had long been the subject of dispute, namely, whether the Chinese had the right to levy any tax whatever upon foreign goods which had paid the Treaty duties while they were still within the settlements. By implication, the terms agreed to might be considered to admit that the Chinese had such a right, though in a well-known case it was decided by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai that they had not; and upon this basis the local officials at that port appear to have proceeded to action at once and to have drawn up the rules for the levy of these duties which have caused so much discussion and just apprehension. In this they have clearly gone too far. They have assumed, before the Convention has been ratified, that a point of great importance has been decided in their favour, whereas the proposed terms in the Convention were especially and designedly in the nature of a compromise between conflicting principles, and their satisfactoriness or otherwise must obviously depend upon the rules for carrying them out, which the Chinese authorities—or at least the local officials in Shanghai—have taken upon themselves to decide, apparently without any reference to the Consuls or other foreign representatives in China. The matter has thus been made needlessly complicated, and it will require considerable tact and adroitness on the part of the Government here to avoid falling into some error or difficulty with regard to it. It is no doubt unfortunate that there was a want of unanimity between our representative and one of his colleagues on the subject, and this may, in part, account for the peculiar course of action which the Chinese have taken. From the volume of American diplomatic correspondence recently issued it appears that Mr. SEWARD considers that the Chinese have the absolute right to levy lekin duties on foreign goods, whether within the foreign settlements or not, while Sir THOMAS WADE is of course bound to attach some weight to the decision given by so good an authority on such a point as Sir EDMUND HORNBY, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, and it is impossible to deny that there is a conflict both of law and of jurisdiction in the matter. The point is a delicate one, and one also fraught with very important consequences; and it is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the Chinese officials have, while the matter was actually under the consideration of the Foreign-office here, taken action which virtually decides absolutely in their favour a matter in regard to which, if due time had been allowed for the ratification of the Convention, there was every likelihood that our Government, following Sir THOS. WADE, would have been willing to come to a fair and satisfactory compromise.

THE CHICO MASSACRE.

IT is impossible not to feel a thrill of horror and indignation on reading the details of the outrage committed upon the unfortunate Chinese who a short time back were murdered at Chico. Five out of six men, whose only offence was that they worked at cheaper rates than their assailants, were shot down in their hut like dogs, and a sixth escaped to tell the tale, only because he feigned death. That such a deed could be perpetrated in a land which boasts to be in the van of progress is sufficient to make the most sanguine sceptical, and to cause a doubt as to what real advantage is gained by a civilisation which leaves men as savage as they were in the woods, but puts revolvers into their hands the better to carry out their brutal wishes. For the credit of the United States, it is only just to bear in mind that those who have com-

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mitted this frightful outrage are the lowest scum of the labouring population, and that the feeling of all respectable citizens in California is strongly against high-handed proceedings far short of deliberate and wholesale murder. But it would appear that considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced in consequence of the "rowdy" element having obtained a dangerous ascendency; and it will require no little courage and perseverance to withstand its action. According to late Californian papers, a threatening letter was sent by an anti-coolie organisation to Col. BEE, who had given evidence before the Congressional Committee, and had taken a prominent part in opposing the anti-coolie movement in general. What amount of real danger there may be in the threat received it is of course difficult to conjecture; but Col. BEE is plainly told that he is marked by the "11 of the 708," and will be killed if he do not leave the State within thirty days. Others have been similarly threatened, and it is evident that a desperate gang are endeavouring to raise up a reign of terror in respect of the Chinese labour question. The circumstance is to be deeply deplored, and calls for immediate and decisive action. In the long run we have every faith in the power of our American cousins to stamp out rowdyism of this kind; and we make no doubt that in due course they will be able to overcome the present rising, which is a blot upon their good name and their civilisation. But in the meantime the evil which it will work cannot fail to be considerable. Cruel wrong will be inflicted upon innocent men, and the influence of America with China will be materially lowered by her giving the Chinese Government constant and repeated cause for complaint by violating the distinct terms of the Burlingame Treaty. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no efforts will be spared to put down the band of ruffians who have taken the law into their hands, and, whatever laws may be passed, at least to protect Chinese immigrants from outrages which are a disgrace to the name—we will not say of Christianity and civilisation, but—of common justice and common humanity.

THE *Friend of China* gives an account of an interview which took place recently between Sir THOS. WADE and some members of the Committee and friends of the Anti-Opium Society. The chair was taken by the Earl of ABERDEEN and several members of Parliament were present. Sir THOS. WADE acknowledges to the full the evil of Opium-smoking, but holds that it is hopeless to combat it by political agitation. He considers the Opium revenue to be a matter of great consideration to the Chinese Government, and that they have not the power, even if they have the will, to put down the use of the drug.

ACCORDING to the latest reports in the Panama papers the agents of Messrs. OLYPHANT and Co., of Hong Kong, were sanguine of being able to complete the proposed contract with the Peruvian Government for the importation of Chinese free labour.

MR. HENRY HERVEY has been appointed to succeed Mr. PHILIP CURRIE as head of the China and Japan Department at the Foreign-office. The latter gentleman has, we understand, been transferred to the Turkish Department.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

We have received this morning a batch of reports, but can only give in our present issue the one from the new port of Kiungchow :—

Acting Vice-Consul HARVEY to Sir B. ROBERTSON.

Kiungchow, October 20, 1876.

Sir,—Mr. Ford thought it expedient to forward a trade report on the 19th of August last, giving statistics for the first four months during which the port of Kiungchow had been open to foreign commerce; and as the prospects of trade in a new port are no doubt watched with peculiar interest, I have thought it well to supplement his report by furnishing the facts on which a judgment can be founded for the first completed half year. I have the honour to inclose comparative tables of shipping, imports, and exports, for the two quarters ended 30th June and 30th September respectively. I have prepared them from the Customs returns, to which I obtained access through the kind permission of Mr. Mc Kean, the Commissioner of Customs. The progress which had already become apparent when Mr. Ford wrote, still continues, and is vouched for in the most striking manner by a comparison of the two quarters. The tables speak for themselves, and require no further comment. I will merely add, that the Customs revenue, which only amounted to Tls. 3,206 up to the end of June, had increased to Tls. 20,780 for the September quarter. Steamers having arrived with much greater regularity during the last three months much more confidence is now reposed in them by native merchants; and though as yet the great bulk of the trade is carried on in junks, there can be no doubt that a very much larger proportion of it will in time be transferred to the foreign carrier. Messrs. E. Herton and Co., the only British firm as yet established here, are much encouraged by the results of the last few weeks, and have, I understand, addressed a circular to their constituents, in which they speak confidently of the prospects and capabilities of the port.

The sugar grown in the island and in the neighbouring peninsula is the staple export. Mr. Herton says it is well suited for refining purposes and for exportation to Europe and America; and there is good ground for thinking that as the demand increases production will be stimulated and an important trade developed. The increase in the import of opium points to the gradual regularisation of the trade in this article, which, it is well known, has hitherto been underhand or illicit on these coasts; and this is not the least of the benefits which will accrue to this district from the opening of a foreign port.

The anchorage here is found to be much better than was supposed. In fact, apart from the inconvenience of loading at a distance of two or three miles from the port, there seems to be no serious objection attaching to it. The masters of the steamers who have visited the port most frequently say there is excellent holding-ground, and that they could ride out a typhoon here without more risk than is incurred in the harbour of Hong Kong. There has been no typhoon this season, and only on one occasion, during the prevalence of a smart gale, which blew for three or four days from the north-east, has the loading or discharging of cargo been interrupted by the state of the weather.

The climate also was found more temperate than was expected, 96 deg. Fahrenheit being the maximum attained, and that was recorded only once, on the 27th June. During July, August, and September 90 deg. was the maximum and 78 deg. the minimum shown by the thermometer. The approach to Kiungchow is now better understood. The circuitous Nowchow route is given up, and vessels make direct for the Laga Islands and Hainan Head, thirty hours being the duration of an average passage to this port from Hong Kong.

The trade here will be much benefited by the opening of Pakhoi. There will probably be a great increase of steamer traffic, for Kiungchow will be a convenient place of call, and steamers failing to obtain freight in the one place will have a chance of obtaining it in the other. At the same time, Pakhoi is far enough from this place to prevent the Hainan traffic being absorbed by it; the trade here and at Hainan, the port of the neighbouring peninsula ten miles distant, forms a separate commercial circle, naturally independent of Pakhoi; and there can be no doubt there is room for the development of foreign trade at both places.

The opening of Haiphong by the French will in the same way contribute in time to the prosperity of both places. As will be seen by the Shipping Table, several steamers have called here both on their way to and from Haiphong; and it seems likely that the opening of Annam almost concurrently with the establishment of Consular ports at Kiungchow and Pakhoi will give a powerful stimulus to trade in these regions, and will materially contribute towards a general opening up of the hitherto secluded south-eastern coast of the Asiatic continent.

Comparative Table of Shipping at the Port of Kiungchow during the quarters ended June 30 and Sept. 30, 1876 :—

	June Quarter.		September Quarter.		Total for half-year.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers entered ...	8	2,957	15	8,998	23	11,955
Do. cleared ...	7	1,998	15	8,998	22	10,996
Total entered and cleared..	15	4,955	30	17,996	45	22,951

Of steamers entered—		Of steamers cleared—	
From Hong Kong ...	15	For Hong Kong ...	17
Haipong ...	5	Haiphong ...	4
Singapore ...	2	Saigon ...	1
Saigon ...	1		
		Total cleared ...	22
Total ...	23	Remaining in port ...	1

Comparative Table of principal Imports at Kiungchow during quarter ended June 30 and September 30, 1876 :—

		June Quarter.	September Quarter.
Opium—			
Malwa ...	piculs ...	16 ...	35
Patna ...	„ ...	14 ...	57
Benares ...	„ ..	7 ...	86

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The members of the Chinese Embassy continue to manifest great interest in the various rational and scientific establishments here, and are evidently determined to acquire as much information as possible with regard to the institutions of the country. On the 24th ult. they were entertained by Mr. Spottiswoode, and were shown some striking experiments with the electric light, that gentleman being assisted by Professor Tyndall, and Sir Thomas Wade being among those present. Afterwards a reception was held, at which all the leading scientific men in London were present. The next day they paid a visit to Earl Russell; and on the 27th (as already noted) they dined with the Japanese Minister, with whom they are upon very friendly terms. On the 29th they visited the Mint, where they were met by the Deputy Governor, the Hon. Mr. Freemantle, and shown over the establishment. Everything was explained minutely to them, and Mr. Freemantle expressed a hope that China would soon have a Mint of her own, which would greatly facilitate commerce. They have also visited the Bank of England, where they were met by the Governor, Mr. Gibbs, and the Deputy Governor, Mr. Palmer, by whom they were shown over the building. Thursday they visited Pentonville Prison.

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THE CHINESE IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

Mr. A .Vambery writes from Buda Pesth under date of March 17 on the above subject. After reviewing the history of the hostilities between the Chinese and Yakub Beg, he says :—

In considering the attitude taken by Russia touching this war, and the internal condition of the dominions of Yakub Beg, it will be found that the fortunes of this Mohammedan conqueror are on the wane, and that he is very likely to succumb to the advancing Chinese troops. I have already pointed out the superiority of the Chinese weapons, for, in spite of the Russian belief that the English have furnished him with thousands and thousands of Enfield rifles, and that whole batteries of guns have jumped over the Sasser-Pass of the Kun-Lün to the banks of the Kashga and Yarkand rivers, the Russians themselves are obliged to admit that the Yarkandi soldiers are armed with the old heavy matchlocks, and, in spite of the *instructeurs militaires* sent from Constantinople, that they are as undrilled as they were a hundred years ago. It must, besides, be taken into account that Russia, far from impeding the advance of the Chinese towards Kashgar, have hitherto, semi-officially, but most actively, supported the Chinese. This relates particularly to the caravans of provisions which are going from the Russian frontier, especially from the post on the Zaizan Lake towards Gutchen, carrying flour and corn to the Chinese army, which, considering its utterly defective military administration, would have most miserably perished without this Russian assistance. Not less than 120,000 poods of corn have been transported from Russia into the Chinese camp, and each convoy has been escorted by Russian soldiers, partly infantry, partly cavalry. Mr. Kamenski, by whom the business was chiefly carried on, was certainly well paid by the Chinese ; but the Russian Government itself must have been fully aware of what was being done, for otherwise it is scarcely comprehensible how they could have recognised, nay, aided, the schemes of the Court of Peking in re-conquering a lost province, which it was believed Russia herself was eager to annex. The Russian policy is certainly mysterious, and can be only explained by considering that a new and vigorous Mohammedan Power would not have been agreeable in the immediate neighbourhood of the three Khanates, where Russia is just now endeavouring to consolidate her power. The policy of the Russians in Turkestan is for the present chiefly directed towards the course of the Oxus, and not in the direction of the valleys of the Thien Shan Mountains, so that it must be much more convenient for them that the rising power of a fortunate adventurer should be supplanted by the old decrepit rule of the Chinese. Another circumstance which speaks much against the chances of Yakub Beg in the present contest is the great unpopularity of his Government with the Eastern Turkestanis, who, tired by his rigid—nay, tyrannic—*régime*, and exhausted by continuous warfare, have greatly changed their opinions concerning that former redeemer of the heathen Chinese, and so-called Resuscitator of Islam. We hear, also, of the activity of Hakim Khan Före, a son of Buzurg Khan, whom Yakub Beg forcibly dethroned and drove out of his dominions. This pretender has many followers in the chief towns, and if the news of his making common cause with the Chinese, as is rumoured in the Russian papers, be true, the political conditions in Eastern Turkestan are very likely to undergo an essential change much sooner than is generally expected in Europe, and particularly in England. Under these critical circumstances, it would be interesting to know what line of policy the English Government is likely to pursue. Russia has already shown her colours. Will England do the same, or is the man who was found worthy enough to be the subject of diplomatic attention to be left entirely to his fate ?

EARLY INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

Dr. Dudgeon has written an interesting article in the *Glasgow Herald*, in which he treats on the above subject. After premising that in his opinion it is an error to consider that opium has in any way conduced to civilisation in China, and arguing that what is meant by opium as a civiliser and a pioneer of commerce would be much more correctly and logically expressed by saying that we owe the few privileges we possess to the determined opposition of the Chinese Government to our opium trade, for by her opposition she was plunged into war with this country, and being unable to cope with our military and naval power she was obliged to submit to our demands, he goes on to describe the earliest intercourse between China and the West as follows :—

Every one who knows anything of the subject will admit that a very early intercourse existed between the East and the West. The early demand for silk seems to have brought traders from distant nations together. It is highly probable that this silk trade was known in the time of Isaiah, 700 B.C., and the title employed by this writer for China doubtless indicates its origin from the Chinese word for silk, which is likewise the origin and explanation of all words in the various languages of Europe and Asia for this substance, as well also as the name by which the country and people were known to the Romans and others. The article was known to and highly valued by the Romans, Greeks, Phœnicians, and others, and the early demand for silks made by the Seres, and the halo of power and wealth which invested the country, the people, and fabrics, and which has not yet entirely vanished, explains the early intercourse and the references to the subject which we find in such writers as Ptolemy, Aristotle, Horace, Arrian, and others. The existence of those coarse Chinese porcelain snuff bottles, identical with what we find at the present day in Cathay, in Egyptian tombs, and which dates back to 1000 B.C., according to one French *savant*, and likewise the great similarity between Chinese and Egyptian customs, &c., go to confirm the early intercourse which must have existed. The Greeks knew of the use of silk in the time of Alexander the great, and they got it from Indian merchants. The eggs of the silkworm and the seeds of the mulberry tree were introduced into Europe in the sixth century by a Nestorian monk returning from China in the year 552. Although sericulture then became known in Europe, the raw material and the woven fabrics were introduced long anterior to this period. The old writers already referred to tell us of the markets that were held in the Belurtay, where the Bactrians, Greeks, and Seres met. First the Israelities, through their Red Sea ports, in the time of David and Solomon, then Tyre, and later Alexandria, carried on the trade with Arabia, Africa, and India, and through these emporiums the Western World was furnished with the wares from these regions. In these ancient times the Chinese first traded overland to the confines of the Caspian to the great marts of Armenia, and then a long and protracted war in Persia compelled them to cross Thibet at the Himalaya, and pull down the Ganges or Indus, and there await the Red Sea fleet which came annually to Guzerat. Afterwards the Chinese junks ventured to the West—this mode of communication by sea proving more advantageous — and visited the Persian Gulf, Coast of Malabar, Ceylon, and Atchin, and there disposed of their goods. The Chinese had political and commercial relations with the countries bordering on the Caspian in the second century—they received ambassadors from them, and sent such to them in return. We read of several of these in the first century. There was one from Rome in A.D. 166 by way to India, sent by Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, with the view of establishing a direct commerce with China, instead of through the Parthians as hitherto. One pound of silk sold then for ten ounces of gold. I need not refer to the Embassies from China to the West, one in A.D. 74 and another in 97, when the Envoy in the latter year was deputed to the shores of the Caspian, with the view of penetrating the Roman Empire and discovering the channel by which the silks were exported. And but for the timidity of this Chinese General then sent westwards, Rome and China would have become better acquainted with each other. In 65 A.D. Buddhism was introduced from India to China, and all the circumstances of the case of course presuppose a knowledge of the country, doubtless gained by commerce. Such were the relations, very briefly stated, of China with the West when the Nestorians appear on the scene. The Flowery Land was thus not in these early times the jealous, exclusive country which we have pictured to ourselves of later times, and it is from a consideration of this frequent and early intercourse that there is very great probability for the view, supported by tradition and ecclesiastical history to some extent, that Christianity was partially known as far east as China at the end of the first or beginning of the second century, if not in the Apostolic age. All writers agree in attributing marvellous rapidity to the early dissemination of Christianity. We know Justin's opinion about its extension in the middle of the second century. The Nestorians proceeded to China in the year 505, and they existed and flourished there for 800 years, propagating Christianity, founding churches, and, until the Crusades, keeping up a regular connection with the mother Chaldean Church. The two Arabian travellers who proceeded by sea to China in the ninth century, following in the wake of the Chinese junks returning from Ceylon, speaking of Christians, state that as many as 120,000 persons — Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, and Parsees — perished at the siege of Canfu in 878. Marco Polo speaks respectfully of these Nestorians, and mentions their existence in most of the towns of Central Asia. The trade must indeed have been valuable and extensive when we find so many persons destroyed at this port, to which the Arab merchants resorted. An Arabian Embassy proceeded to China, *via* Kashgar, in 708. The celebrated traveller Ibn Batuta went on a visit to his countrymen in China in 1324, multitudes of whom appear to have settled in the great emporiums. The next point of consequence, and one which has been felt for many centuries, was the establishment of the Mongolian Empire, the subjugation of nearly all Asia and Europe, and the formation of the vastest empire which history has ever recorded. The Mongol conquests in Europe and Asia united for a short time the eastern and western world. Several Franciscan friars visited the Mongol camp, endeavouring to enlist the Mongols as allies against the Saracens. The fears of popes and European sovereigns led to various missions to the Mongols. The most authentic accounts of the country date from the visit of the Polo family. In the middle of the thirteenth century the two brothers proceeded first to the Crimea, and thence were led by a series of events to China, where they were favourably received by Kublai Khan. In 1274 they returned to China, taking with them young Marco, then only sixteen years of age. The Polos spent in all about twenty-four years in the East, and Marco held high office in China. In 1254 Haitho, King of Armenia, went to China to implore for an abatement of tribute which he had been obliged to pay. A little later we find several Roman Catholic priests at Peking, the first being John of Monte Carvino, who made many converts. He found the Nestorians there with a Church and in a flourishing condition, by whom he was opposed. He was made Archbishop of Peking in 1307, and seven assistants were sent out to him. His successor had twenty-six additional labourers sent to assist him. Oderic, another friar, at that time travelled in the country, and observed with joy that there already existed several Roman Catholic churches. During the preceding 600 years the trade was carried on over land and by sea to the West, as already detailed. The relations were extended towards the West by conquest, and a flourishing trade followed in its train. The Mongol conquests opened a very wide field for commercial enterprise towards the West. After the accession of the native dynasty which succeeded the Mongols on the Throne of China we hear no more of the Roman Catholics. They and the Nestorians must have probably become Buddhists and Mohammedans. Venice and Genoa continued to fetch the articles of Chinese trade from Alexandria, whither the Arab vessels carried them. The commerce was very trifling, and no merchant seems to have been desirous of penetrating into the far-famed country.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE AGAINST CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Telegraph* concludes an article, in which it speaks in justifiably severe terms on the above matter, as follows :—

The savage proceeding to which we have called attention is the natural outcome of a chronic and unjustifiable animosity cherished by

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many Americans towards inferior races, though we are happy to be assured that there is a large cultivated class in the Union who have as little sympathy with that sentiment as Englishmen. Hobbes, in his "Leviathan," maintains that primitive man by nature, like certain of the lower animals, had a ruling propensity for internecine warfare; and certainly the attitude still maintained by many white men in the United States towards coloured races would seem to indicate that this propensity has not yet disappeared from among the Caucasian race. While the Indian tribes in British North America live from age to age on terms of uninterrupted harmony with the fur trappers and pioneer settlers from the American boundary to Hudson's Bay, and from Red River to the Athabasca Pass, the relations between American citizens and the Indians in their territory are in a state of perpetual disturbance, and in most cases the white man is the chief transgressor. Even in those States which have always been free from the taint of slavery, the marked degradation to which the negro is exposed cannot fail occasionally to exasperate him against his white rival. In the early days of Californian development the negro in common with the Chinaman was under the necessity of carrying about his person a badge certifying that he had paid his head money for the privilege of living in a white community. Any coloured person who failed to comply with that humiliating condition was unceremoniously expelled from the State, and in 1856 hundreds of respectable and industrious negroes took refuge in the British colony of Vancouver's Island from the intolerable tyranny to which we have referred. But Americans will eventually find the Chinaman a more difficult problem to solve than the other races with which they have been brought into contact. The Chinese are taciturn, persevering, laborious, and intelligent; and, being naturally sly, they are shrewd enough not to imperil unnecessarily their material prospects in a strange land by flagrantly imprudent conduct. They can adapt themselves with singularly versatile aptitude to new circumstances. Keeping in view these valuable qualities, together with the fact that a large tide of emigration has already set in from the densest population of the Flowery Land towards western and southern countries, and that in all probability that tide can never be arrested, a momentous question arises. Are the scores of millions that in future may issue from the Chinese Empire to absorb Western races and ultimately overpower them with a semi-barbarous civilisation, or are the Western races to incorporate the Celestials and mould them to Western ideas? The inquiry furnishes scope for interesting speculation to the sociologist, the philosopher, the comparative philologist, and the statesman. The Chinese Ambassador, Kuo, in responding to the appeal of a deputation which addressed him lately on the opium question, ominously stated that since the Imperial authorities had determined to send embassies to foreign Courts his Excellency's people might soon be expected to follow; and Mr. Goldwin-Smith remarks that it is far from being a settled point whether or not Chinamen may yet become the dominant race in Australia. In any case the bulk of Chinese emigrants to the American, European, or Australian continents, for a considerable period to come will be composed chiefly of a helot class that may prove eminently useful as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Collisions on the first impact between them and Anglo-Saxons are inevitable, and the competition their cheaper labour will offer is sure for some time yet to occasion irritation to white men. But justice, humanity, and religion unite in pleading on their behalf for a friendly reception from Christian communities, while under any circumstances they cannot be excluded by force.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST.

In addition to those given in last issue, the volume of Papers upon "The Foreign Relations of the United States for 1876" contains some valuable despatches referring to general matters in China, Japan, &c. Among those relating to the former country, we find some important letters from Mr. George F. Seward, written in part when he was United States Consul General at Shanghai, and in part when Minister at Peking. They refer to the opening of coal mines in China; the introduction into China of the American Trade dollar, the ratification of the Peruvian treaty, and other subjects of interest, including one despatch of special importance dated in Chefoo Sept. 5, 1876, in which he takes exception to Sir Thos. Wade's action in the settlement of the Lekin duties question. Mr. Seward, it seems, doubted the advisability of any special negotiations being entered into on the subject; and it seems that, contrary to the opinion of the Supreme Court at Shanghai that no local-tax could be levied upon opium which had paid import duty until it had passed the limits of the Foreign settlements, considers that additional taxes can be placed upon it, so soon as it is in native hands. Sir Thos. Wade, it appears, admitted that Mr. Seward's view was in accordance with the spirit, though not the letter, of the Treaty, and added that he was prepared to act in accordance with the former.

The Japan correspondence is almost equally interesting. The first despatch is from Mr. Hamilton Fish to Mr. Bingham, and treats in an exhaustive manner the question of the right of the Municipal Council of Nagasaki to maintain actions in the United States Consular Court. The view adopted goes so far as to lay down that a Citizen of the United States is liable to be so sued, but Mr. Fish reserves his final opinion on the subject in view of the imperfect information before the Department as to the sources and origin of the powers claimed by the Council. Mr. Bingham wrote on March 23rd a short despatch to his Government on the question of Japanese Copyright Law. It is interesting in itself, but perhaps more so on account of a matter upon which it touches collaterally. Mr. Bingham says the translation of the rules was made by Mr. Thompson, the Interpreter of the Legation, who brings to hi duties a knowledge of the Japanese language, acquired by twelve years' careful study, and he goes on pertinently to remark:—"Why Congress should seek to cut us off from the services of such a man, without which service we are really unable to know what is done here, is beyond my powers of conjecture." The present series of papers also contains a very interesting translation of a report by the Japanese Minister of Education, and refers to the National Bank Laws, the Post-office, and other matters of general interest.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 4.

Whilst the Members of the Upper House will meet, after their short Easter recess, to-day, again for the despatch of business, those of the Second Chamber will not re-assemble before the 16th inst. Within some days after that date it may be that the Lower-class Instruction Bill will be brought forward for discussion, though there are rumours in circulation to the effect that this Bill will be altered in some instances by the Premier. I do not believe these *on dits*, but it may, of course, be that they are in accordance with the truth. The Lords will at once begin to debate the second of the nine Judicial Bills. In general, the opinion about them is most favourable, and I am quite convinced that there is no chance whatsoever that this important measure, which was initiated by Mr. Van Lynden, will be outvoted. Before they left the Royal residence they approved the re-appearance of the Java Monetary Bill, because this would lead to a uniformity in the monetary system between the mother country and the Eastern possessions.

On the 17th inst. will take place the election of the successors of Mr. Baron Van Mackay (who starts to England) and of Mr. De Vries, M.P. for Amsterdam. As candidates for the first named (district Tiel) are announced Messrs. W. H. De Beaufort and H. J. Dyckmeester, whilst those for Mr. De Vries are Messrs. A. Kerdyk and C. Van Heukelom.

The association of beet-root sugar manufacturers has forwarded an address to the Minister of the Financial Department, laying before him several claims against the sugar-convention, from maintaining the excise on sugar. The underwriters ask the Minister to bring forward a Bill to abolish these excise, so that the convention will become acceptable for our trade.

The *Staats Courant* states that Mr. E. Mahoreich, Dutch Vice-Co sul at Suez, was of his special request dismissed from his functions, and the Consul of Austria in that town succeeded him.

I regret to note the sudden death of the pensioned General Van Winsheim. He died, eighty-four years old, at the Hague.

Preparations on a very large scale are being made here for an international flower-show, which will be opened within a few days.

Trade is very dull, and there are no transactions of importance to report.

Naval and Military.

It is announced that instead of coming home in the troopship Tamar, the head-quarters and batteries of the 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery are to return from Ceylon and Hong Kong in hired transports. The appointment of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., to be commander-in-chief on the East Indian station, vice Reginald J. Macdonald, promoted, is gazetted.

The Times reports that the troopship Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived at Natal on the 28th of February, from Singapore and Mauritius. Immediately on the arrival of the ship the captain put himself in quarantine, and it was ascertained that there were no fewer than 37 cases of measles on board. The Orontes left Singapore on the 29th of January, with the following as passengers for Mauritius and England: Col. G. S. Tilly, R.E., commanding troops on board; Lieut.-Col. Lynch, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Amiel, 80th Regiment; one officer of the Royal Artillery; five captains, nine subalterns, two Staff officers, 36 sergeants, 15 drummers, 510 rank and file of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment; three officers' wives and four children, eight men's wives and nine children, of the 10th Regiment; two captains, five subaltern officers, 20 sergeants, four drummers, 331 rank and file of the 80th Regiment; two officers' wives and one child, 20 men's wives and 32 children of the 80th Regiment; two officers of the Army Medical Department, and four men of the Army Hospital Corps. She got to Mauritius on the 16th of February, and it was intended that the 80th should disembark there, the 3rd Buffs, for Natal, taking their place on board. None of the men, however, appear to have left the ship and no troops embarked, for the Orontes on her arrival at Natal still had on board the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment and the 80th Regiment. After staying a day and a half at Natal the Orontes proceeded to East London, where she awaited orders from the general commanding the troops.

An estimate of the amount required in the current financial year to defray the cost of the Army Purchase Commission has been issued. It is for a total sum of £500,000, from which, however, there are estimated Exchequer extra receipts to the amount of £2,000 to be deducted. The salaries of the establishment amount to £4,190, an increase of £30 over last year. Compensation for sale of commissions is estimated at £474,380, being £16,620 less than the estimated and supplementary estimate for last year, and compensation to the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, £20,000. An item of £2,400 for payments to gentlemen-at-arms on their retiring from the corps appears in the estimate for the first time. The total shows a net decrease for the year of £14,190.

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The court-martial on Capt. Stevens, of Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, still continues. There are over fifty counts in the indictment, the principal of which are to the effect that the prisoner "did, from about the 15th of July, 1876, to the end of that year, give a number of orders to Mr. Allen Fitzroy Gain, Paymaster, which were not included in the Paymaster's instructions as set out by the Admiralty, and which orders properly belonged to other officers of the ship, both equal in rank to Mr. Gain and below his rank, the orders being vexatious and harassing, and calculated to impede the Paymaster in the proper performance of his duties, and did, moreover, injure his health, whereby he was at times incapitated from performing them."

Lieutenant-General Francis Rawdon Edward Rowcroft, C.B., of Her Majesty's Indian Army, died a few days since at the age of seventy-four. He entered the Bengal army in 1819, and served in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58. He commanded as brigadier the Sarun and Goruckpore field force, with the naval brigade of Her Majesty's ship *Pearl* in the various actions in which the force was engaged. He was made a C.B. for his services in the field, and received the Indian mutiny medal. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in January, 1862, and became lieutenant-general in June, 1870.

The intention of appointing Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C.B. the present Controller of the Navy, to the post of Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, to enable him to qualify for promotion and then return to the Admiralty, has been abandoned in favour of the more direct course of specially promoting that officer by Order in Council, thus enabling him at once to take his proper place on the Active List of Vice-Admirals. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley will consequently succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, at Portsmouth, at the end of the present month.

The Queen, on receipt of a memorial from the Admiralty, has directed, by order in Council, that in future half-pay, in addition to the emoluments of office, shall be granted to Her Majesty's naval and marine aides-de-camp; also to lords commissioners of the Admiralty, secretaries to the Admiralty, controllers of the navy, and directors of naval ordnance who may be naval officers; also to naval or marine officers who may be holding appointments connected with the naval service of any of the British colonies, subject to the approval of the Admiralty and Treasury.

The armour-plated ship Triumph has arrived in Plymouth Sound from the Mediterranean, having been in collision with the screw steamer Benjamin Whitworth, belonging to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., of Middlesbrough. The night was fine, with little wind, and both steamers had seen each other sufficiently long to reduce speed, so that the force of the collision was not great. The Triumph was uninjured, and the Benjamin Whitworth suffered little damage.

The appointment of Lieut.-General Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., to be colonel of the 2nd Foot, in the room of the late General Spink, is gazetted. Lieut.-General Edwards entered the army in 1829, and served in the first Chinese war, in the Burmese war 1852-53, in the Crimea from Dec. 30, 1854, and in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1858-59. He some time since filled the office of Inspector-General of Recruiting.

The determination of the Government to construct, not experimentally but wholesale, several war ships of steel, is a sufficient indication that one of the most obstinate difficulties in shipbuilding has been overcome. The Iris and Mercury, which are now under construction at Pembroke, and are rapidly approaching completion, are the first steel vessels built for the Royal Navy.

Major-General C. P. Beauchamp Walker, C. B., Her Majesty's military attaché at Berlin, has tendered his resignation in that capacity, and it is not known if his place will be filled. General Walker's retirement from his present post is much regretted both in Court and military circles at Berlin, as he is highly popular in both.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued the expected order for the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery. It sets forth that on July 1 next the artillery service will be divided into three brigades of horse artillery, six of field artillery, five of garrison artillery, and one of coast artillery, and then proceeds to give the stations of these brigades, with details as to the commands and internal regulations.

Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert has been directed by telegram to proceed with the detached squadron from St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, direct to Devonport, where a late Captain of one of the ships of the squadron will be tried by court-martial.

The Lords of the Admiralty have conferred special promotion to the rank of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals and fleets on Fleet-surgeon Thomas Colan, M.D., for his services with the Arctic Expedition.

The good service pension of £150 a-year for Marine officers, vacant by the death of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., R.M.A., has been conferred on Colonel Robert Boyle, C.B., R.M.L.I.

Brevet-Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., ex-Governor of the Straits Settlements, is gazetted to the rank of colonel in the Royal Engineers, vice Colonel Sir A. H. Freeling, retired upon full-pay.

The die for the Arctic medal is completed, and medals have been struck and will shortly be distributed to those who served in the late expedition.

It is stated that a set of instructions to be observed by our own and foreign naval officers in regard to the interchange of visits has been approved.

A telegram announces that the Gamma and Delta, Chinese gunboats have arrived at Suez all well.

BRITISH MILITARY FORCE IN HONG KONG AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Major-General ...	...Hon. Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B.	..29 Aug.	74
Asst. Military Secretary	...Brev. Col. A. Bassano, C.B., h.p., late 32nd Foot	...26 Sept.	74
Aide-de-Camp ...	...Brev. Major S. G. Huskisson, 80th Foot	...22 May,	75

HONG KONG.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its Dependencies ...	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.		
Aide-de-Camp			
Brigade Major ...	...Capt. T. S. St. Clair, 49th Foot	26 Feb.	76
Fort Adjutant ...	...Lieut. T. J. Chamberlain, 80th Foot (acting)		
Officer commanding R.A.	...Lieut. col. L. F. Hall, R.A.		
Commanding R.E. ...	...Lieut. col. W. J. Stuart		
District Commissary Gen.	...Assist. Com. Gen. C. R. Shervinton		
Commissary (Ordnance)	...Com. J. Moore		
Principal Medical Officer	...Dep. Surg. Gen. R. Gilborne		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Col. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal Engineers .. Singapore		
Aide-de-Camp	Capt. G. Paton, 24 F	...10 May	75
Brigade-Major	Brevet-Major C. W. Lloyd, 16 F	..22 Apr.	72
Lieut. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies	Col. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Royal Art.		
Lieut.-Governor of Malacca and Dependencies... ...	Commander E. W. Shaw, R.N.		
District Commissary ...	Commander R. Stanes.		
Commissary (Ordnance) ...	Dep. Com. S. L. D. Smith.		

TROOPS.

	R.A.	R.E.	Infantry.	Hospital Corps.	Col. Corps.	Total.
Hong Kong ...	110	3	916	18	176	1,223
Straits Settlements	109	—	922	13	1	1,045

NAVAL FORCES IN CHINA, &c.

BRITISH.

Ship.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-power.	Commander.
Audacious ...	14	3,774	800	Capt. P. H. Colomb.
Charybdis ...	17	1,506	400	Capt. C. F. Hotham.
Curlew ...	3	665	160	Com. E. J. Church.
Egeria ...	4	727	120	Com. A. L. Douglas.
Fly... ...	4	464	120	Com. John Bruce.
Frolic ...	4	462	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis.
Growler ...	4	464	120	Com. C. E. D. Wilcox.
Hart ...	4	464	120	Com. the Hon. H. N. Hood.
Hornet ...	4	464	120	Com. H. N. Hippesley.
Juno ...	8	1,462	400	Capt. J. A. Poland.
Kestrel ...	4	462	100	Com. C. B. Theobald.
Lapwing ...	3	663	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman.
Lily... ...	3	700	95	Com. B. E. Cochrane.
Magpie ...	3	665	100	Com. C. V. Anson.
Midge ...	4	464	120	Com. H. Salmond.
Modeste ...	14	1,405	350	Capt. Alex. Buller.
Moorhen ...	4	455	387	Lieut. John Hope.
Mosquito ...	4	295	60	Lieut. R. H. Paul.
Nassau ...	4	695	150	Com. R. H. Napier.
Sheldrake ...	4	455	367	Lieut. J. B. Haye.
Swinger ...	4	295	160	Lieut. O. P. Tudor.
Sylvia ...	3	695	150	Capt. B. W. Bax.
Thistle ...	4	465	120	Com. E. B. Pusey.
Victor Emmanuel (store ship)	2	3,087	—	Capt. G. W. Watson.
Vigilant ...	2	835	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder.

FRENCH.

Atalante, flag-ship, ironclad corvette.	Fleurus, 3-decker hulk.
Laclocheterie, cruiser.	Cosmao, wooden corvette.
Talisman, cruiser.	Duchaffant, cruiser.
Surprise, gunboat.	Surcouf, gunboat.
	Antelope, gunboat.

And ten or twelve small gunboats for river service.

GERMAN.

Ship.	Commander.	Ship.	Commander.
Elizabeth	...Von Wickede.	Nautilus	...Valois.
Augusta	...Hassenpflug.	Cyclop	...Von Reiche.
Luise	...Ditmar.		

AMERICAN.

Ship.	Guns.	Tons.	Commander.
Tennessee ...	23	2,135	Capt. Young.
Ashuelot ...	6	786	Com. Matthews.
Monocracy ...	6	747	Com. Fyffe.
Kearsarge ...	6	695	Com. McNair.
Alert	4	541	Com. Marvin.
Palos	6	306	Lieut. Barker.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report of the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for the past year states that the net profits were £96,004, out of which a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid for the half-year ended the 30th of June last. A similar payment is proposed now, which will make 8 per cent. for the year. In addition, £36,004 is added to reserve, raising it to £136,718.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to be presented to the meeting to be held on April 18, is as follows:—

The general balance-sheet and profit and loss account, now submitted to the shareholders, show that, after providing for all bad and doubtful

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debts, the net profit for the year ended December 30 last, inclusive of £6,989 7s. 2d. brought forward, amounted to £119,307 0s. 9d., whereof £20,000 was absorbed by the interim dividend declared last October, leaving an available balance of £99,307 0s. 9d. Of this sum the directors propose, in pursuance of the policy already approved by the shareholders, to transfer £65,000 to the reserve, thereby increasing that fund to £110,000. They further recommend that a dividend of 3½ per cent. be declared for the past half-year (free of income-tax), making, with the distribution in October last, a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year. There will then remain a balance of £6,307 0s. 9d. to be carried to profit and loss new account. The directors deemed it expedient, previous to closing the account, to write off £10,000 for depreciation of the Bank's premises abroad. They have also thought it desirable to set aside £5,000 for the creation of an officer's superannuation fund. Mr. James Whittall, lately a partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of China, has consented to join the Board, and the shareholders will be asked to confirm his election as soon as the deed of settlement permits. The directors retiring by rotation, Mr. Frederick William Heilgers and Mr. William Christian present themselves for re-election. Mr. Owen Lewis and Mr. William Vanner, having completed their term of office as auditors, again tender their services.

On the 3rd inst. 204 Bonds of the Japan Seven per Cent. Loan, amounting to £55,000, were drawn for payment at par on the 2nd July at the offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation. The numbers of the Bonds drawn are given in our advertising columns.

It is notified that Mr. James Greig, late chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has become a partner in the firm of Blockey and Co., of Old Broad-street. The future style of the firm will be A. Blockey, Greig, and Co.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company (Limited) for the month of March, 1877, amounted to £22,886, and to £21,756 for the corresponding period of 1876. The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of March, 1877, amounted to £35,491, and to £37,939 in the corresponding period of 1876.

Consequent upon the interruption during the Easter holidays, scarcely any business has been done since last mail in Teas. Little worth notice has taken place in the Silk market during the past week. It is generally felt to be hopeless to press sales, and quotations must therefore be considered almost nominal. The reports as to the prospects of the European crops are as yet doubtful. According to the *Moniteur des Soies*, the last accounts from Avignon were to the effect that the French crop of seeds was good, but that those received from Japan *via* America did not hatch properly, if at all. The general opinion, therefore, leant towards a reduced crop.

India Council drafts to the increased amount of 26½ lacs of rupees (say £265,000) were tendered for at the Bank of England on the 4th inst., and were all allotted at about 1-16d. per rupee above the quotation of last week, notwithstanding a fall in the price of silver in the interval. Calcutta obtained £165,000 and Bombay £100,000, tenders on the former city at 1s. 8 11-16d. for bills receiving in full, and for telegrams at that price about 19 per cent. of applications, while tenders on Bombay for telegrams at 1s. 8¾d. obtained about 20 per cent.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer Bokhara, from Southampton on the 5th inst., was :—In gold, to Galle, £5,105 ; in silver, to Penang, £65,200 ; to Shanghai, £68,975. Total in silver £134,175.

The price of Bar Silver has gradually declined, owing to the increased drawings of the India Council Drafts. Supplies have been sold at 53¾d. per oz., but a slightly better price could now be obtained. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 53½d. per oz., and the market may now be considered firm at that quotation.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4/5¼ to 4/5¾	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4/5⅞ to 4/6⅛	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8⅞	... 1/9 to 1/9 1-16 ...	1/9½ to 1/9 3-16
Singapore ...	3/9	... 3/9¼ ...	3/10
Hong Kong ...	3/9	... 3/9½ ...	3/10
Shanghai... ...	5/1½	... 5/2 ...	5/2½

Messrs. Taylor, Despard, and Co., East India and China merchants, have removed to 55, Old Broad-street.

The annual meeting of the Singapore Gas Company, Limited, will be held on the 24th inst.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded!*

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	11 to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	20½ to 21¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	28 to 30
20	City	10	14½ to 15
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	688¾ fr.
£28¾	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	30 to 32
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	62 to 64
25	Oriental	All	44½ to 45½
50	Union of London	15	41¼ to 42¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7½ to 7⅝
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7½ to 7⅝
10	Great Northern	All	7½ to 8
25	Indo-European	All	19½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ..	All	26¾ to 27¼
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22½ to 23¼
8	Reuter's	All	12 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Allinnce Marine	25	20 to 22
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10¼ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15½ to 16½ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ¼ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1¾ to 1⅞ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2¾ to 3¼ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8¼ to 8⅝
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅞ to 7¼
20	Universal Marine...	5	8¾ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	73 to 76
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 7
20	Darjeeling	All	17½ to 18
10	Eastern Assam	All	5½ to 5¾
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	53 to 57
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	5¾ to 6½
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10¼ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18¾ to 19¼
10	International Finance	5	2⅜ to 2⅝ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10¼ to 10½
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	655 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	53 to 56
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	713¾ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 109
92½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	104 to 106
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 101½ x.d.

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Résumé says :—The Easter holidays having now closed, a more animated state of things may fairly be looked for. Our home consumption shows improving figures, and now that the chances of a peaceful solution of the Russo-Turkish embroglio are comparatively assured, our Continental trade should be advantageously affected; importers, however, must not expect prices generally to show much improvement in the face of the immense import, which is greatly in excess of our requirements. Quotations :—Congou : Black and Red Siftings and Leafy Tea, 6¼d. to 7½d. Black Leafs: Low to Good Common, 7½d. to 8½d.; Fair to Good Medium, 9d. to 1s. 4d.; fine and finest 1s. 5d. to 2s. Red Leafs : Low to Good Common, 7½d. to 8½d.; Fair to Good, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; fine and finest, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. Paklings : Common kinds, 10d. to 1s.; fine and finest, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Amoy : Good Common, 8d. to 9½d.; fair to fine, 10d. to 1s. 4d. Tayshans : Common, 8d.; fair, 8½d. to 1s.; Good to fine, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. Souchong : Low to Good Common, 8½d. to 10d.; fair to Medium, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; fine and finest, 1s. 6d. to 2s. Oolong : Common to Good, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fair to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; fine and finest, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; supply excessive; prices downward. Scented Capers : Low, 11½d. to 1s.; Common to Good, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; finest, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d., nominal. Scented Orange Pekoe : Low, 11d. to 1s.; Common to Good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. Greens : Gunpowder, 9d. to 3s. 8d. for finest; Imperial, 7d. to 1s. 8d.; Hyson, 6d. to 3s. 6d. for finest; and Young Hyson, 7d. up to 1s. 10d.

The deliveries in London during March were again unsatisfactory, being 14,641,430 lb., against 15,762,641 lbs. in 1876, or fully 1,000,000 lbs. less; the imports were 10,976,807 lbs., against 6,937,965 lbs.; the reduction of stock is therefore much less than in the previous year, and the relative surplus is augmented to 7,668,000 lbs.

At the Tea sales on Friday but little alteration was established in the market; and prices remained much as before. There was a shade firmer feeling for Black-leaf, but slightly easier rates for Red. Greens were without alteration. The latest general reports on the prospects of the Tea markets are for the most part that there is a "better feeling," but the fact remains that prices are unaltered. The larger part of the cargoes per sailing ship *Endymion* and steamer *Glenroy* are to be offered at auction shortly without reserve, as they belong to the firm which has adopted this mode of effecting sales.

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says :—The continued offer of parcels of Silk from the Lyons market under the prices which were currently quoted here has been the principal cause of the want of general business, as buyers feel no confidence in purchasing so long as there is the probability of more Silk being forced to sale here by Continental houses, at whatever price they can obtain, and until this ceases our market will show the same irregularity with regard to quotations as at present exists. The importations, especially of China Silks, have been swollen by arrivals from France, and the deliveries have been on a small scale, so that the stocks show an increase in total, instead of a reduction, as they should do at this period of the year; it must not, however, be forgotten that the stocks in Lyons have been sensibly diminished by their sales in this market. Since the turn of the month there has been a little more general inquiry, but offers which are made are too low to tempt importers to quit their stocks until they see prices established on some sort of foundation, and especially as stocks in the hands of manufacturers are generally admitted to be small.

		Delivered.			Stock.
		March.	Jan. 1 to March 31.		March 31.
China ...	1876..	2,842	... 8,376	...	16,929
	1877 ..	1,653	... 5,569	...	20,709
Canton ...	1876..	489	... 1,583	...	5,693
	1877...	594	... 1,877	...	7,365
Japan ...	1876...	455	... 1,144	...	5,013
	1877...	435	... 1,324	...	8,310

Messrs. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular of March 21 says :—We have again to report a month of extreme quiet in the Raw Silk market, accompanied with a marked decline in values. Manufacturers have taken very sparingly and, with few exceptions, barely enough to cover a week's supply. Latest telegraphic advices from the European and China markets show an improved tone and an advance on the better grades of from 5 to 10 per cent.; this, however, seems to have had no effect whatever here, either in increasing the demand or checking the downward tendency of values. The bulk of the stock on the market at present writing consists of the medium and inferior grades of both Shanghai and Canton Re-reels, for which there seems to be no fixed value. Holders of the better grades are still rather firm, though there has been an evident weakening during the month even on these classes of silk. Manufacturers complain very much of the difficulty in obtaining compensating rates for fabrics, and unless some improvement speedily takes place in that direction, we may look for slightly lower prices still. We estimate the stocks of all descriptions of Raw Silk now on the market to be as follows :—Canton Re-reels 775, Tsatlee 390, Haineen 360, Usual Reel Tsatlee and Taysaam 55, Japans and European 70. Total equal to bales 1,650. Against corresponding date last year 3,300.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—APRIL 5.

CHINA.

Tsatlee, No. 1	26s. 6d. to 27s. 0d.
,, No. 2	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 3	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	20s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAPAN.

Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	23s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2...	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Sodai, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	20s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Kakidah	26s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

COTTON.—The market is flat, and prices of American have declined. East India kinds, however, are only slightly easier. Tinnivelly 5 9-16d. to 5¾d., Western Madras, 5d.

COFFEE.—A very quiet tone has prevailed, and scarcely any business has been done privately. Numerous as well as extensive public sales were held at the re-opening of the market Thursday. The large supply of Plantation Ceylon went off slowly, but as importers met the market the whole was disposed of at a further reduction of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. Of 126 casks 25 tierces 17 barrels offered all sold, triage at 79s. 6d. to 92s., low to fine small at 92s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., low middling grey at 98s. to 100s., middling at 100s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., good middling to fine middling colour at 103s. to 107s., good to fine bold at 107s. 6d. to 113s., one lot choice at 115s. 6d., pea-berry at 108s. to 113s. 6d.; 200 bags Native were bought in at 83s.

GALLS.—Privately 168 cases China, ex last week's auction, have been sold at 54s. per cwt., being lower.

GAMBIER is dull, with a moderate business on the spot at 19s. to 19s. 3d. for whole bales.

HEMP.—About 2,000 bales Manila have been sold privately, brown at £25 to £25 10., fair to superior roping at £26 to £29.

HIDES.—Messrs. Dyster, Nalder, and Co.' Monthly Circular says :—Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, &c., Ox and Cow Hides.—The few sold at public sale are without quotable change in value. China Hides have been arriving freely, and are fully ¼d. per lb. lower. The sales are 768 Singapore and Penang; light, seconds 8d.; thirds 5¾d.; heavy, seconds 6¼d.; extra heavy 6d. to 6⅜d. per lb. 5,082 Rangoon; light, seconds 8d.; thirds 5¼d. to 6d.; fourths 4¼d. to 4⅜d.; extra heavy 5d.; small, seconds, 8d.; thirds 6d. per lb. 7,872 China; light 6¼d. to 7¼d.; heavy 6½d. to 7d.; extra heavy 6⅜d. to 7d.; Kips and Skins 7½d. to 8⅜d.; thirds 4⅞d. to 5¼d. per lb. Singapore and Penang Buffalo Hides have been in fair request at fully previous rates. The sales are 7,757; fair to good, 1st heavy, av. 29¼ to 33½ lb. 5⅜d. to 5⅜d.; light, av. 10¼ lb. 6⅜d.; fair, ordinary, 1st heavy, av. 29⅛ to 36⅜ lb. 5¼d. to 5¼d.; seconds, av. 24⅞ to 36⅜ lb. 4⅝d. to 4⅞d.; light, av. 10½ to 14⅜ lb. 5d. to 6d.; thirds 4¼d. per lb. Java Hides.—No ox and cow hides have come forward, and the business done in Batavia Buffaloes is trifling, consisting of only 184 Hides; unshaved, av. 12¼ lbs. 6⅝d. per lb.

PEPPER.—*Black* remains quiet; 350 bags Singapore have been sold at 3¾d. cash to 3⅞d. full prompt, and 200 bags Penang at 3 9-16d. to 3⅝d. *White:* About 100 bags Singapore have been sold at 6⅜d. to 6½d.

RICE.—There is an absence of demand, and the market is without improvement. The floating cargo per Liguri, 1,032 tons Rangoon, off coast, has been sold at 9s. 1½d. ex ship London.

SUGAR.—The market has re-opened after the Easter recess with a decidedly quiet tone. At auction 10,745 bags Manila were all bought in, chiefly unclayed Zebu and Ilo Ilo at 19s. 6d.; sun-dried Zebu at 21s.; 2,897 bags ordinary brown China were also bought in at 18s. 6d. to 19s. Privately 2,500 bags China have been sold, good at 22s. to 23s. 6d., yellow at 24s. 6d. to 25s.; also 4,000 bags fine China at 24s. to 25s.; 4,745 bags Cebu ex the above auction, unclayed at 18s., sun-dried at 19s. 6d., and the floating cargo per Merlin 400 tons China (Swatow) at 18s. for the United Kingdom.

TIN has been steady. A small business has been done in Straits at £70 5s. to £70 10s. per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool :—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year ...	To China ...	30,080	23,850	12,120	52,370	14,680	8,416
	,, Japan ...	—	—	360	35,330	—	14,685
Total		30,080	23,850	12,480	87,700	14,680	23,101
Shipped to the same date last year ...	To China ...	38,320	25,080	13,290	45,520	17,994	3,646
	,, Japan ...	—	—	230	21,670	—	1,728
Total		38,320	25,080	13,520	67,190	17,994	5,374
Do. 1875	To China ...	33,220	20,100	11,570	48,495	13,759	13,046
	,, Japan ...	—	580	290	45,235	—	2,510
Total		33,220	20,680	11,860	93,730	13,759	15,556
Total shipped during the year 1876 ...	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	,, Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

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MANCHESTER GOODS.

The market has re-opened after the holidays with an improved feeling, stimulated by large sales of cotton in Liverpool, and by a more hopeful view of political matters. Quotations for both Goods and Yarns have, however, been raised beyond what buyers are disposed to pay, and the business done has consequently been very restricted. Extensive orders for Yarns for China and Japan have however been placed.

QUOTATIONS.

Grey Shirtings	...	...	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs.	...	5	5½	to	7	11½
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	8½lbs.	...	6	4	to	9	1
Do. do.	...	...	44 45 in.	...	7lbs.	...	6	5½	to	8	3½
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	8lbs.	...	7	4	to	9	2½
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	9lbs.	...	8	2½	to	10	1½
Do. do	...	...	50 in.	...	10lbs.	...	9	8½	to	11	2½
Grey T-Cloths	...	...	32 in.	...	6lbs.	...	4	5	to	5	2
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	7lbs.	...	4	11 1-16	to	5	11 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)		...	...	...	7lbs.	...	5	5 1-16	to	7	2 1-16
Do. do.	do.	...	36 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6	5 5-16	to	8	2 5-16
Madapollams	...	...	32 in.	...		...	2	4 11-16	to	2	8 11-16
Grey Jaconets	...	...	30 in.	...		...	2	8 11-32	to	2	9 11-32
Grey Drills	...	...	30 in.	...	14lbs.	...	8	9½	to	11	8½
Grey Jeans	...	...	30 in.	...	8lbs.	...	7	4½	to	9	2½
White Spot Shirtings		...	36 in.	...		...	9	10½			
Brocade	do.	...	36 in.	...		...	10	1½			
Damasks	...	...	36 in.	...		...	17	4½			
Water Twist (China quality)			16-24 in.	...		...	0	10	to	0	11½
Do. do.	do.	do.	28-32 in.	...		...	0	11	to	0	12½

EXPORTS OF METALS TO THE EAST TO MARCH 31, 1877.

	Copper.	Yellow Metal.	Tin Plates.	Iron.				
	Sheets, Sheathing, and Rods.	Sheets, Sheathing, and Rods.		Bars and Bolts.	Rods.	Sheets.	Hoops.	Pig.
	Tons.	Tons.	Boxes.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To China.								
Jan. and Feb. ...1877	18	297	1250	501	2687	347	2	150
March 1877	20	309	4450	75	2474	249	74	...
Jan. to March ...1877	38	606	5700	576	5161	596	76	150
Do. do. ...1876	20	477	10338	998	2738	480	135	470
To Japan.								
Jan. and Feb. ...1877	...	...	250	453	449	120	33	229
March 1877	3	65	500	257	450	94	...	241
Jan. to March ...1877	3	65	750	710	899	214	33	470
Do. do. 1876	1	...	600	503	1107	127	11	141
To Singapore and Penang.								
Jan. and Feb. ...1877	18	113	93	131	90	109	11	...
March 1877	...	93	...	59	165	25	16	...
Jan. to March ...1877	18	206	93	190	255	134	27	...
Do. do. 1876	11	76	550	440	86	20	5	20

	Spelter.	Zinc.	Lead.		Quicksilver.
			Pig and Bar.	Sheet and Pipe.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bottles.
To China.					
January and February 1877	...	6	2610	20	...
March 1877	21	45	2575	7	100
January to March 1877	21	51	5215	27	100
Do. do. 1876	5	25	4543	22	250
To Japan.					
January and February 1877	10	47	31	52	50
March 1877	...	14	5	25	...
January to March 1877	10	61	36	77	50
Do. do. 1876	...	4	...	148	10
To Singapore and Penang.					
January and February 1877	10	12	110	4	...
March 1877	...	2	25	...	...
January to March 1877	10	14	135	4	...
Do. do. 1876	5	17	80	17	10

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7¼d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 to £21 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 10s. to £20 15s.; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 10s.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	63	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar 22	Singapore	Van Galdom	Macassar	New York
23	G. F. Muntz	Schulken	Manila	Boston
26	Lord Kinnaird	Masson	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
28	Joinville	Seigneurin	Rangoon	Falmouth
28	Melusine	Pfeiffer	Batavia, for Hamburg	Do.
28	Richmond	Hughes	Maulmain	Do.
28	Astrea	Jager	Macassar	Amsterdam
28	Kitty	Mulder	Batavia	Do.
28	King Richard (s.)	Nelson	Rangoon	Liverpool
29	Historian (s.)	Wallace	Bassein	Do.
29	Merlin	Tupman	Swatow	Dartmouth
29	Threepwood	Wood	Cheriboon	Falmouth
29	Holstein	Kuiper	Swatow	London
29	Norwood	Malrass	Rangoon	Liverpool
29	Silome	Wood	Manila	Do.
29	Osburgha	Cook	Hiogo	Falmouth
29	Zodiac	Ramsdale	Samarang	Nantes
29	Southern Cross	Hughes	Manila	Boston
30	Frederick Tudor	—	Passaroeang	Queenstown
30	Richard M'Manus	Beals	Batavia	New York
30	Hermann	Haack	Singap., for Hamburg	Isle of Wight
31	Prins van Oranje (s.)	—	Batavia	Amsterdam
31	Richard Green	Douglass	Do.	Rotterdam
31	Achilles (s.)	Russell	Shanghai	London
31	Marie	Johansen	Formosa	Do.
31	Maria Haydorn II.	Mahlmann	Hong Kong	Do.
31	William Melhuish	Morgan	Sourabaya	Queenstown
31	Horatio Sprague	Atkins	Do.	Do.
31	P. C. Eleonore	Bloom	Patjitan	Amsterdam
Apr. 1	Peveril of the Peak	Nickels	Colombo	London
1	Lady Clare (s.)	Jarvis	Rangoon	Do.
1	Manfred	Smith	Passaroeang	Do.
1	Inspector	Erskine	Rangoon	Liverpool
1	Alice Reed	Killeran	Cheribon	Havre
2	Condor	Locke	Rangoon	Liverpool
2	Dunnikier	Swan	Samarang	Queenstown
2	Aurora	Lindgren	Passaroeang	Falmouth
2	Star of the South	Smith	Singapore	Boston
2	Caroline Behn	Schmidt	Ilo Ilo	New York
2	Rapide	Schantz	Batavia	Havre
2	Tecumseh	Bennett	Do.	Do.
2	Gebroeders v. d. Beek	—	Do.	Antwerp
3	Lady Dufferin	Evans	Rangoon	Greenock
3	Royal Welsh (s.)	Coates	Do.	Liverpool
3	Bellona (s.)	—	Penang	Amsterdam
4	Waterloo	Steevert	Banjoewangie	Do.
4	Bali	Van Rossen	Batavia	Rotterdam
4	County of Ayr	Torrance	Sourabaya	Falmouth
4	Lady Frances (s.)	Dew	Rangoon	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar 17	Spartan	—	Batavia	New York
27	Fortuna	Good	China	Antwerp
28	Nesutan	Keating	Galle	Liverpool
28	Cape Race	Scobbie	Singapore	Glasgow
28	Princess Louise	Forster	Galle	Sunderland
28	Ingomar	—	Do.	Cardiff
29	Leona	—	Singapore	Do.
29	J. R. P. A.	—	Do.	Do.
29	Amstel	Haacke	Do.	Do.
29	Trina	Saske	Do.	Do.
29	Cygnus	Mourant	Canton	Do.
29	Ullock	Rennie	Anjer	Liverpool*
29	Lyra	Russell	Bangkok	London
30	Sophie	Jones	Rangoon	Do.
30	Elgin (s.)	Millar	China & Japan	Do.
30	Volga (s.)	Rolland	Do.	Do.
30	Louis de Geer	Danneberg	Java	Greenock
31	Emma	Wiebenga	Batavia	Rotterdam
Apr. 3	Swallow	—	Singapore	Cardiff
3	Rota	—	Hong Kong	Do.
3	Clifton	Graham	Yokohama	Antwerp*

* After repairing.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
March 25	Cassandra	Manila	London
29	Stad Amsterdam	London	Shanghai
31	Voorwaarts	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
April 2	Scindia	London	Shangnai
2	Egeria	Shanghai	London
4	Gloria	Liverpool	Manila
4	Koning der Nederlanden	London	Batavia
4	Madura	Southampton	Do.
4	Hampton	Batavia	Rotterdam

SPOKEN.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS, Glasgow to Batavia, March 2, 35 N., 19 W.
SIR ROBERT SALE, New York to Anjer, Feb. 15, 15 S., 33 W.

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EVELYN WOOD, Hong Kong to London, March 8, 25 N., 35 W.
JAMES VINICOMBE, Sunderland to Anjer, March 26, 46 N., 8 W.
J. D. PETERS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 19, 43 N., 25 W.
MARIE, Cardiff to Singapore, Feb. 21, 26.17 S., 33 W.
HENRY LIPPETT, Batavia to Boston, March 15, 46 N., 70 W.
SIR WM. WALLACE, Lndn., to Yoko. & Hiogo, March 28, 48 N., 7.14 W.
LOTA, Java to Falmouth, March 6, 30.16 N., 30.57 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—April 2, the Aurora, Lindgren, arrived here from Passaroeang, has jettisoned about 180 baskets of sugar.

BORDEAUX.—March 30, the Dutch vessel Erasmus, from Middlesborough for Batavia, has put into the Gironde for repairs; she is leaking considerably.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, April 3, Teviot (str.), from London, for China and Japan.

NEW YORK.—March 17, the Bethany is to be sold by auction. She is full of water. Her cargo is nearly all out. A steamer and a schooner left her this morning with cargo for this port.

CAPE TOWN.—Arrived, Feb. 27, Nonpareil, from Java; March 3, Columba, from Manila; sailed, 2, Cupido, for Guam.

TABLE BAY.—Arrived, March 7, August Friedrich, from Singapore; Louise Marie, from Hong Kong; Craig Ewan, from Amoy; sailed, 6, Frederick Perthes, for Penang; 7, Andriette; 10, Langland, both for Guam.

PORT ALFRED.—Sailed, Feb. 26, Emmanuel, for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, March 4, Rio, Bessie Simpson, both for Guam.

SIERRA LEONE (W.C.A.).—Sailed, March 2, J. C. Noyes, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nankin, Amboto, Altona, Glengyle, Gordon Castle.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hiogo: Eme, Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Abbey Cowper. For Hong Kong: Kaisow, Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie. For Batavia: Valero, Edmund Gressier. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle, Lake Leman. For Penang: Celœno. For Colombo: Pembrokeshire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Diomed (str.). For Hong Kong: Titan. For Manila, Teodora, Victoria (str.). For Batavia: Strassburg. For Singapore: Joseph Haydn. For Anjer: Great Admiral.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Miako. For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Sourabaya: Bellona. For Singapore: Huntly Castle. For Penang: Ashmore. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 50s., meast To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 37s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 40s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £21. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 21s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails. In Tar. s. d.	Mails. In Tin. s. d.	Mails. F.Pa. s. d.	First-class steamer. In Tar. s. d.	First-class steamer. In Tin. s. d.	First-class steamer. F.Pa. s. d.	Sailing. In Tin. s. d.	Sailing. F.Pa. s.
Penang	25 0 ...	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 ...	22 6 ...	20 0 to	27 6 ...	25
Singapore				to	to	to		
Colombo				40 0 ...	27 6 ...	25 0		
Hong Kong	35 0 ...	27 6 ...	25 0 ...	45 0 ...	32 6 ...	25 0 to 30 0	40 0 ...	35
Shanghai	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0 ...	50 0 ...	37 6 to	30 0 to 40 0	45 ...	40 0
Yokohama	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	30 0 ...	55 0 to 60 0	45 0		45 ...	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

A DEPUTATION of shipowners and gunpowder manufacturers has waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, to protest against the recent regulation prohibiting the shipment of gunpowder in vessels carrying coals. Having heard their views, Sir Charles Adderley promised to give the subject his careful consideration.

A STRIKE has commenced among the iron ship-builders at Stockton-on-Tees in consequence of the refusal of the masters to grant a demand for an advance of wages.

THREE thousand of the Clyde shipwrights have struck for an increase of a penny per hour in their wages. The masters have, notwithstanding, passed a resolution to continue to resist the demand of the men, who have also held a meeting, at which they reiterated their determination to fight out the question.

DURING the month of March 150 ships passed through the Suez Canal The receipts of the company amounted to f.3,090,000.

GENERAL FREIGHT REPORT.

The tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope amounts to 53,538 tons, and for Australia and New Zealand to 71,292 tons. Outward freights to India and China are dull, both on the berth and for coals. The Australian and New Zealand berths are also fairly supplied with shipping; homeward freights from Bombay and Calcutta are somewhat better. The Council for India will receive tenders up to the 9th inst. for a sailing vessel Cardiff to Kurrachee, 1,000 tons rails, &c.

WEST INDIES.—Chartering transactions have been as usual much restricted during Holy week, and there is but little change to report in outward and homeward freights, rates, however, remaining firm as last quoted. Wales to Havana, 13s.; St. Thomas, 11s. 6d.; Jamaica, 12s. 6d.; Martinique, 13s. 6d.; Tyne to Havana, £13; Cienfuegos, —s.; Jamaica to U.K., 37s.; Continent 39s.—logwood; Hayti 45s., coffee and logwood; small vessels. Belize to U.K., 50s. sugar, 42s. 6d. logwood, 300 to 350 register; Trinidad to U.K., —s.; Barbadoes to U.K., 40s.; Minatitlan to U.K., 67s. 6d. mahogany, 270 tons register.

RIVER PLATE. — London to Monte Video, 25s.; Buenos Ayres, 27s. 6d., general cargoes. Wales to Monte Video, 21s. 6d.; Newport to Buenos Ayres or Ensenada, 26s.; Cardiff to Monte Video 25s., Buenos Ayres 27s. 6d., Rivers 32s. 6d. Nothing doing homewards.

BRAZIL.—London to Rio Janeiro, 25s. general cargo. Wales to Rio Janeiro 20s. 6d. large and 24s. small; Santos, 27s.; Rio Grande do Sul, 35s.; Maranham, 18s.; Para, 17s.; Pernambuco, 21s.; Bahia, 21s.; Tyne to Rio Janeiro, coals, £24; Para, —; Bahia, £17; Liverpool to Bahia, 17s.; Pernambuco, 16s.; Rio Janeiro, 18s. 6d.; Trapani or Cette to Rio Janeiro, 21s.; Santos, 22s. salt. Lisbon, salt, to Rio Janeiro, 20s.; Santos, 22s. Cape Verds to Rio Janeiro 20s., Santos 21s. small.

AFRICA, &c.—From London to Cape Town 22s. on d.w., Algoa Bay, 28s., Port Natal 32s. 6d. on d.w.; East London, rails and sleepers, 50s.; Wales to Cape Town, 22s.; Algoa Bay, 27s. 6d.; East London,—s; Tyne to Natal,—s; Newport to Natal,—s; Zanzibar,—; Madeira, 9s. 6d.; Cape Verds, 12s.

WEST COAST OF AMERICA.—Wales to Callao 18s., Valparaiso—s, Coquimbo—s, Caldera—s, Payto—s, Acapulco 26s., San Francisco 23s. 6d. Tyne to Valparaiso 18s., Callao—, San Francisco 19s., Guayaquil 27s. 6d. to 28s., 500 tons register, Liverpool to Valparaiso—s, San Francisco 20s.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Outward freights for steamers are as follows:—Tyne to Gibraltar £—, Genoa £12, Civita Vecchia £13 10s., Messina £12, Constantinople £13, Malta £11, Odessa £12 10s. Wales to Gibraltar 8s. 9d., Malta 12s., Barcelona 14s. 6d., Constantinople 13s. 6d., Brindisi 12s. 6d., Messina 14s., Alexandra —s., Port Said, 14s. Homeward freights are—Alexandria 20s. for cotton-seed, 4s. 3d. grain. Sulina 5s., Danube 6s. 3d., Azoff 40s., Odessa 35s., Nicolaieff, 37s. 6d. Sailing ships—Azoff 40s., Sulina 5s., and Danube 7s., Alexandria 3s. 9d.

UNITED STATES.—Homeward rates are—New York, 5s. 6d. orders, 5s. 3d. direct; Philadelphia 5s. 6d. orders, and 5s. 3d. direct; Baltimore, 5s. 6d., and 5s. 3d. direct; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8s. per quarter wheat for steamer; Bull River, phosphate to United Kingdom, 27s.; Continent or Baltic, 29s.

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CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
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LONDON COMMITTEE.
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F. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. C. A. Gibb and Co.).
H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street, 187

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

conducted by Mrs. RANGEL (late of Hong Kong), 35, COLVILLE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Terms from Two Guineas, including Board, Bath, Piano, &c. Foreign languages spoken. References expected

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING LOAN OF 1873 for £2,400,000.—Third Annual Drawing.—

Notice is hereby given, that the 204 BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £55,000, were this day DRAWN by lot, for payment at par, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, London, the agents of this Loan, in the presence of William Mather Anderson, Esq., representing the said Corporation, and of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public, London, and that the same will be paid off on or after the 2nd July next, by the said Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all interest Coupons not then due being left at the said Corporation three clear days for examination.

The drawn Bonds will cease to bear interest on the 2nd July next.

Numbers and particulars of the Drawn Bonds.

9	18	38	54	61	189	267	
300	354	381	393	417	472	541	
553	620	701	754				
18 Bonds for £1,000 each ...				...	...	...	£18,000
6	37	87	126	207	223	230	
258	339	341	455	515	523	555	
568	644	711	810	834	851	929	
945	970	1014	1163	1274	1322	1363	
1379	1407	1417	1463	1545	1583	1591	
1655	1724	1741	1742	1763	1772	1818	
1903	1921	1962	1991				
46 Bonds for £500 each ...				...	...	...	23,000
11	14	25	122	144	159	262	
274	280	287	297	310	312	443	
454	495	572	610	684	707	768	
811	836	847	857	964	1005	1109	
1146	1158	1172	1213	1261	1316	1330	
1359	1448	1487	1611	1677	1724	1822	
1917	1923	1969	1979	2056	2126	2129	
2145	2174	2176	2261	2494	2576	2685	
2691	2814	2870	2922	2975	3000	3064	
3090	3149	3178	3194	3322	3316	3347	
3418	3436	3437	3492	3502	3566	3591	
3610	3613	36 5	3637	3696	3739	3745	
3757	3859	3874	3947	3960	3995	4001	
4101	4193	4255	4417	4331	4343	4357	
4370	4390	4395	4443	4494	4506	4568	
4514	4526	4529	4531	4585	4603	4610	
4643	4672	4730	4747	4793	4844	4859	
5010	5044	5053	5169	5236	5344	5362	
5440	5452	5511	5547	5552	5556	5580	
5614	5631	5672	5773	5804	5868	5951	
140 Bonds for £100 each ...				...	...	...	14,000
204 Bonds, amounting together to ...						...	£55,000

For the Oriental Bank Corporation (Agents for the Loan), London, 3rd April, 1877,
W. M. ANDERSON.

Present—John Bridges, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

THE ACADEMY,

A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN TIME FOR THAT DAY'S POST.

Subscription, including Postage to India, China, &c., 17s. 4d.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr. or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TAYLOR, DESPARD & Co. beg to notify their removal from 122, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, to

55, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.
London, March 24, 1877.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on Monday, the 23rd day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, to receive the Accounts to the 31st Dec. last, with the relative Report of the Directors, to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors in the place of E. W. Wingrove, Esq., R. P. Harrison, Esq., and Herbert Knowles, Esq., who retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; to appoint Auditors for the current year, and for general purposes.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be Closed from the 14th to the 24th April instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.

National Bank of India (Limited), 80, King William-street, City, London, April 4, 1877.

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LIST OF AGENTS.

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IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

R. BROADBENT,
SHIPBROKER, SHIP STORE-DEALER, and
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
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FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.
FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD
VAN
NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co. Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment n London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label.

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JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM PREMATURE DECAY

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS

AND CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

AND TEETH A PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

Acknowledged by all who have made trial of its superior cleansing and preservative properties to be, beyond comparison,

THE BEST PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to take every precaution to protect themselves against unprincipled dealers who offer worthless imitations; and the Proprietors give notice that they will take proceedings against any person found manufacturing or dealing in imitations of their goods, and that they will reward any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of offenders.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S Toilet and Nursery Powder, celebrated for its purity and exquisite fragrance.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S world-renowned Real Old Brown Windsor Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., Wholesale Perfumers, Fine Soap Makers, and Fancy Brush Manufacturers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the various Courts of Europe and the East.

ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

THIS celebrated Brandy is highly esteemed for its purity, delicacy of bouquet, and softness of flavour. It is used in preference to any other in many of the leading Paris and London Clubs.

It has also met with the highest approval wherever it has been shipped, and the Proprietors are able to refer with pleasure to the recognition of its superiority which reaches them from every part of the world.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY WHOLESALE OR EXPORT MERCHANT.

LONDON OFFICES: 24, MARK-LANE, E.C.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS

Twenty Years' World-wide Reputation,

AND IS

UNEQUALLED FOR UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SOLE LONDON ADDRESS:—QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Surat.....	3,141	530	April 12	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	3,984	450	April 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Cathay ...	2,982	450	April 26	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Deccan ...	3,429	550	May 3	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, RÉUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Lochleven Castle.....	602	Wright Bros.& Co.	April —
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	1,988	Thos.Skinner &Co.	April 6
Nankin, s.s.	1,830	Norris & Joyner...	April 8
Glengyle, s.s..... ...	1,676	McGregor, Gow & Co.	April 14
Glenorchy, s.s.	2,188	Do. do.	April 25
LIVERPOOL.			
Diomed, s.s.....	—	Alfred Holt	Apr. 16
GLASGOW.			
Huntley Castle.....	—	Thos.Skinner&Co.	

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, April 10.
PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, saving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Amboto,s.s	90 A1	996	S.W.I.	April 12
Ditto	Mikado, s.s.,viaS. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	April 25
Hong Kong	Melbrek ...	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	Tofollow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 11th April.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer AMBOTO, 90 A1, 966 tons register, 180-horse power nominal, W. J. Brown, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	April 14
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	April 25
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenceagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS from London for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at Penang, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons Register. 255 h. p. nominal. THOS. JONES, Commander; to load in the South West India Docks. Last shipping day April 12. This splendid steamer, well-known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D	April 21
Do.	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	To follow
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai...	Nankin, s.s....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 10
Do.	Lotus, s.s....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama., and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1 13 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn...	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Yoko.&Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

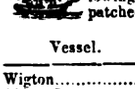
Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Altona, s s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	April 20
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail April 20.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports, at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h p. effective, 260-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King-street, Manchester.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	April 15
Edward Barrow.....	3/3 1.1.	938	W.I.	May 1
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale.....	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 1.1.	958	April 15
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 1.1.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,

9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, April 9, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 711.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received April 16.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 5	Feb. 23	Feb. 27
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Dec. 29	„ 21	„ 24
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 21
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 15
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 18
Chefoo	—	—	„ 15
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 25
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 21
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Jan. 13	„ 27	Mar. 2
Ningpo	—	—	Feb. 24
Foochow	—	—	„ 28
Formosa	—	—	„ 26
Amoy	—	—	Mar. 1
Swatow	—	—	„ 5
Hong Kong	„ 19	„ 26	„ 8
Canton	—	—	„ 6
Macao	—	—	„ 7
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 19	„ 27	„ 7
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 13
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 7
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak	—	—	„ 1
JAVA — Batavia	—		„ 11
Samarang	—	—	„ 6
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 4
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 9	Mar. 12	„ 15
Penang	„ 2	„ 3	„ 10
CEYLON—			
Galle	„ 23	„ 20	„ 23
Colombo	—	—	„ 22

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles this morning, its due date. The Japan advices have been anticipated by the mail received *via* San Francisco on the 9th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 9th, Hong Kong 15th, Singapore 22nd March, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 23rd inst., left Alexandria yesterday (15th inst.), two days early.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's land lines were interrupted for some days, but have been restored, and are now working well. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cables continue to work satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Naples and Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, arrived April 13.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Mr. Huggan, Mr. Conderoy, Mr. Bourree. From Shanghai: Messrs. Gough, Thatcher, Walker, Schepel. From Hong Kong: Capt. Palmer, Rev. R. H. Kidd, Messrs. Burrows, Walters, Inglis, Wilson, Stewart, Hughes, Smith, Guerra. From Saigon: Soeur Marie Joseph, Soeur Benoit Joseph, Messrs. Boiteure, Bernard, Le Clos, Mdlle. Saillant, Mdlle. De Tareideau. From Batavia: Messrs. Wettemer, Gulkerkin, Van Bosch, Van Duyne, Bur, Marcel, De Clapeiride, Mr. and Mrs. De Murrich, Mr. and Mrs. Hymans, Mr. and Mrs. Fol. From Singapore: Messrs. Campbell, Bonney, Lanken, Roussereaux, Navas, Coral, Rozas, Murray, Leturdo, Escher, Mr. and Mrs. Morales, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Levassius, Mrs. St. Francois, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Lamazu. From Galle; Mr. and Mrs. Vandespar, Capt. Vincent.

Per steamer *Stentor* (Holt's line), expected May 9.—From Shanghai: Mr. W. R. Davidson, Mr. P. Davidson, Mr. J. J. Turner, Miss Woodward. From Hong Kong: Mr. A. L Emmanuel. From Singapore: Mrs. Plunkett and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 22.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. H. M. M. Gray. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Wellesley, Mr. A. Inverarity. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman, Mr. J. L. Andries. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon. To Galle: Mr. de Shirler.

Per French steamer *Hooghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Balanche, Mr. Balitte Mr. Eulpin, Mr Osouf, Mr. Aschenter, Mr. Kawarse, Mr. Hashimot, Miss Cope. To Saigon: Comte General Valliere and suite. To Batavia: Mrs. Duperron, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Haart. Mr. J. D. Haart, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children, Mr. E. Scott Russell Mr. Baumgarten.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*. from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. V. de Cercal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Butte.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, April 5.—To Hong Kong: Fleet Surg. Drew. To Penang: Sub lieut. W. M. Edwards. Lieut. T. G. E. Templer.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Venice, April 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. S. Garfit. To Singapore: Mr. Munn.

Per P. and O. steamer *Avoca*, from Brindisi, April 16.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Odell. To Singapore: Mr. S. Bright. To Colombo: Hon. L. B. Clarence. To Galle: Mr. C. M. Hadow.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton. April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mildmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell, Lieut. J. A. L. Coker To Singapore: Capt. A. Glen. To Ceylon: Dep. Paymaster G. W. Rippon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 3.—To Singapore: Dr and Mrs. Little and two children. To Penang: Mr. C. N. Van Goor.

To Batavia, per Nederland Company's steamer *Prinses Amalia*, from Nieuwediep to Batavia, April 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Eisses and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stibbe and five children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deelken, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Van de Stok, Mr. P. Van Marken, Mr. J. Goslings, Mr. S. J. Wiselius wife and two children, Mr. E. S. de Jong, Mr. P. Eschauzier, Mr. H. J. Van Broekhuyzen, Mr. S. J. A. Deyll, Mr. K. A. Stakman Bosse, Mr. L. Hoedt, Mr. Alfred C. Clunies Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. P. Prive and five children, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Redeker, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wynvelat, Mrs. W. Heyting, Mrs. M. J. Bigeon Van Czudnochnosky, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gobius and three children, Mr. E. Vonck, Mrs. G. Van de Kaa, Mrs. J. J. C. G. C. N. Van de Willigen, Mr. Molenbroek and child, Mr. P. ten Bosch, Mr. J. Vos Van Marken, Mr. Th. A. Lambrechtsen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobs and child, Mr. B. D. Lopes Salzedo, Mr. H. Meurs, Jun., Mr. T. J. F. Soeters, Mr. W. de Boer, Jun., Mr. L. Van de Hilst, Mr. M. Stibbe, Mr. A. M. E. Gaemers, Mr. and Mrs. C. ter Meer, Mr. R. J. Le Bruyn, Mr. J. Dubbeld, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ponse and three children, Mrs. Van Riemsdyk, Mr. H. H. Rink and child, Mr. J. Von Vulpen, Mr. J. H. Van de Veen, Mr. L. Swart: ten subaltern officers and 250 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

An Imperial decree which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette* of Feb. 1 has attracted a great deal of attention. The Chinese Government in this manifesto has voluntarily stepped forward and urged upon the provincial officials the necessity of extending religious toleration to the converts to Christianity. It is thought that the decree results from some representations which were made by Li-Hung-Chang upon the subject. The *Daily Press* considers that the Government has had so much trouble in connection with the complications brought about by the persecution of the native Christians that the decree has probably been issued for the purpose of removing all cause for them in the future. It adds that, at all events, it is satisfactory to find that the Christians are thus accorded, by Imperial decree, equality with the other subjects of the Emperor, the more so as it would appear to have been conceded without any pressure from without having been brought to bear upon the Government at Peking. The China papers are beginning to discuss the delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention—a contingency which appears somewhat strangely to have been overlooked by them hitherto. It is hoped that the delay results from Lord Derby having penetrated the weak parts of Sir Thomas Wade's "triumph of diplomacy," and that we may yet see the recognition recorded to the likin tax expunged from the agreement; and it is also suggested that the delay is in consequence of the Government wishing to see before hand whether the Chinese are likely to keep faith and to carry out the stipula-

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ions honestly and fairly. The number of refugees from the famine does not diminish. As many as 100,000 had come to Tientsin. Ting Footai has shown considerable anxiety to have the telegraph completed between Amoy and Formosa—no doubt in consequence of his recognising its advantages in time of war. A report had, it is said, gained some currency that Spain intended to make a descent upon Formosa. An extraordinary rumour had been spread at Hankow to the effect that pressure would be brought by the Mandarins upon the teamen to force them to send their produce by the Chinese Merchants Co.'s steamers to Shanghai for sale there. Mr. Lister, the Postmaster-General at Hong Kong, has issued a notification, which is probably by no means superfluous, calling attention to the habitual neglect by the Chinese of the Stamp ordinances. A daring attack has been made by a band of armed robbers.

From Japan our latest news comes *via* America. The Imperial troops acting against the rebels numbered as many as 15,000.

The Governor General of the Netherlands and suite had arrived at Singapore from Batavia. The Singapore Legislative Council have passed the Loan Bill and are to discuss the Chinese emigrants question. The transport *Himalaya* had arrived. Small-pox was prevalent among the Chinese. The subject of the interference of H.H. the Maharajah of Johore with planters has again engaged the attention of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. By telegram of 15th inst. we learn of a fire at the Tanjong Pagar Dock premises, destroying some 35,000 tons of coal.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *North China Daily News* Correspondent under date of 8th Feb. writes :—

Some stir has been occasioned here by the publication of an Imperial decree in the *Gazette* of the 1st Feb., in which injunctions in favour of religious toleration, with special reference to Christian proselytism, are laid upon the Provincial Governments throughout the Empire. This spontaneous manifesto, the first of the kind ever issued, is said to have been evoked by a representation from the Governor-General Li Hung-chang, who, descanting upon the consequences of the Margary affair, has urged the importance of averting similar dangers arising from prejudiced treatment of converts to Christianity. The most abundant fall of snow ever known by Foreign residents in Peking lasting over a period of nearly three days, has greatly rejoiced, the minds of the native population, by the promise which it gives of a good Spring harvest.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 25th January, contains a memorial from Tso Tsung-tang, describing the capture of Manas. The town seems only to have fallen after a brave and prolonged defence, which should have ensured better terms for the garrison. As it is, the conclusion of the memorial is a tale of bad faith, butchery, and horror which, the *Herald* observes, should exclude China from the list of ever semi-civilised nations. It will be noted that the General commanding surrendered evidently with the expectation of clemency. Instead, he and other leaders were put to death with the "extreme of torture;" what that is a paragraph in last week's issue of that paper explains.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writes, under date Feb. 13 :—

On the night of the 10-11th we had another good fall of snow. Altogether this has been rather a remarkable winter. Since the winter of 1867, when snow fell on the 24th December, which covered the ground to the depth of about six inches, the ground has scarcely been white until this present season. The people are congratulating themselves on the prospect of being able to "eat white flour" next summer. There have been a few cold nights, when the mercury stood below 0—the lowest 4 deg. or 5 deg.—but the average temperature has been somewhat above the generality of former years. The river has been open for a week, and quite free from ice, only closing over again two nights ago.

The number of refugees does not appear to diminish. A Chinaman estimates that 100,000 have come to Tientsin seeking relief. This number is probably very much too large, but some idea may be formed of the great influx when it is known that ten soup-kitchens and two cake shops are in active operation for the relief of the needy. The mortality is said to reach 130 to 140 on some days. The poor have all received an addition allowance of a little grain and a small piece of meat, I hear, for the New Year.

Many Shantung people have come to Tientsin. The distress in that province seems to be greater than in Chihli. A gentleman recently returned from the district of Lao Ling Hsien, where the greater part of the foreign relief fund has been expended, speaks of some heart-rending cases of suffering that came to his knowledge. Now that chaff has become scarce, or too expensive, the people are sawing up the smaller branches of the willow and mixing the sawdust with the meal or millet. Many villages are half deserted, and small companies are ranging the country in all directions begging food. They seem to be quiet, disturbing no one. It is amazing that with so much destitution there is so little rioting and so few robberies. The poor people seem to feel that the extra exertion induces extra hunger, which demands extra food, which plunder is by no means sure to furnish.

The air is full of surmises regarding the causes and results of the late transaction of the S.S.N. Company. I think a very general feeling prevails that the course pursued by the Chinese Government, relating to trade and foreign intercourse, has not been for the true interests of the country; and that this action was necessitated on the one hand, and brought about on the other hand, by causes which are deleterious to the best progress and development of the nation.

The wind to-day is high and cold. The famine has affected the festivities of this New Year's-day. There has been less noise and less powder burnt last night and to-day than usual—not a particularly unpleasant feature.

HANKOW.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

It is reported that the *Kestrel* had some difficulty in her trip to Ichang, and only reached Shasi (290 miles from Hankow) after thirteen days' steaming. News has not yet been received of her arrival at her destination.

Native settling day passed of very fairly well. No failures of importance are announced; though dealers in Piece Goods are said to have had a bad year. There are no end of rumours anent next tea season, all equally reliable, no doubt. One is, that no teas are to be allowed to be sold here, the authorities bringing pressure to bear on the teamen to force them to send all teas to Shanghai by the Chinese Merchants' steamers, for sale there. Another is, that the Ningchow and Tzo teas are to be brought here overland instead of being taken to Kiukiang as formerly, the cost being less, and teamen fearing freights from Kiukiang to Hankow will be raised next season. We have had the heaviest fall of snow this month ever known by the "oldest inhabitant" here; very little ice, however, not enough to enable us to get our ice-house filled.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd March; the French mail from London Jan. 12 was received on the 27th Feb.

The lekin duties difficulty is still the leading public question at the above port. The *North China Herald* prints the correspondence which has passed between the senior Consul and the Chamber of Commerce on the subject; and also between the senior Consul and the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the means to be taken to identify foreign goods about whose origin a possibility of misapprehension could arise. A daring robbery of nine chests of tea has been committed on board the *John Potts* while lying in the river ready for sea. Two men have been apprehended in connection with it, and the case is being investigated at their respective Consulates.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company has been held. The accounts show a profit on the year's working of Tls. 7,077, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent., absorbing Tls. 1,900, has been already paid; and it is decided to divide a further sum of Tls. 2,280, at the rate of 6 per cent. Tls. 2,171 will be carried to reserve, and the balance to new account. The augmentation of the capital to Tls.50,000 was approved, and the details of the scheme recommended in the report were agreed to, together with the necessary changes in the articles of association. It was announced that Dr. Galle declined to serve as a director; and as no one present at the meeting would consent to accept office, the vacancy was perforce left open to be filled provisionally by the Directors when they could find a willing shareholder. Messrs. Brandt and Vinay were re-elected auditors.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai and Hong Kong Wharf Company was held on the 26th February, at the Shanghai Club; Mr. J. Bell Irving in the chair. The accounts showed, after providing for the interim dividend declared on July 25 last, a credit balance of Tls. 9,403.61, and out of this sum the directors proposed making a second dividend at the same rate, payable on March 1, 1877, leaving Tls. 1,878.61 to be carried forward. The directors had effected a sale of a portion of the Company's superfluous land adjoining the Broadway, the balance of purchase-money for which has since been paid, and applied in reduction of the loan from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The rate of discount to contributors had now been reduced to one-half of the percentage previously allowed, while the tariff of storage on Piece Goods was slightly increased; and provided the results from these changes proved equal to the anticipations of the directors, there appear, every prospect of the Company

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doing well during the ensuing year. After some discussion with reference to the state of the wharf, and as to the amount of the earnings, the report and accounts were carried unanimously. It appeared from the Chairman's statement that, in consequence of the general badness of business the receipts had been less than might otherwise have been expected.

A raid on a gambling house in a passage of the Kiangse-road has been made by the police. Ten gamblers were captured, together with their furnitnre and apparatus.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following :—

Dr. Zachariae gave a lecture on Cremation at the Club Concordia which was of a most interesting nature, and showed considerable acquaintance with the subject on which he spoke. The Doctor commenced his remarks by a historical review of this mode of sepulture, followed by a description of the chemical processes and results which accompany cremation and interment respectively. He then spoke of the reform which has been recommended by defenders of the interment system—alluding, we believe, to Mr. Seymour Haden's scheme of using a basket-coffin, in order that there may be as little as possible to prevent the speedy absorption of the body by the tissues of the earth—and showed that even this improvement would be insufficient for larger cities.

The Report of the Shanghai General Hospital has been issued. It carries us up to the end of last year, and the accounts appear to be in a most satisfactory condition. The receipts have exceeded the expenditure by Tls. 1,579.65, the surplus having added to the capital. The extra expenses incident to the removal of the Hospital to a larger building, however, have led the trustees to request the two Municipalities again to recommend the grants of Tls. 2,000 and Tls. 1,000 respectively. There is not a very long description of the new Hospital, and this we somewhat regret; for the reason that although we have no cause to believe that it is otherwise than excellent in every respect, there are one or two little points on which the public would doubtless like to be enlightened. We take it for granted, for instance, that the walls are dry, the flooring sound, and so on; but there are other matters on which we are not so well informed. Of course the Sisters are provided with a chapel for their own devotions, and we should like to be assured that a room has been set apart for the purposes of Protestant worship. We hear, indirectly, that some arrangement of the sort has been come to; and we sincerely hope that this may be the case. If it is, we think the trustees should have notified the fact in their Report, if only to counteract another rumour, to the effect that a request for the appropriation of a room for Protestant services had not been granted.

A flower-show has been held in the Chinese city. Native exhibitions of this sort, however, have no interest whatever, excepting for connoisseurs. One rather celebrated flower-show that we visited some years ago in a guild garden in the city was remarkable chiefly for the utter absence of flowers. A few ordinary-looking shrubs were arranged in pots under a covered shed, and the Chinese visitors were apparently very much interested in looking at them; but not a single flower was there to be seen.

The details connected with the sale of the steamers of the S.S.N. Company are being completed, and this matter appears likely to be brought to a conclusion satisfactorily. The *North China Daily News* states that it is reported that the instalment of Tls. 600,000 on account of the purchase of the S.S.N. Company, which is due under the agreement on the 31st March, came down from Nanking on the 28th February, and was paid over to Messrs. Russell and Co. the next day. This completes the first million, anticipating the due date by a month. Advertisements also notify that the management of the S.S.N. Company's steamers, wharves, and godowns is transferred to the C.M.S.N. Company; and holders of the former company's godown warrants are requested to hand them into the Superintendent of the Kin-lee-yuen godowns, to be exchanged for new warrants issued by the C.M.S.N. Company.

The same paper states that eleven of the steamers formerly owned by the S.S.N. Company were on the 1st March transferred to the Chinese flag, and may, therefore, be supposed to have been handed over to the China Merchants' Company. In the afternoon the funnel of the *Shantung* was painted with the yellowish band of the Chinese Company, so that it may be inferred she is the second of the S.S.N. Company's steamers that will leave here under native management, the *Millet* having been the first. A portion of the Kin-le-yuen Wharf has also been handed over to the Chinese.

From the above-named paper we take the following :—

It would seem that the sea-route party have not yet quite got it all their own way with the tribute rice. In the *Gazette* of the 30th January the Acting Governor of Shantung speaks of having been notified by the Board of Revenue that the quota of grain from Kiangpeh is to be brought up this year as before by the canal, and directing that timely measures be taken for dredging the sections that have become silted up. He gives anything but a promising picture of the condition of the canal, but in the present impoverished state of the finances it must be very difficult to find funds to carry out proper repairs.

The case of the robbery from the barque *John Potts* was partly investigated on the 26th Feb., at the respective Consulates of two of the accused. The men charged were Robert Gracey, an American, and Julius Frederick Mauer, *alias* Brown, a German.

The *Courier* states that there is a chance of considerable changes being made in the Arsenal at Kaouchang-meaou within the next six months, and that many foreigners will be dismissed. The authorities have no funds to carry on the works under present conditions.

A loan of Tls. 5,000,000 has been negotiated with a well-known native banker through foreign agency; and Tls. 100,000 have been paid as bargain-money. Tls. 3,000,000 of the entire sum are to be forwarded to Kansuh for the prosecution of the war, while the remaining Tls. 2,000,000 are required for the bankrupt province of Fohkien.

Wu Tao-t'ai, who is a well-known money-lender to the authorities, returned from Hangchow on the 25th Feb. per *Kiangse*. As soon as the proper ceremonial visits have been exchanged he will proceed to complete the scheme for the loan of five million taels.

A beautiful incident occurred the other day at the Mixed Court. The ancient Ch'ên seems to have been much interested in the recent assumption, by the Queen, of the Imperial title; and the other day he said to Mr. Spence, the British Assessor—"I am very glad that your Queen has been made Empress of India,"—in a congratulatory sort of way, and then added, insinuatingly—"I see she has signalised her promotion by pardoning some thousands of prisoners; I should like to evince my sympathy by releasing some of mine!" Mr. Spence, however, declined the honour with much firmness, probably to the chagrin of his venerable colleague, who had attempted to combine politeness with policy in such an ingenious way.

FOOCHOW.

We take the following from the *Foochow Herald* :—

H.M.S. *Fly* will, we understand, be relieved by the *Sheldrake*, a vessel of greater draught. Why our naval wiseacres persist in sending gunboats of light draught to deep water stations, and *vice versa*, is rather puzzling!

The Tartar General is, we believe, about to leave for Peking, for the purpose of obtaining an audience at the Imperial Court. During his absence, the new Viceroy, who is expected at the close of the current month, will officiate temporarily as Manchu commander-in-chief.

Ting Futai is said to be very anxious to complete the proposed telegraph line between Amoy and Formosa, and we understand that Mr. Tong King Sing has been commissioned, in conjunction with Mr. Tuck Suey, to give effect to the Governor's scheme.

Rice is, we understand, getting very dear in this province, owing to the increased demand in the north and the failure of the local autumnal crops. Well-informed natives are of opinion that during the ensuing three months prices will be higher than for years past.

It is understood that the Provincial Government shortly intend sending a number of cadets to Europe for instruction in the English and French naval schools. These youths are at present undergoing a preparatory course at the Mamoi Arsenal in the English and French languages and the rudiments of navigation.

A gradual deepening of the river abreast of Mamoi has been noticed since the great freshets last June. It is now, we understand, a matter of less difficulty to bring large vessels alongside the Arsenal Bund. Nature, therefore, seems to have done something for that useless establishment, while mandarindom has been satisfied with a trumpery dredging machine and a few dollars' worth of bamboo stakes.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 8th March; no later mail from London had arrived out.

Since the departure of last mail there has not been anything of special public importance to note, and people both in official and mercantile positions were only beginning to settle down again to business after the holidays connected with the races, &c. Considerable sensation has been created in the Colony by an armed attack, which for its boldness carries the mind back to the old insecure times, on the complete departure of which (unfortunately apparently not permanently) Sir Arthur Kennedy was so much congratulated at the dinner given to him prior to his departure. The object of the attack, which took place on the morning of the 7th March, was Capt. Sand's Patent Slip. According to the *Daily Press* it appears the band descended from the hills above, and in order to ascertain whether the watchmen were asleep or not threw stones on to the premises. The Indian watchman observed this, but saw no one, and stole round the dock to inspect the premises. He soon espied a number of men in the slip under the bottom of the British bark *William Turner*, busy stripping off new copper which had been temporarily nailed in its place, and which could be got off with facility. Of this fact the thieves must have been aware. He

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hold of one by the queue, and was cut by him with a knife on the wrist. Another of the gang came to the rescue of the one arrested, and whilst he was in a death struggle with him the second man plunged a dagger into the watchman. The dagger would have gone to his heart, but the point came in contact with the lower rib. An apprentice on board the *William Turner*, hearing the noise and alarm of murder, seized a loaded rifle, and seeing a number of men rushing up the hills, fired at them. He must, it is supposed, have struck one of them, as all the way from the spot there were traces of blood along the Pokfullum-road. The police have been making investigations with the hope of discovering the thieves, but when the mail left no traces of them had been found.

An inquest was held at the Royal Naval Hospital before the Coroner, Mr. James Russell, and a jury comprising Messrs. J. F. Horgan, W. Vinton, and W. Legge, on the body of Carl Boer, armourer at the Royal Naval Dockyard, who cut his throat. Charles John Fennell, surgeon on the *Victor Emanuel*, said the deceased, Carl Boer, was aged forty-two; he knew him to be very eccentric; he had been under his care more than once for headache, but not lately. Early in the morning, he was called and went to the dockyard, where he found the deceased in the latrine with his throat cut very deep; it was a deep incised wound on the left side of the neck. This was the cause of death.

Dockyard Sergeant Joseph Baines said he went on duty at midnight on Monday night and he was then told the deceased was very strange in his manner. He went round to his room at about one o'clock and found he was sleeping. There were about twenty men sleeping in the same room. The deceased got up and witness asked him what was the matter. He made no answer, but went out. Witness went round the beats and on getting to No. 5 beat he heard a gurgling. On making a search he found the deceased lying down with his throat cut and a razor in his hand. He was not dead. Witness took the razor from him, ran for assistance, and sent for the doctor. When the doctor came on shore the deceased was dead. Witness understood that the deceased had received a letter from home stating that his wife was dead. He had always been an eccentric kind of man. When spoken to sometimes he would not answer; this witness attributed to his ignorance.

William Faulks, a sergeant in the Dockyard police, said the deceased was a native of Germany. Witness was his most confidential friend. About two weeks ago the deceased told him his wife had been sick for five months, and asked his opinion as to whether it were likely he could get home in the *Himalaya*. Witness told him he thought he could claim it. On Sunday last deceased told him he had got a letter from his son to say his wife was dead. He did not say how he got the news. The next time witness saw him was on Monday as he was passing into the Arsenal. At that time he looked bad, and witness asked him what was the matter. Deceased said nothing, but his mind troubled him. At noon witness saw him in bed. The next time he saw him was last night, with his throat cut. The deceased had trouble on his mind about money. He had been paid some over his wages, and the Admiralty had stopped it, he said, all at once, and this worked on his mind in conjunction with his wife's death. He had very eccentric ways about him, and when he drank a little would abuse everybody, but when out of drink was very quiet.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co. sold by auction a number of horses and ponies, including several racers. The Babe, Australian gelding, was knocked down for $300; Tartar, Australian gelding, for $270; Santa Claus, China pony, for $110; Hastings, Australian gelding, for $200; and Driver, Australian horse, for $25.

It is reported from Korea that the King's palace at Shaul (the capital) was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th of December last. The young King is said to have had a narrow escape with his life.

An open sailing-boat race has come off. Four boats only put in an appearance, namely, Messrs. Blackhead and Co.'s, Coeran's, Namoa's, and the Dockyard boat. The boats got back to the starting point as follows, Blackhead and Co.'s having in the meantime increased the advantage she gained between the first and second stake-boats :—

	H. M. S.
Blackhead and Co.'s	4 15 38
Dockyard's	4 24 15
Coeran's	4 31 15
Namoa's	4 51 25

There was a slight but steady breeze the greater part of the time; towards the end of the race, however, it fell rather calm.

About nine o'clock on the night of the 5th March a fire broke out in a small hut on the hill side at the back of the Gas Works at West Point. A vigorous alarm was rung out at the Central Station and the Fire Brigade Station, also at the Hong Kong Insurance Station, but by half-past nine the fire had spread to four or five other huts adjoining, and with the straw and stubble around made quite an extensive blaze. The police and the fire engine from No. 7 Police Station were soon on the spot, and all the fire brigades from the Central Station hastened west. The Government steam engines and the Insurance engines got as far as the Sailors' Home, and were there informed that the fire had been put out, the West Point Fire Brigade having got it under. Six of the huts were burned down. The fire originated in the burning of grass in the vicinity of the huts.

Kennedy-road is being widened so as to admit of two chairs to travel abreast, and at the same time to allow of one coming from the opposite direction to pass by without inconvenience. It is understood that the improvement will only be carried for a short distance of about 600 yards this year, and that it is intended to deal similarly with a short section every succeeding year until the road is one uniform width throughout, in order to better accommodate the pedestrian traffic, which has considerably increased since last year.

The steamship *Macgregor* reports that she passed the steamship *Ulysses* at 7 P.M. on the 26th Feb., about three miles east of Singapore. The *Ulysses* was towed by two tugs. She had been on shore on the south reef at Horsborg Island, and had got off again. The captain of the *Macgregor* is not aware what damage she had sustained, but to all appearance it was not very serious. When he passed her she was in a fair way of getting into port safely. This intelligence is confirmatory of that furnished by the telegrams previously received.

On the Spanish difficulty the *Daily Press* has the following :—

Nothing more has been heard of the rupture between Spain and China, and as no news is generally regarded as satisfactory, it may safely be concluded that the Spanish Minister has resumed negotiations, and that they are proceeding amicably. But, according to our Foochow contemporary, the provincial authorities in Fohkien were at one time apprehensive of a Spanish descent upon Formosa. The Futai, Ting Jih-chang, acting under this idea, ordered the greater portion of the arsenal fleet, including the corvette *Yang-woo*, and the new gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta*, to Takao, to repel any attempt at invasion. From this it is evident that the Fohkien Government intended to vigorously contest any attack upon Formosa by the Spaniards. Whether their anticipations with regard to the Spanish Government having designs upon Formosa were well founded is another matter. There is nothing very wild or improbable in the supposition. Formosa is not far distant from the Philippines, and is far more unprotected and exposed to attack than either Canton, Amoy, or Shanghai. The possession of Formosa would, moreover, enable the Spaniards to dictate their own terms, and the island could be held until these had been carried out.

The U.S. flagship *Tennessee*, which arrived from Singapore, Labuan, and Manila, reports having experienced very severe N.E. gales between Singapore and Labuan. The *Tennessee* left Singapore on the 14th Feb., which was one day before the steamship *Ulysses* left for Hong Kong. The heavy gales caused the *Tennessee* to make no headway, and in consequence she ran short of coals, compelling her to put into Labuan.

The following Post-office notification is published in the *Gazette:*—Inquiries having been made at this office as to the speediest means of communication with Netherlands India, the following information has been obtained :—The Netherlands India packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. and O. mail from Europe. The French packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the packet from China, and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities :—In the S.W. monsoon: the English mail, and the French mail. In the N.E. monsoon: a private steamer a few days before the English mail, and the French mail.

A circular has been issued by Mr. Lister, Collector of Stamp Revenue, in which he calls attention to the habitual neglect by the Chinese of the requirements of the Stamp Ordinances. He says that the "number of documents presented by Chinese for stamping bears no proportion to the extensive business done by them, and it is evident that this systematic evasion of the law tends to throw a heavier burden of taxation on the rest of the community." The addressees are asked to impress upon their compradores that though his Excellency the Governor "is averse to offering rewards to informers, yet, if the Chinese persist in disregarding the law, this policy will be adopted, and the amount of the rewards offered will be increased until the desired end has been attained." A notice in Chinese has been posted about the town on the subject, to which it is desired every publicity should be given.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The steamer *Cadiz*, which arrived from Liverpool, &c., on the 28th Feb., brought the new Governor of the Philippine Islands, his Excellency Domingo Moriones y Murello, Marques de Oroquita. His Excellency assumed office on the morning following the arrival of the steamer, at ½-past ten. The ex-Governor, Joze Malcampo, will proceed home by the *Cadiz*, which vessel leaves for the return voyage on the 10th March.

A very severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Manila

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and several other places in the island on the evening of the 26th Feb. At Manila it was felt at 8.27 P.M.; at Corregidor at 8.15, a very heavy shock forty seconds in duration; at Bacolon at 8.25, at Jarlve at 8, at Dagupan at 8.30, and at San Fernauth de la Union at 8.25, where it was also very heavy, and continued for sixty seconds.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

We regret to notice that the *Saigon Independent* has found it necessary to suspend for a time its publication. It is announced that this step is taken in consequence of a falling off in subscribers; but an attempt will be made to start the paper again at a reduced rate. A notification has been issued in the *Courier de Saigon*, forbidding keeping dangerous animals, such as tigers, panthers, bears, &c., in cages. Special regulations are, however, made for their being kept provisionally for export.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 15th March; the French mail from London Feb. 9 was received on the 12th March. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The Legislative Council met on the 9th and 13th of March, when various local measures, among them the Chinese Immigrants Bill and Straits Settlements Loan Bill, were brought forward, the latter passing its third reading. A petition was also presented from the advocates and attorneys on the subject of judicial establishments.

The N.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Bromo*, Captain de Jong, from Batavia, has arrived with his Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands India and suite on board, *en route* to Atchin. On the *Bromo* being signalled, a gun was fired from Fort Canning, and at nine o'clock she was boarded by the Hon. J. Douglas, Colonial Secretary, and Captain Paton, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, to welcome his Excellency on behalf of the Government, and also by the Hon. W. H. Read, H.N.M.'s Consul General. His Excellency afterwards landed officially at Johnston's Pier, when a salute was fired from Fort Canning. The salute was returned by H.N.M.'s steamer *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden*, which dressed ship, as did also H.N.M.'s steamers *Sambas*, *Bromo* and *Amboina*.

The following form the party accompanying his Excellency:—

The Secretary-General; four aides-de-camp—Lieut.-Colonel Rynen, Captain Roukens, Lieut. Nepren, Lieut. Schmidt auf Altenstadt.

Aide-de-Camp Extraordinary, Pangeran of Soerakarta.

Referendary Sol., secretary.

A detachment of troops, with a captain, two lieutenants, and fifty men and band.

The Governor-General and some of his party stayed at Government House.

A state dinner was given by his Excellency the Governor, at Government House, in honour of the vist of his Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands India. Covers were laid for forty persons. The guests included the suite of the Governor-General, the heads of departments and the unofficial members of Council. His Excellency the Governor-General accompanied by his suite embarked on board the N.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Bromo*, for Atchin, at eight o'clock, and the steamer started immediately, escorted by the Dutch Squadron. It is his Excellency's intention, it is said, to visit all the Dutch possessions on the Sumatra coast before returning to Batavia.

The average circulation of the Banks during February was as follows:—

Oriental Bank	$195,035
Chartered Bank	569,150
Mercantile Bank	550,400
Mercantile in Penang	361,490
Chartered ditto	162,050

The conditions of sale and other particulars are given of Crown Lands in Singapore, for which applications have been made for the cultivation of gambier and pepper, fruit, sago, and vegetables, and which will be sold by public auction at the Land Office. The lands are situated in Bukit Timah, Upper Kallang, Payah Lebar, Buddoh, Upper Tanglin, Mundai, North Seletar, Amokiah, and Sirangoon districts.

H.M.'s steamer transport *Himalaya*, Captain White, has arrived from Hong Kong. She has on board for England, Naval passengers, 29 officers, 193 men and 40 Marines—Military passengers, 2 officers, 9 women, 12 men and 16 children. The troops she takes from Singapore consist of the 80th and the battery of artillery.

We understand that small-pox has been prevalent among Chinese coolies lately to such an extent that some apprehension is felt that it may become epidemic. Two patients suffering from the disease were yesterday removed to the hospital from a house where twenty other coolies are domiciled.

We are informed that the accident to the Ocean Steam-Ship Company's steamer *Stentor* consisted of the splitting of her low-pressure piston as she was leaving Penang. The damaged piston is to be sent down here for repair, the steamer remaining at Penang, and it is expected that the detention will not exceed a fortnight. The repairs to the sister steamer *Ulysses* is being proceeded with at the Tanjong Pagar Dock, and the steamer will, in all probability, be ready to proceed on her voyage to China by the end of this month.

There is a report current that there is some probability of the civil service of this Colony being recruited from Hong Kong. It is said that N. B. Dennys, Esq., Ph. D., who was for a long time editor and part proprietor of the *China Mail*, and who is now Secretary of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, has applied for an appointment in the Straits, and that the application is favourably entertained. Dr. Dennys is, we believe, an accomplished Chinese scholar, and has long made the Chinese language and customs his special study. He is the author of several works as the result of his labours in that direction, the last being a book on the Folk Lore of China, which has been very favourably reviewed by the China and Japan papers. In view of the legislation which is at present being enacted here, and of the dearth and great need of Chinese-speaking officials, Dr. Dennys, if he receives an appointment, should be a decided acquisition to the civil service of the Colony.

A committee meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 28th February, when among other matters the subject of freedom from interference by H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, in the delivery by the planters of Johore produce, again engaged the Chamber's attention, and Mr. Cameron furnished some information which he had collected as to the nature of the general arrangements existing in this trade in Johore; the discussion has been closed by Mr. Gulland's undertaking to obtain authority from the Maharajah to make a specific assurance that his Highness has no wish or intention to interfere in the matter of the point of delivery of Johore produce, beyond that assent to any change from the planter's present arrangements shall be applied for to his Government.

The latest news from Atchin is to the effect that the Dutch troops had completed a march along the coast from Batoe Poetib to Pedir, without meeting with any opposition whatever from the Atchinese. The insurgents, it is reported, have all retired into the interior.

The Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. T. T. Ford, has left in hot haste for Malacca, in the Colonial steamer *Pluto*. His lordship has had his time mainly, if not wholly, occupied during his stay of two days here with the Arab trader extradition case, and could not, it is said, attend to other pressing business which counsel were anxious to bring before him. It will be remembered that a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Registrar in the absence of the Judge to bring up an Arab trader named Sech Syed Bin Omar Bin Abdad Al Katore, whose extradition had been applied for by the Dutch Government, and who had been committed to the Civil Prison, by Captain Walshe, the magistrate who inquired into the case, to await the orders of the Government. The prisoner was released, on bail being given for his appearance before the Acting Chief Justice on his return from Penang. His Honour having returned, the case was elaborately argued before him by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Donaldson on behalf of the prisoner. As the arguments were only concluded the day previous, and his Honour had arranged to leave for Malacca at three o'clock, he postponed giving his decision until his return from Malacca. Meantime Sech Syed Bin Dinamir is at liberty upon renewed bail.

H. M.'s gunboat *Magpie* has returned to port, having been unsuccessful in her search for the pirates who attacked the schooner *Kin Hap Hin*, or the four missing men of her crew. The *Magpie*, we understand, will proceed to the north on the arrival the *Juno*.

Nine Chinamen were arraigned on the 22nd February before Captain Walshe, the senior magistrate of police, charged with wrongful confinement and attempting to kidnap coolies away from the colony; and after a rather lengthy investigation, on the 2nd March, two of them were discharged, and seven committed for trial at the next Assizes. Another Chinaman, subsequently charged, was also committed. It appeared from the evidence elicited during the investigation that several junks arrived here from Hynam in China with a number of Sinkehs, three or four days before the Chinese New Year. These Sinkehs, all of whom are Kow Chews, had been induced to leave their homes in the province of Kong-See by certain representations made by Keh-Tows that they would find remunerative empioymeut in Singapore as carpenters, sawyers, brick-makers, clerks, &c., that they could save $200 to $300 in the course of two or three years, and return to their families and friends in China comparatively rich men. It also appeared that about the time the junks arrived from Hynam there was at Singapore an agent for a Mr. Hindeman, the owner of a tin mine at Siak, in quest of labourers. This agent, Chea Sin Nuh by name, engaged one Leong Pan Sew to procure coolies for him.

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Market Reports.

IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The China New Year hofidays had been brought to a close, and business in imports again resumed. On the 28th Feb. six steamers left for Tientsin, but there still remained a large quantity of Piece Goods to be moved out of dealers' hands before they are again compelled to enter the market, as eager buyers at an advance equivalent to reported costs in Manchester. Indeed, operations since opening marked considerable decline in the currency value of most Plain Cotton Goods, apart from a less favourable rate of sterling exchange, and a drop of about 5 candareens was established at the auction of CPH chops on the 27th Feb., when upwards of 30,000 pieces, principally 8-4 lbs. weights, were forced upon dealers, at the best prices obtainable. Private operations comprised about 50,000 pieces of all Cotton Goods, among which were the following items—15,000 pieces 8-4 lbs. Collies Lion at Tls. 1.74 to 1.73 per piece ; 8,000 pieces Pillar chop Tls. 1.57½ cash, an equal quantity of Medium Cloths Tls. 1.65 to 1.68½ per piece, and some Common Goods between Tls. 1.30 to 1.35 per piece. A few 7lbs. also reported sold from Tls. 1.10 to 1.25 per piece, and some heavy Shirtings at Tls. 1.95 per piece ; of T-Cloths 7,000 pieces good 8 lbs. Mexicans reported sold at Tls. 1.40 to 1.42 per piece ; 7 lbs. ordinary Mexicans finding buyers at Tls. 1.17 to 1.22 per piece according to appreciation of chop. Common 15 × 15 are not asked for. Drills, 6,000 pieces of common 14 lbs. have changed hands from Tls. 1.82 to 1.85 per piece, and 4,000 pieces Jeans from Tls. 1.53 to 1.57 per piece good chops. In Woollens heavy sales have been also forced at auction in face of which it is difficult to elicit any private offers. About 1,000 pieces CPH were sold at a small decline. Spanish Stripes, price without change. Long Ells : Scarlet sold at Tls. 6.60, and Lastings at Tls. 11 to 12 per piece. The business in Metals during the week had been unusually small ; prices however, remained firm. Lead had slightly advanced, and it was difficult to buy below top rates. In Nail Rods and Bars there had been nothing doing.

MANILA.—There had been a fair extent of business in the Piece Goods market, but little, if any, alterations in values had occurred. The Market for Metals and Coal was very quiet.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black : Business during the week has been very limited in extent, amounting to—Ningchow, 200 chests, Tls. 18½ ; Hohow, 800 chests 12½. Total, 1,000 chests. The Hohows were all for New York, where they would lay down by sail at about 18½ cents gold. There had been no more arrivals, and the stock was accordingly gradually diminishing ; as fully half of it was in the hands of one teaman, and the others were not pressing sales the market remained firm. Green : A good business had been done during the week, settlements being :—Teenkai, 4,800 ½-chests at Tls. 26¾ to 30½ ; Moyune, 4,200 ½-chests at 27 to 31 ; Fychow, 800 ½-chests at 17½ to 24¾ ; Pingsuey, 1,000 ½-chests at 17½ to 28½ ; Shanghai, 700 ½-chests at 17 to 34½. Total, 11,500 ½-chests. As will be seen, the demand had been chiefly for fair to fine Teenkais and Moyunes, which, the fall in exchange having been stopped, and no more good news having been received from home, the teamen had willingly sold at about former rates. They were still very ready to meet buyers, and as the latter showed no anxiety to operate, the market was likely to be still easier unless a material decline should occur in sterling. There were still a fair quantity of desirable Teas in the stock, which was more than six times as large as last year's at the same time ; the arrivals to date being only 5,000 half-chests below last season's total. The total export of green tea was 3,300,000 lbs. below last season's to date ; but this deficiency would be considerably reduced by the cargoes of the Harkaway and Golden State, which were expected to sail immediately, the former having cleared.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says :—The auction sales in London have depressed home prices so much that all business here has been entirely suspended this week, with the exception of 152 bales of Re-reels shipped by the American mail yesterday. Natives seem to have made up their minds at last that they must be quit of their stock before reports can be circulated about the new crop, and without naming a price they want an offer given them, their object possibly being to ascertain foreigners' ideas as to whether the bottom of the market has yet been reached. Arrivals have apparently ceased for the season ; fine-size Silks are allowed to be short at home, but with this year's variation in price and experience it is difficult to make an attempt at fathoming the reasons for present quotations by wire in London and Lyons. Shipments by this steamer are almost solely on Chinese account. The unsold stock remains at 15,500 to 16,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGKOK.—Messrs. Markwald and Co.'s Circular says :—Sugar : This year's crop has been smaller than ever before, the only important transaction was a sale of 10,000 piculs Steam Mill equal to Java No. 13, which were bought for shipment to Europe at Ticals 8½ per picul. The market is scantily supplied, and, with the exception of a few hundred piculs of white superior for shipment to Singapore, transactions were restricted to sales for local consumption ; for native made Sugars we quote to-day :—White, superior, Tls. 11 per picul ; No. 1, Tls. 10½ ; No. 2, Tls. 10 ; No. 3, 9½. Of Brown sorts none in the market. Black Pepper is commencing to arrive in small lots ; sales have been made at Tls. 12 per picul. Sapanwood : 3 to 4 pieces, Tls. 3¼ per picul ; 5 to 6 pieces, Tls. 2¾. per picul. Teakwood : 60c. per cubic foot for Steam Mill sawed. Cow Hides : Picked, Tls. 25 per picul ; unpicked, Tls. 20 per picul. Buffalo Hides : Picked, Tls. 11½ per picul ; unpicked. 10½ per picul. Buffalo Horns : Scarce and in active demand both for China and Europe ; average 4 lbs., Tls. 15½ per picul ; do. 3 lbs., Tls. 14½ per picul. Deer Horns, Tls. 14 per picul. Gum Benjamin : Good quality is extremely scarce ; a few piculs sold for local consumption at Tls. 320 per picul. Sticklac : Good bold free of wood is very scarce ; supplies consist almost entirely of inferior quality ; a parcel of this kind changed hands at Tls. 19 per picul. Gamboge : Good clean pipe not obtainable ; a few piculs of good but mostly run and lumpy were sold at Tls. 76 per picul.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says :—We have again to report a quiet market in produce. Sugar has given way slightly, but Hemp and Coffee remain much as last quoted. The demand for Tonnage is slightly stronger, and Exchange, owing to a temporary scarcity of bills, has declined a little. Sugar : Immediately on receipt of telegrams advising a decline in the home markets buyers reduced their offers here and the dealers are now willing sellers of all descriptions of dry Sugars at a decline of 25 cents per picul on last quotations. Prices, however, are still too high, and no transactions have been reported during the fortnight. Unclayed : The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to 24,000 piculs, nearly all of which have been delivered under contracts previously entered into. Moderate sales have latterly been made at $3.06¼ per picul (£12 16s. 4d.), but holders are again asking higher prices. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices extend to the 23rd and 26th ultimo respectively, but in neither market had prices undergone any material change. We quote as follows :—Taal $33.06¼, Cebu, Ilo Ilo $3.25, Cebu Superior $4.25, Ilo Ilo Superior 4.75 per picul. Hemp : The market has again become firmer, and the sales during the fortnight have been at from $5-06¼ to $5-25 per picul (£21 11s. 8d. to £22 5s. 6d.). Quilot has been sold at $6 per picul (£25 19s. 3d.). In course of shipment there are now 18,100 bales going forward to Great Britain, and 5,000 bales to the States. Stocks here, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 12,642 bales, whilst in Cebu shippers are still short to complete the requirements of vessels in port. Coffee : Prices have been maintained at $19.50 to $19.56¼ per picul (£75 2s.9d. to £75 7s. 4d.), but the demand is partial. Tobacco : No indication of an auction has as yet been made. Cigars : An auction was held on the 6th March at which 330 mil. No. 2 Cigars, Arroceros, 12 lbs., sold at $512.50 to 12.91 per mil.; 510 mil. No. 2 Cigars, Fortin, 12 lbs., at $12.50 ; 530 mil. No. 2 Cigars, Princesa, 12 lbs., at $12.50 ; 1,706 mil. No. 2 Cheroots, Princeso, 12 lbs., at $12.50 to $13.15 ; 50 mil. No. 2 Cheroots, Cavite, 12 lbs., at $12.50.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877	83316527	58680787	2926823	18901398	163804436	43536
From June 1, 1875, to Feb. 28, 1876	73798597	59348379	2031848	19719411	154898235	33251

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877	3605706	52157
Do. do. 1875, to Feb. 28, 1876	10472304	46426

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877	42616726	6008
Do. do. 1875, to Feb. 28, 1876	50967275	8495

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877	16,548,897
Do. do. 1875, to Feb. 28, 1876	16,106,325

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,263	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,560	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 2¾d.	4s. 3d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 7¾d.	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 8¼d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 2d.	4s. 2d. to 4s. 2¼d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.
Penang ,, ...	—	—	—
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 4¾d.	4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310	Rs. 225
,, Hong Kong	26 to 26⅛ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.74.5.0	1½ prem (nominal)

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 23 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $1,925 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 13 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $525 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $620 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $157 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £99 (exchange 4s. 1½d).

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0½d., at Hong Kong 4s. 0½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5½d.

TEA SEASON, 1876-7.

(Settlements at Foochow to Feb. 3, 1877.)

Shippers.	Congou. Chests.	Souchong. Chests.	Oolong. ½-Chests.	Pekoe. Chests.	Sc'ted Tea. Boxes
Adamson, Bell, and Co.	53,700	370	598	—	2,600
Birley and Co....	36,600	790	1,790	247	4,160
Butterfield and Swire...	63,372	3,600	3,950	—	27,000
Chapman, T. H.	4,500	233	—	—	—
Fairhurst, Thomas	71,286	859	6,990	—	1,910
Forster and Co., John	45,633	972	3,300	162	10,300
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	13,200	1,201	690	—	—
Gilman and Co.	30,500	970	169	—	—
Heard and Co....	3,440	49	52	—	—
Holliday, Wise, and Co.	7,500	1,200	—	98	—
Jardine, Matheson, & Co.	55,649	4,700	380	690	5,300
Morris and Co., B. J....	7,329	—	—	—	—
Newman and Co.	33,970	3,950	153	261	670
Odell and Leyburn	46,489	2,865	2,800	150	2,800
Olyphant and Co.	15,056	2,743	89	—	2,040
Phipps, Hickling, & Co.	25,800	2,000	530	40	540
Piatkoff, Molchanoff, and Co.	9,389	278	—	—	—
Rodewald, Schonfeld, and Co.	8,500	1,952	129	1,020	—
Russell and Co.	37,507	4,870	7,000	241	13,950
Sassoon, Sons, & Co., D.	4,620	59	—	296	—
Siemssen and Co.	33,600	5,144	—	1,020	—
Silverlock and Co.	57,000	1,400	400	32	8,965
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff, and Co.	4,000	—	—	—	—
Turner and Co.	18,000	1,000	670	—	1,286
Westall, Galton, and Co.	55,200	3,850	1,700	700	9,040

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, April 7, Radnorshire (str.), Viking (str.), Punjaub.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 26, Omba from Hamburg, 22, Carmelite and Ida; from Sydney, 23, J. R. Worcester; 28, Mary Blair; from Newcastle N. S. W., 26, Novelty; 28, Julia Ritz; from Liverpool, April 14, Glaucus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N. S. W., March 4, Anazi; from Cookstown, 5, Thales (str.); from London, 7, Sir Harry Parkes; April 12, Fleurs Castle (str.); 13, Glenearn (str.); from Liverpool, 7, Glaucus (str.); 13, Ulysses (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Nieuwe Diep, April 6, Prins Hendrik (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland, March 11, Stanley; 13, Elizabeth Childs, Olivet; from Cardiff, 13, Secundo; 15, Esmeralda; from Shields, 14, Strathnairn; from Newcastle, 14, Livingstone; from ———, April 7, Surrey; from Hamburg, 10, Ferona (str.); from Liverpool, 10, Anchises (str.); from ——, 10, Joseph Brown, Ironside; from Shields, 10, Holywood (str.); from Cardiff, 10, Thingvalla (str.); 13, Bertha (str.); from London, 14, Gleneagles (str.)

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Feb. 22, Raymond; for New York, 26, John Potts.

From HONG KONG.—None.

From BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Feb. 23, Asie Meneure.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 13, Red Riding Hood; for the Channel, f.o., 12, Yarra; for New York, 12, Colga; for Boston, 28, Moltke.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 11, at London, from Colombo Mysterious Star; 12, from Manila, Jessie Isabel; 10, at Flushing, from Java, for Middleburg, India; 12, at Greenock, from Java, Edgar Cecil; at Liverpool, from Maulmain, Richmond; 13, off Dover, from Sourabaya, for Rotterdam, Jonge Cornelis; 15, at Amsterdam, from Batavia, Voorwaarts; 13, at Greenock, from Sourabaya, County of Argyle; at Queenstown, County of Berwick; 14, at Greenock, from Java, Bussorah, Johan Hansen; at London, from Singapore, D. Dubrovacki; 15, from Manila, Cassandra (str.).

DEPARTURES.—April 12, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Galatea; for Singapore, Condor; 11, from Antwerp, for China, Woodhall; from Rotterdam, for Macassar, Zephir; 10, from Hamburg, for Hong Kong, Adolph; March 7, from Callao, for Ilo Ilo, Luigia Accame; April 12, from Sunderland, for Penang, Halia; 13, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Pilgrim; from London, for Bangkok, Lyra; 12, from Havre, Taffarette; 14, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Antipodes; from London, for Colombo, Pembrokeshire; for Shanghai, Gordon Castle (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—April 14, Patroclus, from Shanghai, for London.

SPOKEN.—Stad Middelburg, Flushing to Sourabaya, April 4, 36 N., 19 W.; Cordelia, Japan to Cork, March 3, 5.40 N., 26.56 W.; Peri, Shields, to Singapore, March 10, 2 S., 27.50 W.; Winlow, Sunderland, to Singapore, March 12, 4 N., 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Falmouth, April 11, the Wigton, from London, for Shanghai, which put in here with master (Leggett) sick, has sailed; Gibraltar, April 12, passed Priam (str.), from Liverpool, for Shanghai; Malta, arrived April 12, Elgin (str.), from London, and left for China and Japan; Norden (str.), from Manila.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

GREAT FIRE AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 15.—The manager of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company telegraphs that a fire broke out in the coal-sheds, and about 3,500 tons destroyed; about 6,000 tons saved; other property intact; business resumed, but coaling necesssarily disorganised.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, APRIL 12.—Manchester Goods flat. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24 $99; Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $2.32. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13. Total export of Tea to date 164,750,000 lbs.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.—Gambier, $4.32½. Black Pepper, $8.50; White, $14. Tin, $20.50. Mule Twist, 40's, $100. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.65; 7 lbs., $1.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.20; 7 lbs., $1.30.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, APRIL 13.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 4.0 P.M. to-day. She brings 140 passengers and a general cargo, including 199 bales of silk, 3,617 packages of tea, 1,316 bags of sugar, 639 packages sundries, and specie valued £4,000 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Euphrate, due in London on or about the 24th inst.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the India, China, and Australia heavy mails, arrived here to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India and China mails, left here to-day for Brindisi.

INWARD MAIL DUE MAY 7.—GALLE, APRIL 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nepaul, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Suez to-day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—On the 9th April, at Cavendish-place, London, the wife of Andrew Clark, of a daughter.

COMRIE—On the 23rd Feb., at Scotland House, Penang, the wife of David Comrie, of a son.

HARGREAVES—On the 10th April, at Maiden Erlegh, Reading, the wife of John Hargreaves, of a daughter.

HOW—On the 7th April, at Leigh Hill House, Cobham, Surrey, the wife of F. Henry How, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—FIRTH.—On the 24th Feb., at Thayetmyo, British Burmah, by the Rev. C. H. Chard, Edward Brooke Anderson, Lieutenant Madras Staff Corps, to Emily Beckwith, second daughter of Col. Henry Hilhouse Firth, Comdt. 6th Regt. Madras N.I.

BALFOUR—MONCREIFF.—On the 6th April, at 15, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., John Blair Balfour, Advocate, Edinburgh, to the Hon. Marianne Eliza, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff, of Tulliebole, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

COUSINS—WILLCOX.—On the 28th Feb., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Edmund Cousins to Elvina, eldest daughter of John Willcox, of St. Helier's Jersey.

HARDING—KEYS.—On the 10th April, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Edward Gonne Harding, of Bargodde, Ceylon, to Anne Gertrude, only daughter of William Keys, of Penge.

DEATHS.

KOFOD—On the 28th Feb., at Shanghai, Charles Edward Kofod, aged 43 years.

MORRIS—On the 7th April, at 5, Bedford-terrace, Plymouth. Robert Morris, formerly of Batavia, Island of Java, merchant, and for forty-one years Agent and Sub Agent of the Bank of England at Swansea, Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth Branch Banks, aged 90 years, less a few weeks.

SENG—On the 8th March, at Singapore, the widow of the late Tan Tock Seng, aged 71 years.

SIMPSON—On the 10th April, at St. Saviour's, Osnaburgh-street, Julia Simpson, formerly of Great Portland-street, aged 36.

TOFT—On the 27th Feb., at Penang, the wife of T. F. Toft, of Deli, of a son.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE IRONCLAD.

A Japanese ironclad—the first that has been built for the Government of that country—was launched on the 14th inst. at Messrs. Samuda Bros. yard. A large and fashionable circle of guests, including many members of Parliament and the Japanese and Chinese Legations, was present. The ship, which represents the most advanced type of a vessel combining high speed with thick armour, heavy armaments, moderate size, and great handiness, has been built from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P. Her principal dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 220 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth in hold, 20 feet 4½in.; burden in tons, 2,343 20-94; draught of water, mean 18 feet; height of port from load water-line, 7 feet 6in.; height of upper deck at side, from load water-line, 13 feet; displacement in tons, 3,700 total weight of armour and backing 776 tons. She has a main-deck battery, protected by armour 8in. thick, in which will be placed four of Krupp's long 24 centimetre breech-loading guns. The weight of these guns is 15¼ tons, and their

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calibre 9¼in. An upper deck battery amidships, in which is placed two of Krupp's long 17 centimetre guns, unprotected by armour, the weight of these guns being 5½ tons, and their calibre 7in. The main deck battery projects beyond the side somewhat, and by that means great training is given to the guns. The sides of the upper deck before and abaft the midship battery are slightly recessed, and the guns on each side are so arranged that they may be fought from three ports, from one of which they can fire right ahead in line of the keel, from another on the broadside, and from the third right astern in line of the keel. The ship is provided with a powerful ram and a running-in bowsprit.

The *Foo-So* is armoured on what is generally known as the belt-system, the thickness of the armour on the water line amidships being 9in.; and it is maintained at this thickness for the whole of the magazine, engine, and boiler spaces. The engines, which will be twin-screw, are designed to indicate 3,500-horse power; they are compound surface condensing on the well-known trunk principle of Messrs. Penn, the working pressure in the boilers being 60lb. They will be fitted with separate engines for driving the circulating pumps, starting and reversing the main engines, fire service, donkey pumps, &c. The estimated speed of the ship when fully laden is 13 knots. The ship is to be barque rigged, and will have a total area of plain sail of 12,000 square feet, the total spread of all sail being 17,000 square feet. The ship will be fitted with every appliance, such as steam capstans, on Harfield and Co.'s patent, Inglefield and Roger's anchors, &c., in the most complete form usual in the British navy. In this ship Mr. Reed has introduced an entirely new system of framing, by which means the advantages of his original bracket system of a combination of transverse and longitudinal frames, as first fitted in the *Bellerophon*, are secured, and some additional ones gained. This is done by making the frames behind armour and those below them continuous from the main-deck to the keel, and instead of the usual shelf or recess to receive the armour, a strong longitudinal girder, well supported by brackets, is worked on the outside of the frames, at the proper height, projecting beyond them. The armour and backing is placed above this girder, the whole being securely bolted to the plating behind armour, which, in its turn, is riveted to the main continuous frames of the ship.

The company assembled on the bow staging included the Japanese Envoy, Wooyeno Kagenori, and his lady; Prince Hachisuka, the Japanese Consul; T. Minami, the Japanese Secretary of Legation; Suguko-Kinso, with the English Secretary, Mr. Lane, and Nakano, Japanese *charge d'affaires* in Paris; the Chinese Envoy, Kuo Ta-Jen; the Assistant Chinese Minister, Liu-Ta-Jen; the Chinese Secretary of Legation, and Dr. Macartney; Sir George Campbell, M.P.; General and Mrs. Malcolm, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.; Colonel W. Muir, M.P.; Mr. C. M. Norwood, M.P.; Mr. H. Edwards, M.P.; Mr. G. Goldney, M.P.; Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. J. Holms, M.P.; Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.; the Hon. C. Hanbury Tracy, M.P.; Captain Gossett, Sir John Buchanan, Dr. Schliemann, explorer of Mycenæ; Captain T. Davis Sewell, clerk of the Shipwrights' Company; Captain A. S. Da Motta, naval attaché, J.B.N.; Admiral Houston Stewart, R.N.; Admiral Right Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, the Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley, M.P.; and Mr. James Ashbury, M.P.

Madame Wooyeno, the wife of the Japanese Minister, performed the ceremony of christening the ship, breaking the bottle of wine, which was decked with a handsome bouquet, against the sharp, ugly snout, and at the same time saying in Japanese, "It gives me great pleasure to name the first Japanese ironclad which has been built in England. This vessel will be remarkable as one of the most formidable of the fleet of his Majesty the Mikado. I hope it will also be remarkable for bringing honours on the flag it will bear, and credit to those who have designed and built it. May the great God speed the *Foo-So!*" Taking a chisel and mallet, then, the lady deftly cut the lashing of a rope which held a ponderous weight. This, in falling, disengaged the dog-shores, and actually launched the vessel, which glided off the stocks into the water, amid the cheers of the large assembly of people who thronged the water-side and clustered in boats on the surface of the river. Two or three tugs at once got fast to the *Foo-So* and towed her to the Millwall Docks, where her engines and boilers are waiting ready to be put on board. The company were afterwards entertained at luncheon under the presidency of Mr. Samuda, M.P., who proposed "The Health of the Queen and Royal Family," followed by that of "The Emperor of Japan," and "The Emperor of China."

The Chairman proposed success to the *Foo-So*, coupled with health and prosperity to Madame Wooyeno, wife of the Japanese Minister, who had honoured them by her presence. (Cheers.) The launch they had just seen had taken place from the identical slip from which had been launched the *Thunderbolt*, the first ironclad ship ever built for the British Navy during the Crimean War. That vessel would have been launched on the same day—14th of April, 1856—but for the tide, which, being too low, delayed the launch for a week. Another curious coincidence was that both the *Thunderbolt* and the *Foo-So* had been launched with every armour plate upon them. Referring to the marvellous change which has taken place in ships and guns since the era of the *Thunderbolt*, when a 68-pounder (96 cwt.) was the heaviest piece of ordnance we possessed, he spoke of the impression which had at first prevailed that only immensely long ships could float 4½ inch of iron, and gave Mr. Reed credit for having demonstrated that it was possible to have much shorter vessels with much thicker armour-plating, and having in the *Foo-So* arrived at the remarkable result of a ship with only 3,700 tons displacement carrying 9-in armour at a speed of thirteen knots—for the fact of Messrs. Penn being the makers of the engines was a guarantee that what was anticipated in the matter of speed would be fully realised—with an armament of four 18-ton guns, capable of ranging the entire horizon. Being barque rigged, with an ample area of canvas, she would be able to traverse any distance desired without the aid of steam, while under steam at moderate speed she could carry coals enough to make a passage of 4,500 miles. These he held to be characteristics of the very highest value for a navy required for the protection of an extensive commerce and, therefore, he much regretted that illness had prevented the presence of the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty. Adverting, in conclusion, to the graceful and successful way in which Madame Wooyeno had performed her share in the ceremony, he expressed a hope that the success of the vessel's launch might be an augury of the success to follow that lady through the rest of her life.

The toast was drunk with three times three.

His Excellency Wooyeno Kagenori, who spoke in Japanese, referred to the interesting speech they had just heard, and desired Mr. Lane to convey to the company his thanks, and those of Madame Wooyeno, for their hearty reception of the toast, and for their kind appreciation of the small share which Madame Wooyeno had had in the launch. The capabilities of the *Foo-So* had been dealt with by abler hands than his, so he would merely offer his sincere thanks to the designer (Mr. (Reed) and the contractors (Messrs. Samuda and Messrs. Penn), whose names were known "wherever the ocean touched the shore." His Excellency then proceeded to explain that "Foo-So" was one form of the name of Fusi-yama, the most celebrated mountain in Japan, the outline of which was pictured on fans and other Japanese articles now becoming so common in England. He hoped that the ship would, in its career, acquire as much celebrity as the mountain, and be as much admired. The progress of Japan in commerce and foreign intercourse rendered it desirable to have a fleet, and it was for that reason they had ordered the *Foo-So* and two other ironclads, and the Mikado would be always ready, should occasion require, for his small fleet to join the more powerful squadron of Her Britannic Majesty in any operation for the advancement of civilisation. He should immediately and with graat pleasure report to his Government the proceedings of the day, and he was sure that, though Japan was 15,000 miles distant, he should very soon receive an echo of sincere satisfaction; and, in conclusion, he said that it was his most earnest wish and most fervent desire and hope that the relations between Japan and Great Britain would ever remain of the most friendly nature, based not merely on considerations of mere commercial advantage, but on the more honourable and lasting basis of national rights and internatiocnal esteem.

Subsequently his Excellency, in a few words of very good English, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," who briefly replied.

The Chinese Envoy then rose and said, in Chinese: You so readily drank success to the glorious career of the *Foo-So* that I will now ask you to fill your glasses and drink success to the navy of which she is a component part—the navy of Japan—which we hope will never fire a shot except as an ally of China. (Laughter.) Japan is, geographically speaking, the England of the East; may it use its power, as England has ever done, in defence of nationalities. (Hear, hear.)

The health of Mr. Reed, and that hon. gentleman's response, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SHANGHAI POLYTECHNIC.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. T. L. King, at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, on Polarised Light and other optical phenomena, illustrated by apparatus which is about to be despatched to the above-named Institution, which, as our readers are aware, has been established with the view of familiarising the native mind with the literature, arts, and sciences of the west. The apparatus included the kaleidoscope, the chromotrope, the microscope, and the optical apparatus for the production of the Ghost. Among those invited were:—The Chinese Ministers and suite, and their interpreter, Dr. Macartney; Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Peking, and Sir Walter Medhurst, late Consul at Shanghai; the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Northbrook, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Lady Holland, Mr. Trevelyan, junr., Sir G. Balfour, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Macdonald and Lady Stephenson, General Sir James Alexander and Miss Alexander, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir A. Cotton, Sir G. Campbell, George Turnbull, Esq., C.E., and Mrs. Turnbull, John Penn, Esq., junr., Donald Currie, Esq., John Nixon, Esq., Archibald Hamilton, Esq., J. D'A. Samuda, Esq., M.P., Charles Manby, Esq., Honorary Secretary, and James Forest, Esq., Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, J. D. Campbell, Esq., of the Chinese Maritime Customs, R. B. Wade, Esq., C. J. R. Turner, Esq., and many others. Some of the gentlemen invited regretted their inability to attend, through being absent from London. Although the phenomena exhibited did not present anything that was absolutely new to European eyes, they were admirably calculated to awaken in the Chinese mind an interest in science; and, to many Europeans, the lecture given was both instructive and entertaining. Mr. T. L. King, who has the art of placing his subjects before his hearers in a very attractive shape, is well acquainted with the best means of conveying an idea of abstruse subjects to the uninitiated mind, and as Sir Walter Medhurst and Dr. Macartney were beside the Chinese Envoys, and explained the lecture as it proceeded, no doubt their Excellencies were well posted as to the scientific bearing of the very beautiful experiments exhibited before them. The public manifested considerable enthusiasm on the nature of the lecture being explained to them, and applauded heartily on being informed that the Envoys from China were in the room. As most of the experiments had to be conducted in the dark, it is to be feared the opportunity looked forward to by many of the audience of seeing the Envoys was comparatively limited. The lecturer, in introducing the subject said he proposed to exhibit some of the phenomena of polarised light, and also to show the optical effects obtainable by the microscope, the kaleidoscope, and the polariscope.

The occasion was one of special interest, from the fact that this apparatus was destined for a Polytechnic Institution in China—the first of its kind in that great Empire—and the introduction of such apparatus and the desire of the Chinese to possess it constituted a new evidence of progress and aspiration which might lead to great results hereafter. The Chinese Polytechnic

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Institution owed its origin mainly to the exertions of Sir Walter Medhurst, lately our Consul at Shanghai, and of Mr. Fryer, who had acted as honorary secretary. It has been warmly supported by our Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, and by the leading Chinese officials, among whom might be mentioned the eminent Li-Hung-Chang, whose name name was well known among us, and Hsu-tsuch-t-sun, a mandarin, possessing a very remarkable amount of technical knowledge and of boundless scientific curiosity, and whose sons worthily follow in his steps. A committee of co-operation had been formed in London, composed of gentlemen who were united by friendly sentiments towards China, and who were anxious to assist in the great work of developing her vast resources, and it had appeared to these gentlemen that a preliminary exhibition of the apparatus at the Polytechnic Institution, in the presence of the Chinese Ministers, now in London, would not only attract public support to the enterprise, but would afford a gratifying opportunity of testifying how friendly were our sentiments and how anxious we all were to help China to reach the great future which lies before her. It had been suggested that, after having been shown in Shanghai the apparatus should be carried to the other chief cities of China, and this and other concurrent measures would naturally open the way to the realisation of that great idea of an International Exhibition which China, it appeared, is so anxious to invite. Mr. King then proceeded with the demonstrations of the apparatus, which occupied more than an hour. All the experiments were concerned with the phenomena of light. Sir David Brewster's kaleidoscope was shown upon the screen, and this series of experiments concluded with a butterfly, which, by means of the polariscope, assumed from moment to moment a more and more gorgeous plumage on its wings. The principles of polarised light were fully explained in the course of the lecture, and some of the demonstrations were of the most beautiful character; one in particular, in which a magnified grain of common sand-stone displayed as reflected by the oxy-hydrogen microscope upon the screen the most lovely combination of colours, literally, as the lecturer observed, showing to us that there are "sermons in stones and good in every thing." In the course of the lighter part of the lecture, introductory to the more scientific portion, a magnified likeness of Hsu-Tsuch-tsung was exhibited on the screen, with his autograph in Chinese characters subjoined.

At the conclusion of the lecture Sir Walter Medhurst inspected the apparatus, which were further explained to him by Mr. King, whom he congratulated upon his lecture. The Envoys also expressed their satisfaction with it, and their hope that it would pave the way to improved knowledge of optical science in China. Among the articles being sent out to China by Messrs. Bourne and Co. (in addition to those which have already been spoken of in this paper) are several of their new high speed engines, which are believed by the most competent judges to be destined to become the steam engines of the future. One of these engines will be employed to drive a Tanite emery wheel, which acts like a rotating file in rapidly polishing metals and sharpening cutting instruments. This machinery attracted much attention. The apparatus is to go out at once, and the efforts which have been recorded from time to time to introduce the railway into China will thus be succeeded by a less obviously utilitarian, but very attractive means of propagating Western knowledge, and accustoming the Chinese to recognise that something which is not evil may come from abroad. Perhaps the most promising feature in connection with the present movement in China is that it is adopted and pressed on by the Chinese themselves.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 25.

As your readers already know, the insurrection at Kumamoto, headed by Mayebara, was speedily suppressed. Mayebara paid for his defection with his life; many of his followers were killed or committed suicide, and a general belief was entertained that a danger, which would undoubtedly have been great had the insurgents met with success in their first attempts against the Government, had disappeared altogether before the vigorous measures taken to crush the seeds of it. The Satsuma men remained calm and loyal throughout this affair; but the loyalty which was presumed from this calmness has now proved to have been hollow enough. The Satsuma men saw only too plainly that Mayebara's indiscreet haste could only lead to defeat, and the frustration of the large purposes contemplated by the disaffected *Samurai*. They therefore stood entirely aloof from him, and, with no sign of protest or remonstrance, allowed him to pay the terrible penalty entailed by his unskilful impetuousity. But not the less had they resolved on withstanding the Government when their preparations were more advanced and success seemed more probable. Accordingly, the clan is now in open rebellion. Thus it is that the Government of Japan has on its hands the most difficult task it has been called on to perform since the Restoration. The Satsuma men played the chief part in bringing about that event. They are united, determined, and brave; they are of a conservative habit of mind—loyal to the Mikado, though arrayed against his present advisers; and they are, perhaps, the best representatives of the Japanese character. But they have this great fault—that they place the interests of their clan above the interests of the Empire. They are, first of all, Satsuma men, then Japanese; and thus it is that they judge of the acts of the Government, not by their probable and calculated effects upon the Empire, but by their probable effects upon themselves. Now, the object with which the feudal system in this country was abolished was to secure the homogeneity of the Empire; in other words, to break up the old clan associations and replace them by a more purely national feeling. This object has to a great extent been accomplished. The Choshiu, Tosa, Hizen, Kaga, or Bizen men have gradually come to regard themselves as before all things Japanese, afterwards as men of these clans. Not so the Satsuma men. The pride of clan is with them an obstinate, almost indestructible, feeling, and their great services at the time of the Restoration have tended rather to increase than diminish it. They were abundantly rewarded for those services by places and honours when the spoils of victory were divided; they still hold more of the great posts than the men of any other clan, and while they occupy many of the Provincial Governorships, they would not for a moment brook the administration of their own provincial affairs being conducted by any official of an alien clan. Their scale of taxation is believed to be the same as that which has been established by the central authority over the rest of the empire, but they insist on administering their own revenues, and though they may possibly transmit copies of their accounts to Tokio, they certainly do not contribute anything to the Imperial Exchequer. Their obstinate isolation, therefore, frustrates all the endeavours of the Government to produce real unity throughout the Empire.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PERAK CAMPAIGN.

(9th.) In reply to Mr. Serjeant SIMON, Mr. Secretary HARDY said it was arranged that troops sent from India to serve in the Straits Settlements during the late outbreak should have the same advantages as they had when sent to Abyssinia, and inquiries were being made from the Indian Government as to what those advantages were.

CEYLON.

(12th.) Mr. POTTER asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the scarcity in the island of Ceylon, as reported in the *Ceylon Times* of the 7th of March; whether any information had reached the Government as to the recommendations of the Commission recently appointed in Ceylon to inquire into the present working of the food taxes in that island; and whether, as a measure of temporary relief, the Government was prepared to sanction certain proposed branch railway extensions in order to give work to the unemployed immigrant Tamils reported to be now suffering severe privations in Ceylon.

Mr. J. LOWTHER said: The attention of the Colonial-office has been drawn to this matter, and Lord Carnarvon has been for some time past in communication with the local authorities as to the best means of meeting the difficulties referred to. With reference to the second portion of the hon. gentleman's question, the Commission which has been appointed by the Governor has only recently commenced its labours, and has not yet reported. As to sanctioning certain proposed railway schemes, it is obviously impossible for Her Majesty's Government to adopt any specific scheme until it has been thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile, however, roads and other relief works are in contemplation, and considerable sums have been already voted for those objects. I am happy to be able to add that the reports of the general crops in the island are satisfactory, and that the emergency is only expected to be of a temporary character.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

(13th.)—In answer to Mr. PEASE, Mr. BOURKE said:—The papers relating to Mr. Grosvenor's mission to Yunnan have been printed, and they would have been in the hands of members before now were it not for the fact that we have been waiting for a memorandum which Sir Thomas Wade is preparing with respect to the Chefoo Convention. I saw Sir Thomas Wade this morning, and I hope to have that memorandum in a very few days. After that I trust there will be no delay in presenting the papers.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

The New York papers contain a despatch from San Francisco, containing news from Japan to the 13th of March. The despatch says:—

The insurrection in the island of Kiusiu continues. The Government troops experience much difficulty on account of the mountainous country. Nevertheless, the rebels have been driven from various positions, and are now confined to one stronghold south-east of the city of Kumanotu, the capital of the Province of Figo. The Imperial troops now at the seat of action number 15,000. The insurgents' force is unknown. There is little doubt that the rebellion will be suppressed in a short time, although the situation chosen is so strong, and preparations have been so abundant, that greater difficulties are presented than in previous similar outbreaks. The proposal of foreign residents to establish a military volunteer corps in Yokohama has been strongly protested against by the Government as a wanton and unwarranted manifestation of unfriendly distrust. The foreign Ministers have been called upon by the Japanese authorities to forbid the project.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

H.I.J.M.'s screw corvette *Tsukuba Kan*, 1,033 tons, 200 horse-power, the ship which our readers may remember to have made the voyage to San Francisco last year, and to have behaved so admirably in the very heavy weather which she then encountered, has been despatched with all possible speed to Kobe to join the fleet at present assembled there. She was originally intended for a sea-going training-ship, and in anticipation of an early cruise in that capacity, has been refitting at Yokosuka. She is commanded by Captain Matsumura (an efficient naval officer trained in America), and carries a complement of 245 men all told. Her armament consists of sixteen guns—eight muzzle-loading Krupp seventy pounders, and six forty pounder bronze (Japanese made), besides two pivot 7in. breech-loading Krupps, only one of which, however, has been shipped. It is worthy of notice, perhaps, that of the old crew which navigated her across the Pacific, not one, we believe, is at present borne upon her books. Of the fifteen or sixteen ships of war which, including transports, comprise the Japanese Navy, with the exception of the two at present being fitted out for sea at Yokosuka, and the two others supposed to be at Kagoshima, the whole are collected at Kiobe. In consequence of all these unexpected interferences with the course of naval instruction pursued at Yokosuka, &c., the foreign instructors, whose duties have hitherto required their absence from head-quarters, have been recalled for the present to the *Kaigunsho*. In the College, however, little if any disturbance of the usual curriculum has taken place.—*Japan Mail.*

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Naval and Military.

The Kriegspiel, or war-game, which has become so popular of late years in the army, has been introduced into the German Navy, after experimental trial and adaptation of it in Berlin and found much acceptance. The object of the Naval Kriegspiel is to excite interest of naval officers in tactical rules of sea-warfare; to enable them to observe the manœuvres of the fleets or vessels of two hostile parties, which are allotted to a leader or a number of officers, and to study the most favourable formation of the fleets at the beginning of the engagement, the grouping of ships in separate squadrons or divisions, the application of artillery, rams, and torpedoes in individual cases of encounter with an enemy, &c., and to provide opportunities of conversation and the exchange of opinions on what has been done. Certain problems or tasks are appointed in the game. Thus two hostile fleets, the number and strength of whose ships are known, are required to find one another in the open sea, or before the enemy's harbours, and, if the leaders think fit, to give battle. Close by a plan for the details of the battle has to be worked out. For the strength, value, and work of the separate ships, their velocity, number of guns, data of calibre, plating, quantity of coal which each can carry, and the quantity used in given times, special tables are constructed. For the turning of ships, turning circles are made of the corresponding diameter. The weather conditions are taken from the weather reports of the Observatory. The movements of the individual ships and the fleets take place on the ordinary naval maps; the battle proper, after the enemy has come in sight, on a grated plane, divided into millimetres, on a scale of one to 2,000; here the movements and evolutions of the ships are simultaneously produced.

Colonel Smith, C.B., a Peninsula veteran, died on the 6th inst. Colonel Smith, who was a younger brother of the late Lieut. General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., joined the 95th (now the Rifle Brigade) sixty-nine years ago. He was present in the retreat to Corunna, under Sir John Moore, during which his regiment was almost daily engaged. He was severely wounded in the affair at the Coa, in 1810, and served with his regiment throughout the Peninsula war; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos; the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the operations in the Pyrenees, the actions of Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, Tarbey, and Toulouse; besides being engaged in many skirmishes and affairs of outposts. He was present at Waterloo, and was the first regimental officer who entered Paris in 1815. In 1817 Colonel Smith, still a subaltern, exchanged to half-pay, and was subsequently appointed barrack-master. After holding that post at several stations, he was, on the formation of the camp at Aldershot, appointed barrack-master there, which office he held until 1869. He had received the silver war medal with ten clasps, and the Waterloo medal, and was in 1868 nominated a Companion of the Bath (civil division). Colonel Smith was one of three brothers who served in the Rifle Brigade, Sir Harry and Charles Smith, who was wounded at Waterloo, and who died a few years ago.

The accounts which have been published relating to the accident to Her Majesty's ship Thetis seem to have been somewhat exaggerated. The ship left Port Said on the 21st of February, having on board three weeks' provisions. On the night of the 28th, about half-way between Port Said and Malta, her screw broke down, and the remaining part of the voyage had to be performed under sail, against westerly winds which prevail at this season. On the 5th of March, as a measure of precaution rather than from necessity, supplies equivalent to about three days' provisions were obtained from a passing steamer. On the 14th, in consequence of the unusually slow progress which the ship was making, the crew were placed on a reduced allowance of provisions, and this was continued till the 17th, when the Devastation met the Thetis.

The Swallow, 3, a wooden double screw gunboat, has been refitted a Portsmouth for service on the south-east coast of America. She has undergone so thorough an overhaul that she has been all but rebuilt. She has had many of her stern timbers renewed, been provided with a new upper deck and fresh planking in the wake of the boilers, and been fitted with a new iron deck immediately above the uptake, in the place of the old wooden one, which was liable to take fire from the great heat, and which did actually take fire during the last commission. The Swallow has also been furnished with a poop and raised forecastle, which will greatly add to her comfort, and has been for the first time ventilated to the bilge. Her armament has also been changed, her former 6½-ton gun and two 40-pounders having been exchanged for a 4½-ton gun and two 64-pounders.

The Isis, the first steel ship ever constructed for the British Navy, was successfully launched from Pembroke Dockyard yesterday. The ship is a twin screw; her engines, of 7,000 .IH.P., are being fitted by Messrs. Maudslay and Field. Her principal dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; breadth, 46 ft. 1 in.; depth in hold, 16 ft. 3 in.; mean draught, 19 ft. 9 in.; tons displacement, 3,750; her estimated speed, 17½ knots; coal-carrying capacity, 500 tons; and complement, 250 men.

The gunboats Foxhound and Forward, built for the Government by the Barrow Iron Shipbuilding Company, left Barrow Docks on the 7th inst. for Barrow harbour, where they joined Her Majesty's frigate Valorous, which brought stores and men to man the new craft. In the course of a few days the gunboats will proceed on an official trial, and afterwards they will join three other gunboats built in the Mersey and thence proceed, in company with the Valorous, to Portsmouth where they will receive their final fittings.

Lord Lonsdale has been appointed to the ancient and dignified office of Vice-Admiral of Cumberland and Westmoreland, one of the very few vice-admiralties still existing in the United Kingdom. These officers formerly exercised, each in his own vice-admiralty, the very important duties and powers of the Lord High Admiral of England, and no doubt can do so still, so far as Parliament has not handed those duties and powers over to the Admiralty and Common Law Courts.

The chambering of the experimental 80-ton gun is completed, and on the 16th inst. the weapon will be taken once more to Shoeburyness, for a second trial against the 32-inch iron target. Another 80-ton gun, the first of the four ordered for the Inflexible, will be ready by about the beginning of May, and will be rifled on the polygroove system. A trial is necessary to compare the advantages of this principle with those of the rifling adopted in the older gun.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer Churchill, late of the 60th Rifles, died at Monaco on the 3rd inst. He was the eldest son of the late Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, and served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-47; in the Crimean campaign up to the 22nd of July, 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; and with the 60th Rifles in the campaign in Rohilcund in 1858, during the Indian Mutiny.

The following promotions result from the death of Lieutenant-General H. W. Whitfeild, viz.—Major-General H. Dalrymple White, C.B., colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant-general; Colonel B. Harrison, commanding the Bradford Brigade Depot, to be major-general; Major R. Law, unattached, staff officer of pensioners at Plymouth, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; and Captain R. Blount, 20th Foot, to be brevet major.

The officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Ghoorka Regiment, the famous corps which defended the women in the Flagstaff Tower during the mutiny at Delhi, have forwarded a superbly embossed Kurkurree knife, the weapon of the regiment, as a present to the Prince. The regiment were granted permission to use his Royal Highness's title during the tour of the Prince in India.

Captain Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., who has lately returned from the West Coast of Africa, has received from the Foreign-office an expression of approval at the manner in which the blockade of the Dahomey coast has been maintained, and the various difficulties with the natives on the West Coast have been met, during the period of his service as commodore on the station.

The Secretary for War directs that an officer returning from abroad on private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of his successor's passage. This rule will be enforced if the officer retires from the service (except on half-pay) or exchanges, or is made supernumerary to his regiment, or is transferred to the militia, except as adjutant.

The court-martial held upon Capt. Stevens, of H.M.S. Barracouta, was concluded on the 11th inst. The decision of the Court was that each of the eight charges was proven, and the sentence upon the prisoner was that he be dismissed Her Majesty's service.

The two hundred medals intended for distribution among the officers and crews composing the late Arctic Expedition have just been completed at Her Majesty's Mint. They are composed of fine silver, are of circular form, and weigh exactly one ounce each.

Captain N. Bowden-Smith, now serving as flag-captain to Admiral Drummond in H.M.S. Hercules, has been selected to fill the same post to Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., the newly appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

The Minotaur, 17, iron clad, Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, commanding the Channel Squadron, has arrived at Portsmouth to pay down and refit.

The Admiralty has directed an inquiry to be held into the cause of the collision between Her Majesty's ship Triumph and the Benjamin Whitworth.

The Ringdove, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Singleton, recently returned from the China station, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 5th inst.

The Ariel, 4, composite gun-boat, 436 tons, 540-horse power, is to be repaired at Chatham and brought forward for commission.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, APRIL 10.

The Easter holidays being over everything would again have assumed its usual appearance but for the Bismark resignation and the Eastern question. The pending visit to this city of the Crown Prince is, however, the prevailing topic of interest. It is now settled that his Royal Highness the Crown Prince will be accompanied by the Princess. The preparations made here for a suitable reception of the future Emperor and Empress are being carried out on a large scale, favoured by beautiful weather, which just at present is really summer-like, and far better than was anticipated a fortnight ago. The illustrious visitors will arrive here on the 19th April, and will be received at the railway station by a deputation of the Senate. In the evening a State dinner, followed by a representation of opera at the City Theatre, and a soirée at the Prussian Ambassador's, will take place. The illumination of the city was intended, but has been postponed to the second day. The 20th will be spent in visits to the principal establishments, quays, harbour, Bourse, meteorological-office, &c. In the evening a grand soirée will take place, at which the members of the Legislature with their ladies will be presented. On Saturday, the 21st, our distinguished visitors will bid our city farewell.

Much discussion has been raised with reference to the intended resignation of Chancellor Bismark. The question has sprung up who is best fitted to be his successor, and the first name mentioned has been Herr Delbrueck, the late President of the Imperial Chancellery. Herr Camphausen, the Prussian Minister of Finance, and Field Marshal Von Manteuffel, who is a *persona gratissima* at Berlin, and the German Ambassador at Paris, Prince Hohenlohe, have also been named. But a second difficulty presents itself, namely, the judicial authorisation of the new Minister; German law requiring that all promulgations of the Emperor should be countersigned by the Chancellor of the Empire. Moreover, there are so many newly-created institutions of which Bismark is himself the founder and protector. Field-Marshal Manteuffel is, for instance, no free trader; Prince Hohenlohe is

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Roman Catholic; and so there remain rather only Herr Camphausen and Herr Delbrueck whose names can be thought of in connection with the succession. As regards the first-named it must be borne in mind that he is not only a personal but also a political friend of Prince Bismark, so that a change in policy as regards free trade would probably involve his resignation to follow that of the Prince. All mentioned apprehensions entertained of the absolute retirement of Prince Bismark have disappeared with the announcement that he will be satisfied with leave of absence of two months' duration. The decision of the Emperor as regards this new phase of the case is still pending, and may be given within the next few days. If it should be favourable Herr Camphausen will probably become his successor in the management of home affairs, and Herr Buelow as regards foreign affairs.

As already mentioned the weather of late has entirely changed, warm weather has set in, with occasional light showers of rain at nights, and a clear sky during the day. If no late frosts occur the harvest may be far better than has been anticipated. From Dantzic terrible inundations are reported, which in their destructive effects have even surpassed the great floods of 1855. The 25th and 26th of March were the days, on which the inhabitants of both banks of the Weichset river all the way down from Culm to Dantzic were the victims of an inundation, which was the more disastrous as it was quite unexpected. After the flood of December last it was thought that all danger was over, because the Carpathian mountains exhibited little snow; in consequence nothing was done. beyond the repairing of the damages occasioned by the December inundations. The disaster is beyond all description; the ice coming down the river, accumulated a little below Graudenz, got fast there and soon caused the water to rise to such a height that all the adjacent villages as well as the towns on the banks of the river were changed into lakes; many houses were destroyed, numerous lives have been lost, and a great number of cattle was carried away by the flood. A long period must elapse, and great help will be needed, to restore these unfortunate low-lands to the flourishing condition, which they presented before the flood came upon them.

From the 1st April, 1877, the General Postal Union will include Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Hong Kong, the Amirante and Seychelle Islands, the Isle of Rodriguez, &c., &c., and the rates of postage to those places will be m.0.40 for paid and m.0.60 for unpaid letters of 15 grammes each, and m.0.10 for prints, samples and circulars of 50 grammes each.

The International Bank in Hamburg has advertised its annual meeting of shareholders for the 19th of this month. The report and balance sheet for 1876 will be submitted to the meeting, and afterwards the election of officers will take place.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business has been interfered with by the Easter holidays, and transactions have been of only small extent. Money continues in good supply, and rate of discount is still 3 to 4 per cent. in the open market.

RICE.—No transactions have transpired, as the 8,000 bags Java arrived per Melusine had already changed owners afloat.

TEA is quiet, but holders maintain their quotations; two parcels Congou have been sold, viz., 1,398/8 boxes and 1,828/8 boxes.

COTTON has been quiet during the first part of the past fortnight, and as the improvement after the holidays in England has not been prolonged the same quietness prevails here now. A sale has been made of 200 bales Rangoon at m.1 per kilo.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quoted m.560 to 620; Mace m.5 to 5.40 per kilo; Cloves are in good demand, Zanzibar quality values m.142 to 143 per 50 kilo; Pepper quiet, Singapore m.39 to 39½, Penang m.36 to 36½ per 50 kilo.; White m.69 to 80 per 50 kilo.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals and departures on the river during the latter part of March were rather small, but of late have been satisfactory, as a good many transatlantic vessels have made their appearance. The Osburgha, Cook, arrived from Hiogo (Japan); Queen, Grieves, from Singapore; Antipodes, Barnes, from Hong Kong; Casilda, Johnson, from Apia; and Tellus, Brandt, from Levaka. The str. Galatea, Boehme, has left for her usual route to Penang, &c., and will be shortly followed by two more steamers of the same line, the Bellona and the Atalanta; the Bernhard Carl, Lueders, has left for Yokohama, and the Charles Dickens, Bockwoldt, for Brisbane.

The berth for the Far East is occupied by the Anna, Moennich, for Singapore; Gerhardine, Hansen, for Singapore and Penang; Ino, Mahn, for Bangkok; Vesta, Schoemer, for Manila; Vega, Nortvedt; Adolph, Horn; Woodville, Nelson; Meteor, Dinckelberg; and Marco Polo, Zaeger, all for Hong Kong; and Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 11.

Our Lords have done their duty. They voted the several Bills that were laid before them and left the Hague. The debate was, as it usually is, short, but at the same time very sharp. The first question which they had to discuss was the Reorganisation of the Tariff. The members of the First Chamber, of course, proved to be free traders, with only very few exceptions. Messrs. Schimmelpenninck Van der Oye and Hartsen raised every possible argument against the motives, which were brought forward by their co-members in favour of the Bill. The two named, however, lost the battle most decidedly. The policy of the Minister was approved of by thirty-one against four votes, which is, I need not add, a very large majority. The Bill to increase the duties on home manufactured spirits from 53f. to 57f. per hectolitre was approved by thirty-one against two votes. This measure was proposed by the Minister in order to cover the unfavourable balance, which would be caused by the reorganisation of the tariff duties. By defending it he said at the same time that it was his intention to abolish within a very short delay the duties on soap (the tax on the cleanness), and that he would propose other reorganisations, which would cost, however, monetary sacrifices. Only a very few members were in opposition to this Bill, because they were of opinion that our home spirits were charged too heavy. Mr. Van der Heim convinced them easily that this was not the case. The task with which Mr. Van Lynden, Minister of the Department of Justice, was charged was not such a very easy one. He had to defend the nine Judicial Bills, against which so enormous an opposition was created in committee, that many believed that the Lords intended to outvote them. This, however, was not the case; after a three days' debate they were carried by a very large majority. The Minister was complimented on the success which he had obtained, and our Lords returned to their respective homes. Within a few days—on the 17th instant—the Members of the Second Chamber will meet again. They, as a matter of course, will deal at once with the Lower Class Instruction Bill, if it is ready for being debated. This is not yet the case, because the Minister Heemskerk lingers with his answer upon the section report. It thus still is possible that something may happen which will delay the debate. Within a few days, however, we will know all thereabout.

On the 17th inst. the elections will take place in this town and at Tiel to fill two vacant seats in the Second Chamber. It seems that here will be duly elected Mr. C. Van Heukelom, who is the candidate of both the parties, whilst at Tiel Mr. De Beaufort has the lion part of the chance. In the meanwhile some candidates are brought forward for the general elections, which will take place in the month of June next; amongst them appears Mr. G. J. Grashuis. This is most certainly not too late.

H.M. the King, who arrived this morning in this town, where he will reside for a week, conferred the knighthood of the Order of the Dutch Lion upon Messrs. W. A. Henny, director of Instruction, Religion and Industry in the Dutch Indies, and also upon Dr. N. J. Hoorweg, director of the Gymnasium Willem III. at Batavia. Her Majesty the Queen, who, like Prince Alexandra accompanies the King here, will only stay till Friday next. It is most remarked that the said Prince put himself forward in all sort of public matters, as well as politics. This is, though I don't want to give reasons for it, certainly not without signification. Of the Prince of Orange nothing more is now heard. He resides at Paris, and several rumours are set in circulation about the question whether he will return or not.

I told you some days ago that Mr. D. De Clercq had asked for his dismissal as secretary of the Dutch Trading Company. The directors have presented to his Majesty the following list of gentlemen, to make an election out of them to fill the vacant seat: viz.: H. Schroder Visser, W. K. M. Vrolik, and J. C. De Marez Oyens. Mr. De Clercq will remain consulter of the said company.

As a proof how badly our ironworks are provided with orders, it is stated that when public tenders were invited for making the iron constructions for railway-bridges in Java, the highest subscription was f.79,000 and the lowest f.58,000, whilst the estimate was f.84,000.

On the 28th inst. a detachment of 150 soldiers will be forwarded to Java by the steamer Prins Van Oranje, in order to reinforce the Army.

The *New Yorker Handels Zeitung* publishes the fact that petroleum is now shipped directly from New York for Batavia. The first steamer charged with a cargo of this mineral oil was the English one, Spartan.

Since some days the English mails destined for Holland are forwarded *via* Queensborough Flushing. This is most decidedly an improvement.

The International Flower Show, which will be opened to-morrow, promises to be excellent. The grounds have a surface of 40,000 metres.

COMMERCIAL.

Though a good tone prevailed in our markets business in general remained dull, and very calm. Only some lots of no importance changed hands for the second-hand or for export. A revival of the general trade is thought to be on the eve.

COFFEE.—The deliveries for the month of March were most satisfactory. The trade looks very healthy, but both buyers and sellers are disinclined to operate. Good ordinary Java is actually quoted at 52½c. to 53c. The Dutch Trading Company advertised a public sale of 100,897 bs. Java, which will take place on the 18th inst.

TEA.—Without anything to note. No transactions took place.

RAW SUGAR met only with a trifling demand; there is much want for business in refined, and this fact locks up the trade. A few very small lots changed hands at January value.

RICE.—Unaltered. Prices rule in favour of the buyers. At Rotterdam arrived 7,670 bs. Java. Cleaned (Java and Japan) met with a good demand.

TOBACCO (JAVA) dull in the first hand. The transactions are very limited. The stock includes 9,912 bs. Sumatra, 7,721 bs. Java, 3,000 bs. E.I., 116 bs. Manila.

COTTON met with some more demand, and somewhat higher prices were paid.

SPICES.—Nutmegs look firm, with large orders for export. Mace enjoyed a good demand in consequence of the very low prices. Cloves unaltered. The business was of no interest whatever.

GUTTA-PERCHA.—122 piculs ex Gedeh and 17 piculs Gutta Soesoe ex idem were sold; particulars about the prices, however, did not transpire.

JAVA INDIGO met with a regular demand. About 150 chests were sold, so that the stock decreased to about 1,000 chests.

TIN (BANCA) is nominally quoted at f.42½. 1,000 slabs of Billiton were sold at f.42.

HIDES met with a regular demand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 4, at Brouwershaven, from Macassar, Zeenymph.

DEPARTURES.—April 6, from Texel, for Sourabaya, Professor Van der Boon Mesch; 9, from Texel, for Batavia, Urania; 10, from Ymuiden, for Samarang, Merapi; from Brouwershaven, for Sourabaya, Emma.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

THE JAPAN INSURRECTION.

THE latest advices from Japan, confirmed *via* America, still represent the struggle which has taken place in a very serious light, and although this news has been anticipated by official telegrams to the Japanese Legation, to the effect that the Satsuma insurrection had been quelled, it would probably be a mistake to consider that the alarm on the spot, exaggerated though it undoubtedly has been, was altogether without foundation. It has clearly been the object of the Japanese Government from the outset to do all in its power to hush matters up, while its policy has as plainly been to treat the outbreak as of small account, and to avoid anything which might be construed into anxiety or fear. This policy is beyond question a wise one, if not carried too far; but, in the active measures adopted to silence the Press, the Japanese Government went beyond reasonable bounds, and this action in consequence tended rather to increase than to allay general apprehension. The Japanese newspapers, as reflecting public opinion, cannot, therefore, be blamed for having looked upon matters somewhat in an alarmist light; and at the first blush there was, no doubt, sufficient in the insurrection to cause anxiety, however much it may have suited the Japanese Government to hide this unpleasant fact, and to make the matter appear as a small affair with which they could easily cope.

The details of the news are conflicting, but the nature of the insurrection can be now more clearly understood than before. It could not, it is true, be properly designated a rebellion, but its results, now that the Government has proved itself able to cope with it successfully, will be, in an important and salutary sense, revolutionary. The Satsuma clan have long enjoyed special privileges and powers which formed a species of *imperium in imperio* of a dangerous character. These privileges were, in fact, the last remnant of the old quasi-feudal system existing in Japan before the Daimios were deprived of their independent powers; and the result of the present encounter with the Central Government will be to put an end to this state of affairs. The possibility of an outbreak occurring some day in consequence of the anomalous position held by this powerful clan can scarcely have escaped the attention of the Japanese Government; and their success in putting down the movement is probably attributable, in part, at least, to this fact. Sooner or later a difficulty was almost certain to arise; and it may be considered a subject of congratulation that the trouble has been of short duration, and that the Government have been able apparently not only to hold their own; but to place themselves in such a position that the central authority will in future be recognised over the whole Empire. So far as foreign interests in Japan are concerned this cannot but be regarded as a distinct gain. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than having relations with a Government internally weak, and unable consequently, in making the most ordinary concessions, to feel secure that it will have the power to carry them out. This has been a frequent source of trouble, and the removal of this difficulty will doubtless now make the Japanese nation able as well as willing to continue in the career of progress in which it has already made such noticeable and creditable strides.

THE SHANGHAI POLYTECHNIC.

THE idea of exhibiting at the Polytechnic the optical apparatus which are to be sent out to China for the Shanghai institution bearing the same name was excellently conceived as a means of attracting increased attention to this matter. We give a full report of the proceedings elsewhere, and are glad to find that the Institution is not being overlooked. It is to be hoped that the interest thus manifested in it on this side will awaken the energies of those who have the conduct of its affairs in China, as it is upon them, as we have already taken occasion to point out, that success must mainly depend. People here will not do much until they see that those who are either resident in China or acquainted with affairs in that country are moving in earnest; but this point once established, there can be little question that the movement is one which will be well backed up in England. That the Shanghai Polytechnic should be in a measure identified with the old-established Institution in London will be a matter of gratification to many in China; and we trust that some means may possibly be devised of bringing about a closer alliance. There are many things in China which would be admirably suited for exhibition here, and the home establishment can, as in the present instance, afford much valuable aid with respect to the apparatus, &c., required by that in Shanghai. It marks an era in progress in China that two Chinese officials of rank should be present at a scientific lecture given in London; and we make no doubt that what they heard and saw on Wednesday last will be among the seed now being sown, which is destined in due season to bring forth fruit in China. The lecture given is admirably adapted to awaken interest on the part of the Chinese, and to give them some idea of the wonderful discoveries due to inductive science. We would suggest that a translation of Mr. KING'S lecture should be made into Chinese, giving explanations of the scientific phenomena and technical terms in a form that will be intelligible to the native mind, and be sent out together with the apparatus. It could be printed cheaply in Shanghai and distributed to the Chinese members of the Polytechnic there, when the apparatus are exhibited.

WE fully endorse some remarks which are made by the *China Mail* with reference to an application to investigate in private the charge recently brought in Hong Kong against COALES (and of which he was fully acquitted), of embezzling certain military stores there. This application was refused, and our contemporary justly observes that the idea of the publicity of the proceedings being likely to injure the accused, if innocent, is erroneous, and that the contrary is in reality the fact. There are some rare cases in which the bare making of an accusation against an individual in public will undoubtedly injure him; and the magistrates have consequently power to exclude reporters at preliminary investigations; but instances of this kind are of very rare occurrence, and the discretion of the papers is usually a sufficient guarantee against the publication of such cases, no less in the interest of the public than that of the accused.

IT is satisfactory to note, from the reply given by Mr BOURKE to the question put by Mr. PEASE in the House of Commons on Friday, that the papers relating to the Grosvenor Mission have been printed; but the reason for their not being published, namely, that the Government wish to include with them Sir THOMAS WADE'S Memorandum on the Convention, does not, unfortunately, leave room to conclude that they will necessarily be forthcoming at an early date. It is to be hoped, however, that there will not be much more procrastination in this long-delayed matter. While undesirous to complain in any way at the Government exercising its discretion as to the form in which it will issue Blue-books, we cannot but point out that there is certainly no necessary connection between the investigation which took place in Yunnan and the details as to commercial concessions which Sir THOMAS WADE'S Memorandum is to explain.

A NOTIFICATION has appeared in the *Gazette*, dated the 9th inst., stating that the Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, information to the effect that in consequence of infection in Hong Kong and China all arrivals from thence will be subjected to six-

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teen days' quarantine in Queensland ports. We believe this need not cause any apprehension with respect to the health of foreign residents, either in Hong Kong or at the China, ports as it has reference to Chines eemigrants only. If the authors of the notification desire to check the import of Chinese into Queensland this is a very effectual mode of doing it.

WE understand that a telegram has been received from Singapore announcing that Sultan YSOOF was to be installed at Perak, and that Sultans ISMAIL and ABDOOLAH were to be deported from the country. This indicates a settlement of the future Government of Perak, which has been so long in abeyance.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE FOREIGN-OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH it has been attended with small success on the present occasion—having elicited in fact only an evasive answer from the Government—we trust that the attention called by Mr. SAMUELSON, M.P., to the desirability of a reorganisation of the Commercial Department of the Foreign-office will not be unproductive ultimately of useful results. There is no doubt, as has been noticed repeatedly by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, that a great want of improvement in this Department exists; and that something ought to be done to avoid the delay and inconvenience which repeatedly takes place when any question of a semi-commercial character arises at the Foreign-office. In such cases the matter is bandied backwards and forwards between that office and the Board of Trade, and much valuable time is in consequence lost while the action of the Government is needlessly weakened and hampered. A noticeable instance of this occurred a short time back in connection with the constitution of Shanghai as a port of registry for British shipping, about a year back. The question was inaugurated, and had ultimately to be decided by the Foreign-office, but the whole of the details were settled by the Board of Trade—the consequence being a lengthened delay and much tedious correspondence. Many similar matters constantly come under the notice of the Foreign-office, of which the Board of Trade should have cognisance, and upon which useful action would be taken, but which are simply set aside and forgotten, the result being that many excellent opportunities of improving our commercial relations are entirely lost. It would therefore be undoubtedly desirable either that there should be a specially commercial department at the Foreign-office, or that all questions of a commercial character should be referred, as of course. to the Board of Trade. Not the least evil of the existing system is the present unreasonable delay in the publication of the commercial reports from our Consuls (of which the Blue-book containing the reports from China for 1875 (!), reviewed in the present number of this paper, forms a good example), the consequence of which is that the value of the greater part of the information they contain is lost before they become public. In short, as matters are at present, the Foreign-office and the Board of Trade are, in regard to all matters partaking in part of a commercial and in part of a political character, in the position of the proverbial two stools, between which the public fall to the ground.

THE CLIMATE OF SAIGON.

A STATEMENT is made in an article, which we recently noticed, in the *Journal du Commerce Maritime*, which, if it were correct, would certainly be extremely satisfactory. The writer, M. MOCQUART, gave it as his opinion that the much-abused Colony of Saigon owes its mortality rather to the defectiveness of sanitary arrangements than to the insalubrity of the climate. In the interests of an important Colony, which we trust may be destined to work in with others in spreading European commerce and civilisation in the Far East, we should be very glad indeed to be able to confirm this statement; but, unfortunately, it is impossible to do so. The first impression conveyed to the visitor as, sweltering under a tropical sun, he threads his way in one of the Messageries Maritimes steamers up the intricate and winding river, flanked by dense jungle on either side, which, on account of the depth of the water, can be approached so closely by the huge vessels that monkeys and parrots can be descried upon the trees, is that the district must be one pregnant with epidemics and fever, and this impression is confirmed on his arrival at Saigon by the pale faces of the foreign inhabitants and the accounts he receives in all directions of the sickening effects which are produced by residence in the pretty, but flat and only partially developed, settlement. It is, indeed, impossible to deny that the climate is one of a very trying description. Some of exceptionally strong constitutions have been able to withstand its effects, with occasional changes, for a long series of years; but for the most part few venture to stay in the place longer than two or three years at a time, and while they do so, resort to liberal doses of quinine and other antidotes against the dreaded fever. The common remark of those who on their way home from China have spent a day or two at Saigon is an expression of regret that the settlement had not risen up on the rocks at Cape St. James's, like the now flourishing Colony of Hong Kong, and so been placed at a point where it could command the commerce without incurring the full dangers of the climate of the rich country washed by the river. Other considerations, however, than those merely of commerce influenced the laying out of Saigon under the Imperial instincts of the late Emperor NAPOLEON; and vast sums have now been sunk in calling into existence a large settlement in an unhealthy district, and which it must take much time and capital to fully develop. The French Government are, however, making creditable efforts to ameliorate this state of affairs. They do not blink the fact that Saigon is an unhealthy colony, but are doing their best to improve it locally, and also applying themselves to better the condition of the troops and of their public servants. New barracks have been built; others are in course of construction, and every care is taken to prevent the soldiery from becoming demoralised. But, notwithstanding all these precautions, the mortality is undoubtedly high, and this can only be attributed to one cause, namely, the debilitating effects of the climate, which are felt after a few months' residence. In order to avoid this as much as possible, the French Government have decided that no troops shall remain longer in the Colony than two years at a time. It may be, no doubt, hoped that further development of the Saigon Settlement, improved drainage and sanitary precautions in other directions, may reduce the effects of climate from what they are at present; but such improvements must be a work of time, and in the interim the only thing to be done both by mercantile men and the Government is to recognise the fact that in Saigon serious climatic difficulties have to be contended against, and to take the best measures possible to reduce their effects to a minimum.

THE COMING SILK SEASON.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, or nearly simultaneously, with the receipt of the present paper by our readers in China and Japan, telegraphic advices will have reached them giving reliable information concerning the probable outturn of the European crops. It is upon this point that the prospects of the market here, and, in consequence, also, the opening of the markets in Japan and China, must mainly depend; and, in endeavouring to arrive at an estimate of the probabilities at the present moment, it is necessary to write with much caution, as the information as yet obtainable is not sufficiently specific to form a definite basis of calculation. At the same time, it may be stated generally that the prospects are considered to be in favour of short crops both from the South of France and the North of Italy, chiefly on account of the seed from Japan having become damaged on its passage through America. Assuming that this view is correct, there is every danger of the markets in China and Japan opening at higher rates than the prospects of business generally will warrant; as, while it is undeniable that a shortness of the European crop will tell this year with special effect, as its influence will be augmented by the fact that such large supplies from China and Japan as there were last year cannot be looked for, the general prospects of trade and the special circumstances attaching to the Silk market do not foreshadow any activity or buoyancy in business here. On the one hand, we have, no doubt, to bear in mind that the exports both from China and Japan during the season just closed were extraordi-

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narily large; every pound of available supply from old stock having been scraped together on account of the high prices, and that this fact will make the comparative deficiency of all kinds this year all the larger, and the influence upon prices so much the greater. But, as against this, we must not overlook that, if business continue as bad as at present, the manufacturers will not be able to face high prices, while the unfortunate results which attended the speculation in September last year (almost all who entered into it having lost in the end what they had previously made), will tend to bring about a lagging market, in which rapid sales, and especially sales for arrival cannot be expected. Looking at the prospects of trade generally, there is nothing that can be considered very encouraging as against the above causes immediately affecting the Silk market. No doubt the figures given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget illustrate the great recuperative powers of the trade of the country, the revenue, notwithstanding the dulness generally complained of having been larger than was anticipated; but there is still a general want of confidence, and the political horizon is doubtful and clouded.

The stocks on the London market of China, Japan, and Canton show a total excess of about 8,000 bales, as compared with last year; say, Chinas, 20,000 bales, against 17,000 bales; Japan, 8,000 bales, against 5,000 bales; and Cantons, 7,500 bales, against 5,500 bales; and this fact must be borne in mind against the probable comparative deficiency in export from China and Japan above alluded to. The Continental markets are, however, comparatively bare, owing to the Lyons dealers having sent their silks to the London market, a fact which, it is to be hoped, may be taken as indicating the likelihood of a return from the state of affairs of late years to that of former times, when the Lyons dealers always bought in the London market. The alteration in this system resulted in part from the silk coming direct to Marseilles by the Messageries steamers and in part from the facilities to trade accorded by the late Emperor NAPOLEON; but it would seem that in the long run the centre of the trade will be regulated by facilities for finance, which are necessarily much greater in London than in Lyons. The competition from French importers will not, it may be safely concluded, be large this season, as the result of their enterprise last year will scarcely again make them anxious purchasers or eager competitors with the English merchants; and it is to be hoped that buyers in China and Japan will not allow themselves to be led into over-excitement and speculativeness on account of the one probably favourable fact of a shortness of crop, and be disposed to overlook the undoubted drawbacks in other directions — the general slackness of trade, the doubtful aspect of political affairs, and, above all, the severe lessons taught to the trade generally, and to speculators in particular, by the results of last year's operations. The opening of the Silk markets at unduly high prices cannot fail to injure the business of the whole season, and it is to be hoped, therefore, in the interests of sound trade, that this error will be avoided, as well as that of over-shipment at a given time. Last year, in the month of November, no less than 14,500 bales were brought to London alone, while an almost equal quantity went to the Continent. This, as any reasonable man could foresee, had the effect of breaking the market, and was the commencement of the state of affairs which in the end resulted so disastrously. With these plain facts before them, shippers in the East will do well to act with moderation, even if the final accounts from the Continent should, as is anticipated, show a prospect of a shortness of crop. Should this, however, not prove to be the case, the necessity for caution will, of course, be the more obvious.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON TRADE IN CHINA.

The Blue-book containing the reports upon the trade of Shanghai, Chinkiang and Kiungchow, for the year 1875-6, has been just issued. Although referring to a period now somewhat distant, these reports contain much information of a permanently valuable character. This is especially the case with that by Sir Walter Medhurst on Shanghai; and it cannot but be a matter of regret that so long a time has been allowed to to elapse before giving it to the public. Passing over the details of the imports and exports for 1875, which have now of course lost their interest, the first matter for notice in Sir W. Medhurst's report is his remarks upon opium. He states that despite the increase throughout all the provinces of China of the habit of opium-smoking, and which has for these previovs three or four years hindered any reduction of the import of the Indian drug, the large quantities that are now produced in Manchuria and Western China have very sensibly affected the trade. The greater number of the provinces now grow nearly sufficient opium to supply themselves, and considerable quantities of the native drug are brought to Shanghai, and sold at Tls. 260 to 270 a picul, that is about 85 per cent. cheaper than Indian opium. Consul Medhurst, upon these grounds, held it to be very doubtful whether the import of opium into China would ever again become a prosperous branch of commerce. At the same time the total imports into Hong Kong had not sensibly diminished, and this, in face of a diminution in the imports into the Northern ports, is attributed by him to an increase in the habit of opium-smoking in the Southern provinces.

Some very important observations are made in the report under notice as to the effects which have been produced by the opening of new ports. It is pointed out that however much the facilities for the distribution of manufactured goods may have been increased in opening up ports contiguous to the tea districts, buyers of produce have reaped no direct advantage. On the contrary, while in Shanghai the teamen were forced to meet the market and sell, the opening of the river ports gave them the advantage of a double market. They offered their teas to the foreign buyers established in Hankow and Kiukiang, with the power in reserve of withdrawing them and sending them on to Shanghai, should the price offered be insufficient. Meanwhile, the up-river buyers, loath to be themselves passed by, gave the extreme value, and in some instances representatives of local firms even competed with their principals in Shanghai for one and the same tea. It is too much to advance that the river ports have proved a failure; it might rather be asserted that such is the stationary condition of trade in China that the opening of a new port merely taps the circulation of an old port, developing nothing new. What is apparently wanted is not so much new marts to trade at, as the opening of new depots for our carrying trade, by which our steamers may carry the goods where they are wanted, without being obstructed by lekin barriers, and killed by taxation, which for long distances is almost prohibitory, and so gradually advancing the great desideratum of all connected with the foreign commerce of the country, "free transit."

Referring to the relative qualities of the Indian and China teas, and the fact of a large increase in the home consumption of non-China teas, Sir W. Medhurst finds it difficult to believe that the soil of China is worn out and incapable of producing a tea fit to compete with the produce of Assam; and considers the cause of the poor quality of late years lies rather in hasty preparation, with a view of bringing the teas early to market, and in the unsystematic way in which the different processes necessary to convert the raw leaf into the tea of commerce are carried out. Small proprietors, petty farmers to whom the cultivation of the tea plant is mostly a secondary object, grow 50 lbs. or 500 lbs. weight of leaf, and carry it off on their backs to that market in their neighbourhood which looks the most promising. Failing a satisfactory offer in one place, they even transport it to a second place, the unfired leaf spoiling fast meanwhile, by the unnecessary exposure to the air, and the prolonged interval between the picking and the firing. The packers themselves are simply speculators, mostly strangers in the district, who hire a house temporarily, and collect the leaf in little lots from the growers. Thus the leaf from the different districts is mixed; pure one-flavoured tea is scarce, and the packing lacks uniformity in all but defectiveness; if lead is dear it is eked out with stout paper; if wood is scarce it is planed so much thinner until chests containing 1 cwt. of tea are little better than band-boxes; hence the outside package splits, and the inside lead becomes rent and torn. These remarks apply equally to green tea, which is being supplanted by the Japan, as is congou tea by the Indian leaf. In Japan the tea is also packed by foreigners, although they do not own any plantations. It is evident from these facts that the lucrativeness of the tea trade to the growers in China is likely to end in its being supplanted by teas from other countries where more care is paid to packing and firing; and it would be advantageous both to the Chinese and to the European trader if some steps could be taken to make the growers and dealers in China aware of this fact betimes. Sir W. Medhurst justly observes that we have to look to India for the perfection of tea culture; there planting, picking, and firing, is all in one hand, and the needful capital outlay to produce a good result is not spared. In China these desiderata are absent altogether, and the proceeds are in the primitive and unscientific style dear to the natives of that country. Nothing, he holds, but the introduction of European capital and enterprise into the tea districts will save the foreign tea trade of China from decay. But had foreigners free access to the country, matters would be changed entirely; not only would the existing leaf be systematically packed, and not left at times to grow old on the shrubs, at times to spoil after picking, while the owner is haggling for the last cent, but many a barren hillside would be cleared of its jungle, and employment given to thousands of half-

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starved peasants. Sir W. Medhurst expresses an important opinion, coming as it does from so thoroughly experienced a source, to the effect that were permission given to foreigners to buy or rent land in the interior, a few well-ordered plantations would in time reform the Chinese methods by their example.

Referring to the matter of inland taxation, he states that, although it does not appear very heavy at first sight, it amounts on green tea at least to nearly double the export duty, or about three times the amount of transit tax as stipulated by the treaty He adds that the fact of the main tax being an excise tax renders nugatory the transit-passes which foreigners have at times taken out. The excise-tax the foreigner cannot reach while the taxes payable in transit amount to less than the cost of the pass, which is, as fixed by Treaty, 1·25 taels per picul, being one-half of the export duty. As the packing expenses in China are fully as high as in Japan and India ; the lead, for instance, owing to the enforced closing of the native mines, is all imported from abroad, and pays an import and a transit duty ; and as the cost of cultivation is equally small in all countries, the Chinaman, weighted with transit and export taxes, amounting in all to over 50 per cent. of the value of the raw leaf, must in time lose the race in competition with countries where the trade is either entirely free, as in India, or, as in Japan, burdened with only a nominal tax. These facts are so clearly set forth that it is impossible to believe that the Chinese will not take them into serious account. No doubt it may be difficult to impress them with their significance, as having until late years enjoyed a monopoly of the tea trade of the world, they naturally feel that their position is so strong that they need have little apprehension as to losing it.. But it is time they awakened from this pleasing dream if they desire to hold their own. So far as general interests are concerned, it is a subject of congratulation that we are no longer dependent upon one market for one of the great staple necessaries of modern life. The effects of this salutary competition have been already anticipated in many directions, but have never before been so clearly set forth as in the present report.

(To be continued.)

Literature, Science, &c.

If, as we took occasion to notice last week, the spread of a taste for periodical literature is interfering with the publication of works of sterling merit, it must be admitted that the higher-class periodicals now give publicity to a large amount of writing, which would formerly have taken a more lasting shape. The magazines generally this month come well up to the average, and the *Fortnightly* is specially noticeable for weighty articles. It has one from Sir Henry Maine on the "Relics of the Feudal System in France and England before the French Revolution;" another from Mr. Goldwin Smith upon "Canada and the United States," advocating the annexation of our colony by the latter ; and an essay by Anthony Trollope on "Cicero's Political Character." The *Contemporary* has a translation of M. Rénan's Address at the Spinosa Commemoration ; and an extremely interesting article on "Spontaneous Generation," favouring the views of Dr. Bastian. The *Cornhill* has an able review of "Kingsley's Life," from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephens ; and some excellent translations of Sicilian Folk Songs. *Macmillan* has an article on "Army Reform ;" a further communication on "Natural Religion," and a very beautiful little poem from the pen of Mr. Philip Marston, entitled "Beyond Reach." In *Blackwood* a writer, evidently well conversant with his subject, discusses the present condition of the French Army, and draws the conclusion that France is not ready now, and, indeed, does not seem likely ever to be ready, for an aggressive war. *Fraser* has a paper by Mr. G. Sinncox on the "Decay in the Present Day of Intellectual Societies;" and some excellent translations of the Popular Songs in Tuscany. In the *Nineteenth Century* appears a trenchant exposition, from the pen of Sir James Stephens, of Mr. Gladstone's misconceptions of Sir George Lewis's essay on the "Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion." *Belgravia* contains an article entitled "Celestials under Stars and Stripes," by Mr. Joseph Hatton; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* has a "Slave Hunt in Borneo," by Fred. Boyle. The *Quarterly* for April contains a well written article upon the "Norman Conquest of England," and two weighty papers upon "Genesis" and "Science and Spinoza." In the *National Quarterly Review*, published in New York, we notice a valuable contribution on the "Science of Political Economy," which we understand to be from the pen of Mr. George A. Potter, who was formerly resident in China. The above American journal, which is of standard merit, will form a good addition to the libraries in the East, where there are so many American residents.

Mr. John Bourne has written to *The Times* calling attention, in reference to Chinese newspapers, to the *Chinese Scientific Magazine*, set on foot within the last year in Shanghai. This periodical, he says, has been established in connection with the Shanghai Reading-Rooms and Polytechnic, an establishment which owes its initiation chiefly to the exertions and influence of Sir Walter Medhurst, lately our Consul at Shanghai, and which is now energetically supported by several of the most influential Mandarins. The main object of this publication, Mr. Bourne says, is to instruct the Chinese in the sciences and arts of the West, and it has already attained a large circulation throughout the country.

The death is recorded of Charlotte Frances, wife of Dr. Samuel Birch, which took place at the British Museum, on Monday last, after a long illness of upwards of twenty years. She was the daughter of Samuel Frederick Gray, author of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," and other medical and botanical works, and the sister of the late naturalists G. R. Gray, F.R.S., and Dr. J. Gray. She made various etchings for different zoological and chemical works.

It appears from a communication made to the German Parliament that 40,000 copies of the official history of the Franco-German War have been sold, and that the clear profits realised thus far, after paying the cost of printing and all other expenses, already amount to £15,000. This sum it is proposed to devote to the promotion of military science. Almost equally great has been the success of a work of a very different description. Of the German edition of Karl von Scherzer's "Novara Expedition" no less than 29,000 copies have been sold, and translations in Italian and English were published besides. The official account of this expedition fills twenty-one volumes, illustrated with 229 plates and maps. Their production cost £25,179, and the sales of the scientific portions of the work only yielded £3,824. About 400 copies were presented to learned societies and *savants*.

During 1876, says the *Athenæum*, 443 journals were published in Spain ; 95 were political, 65 religious, 78 literary, 105 scientific, artistic, and industrial, and 100 were miscellaneous. The *Correspondancia de Espana* has the largest circulation, having circulated during the last year nearly twenty-one millions of copies, besides about two millions of extra sheets (supplements.) Upwards of eleven millions of copies were sent to the provinces, whilst 9,700,000 were absorbed by Madrid. About 24,000 advertisements were inserted in the *Correspondancia* during 1876.

Meetings of Societies.

A special meeting of the British Archæological Association was held on the 11th inst., in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, under the presidency of Lord Houghton, when the diploma of honorary membership of the Association was presented to Dr. Schliemann. In the course of the evening Dr. Schliemann read a paper on "Troy, and its analogy to Mycenæ." Mr. Gladstone was prevented from attending the meeting through illness.

At the Geological Society, on March 21, Professor P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair, communications were read "On the Strata and their Fossil Contents between the Borrowdale Series of the North of England and the Coniston Flags," by Professor R. Harkness and Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson, and "On a new Area of Upper Cambrian Rocks in South Shropshire, with the Description of a new Fauna," by Mr. C. Callaway.

At the Royal Society of Literature, on March 28, Sir P. de Colquhoun, Q.C., in the chair, Mr. Washington Moon read a paper "On the English Language."

At the Zoological Society, on March 20, Dr. E. Hamilton, V.P., in the chair, Mr. Sclater called attention to the fact that a two-horned rhinoceros had been killed in February, 1876, at a place some twenty miles south of Comillah, in Tipperah. This is the third recorded occurrence of a two-horned rhinoceros north of the Bay of Bengal.

At the Society of Arts, on April 4, E. Lawrence, Esq., in the chair, the paper read was "On the Pioneer Railway," by Mr. F. J. Rowan.

At the Photographic Society, on April 3, J. Glaisher, Esq., President, in the chair, a discussion took place on a paper by Mr. J. Spiller, "On the Silver Bath, its Defects and Restoration."

At the Anthropological Institute, on March 27, Colonel A. Lane Fox, V.P.. in the chair, an account of some Kitchen-middens near Ventnor, by Mr. Hodder M. Westropp, was read. A corn-crusher of Scandinavian appearance was found in one of them ; and, in another, higher up in the cliff, there was discovered a small cinerary urn of unusual shape, encircled with a pattern of coralline seaweed. Messrs. W. Power and E. Laws communicated a paper "On a Kitchen-midden near Tenby."

Dutch Arctic Expedition.—Associations and Committees are being formed in most of the large towns of the Netherlands with the object of "fitting out a suitable vessel for Nova Zembla and other stations of interest in the Arctic regions." The avowed aim of the Expedition is not the discovery of the Pole, but the erection of some unpretentious granite monuments to the memory of the glorious discoveries of the earlier Dutch navigators. About the end of the 17th century, "in the name and on behalf of the honourable Council of the renowned City of Amsterdam," Willem Barends set out on his third voyage, which ended in the explorer's wintering on Nova Zembla, whence he never returned. It is, above all, the memory of this Barends which the Dutch are about to honour. The costs of the expedition are to be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and the vessel will, in all probability, be commanded by a Dutch lieutenant who has taken part in three Arctic expeditions under the British flag.

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Monetary and Commercial.

The dulness in the Produce Markets continues. In Tea a fair business has been done; but prices for common kinds have lost the slight advance which was made last week. The quantity offered on Thursday was less than the usual amount at the weekly sales. It may be noted that the price of 6½d. for good common Congou touched at these sales is the lowest figure yet recorded; and forms a striking illustration of the results of the over-production of leaf for the last few years, upon which there has been so much difference of opinion. The Board of Trade Returns indicate that consumption is not increasing, notwithstanding the low prices. The Silk market is unaltered, and fully as depressed as reported by last mail. We hear of a sale of "Red Peacock" at 19s.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week (five days, Easter Monday being excluded) was 3,298,633 lb., of which 2,071,105 lb. was for home consumption, 556,516 lb. was exported, 553,019 lb. was removed coastwise, 113,918 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,075 lb. was for ship's stores. During the same period the duty received was £51,778. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn for home consumption during the week. Coffee, 572,940 lbs.; cocoa, 87,175 lbs.; tobacco, 413,946 lbs.; cigars, 16,172 lbs.; wine, 147,848 gallons; brandy, 36,509 gallons; and rum, 39,269 gallons.

Lord Derby has received a deputation from Coventry, Leicester, and other places, which drew attention to the depressed condition of the ribbon and silk trade, attributing it to the unfavourable operation of the French Treaty. His lordship pointed out to his hearers that when they were competing in the open market with Frenchmen they could not expect any special favour or protection from their own Government, and it was for them to see what they could do to put themselves on equal terms with their rivals. As to the high duties imposed upon English articles in the French market, that was a matter deserving consideration, and was within the reach of legislative remedies.

The returns of the traffic by the Suez Canal show that the quantities of cotton exported from Bombay by the Canal during the last four years were as follows:—1872-1873, 583,147 bales; 1873-1874, 653,791 bales; 1874-1875, 874,569 bales; and 1875-1876, 701,232 bales. The total exports of cotton during the four periods respectively, by the Canal and Cape of Good Hope, were 948,811 bales, 1,270,647, 1,322,904, and 1,014,396. Consequently, the proportion of the total sent by the Canal was 61½ per cent. in 1872-1873, 51½ per cent. in 1873-1874, 66 per cent. in 1874-1875, and 69 per cent. in 1875-1876. If the two extreme periods are compared—1872-1873 and 1875-1876—it is found that the exports to England increased from 456,074 bales to 470,100; to Austria from 76,248 to 91,358; to Italy from 22,932 bales to 37,631; and to France from 3,228 bales to 48,272; and from Russia, from none in the first of those years, and 19,588 bales in 1873-1874, to 43,969 in 1875-76. The augmentation in the four years was 3 per cent. for England, 19 per cent. for Austria, 64 per cent. for Italy, 124 per cent. (in two years) for Russia, and 1,400 per cent. for France. There was a diminution in the exports to Holland from 11,236 bales to 8,652, or 22 per cent.; Germany also received 13,429 bales in the first of those years and none in 1875-76; Spain, 6,230 bales, for the first time in 1874-1875, and none the following year; and Belgium, 1,150 bales, for the first time, in 1875-1876.

According to the report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) the gross earnings for the second half of 1876 were £110,523, and the working expenses £59,267, including £23,683 for repairs. After adding the surplus from the first half of the year £55,948 18s. 3d. remains, out of which two quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. (making 5 per cent. for 1876) are paid, leaving £6,011 8s. 3d. to be carried to reserve. The interruption of the Madras-Penang cable for seven months entailed, it is stated, serious loss, but the Rangoon-Penang cable, laid successfully on the 8th, provides an alternative route.

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company (Limited) announce the payment on the 20th inst. of interim dividends for the quarter ending 18th inst. at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares and 4½ per cent. on the ordinary shares.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will pay for the half-year ended 31st December last a dividend of £1 per share, being the same as for the corresponding period in 1875.

The annual report of the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Limited) shows a net profit of £54,348, including £5,271 brought forward. Of this amount the directors paid on the 4th November last an interim dividend of £10,000, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; they have placed £20,000 to the credit of the reserve fund (which, with the £15,000 premium received from the issue of 10,000 new shares, now amounts to £85,000), and they propose to appropriate the balance as follows:—£12,500, in payment of a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, £6,250 in payment of a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, and £5,598 to profit and loss new account.

The report of the directors of the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited) has just been issued for the half-year ending the 31st of December last. The directors are not only unable to declare any dividend, but have to confess a substantial loss. The profit of £11,862 as the result of the half-year's business will be required to meet losses in Peru, and will not be enough to cover them; the balance of £9,277 brought forward and the "Exchange reserve" of £13,074 being applied to the same purpose. From the balance-sheet, the bank appears to have about £807,000 at stake altogether on over drafts, and £514,000 on bills, while it is due on deposit and current account £769,000, on bills £307,000, and on notes issued in Mexico and Peru £362,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the London and Delki Bank, held on the 11th inst., the report and accounts submitted were considered satisfactory and unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum declared, which will be payable on the 20th inst.

The half-yearly report of the directors of the London Financial Society states that the liabilities are now reduced to £245,000 on debentures, of which sum £35,000 is not due until 1879, and the balance does not mature until 1880. Since the last report a sale of stock has been made, from proceeds of which a drawing of £35,000 debentures in anticipation of the amount due in the year 1878 was made, and bonds to that amount paid off. The entire estate and effects of the Alexandra Palace Company have been purchased, and become the sole property of the association for the sum of £390,000, together with sixteen acres of freehold building land, valued at and taken from the official liquidator for £18,000, making a total of £408,000.

At the adjourned half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company, the accountant read the modifications which had been made in the accounts and adopted by the committee of investigation. The report of this committee stated that the board of directors had notified to them their intention to resign, and that negotiations with the Anglo Company had been re-opened and were now continuing. The motion for the adoption of this report was carried on a division and poll by a majority of 2,060 votes.

At a general court of the Bank of England, held on the 10th inst., Mr. Edward Howley Palmer (of the firm of Dent, Palmer, and Co.) was elected Governor, and Mr. John William Birch (of the firm of Mildred, Goyeneche, and Co.) Deputy-Governor, for the ensuing year.

A new concern, called the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, Limited, with a capital of £250,000, in £10 shares, has just been established under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act. It is proposed to carry on business as steamship owners at Liverpool and elsewhere.

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have also been duly registered during the past week:—

Abbey Park Building—Capital £13,200, in £10 shares.
Amies' Chemical Manure—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.
Anglo-Rhenish Lead—Capital £300,000, in £10 shares.
Compound Bonus Fund—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares.
Henry Bessemer and Co. (steel manufacturers)—Capital £120,000, in £100 shares.
Isaac Dixon and Co. (iron and metal manufacturers)—Capital £50,000, in £25 shares.
Mercury Fire Office—Capital £50,000, in £10 shares.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Cab and Carriage—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.
Normanton Conservative and Constitutional Club—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares.
Platts, Beard, and Co. (manufacturers of anti-friction metal, &c.)—Capital £5,000, in £5 shares.
Preston Reform Club—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares.
Padiham Coffee Rooms and Commercial Hotel—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Ravenscliff Mining—Capital £60,000, in £1 shares.
Samuel Hurst and Co. (cotton spinners)—Capital £100,000, in £5 shares.
Sanitary and Ventilation—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Sheffield Furniture Leasing—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares.
Stalybridge and District Mineral Water and Bottling—Capital £5,000, in £5 shares.
Valencia Iron—Capital £15,000, in £20 shares.
Victoria Engineering—Capital £40,000, in £20 shares.
Wyndham Mining—Capital £22,060, in £50.
American and Canadian Meat and Provision—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.

The estate of Messrs. Thomas Vaughan and Co., Middlesborough, is offered for sale by private contract. The estate includes the gigantic ironworks at Clay-lane and those at Southbank, having together fourteen furnaces. Their affairs have for the past half-year or so been in the hands of trustees in liquidation, and the situation may be taken as indicative of the trade anticipations indulged in.

The Council drafts on India have again found buyers at enhanced rates, the average increase on last week being about

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1 to 1¼ per cent. Of the 26½ lacs of rupees offered, 16½ lacs on Calcutta were sold at an average of 1s. 8·95d., and applicants for telegrams at 1s. 8 15-16d. will receive only 10 per cent. On Bombay 10 lacs brought an average of 1s. 9·01d., and applicants for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 8 15-16d. receive about 9 per cent.

Bar Silver has improved in value, and a gradual and steady rise from 53¾d., last week's quotation, to 54¼d., the price of to-day, has taken place. Mexican dollars owing to limited arrivals have also improved in value, the closing price being 54d. per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	1/8¼	1/8⅝	1/8¾
Singapore	3/9½ to 3/9¾	3/9¾ to 3/10	3/10 to 3/10¼
Hong Kong	3/9½ to 3/9¾	3/9¾ to 3/10	3/10 to 3/10¼
Shanghai	5/1½ to 5/2	5/1¾ to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2½

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6⅝d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	539,586	423,493

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of March have been issued, and they show a slight improvement in our export trade, while the increase in the imports, instead of being progressive, as of late, has fallen off, although the value of them has increased. The total value of British and Irish produce exported during the month was £16,920,930, against £17,739,101 in March 1876, showing a decrease of 4¾ per cent. The decrease compared with 1875, when the amount was £18,606,223, is 9 per cent. The total value of the imports for last month was £35,229,598, against £27,451,253 in March, 1876, showing an increase of 28 per cent., while the increase upon the total of £30,920,747 for 1875 is 13¾ per cent. The total value of the principal articles of Foreign and Colonial merchandise imported during the three months ended 31st March had been £99,071,417, against £91,905,097 in 1876, and £89,221,246 in 1875. The total exports in the three months were £10,721,087, against £5,548,675 in 1876, and £7,730,950 in 1875.

In the case of raw cotton we have increased our imports 85¼ per cent. in quantity and 73¾ per cent. in value; while we have exported 1½ per cent. more of cotton piece goods at only ½ per cent. less value. The export of cotton yarn is 12 per cent. less in quantity, and about 14 per cent. in value, which is a decided improvement. In flax, again, our imports for the month have increased as much as 122¾ per cent. in quantity, but only 91¾ per cent. in value; while our exports of the manufactured articles, linen yarn and linen piece goods, have diminished about 26 per cent. and 2¼ per cent. in quantity, and 22 per cent. and 4¾ per cent. in value respectively, showing in each case a better margin of profit. As regards wool, the imports show an increase of about 122 per cent. in both quantity and value, but we have exported woollen yarn at lower prices, the decrease being 15½ per cent. in quantity and 21½ per cent. in value; while the exports of woollen cloths have increased 4¾ per cent. in quantity and 1¾ per cent. in value. Worsted stuffs exported have decreased 26 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value. A greatly increased price has been paid for raw silk, the imports having increased 79 per cent. in quantity and as much as 139 per cent. in value. The export of coal, coke, &c., has increased 2¾ in quantity, but the value has diminished 7½ per cent. As regards iron and steel, the quantity exported shows an increase of 18 per cent., but the increase in value is only 4¾; while the quantity of iron and steel manufactures imported has increased 19 per cent., and the value increased as much as 28 per cent. Among articles of diet and general consumption imported we have had to pay more dearly for sugar, the increase in the value being 50½ per cent., against an increase of 15¼ per cent. in quantity; less for tea, the value having increased 27¾ per cent., and the quantity as much as 39½ per cent.; and for cocoa, rice, coffee, and tobacco higher prices have been paid; while wine, wood, and timber have been imported at reduced values.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st March. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	874,400	1,333,700	1,915,500
Japan	„	1,916,900	1,036,200	612,000
Straits Settlements	„	139,700	195,500	154,100
Ceylon	„	6,900	1,500	20,100
		For the Three Months ended 31st March.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	3,076,500	3,611,900	4,591,100
Japan	„	3,977,400	3,067,900	2,349,900
Straits Settlements	„	491,400	439,200	541,300
Ceylon	„	61,100	44,600	46,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st March. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	28,775,100	37,552,800	38,220,000
Japan	„	3,659,900	2,876,200	1,422,100
Philippine Islands	„	2,437,100	1,989,700	4,927,700
Java	„	7,774,500	6,387,000	11,362,000
Straits Settlements	„	8,187,300	11,085,100	13,180,200
Ceylon	„	2,115,200	3,106,300	2,749,500
		For the Three Months ended 31st March.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	94,893,400	116,512,900	109,938,300
Japan	„	11,227,400	7,214,700	5,756,900
Philippine Islands	„	6,469,300	6,574,100	13,794,200
Java	„	16,146,800	14,644,500	24,173,900
Straits Settlements	„	20,838,500	27,507,800	32,686,700
Ceylon	„	6,916,300	11,029,000	10,069,600

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st March. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,286,500	1,731,800	1,589,800
Japan	„	342,400	220,600	316,800
		For the Three Months ended 31st March.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	3,614,800	4,369,600	4,190,800
Japan	„	1,714,500	688,000	1,242,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 31st March. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	189,700	306,200	205,200
Japan	„	600	—	133,300
		For the Three Months ended 31st March.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	448,800	707,600	567,700
Japan	„	6,500	23,700	138,500

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	1,657	1,812	1,859
For the three months	„	2,839	5,186	5,831

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra	All	11 to 11½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	20½ to 21½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	27½ to 28½
20	City	10	14½ to 15
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	672½ fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	31 to 33
50	Imperial	15	16½ to 17½
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	61½ to 62½
25	Oriental	All	44½ to 45½
50	Union of London	15	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅞ to 7⅞
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7 to 7¼
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 8
25	Indo-European	All	19½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	27 to 27½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22½ to 23½
8	Reuter's	All	12 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 22
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10½ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15⅜ to 16½ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¼ to ½ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1½ to 1⅝ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2⅝ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8¼ to 8⅝
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅝ to 7¾
20	Universal Marine	5	8⅛ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	73 to 76
20	British Indian	All	6¾ to 7¼
20	Darjeeling	All	17½ to 18
10	Eastern Assam	All	5½ to 5⅝
20	Jorehaut, Limited	All	53 to 57
10	Lebong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18¾ to 19¼
10	International Finance	5	2⅜ to 2⅝ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10 to 10¼
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	640 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	53 to 56
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	655 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 109
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	104½ to 105½
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 101½

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Circular says :—The depressed state of the market still continues, although we cannot quote any further decline in the value of common Black and Red leaf Congous. The large quantity of this class offering, both privately and by public auction, precludes the prospect of any important rise in value. Nearly 100,000 packages were disposed of by auction during the month of March, the bulk consisting of low Congous. Common Black leaf sells from 7¼d. to 8d. per lb.; and the grades above this (say from 8½d. to 10d.) offer exceptionally good value, prices being 2d. and 3d. per pound less than those ruling in the autumn of last year. Medium Monings show little alteration in value, and in fine to finest transactions are limited. A few parcels of Medium Moning have been taken for export. Common Red leaf brings 7¼d. to 8d., and good Sayunes and Ankois realise 9½d. to 11d., showing good value. Medium to fine Kaisows are not in over supply, and previous prices are maintained. Packlings have been in slight demand up to 1s. 8d. for export.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—There is no change to report in our market during the past week. The public sales without reserve continue on a large scale, the bulk of the Teas still consisting of common to fair black and red-leaf Congous, which have this week sold a shade easier. The better kinds of Tea only meet with a slow sale, but prices show no material alteration. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings are inquired for ; common have sold from 6½d. to 7¼d. per lb., being rather easier prices ; fair to good common from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb. are also rather lower ; fair kinds sell at comparatively low prices at auction ; privately there is but little demand. Medium kinds show no change ; good to fine are in fair request. In Pak Lin kinds but little has been done. Black-leaf kinds : Common at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. show no alteration ; good common have sold at previous prices ; fair kinds have been saleable at the low range of prices recently established ; fair to good medium meet with a moderate inquiry ; good to fine are steady, the quantity offering being moderate ; in finest there has been no change. New make kinds : Good common are wanted at about 8d. per lb.; fair kinds from 9d. to 11d. per lb. are selling lower; in the good kinds but little has been done. Oolongs, except for price, are difficult of sale. Souchongs of common to good quality are in but little demand, but there is a moderate inquiry for fine kinds. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers : Common kinds have sold at about previous rates ; good to fine show no improvement. In Orange Pekoes there is but little doing. Foochow Capers remain as before. Orange Pekoes continue in request. Green Teas.—Good to fine kinds have sold at previous prices. Common to fair only realise low rates, especially for Young Hysons. The public sales have comprised 24,262 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.		1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,541,290	...	2,276,063
Coastwise...	677,493	...	631,897
Exports	756,040	...	540,056
	3,974,823		3,448,016

The notice in our last issue of the Friday sales was not taken from the Circular of Mr. Lewin.

SILK.

The market continues very quiet, and prices of some descriptions show further symptoms of weakness. The deliveries are unsatisfactory, being from 1st to 11th inst. inclusive :—China, 462 bales ; Canton, 152 bales ; Japan, 191 bales ; Bengal, 35 bales ; total, 840 bales.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Lyons Circular, dated April 7, says :—The material fall which had taken place on Asiatic Silks, coupled with better political news, drew the attention of speculators, who effected at the beginning of the month important purchases in both raws and throwns. This event encouraged throwsters to come on the market, and a large business resulted, with an advance of f.4 to f.6 on the lowest point. It was expected that manufacturers would follow, but alleging bad news from markets of consumption, they took but an insignificant share in transactions, so that, instead of an enlarged activity the market became gradually quieter, and the greater part of the advance has already been lost. The future of the article depends now upon the importance of orders for the autumn season, which are usually placed in May and June, and the outturn of the European crop, which will soon attract the chief attention. Many people have very little confidence in reproduced seeds, both yellow and green, after last season's failure, and as to Japanese cards, opinions are most conflicting ; under such circumstances, the progress of the rearings will be watched with greater anxiety than usual.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—APRIL 12.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 2	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, No. 3	23s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	19s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d
Canton	12s. 6d. to 18s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	23s. 6d. to 28s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Kakidak	24s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Arrivals of Plantation Ceylon have been liberal, and supplies have been brought to auction as quickly as possible, resulting in large quantities offered daily, which have gone off slowly at declining prices, closing fully 5s. lower, middling selling at 98s. to 99s. Small sales of Native have been made, closing at 81s., or 1s. 6d. lower. The sales consist of about 3,410 casks 277 tierces 312 barrels 396 bags Plantation, closing as follows :—Triage at 76s. 6d. to 89s., grey to good coloury small at 91s. 6d. to 95s. 6d., low middling grey kinds at 95s. to 97s., middling at 97s. 6d. to 100s., good middling to fine middling coloury at 100s. 6d. to 103s. 6d., good to fine bold at 105s. 6d. to 114s., extra bold at 116s., pea-berry at 106s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.; 635 bags Native Ceylon have been sold, good ordinary at 81s. to 81s. 6d. The Dutch Trading Company's next public sale is advertised for the 18th inst., when 100,400 bags Java will be offered.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 205 bales met little demand, and only 50 bales sold at previous rates ; White : Good ordinary to medium £7 to £9 5s., good medium to good £10 to £12, fine £16 15s. to £20, black and white £10 10s. to £11 15s. per bale, and 3 cases at 8½d. to 1s. 2d. per piece.

CHINA PRESERVES.—291 cases Ginger offered were bought in at 5¾d. to 6d. per lb.

COCOANUT OIL is in good supply but limited demand, Cochin at £41 10s. to £42. Ceylon £36 pipes and £36 10s. hogsheads ; 870 casks offered by auction were chiefly bought in, viz., 453 casks Cochin fair to good at £41 5s. to £42. Of 315 casks Ceylon only 14 pipes fine sold at £36 10s., the remainder withdrawn or bought in at £36 5s. for pipes, and at £36 15s. for hogsheads.

COTTON.—Increased dulness has prevailed, and prices have continually given way. The proportion of East India descriptions in the sales reported, although not distinguished, is again very small, the business being chiefly in American futures. On the spot, Tinnivelly is quoted 5⅜d. to 5¾d., good fair to good ; Western Madras 5d. to 5⅝d., fair to good.

CUTCH.—The market has been flat, and prices show a further decline. Privately about 2,000 boxes Pegue have been sold at 25s. 6d. to 26s. At auction 500 boxes Calcutta Pegue (JS and Co.) bought in at 25s per cwt.

GALLS.—China have been dull, and prices show a further irregular decline, early in the fortnight private sales having been made to the extent of 200 cases at 54s., and since at auction of 492 cases 100 cases sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s., at 52s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—The market continues flat, and 100 tons just arrived have been sold during the last day or two at 18s. 9d. ex ship all faults. About 450 bales have been sold on the spot at 19s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 123 cases Sumatra 24 cases sold, fair rather mixed with dark at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d., the remainder withdrawn or bought in, thirds at 72s. 6d.

GUM COPAL.—The large supply of 1,072 cases 430 bags Manila, mostly of fresh import, met a fair demand, and 200 cases sold at full rates, low dark, &c., 12s. middling yellowish kind, &c., 18s. to 24s., chiefly fine bold fresh 31s. 6d.

GUM DAMAR.—120 cases Batavian partly sold, fine pale at 75s.

HEMP.—During the week there has been more demand for Manila, and about 2,500 bales have been sold, brown at £25 to £25 10s., fair to fully fair at £26 to £27 10s. per ton.

HIDES.—At the periodical public sales Thursday East India in the hair were in moderate supply. A very limited demand was experienced; no actual decline was established; prices were frequently the turn in favour of buyers. China were in unprecedentedly large supply. There was competition for most of them, and the bulk could probably have been cleared had sellers been disposed to meet the market. The portion sold shows a decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. on the average. Buffalo : Batavia were of common quality, and brought fair prices. Singapore were in fair demand at about previous rates. Of 35,395 China Ox and Cow offered 13,144 sold : Light average 9⅝ to 11½ lbs., 6d. to 6½d. ; heavy, average 15¾ to 21 lbs. 5¾d. to 6¾d. ; extra heavy, average 22⅜ to 26⅞ lbs. 6d. to 6¾d. ; Kips, average 5¾ to 7½ lbs. 6½d. to 8d. ; thirds, 4½d. to 5¼d. ; fourths 2½d. per lb. Buffalo : Of 492 Batavia 369 sold : Unshaved, ordinary heavy, average 34⅝ lb. 5½d. per lb. Of 6,639 Singapore 5,016 sold ; fair to good, 1st heavy, average 23½ lb. 5¾d. ; 2nd heavy, average 26⅝ to 27½ lb. 4¾d. 360 China sold ; Heavy, average 39¾ lb. 4⅝d. ; light, average 12⅜ lb. 4½d. ; 3rds, average 33⅝ lb. 4¼d., per lb.

HORNS.—At auction 4,876 (7 tons) Siam Buffalo sold, average 768 to 740 horns to a ton at 48s. per cwt.

INDIA-RUBBER continues flat ; at public sale 21 baskets Java sold at 1s. 3d., 21 bags Assam were bought in at 1s. 4d., and 24 cases Borneo at 1s. 2d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—Moderate supplies at the public sales met a good demand, especially for Saigon and Penang leaf, which has been scarce, and brought an advance of 3d. to 6d. per lb.; tongue and cake sold steadily ; but fine Bombay tongue declined 1d. to 3d., bladder pipe and cake being steady. Brazil went off readily at an advance of 2d. for all good qualities. 77 cases 2 bags Penang sold, good clean tongue at 4s. 4d., dark at 3s. 10d., fine pale leaf at 5s. 1d., dark to middling at 4s. to 4s. 7d., middling to good cake at 2s. to 2s. 4d.: 20 cases 12 bags Saigon sold, fine stout pale leaf at 6s. to 6s. 1d., ordinary to middling ditto at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 1d., good tongue 4s. 4d., low to middling at 3s. 7d. to 4s., cake 1s. 9d. to 2s.; 43 bales manufactured Japan bought in at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. The next public sales will be held on the 8th proximo.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 422 cases offered 150 cases sold at some decline, bold saucer rather mixed 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d., chiefly the former. Of 53 bags Carnauba one bag fine sold at 88s. per cwt.

OIL ANISEED.—A few cases have been sold at 6s. 4½d.

ORCHELLA.—177 bags Ceylon bought in at 60s.

PEPPER.—*Black :* The market continues dull, and the small supply

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of 1,665 bags at public sale was nearly all bought in. Of 1,285 bags Singapore only 100 bags sold at 3¾d. to 3⅞d., being barely the previous value, the remainder bought in at 3⅞d., also 370 bags damaged Penang at 3⅝d., but since chiefly sold, first class basis at 3 9-16d. *White* is also dull, and at auction of 740 bags Singapore 400 bags sold at again easier rates, good bold at 6½d. to 6⅝d., fine at 6¾d. to 6⅞d. Privately about 200 bags Singapore have been sold at 6⅝d.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction of 172 barrels Ceylon 60 barrels were sold at barely previous rates, fine bold lump 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d., fine and superior bright chips 11s. to 11s. 9d., good to fine dust 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. 265 barrels 501 bags ditto from the Cape all sold as follows (including damaged), dull to good fair lump 11s. 6d. to 13s. 9d., good bold ditto 15s. to 16s., chips 8s. to 9s., dust 7s. to 9s. 3d.

RATTANS.—At auction 95 tons were all sold, Penang at £27 17s. 6d. to £28, damaged Singapore, of which the bulk consisted, from £8 2s. 6d. to £16 10s. per ton.

RICE.—There has been a good demand for new crop cargoes, and business has been done at 1½d. to 3d. per cwt. above the lowest point of last week. Towards the close sales have been somewhat restricted by the firmness of holders. Ten cargoes have been sold during the week, viz., the Corientes, 1,000 tons Rangoon, March-April shipment, at 9s. open charter. The Richmond, 750 tons old Moulmein, off coast, at 9s. 3d. Liverpool quay terms. The steamer Madeline, 1,556 tons new Rangoon, arrived at Malta, at 9s. 6d. for the Continent. One of 800 tons new Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 1½d. open charter; one of 1,000 tons Rangoon, March-April shipment, at 9s. 1½d. open charter; one of 800 tons new Bassein, March sailing, at 8s. 10½d. open charter; one of 550 tons new Necransie, April shipment, at 9s. open charter. The Yvonne et Marie, 1,636 tons Necransie end of February sailing, at 8s. 10½d. open charter; one of 1,900 tons Rangoon, now loading, at 9s. 1½d. open charter; and one of 800 tons Rangoon, April-May shipment, at 9s. 3d. open charter. On the spot 14,000 bags Ngatsein Rangoon, per Syskonen, have been sold at 9s., and 6,000 bags Ngakyouk Rangoon, per H. McGilvery, at 8s. 9d.

SAGO.—The good supply of 1,837 bags at auction went off slowly at about previous rates for small, and 6d. decline for large, fair small at 16s. to 16s. 3d., good small at 17s., good large at 18s. 6d. to 19s. *Sago Flour:* 680 bags were bought in at 15s. 9d.

SAPANWOOD.—Of 36 tons Manila 12 tons badly damaged sold at £5 5s.

SPICES.—*Ginger:* 59 bags low dark Japan bought in at 25s. *Cassia Lignea:* 100 cases unworked withdrawn. *Cinnamon Chips:* 40 bags coarse bark bought in at 3d. *Cloves:* With supplies in excess of demand the market is dull, and at auction 102 boxes 282 bags Amboyna were bought in at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10d., except 30 bags damaged, which sold at 1s. 6¼d. for second-class. *Nutmegs:* 15 cases 1 box Penang sold readily at a slight advance, average 87 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., 98's at 3s., 125's at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d., 138's at 2s., 160's at 1s. 9d., limed 110's at 2s. 2d., 115's at 2s. 1d.; also 12 cases rough Java 128's at 1s. 8d. *Mace:* 2 cases Penang, mouldy pickings sold at 6d., 5 cases Java withdrawn.

STICKLAC.—265 boxes Siam bought in at 55s. to 57s.

SUGAR.—The dulness in this market became more decided early in the week, and prices were in some instances 6d. lower. Towards the close there has been more inquiry for low brown kinds at previous rates, and a larger business has been done, but better refining kinds and crystallised are dull. The following have been the week's sales of East Indian kinds:—On the 6th inst. privately 200 tons Native Penang in bags sold at 17s. 9d. to 18s. On the 7th, on the spot 1,100 bags China sold, price not reported. On the 10th at auction 133 bags Cane Penang sold, good soft grey at 25s.; 10,174 bags China met offers only at again easier rates, and the bulk was bought in, ordinary brown Swatow at 18s., fair to fine brown muscovado Hong Kong at 19s. to 22s. 6d., only 400 bags being sold, good yellow at 24s., low yellow at 22s. 6d., washed Swatow at 17s. to 17s. 3d. After the sale of 4,627 bags of the above, Swatow sold at 17s. 6d., also 50 tons China at 18s. On the 11th, privately, 1,000 bags Native sold at 18s.; 4,400 bags Cane China (Hong Kong) ex the previous day's auction, good ordinary brown at 18s. 6d., fine brown at 22s., and 700 bags good yellow China at 24s. Also 6,000 bags unclayed Taal Manila at 17s. 6d., and 200 tons Zebu unclayed at 18s. per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—Of 1,539 bags Singapore offered about 600 bags sold at steady rates, middling to good small at 2½d. to 2⅝d., fine small at 2⅞d.; 99 bags good Penang sold at 2⅞d.; 100 barrels Rio partly sold at 8¼d. *Pearl Tapioca:* Of 518 bags offered 300 bags sold at steady rates, good medium at 18s. 6d., extra large bullets at 22s. *Tapioca Flour:* 297 bags Singapore bought in at 1⅝d.

TIN.—A further decline has taken place in Straits, about 200 tons having been sold at £70 10s. to £69 15s. cash. Banca is quoted £73, Biliton £71 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 15s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 13s. 6d. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s. to £17.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £20 17s. 6d. to £21; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 7s. 6d. to £20 10s.; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Nothing has occurred to relieve the prolonged depression which has ruled in this market, and the downward tendency of prices continues to prevail.

IRON.—There is no fresh feature in manufactured. Scotch pigs, after improving to 54s. 3d., relapsed to 53s. 7½d., and close at 53s. 9d. cash.

TIN-PLATES.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented lowness of prices the demand continues limited.

LEAD still exhibits a downward tendency, English pig £20 15s. to £21.

SPELTER has remained quiet, ordinary Silesian £20 10s. to £20 12s. 6d.

QUICKSILVER has receded from £7 10s. to £7 5s. per bottle.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	63	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Nothing has occurred to relieve the dulness in this market. The almost complete abstinence of large buyers, coupled with the unfavourable advices regarding the aspect of the Eastern question, have caused the tone to be decidedly flat. With rare exceptions both spinners and manufacturers have been prepared to accept lower prices, but not to concede sufficiently to meet buyers' views. The transactions in both Yarns and Goods have consequently been quite of a retail character, and at irregular prices.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7lbs.	5	3⅝	to	7	8½
Do. do.	„	8½lbs.	6	2½	to	8	10
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs.	6	5½	to	8	3¾
Do. do.	„	8lbs.	7	1	to	8	11½
Do. do.	„	9lbs.	8	1½	to	9	11⅝
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.	9	8½	to	10	11¼
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	6lbs.	4	3½	to	5	0½
Do. do.	„	7lbs.	4	9 9-16	to	5	9 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„	7lbs.	5	3 9-16	to	7	0 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	8lbs.	6	3 13-16	to	7	11 5-16
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.	2	4 3-16	to	2	8 3-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.	2	7 11-32	to	2	8 11-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.	8	8¢	to	11	8¢
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.	7	1¼	to	8	10¼
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	9	6			
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	9	9			
Damasks	36 in.	...	17	2¢			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	0	9¼	to	0	10
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	..	0	10¢	to	0	11

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to March 7, 1877. Piculs.	First two months of 1876. Piculs.	First two months of 1875. Piculs.	First two months of 1874. Piculs.
Gambier ...	...100,803	... 69,891	... 46,280	... 46,063
Tin	... 10,477	... 3,569	... 7,979	... 5,688
Sago Flour ...	... 22,014	... 40,335	... 25,666	... 28,077
Pearl Sago ...	... 13,689	... 8,745	... 5,504	... 8,463
Black Pepper	... 38,136	... 35,261	... 22,072	... 2,644
White Pepper	... 6,993	... 5,615	... 3.122	... 3,389
Gutta Percha	... 3,848	... 3,682	... 2,885	... 2,638
Coffee ...	... 2,375	... 5,315	... 14	... 2,812
Hides ...	... 6,932	... 3,937	... 2,512	... 4,143
Borneo Rubber	... 1,238	... 1,380	... 659	... 1,293
Horns ...	... 1,727	... 1,063	... 368	... 410
Gum Copal...	.. 1,371	... 424	... 1,247	... 576
Gum Benjamin	... 747	... 527	... 14	... 338
Sticklac ...	... —	... 312	... —	... 1,293
Mother o' Pearl Shells	588	... 694	... 389	... 327
Tapioca ...	... 9,187	... 10,206	... 6,903	... 5,584
Gamboge ...	... 72	... 27	... 74	... 58

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Feb. 6. Piculs.	Total to Feb. 21. Piculs.
Tin	... 7,182	... 11,075
Sugar	... 18,363	.. 18,363
Black Pepper	... 695	... 695
White Pepper...	... 677	... 677
Cloves	... 56	... 107
Tobacco	... 137	... 875
Tapioca	... 3,238	... 3,358

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 21, 1877.

——	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	9042	5966	204	187	3332	2217	...	547	1800	2274
Hemp	Bales.	5404	17908	...	2250	12777	15261	322	...	...	4500
Coffee	Tons.	129	101	103	62	...	...	...	...	47	4
Cigars	Mil.	3625	...	400	...	...	60	550	...	110	230
Indigo	Qqls.	768	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar 31	Loyola	Castro	Manila	Cadiz
Apr. 1	Antipodes	Barnes	Hong Kong	Hamburg
3	Melusine	Pfieffer	Batavia	Do.
3	Hermann	Haack	Singapore	Do.
3	Queen	Grieves	Do.	Do.
4	Coronet (s.)	Caines	Rangoon	Liverpool
4	Roma Capitole	Ponso	Do.	Do.
5	Hypatia	Olive	Zebu	Do.
5	Illione	Griffiths	Sourabaya	Falmouth
5	St. Hilda	Dunn	Do.	Do.
5	Helene	Stege	Do.	Do.
5	Veritas	Humble	Batavia	Plymouth
5	Zeenymph	Behrens	Macassar	Rotterdam
5	Osburgha	Cook	Hiogo	Hamburg
5	Liguri	Sarzani	Rangoon	London
7	J. H. Bowers	Harkness	Swatow	Do.
7	August (s.)	Christensen	Colombo	Do.
7	Lota	Casey	Sourabaya	Falmouth
7	Merlin	Tupman	Swatow	Southampton
8	Ella	Haesloop	Ilo Ilo	Falmouth
8	Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Batavia	Amsterdam
8	Tycoon	McGregor	Singapore	London
8	Peep o'Day	Kettle	Hong Kong	Do.
9	Bellona (s.)	Ahrens	Singapore, &c.	Do.
9	Gertrude	Hagerty	Colombo	Do.
9	Horatio Sprague	Atkins	Sourabaya	Greenock
9	Thyatira	McKay	Amoy	New York
10	Thomas Wood	Ingham	Maulmain, for Havre	Falmouth
11	Compagnie Generale	Schiaffino	Batavia	Do.
11	Daggry	Christophersen	Do.	Greenock
11	Joinville	Legneurin	Rangoon	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar29	Emma G. Scammell	—	Batavia	New York
Apr. 1	Bernhard Carl	Luders	Yokohama	Hamburg
3	Prof. v. d. Boon Mesch	Schnieder	Batavia	Amsterdam
4	Vesta	—	Atchin	Newcastle
4	Sydenham	Miller	Hong Kong	Cardiff
5	Fizogna	Cichero	Singapore	Do.
5	Torrington (s.)	Blacklin	Batavia	Southampton
5	Galatea (s.)	Bohme	Shanghai	Hamburg
5	Truth	Evans	Anjer	Newport (Mon.)
5	Priam (s.)	Butler	Shanghai	Liverpool
5	Alice Ritson	Reid	Singapore	Do.
6	Corea	Adams	Shanghai	London
6	Urania	De Boer	Batavia	Amsterdam
7	Merapi	Kroger	Samarang	Do.
7	Kaisow	Gad	Hong Kong	London
9	Toivo	Snellman	Java	Newcastle
10	Menai Straits	Jones	Do.	Sunderland
10	St. Elmo	Smith	Hong Kong	Cardiff
10	Longfellow	Scarboro	Anjer	Do.
11	Madagascar	—	Padang	Do.
11	H. S. Sanford	Sleeper	Hong Kong	Do.
11	Prinses Amalia (s.)	Fabritius	Batavia	Southampton

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
April 6	Ajax	Liverpool	Shanghai
8	Candia	London	China and Japan
10	Glenfinlas	Do.	Shanghai
12	Teviot	Do.	China and Japan
12	Cadiz	Manila	Liverpool

SPOKEN.

JOHAN FRIEDRICH, Hamburg to Singapore, March 21, 44 N., 11 W.
ESTHER SMEED, Philippine Islands to Falmouth, March 23, 38 N., 39 W.
DEVON, Singapore to London, Jan. 8, 35.9 S., 21.46 E.
JAMES AIKIN, Philippines to New York, March 25, 15 N., 29 W.
SEMANTHA, Aberdeen to Japan, March 27, 11 N., 27 W.

CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM.—April 6, the Frederick Tudor, Bearse, from Batavia, has arrived at Amsterdam, with mainmast sprung.

ST. THOMAS.—(By Telegraph): The Castine, from Java for Falmouth (sugar), has put in here leaky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALMOUTH.—April 8, the Wigton, Leggett, from London for Shanghai (general), has put in with master sick.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, April 6, Volga (str.), from London, for China and Japan; 9 Renpor (str.), from Rangoon, for London; Septima (str.), from Maulmain, for Antwerp; Elgin (str.), from London, for China and Japan, Voorwaarts (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA.—Arrived, April 6, Aratoon Apcar (str.), from Manila; 7, Spartan (str.), from New York, for Batavia; 8, Horsley (str.), from Bassein, and left for Antwerp; Valetta (str.), from Rangoon, for Genoa; 10, Hampton (str.), from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

ST. HELENA.—(By telegraph, from Madeira), April 8, arrived, Ziba, from Manila; Ralston, from Java; Beemah, from Hong Kong, for London.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nankin, Amboto, Altona, Glengyle, Gordon Castle, Lotus.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Lothair. For Hiogo: Eme. Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Abbey Cowper, Wylo. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie. For Batavia: Valero, Edmund Gressier. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle, Lake Leman. For Penang: Celœno. For Colombo: Pembrokeshire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Diomed (str.), Menelaus (str.). For Hong Kong: Titan. For Manila: Teodora, Victoria (str.). For Batavia: Strassburg. For Anjer: Great Admiral.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Miako. For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Sourabaya: Bellona. For Singapore: Huntly Castle. For Penang: Ashmore. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 32s. 6d. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 32s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

PER SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £21. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 21s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 21s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails.			First-class steamer.			Sailing.	
	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tar. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa. s. d.	In Tin. s. d.	F.Pa s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0 ...	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 ... to 40 0	22 6 ... to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6 ...	25
Hong Kong	35 0 ...	27 6	... 25 0	... 45 0 ...	32 6 ...	25 0 to 30 0	40 0 ...	35
Shanghai	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	... 30 0	... 50 0 ...	37 6 to	30 0 to 40 0	45	... 40 0
Yokohama	40 0 ...	32 6 to 35 0	... 30 0	.. 55 0 ... to 60 0		45 0	45	...

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE CAPE COLONIES.—The directors of the Union Steamship Company, in order to meet the constant demand for increased speed in performing the mailpacket service in which they are engaged, have just concluded a contract for the construction of another new steamer of about 3,000 tons burden and large engine-power. The great increase of power provided to this ship warrants the anticipation of a very high rate of speed, and she will be fitted with many modern appliances for safety and efficiency in navigation and the comfort of passengers. This is the second 3,000-ton steamship contracted for by the Union Company this year. The colonists at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal are to be congratulated on the possession of a mail-packet service more frequent in arrivals and departure, and more speedy in transit, than is possessed by any other British Colony, with the exception, perhaps, of Canada.

A VESSEL ATTACKED BY PIRATES.—The schooner James Nicholson, engaged in the African trade, was attacked recently by about 400 negro pirates when grounded on a shoal off Shark's Point, near the entrance of the Congo River. The marauders first offered to assist in getting the vessel off, but after getting on board took possession of her, driving the crew ashore. The captain returned next day with a force of Kroomen, when the pirates fled, after having gutted the ship, and carried off a portion of her cargo. The vessel afterwards caught fire and was burnt. Her Majesty's ship Avon, on duty off St. Paul, Loander, having heard of the outrage, proceeded to Shark's Point, and severely punished the perpetrators.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TRADE.—It has been decided by four of the leading steamship companies at Liverpool that in consequence of the unexampled depression of commerce, a depression which shows no signs of termination, the sailings of their steamers shall be decreased by one half. The companies in question are the Guion, White Star, Inman, and National, and their steamers, which have of late been despatched every week, will now be despatched every fortnight. This arrangement will continue in force for three months, in the hope that at the termination of that period trade, both in England and America, will have undergone sufficient improvement to warrant a return to the weekly sailings.

THE Lothair, which left London on April 14, 1876, for Japan, took from there a cargo for New York, and arrived at Gravesend on the 7th inst. The Wylo also left London on April 14, for Shanghai, proceeded to Manila, and loaded for Boston, arriving at Gravesend on the 7th inst. Both vessels are in the employ of Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co.

THE official opening of the Suez Freshwater Canal will take place on the 15th inst., but the opening for navigation is fixed for the 15th of August, when the Nile is high.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Philipotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street. E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street, 187

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

conducted by Mrs. RANGEL (late of Hong Kong), 35, COLVILLE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER. Terms from Two Guineas, including Board, Bath, Piano, &c. Foreign languages spoken. References expected

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and colonies.

Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe
Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual income of the Company upwards of Three-quarters of a Million sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of Five Millions.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England
82, King William-street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.,
3, Pall-mall East.
Edinburgh ... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ... ... 66 Upper Sackville-street.

1877.

AT a GENERAL COURT held at the BANK of ENGLAND on the 10th and 11th of April, the following Gentlemen were ELECTED GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the BANK for the year ensuing, viz.:—

GOVERNORS.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq., Governor.
JOHN WILLIAM BIRCH, Esq., Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.

Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq.	The Right Hon. John Gellibrand Hubbard.
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.	Charles Frederick Huth, Esq.
Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq.	Alfred Latham, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	William Lidderdale, Esq.
Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq.	George Lyall, Esq.
Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.	Alexander Matheson, Esq.
John Saunders Gilliat, Esq.	James Morris, Esq.
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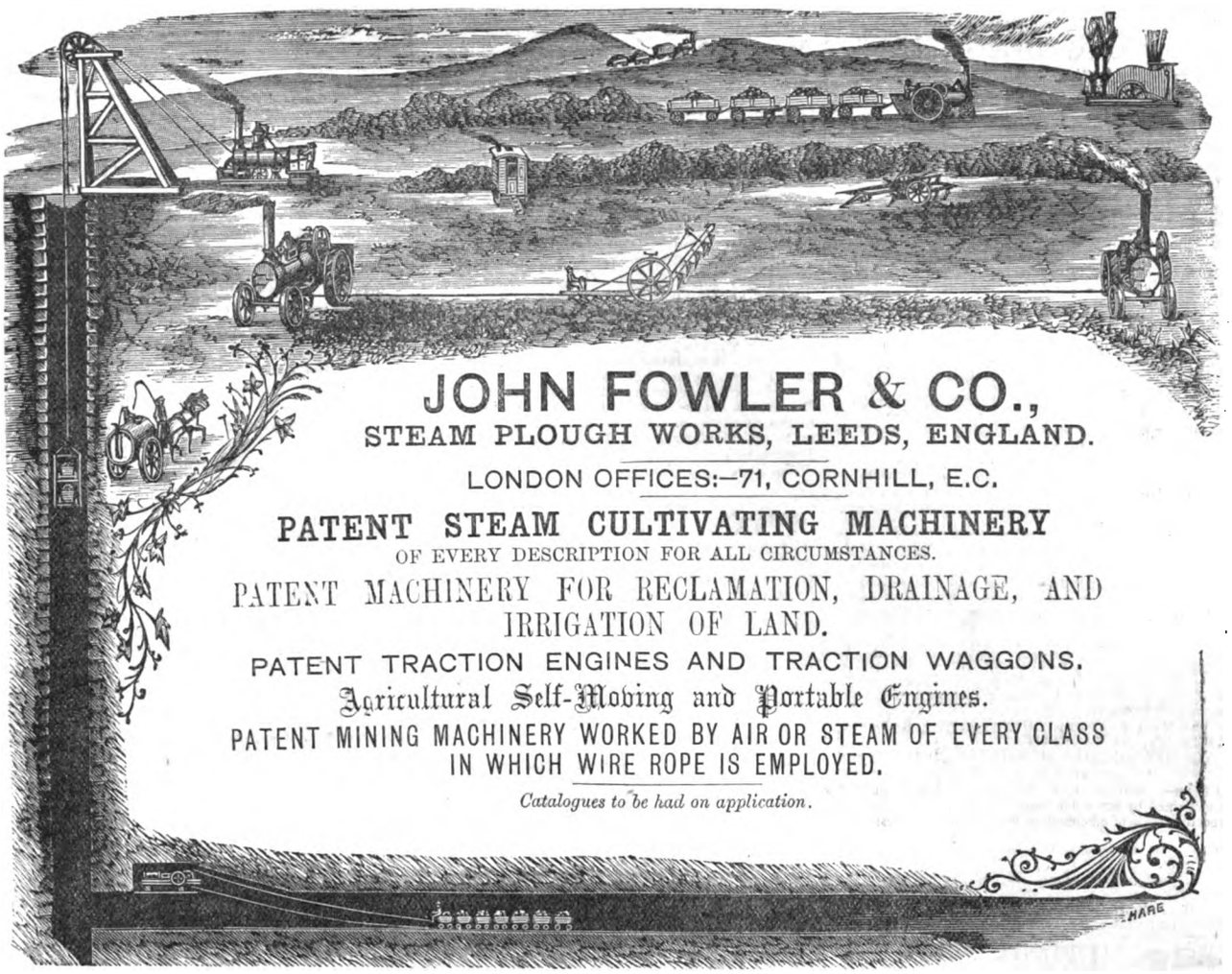

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Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	S.W.I.	May 5
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. Last shipping day 4th May.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer MIKADO, 100 A1, 1,993 tons register, 500 horse-power nominal, JAMES BARCLAY, Commander; Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. DONALD R. MACGREGOR, and Co., Leith; to Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last Shipping Day, 17th April.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the splendid full-powered screw steamer AMBOTO, 90 A1, 966 tons register, 180-horse power nominal, W. J. Brown, commander: South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	April 25
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenengles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo ..	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D.	April 21
Do.	Atholl	100 A1	1498	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOHOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship LORNE, 100 A1; 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150 h.p. nominal, 750 h.p. effective, M. J. BUTCHER, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine, full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To follow the s.s. Lorne.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register; 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai..	Nankin, s.s...	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 18
Do.	Lotus, s.s....	20 yr Lpl. book...	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama., and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn...	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Yoko. & Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Straits and China	Altona, s s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	April 20
Do.	Cassandra, s.s.	—	S.W.I.	To follow
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme.....	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail April 20.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates), the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 280-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King-street, Manchester.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed
Abney Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	April 21
Edward Barrow.....	3/3 1 1.	938	W.I.	To follow
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Abbey Town	A 100	703	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale...	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage.	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 1.1.	958	April 18
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 1.1.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE:—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

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STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

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DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,

9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, April 16, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 712.] LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

PORTS		OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received April 21.
JAPAN—	Yokohama	Jan. 19	Mar. 8	Mar. 12*
	Yedo			
	Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 4*
	Hakodadi			
	Nagasaki	—	—	„ 9
CHINA—	Peking	—	—	Feb. 26
	Tien-tsin	—	—	Mar. 2
	Chefoo	—	—	„ 3
	New-chwang			
	Hankow	—	—	„ 3
	Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 1
	Chin-kiang			
	Shanghai	„ 19	„ 5	„ 9
	Ningpo	—	—	„ 9
	Foochow	—	—	„ 7
	Formosa	—	—	„ 8
	Amoy	—	—	„ 12
	Swatow	—	—	„ 13
	Hong Kong	Feb. 2	„ 12	„ 15
	Canton	—	—	„ 13
	Macao	—	—	„ 14
PHILIPPINES—	Manila	Jan. 1	Feb. 27	„ 11
COCHIN-CHINA	Saigon	—	—	„ 15
SIAM —	Bangkok	—	—	„ 18
BORNEO	Labuan			
	Sarawak	—	—	„ 13
JAVA —	Batavia	—		„ 16
	Samarang	—	—	„ 17
	Sourabaya			
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	Feb. 16	Mar. 19	„ 22
	Penang	„ 16	„ 17	„ 24
CEYLON—	Galle	—	—	„ 31
	Colombo	Mar. 2	„ 26	„ 29

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, *via* Brindisi, this morning, two days early. The Japan advices per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, anticipating both the present and the next mail, were received on the 17th inst. The next inward (French) mail from Yokohama 13th, Shanghai 16th, Hong Kong 22nd, Singapore 29th March, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 30th inst., left Suez on the 18th inst., two days in advance of its due date.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived April 18.—None. To Venice, arrived April 21.—From Hong Kong: Mr. S. Byrne. From Penang: Mr. Kreiger, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderaluys.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, expected to arrive April 28.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. A. Shand, Mrs. Schraul. From Hong Kong: Lieut. col. de Carterets, Mr. E. Curwen, Comdr. Bridge, R.N., Rev. T. Sadds, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. McIver. From Singapore: Mr. J. Davidson. To Suez: Mr. G. Jackson.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, April 23.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. H. M. M. Gray. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Inverarity, Mr. B. S. Lewis. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman, Mr. J. L. Andries, Mr. de Boetsemont. To Singapore: Mr. Schuhkrafft. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mr. F. J. W. Gordon. To Galle: Mr. de Starler.

Per French steamer *Hooghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Balanche, Mr. Balitte, Mr. Eulpin, Mr Osouf, Mr. Aschenter, Mr. Kawarse, Mr. Hashimot, Miss Cope. To Saigon: Comte General Valliere and suite. To Batavia: Mrs. Duperron, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Haart, Mr. J. D. Haart, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children, Mr. E. Scott Russell Mr. Baumgarten.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. V. de Cereal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Sutte.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mildmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell, Lieut. J. A. L. Coker. To Singapore: Mr. Waller. To Ceylon: Dep Paymaster G. W. Ripon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 30.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. E. Wellesley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 3.—To Hong Kong: Nav. Sub lieut. F. Lancelot, Dr. T. D. Popham. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Little and two children, Miss Lawrence. To Penang: Mr. C. N. Van Goor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen.

Per steamer *Gordon Castle*, from London, April 15.—To Singapore: Mrs Craig and two children. To Hong Kong: Mr. Emil Kuhk, Mr. R. Church. To Shanghai: Mr. J. J. Tucker.

Summary of News from the Far East.

A somewhat alarming revolt among the Anhwei troops near Tientsin has occurred, and caused considerable excitement at that place. It appears that the whole of the men in camp, to the number of 9,000, had agreed to rise; but a premature movement disclosed the plot, and only 2,000 got away. These were pursued, defeated, and scattered. The *Daily News* correspondent, who gives a full account of the affair, considers that there is no ultimate danger to be apprehended beyond brigandage. It is reported that the *Kestrel* got on shore above Shasi, and that Mr. King and his companions had to go on to Ichang in a China boat. The famine-stricken districts in Shang tung continue in a deplorable condition. It is stated that the Chinese Government have not contributed more than about Tls. 40,000, or something like £12,000. It must, no doubt, be remembered that the local officials have done something in the matter of relief, but still the efforts scarcely appear to have been such as the calamitous state of affairs called for. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution expressing their views in favour of the establishment of an Imperial Mint in China. At Hong Kong a strike has been threatened among the cotton and yarn dealers, who declare they will not continue to do business in the Colony unless broken silver be taken in payment for goods. The reason for this step is said to be that banknotes have risen to a premium. Should this be the true version of the affair it will probably soon blow over; and the Chinese traders prove in this, as they have shown in many previous instances of a similar kind, that their bark is worse than their bite. The prospectus of a new Chinese Insurance Company, started entirely under Chinese auspices, has been issued. An extensive fire has taken place at Foochow.

From the Straits it is announced that Col. Anson had arrived at Singapore to assume the government, on the departure of Sir Wm. Jervois, fixed for the 2nd April. All was quiet at Perak, under Acting Sultan Yusuf and Mr. Maxwell as English Resident. Mr. Davidson comes home by the present mail. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th the Deportation and Emigrants Bills were advanced a stage.

The accounts which the Japan papers contain with reference to the rebellion still continue of a most conflicting character. The *Herald* states that reports appear daily in the native journals of fresh victories on the part of the Government forces, but strange to say, they do not seem to gain any ground. In fact, it appears evident that, at all events at its commencement, the task which the Government had before it was one of by no

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means an easy character, and that the struggle has been much more severe than has been admitted in official quarters. The Japan *Mail* gives currency to an extraordinary statement, which, if true, would appear to implicate some one high in position in the Government in an attempt to assassinate General Saigo. The accusation is one of so grave a character that it can hardly be supposed it has been put forward without due consideration of the weight of the testimony upon which it is founded; but in the very nature of the matter it is impossible to obtain reliable evidence, and it is perhaps to be regretted that such a statement has been published. The *Tokio Times* believed the results of the engagements which had taken place were favourable to the Imperial arms. The capital was quiet. It was generally believed there that General Miyoshi had died in the Hospital at Yamagata, from a wound which he received while fighting against the rebels at Takase. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce have called attention to the state of the currency. One of the accomplices in the recent forgery of Hong Kong and Shanghai bank-notes has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. A valuable paper upon the Japanese Criminal Code has been read before the Yokohama Asiatic Society.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 6th March, and we have advices *via* San Francisco, six days later, viz., to the 12th March. The French mail from London, Jan. 12, arrived out on the 3rd March, and the following French mail of Jan. 19 was received on the 8th March.

The events connected with the rebellion were, as is to be expected, the chief subject of public interest at the above place. The papers are full of surmises, but it is evident that the information obtainable from day to day could be little relied upon. The Mikado was still remaining at Kioto, which was in point of fact regarded as the seat of Government for the time being.

An extraordinary statement is made by the *Japan Mail* of the 18th March, based upon a letter received from a "gentleman who has had every opportunity of closely observing the circumstances connected with the present outbreak in Satsuma." This authority states :—"There has been a great outpouring of men from Kagoshima. Fifteen thousand have left; the last batch on the 17th (of February). They propose marching on Tokio. It was perfectly marvellous how the province sprang to arms. The story told to me is that a number of Satsuma men in the Tokio police had been sent down here for the purpose of assassinating the principal men in Satsuma—especially Saigo—and of setting fire to Kagoshima. The plot was discovered, and fifty or sixty arrests were made. Some of the confessions were certainly startling. The men have been kept in closest custody, to be confronted with their employers in Yeddo. It is generally thought that many of the Tokio soldiery will refuse to fight against Saigo. He is certainly a man of great ability in many ways." Reverting to this matter, the *Mail* says that it has received direct from a Japanese friend in Kagoshima the original documents containing the full confessions of the assassins employed to murder Saigo, and adds that the authenticity of the documents is beyond question.

The *Japan Mail* publishes the Return of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of the Empire of Japan for the half fiscal year ended December 31, 1876. The following table shows the total value of foreign and domestic productions imported into and exported from each of the various foreign countries :—

		Declared Value. Gold Yen.	Sen.
Great Britain	Exports	6,076,028	01.8
	Imports	6,434,991	92.7
British Possessions :—Hong Kong and Singapore	Exports	1,113,608	88.5
	Imports	1,693,731	07.5
China	Exports	1,366,917	93.2
	Imports	2,536,401	55.6
United States of America... ...	Exports	3,422,861	04.4
	Imports	534,882	29.2
France	Exports	6,549,377	54.8
	Imports	1,473,420	40.8
Italy	Exports	1,655,332	12.0
	Imports	13,819	31.4
Germany	Exports	10,229	50.0
	Imports	182,712	07.8
All other Countries	Exports	51,551	07 1
	Imports	281,012	06.5
The total value of Exports is		yen 20,461,783	
" " Imports is		" 13,150,970	
Showing excess of Exports over Imports		7,310,812	

This is a result widely different from that of usual returns, and one of which the country may well be proud.

The Treasure imported has amounted to ...	yen	6,886,183
do. exported...	"	3,434,343
Excess of import...	"	3,451,840

It would appear that for this period, at least, there has been no drain of Japanese treasure from the country; but it must be borne in mind that this is attributable to the exceptional result of the silk export, which has amounted to nearly fifteen millions of *yen*, including eggs and cocoons.

The Danish Consular Court has passed sentence upon "Anton Bennett," whose real name is Julius Hakon Kirchoff, one of the men convicted of issuing forged Hong Kong and Shanghai bank-notes. The judgment sets forth that though not uttering the notes himself the prisoner aided others to do so; and that though he became aware of the fraud soon after he commenced to counterfeit the notes, he had not the intention to defraud when first he began the work; and, further, that he was not the originator of the crime; and taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Court sentenced him to a year's imprisonment, the shortest term provided in the sections applying to the case.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce took place on the 2nd March. The report stated that few matters of special importance had occurred during the past year. With respect to the drawback question, it stated that it seems impossible to make any further move at present towards obtaining this desirable concession, and during the year it has appeared to the Committee of no advantage to again press the attention of the Ministers to the matter. The state of the currency was discussed at the meeting, and it was decided that the subject should be brought forward again at an adjourned meeting a month later.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan a valuable paper on the Japanese Penal Code was read by Mr. Longford.

On the 6th March a meeting was held at the Grand Hotel to consider the opportunity of establishing a Volunteer Corps in Yokohama, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Keswick took the chair, and explained the object of convening the meeting. He was of opinion that a trained and armed Volunteer Corps might be useful in many an emergency, and referred to Shanghai, where the foreign settlement had for a long time derived great comfort from its efficient Volunteer Brigade. The duty of a Volunteer Corps would be not only to fight, it would generally act as guardian of order and property, for instance, in case of fires. At all events it could do no harm, and as it might be got up with very little trouble and expense, it was well worth trying. These views were fully endorsed by those present, and a committee, consisting of General Van Buren, Messrs. T. Brewer, Eldridge, Geogehan, Keswick, Kraetzer, and Zappe, was appointed. For some reason, however, the Japanese Governor has objected to such a scheme, and the farther progress of the matter was rendered uncertain.

The *Japan Mail* understands that the agreement between the Machigaisho and the Gas Committee for lighting the streets of the Settlement had at length been prepared, and would shortly be circulated among the residents for signature, and, apparently on the principle that gratitude is the hope of favours to come, goes on to say that now that the lighting of the streets is to a certain extent settled, the question of watering them during the approaching summer claims attention.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has received the following threatening letter :—

March 3rd.

To the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, to be circulated to the *Hóchi Shimbun*, *Akébono Shimbun*, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, &c., &c.

Since the commencement of the Kagoshima affair until to-day, you have in every issue published nothing but false statements, thereby deluding the people. This is contrary to the object of newspapers, and is a heinous crime. You had better mark your heads with a "star" and await the approach of the sword of justice. It will then be too late for repentance. You are hereby warned of the above. * * * *

P.S.—If you have any answer to make to this, publish the original in your paper as a heading to your remarks. If you do not, be prepared for the consequences.

A private letter from this port says :—Trade here is miserably depressed. Home property has fallen in value enormously, and rents are 50 per cent. lower than three years ago. The old P. and O. steamer *Behar*, now the *Niigata Maru*, is just leaving for England with a cargo of rice. Her machinery has been taken out, and she is a splendid sailing vessel. This will be the first ship to London under the Japanese flag; Captain Walker is her commander. We are likely to lose our excellent Chaplain, who has resigned, intending to take up missionary work; we shall miss him very much, as he is a splendid preacher. We are now looking out for his successor, but our funds do not admit of more than $200 per month and parsonage free of rent.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* was requested to make public that a picket of Japanese soldiers would patrol the Foreign Settlement, from sunset to sunrise, until further notice, and as a precautionary measure only. From the above paper we take the following :—

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Authentic news from the South continues to come in but slowly, and those European generals who regard with aversion anything in the nature of a newspaper correspondent would envy the completeness with which the Government here succeeds in keeping all operations in the field secret. The *Taihei-maru*, the Mitsubishi steamer which was impounded at Kagoshima when she arrived there from the Loo Choos, has arrived in Kobe, but has not very much to tell. She arrived at Kagoshima on the evening of the 8th instant, with a cargo of sugar, and soon after anchoring was boarded by some 200 armed men, who took possession of the ship and would allow no communication with the shore. They gradually in a few days went, their place being taken by some policemen, who also returned on shore. On the morning of the 19th, Captain Hubenet got on shore, found Kagoshima apparently almost deserted by the male sex, and was told that every male down to the age of fourteen had been pressed to march North. He was told 14,000 men—or men and boys—had left in the course of the 14th, 15th, and 16th. The foreigners in Kagoshima had been kept under strict surveillance, but were otherwise well-treated. Mr. Satow, of the British Legation, had been one of them, but had been able to leave overland for Nagasaki on the 18th. Fresh food had been sent on board the *Taihei-Maru*, and as there was no apparent reason why she should be compelled to stay any longer, she got up steam on the 19th and came away, without being interfered with. A friend informs us that a Japanese in Kobe has received a private letter from Kagoshima which incidentally confirms the deserted state of that town, and adds that the rebels goaded the population to march with blows and threats.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* Correspondent writing under date of Feb. 23, says :—

Tientsin and the surrounding country was thrown into a great state of excitement on the 16th inst., by rumours that a large number of the southern troops, stationed at or near Hain Ch'eng, had mutinied, killed one of their officers, and were then roaming at large, and might perhaps be marching on Tientsin. The excitement was increased through fear that they might be joined by the southern troope—about 3,000 strong—stationed in camps near Tientsin. As the danger is past, and the excitement has subsided, I will endeavour to state briefly the circumstances of the mutiny, and the subsequent events.

About six miles south of Hsin Ch'eng—a large fortification situated a few miles from the mouth of the Pei Ho—and twenty-five miles S.E. of this place, is the encampment of Hsiao Chan. About 9,000 southern troops were stationed there in a number of small barracks. There has been much dissatisfaction among them because of the hard work required of them in digging canals, building forts, and cultivating the ground, in addition to military duties, and because of their small pay, on which there was the mark of shrinkage when it reached their hands. For this latter grievance, General Chou, the commandant at Hsin Ch'eng, who is said to have amassed a fortune while holding the post, is mainly held responsible ; and, consequently, for the mutiny also.

It was, therefore, arranged, that there should be a general rising on the 15th February, at midnight, when their officers were asleep ; but on account of some of the companies anticipating the time by three or four hours, the movement became known, and the officers in charge of the other barracks, by promptly closing and guarding the gates themselves, were able to restrain their men. In some cases, Gatling guns were planted in front of the gates, which were opened with effect on the mutineers as they approached. Thus only about 2,000 accomplished the purpose of the entire body, and as they were prevented from reaching the magazines, they have but a few rounds for their Snider rifles, which are therefore comparatively useless.

It is stated that had these insurgents marched direct upon Tientsin, they would have been self-announced, and the place at their mercy ; for it was over thirty-six hours before it was known here what had transpired twenty-five miles away. The Settlement would also have been in great danger. And had the entire body of 10,000 or 12,000 succeeded in carrying out their project, who can tell what might have been the fateful end ? As it is, no harm has come to any one, but the facts furnish a suggestive commentary on the refusal of U.S. Admiral Reynolds to leave a gunbont here during the winter, for the reason that Governor Li would take care of us, although we were alike cut off from flight and help in a sudden emergency such as this might easily have become.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 9th March ; the P. and O. mail from London Jan. 19 was received on the 5th March.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held, and several subjects of interest were discussed. Among other matters disposed of a draft letter to the foreign Ministers at Peking, asking their aid in endeavouring to persuade the Chinese Government to establish a Mint, was approved ; and the report of the special committee appointed at the last general meeting to consider the subject of trade grievances was accepted. The Chairman, Mr. J. G. Purdon, in his speech stated, in reference to the Mint question, that the committee had taken a great deal of pains and trouble to get up all the statistics and data they could upon which to base their information for the Ministers. Besides getting information regarding the cost of erection and carrying on of Mints at Calcutta, Japan and Hong Kong, we have addressed some of the Chambers of Commerce to obtain their views on the subject. Among others we paid the compliment to the Hong Kong Chamber, which, however, seemed to think it was undesirable to make any recommendation whatever in the matter. He thought some of the arguments advanced by their friends at Hong Kong were not very happy. One of the speakers made the very wonderful discovery, which he seemed to think was only known to bankers, that a coinage that could be relied upon for its purity was a very desirable thing, and the Chairman—he did not know why—looked upon the communication, which stated plainly its purpose upon the subject of a Mint, as a "pumping" question ! He thought such arguments could be left to answer themselves. All, he thought, would agree on the desirableness of having a Mint and a regular and uniform coinage, but a great many seemed to have the feeling that there would not be any security as to its efficiency and purity as regards the silver if left altogether in the hands of the Chinese, but there was no reason why it should not be placed under the protection and working of foreigners, as many other institutions in China were. The Chinese Government now have this subject of the establishment of a Mint under consideration, and they appear favourably disposed to it ; and it would be a very great pity indeed if this Chamber were to throw cold water, as it were, on the scheme, by appearing to regard with perfect indifference whether a Mint be established or not. What the Committee of the Chamber proposed to do was to send this memorial to the Ministers at Peking, soliciting their opinion upon the general question, and upon the prospect of the scheme being favourably entertained by the native authorities.

Messrs. Bell, Forbes, Gubbay, Hennequin, Holliday, Hubbe, Johnson, Lavers, Wetmore and Wood were elected as a Committee for the coming year.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of ratepayers, which took place on the 6th March. Considerable discussion took place on a proposal to introduce the principle of the Contagious Diseases Acts, which was accepted by a large majority. The Council were authorised to raise Tls. 24,500 by debentures for the purposes of buying a site and building a police-station in Hongkew, but this was merely a renewal of power taken last year, which was not availed of. A further loan of Tls. 10,000 for widening roads, if required, was also authorised. A special grant of Tls. 250 to the Museum was sanctioned. The most important question that came before the meeting for discussion was whether vessels should be allowed to moor alongside the Bund for the purposes of landing and discharging cargo. This question has been decided in the affirmative, and the result will probably be that ere long the promenade on the Bund will be a thing of the past, and vessels will be found alongside it just as they are along the west-end of the Praya at Hong Kong. Messrs. Bell, Glover, Krauss and Lavers were elected Trustees of the Hospital for the ensuing year.

We take the following from the *North China Herald* :—

Two fatal accidents have occurred on sailing vessels moored at the Hongkew Wharf. A native, while assisting in discharging some wire rope from the fore hatch of the *Omba*, overbalanced himself, and fell down the hatchway. He was picked up insensible, and removed with all promptitude to the Hongkew Native Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he was dead, his neck having been broken. Another native was heaving at the winch on the house of the *John R. Worcester*, from which coals were being discharged, when the fore guy gave way, and fell on his head, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death on the following day at the hospital, whither he was conveyed immediately after the accident.

The *Fungshun* was the first steamer from this port to arrive at Tientsin. She entered the Peiho river on the afternoon of the 1st inst., following in the track of the *Conquest*, from Nagasaki, with a cargo of coals. The *Conquest* was fast in the ice about three miles up, and the *Fungshun*, after sticking for a short time alongside her, had to break her own way. She passed the German gunboat *Cyclops* bound down, and arrived at Tientsin at five A.M. on the 2nd. The *Haining* arrived the same day, having been unfortunate in grounding on the bar ; and the ice had cut a small hole in her side just about the water line. The *Conquest* is also said to be damaged. On her return passage the *Fungshun* passed the *Appin* and *Taku* in the river, on the morning of the 3rd. Three of the C. C. S. N. Co.'s steamers would therefore be among the first four arrivals, the *Fungshun* belonging to the China Merchants' Company.

The Russian corvette *Haydamack* has left for San Francisco. It will be remembered that she left Hong Kong in October to join the other Russian vessels ordered to the Pacific, but encountering a heavy gale off the Bonin Islands she was deprived of her

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masts, and narrowly escaped being a total wreck. Her supply of coal becoming exhausted, she procured jury-masts from one of the Bonin Islands, and under these managed to reach Japan, where she obtained coal and then came here to be repaired.

There is now moored at the Hongkew Wharf the Russian schooner *Aleut*, of only 32 tons register, American measurement, which has arrived with a cargo of coals from Nagasaki. She left San Francisco about two years ago, made a favourable passage across the Pacific, and has, in the meantime, been engaged in seal hunting around the Korean Islands. Her smallness for a Pacific passage has excited some curiosity, and several persons have been to the wharf to see her. She is manned with the small crew of five hands, and belongs to her commander.

FOOCHOW.

The *China Mail* gives the following account of an extensive fire at the above-named place :—

We learn that early on the morning of the 3rd March a fire broke out in Foochow, near the Oriental Bank, and destroyed some hundreds of Chinese houses. No foreign property was destroyed, but it was fully expected once or twice that the fire would attack some of the foreign houses. The fire raged in the group of Chinese houses in the hollow bounded by Olyphant's House, the premises of the Oriental Bank, Russell's, Heard's, Adamson and Bell's and Olyphant's offices. At one period the fire was in dangerous proximity to the building occupied by the Oriental Bank, and at another time it looked as if nothing could save Adamson's place. Fortunately, however, it was a perfectly calm night, and the mandarins and their soldiers are said to have worked in a manner truly wonderful for them.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 15th March ; the French mail from London Jan. 26 arrived out on the 8th March, and the following P. and O. mail of Feb. 2 was received on the 8th March.

Another of the trade combinations among the Chinese which have so frequently caused trouble is reported to be likely to arise in the Colony. The *China Mail* states that the dealers in Cotton and Yarn have unanimously resolved to cease trading in Hong Kong unless broken silver, like that produced in evidence at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court, be accepted by the Banks as the currency of the place. It adds that this looks like another "Hoppo dodge" to draw the trade away from the Colony ; but that the time has not yet come for the agents of the ocean steamer companies to send their craft up to Canton to discharge. It seems that the immediate cause for this resolution is that bank-notes are at a high premium—as high, it is believed, as $13 per mille. The premium had gradually risen since the Chinese New Year. The native dealers had therefore, according to their ideas, some cause for complaint. They asserted that when silver was paid into the banks the manipulation of the scales at the banks invariably brought them in losers in weight unless they tender clean dollars and as clean dollars are a scarce commodity, it naturally follows that bank-notes should be at a premium.

Consequent upon Sir Arthur Kennedy's departure, a large number of changes have taken place in the appointments under the local government, and in addition to those in the civil departments several are pending or have taken place in the clerical ranks. On the departure of the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd (colonial chaplain) on leave, it is understood that the Rev. Mr. Davys will obtain the acting appointment. Rev. W H. Baynes (seamen's and acting military chaplain) leaves for home by the *Himalaya*, and his duties will be performed by Rev. J. S. Ladds and Mr. Davys, the former becoming seamen's chaplain *pro tem.*, and the latter acting as military chaplain, in addition to his other duties.

The *China Mail* gives the following items of general intelligence :—

We understand that the price of salt is higher now in the Colony than it has been hitherto. The reason given is that smuggling in this article has been looked after with greater vigilance. From what we can learn, the smugglers took advantage of the period at which the Chinese officials closed their seals of office, during the New Year holidays, and managed to clear a profit of some $10,000 out of a capital of about $3,000. There is no doubt that a great deal of smuggling is going on, and the Salt Commissioner has built special cruisers to put it down. The *Chun Tung*, commanded by Admiral Li, is one of these craft. He has succeeded in capturing several smugglers, but liberated them all on their promising to "sin no more." The salt seized, however, was forfeited.

We have seen the prospectus of a new Chinese Insurance Company, that is, a company started under entirely Chinese auspices. It is to be called On Tai, and is to have a capital of Tls. 400,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Tls. 200 each, of which Tls. 100 are to be paid up in one instalment, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The promoters base their hopes of success on the fact of the Marine Insurance Office attached to the Chinese Merchants Steamship Company having had to open a new office within seven months of its establishment, owing to the requirements of Chinese insurers being so great.

The following is a list of the naval and military officers and troops who departed in the *Himalaya* on the 3rd inst.:—Royal Navy : Commander W. Stewart ; Lieutenants R. O. Webb, W. T. Clark, J. Philips, H. B. Anson, E. A. Bolitho, and G. E. Harrison ; Sub-Lieutenants James G. Towling and Charles E. Baxter ; Surgeons A. C. Queely, James Simons, R. A. Brereton, and W. C. Sandys ; Assistant-Paymasters C. Jeffreys, Thomas Guard, and W. A. Harvey ; Engineers B. Kelly, G. E Bascombe, Stephen Sheldon, O. Tollenham, and E. J. Haysman ; Assistant-Engineers Richard J. Hamm and H. T. Walton ; Midshipman Charles S. Smith ; Gunner Philip Cox ; Boatswains William Cousins, B. Crowther, and J. A. Mahoney ; Carpenter Henry Dye ; 172 petty-officers and seamen and 40 marines. Military : Sub-Lieutenant Clark (to join his regiment in Ceylon) ; Surgeon-Major Wilson ; Royal Artillery : Sergeant Betts and 2 children, 1 gunner and 6 children ; H. M. 28th Regiment : Sergeants T. Stait and Comston, 8 men, and 5 women. Army Hospital Corps : Colour-Sergeant Fone, wife and children ; Colour-Sergeant Walton, wife and children.

The following account of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending 28th Feb., is published in the local Government *Gazette* :—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank	$292,670
Chartered Mercantile Bank	732,167
Chartered Bank	446,791
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ...	1,554, 877
Total	$3,026,505

We learn from Hoihow that the Revenue cruiser *Feihoo* (Captain Cocker) left that port for Pakhoi on the evening of the 9th March, having on board Mr. McKean (the Commissioner appointed to the new port), for the purpose of establishing the Foreign Customs-office there. Mr. Stuhlmann succeeds Mr. McKean, and is now in charge at Hoihow. The *Feihoo*, it appears, had the good fortune to save the lives of two Chinese junkmen on her passage down to Hoihow from this port. When between Nowchow and Hoihow, the two castaways were found clinging to a swamped junk which had capsized some nine hours previously, the rest of the crew having been drowned. The two poor fellows were taken on board, and having been fed, rigged up in dry clothes, and provided with a few dollars each, were landed at Hoihow—quite ready, we expect, to be capsized and picked up regularly once a-week on the same favourable terms. Captain Cocker has been deputed to survey Pakhoi and its neighbourhood, and the *Feihoo* will not therefore return to this port until about the middle of April. The port, we understand, will be formally opened on the 1st April.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd March ; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 16 was received on the 19th March. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

H.E. Sir William Jervois leaves for Australia by the *Normanby* on the 2nd April. Lady Jervois and daughters, with Captain Paton, A.D.C., will leave for Europe by the French mail steamer on the 29th inst. In view of their departure a public meeting was held in the Exchange on the 16th—the Hon. W. H. Read in the chair– to consider what should be done to acknowledge in a fitting manner the cordial and friendly interest H.E. the Governor, Lady Jervois, and daughters have always taken in social matters, and a committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the community.

From the 17th to the 20th H.E. the Governor, Lady Jervois, daughters, and suite were the guests of H.H. the Maharajah of Johore at the Istana, Johore, and on the 19th his Highness gave a breakfast in honour of his Excellency and family, to which a large number of the residents of Singapore were invited, and about eighty guests sat down to table. There were no speeches made. Among the guests on the occasion was Mr. Brassy, M.P., who arrived here from Hong Kong on his cruise round the world in his yacht the *Sunbeam*, on the 17th, and left Johore homeward bound after the Maharajah's breakfast party.

The Hon. Col. Anson arrived from Penang by the P. and O. mail steamer on the 19th.

It has been officially notified in the *Gazette* that the Straits Settlements join the Postal Union on the 1st April, when postage on letters will be reduced to twelve and sixteen cents *via* Marseilles or Southampton and Brindisi, and on newspapers to two and four cents.

The new steamer *Loudon Castle* arrived here on the morning of the 11th March, and anticipated the French mail by bringing the *Times* of the 9th February. She made the voyage in the unprecedentedly quick time of twenty-eight steaming days, in spite of some adverse weather, and she will, most probably, be the first steamer home with new teas.

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Mr. J. G. Davidson, late British resident in Perak, arrived here from Perak on the 12th March, and leaves for home to recruit his health. It is Mr. Davidson's intention, we believe, to return here, and resume his practice at the Bar. In Mr. Davidson the Colonial-office has lost the services of a man who inspired respect and confidence here and in the native States, and whom it would have been wise to retain.

All is quiet in the Peninsula. Sultan Abdullah of Perak and his principal advisers are quietly residing here on due allowances, awaiting the deliverance of the Colonial-office in their case, with what patience they may, while ex-Sultan Ismail continues to lead the life of a philosopher with his family in Johore territory. Sultan Abdullah's eldest sons, Rajahs Mansor and Chulan, have been brought here to be properly educated for any position they may be called upon hereafter to fill. Meantime, the government of Perak is administered by the Rajah Muda Yusuf, under the advice of the acting Resident, Mr. W. E. Maxwell. All the troops have been withdrawn from Perak, except two companies, who will be removed shortly. The troops have been replaced by a police force, 500 strong, and a Resident's guard, 200 strong, all organised by an experienced military officer.

The only vessel of H.M. navy stationed here for some time back has been the *Magpie*, but H.M.S. *Growler* has arrived from China.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Adamson presented a petition, signed by all the advocates and attorneys of the Colony, praying for reform in the judicial establishment. A statement showing the financial condition of Sunghie Ujong, Salangore, and Perak was laid on the table. The Hon. W. Adamson made a speech explaining his qualified support of the Chinese Immigrants Bill. Progress was made in Committee with the Immigrants Bill, the Crimping Bill, and the Loan Bill, and a Bill making more summary and stringent the deportation clause of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1872, was introduced by the Attorney-General. On the 13th inst. a petition from Mohammedan residents, praying for the appointment of a Mohammedan Registrar was laid upon the table; further progress was made with the Chinese Immigrants Bill, and the Loan Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 16th the Crimping Bill was put through committee; the Hon. J. R. MacArthur opposed the Deportation Bill as unnecessary and unconstitutional, and was replied to by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General, and the Bill was read a second time. At the next meeting of Council the Chinese Immigrants Bill, the Crimping Bill, and the Deportation Bill will probably be passed, and the Council will adjourn *sine die*. The last two measures are viewed with general approval, but the first with equally general dislike.

Market Reports.

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Notwithstanding the continuance of the insurrectionary movement the dulness prevailing at the date of last report had been succeeded by a more general inquiry, and owing to an improvement in the value of native currency dealers showed rather more disposition to purchase at the low rates ruling. For Yarns the demand had been chiefly confined to medium qualities of 16/24, at a slight improvement, and Shirtings had been more saleable. Indigo Shirtings and Velvets had attracted some attention, but Turkey Reds and Prints were very dull. In Woollens there was more demand for Plain Lustres and Mousselines, but otherwise the inquiry was very limited. Metals were very quiet, and the business done had been unimportant.

NAGASAKI.—Business had been extremely limited in extent, but prices had undergone no material alteration. Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs. were quoted $2; 7 lbs., $1.75; T-Cloths 7 lbs., $1.65; Turkey Reds 2¾ lbs., $2; Assorted Camlets, $15; Long Ells, Red, 12 lbs., $8.75.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabe and Co.'s Circular says:—Owing to the intervention of the Chinese New Year holidays scarcely any business has been transacted. Deplorable accounts continue to be received from the interior regarding the misery to which the population has been reduced through famine, and we can scarcely look for much or any improvement in business until after the spring crops are harvested. The weather so far has been very favourable for the cereals now in the ground, and with a continuance of same we may look for an abundant harvest, which will have the effect of stimulating the now lagging business of the port. The quotations for Cotton Goods are quite nominal. Metals: Both Iron and Lead are saleable, but the inquiry is not very strong.

SHANGHAI.—A few orders had been filled by the river up-dealers, who had been offering for Camlets and Scarlet long Ells, with but partial success. They had been carefully regulating their prices by those current at the auctions, but holders of the special chops and colours wanted preferred saving rates for their goods, which current offers would not give.

FOOCHOW.—500 pieces 8¼-lbs. Grey Shirtings had been sold at $2.65 per piece. Lead was not in request, and business generally in imports was very quiet.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarns: A moderate business has been transacted and prices in some cases have ruled easier, but at the close a better feeling is apparent, and former values are expected to be maintained. Piece Goods: Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths have been in moderate request, and common and good White Shirtings have been fairly taken at a slight improvement. English Drills hardly command former figures. Some few hundred pieces of American Drills have been priced at $6 per piece, but the demand is not active, and no large sales could be made at this figure. These are the first American Cotton Goods that have been sold on this market for several years, and as dealers are uncertain as to their reception in the markets in the interior, they appear to be purchasing a few bales at a time as trial shipments. The same feeling exists with regard to American Sheetings, a few small lots of which have been quitted at $3.25 per piece. Woollens: A small business has been passing in most fabrics, but no special change in values is quoted. Camlets are moderately inquired for, and good Blankets are readily saleable. Metals: Hard Tin Plates are in demand, but soft kinds are not wanted at present. Lead is in rather better request, but rates are irregular. Some business has been done in Yellow Metal at about last values. Speculative sales of Quicksilver have been made to arrive, but the price has undergone no material alteration; the present stock is estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 flasks. Coals: The sales have been 4,013 tons of Cardiff at 42s. to 44s., to arrive; 5,300 tons of Australian at $9.25 to 8, principally to arrive; and 250 tons of Formosa at $6.50 per ton ex godown. The value of Cardiff is maintained, but Australian kinds have been freely offered for arrival at lower rates.

CANTON.—There had been very little business transacted during the fortnight. Imports were not in request. Lead was a little firmer, and trifling lots had been sold at a slight advance on last mail's figures. W.B. at $8.30 to 8.35, and L.B. at S8.25 to 8.30 per picul. Sales 500 piculs; stock 700 piculs. Quicksilver was worth $67 to 68 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—A moderate business had been done in Cotton Goods, there had been little improvement in values although the fall in exchange was greatly against importers. The sales reported are 15,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 71,000 pieces of T-Cloths, 18,500 pieces of Grey supers, 21,000 pieces White Shirtings, 11,200 pieces White Cambrics, 3,900 pieces T. R. Cambrics, 128 bales of Grey Yarns, 33 bales T. R. Yarns and 42 bales of Coloury Yarns.

PENANG.—A moderate business had been done at the previously ruling prices. At the close, owing to a sudden collapse in sterling exchange, importers were asking an advance, which dealers in the meantime refused to pay. Grey Shirtings: Small sales of 6lbs. at $30, 7lbs. at $32, 8¼lbs. at $35 to $43, according to quality, and of 45-inch 9lbs. at $45 to $46. Grey Supers: Limited sales of 5lbs. at $35, and 5½lbs. at $38½ to $39. Grey Madapollams: No inquiry. Grey T-Cloths: 6lbs. and 7lbs. in moderate request, and placed at $24½ to $25, and $28 to $30 respectively. A sale of 7lbs. Mexicans at $32. Grey Yarns: Small sales of 40's at $103, and 30's at $85. Woollens were very dull, and no transactions had occurred. Coals: The cargo of Cardiff, ex Jungfrau, 460 tons, had been sold at $7 ex ship.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Settlements had continued on the same insignificant scale previously reported, and the business of the fortnight had presented no feature of interest. The P.M.S. City of Peking, despatched on the 28th Feb., carried from this port 226,199 lbs., viz., 108,151 lbs. for New York; 68,583 lbs. for San Francisco; 21,190 lbs. for Boston; 13,466 lbs. for Chicago; 14,809 lbs. for Montreal. The destruction by fire, at Hiogo, of a considerable portion of the cargo intended for the Coulnakyle would probably somewhat delay that vessel's departure. From present appearances, the total export from this port, for the season, would fall short of last year's shipments by nearly 2,500,000 lbs. Total export 1st May to date, 15,433,316 lbs., against 18,181,339 lbs. and 15,807,216 lbs. in the corresponding periods of the two preceding seasons.

NAGASAKI.—The market exhibited no alteration. The export to 1st Feb. had amounted to 2,450,204 lbs., including 633,662 lbs. to England. Quotations: Common to medium, $6 to $8; medium to fine, $9 to $14.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A very small business is reported for the interval, without any change to note in prices. Settlements 1,201 chests Hohow at Tls. 12¼ to 18½. Stock: 10,497 chests. Green: An extensive business, principally in Teenkais and Moyunes, had taken place during the fortnight. Prices for all kinds had been well maintained until near the close, when there had appeared more desire on the part of holders to obtain offers, and some of the most recent settlements had been made at a decided decline on rates previously current.

FOOCHOW.—There had been nothing done at this port. The total export for the season to England and the Continent (deducting the cargo per Sarpendon lost) had been 59,234,377 lbs., against 63,784,240 lbs. last season; the export to the United States had been 2,547,019 lbs., against 2,666,220 lbs.; and to Australia 16,239,401 lbs., against 15,383,530 lbs.

AMOY.—The season was over.

CANTON.—No settlements had been reported; it was, however, understood that about 300 boxes Congous had been purchased and shipped as new season's Tea, but so much old leaf was mixed with the small quantity of new as to render it unfit to be described as new Tea. The prices paid had not been made public. Further shipments of Scented Teas had taken place, while about 2,000 boxes were said to be packed ready to be shipped. The weather had been fairly favourable for the new leaf, although the want of rain was likely to cause some delay in the arrival of the first picking. At Macao musters of new Tayslan Congou were looked for in a week or ten days from date. At Canton, first arrivals were not looked for quite so soon, unless it may be a few insignificant parcels.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Owing to absence of fine-sized Hanks, and reluctance on the part of native dealers to sell at the low rates offered, business had been very limited during the first part of the fortnight. Subsequently the rumour of a settlement of the Turkish question had induced a few purchases, and the market closed firm at annexed quotations. Hanks: Best, Nos. 1 and 2, 27s. 8d. to 28s. 5d. per lb.; good,

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No. 2, 26s. 4d. to 27s. 4d.; good all round, No. 2½, 24s. 11d. to 26s. 0d.; medium, No. 3, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 2d; common and inferior, Nos. 4 and 5, 21s. 0d. to 22s. 9d. Osbiu: Best, 25s. 7d.; to 26s. 4d.; good and medium, 23s. 10d. to 25s. 3d.; Hamatski: Good to best, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.; common to medium, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 2d. Kakeda: Best, 28s. 1d. to 29s. 2d.; good and medium, 25s. 7d. to 27s 4d. The total comparative export for the season was as follows:—1876-7, 19,567 bales; 1875-6, 11,341 bales; 1874-5, 8,837 bales; 1873-4, 11,339 bales. The stock was 1,800 bales, against 400 bales at the same date last season.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—A needy holder opened the market by quitting his stock on a basis of Tls.420 for Blue Elephant, but Chinese speculators were buyers at an advance as soon as the sale got wind, and the quotation is now Tls. 20 to 25 per picul higher. Amongst other market chops S.S.S. Dollar has been taken at Tls.400 and Buffalo chop at Tls. 420 for No. 2; the only other business reported is native speculation in Kahing and Woseih Taysaams. The unsold stock is about 15,000 bales.

CANTON.—There had been nothing done until the day previous to this mail's departure when private telegrams had occasioned an active enquiry. At the close $420 was refused for No. 4 Tsatlee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAGASAKI.—Tobacco: Small parcels had found buyers at irregular prices, and at the close there was no stock. Wax was firm at unchanged quotations. Camphor had declined to $13.50 per picul. Rice had suddenly advanced 50c., and was nominally quoted $2.39, there being no sellers.

CHEFOO.—The first cargo of Brown Formosa Sugar had arrived from Takas, but so far no sales had transpired. The market was expected to open at about Tls. 2.70 to 80 per picul. Export produce was very scarce, and prices had advanced.

HONG KONG.—A small supply of Formosa Camphor had been received, and as some inquiry existed for the Indian market holders were demanding $16.50 per picul, packed. No Japan cargo was offering, The sales of Cassia Oil at Macao had amounted to 65 piculs and the price had advanced to $106. Aniseed Oil touched $190 per picul, but had since improved and was held for $191 to $192. The stock of Aniseed Stars was 200 piculs; the Chinese were buying at $24 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia: $11.70 to 11.80 for cases, and $11.50 to 11.60 for mats per picul; sales only 200 piculs; stocks increased to 7,000 piculs, which quantity is reported to very nearly exhaust the supply for the season. Cassia Buds, $17.75 to 18 per picul; no sales; stock, 100 piculs; season's supply very small. Cassia Oil: None on offer. Aniseed Star, $25 to 26 per picul; stock, 100 piculs. Galargal Root, $2.80 to $3 per picul; small stock. China Root, $3.60 to 3.80 per picul; no sales; stock, 200 piculs. China Galls, $13 to 13.25 per picul; sales, 100 piculs; stock, 50 piculs. Turmeric: $5.75 to 6 per picul; no demand: stock, 200 piculs. Rhubarb: No stock. Cantharides, $70 to 75 per picul. Musk: None on offer. Preserves: Chyloong's young stem Ginger, $5.70, best $4.10, cargo $3.50; Chowchow best $4.15, cargo $3.50 per box; Attai's young stem Ginger $4.90, best $3.95, cargo $3.40; Chowchow best $4.10, cargo $3.45 per box; Ginger in casks of 168 lbs., $12 to 13 per picul. Soy: Chyloong's, $3.80; Attai's, $3.70 per picul in casks of 5 piculs. Fire Crackers: No demand; best brands full count worth 74 cents, short count worth 70 cents per box. Matting remained without change, and only in limited request at about previous prices.

SINGAPORE.—The market for the principal staples of Export had been fairly active, an average amount of business had been done; prices generally had been maintained, the advices of the fall in values on the Home markets being balanced by the lower rates of exchange freights. Gambier was steady at $4.32½ to $4.35 per picul in the early part of the fortnight, but latterly the price had dropped, the last business reported was at $4.27½ per picul; about 1,000 tons have been contracted for; supplies were coming forward rather slowly; there was a scarcity of Cube Gambier, only one purchase being reported. Black Pepper opened firmer, a fair business (about 700 tons) reported. White Pepper had continued in demand, 210 tons had been bought at an advance on last quoted rates. Tin had risen in value, 273 tons had been taken and the market closed firm. A large business had been done in Sago Gour, the supplies due for some weeks had been contracted for at advancing rates. Pearl Sago had been in demand at firmer prices. Hides were in good enquiry, quotations firm. Horns were in request. Gutta Percha had been readily bought at full prices. A fair business had been done in Nutmegs.

PENANG.—There had been a fair enquiry for Tin, Pepper and Basket Sugar during the fortnight. Other articles had been quiet. Tin: Upon the fall in exchange taking place, a fair amount of purchases had been made; prices commenced at $19.50, and closed at $20.20 Black Pepper: The quantity arrived had been about 6,200 piculs, of which over half had been taken up for Europe and the rest for India and China—say 2,700 piculs West Coast at $7.92½, 2,800 piculs Atchin at $7.45 to to $7.50, and 700 piculs Trang at $7.10 to $7.15. White Pepper: Transactions at $12.90—Dealers asking higher. Sugar: Purchases of Penang No. 1 at $6.75 to $7.10 according to quality. Nothing done in No. 2. Basket Sugar had been bought at $3.40.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 7, 1877.

—	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	12467	8601	204	494	7870	4555	...	548	180	3474
Hemp	Bales.	17708	24370	8	1375	19286	10130	332	20	750	...
Coffee	Tons.	129	242	140	324	...	23	...	...	90	4
Cigars	Mil.	3783	1668	440	10	240	60	580	...	110	...
Indigo	Qqls.	768	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.	From May 1, 1872-3. lbs.
To New York ..	13,127,857	...10,952,774	... 8,409,838	... 9,167,902
„ San Francisco	3,154,806	.. 4,461,329	... 3,459,132	... 2,677,108
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,565,543	... 1,132,186	... 996,372	... —
„ England ...	37,537	... —	... —	... —
Total ...	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878 ...	5,214 ...	7,015 ...	7,365
„ France ...	8,362 ...	6,246 ...	6,254 ...	5,516
„ America ...	108 ...	115 ...	162 ...	172
„ Other countries	243 ...	366 ...	1,089 ...	1,375
Total ...	13,591 ...	11,941 ...	14,520 ...	14,428

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅜d.	4s. 2⅜d.
Shanghai „	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 8¼d.	5s. 8¼d.
Canton „ ...	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	3s. 11⅞d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang „	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila „	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 4⅜d.	4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307½ to 308½	Rs. 232½ to 233
„ Hong Kong	27 to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.74.2.5	1½ prem (nominal)

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 27 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,000 per share.
Hotel Shares, $47½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 11 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $525 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $620 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £102 10s. (exchange 4s. 1½d).

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $135.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at **Singapore** 4s. 1½d., at **Hong Kong** 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 6d.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qts.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.500 ...	Tls.200x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company... ...	100 ...	100 ...	142
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850 ...	850 ...	Nominal.
French Gas Company	50 ...	50 ...	75
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	$1,000 ...	$200 ...	$512x.d.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls.2,000 ...	Tls. 600 ...	910
Yangtsze Ins. Association ...	500 ...	500 ...	610
Union Insurance Society ...	$2,500 ...	$500 ...	
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	5,000 ...	1,500 ...	1,650
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500 ...	100 ...	148x.d.
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.83½x.d.
Chinese Imperial Loan	— ...	£95 ...	£100x.d.
Pootung Dock Co.	Tls.100 ...	Tls.100 ...	Tls.78½x.d.
China Merchants' S.N. Co. ...	500 ...	500 ...	Nominal.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co. report as follows:—H. and S. Bank: A number of shares have changed hands during the week, at 21 per cent., Exchange 74; 22 per cent., Exchange 73½; 23 per cent., closing at 24 per cent., Exchange 74; also for June 30, at 26 per cent., Exchange 74; Shares are wanted, both for cash and June. S.S.N. Co.: Shares have been sold, in large lots, at Tls. 95. There are buyers at this rate. Sellers ask Tls. 96. Yangtsze Insurance Association: A fair number have been sold at Tls. 610.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, APRIL 18.—The P. and O. steamer Ceylon, with the India and China mails, arrived here to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, APRIL 18.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be looked for on the 25th instant.

INWARD MAIL DUE MAY 14.—GALLE, APRIL 18.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 23.—GALLE, APRIL 17.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Meikong, from Marseilles on March 25, left to-day for Singapore.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Feb. 27, Fiery Cross; March 3, Cairnsmuir (str.); 8, Gadshill (str.); from Cardiff, April 3, Laurel.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, March 3, Joyce Phillips; from New York, 7, Agate; from London, April 18, Glenearn (str.); from Liverpool, 18, Ulysses (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Cooktown, March 2, Mecca (str.); from Newcastle, 12, Panola; from Sydney, 9, Normanby (str.), Orange Grove; from Antwerp, April 18, Thingvalla; from New York, 18, Mary Whitridge.

At BATAVIA.—From Amsterdam, April 11, Java (str.); from Rotterdam, via Southampton, 18, Friesland (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, March 15, Esmeralda; 16, Euterpe; 20, Elphinstone (str.); 21, Esses; from Rotterdam, 15, Sourabaya Packet; from Liverpool, 17, Burdwan; 20, Aurrera (str.); April 18, Deucalion (str.); from —, 18, Glaneuse (str.), Centaur (str.).

At PENANG.—From Sunderland, March 12, Sooloo, Coniscliffe; from London, 13, Jungfrau; from Glasgow, 13, Largs.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For London, March 11, Niigata Maru.

From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., Feb. 25, Devana.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, March 2, Patroclus (str.); for New York, 2, Harkaway; 4, Golden State; for London, April 19, Glenartney (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Feb. 20, Florence Nightingale.

From AMOY.—For London, Feb. 25, Madagascar (str.).

From CANTON.—For London, March 10, Bonito.

From HONG KONG.—For London, March 11, Patroclus (str.); for Melbourne, 14, Rio Loge.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, April 11, Mary Ann Wilson.

From BATAVIA.—For Rotterdam, April 14, Drenthe (str.); for Nieuwe Diep, 17, Celebes (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 8, Falcon; 20, Kelso, Patroclus (str.); for New York, 8, Hera; for Liverpool, 16, Cadiz (str.).

From PENANG.—For Queenstown, March 17, Webfoot; for London, 19, Titania; for Hamburg, *via* London, April 13, Hesperia (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Coulnakyle.

At SHANGHAI.—For New York, Inverness.

At FOOCHOW.—None.

At FORMOSA.—For New York and Boston, Pallas; for Australia, Empress of China, Constance.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Anglo Saxon, Carpo, Star of China; for Hamburg, Albatross; for New York, McNear, Mystic Belle, Korsor, Tyburnia; for San Francisco, Sumatra, Belle of Oregon; for Portland (Oregon), Edward James, Forward, Aldenbesse; for Australia, Spirit of the Age.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Cadiz, Vanadis; for New York, Edith; for the Channel, f.o. Valparaiso; for San Francisco, Quickstep.

At CEBU.—For London, Dorothea, Peeress; for Alicante, Nuevo Lantaro.

At ILO ILO.—For London, Coldstream; for New York, Monarchy, Spica, Ericsson, F. N. Thayer, Mount Washington; for Boston, Fontenaya, Favorita; for Barcelona, Vicenta.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Madras, White Rose, Ettrickdale; for Liverpool, Stanley; for Hamburg, Elizabeth Childs; for Marseilles, Stout; for New York, Star of the East, Ettie; for Boston, Moltke.

At PENANG.—For London, Sooloo.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Feb. 25	Oneota	Manila	Liverpool
„ —	Signe	London	Batavia
„ 27	Unanima	Hong Kong	New York
Mar. 3	Highlander	Boston	Hong Kong
„ —	Sidelic	Amoy	London
„ —	M. A. Dixon	Swatow	Channel
„ 4	New Era	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Louis Eugéne	Singapore	Havre
„ 5	Canmore	Sunderland	Hong Kong
„ —	Hannah Law	Cardiff	Singapore
„ 7	Atlantic	Batavia	Falmouth
„ —	Stanfield	Greenock	Singapore
„ 8	Valparaiso	Manila	New York
„ —	Zennia	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Nimrod	Do.	Singapore
„ 10	Ironside	Do.	Do.
„ —	Noach IV.	Batavia	Holland

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5.50 per bale; tea, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 10s. do.; cocoons, £4 10s. do.; general merchandise, £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FORMOSA.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

From AMOY.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; to Hamburg, £2 17s. 6d. per ton of 50 cubic feet; to New York, £2 per ton of 20 cwt., £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, £3 10s. per ton for Camphor; to Australia, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—Per sailing vessel, to Liverpool, sugar, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; hemp, £4 5s. to £4 15s. per ton; to San Francisco, dry sugar, $11 per ton. Per steamer, to Liverpool, *via* Cadiz, sugar, £4 5s.; hemp, £5 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 40s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 42s. 6d., do. in boxes, 52s. 6d.; pepper and coffee, 52s. 6d.; hides, 60s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 20s. per 20 cwt. Sago and tapioca, by measurement, 80s. To Hamburg, by sailing vessel, gambier, 52s. 6d.; sago, 55s.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, 20s.; other cargo, 80s. By sailing vessel, sugar in baskets, 60s.; in bags, 47s. 6d.; pepper and hides, 75s.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.)

YEDO, APRIL—.—"Insurgents defeated and fled towards Hiuga. Headquarters transferred to Kumamotto; all soon be over."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, APRIL 18.—A despatch from Japan of yesterday's date, received at the Japanese Embassy, announces the defeat of the insurgents and their flight in the direction of Hiuga. The Japanese headquarters have been transferred to Kumamotto. The insurrection was regarded as nearly at an end.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

In the Manchester Market a better feeling prevailed on the 19th inst., leading to a fair amount of business, principally in Grey Shirtings, T-Cloths, &c., and on the 20th there was a further improvement. Producers were firmer in their demands in view of the increased inquiry, and where willing to sell at previous prices, found buyers to greater extent than has been reported for some time past. Goods were the best to sell, but Yarns were also in better request and at steadier prices.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 17, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Strathairley (str.); 16, at Antwerp, from Maulmain, Septima; 17, at Portsmouth, from Java, for Amsterdam, Veritas; 18, at Greenock, from Sourabaya, Ilione; at New York, from Shanghai, Leander; 20, at Liverpool, from Ilo Ilo, Ella; 20, at London, from Rangoon, Trident (str.); 21, from Shanghai, Borealis; 20, at Falmouth, from Java, County of Bute; from Yookhama, Cordelia.

DEPARTURES.—April 17, from Newcastle, for Batavia, Cleta; 14, from Amsterdam, for Samarang, Antoinette; 16, from Rotterdam, for Batavia, Noach II.; 18, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Titan; for Anjer, Walmer Castle; from Newcastle, for Singapore, Windermere; from London, for Bangkok, Bangkok (tug); 17, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, Mina; 19, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Strathearn; from Sunderland, for Anjer, Claro Babuyan.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—April 18, Elgin, from London, for China and Japan; Conrad, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 19, Torrington, from Rotterdam, for Batavia; 20, Priam, from Liverpool, for Shanghai; Stentor, from Shanghai, for London.

SPOKEN.—Jean Pierre, Saigon to Rio Janeiro, March 8, 36 S., 17 E.: Nola, Singapore to Liverpool, April 6, 24.9 N., 41.6 W.

CASUALTIES.—New York, April 7, the Caroline Behn, Schmidt, arrived here on the 1st inst. from Ilo Ilo with sails split and lost, and everything movable washed from decks.—Rio Janeiro, April 19, the Gaetanino, from Antwerp for Hong Kong, has foundered at sea; crew saved and landed here.—Rotterdam, April 19, the Antoinette, Ouwehand, hence for Samarang, has put into the Thames, with damage to copper, and loss of anchors and bulwarks, and will have to go into dock; the vessel is tight.—Batavia, April 19, the W. G. Paton (U. S. schooner), Hong Kong, to Channel, with sugar, has been burnt near Anjer; crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar.—April 17, passed, Egeria (str.), from Shanghai, for London; Hampton (str.), from Batavia, for Rotterdam. New York.—April 7, the John Bunyan, Graves, from Manila for this port, which put into Table Bay on Feb. 17 for repairs, had stem started and topgallant-forecastle strained; she had also sprung a leak, which was stopped by wedges; she resumed her voyage on Feb. 20. Milford, April 20, the American barque Corea, Stannard, for Batavia, has sailed after having shipped a fresh crew. Rotterdam, April 18, a telegram states that the Castine, Avery, from Batavia for Falmouth, which put into St. Thomas' leaky, has found the leak. Her cargo is apparently undamaged, and after transhipping 200 tons of it on board another vessel, she will proceed in fourteen days.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—On the 1st March, at Hong Kong, the wife of T. T. Anthony, of a daughter, still-born.

ASHTON—On the 7th April, at Little Oun Hall, Stafford, the wife of C. J. Ashton, of a daughter.

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BAIN—On the 11th March, at Hong Kong, the wife of George Murray Bain, of a daughter.
BRABAZON—On the 16th April, at Geneva, Switzerland, the Lady Brabazon, of a daughter.
DEANE—On the 17th April, at 349, Angell-terrace, Brixton-road, the wife of Edward Deane, of a daughter.
GALLAGHER—On the 5th March, at Whampoa, the wife of F. Gallagher, tide-surveyor, of a son.
HARTLEY—On the 4th of March, at Yokohama, the wife of John Hartley, of a son.
SWABY—On the 21st Feb., at Osaka, the wife of L. Swaby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COPE—JAQUEMOT.—On the 8th March, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., Francis Augustus, fifth son of the late A. L. Cope, of Peckham, to Elizabeth Therese, only daughter of J. M. Jaquemot, of Yokohama.
COVENTRY—HAMMOND.—On the 19th April at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, by the Rev. Henry Hawkins, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Proctor, Samuel, eldest son of Millis Coventry Fernside, Wandsworth common, to Maria Louisa Ellen, only daughter of the late Henry Hammond, of Southampton.
GIBBS—SHAW.—On the 10th April at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Henry, second son of George Gibbs, jun. of Clapham, Surrey, to Georgina, only child of the late G. J. Shaw, of Savernake, Wiltshire.
HOULBROOK—GIBBS.—On the 12th April, at St. Peter's, Belsize-park, by the Rev. R. Turner, assisted by the Rev. H. Sargent, Edward Houlbrook, of Crosshiels, Yorkshire (Caius, Cambridge), youngest son of the late Rev. William Houlbrook, of Wyke, to Marianne Corah (Minnie), eldest daughter of Clement Gibbs, of 49, Belsize-square.
MATHESON—NICOLSON.—On the 14th March, at Christchurch, Rio de Janeiro, Finlay, son of the late William Matheson, Glen Morangie, Tain, Rosshire, to Mary E., daughter of P. S. Nicolson, of Rio de Janeiro.
REYNOLDS—GOODWYN.—On the 17th April, at Clifton, Henry Charles Reynolds, M.E., son of the late Major-gen. Reynolds (formerly 11th hussars), to Sarah Eleanor, daughter of T. W. Goodwyn, late H.M. Madras C.S.
WILLIAMSON—KENDALL.—On the 12th April, at the parish church, Hovingham, by the Rev. W. Carter, Rector of Slingsby, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Thorp, vicar of the parish, Robert Isherwood, elder son of Robert Williamson, of Sunny Bank, Ripon, to Fanny, second daughter of William Kendall, of Ness, in the county of York.

DEATHS.

GILMAN—On the 13th April, at The Boltons, Torquay, of bronchitis, Ellis James Gilman, aged 67.
HAWES—On the 6th March, at Shanghai, Capt. C. P. Hawes, aged 36 years, a native of Maine, U.S.A.
HOBART PACHA—On the 6th April, at Constantinople, Mary Anne, wife of Admiral Hobart Pacha.
MACMILLAN—On the 5th March, at Hong Kong, Matthew Macmillan, aged 43 years, Head Engineer at the China Sugar Refinery.
SMITH—On the 18th April, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Smith, in her 65th year, deeply and sincerely regretted.
STIBOLT—On the 1st March, at Yokohama, N. Stibolt, aged 46.

Literature, Science, &c.

Among the more valuable works announced as in the press we note that Messrs. Longmans have the third volume of Ihne's "History of Rome," and the eighth volume of the translation of D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation." The first volume of Baron Richtofen's great work upon China, which will contain most valuable information, is nearly ready for publication. Baron Richtofen some years back made a long geological and scientific journey in China, and the portions of his notes already published in this and in the China papers displays great scientific research and a thorough acquaintance with his subject generally. In the forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* will be published a paper on the configuration of the Pacific sea-bottom, with a valuable map, embodying the observations made on board the *Challenger*, the *Tuscarora*, and the *Gazelle*. In a paper on Lieut. Wheeler's expedition to Southern California, Herr Oscar Loew revives the question of an early Japanese or Chinese immigration into America. He communicates an hieroglyphic inscription, discovered by him near Benton, in California, and which he supposes to contain Chinese symbols. An authoritative Life of Carlyle is in preparation by Mr. Fred. Martin, the compiler of the Statesman's Year Book. Dr. Abbott's work on Bacon is to be called "Bacon and Essex," and will contain fresh information as to Bacon's early years drawn from letters at the British Museum. The catalogue of Mr. Ernest Leroux, of Paris, contains the names of many works of interest connected with the Far East. The list of "Export Merchant Shippers" for 1877, published by Messrs. Dean and Sons, has been issued. This work gives full information as to the kind of goods dealt in by all the firms whose names are mentioned in it. It will be invaluable as a work of reference.

The *Athenæum* announces the death of Dr. C. Bremiker, which took place on the 26th of March, not long after he had completed his seventy-third year. Besides many other astronomical works, it will be remembered that he formed that part of the Berlin star charts which helped to enable Dr. Galle so readily to recognise the planet Neptune on looking for it in the place suggested by Le Verrier, on September 23rd, 1846. His logarithm-table calculations also were exceedingly important. Of late years he had been taking a large part in the geodetical operations conducted by General Bäyer, who much regrets his loss.

A comet was discovered by Dr. Winnecke, at Strasburg, on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., in the constellation Pegasus. Its orbit has since been determined by Dr. Holetschek, of Vienna, by which it appears that it passed its perihelion on the 14th inst., at a distance from the sun slightly greater than the earth's mean distance; and that it will be nearest the earth about the 3rd of May. The elements of its orbit present a great similarity with those of Comet II., 1827, and a comet seen in 1852, and this leads to a suspicion that all three are the same.

The Past and Future of Ships of War, by John Bourne, C.E., is the title of a pamphlet which we are of opinion contains some of the most sensible suggestions ever written on the subject.

Justice to China—Under this title, a pamphlet has been issued by Mr. Henry Crompton calling for co-operation and assistance in order to diffuse a knowledge of the facts relating to the intercourse between England and China; to prepare the public mind for the discussion of these grave questions of political justice; and to give a hearty support to the efforts which will be made in Parliament to secure Justice for China. It sets forth the well-known views of those who hold that it would have been possible to establish diplomatic relations with China without coercion. The writer states that for forty years and more England has pursued a policy of aggression and coercion towards China, and holds that if we had followed the advice of some of our ablest officials, the intercourse between this country and China might have rested upon peaceful trust between the two nations, and we might have avoided the unrighteous wars and the crimes, for the perpetration and continuation of which we are all of us deeply responsible. The Chefoo Convention is taken as an illustration of the coercion spoken of, the murder of Mr. Margary having, the writer holds, been used for the purpose of extorting commercial advantages; and Sir Thomas Wade having telegraphed for a fleet with the avowed intention of coercing the Chinese Government to submit to the terms he thought fit to impose.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—April 5, Prof. Allman, President, in the chair. Captain Chimmo, the Rev. J. Constable, and Prof. Liversidge were elected Fellows. Sir C. Strickland exhibited a specimen of *Crinum aquaticum*, obtained from Grahamstown, South Africa, a plant which hitherto has rarely been seen in flower in Britain. A paper, "On Ferns collected by Miss Gilpin in the interior of Madagascar," was read by Mr. J. G. Baker. Some hundred and fifty species had been obtained, whereof the author regarded seventeen as new; many of the others also tended to elucidate points is species already partially known.

CHEMICAL.—April 5, Prof. Oldling in the chair.—A lecture. "On the Discrimination of Crystals by their Optical Characters," was delivered by Prof. N. S. Maskelyne. After a few general remarks on the use, to the chemist, of the methods employed by crystallographers, the lecturer proceeded to consider the methods of determining the symmetry of crystals by their optical characters.

At the British Archæological Association, on April 4, H. Syer Cuming, Esq., in the chair, Mr. J. T. Irvine exhibited a large collection of drawings of the little-known Saxon church at Boarhunt, Hants, and this building was minutely described. It has only a nave and chancel, of small dimensions but of well executed walling, with neatly-cut groins, which have been worked with a chisel, and *not* with an axe. The joints are remarkably close and thin, and from the fact that all the masonry is of Juan Abbey stone from the Isle of Wight it may reasonably be concluded that the date of the building was late in Saxon times, to admit of the facilities of transport, in addition to the evidence of the neatness of the work. Mr. L. Brock described at length the remarkable group of Roman pottery kilns recently discovered at Colchester, on the grounds of Mr. P. O. Papillon, near Lexden.—On April 12, Lord Houghton in the chair, Dr. Schliemann read a paper on "Troy, and its Analogy to Mycenæ," and was made an honorary member of the Association.

AMERICAN TRADE.

(THE TIMES.)

The stagnation of commerce and industry in the United States has for a long time perplexed and irritated the speculative world. The depression began nearly four years ago, and has continued up to this time with scarcely perceptible intermission or relief. As we pointed out the other day, the industrial interests of the Union have been paralysed since the panic of 1873, and the long expected revival has not yet made itself manifest. Standing upon the verge of a European war, we are deeply interested in inquiring how far our trade with the United States has been affected by recent and impending events. It appears, unfortunately, too evident that the powers of the American people, which in the domain of commercial and industrial progress seemed to be capable of indefinite expansion, have been brought abruptly to a halt. The dismal incidents of the past winter have left the people of the United States face to face with both dangers and remedies that have been long familiar to Old World societies. The Americans have now, almost for the first time, been enabled to understand by practical experience what vagrancy means, what pauperism, what emigration—and emigration, too, it must be admitted, from a country that still offers magnificent advantages to industrious and energetic men. It is certain, also, that the spirit of the American people remains unbroken. A panic of more than three years' duration has not disheartened them; they are hopeful now as they were in 1874. We published on Monday a statement of the business failures that have occurred in the United States within the last two years, and these statistics, although they showed a slight gain upon the aggregate amount of capital involved, were not on the whole encouraging. In the first quarter of 1877 the business failures in the United States numbered 2,876, while in the first quarter of the preceding year the failures of the same class were only 2,806. In the year first mentioned, however, the amount of the money losses was much less than in the latter; but New York in 1877 was respon-

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sible for one-fifth of the total liabilities of the States, while in 1876 that city was set down for only one-seventh of the whole. So far as New York is concerned, therefore, these statistics do not hold out much hope of improvement. It must be remembered, however, that the great Atlantic ports depend for their prosperity mainly upon the development of traffic in the West, and when there is a larger proportion of failures in New York there are fewer failures, probably, in the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Slope. The most obvious inference from the facts, so far as we have been made acquainted with them, is that the depression which for three years has afflicted trade upon the Atlantic Coast has now made itself painfully felt all over the Union.

The collapse of American enterprise has been recently proved in many other ways. The withdrawal of labour from the market in the United States, which some time ago was regarded as an exceptional case, has been repeated, over and over again. Emigration from New York to Sydney has been attempted, has succeeded, and promises to become a regular branch of trade. A few days ago a steamer left New York for Sydney with from 300 to 400 emigrants on board, most of them, it is said, artisans with some little capital, and consequently the very best class of settlers. This is the third emigrant ship that has been chartered for the trade between the United States and Australia since the beginning of the winter. We do not think that even the most patriotic Americans can quarrel with the result; for the distress lately described by the New York journalists was so terrible that any means of mitigating it ought to be welcomed. It is not, however, the emigration from the United States to Australia that we have to consider alone, nor even the evidence, of embarrassment in New York and other great American towns supplied by the statistics of mercantile failures, but also, and chiefly, the effect of these movements and disclosures upon the actual relations of society and business in the American centres of commerce. The political crisis in the United States has for a time delayed the settlement of the question among business men, but it may now be taken for granted that the policy of President Hayes has received the approbation of the country, and that any measures which he may recommend will be passed by Congress without any serious opposition.

COOLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Thomas Blake, M.P., introduced a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society to Lord Carnarvon (with whom were Sir A. Musgrave and Mr. Herbert), at the Colonial-office, representing the coloured population of Jamaica, on the subject of coolie labour. Mr. Edmund Sturge, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Stafford Allen, Mr. F. W. Chesson, Mr. James Henderson, and the Rev. J. W. Davies were among the deputation. In the speeches made by the members of the deputation it was stated that the expenses of the coolie immigration to Jamaica were defrayed by the peasantry of the island, which already had an abundant population, quite sufficient for the cultivation there. There were a large number of people prepared to work under the conditions of fair pay for a fair day's work, and the peasants therefore had just cause to complain that their money should be used for the purpose of introducing the coolies, who really were not wanted, and only became an element of unfair competition, an expense, and a burden to the community. Lord Carnarvon in the course of his reply said he saw the importance of the question they had laid before him, primarily as regarded Jamaica, and secondly as respected other colonies. Of course the question of the criminality which it was said the coolies imported into the island was a serious matter, and one which his lordship hoped Sir Andrew Musgrave would give his attention to as soon as he arrived there. There was a large question how far it was right to apply any part of the public funds to the importation of emigrants for the sake of a particular class on the island. That was so serious that it should be very carefully considered. He could not say that he went with those who called it a sacrifice of the majority for the minority. In such cases they could not altogether separate one interest of the community from that of another; for that which benefited one important interest would generally be found to benefit all in an indirect way. In the Crown colony of Ceylon railroads were being made, costing much money, and which would benefit only one particular locality, yet they were paid for by the whole community. Take, then, the colony of Australia, where there were thousands of artisans and labourers, yet a large sum was voted annually for emigration purposes. They must not therefore lay down too rigid rules, but treat the matter as affecting the whole community. His lordship added that he did not feel satisfied with the present state of things. How far his dissatisfaction went was a question; it was sufficient to induce him to look into it as honestly and fairly as he could.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On the 17th inst. Dr. John Dudgeon, of the Peking Hospital, delivered a lecture in John-street U.P. Church, Glasgow, on "Our Opium Traffic; its History, Policy, and Results." He said that though limited at the outset to medicinal purposes, the consumption increased so rapidly that in the beginning of this century its importation was prohibited, and it was only within the last sixteen years that its sale had been legalised. It had been forced upon the Chinese, even at the point of the bayonet; and the action of this country in that matter was one of the darkest blots on our foreign policy. Dr. Dudgeon said they were met to discuss a most important question—a subject transcending by far what was known as the Eastern question. It was the question of the Far East, involving interests of humanity, of commerce, and of our common Christianity among more than one-half of the human race — not only our own country, but India and more particularly China, and through the Chinese, through their emigrating, the world at large. He felt sure that it was ignorance of and not apathy regarding the character of the evil consequences of this trade which had prevented the question from being settled long ago by the British public. He contrasted the progress of Japan with that of China, and attributed it entirely to the want of opium, as by a stringent clause in the treaty with Japan no opium was allowed into that country. After an allusion to the manner in which the opium was prepared in India, and the action of Government thereanent, Dr. Dudgeon proceeded to speak of the easy manner in which the habit could be formed, and of the deleterious effects it had upon the natives. From estimates which he had made, he found that over the whole empire there were something like 20 or 30 millions of opium smokers. The Chinese were now growing their own opium to supply their own market, and starve the importation from India. In these circumstances, he maintained that by-and-by the Indian Government would require to find another source from which to derive £8,000,000 of revenue got from the opium trade. The lecturer further remarked that the Chinese were sincere in their hostility to the opium trade, as was shown in the fact that no soldier was allowed to be an opium smoker, and if so he was branded and disfigured on his face in order that he might carry the stigma wherever he went.

THE CHICO MASSACRE.

The American papers contain further particulars concerning the disclosures with regard to the above-named terrible occurrence:—J. M. Swain, a member of the Council of Nine, has made confession of the manner in which the affairs of the council were conducted, which agrees with previously published statements of the deliberate plans which were laid, involving the destruction of property and the taking of life, both white and Chinese. Among those whom it seems were proposed to the counsel as fit subjects of their murderous designs was Hon. John Bidwell, candidate for governor on the independent ticket during the last campaign, who was inimical to the Order on account of employing Chinamen on his ranche in the vicinity of Chico. The council appears to have been composed of three captains, each of whom appointed two lieutenants. Each captain had a certain district assigned him in which to operate. The manner in which the members of this secret organisation laid their plans for burning and blowing up buildings in Chinatown and manufacturing establishments in which Chinese were employed, and discussed the propriety and expedieucy of making way with parties who had incurred their enmity, is almost incredible. All the prisoners have been removed to the jail in Oroville, the county seat, and every precaution taken to render their escape or rescue impossible. Double guards are stationed within and without the jail, and the approaches to the town are protected by an armed force. The excitement over the disclosures of the criminals is intense, mingled with fear that the determined action of the authorities and citizens will not be sufficient to deter other members of the Labour Union from seeking to avenge the arrest of their companions. Owing to the obloquy cast upon the Labour Union by recent disclosures, the more respectable portion of that organisation have denounced the action of the Council of Nine as unsanctioned by the organisation; and to restore peace and confidence to the community it was unanimously resolved to disband and dissolve the organisation. The Citizens' Committee is working actively to insure a vigorous prosecution of the parties arrested.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys have, since last mail, been present at the launch of the Japanese ironclad from Messrs. Samuda's yard, when H.E. Kwo made a somewhat amusing speech. On the 18th inst. they visited the Arsenal at Woolwich, where they were shown the latest improvements in torpedoes, and witnessed the firing off of the 38-ton gun.

PERAK.

In the House of Commons on the 26th inst. Sir Charles Dilke will ask the Under Secretary for the Colonies, whether it is true, as reported in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 16th inst., that Sultan Ysoof is to be installed at Perak, and that Sultans Ismail and Abdullah are to be deported from that country. Whether Sultan Ysoof is the same person as Raja Muda Yusuf referred to by Sir William Jervois, on October 29, 1875, as "heir presumptive to the throne of Perak," as "possessing activity and energy quite peculiar in a Malay," and also as having "expressed a desire to live under British rule:" whether any further papers relating to the affairs of the Malay States will shortly be presented to Parliament; whether it is true that the Maharajah Lelah has lately been executed in Perak on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch: whether there is any kind of foundation for a rumour current at Singapore that before the Maharajah was arrested a promise was made to him that if he surrendered his life should be safe: whether he was provided with legal means of defence, under what law he was tried, and what was the nature of the tribunal by which he was condemned: and, whether Her Majesty's Government will lay before Parliament a report of the trial.

THE PACIFIC MAIL ROUTE TO JAPAN.—An extraordinary railroad race against time has just been concluded. The steamer *City of Peking* left Hong Kong on February 19, and Yokohama on February 28, and arrived at San Francisco on March 17—a remarkably quick trip. On March 20 the freight consigned to New York—consisting of silks, teas, bronzes, &c., and valued at a very large sum—was started for New York in twenty cars of the Continental Fast Freight Line, *via* the Central and Union Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, or what is known as the southern route. The quickest time between Yokohama and New York that had ever been made previously was forty-two days by the northern route, and it was determined if possible to beat that time now. The train passed St. Louis March 27, Cincinnati on the 28th, Parkersburg on the 29th, Baltimore 30th, and arrived at New York at six P.M. of the same day, making the transit of the continent in ten days, which has never before been equalled by a freight train, the total time from Yokohama to New York being only thirty days.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL A. CROWDER CROOKSHANK, C.B., District Commissary-General, died at Dublin on the 15th inst. He served throughout the campaign of 1854-55, in commissariat charge of the Cavalry Division from the landing in the Crimea; was present at the

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affairs of Balganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and the Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol. For his services during this campaign he received the medal and four clasps, the decoration of the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He also served on the China Expedition of 1857-58 in commissariat charge of the Expeditionary Field Force, and was present at the capture of Canton. He was for some years stationed at Ceylon as Assist.-Commissary-General, and was appointed to Dublin in December, 1872. In consideration of his valuable services in the Control Department he was, in 1873, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO SIAM AND SARAWAK.—A Post-office notification announces that the following rates of postage will be chargeable in future on letters, newspapers, patterns, &c., from the United Kingdom to Siam and Sarawak:—*Via* Southampton or *via* Marseilles—Letters, 6d. per half ounce; newspapers, 1d. per four ounces; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 2d. per two ounces. *Via* Brindisi—Letters, 8d. per half-ounce; newspapers, 2d. per four ounces; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 3d. per two ounces. The postage must in all cases be paid in advance or the correspondence cannot be forwarded. The above rates are the same as those charged under the new scale upon correspondence to China, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POTTINGER, C.B., Royal Art., of Mount Pottinger, Carrick-on-Shannon, nephew of the late Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and afterwards Governor of Madras, and brother of the late Major Eldred Pottinger, celebrated for his heroic defence of Herat in 1836-7, died a few days since. Major-General Pottinger entered the Bombay Artillery in June, 1831, served throughout the Persian campaign of 1856-57, and commanded the Ahmednuggur Field Force during the Indian Mutiny from October, 1857, to February, 1858. He retired from the service on the full pay of a colonel, and became a major-general on the 1st of September, 1863. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Leitrim in 1867.

ELLIS GILMAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ellis Gilman, on the 13th inst., at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Gilman was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ashton and Co., in the China trade, which firm he joined in 1850. Previous to that he had been a resident in the Straits for eighteen years, and was for some time a partner in the firm of Hamilton, Gray, and Co., Singapore. For some years he had been in failing health, and his attendance to business had become uncertain.

THE marriage of his Excellency Aoki, the Japanese Envoy at Berlin, to Fraulein Von Rhade, the daughter of a Pomeranian nobleman, was celebrated on the 20th inst. The civil marriage took place at Berlin, but the Evangelical clergy there declined to give the nuptual benediction to the marriage of a Buddhist with a Christian. The religious ceremony was therefore performed at the Church of St. Remberti at Bremen.

The Swallow, 3, double-screw composite gun-vessel, 1774 tons, 892-horse power, after a thorough refit, has been commissioned at Portsmouth for the South-East Coast of America station by Com. John B. Warren.

A Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Dr. Peter Suther, deputy inspector-general, has been conferred on Staff Surgeon John Wilson.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be held on the 30th inst., at 2.30 P.M., at Willis's Rooms. Among the speakers will be Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B.

Legal.

COURT OF APPEAL.

DAMAGE TO CARGO.—THE PERANA (S.).

This was a cause of damage to cargo, which came before the Registrar of the Court of Admiralty in April, 1876. The facts of the case were, that the *Parana*, a trading steamer of 1,372 tons register, left England with from 1,000 to 1,300 tons of iron as deadweight, and was filled up with light goods. She was on a voyage to Hong Kong, and, having discharged her cargo, proceeded in ballast to Manila, where the master entered into a charter-party with Messrs. Eugster and Co. to load a cargo at Manila and Ilo Ilo for London, passing through the Suez Canal. Under the charter-party some parcels of hemp and sugar were taken on board at Manila and Ilo Ilo, but, not being supplied with a full cargo, she called at Singapore to fill up. After leaving Ilo Ilo she met with bad weather, and at Singapore had to undergo some repairs. On her homeward voyage she had to effect other repairs at Atchin, Galle, Aden, Port Said, Malta, and Gibraltar, and ultimately arrived, after 127 days' voyage, in the port of London, and, having discharged her cargo there, proceeded to Greenock, where her boilers were taken out. The plaintiff complained that his cargo of wet sugar, which was liable to drainage, had become deteriorated to the amount of 20s. per ton from the length of the voyage, which should only have been ninety days instead of 127. The Judge of the Admiralty Court, after reviewing the authorities, said that the depreciation in the market value of the goods was the natural consequence of the carrier's delay, and that the shipper was entitled to have included in his damages the difference between the market price at the time when the goods did arrive and the time when they ought to have arrived. From this decision the present appeal was made.

A lengthy judgment was pronounced by Justice Mellish, who, in conjunction with Justices Baggallay and James, heard the appeal. He said that the question the Court had to decide was whether, if there was undue delay in the carriage of goods on a long voyage by sea, it follows as a matter of course that, if there has been a fall in the price of those goods between the time when the goods ought to have arrived and the time when they arrive, damages can be recovered. In order that damages may be recovered, we must come to the conclusion—first, that it was reasonably certain that the goods would not be sold until they did arrive; or, secondly, that it was reasonably certain that they would be sold immediately after they arrived, and that that was known to the carrier at the time when the bills of lading were signed. It appears to me that nothing could be more uncertain than either of those two assumptions. Goods imported by sea may be, and are every day sold whilst they are at sea. If the man who is importing the goods finds the market high, and is afraid that the price may fall, he is not prevented, as an ordinary rule, from selling his goods because they are at sea. The sale of goods to arrive, the sale of goods on transfer of bill of lading, with cost bills and insurances is a common mercantile contract made every day. It may be that from not having samples of the goods, or from not knowing what the particular quality of his goods are, he may have a difficulty in selling them until they arrive, but the carrier would not necessarily know that the plaintiff himself is not the original consignee, but a man who had acquired the goods apparently by the consignment of the bill of lading whilst the goods were at sea. We were told that he was a person who had advanced money on the security of the bills of lading. That possibly may be the case; but whether he has done that, or is the purchaser, would make no difference. It was said that the goods were sold; if the person who sells them does not suffer the damage that the purchaser would suffer the damage. But that is pure speculation. If a man purchases goods while they are at sea no person can say for what purpose he purchases them. He may purchase them because he thinks if he keeps them for six months they will sell for a better sum, or he may want to use them in his trade. It is pure speculation to enter into the question for what purpose he purchases them. In this particular case the plaintiff did not sell the goods as they arrived; he sold them some months afterwards, when a further fall took place in the market. Of course, he does not seek to recover from the defendant that additional loss, but it serves to illustrate how uncertain it is whether he would have sold them. If he did not sell them when they did arrive, but kept them because he thought the market would rise, how can we tell he would not have done exactly the same thing if the goods had arrived in time? Therefore, it seems to me, that to give these damages would be to give speculative damages—to give damages when we cannot be certain that the plaintiff would not have suffered just as much if the goods had arrived in time; and I think, according to the principles on which the Courts have acted in all these speculative and uncertain cases of damage of this kind, is that damages ought not to be recovered. Therefore, upon the whole, we come to the conclusion that the report of the Registrar and Merchants is right. Besides quoting the Common Law authorities, they said it had never been the practice in the Court of Admiralty to give damages. Though it constantly happened, of course, that by collision goods were delayed in their arrival, it had never been the custom to include in damages the loss of market; and, therefore, upon the whole, we are of opinion that the conclusion which the Registrar and Merchants came to was right. The consequence, therefore, must be that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed. As to the costs, the Registrar and Merchants reported that each party ought to pay his own costs of the inquiry before them, and we think that ought to be retained, and the appellant should have his costs of the arguments in the Court below.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. VIVANTI.—At the Bankruptcy Court on the 16th inst. the case of Anselmo Vivanti, silk merchant, of Jeffrey-square, St. Mary-axe, was mentioned to Mr. Registrar Pepys, sitting as Chief Judge, upon an application to confirm a scheme of arrangement. On behalf of the trustee, it was stated that the failure took place in January, 1873, the secured and unsecured debts amounting to between £500,000 and £600,000, the available assets only amounting to £9,525, a very large amount of property being in the hands of secured creditors. To enable the estate to be realised, the principal part of which was abroad, the services of the debtor and his staff had to be obtained, this making the expenses very heavy. A meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the debtor's offer to pay over to the trustee a sufficient amount to enable him, together with the money in hand, to pay a further dividend of 6d. in the pound clear of all costs, he getting his discharge. It would appear from the report of Mr. Penn, chief clerk, that there was at the present time a sufficient sum to pay the proposed dividend, but credit had not been given for a large payment made by him in realising the estate. The Registrar said that looking at the statement in the report, he thought he must have further evidence as to the money in hand. The application would be adjourned for a week, the figures being submitted to Mr. Penn in the meantime, who would be able to make a supplemental report.

MARINE INSURANCE CASE.—THE "ADMIRAL PROTET."—KALTENBACH V. MACKENZIE.—This was an action on a policy of insurance effected on the ship *Admiral Protet*, and was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the last Guildhall sittings. The vessel was chartered to carry a cargo of rice to Hong Kong, and on going down the river, near Saigon, the ship struck on a shoal. She was got off and surveyed, and as it was stated that the vessel would cost more to repair than her value when repaired, it was decided to sell her. She was purchased by a Chinaman, who repaired her, and she had been engaged in the coasting trade. The question raised was whether there had been a constructive total loss, and at the hearing of the cause judgment passed for the defendant. Application was now made on behalf of the plaintiff for a new trial, which was granted.

THE "DYCE SOMBRE" CASE.—Judgment has been given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Lord and Lady Forester *versus* the Secretary of State for India," in which litigation has been going on for thirty years, in regard to the estates of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, of whom Lady Forester was the widow. The Judicial Committee, in 1873, decided in favour of Lord Forester, then Major-General Forester, M.P., and Lady Forester, and £30,000 was paid as principal and £130,000 as interest; appeals arose, however, in the Indian Court in regard to certain costs and interest on costs. By the present judgment the decrees of the Chief Court of India were affirmed and the appeals dismissed.

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LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE CORVETTE.

On the 17th inst. a corvette, built from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., was launched at Hull by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, in the presence of several members of the Japanese Legation, the vessel having been built for the Japanese Government. There were also present Sir Spencer Robinson, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., the Mayor of Hull, and several ladies and gentlemen. The vessel was named the *Kon-go* by Mrs. Lane, wife of the English Secretary of the Legation. The *Kon-go* is a composite corvette, but her engines, boilers, and magazines are protected by a belt of armour four and a-half inches thick. The *Kon-go* is the first vessel of her class which has been so protected. She will be supplied with engines, also constructed by Earle's Company, which will work up to 2,500-horse power, and the contract speed is thirteen knots. She will be barque-rigged, and her spread of plain canvas will be 12,000 square yards, her total area of sails being 17,000 square yards. Her armament will consist of twelve Krupp guns, some of them capable of throwing steel shells of 142 lb. One of these guns is placed on a "racer" in the stern, and it can be trained either to fire direct astern, broadside, or forward of the beam. In like manner her forward guns are so placed as to fire right ahead in a line with the keel, broadside, or abaft the beam.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, APRIL 17.

The past week has been a remarkable one for the constant uncertainty about the political situation; on the one side hopes are still entertained that a final diplomatic act still may avert the threatening storm, whereas on the other side the Pessimists are persuaded that between this and a year the whole of Europe will be in flames. Business on our Exchange therefore is best compared with a heavy loaded vessel in a gale of wind, labouring heavily over the towering waves, and every moment expecting to tumble down, head foremost, into a watery grave. The tradesmen and money-people go about, their heads hanging down, and but for the approaching summer no doubt suicides would have to be counted by the dozen. But even the spring does not appear to fulfil what it promised; the beautiful weather about which we could report of late, since the middle of last week has altogether changed for the worse; heavy and dry easterly winds, accompanied by an unusually low temperature and frosts at night, render the weather very unpleasant, and coughs and colds are the order of the day. But to the farmer the present weather is welcome; the acres are becoming dried and fit for the spring labours, and unless the month of May should be unusually bad a productive summer and a good harvest may still be hoped for.

The public attention to a great part is absorbed by the visit of the Crown Prince and Princess; the high visitors are expected on Thursday, and will be accompanied by Prince Wilhelm (eldest son) and Prince Heinrich (second son). The City of Hamburg in consequence will have not only two future emperors within its walls, but also a future grand admiral of the German navy. The preparations made are really grand, and the Queen of England, no doubt with great satisfaction, will read the reports about the hearty and noble reception of her children and grandchildren in a city which not many years back was regarded as an English colony on the Continent.

The German Reichstag has re-assembled after the Easter holidays on the 10th of this month, and on Friday, the 13th, the letter of the Chancellor, announcing his periodical retirement, has been debated. Members of nearly all sides of the House expressed their regret on this occasion about Bismark's fatigue, and wished him the best success of his repose; they also hoped the Chancellor after his return would be able to partake in the work of the Parliament.

Mr. Loewe, Member of the Reichstag, has brought in a motion according to which the abolition of iron duties, which took place on the 1st of January, 1877, shall be paralysed by an excise of m.0.75 per cwt. on the greater part of iron-ware, with the exception of machinery; but this motion has not much prospect of being accepted.

The International Bank at Hamburg has published her report and balance-sheet for 1876, and I give you the following extract:—The reduction of the capital of the establishment has now been finished, and the capital amounts at present to fifteen millions, consisting of 30,000 shares of m.500 each. The gross profit of the past year has been at the rate of 5⅞ per cent., out of which, after making deductions and providing reserves, a dividend of 3 per cent., shall be distributed. The establishment owns 61,600 shares of the International Bank of Hamburg and London (Limited), paid with £9 each. Among the assets the following items are to be found:—Cash, m.28,386; bills of exchange, m.203,521; stocks, m.15,150,004; liabilities belonging to share capital, m.15,000,000; bills of exchange, m.168,519; deposits, m.436,546; reserve fund, m.185,279; special reserve fund, m.130,000.

Germany has long felt the necessity of obtaining colonial possessions as a means of indirectly supporting its navy, which she is very desirous to increase; and she has latterly been looking in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. Some weeks back news came to hand that a friendly alliance had been effected between Germany and the Tonga Islands for the establishment of factories and navy stations, &c., and although this news did not meet with full credence it is now regarded as authentic, and the report has come from Berlin that the above-named "friendly alliance" will be laid before the Imperial Parliament for sanction as soon as the House reassembles.

At the commencement of the year 1876 the Hertha (screw frigate), coming from Japan, showed the German navy colours in the western part of the great ocean, especially at the Palaos and Pelew Islands, at the same time informing the natives of these islands that German settlers enjoyed the protection of a strong and formidable mother-country as well as the relatives of other European nations; and the Archipelago was also visited by the Gazelle, the upshot being a treaty of friendship and alliance with Germany, but not involving any responsibility on that country. The memorandum sets forth the importance of a naval depot in this direction. The larger portion of the residents on the Tongas are at present Germans.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our Produce Markets have been influenced by the warlike aspect of politics during the past week; all articles which will be in a better demand in case of a war between Russia and Turkey went higher in price, while all other articles remained rather dull. Money remains abundant, and the rate of discount in the open market is unchanged—3 to 4 per cent.

RICE has shown a quiet tendency, and transactions of importance did not transpire; 5,000 bags arrived from Japan, per Osburgha, have changed owners already afloat.

TEA is in little demand; from first-hand parcels only the sale of 600/16 boxes Imperial is reported.

COTTON.—Buyers have been very much reserved, and besides several parcels of American provenience, 50 bales South Sea Island have been sold.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, native, m.5.60 to 6.20; Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Cloves are in good demand for consumption; Zanzibar quality is quoted m.142 to 143 per 50 kilo. Pepper dull; Singapore quality m.33 to 38½; Penang quality m.36 to 36½; White m.69 to 80 per 50 kilo.

Exchange: London, three months, m.20.32 to 20.26 per £.

SHIPPING.

In consequence of the prevailing easterly winds the arrivals have been scarce, but departures were numerous, and our harbour at present does not represent a great number of vessels. The business between here and the Far East seems slowly to be recovering; cargoes, although only to be had at low rates, are less scarce, and there is all appearance of a middling but steady business. The barques Adolph, Horn, and Vega, Nortvedt, both for Hong Kong, have left with full cargoes (both being chartered at a lump sum); the Galatea, s.s., Boehme (German Steamship Company), has also left for her usual route, being a full ship. The Bellona, s.s., Ahrens, has arrived from China *via* Amsterdam, and the Peter Godeffroy, Wendt, from Papeite. The Woodville, Nelson, Meteor, Dinckelberg, and Marco Polo, Zaeger, have taken the berth for Hong Kong; the Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai; and Gerhardine, Hansen, for Singapore. The Bellona, s.s., is advertised to leave on the 30th April for China; the Anna, Moennich, for Singapore; Ino, Mahn, for Bangkok; and Vesta, Schomer, for Manila, are still loading. It is a long time since our harbour contained so many vessels on the berth for the Far East as at present, a proof of the existence of a bettering business in this direction. The passenger trade to New York, &c., is worse than ever.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 18.

Yesterday our members of Parliament met; the first sitting was, of course, not very interesting, excepting the communication that Mr. A. Kuyper will resign his membership on June 1. To-day the members of the Liberal party met, in order to discuss the Lower Class Instruction Bill. The question, however, is, whether this Bill will be laid before the members. Up to this moment there is no answer of the Minister on the section report, and it is very doubtful that this will occur. What may happen is still an enigma. It was discussed, some days ago, that Messrs. Van Lynden and Heemskerk would change, because the first-named had more chance than the Premier, but up till this moment there is nothing which confirms this rumour. It thus appears that things will remain as they are; and as a matter of course, when the Lower Class Instruction Bill will not be discussed before the elections, which will take place in the month of June next, they will bear a most calm and peaceful character. Several candidates are already brought forward, but their success is just like that of the International Flower Show, which has to struggle against rough weather, whilst the flowers are enormously damaged by the sharp northern winds. The Royal Family left this capital, and returned to the Hague.

The 'Change has been dull since my last report. The quotations of every Fund have gone lower every day. Stoppage of payments of course resulted; even the most solid and well-known house of Messrs. L. A. Kesper and Zoon failed to fulfil its engagements. It is said that the liabilities reach an amount of nearly two millions. The actual state of matters must change, if we wish to avoid a crisis. Capital remains most plentiful, and even at 2 per cent. or less large sums of money can be had, but, of course, against a security of which nothing can be said. The actual state of things is most wavering, and I am of opinion that most disastrous occurrences will take place. The engagements are enormous, whilst the capital is melted by those who engaged themselves.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 19.

Yesterday a Bill was laid before the Chamber, proposing to make dry land of the Zuyder Zee and to construct a canal between Amsterdam and Cologne.

At the elections, which took place yesterday here and at Tiel, Messrs. C. Van Heukelom and W. H. De Beaufort obtained the majority, receiving respectively 481 and 759 votes.

The King has appointed Mr. H. Schröder Visser secretary of the Dutch Trading Company, and has conferred the Grand Cross (knighthood first class) of the Order of the Golden Lion of Nassau upon the Lieutenant-General Verspyck.

Mr. P. Brooshooft, editor of the *Samarang Courant*, will start for Java in the month of August next.

The Dutch Sugar Refinery established here has stopped payment.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK MEETING.

THE discussion which took place at the meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank with reference to the system adopted by that establishment of rendering half-yearly accounts has ended, as was probably most desirable, in the motion to make an alteration back to the old yearly system being withdrawn. There can be but little doubt that, as the Chairman pointed out, the plan of half-yearly meetings has at times some disadvantages. One of these was, as a matter of fact, experienced by the Bank during the last half-year of 1876, and some disappointment was felt on a comparison of the two half-years' business, although that of the first half and of the whole year was satis factory. It is, however, one thing not to adopt a principle, and another to "cry back" from it when it has once become established, especially if it have been in force for any number of years. Certainly, unless the shareholders had expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the change back to the old system, it would have been a mistake to adopt it. The Directors, we think wisely, took their stand at this point, and the opinion as reflected in the room being by no means unanimous, no change will be made. So far as the difficulty which caused it to be discussed at the meeting on Tuesday is concerned, it is really somewhat of an imaginary nature, when looked at from a practical point of view, as the result of the Bank's business for the year has, considering the difficulties that have had to be contended against, certainly been satisfactory. A little more carefulness in the half-yearly report and in the views based upon it, is probably all that is required to prevent a recurrence of the disappointment which has been experienced, and as this has been promised by the Chairman, we make no doubt that shareholders will have no reason to complain in the future.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THERE is nothing more necessary in studying the affairs of China than to bear in mind that the Chinese are in theory very different from what experience has long proved them to be in practice. In theory, China is simply stationary. She claims to have attained to the highest point of civilisation, and to hold that any shortcomings which may be found in her actions are the result only of her having deviated from the line marked out for her by her ancient philosophers, and pursued in older times by her rulers. With a nation so minded it might well seem impossible to introduce anything in the form of modern improvements; and, if she adhered in practice to the pretensions which she makes upon abstract grounds, all hope of bringing her into harmony with modern civilisation would have to be abandoned. It is not surprising that for long years thoughtful and well-informed people considered that the obstacles in the way of bringing the railway and the telegraph into China were insuperable; and yet, upon a small scale, both have now been introduced, and by the latest advices from China we learn that one of the most influential of the Chinese officials, TING FOOTAI, is anxious to establish a line of telegraph between Amoy and Formosa. It is impossible in the face of such facts to consider that the Chinese are so deeply imbued with admiration for the old and contempt for the new, as, if we took them literally at their word, would appear to be the case. The truth is that, like many other nations, the Chinese have had, as time went on, to recognise that rules and principles, however wisely conceived, have to be modified to meet changing events and altered circumstances. Like Rome in ancient days, China has had to deviate from the strictness of her principles by the introduction of something like legal fictions, by means of which she is able to adapt herself to altered circumstances while maintaining the theories applicable when the nature of her relations to other nations and the internal state of the country were both widely different from what they are at the present time. No people have a better appreciation of practical advantage than the Chinese, and it is at this point, as those who were acquainted with them have always foreseen, that we have the best hope as to the ultimate introduction of foreign improvements. Recent events undoubtedly go to show that this view of the subject is correct. The Chinese in theory are at the present day very much the same as they have been for centuries; but while maintaining their old-fashioned views they still show a due appreciation for the practical. The desire on the part of TING-FOOTAI to have a line of telegraph constructed between Amoy and Formosa is an illustration in point. Chinese mercantile men who are always in the van of progress have long become familiar with the advantages of telegraphy; and we now find that one of their leading officials sees that similar advantages might be gained in regard to State affairs. The circumstance is undoubtedly satisfactory, and, combined with other indications of a like character, gives room to hope that at last the crust of opposition on the part of the official classes is becoming broken, and that China will yet see her way to adopt modern improvements, not, as has been expected in some directions, by some sudden change, but gradually and steadily, as in each case she recognises her advantage in so doing.

THE SULU TREATY.

IN another column we give the Convention entered into between our Minister and that of Germany at Madrid with the Spanish Government, in regard to the Sulu Archipelago, which was signed on the 11th March, as we have already announced. It is very satisfactory that this long-vexed question has been brought to a termination, and we have to express our appreciation of the action of the Foreign-office in this matter. We cannot, however, refrain from suggesting that in cases like this, where mercantile interests are seriously affected by a stoppage of trade, greater expedition should be used in removing the obstacles and in the publication of the correspondence for the information of those interested. It will be seen that the despatch of Mr. LAYARD, our Minister, and the reply of the Spanish Government, are dated April of last year, and during this interval all inquiries at the Foreign-office and in the House of Commons have been met with a stereotyped answer: "The matter is still under consideration." It is quite apparent that the firm and able letter of Mr. LAYARD produced an immediate effect on the Spanish Government, and they at once conceded the rights claimed by our Minister, on behalf of British merchants and shipowners. In regard to the Convention itself, the most important point to notice is that it does not actually touch the question of the rights claimed by Spain in the Archipelago, but is confined to causing that country to recognise the indubitable fact that at all events she has no right to levy taxes upon trade conducted at any places which she does not occupy. In a commercial point of view the Convention is all that can be required, but some diplomatic questions of importance may yet possibly arise on this subject.

A POST-OFFICE notification has been issued stating that the rates of postage from the United Kingdom to Siam and Sarawak, *via* Southampton, Marseilles, and Brindisi, will in future be the same as to China, the Straits, and Ceylon.

THE appointment of Mr. JOHN POPE-HENNESY as "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its dependencies" was officially announced in the *Gazette* of the 17th inst.

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CONSULAR REPORTS ON CHINA.

(Continued.)

Sir Walter Medhurst, in his report on the trade of Shanghai for 1875-6, in noticing that the prices of silk in the middle of December of the former year ruled 3 per cent. over home rates, attributes this state of things to various causes, one of which is the new system of telegraphing, offering the silk on the home markets, and working for reduced commissions, thus establishing a very keen competition. Another is the large and increasing production in Europe, with accumulating stock of Italian silk, and last, but not least, "forced sales." The natural result of all this is heavy losses, followed by panics and failures in the trade throughout Europe and China.

Some very valuable facts are given with reference to Chinese banks. They are, it appears, generally composed of a limited number of partners, who supply such an amount of capital as they may consider sufficient for the business they propose to transact. The largest paid-up capital of a Chinese bank in Shanghai is Tls. 100,000; others have Tls. 20,000 to Tls. 60,000, and some have not more than Tls. 2,000 to Tls. 3,000. These last confine themselves to money-changing and transactions with the shopkeepers and petty traders. The operations of the bankers with whom foreigners have dealings are in many cases very large, and all of them make the utmost possible use of their credit. Many of the partners in these banks are wealthy men, and, besides their share of the capital their money is at the command of the bank in times of pressure or to assist in carrying out its operations. They have also correspondents in the large cities near Shanghai, who send down funds when the rate of interest becomes high. The ability of the bank to meet their obligation is to a great extent insured by the custom which prevails among them of having several settled times during the year, when all liabilities on orders are discharged. The business in exchange with the provinces in the interior, and the bills drawn by Chinese against their transactions with the Treaty ports, all pass through the Shansi banks, many of which have establishments in Shanghai.

Referring to the constitution of Shanghai a port of registry in 1875, Sir W. Medhurst says that, had facilities for registration been provided for several years before, when they were first so strongly advocated by his predecessor and himself, in order to meet the extensive business in ship transfers at that time carried on, and to correct the irregularities then prevalent in the employment of the flag, the enrolment of Shanghai amongst the ports of registry would have been productive of much real benefit to the trade, and a vast number of ships now sailing under foreign flags would have been added to the roll of British registered shipping. But, notwithstanding that the institution has been thus tardy in its introduction, it has nevertheless proved of great service to proprietors of coasting craft, who, residing on the spot, are enabled to own vessels and to effect their transfer without being driven to the alternative of communicating with stations at impracticable distances. The office of registry has, moreover, its utility in exercising a careful scrutiny over sea-going vessels, which are apt, at this distance from home, to infringe Acts of Parliament, to the serious detriment of life and property.

In the report on Chinkiang, by Mr. Stronoch, the most interesting remarks are those which relate to opium. The statements which he makes are, of a very serious character. He says:—

The traffic in this article during the year received an extra stimulus from a combined action among several of the foreign merchants to evade the likin tax of thirty taels (say £7 12s.) per chest by smuggling the drug past the tax stations in armed boats, which fought the revenue boats if necessary. A number of native craft were despatched every evening from the Concession Bund, some containing no drug, and intended to act as decoys for the cruizers should these come to too close quarters with the real drug carriers. The authorities reduced the tax to sixteen taels per chest, and this measure at once put a stop to the above wholesale smuggling; but the old petty modes still continued, as if the difference had just been the price the smugglers were willing to pay in armaments and large enterprises for evading the remainder of the tax. The state of the likin revenue would appear to confirm this conjecture, for the total income was the same before and after the reduction. This fact has been a puzzle to the superiors of the local authorities, and the explanation they satisfy themselves with is that the latter have gone in league with the foreigners, a theory which is ready to hand for most occasions against an official, but which to foreign eyes fails to meet all the fact of the case. The traffic in the drug is carried on with much risk, from the fact that recovery of claims for balance of account through the authorities is almost hopeless.

THE IRON CLADS FOR JAPAN.

(DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

In his speech at the launch the Chinese Ambassador gracefully alluded to Japan as, geographically, "the England of the East." Pursuing the figure, we may be permitted to hope that the insular Empire will succeed in maintaining the same friendly attitude towards the neighbouring territory in the Pacific which Great Britain has held towards the adjacent Continent in the Atlantic, and that, according to the wish expressed by Kuo, "the navy of Japan will never fire a shot except as an ally of China." There is no reason why the two nations should not continue to preserve a spirit of mutual amity. Their political interests are wholly distinct, whilst there is nothing in their reciprocal commerce which need raise the least shadow of jealousy. The population of China is already more than sufficient to gratify the ruling ambition of any Government, and the extensive plains lying immediately westward and falling by degrees into the possession of the Celestial authorities ought to be deemed ample for the necessities of the people. Moreover, China and Japan are connected by bonds of race. The inhabitants of both countries are Mongolians, though, like the English, the Japanese are of mixed origin. They also, to a considerable extent, profess the same religion of Buddhism. The Chinese classics form an important branch of Japanese education, and the alphabetic characters in the languages of both are identical. A rupture, consequently, between communities so intimately bound together would be simply unnatural. The most notable fact in the modern history of Japan is the rapidity of her progress in conforming to Western civilisation. In this respect she has utterly outstripped her continental neighbour. When Commodore Perry, in 1852, thundered at her gates, and threatened to bombard Yeddo if the Government of the Mikado refused to enter into commercial treaties with the United States, she was still in her original condition of political and social stagnation, blindly wedded to the institutions of the past, and regarding contact with Western nations as necessarily involving shameful degradation. Lord Elgin found Japanese society in 1858 essentially a feudal structure under the oppressive sway of the Shoguns of the Tokugawa family. The Samurai, or military nobles, dominated the peasants. The Eta and the Hinin corresponded to the miserable pariahs of India, and peculation was universal among the Government officials throughout the country. Long after treaties were signed and ports were opened, resistance to foreigners continued to be manifested in murders of French and English subjects. The central authorities found themselves impotent to enforce the provisions of the Treaty with England against the fierce opposition of the Daimios and the Sako party, who worried the Government to adopt once more a policy of exclusiveness and close the ports. The revolution against foreigners at length impelled the representatives of the ancient *régime* to burn the Emperor's palace and behead certain of his Ministers, who were favourable to the introduction of modern ideas.

The extent to which political and social change has passed over the country within the last sixteen years, however, is unprecedented in the annals of the world. There still remains a Conservative section in the community who apprehend mischief from the speed with which old opinions and customs have been displaced by new. But the progressive element exerts the stronger influence, and to all appearance the danger of serious reaction is past. A system of education has been established on Western models, and teachers from Europe and America are engaged in directing school instruction. Normal training institutions for the preparation of teachers are also in force. Scientific agriculturists from the United States have been employed to teach the people the art of cultivating the soil, and cotton and silk mills in several cities occupy many native hands. The designations of the Eta and the Hinin, and the humiliating distinction formerly existing between them and the other classes of society, are alike cancelled. Those who bore these despised names are now enrolled in the general register of the population, and as regards their social position and the methods open to them of gaining a livelihood they are on a level with the rest of the people. The Emperor is also deeply concerned for the encouragement of female education, on the principle that without good and intelligent mothers there cannot be loyal and useful subjects, and while only the lowest classes in China emigrate from that country, large numbers of young men of superior social grade have been sent from Japan, at the public expense, to study arts and sciences in the West.

THE SULU CONVENTION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Convention, after recounting the fact of the restitution of the German vessels, *Marie Louise* and *Gazelle*, sets forth that, inasmuch as the Governments of Great Britain and Germany have in all their reclamations insisted upon the freedom of navigation and commerce, and of direct traffic with and in the Sulu Archipelago, the King of Spain recognises that he cannot offer facilities for commerce [*ne pouvoir offrir des facilités au commerce*] in the points of the said Archipelago not occupied, in compensation for duties and payments which he might demand, but that, on the contrary, he will guarantee to England, Germany, and the other Powers, in the parts of the Archipelago occupied by him, complete security for the exercise of commerce. But in the points occupied by Spain the vessels and subjects of other nations will be amenable to the ordinary duties and regulations, the nature of which is indicated in this Convention. There is to be free trade in all kinds of merchandise at all parts of the Archipelago not occupied by Spain; and at the places occupied by her Spain engages not to introduce restrictive regulations. In case Spain should occupy any other places in the Archipelago the same regulations as are stipulated for, for the places already occupied, are to be applied. Each new case of occupation is to be notified by Spain to the Governments of Great Britain and Germany.

MR. LAYARD TO SENOR CALDERON COLLANTES.

Madrid, April 10, 1876.

M. le Ministre,—In pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have had the honour of calling the attention of the Spanish Government on various occasions to the impediments which for some time past have been thrown in the way of British trade and shipping in the Sulu Archipelago by the Spanish authorities in the Philippine Islands, whose proceedings have caused great injury to British interests, and have led, as your Excellency is aware, to grave remonstrances on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government have again directed me to bring this subject to the serious attention of the Government of the King. They have, after mature reflection, come to the conclusion that the interference with foreign

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trade in the Sulu Archipelago by the Spanish authorities and naval forces cannot be justified. Whatever may be the nature of the relations existing between Spain and Sulu Her Majesty's Government believe it to be their duty to maintain in the strongest manner that those relations do not, and cannot, confer upon Spain the right to prohibit, or to interfere with, direct traffic by British and other foreign vessels with Sulu ports.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the orders which, according to your Excellency, have been recently sent to the Captain-General of the Philippines, to raise, and not to renew the blockade of the Sulu waters, will have the effect of preventing any further interference with foreign trade in the Archipelago; but, at the same time, they think it desirable that the Government of the King should be made clearly acquainted with the views which they entertain upon this subject. I venture to press those views very earnestly upon your Excellency's attention. They refer to a matter to which Her Majesty's Government attach great importance. I, consequently, feel sure that your Excellency, in your well-known desire to deal with all international questions in the most equitable and friendly spirit, will not fail to give them all the consideration that they deserve, and that no time will be lost by the Government of the King in taking such measures as may be necessary to meet the well-founded demand of Her Majesty's Government that no impediment shall be placed by the Spanish Government or by the Spanish authorities in the Philippines or elsewhere in the way of perfect freedom of access and trade with the Sulu Archipelago.—I have &c. (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

REPLY.

Palace, April 15, 1876.

Excellency,—The sole object of the military expedition sent by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands against the Sultan of Sulu was to oblige the latter to fulfil the treaties between him and Spain, and, if possible, to put an end to, or at least to diminish, the piracy of which that Archipelago is the hiding-place; which object is, as regards this latter part, favourable to the commercial interests of the world alike, and very, if not precisely, similar to the object of the combined action of three great Powers in China. The blockade, which, in consequence of that state of war, it was necessary to establish, has now happily ceased, and the difficulties and obstacles have, therefore, also disappeared as regards all commerce in general.

Consequently, I have not only the satisfaction of being able to give your Excellency this complete assurance, but also of assuring you that our authorities and navy will not again raise those obstacles, but that the commerce of England, like that of all other friendly nations, will find in them the most decided support, when it may require it or it can be given. It is equally satisfactory to me to agree, as I do agree with your Excellency, in considering that the relations which may exist between Spain and Sulu do not give a right to either State to prohibit or interfere with the direct traffic of British subjects and other foreigners with the ports of the said Archipelago, which traffic ought to be and shall be respected in accordance with the principles of international maritime law.—I avail, &c.

(Signed) FERNANDO CALDERON Y COLLANTES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above Bank took place on the 18th inst., at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; W. Paterson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. W. C. Mullins, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption, said he had great pleasure in doing so, as the results of the business for 1876, especially the latter half of the year, had certainly far exceeded their expectations. When they last met he had been glad to tell the shareholders that the Bank was in a better position than it had been in for many years, and it was gratifying to him to be able to add that the position at the present time was better than ever. They were doing a sound regular business, and the deposits and current accounts were increasing. This was indicated by the figures in the report, which also showed that the result of the working during the past year had exceeded 15 per cent. on the capital. He thought that the shareholders would agree that the year had been an exceptionally good one. The published accounts did not show the value of the capital abroad, and it would, therefore, be satisfactory for the shareholders to know that in pursuance of the policy inaugurated last year the amount now stood in the books at such rates of exchange that they could calculate on its full equivalent being returned in sterling bills if it were necessary to order it home. There was, however, no need to anticipate that this would have to be done. They need not fear another silver panic, and he only alluded to that of last year to explain in great measure the increase in expenditure, which was accounted for chiefly by the extraordinary cost of telegrams rendered necessary in consequence of the interruption of the lines, and in connection with Indian Government operations. He might notice that telegrams were very valuable for many purposes to a Bank like theirs, the most important of which was that of saving the Bank from losses which formerly accrued from want of information. In connection with the Bank premises account, which had been reduced by £10,000, he might explain that the property in Threadneedle-street would probably fetch more than it stood at in the books, but a reduction had been made on that in the East, especially the premises of the Bank in Bombay, which, although in a central position and only twelve years old, might not, perhaps, realise the amount at which it stood in their books. The sum of £5,000 had been placed to a superannuation fund, as it was considered only right that some provision should be made for their staff should they break down, many of them being employed in unhealthy climates. With regard to the reserve, the proprietors would be glad to see that a substantial addition had been made to it, the directors thinking that, by taking such a course, the views of the shareholders would be better met than if the dividend had been increased. Some doubts had been expressed as to the necessity of their having so many agencies, and he, therefore, thought it right to state that they had one and all contributed more or less to make up the aggregate of the profits. The year had been a year of anxiety to them all, especially to their General Manager, Mr. Gwyther, and he felt called upon to say that the shareholders were greatly indebted to him for his indefatigable exertions in conducting the business of the Bank. They had also a most efficient staff of officers, and their thanks were likewise due to them, including the agents and managers abroad, for their faithful services. With these remarks, he would propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. John Jones seconded the motion.

Mr. Bett said he thought the shareholders had good reason to be gratified by the report which was presented to them; and pointed out the advantage at which the Bank stood in comparing it with others, as it had reduced its capital practically to a gold standard. It was very important that this point should be borne in view. At the same time he thought that the Chairman should frankly tell the shareholders the rates of exchange at which the amounts were entered in the books.

The Chairman said the rates were for the rupee 1s. 9d., and for the dollar 4s. (Cheers.)

Mr. Surtees took exception to the large amount which had been passed to reserve fund, and thought that £55,000 which would have raised the figure to £100,000 would have been sufficient instead of £65,000. The amount put to reserve this year amounted to one-fourteenth of the whole capital, and he thought that the less sum might have been passed and the £10,000 used to increase the dividend to the shareholders.

Similar views were expressed by another Shareholder, who said that for three years they had only had a dividend of 5 per cent., which he hardly thought sufficient, considering the nature of the business.

Mr. Purdy said that he fully supported the action of the directors, upon which, as a banker, he considered the shareholders ought to be congratulated. They had adopted the wise and necessary policy of setting their house thoroughly in order. They had had difficult times, and had, thanks to good management, passed successfully through the fire; and he considered that it was very satisfactory that the directors had the boldness to adopt a line of policy which would now place the bank beyond doubt, and make it sound and impregnable under all circumstances. There might, for instance, be a war—indeed, there seemed to be little doubt but that there would be one. Then, again, they might have to face a difficulty as to silver; and it was only right they should put themselves in such a position that they could look at such contingencies with complacency; and might, if they desired to launch out into new business, have the necessary capital to enable them to do so. If the shareholders looked into the accounts, they would see that the gross profits for the past year were something like 25 per cent. on the capital. This was not likely always to be the case, and as the profits had been exceptionally made they might be exceptionally applied; and the manner in which they were applied was undoubtedly in the shareholders' favour, as it made the position of the Bank thoroughly secure, than which nothing could be more satisfactory. He certainly thought the shareholders ought heartily to support the board of directors.

Mr. Adam expressed his opinion strongly in favour of the reserve being increased, and suggested its being kept entirely separate. He would be glad if the Chairman would inform the meeting how it was invested. The question was, when they had the reserve, what they could do with it.

No further questions being asked, the Chairman briefly replied. He said the directors as well as the shareholders would like a larger dividend, but they felt the paramount importance of increasing the reserve, which would have the effect not only of augmenting the value of the shares but of materially adding to the stability of the Institution, and of raising it in the public estimation. (Cheers.) With regard to the question of how the reserve was employed, he said that a large portion of the Bank's funds was, as the shareholders no doubt knew, in Government securities, and on the whole it was laid out very lucratively.

The motion for passing the report and accounts was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Surtees then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressing his satisfaction with the explanations which had been given, and the energetic manner in which the Bank's affairs had been managed.

A separate vote of thanks to the general manager and officers was then proposed and passed with cheers, and the meeting separated.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders in the above Bank was held at their offices on the 17th inst., George G. Nicoll, Esq. in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, and the proceedings at the last half-yearly meeting confirmed, the accounts, which are given in full further on, were taken as read.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the accounts and report, said that the accounts did not present anything very particular as compared with previous years, the returns for the most part being nearly the same. The fixed deposits showed a slight improvement, and this was also the case with the item of bills payable. There was a diminution in charges of about £5,000, and with reference to this, he could observe that although the directors desired as much as possible to cut down expenses, they still recognised that this should only be done so far as it was compatible with keeping up the branches in as efficient a state as possible. The shareholders should not reckon upon further reductions in this direction, although there was one this year. He now had to pass to a more important matter, namely, the disappointment which had been experienced in respect to the returns of the last half year as compared with the previous one. The directors, he need not say, were as sorry as the shareholders could be; but he would remark upon the disadvantageous position the Bank was placed in in

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consequence of its having to render six-monthly accounts, as compared with the other Indian banks. No other bank was called upon to do this, and it sometimes happened that the first half-year was profitable, and the second not. This had been the case in the present instance, but the shareholders must be content with the results of the year. He would remind them that formerly only yearly accounts were made up, but that at the suggestion of a shareholder, Mr. Browne, a resolution was passed introducing the present system. At the time the directors pointed out the disadvantages of carrying out this idea, and they now saw the disadvantageous results of this system of working. At the same time the directors would not take upon themselves to alter it unless it was the unanimous opinion of the shareholders that they should do so. If, however, they were of opinion that the half-yearly accounts should be abandoned they would return to the old system. He then went on to allude to the unfortunate working of the last half-year, which he said arose in this way. At the last meeting he told the shareholders of the interruption of the wire between this and China. This had lasted some time, and had interfered with the operations of the Bank. For a long time they could not communicate with China, and the operations in that direction had in consequence been a large loss to the Bank. There was also another cause; and he would frankly confess it, namely, that the directors had unfortunately committed errors of judgment. He did not mean to conceal that the result would have been better if they had pursued a different policy; but the fluctuations this year had been so great that it was impossible entirely to avoid mistakes. The interruption however of telegraphic communication with China would not occur again, because there was now a duplicate wire. The directors hoped to benefit by the experience they had had and the mistakes which they had made. Still the result of the working of the Bank for the whole year was not altogether unfavourable. The net profit was about 12½ per cent., and considering the trying cares which those connected with banking had had, this was not altogether unfavourable as compared with past years. They had made 13½ per cent., or in other words 8 per cent. dividend, and added in the last two years £85,000 to the reserve fund. They hoped that the like results would attend their operations for the next few years. They trusted they would do as well if not better. Under all the circumstances, the result attained could not well be complained of. The Bank had never been in a more sound situation than now. The difficulties it had had to deal with had chiefly arisen from the violent fluctuations in exchange, which had been caused by the position of silver. He had explained before the adverse circumstances affecting exchange in India, and this effect had been much increased by the fluctuations in silver. He thought, however, there was nothing to apprehend for the future, but for the extraordinary amount of the metal in Germany. That was an element we could not judge of; and so long as this uncertainty prevailed, we should not be relieved of the violent fluctuations which had affected banking operations for the last few years. The silver production of the world was barely equal to the demand, and it might be taken as pretty well certain that the production of the California mines would be absorbed by America; and as the financial position of Spain and Italy improved, there would be an increased demand. As soon as we came to the end of the German supply, silver would stand in a better relation to gold than before, and things would come to their normal level. The demonetisation in Germany had been provided for at an estimate of ten marks per head for silver currency. Some thought that was not sufficient, and that it should be fifteen or twenty marks; as there had been nothing said of any change in the policy based on the estimate of ten marks, the demonetisation was likely to continue some time. There was no doubt that the stock of silver in Germany was very large, and until it was displaced the silver market must always be subject to violent fluctuation and disturbances. The Chairman concluded by saying that the Bank's business was never in a sounder condition, because the prices of India and China produce were safe; and, although they might not make such large profits as they might desire, there was very little probability of their suffering losses. He trusted that next half-year there would be a better outturn, and everything looked satisfactory, and as tending to cause their hopes to be realised. With these remarks he would propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Rev. Mr. Maude said he had long been a shareholder in the Bank and had never doubted that the business as carried was sound in principle. He, however, thought there was one thing which required alteration, and that was the system of rendering half-yearly accounts, the result of which was that we often laid a flattering unction to our souls on the basis of the first half-year's business, and were afterwards disappointed when the accounts were finally made up for the year. He would therefore propose that the half-yearly meetings should be abandoned.

Attention was here called to "order," the business before the meeting being the passing of the report. This the Chairman ruled was the case, but an informal discussion of the matter went on for some time, in which Dr. Thom, and some other shareholders took part. The former supported the Rev. Mr. Maude's views, suggesting, however, that perhaps, a remedy for the difficulty might be found by making the half-year's accounts as complete as possible. If such could not be done, it would be well that the half-yearly system should be abandoned, as it was a source of undoubted mischief, not so much to the Bank as to shareholders who might be under the necessity to sell. —Another Shareholder said he was at a loss to see what harm could be done by the half-yearly meetings if sufficient care were taken to make up the statement, as it could not but be to the benefit of the shareholders to know how the business was going.

After some further discussion, the Chairman said that unless the shareholders were unanimously in favour of an alteration of the system the directors would prefer that it should continue as at present; and in reply to a shareholder, said that every care should be taken to make the half-yearly statement as accurate as possible.

There being no seconder to the Rev. Mr. Maude's proposition, it was withdrawn.

The motion for passing the accounts and report, being seconded by Mr. Robertson, was then carried unanimously; and Messrs. G. G. Nicoll and J. M. Robertson being re-elected directors, the meeting separated with the usual compliment to the chair.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Corporation took place on the 19th inst.; George Arbuthnot, Esq., in the chair.

In submitting the reports and accounts, the Chairman said that he had not very much to say as to the business of the past year, but would like to make a few observations. A comparison of the business of the past year with that of 1875 showed that there had been a diminution in the bills of exchange of about 1¼ million. This was owing to the depressed state of business in the East, of which all were aware; also to the caution which this Corporation had exercised, owing to this state of affairs, and to the great fluctuation in exchange, which, indeed, had been quite unprecedented. The rates had varied from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10d. for the rupee in India, and from 5s. to 6s. for the tael in China. These fluctuations taking place, it became a difficult calculation how to meet them. They might afford a great opportunity for successful exchange operations, but it was very difficult to foresee how they would end. Such operations might represent great gains or, on the other hand, great losses; and in such times it was dangerous to attempt to make any forecast. These circumstances had operated against the Bank, and the directors would otherwise have had the pleasure of announcing to the shareholders that they had reverted to the dividends paid previous to 1875. That they had not done so was no doubt a disappointment to the shareholders, and it was also a disappointment to the directors. He must, however, also frankly add that there had been another cause of disappointment; as they had had to make provision for a heavy loss on an account which had stood many years on their books, and had hitherto been a good one; but the profit on which through the stagnation in business in a particular part of the world had ceased. But for this they would certainly have been able to declare a dividend, which would have been more pleasant to the shareholders; but the circumstances which had gone against this were exceptional, and did not preclude the hope of reverting to the old rates in the present year, so far as they were as yet able to see. In conclusion, the Chairman stated that the Bank stood in the best possible credit, as was shown by the larger number of depositors as compared with last year. They amounted to about a quarter of a million more, taking both items, that is those bearing and those not bearing interest. He was happy to say that the managers, both at home and abroad, were fully as assiduous as ever in promoting the interests of the Bank in every possible way.

A Shareholder inquired where the account upon which the loss had been sustained was, and, in reply, the Chairman stated it was in the Mauritius.—Mr. Cannan called attention to a point to which he had referred at a previous meeting, namely, the large amount which was paid to the depositors by way of interest, which made it appear that the Bank worked more to the benefit of depositors than of the shareholders, and he proposed a resolution to the effect that the interest paid on deposits should be reduced, so that the shareholders should benefit by the profits of the Bank in a larger degree than hitherto.—This motion was seconded by Captain Cotton.

The Chairman said that the observations which had been made upon this point on a former occasion had not been overlooked; and the Board had communicated with the gentlemen who have the management of affairs abroad, and their opinion was that it would not conduce to the interest of the Bank to get rid of the deposit accounts, and in view of this opinion from their able representatives abroad as well as that of their manager here, they did not feel that the view put forward could be acted upon. He need, perhaps, hardly say that the Board had no other object in view in these operations as well as others than that of consulting the interests of the shareholders; and they thought that the comparatively low rate of interest (four per cent.) allowed by the Bank gave them an advantage, and they would therefore prefer that the resolution should not be pressed upon them.

Mr. Cannan upon this withdrew the motion, and the report and accounts, being put to the meeting, were carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. Collmann, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Wm. Baynes, were then re-elected, and Mr. J. R. Robertson and Mr. Samuel Rawson, formerly of China, were elected auditors, the latter being proposed by Sir Rutherford Alcock.

After a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Cannan, to the chairman, directors, manager, and agents was passed, the meeting separated.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 18th inst., at the National Safe Deposit Company's Buildings, Queen Victoria-street, under the presidency of Mr. John Pender, M.P.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which was taken as read, said that at the last meeting, namely in October, he had stated they were then hourly expecting news of the repair of the Madras and Penang Cable, and that they had scarcely left the room when this news actually arrived. He was glad to be able to state that the cables were all in a satisfactory condition at present, and he hoped that the Company would be able to work at less expense as to repairs than they had been able to do hitherto. Going into the accounts, he stated that the gross earnings for the half-year ending 31st December last amounted to £110,523, being an increase of £1,157 over the corresponding half of the previous year. The expenses of the similar period were £59,267, or an increase of £17,752, this being in a great measure owing to the large amount of repairs that had to be executed. They had also opened two new stations for the New Zealand cable, and had to keep up a second maintenance ship. The interest upon debentures

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was increased by £3,933, in consequence of the issue of those unissued at the end of 1875. The total net revenue was £51,255, or a decrease of £16,596, out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and carry a balance of £6,011 to reserve. This was in spite of the long interruption of seven months to the Madras-Penang cable. The Rangoon-Penang Cable, sanctioned at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 16th December, 1875, had been successfully laid on the 8th instant, and the directors trusted that, affording as it did an alternative communication between India and the Straits and China, it would prevent a loss of revenue in the future similar to that which the company had lately sustained. The Australian people having experienced the benefits of telegraphic communication, found that it was most inconvenient to have it interrupted at any time, and the colonists had therefore held a conference, at which it was resolved that they must be secured against such a thing, and that if a double cable were laid it must be done by *pro rata* contributions from the different Colonies in proportion to the population. If the colonists thus found a cable an arrangement could doubtless be made for the Eastern Extension Company to work it. It was hoped that before many years telegraphic communication would be established with the Cape Colonies, a change which would do much towards bringing the different parts of the would into connection with this country and the great centres of civilisation. Mr. Pender animadverted upon the little aid which Government afforded to telegraphic enterprise, and the fact that they were so slow to recognise the great advantages they gained from the telegraph. In fact, instead of aiding the companies every Government they had to deal with contrived to have their despatches sent at half price. However, telegraphic property generally was improving, and becoming a more stable mode of investment; as the mode of repairing the lines when damaged was now better understood, and if a line did not do at one place, from rocks or other cause, it could be shifted to another.

Mr. Massey, M.P., vice-chairman, having seconded the adoption of the report and the payment of the dividend in accordance therewith, a brief discussion followed.

The Chairman, in reply, said if they had been free from repairs and the loss of income consequent on the breakage of the cable there would have been a difference to the company of £57,000. As they had been so unfortunate with their breakage, he thought it better to leave the question of increased dividends alone for the present. It had afforded them much pleasure to announce the successful laying of the Rangoon cable. The report was then unanimously adopted. On the motion for the re-election of the retiring directors a further discussion took place. Mr. Newton objected to there being so many directors, and argued in favour of an amalgamation between the Eastern and the Eastern Extension Companies, "by which another great step towards the completion of the Globe Company's scheme would be effected." Mr. Abbott spoke of the advantages of such an amalgamation, which would in future remove all unpleasant discussion as to the excessive number of directors on the two Boards.

The Chairman, in reply, said the company consisted of several companies, and at the time of the amalgamation it was understood that the directors should continue on the Board of the united company "till they dropped off from circumstances beyond their control." (Laughter.) There were difficulties in the way of an amalgamation between the Eastern and the Eastern Extension Companies, and they had also found many objectors to such an amalgamation, and he did not think it would be wise to urge this amalgamation at present. The saving to be effected would arise only from the number of directors being fewer. The retiring directors—Sir T. Fairbairn, Lord W. M. Hay, and Viscount Monck—and the retiring auditors were then re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminating the proceedings.

Monetary and Commercial.

The annual meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held on the 17th inst., when the subjoined balance-sheet and accounts were submitted to the meeting and passed :—

DR. LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid up	£750,000	0	0
Current and Fixed Deposits	3,365,178	6	10
Bills payable, Notes in Circulation, and other sums due to the public	4,525,541	8	3
Reserve Fund	136,717	16	9
Profit and Loss Account— Balance at 30th Dec., 1876, as undernoted	30,000	0	0
	£8,807,437	11	10

CR. ASSETS.			
Coin and Bullion	£1,036,945	16	2
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call	851,432	9	9
Government Securities	463,320	3	5
Landed and House Property at head office and branches	220,588	0	9
Bills Receivable, in hand and on deposit, Loans, and other Debts, &c., due to the Corporation	6,235,151	1	9
	£8,807,437	11	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Dividend for Half-year ending 30th June. 1876	£30,000	0	0
„ Expenses of Management at Head-office, Eleven Branches and Six Sub-Agencies for year	102,967	15	11
„ Amount written off for Bad and Doubtful Debts	5,049	7	8
„ Amount carried to Reserve Fund	36,004	0	10
„ Balance carried down	30,000	0	0
	£204,021	4	5
By Gross Profit for the year ending 30th Dec., 1876	£204,021	4	5
1877, Jan. 1st. By Balance brought down	£30,000	0	0

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance carried down	£136,717	16	9
By Balance on 31st Dec., 1875	£100,713	15	11
„ Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account	36,004	0	10
	£136,717	16	9
1877, Jan. 1st. By Balance brought down	£136,717	16	9

The report of the directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation states that :—

The accounts show a net profit of £158,329 9s. 9d. (including £9,069 17s. 4d. brought forward from the last account), after defraying current expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30 was paid in November last, and the directors now propose to pay a like amount, which absorbs £150,000 of the net profit, and leaves £8,329 9s. 9d. to be carried to the credit of next year's account. The meeting will have to appoint two gentlemen as auditors for the present year, and the Court cannot give this intimation without an expression of regret that the death of Mr. T. W. L. Mackean has deprived the shareholders of the services of a gentleman who was in every way most highly qualified for the trust which he had held for the past ten years.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

DR. LIABILITIES.					
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest				£775,824	0 7
„ Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest				5,687,086	1 6
„ Balances due to other Banks				68,987	19 1
„ Cash deposited not bearing interest				3,961,114	15 3
„ Cash deposited bearing interest				7,829,910	18 9
Total due to the Public				£18,322,923	15 2
„ Capital paid up	£1,500,000	0	0		
„ Reserve Surplus Fund	450,000	0	0		
„ Insurance Fund	50,000	0	0		
„ Dividends remaining unpaid	2,633	15	0		
„ Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	83,329	9	9		
Due to Shareholders				2,085,963	4 9
				£20,408,886	19 11

CR. ASSETS.			
By Coin and Bullion	£2,418,488	14	9
„ Balances due from other Banks	724,840	7	0
„ Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	38,457	4	7
	£3,181,786	6	4
By Government Securities	£2,027,206	7	6
„ Landed or other Property of the Corporation	261,977	3	10
„ Debts secured by Landed or other Property	87,865	7	4
„ Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad	14,850,051	14	11
	£20,408,886	19	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To amount paid as interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30, 1876	£75,000	0	0
„ Balance	83,329	9	9
	£158,329	9	9
By Balance undivided at Dec. 31, 1875	£9,069	17	4
„ Amount of Net Profit for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	149,259	12	5
	£158,329	9	9

At the meeting on the 18th inst. of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, a dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared for the past half-year, making, with the distribution in October last, a total dividend for the year of 6 per cent.

At the meeting on the same day of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared, making, with previous payments, a total distribution of 5 per cent. for the year.

The nineteenth report by the directors of the National Bank of India states :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ended Dec. 31 last, duly audited.

The net profits for the year amount to	£21,616	4	5
Which with the balance brought forward from the previous year	8,986	15	6
Makes a total of	£30,602	19	11

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An *ad interim* dividend was paid on Sept. 18 last at the rate of 3 per cent. free of income-tax for the half-year ending June 30, amounting to	£13,957 10	0
It is now proposed to appropriate ... in payment of a like dividend of 3 per cent. free of income-tax, making 6 per cent. for the year.	13,957 10	0
And to carry forward to next account	2,687 19	11
	£30,602 19	11

The directors take this opportunity of informing the shareholders that in order to meet the necessity that has arisen for increased accommodation for the transaction of the Bank's business, they have secured very eligible premises in Threadneedle-street, corner of Bishopsgate-street, into which they expect to remove early next month.

The directors' report of the Singapore Gas Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1876, to be presented to the shareholders at the meeting on the 24th inst. is as follows :—

The directors have the satisfaction of reporting continued progress in the lighting of Singapore, for particulars of which they refer to the report from their engineer and manager, Mr. E. J. Wells. The directors going out of office by rotation are Messrs. Henry Palfrey Stephenson and Frederick Alexander Malcolm Nicol ; and these gentlemen, being eligible for-election, offer themselves for the support of the shareholders. The present auditors, Messrs. William Thomas Morrison and Alfred Williams, retire from office according to the articles, and, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves to the shareholders for that purpose. The balance-sheet to 31st December, 1876, appended to this report, shows the financial position of the company. The directors have written off for depreciation of works and plant, and off the expenses of first establishment, as per balance-sheet, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for the present half-year, and ½ per cent. per annum for the half-years ending December 31st, 1874, and June 30th, 1875, during which half-years the profits would not admit of the usual amount being written off on this account. The profit for the half-year after writing off these sums amounts to £2,650 9s. 7d., which, together with £167 4s. 9d., the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £2,817 14s. 4d.; out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the amounts paid up on the preference and original capital ; the balance of £626 18s. 3d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend to be payable on May 21.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended 31st ult., of ½ per cent. on the Ordinary, and 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock. To the renewal fund £25,000 is placed, and £26,000 (including spare cable) is carried forward. This distribution compares with one of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary, and 2½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock for the same period last year, when £66,000 was carried forward. The rate for messages by both the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Direct United States Cable Company will be raised to 3s. per word on the 1st May.

The directors of the Union Steamship Company recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 per share for the half-year ended the 28th of February last.

The directors of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company have issued their yearly report and accounts. The dividend recommended is 3s. 6d. per share free of income-tax, being equal to 7 per cent. per annum, and £1,000 is added to the contingent fund, thus raising it to £22,434.

The directors of the Standard Bank of British South Africa have decided to recommend to the proprietors at the ordinary general meeting, to be held on the 27th inst., a dividend of 25s. per share, and a bonus of 5s. per share, being together at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and to carry £20,000 to the reserve fund. The rate of distribution is the same as at this time last year.

The directors of the Darjeeling Company have recommended the declaration of a 7 per cent. dividend from the profits of 1876, at the annual ordinary meeting to be held on the 30th inst.

The directors of the Mercantile Bank of River Plate (Limited) have issued their report for the year ending Dec. 31 last. They state that in valuing the assets they have written off all debts ascertained to be bad, made provision for the estimated loss on doubtful accounts and depreciated securities, and, as regards properties at present unsaleable or only realisable at prices which it would be injudicious to accept, have stated the values at the figures at which they were taken over by the Bank. They do not, however, expect that these figures will be realised, and look for a considerable eventual loss under this head. Since the last report the liabilities have been reduced by £998,682 and now amount to about £460,000. The balance-sheet gives the amount written off for bad and doubtful debts as no less than £701,156, and the loss through depreciation of currency at Buenos Ayres, as £33,237.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announce the numbers of 314 Bonds of the Chinese Imperial Eight per Cent. Loan of 1874, to be paid off at par in Hong Kong on and after the 30th June, and in London on and after the 19th August next. The numbers are given in our advertising columns.

Mr. Greville Horsley Palmer, of the firm of Dent, Palmer, and Co., has been elected a director of the Bank of Egypt.

The following statement exhibits the total arrivals of China Sugar from the 1st of January to the present date :—

Onward ...	Hong Kong...	bags	7,700
Fleurs Castle ...	Shanghai ...	...	6,125
Golden Spur ...	Hong Kong...	...	9,778
Edmund Gessier ...	Formosa ...	...	7,464
British Crown ...	Hong Kong...	...	5,897
Ingeborg ...	Swatow ...	...	7,500
Duke of Abercorn ...	Hong Kong...	...	21,103
Silver Eagle ...	Hong Kong...	...	10,000
Corea and Kermalo ...	Hong Kong...	...	17,154
Soteria	Hong Kong...	...	9,648
Clacknacuddin ...	Hong Kong...	...	1,491
Adelina and Marianne	Formosa ...	...	5,446
Marco Polo	Swatow ...	...	6,385
Ascalon... ...	Hong Kong...	...	10,408
Univers	Swatow ...	...	7,250
Parry	Hong Kong...	...	3,584
M. Brockleman ...	Hong Kong...	...	7,550
Joachim Christian ...	Hong Kong...	...	8,306
Henrietta Behn ...	Swatow ...	...	12,268
Fasan	Hong Kong. .	...	6,000
Nishon	Hong Kong...	...	10,181
Annie Braginton ..	Swatow ...	...	7,970
Altona	Hong Kong...	...	19,112
Janet	Swatow ...	...	4,200
Carl Wilhelm	Formosa ...	...	4,850
Flensborg	Formosa ...	...	6,387
Virginia	Hong Kong...	...	5,329
Mantara	Swatow ...	...	6,000
Salamis	Hong Kong...	...	18,257
Marie	Takow ...	...	7,828
Holstein	Swatow ...	...	4,665
Marie Heydown ...	Hong Kong...	...	6,500
J. H. Bowers	Swatow ...	...	13,535
Peep o'Day	Hong Kong...	...	7,620
By mail steamers, about ...	... ...	...	20,000
Total...	... ...	...	313,491

The Tea Market still remains extremely flat and lagging. There have been large sales, but rates are little altered, all teas under 10d. continuing very low. For really good classes there has been some slight demand for current wants before the new teas come forward. Silk is unaltered. There have been reports of bad weather for the European crop, but prices have not responded.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week which ended on the 14th inst. was 3,878,721lb., which was 1,023,106lb. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of last year. Of this quantity 2,560,525lb. went for home consumption, 349,015lb. for exportation, 2,712lb. for ships' stores, and 966,469lb. went coastwise to various outports, 216,061lb. having been for immediate exportation. With the solitary exception of the quantity taken for stores, each of the foregoing items was largely in excess last week of the quantities taken for the same purposes during the corresponding week of last year. No less than £64,013 was paid in London for duty during the week, the 9th inst. having shown the heaviest clearance of any day this year. Usually, merchants hold back as much as possible for some time previous to the Budget night, but this year the reverse course was taken, so as to provide, it may be assumed, against a possible increase of duty. The sum paid for duty during the corresponding week of 1876 was £46,995.

Tenders were received at the Bank of England on the 18th inst. for £265,000 bills on India, of which £165,000 were on Calcutta, and £100,000 on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 9⅞d. per rupee will receive about 19 per cent., and on Bombay 39 per cent. of the amount tendered for—tenders above these amounts receiving in full. Last week the minimum accepted was 1s. 8 15-16d. per rupee, there being, therefore, a rise equal to about 3 per cent.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19, was :—In silver, to Penang, £17,500, to Singapore, £36,000, to Hong Kong, £35,000, to Shanghai, £21,360. Total £109,860.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 7d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	595,946	476,993

The demand for Bar Silver has been very good, and the price has gradually improved to 55d. per oz., at which a large amount has been placed. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 55d. per oz., showing an improvement of 1d. per oz.

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BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	——	Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	10¾ to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	28 to 30
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19¾ to 20¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	27 to 28
20	City	10	14 to 14½
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	652½ fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	30 to 32
50	Imperial	15	16¾ to 17¼
50	London and County	20	60 to 62
50	London Joint-Stock	15	47¾ to 48¼
100	London and Westminster	20	61 to 63
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7½ to 7⅝
10	Great Northern	All	7¾ to 8
25	Indo-European	All	17½ to 18½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2¼ to 2⅜
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	26½ to 27
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	21 to 23
8	Reuter's	All	12 to 13
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 22
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10¼ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15½ to 16½ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	⅜ to ½ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2¾ to 3¼ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8½ to 8¾
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7½
20	Universal Marine	5	8¼ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	72 to 74
20	British Indian	All	6¼ to 6⅜
20	Darjeeling	All	17½ to 18
10	Eastern Assam	All	5½ to 5⅝
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	5¾ to 57
10	Lebong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5⅜ to 5⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10¼ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18¾ to 19¼
10	International Finance	5	2⅝ to 2⅞ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9¾ to 10¼
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	615 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	50 to 53
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	630 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 109
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	102 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	102½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Telegrams from Hong Kong advise the opening of the market for the new season's 1877-8 Tayshan Congou, Canton district; and the total export from all China to date is 165,000,000 lbs., the largest quantity ever received in one season, and which will no doubt long be remembered by those who have had a deep stake in the leaf, for the losses have lasted through the season, culminating at the present time to 15 to 40 per cent. From the early opening of the Canton market it would appear shippers will not be denied, despite the depression ruling amongst importers; but the home trade continues flourishing, the good value in Congou at 7d. to 10d. per lb., at the latter figure teas with Pekoe flavour offering a safer risk to buyers than for some time past; and there would be a large business at these prices were it not known that an immense quantity of good common is still held by one or two importers, which will be offered at public sale without reserve. The decline in silver also indicates that we shall again receive large supplies from China early in the season, shipments having already commenced from Canton. The quotation for good common Congou is 7d. per lb., which figure appears low; but if the China exchanges continue at about the present rates, the supplies will be practically unlimited.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market shows no improvement during the past week. The continued public sales without reserve keep business by private contract very quiet. Prices this week, for grades just above good common, have ruled rather lower, but all good kinds are fairly maintained, as they are not so much pressed for sale. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common to fair common have sold at about last week's prices, good common showing no change; fair kinds have sold from 9d. to 10d. per lb.; medium from 11d. to 1s. 2d., being firmer prices; good to fine meet with a moderate demand at previous rates; finest are firm. Pak Lin kinds: The few sales made show no change in prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair common remain as before; good common to fair kinds at 8d. to 9½d. per lb. have sold lower at public sale; fair to good medium are much as last week; good to fine kinds remain firm, as also finest, but sales have only been on a moderate scale. New-make kinds: Common to fair have been inquired for good kinds are also wanted with blackish leaf, but the brown-leaf kinds with good quality are heavy of sale. In Oolongs but little has been done; the few sold at public sale have been without change in prices. In Souchongs there is no new feature to notice. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common kinds have been more freely offered, and prices are ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower; fair to good are only saleable at comparatively low rates. Orange Pekoes show no material change. Foochow Capers are dull of sale. Orange Pekoes: Common kinds have sold rather easier, but good to fine have been firm at fully previous prices. Green Teas: The good qualities have been fairly maintained, but common to medium sell slowly, even at the low rates current.

The public sales have comprised 21,063 packages, all offered and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,537,424 ...	1,475,484
Coastwise...	791,571 ...	418,923
Exports	618,222 ...	248,849
	3,947,217	2,143,256

SILK.

There is nothing whatever doing in the market, and all appear to be waiting for news of the prospect of the European crops. Already telegrams respecting bad weather have been received with attention, and although they have not been followed by increased business, as they would have been formerly, still they will probably tend to steady prices somewhat. Deliveries continue on the same small scale as last month, and are from 1st to 18th inst.:—China, 786; Canton, 263; Japan, 308; Bengal, 55; Total, 1,412 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—APRIL 19.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
,, No. 2	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
,, No. 3	23s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	19s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 19s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	22s. 6d. to 27s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakidah	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.

After our last report the downward movement in prices was prolonged, Plantation Ceylon selling at a further decline of 6d. to 1s., making the total fall for the week ended the 14th inst. 3s. to 4s. per cwt. During the present week there was little or no change in the tone of the market until the 18th inst., when the Dutch sale went off, on the average, rather below valuations, good ordinary Java selling at 49½c. to 50c. (equal to about 82s. 6d. per cwt.), which increased the dulness in this market, and the public sales went off flatly at a further decline of 1s. for Ceylon, plantation selling, triage at 78s. to 86s., common to colourly small at 87s. to 92s. 6d., low middling grey at 93s. to 95s., middling at 95s. 6d. to 98s., good middling to fine middling at 99s. to 101s., bold at 102s. to 113s., pea-berry at 102s. to 106s. 6d. Only very small quantities of Native Ceylon have been sold, small and broken at 70s. to 72s. 6d., good ordinary at 80s., pea-berry at 85s. 6d. to 87s. Of 792 bags Manila offered barely 100 bags sold, fine ordinary pale greenish at 83s., the remainder being bought in, Indan at 80s. to 83s., mixed kinds at 74s. to 80s. Of 136 bags Singapore offered, 76 bags picked bally sold at 73s.

The Dutch Trading Company's public sale of 100,397 bags Java held on the 18th inst. in Amsterdam commenced flatly at a decline of about 1c. for good ordinary kinds and 2c. to 2½c. for good, but afterwards improved and closed equal to valuations; good ordinary Java sold at 49½c. to 50c., against 52c. to 52½c. in March, and 52½c. to 53½c. in February. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

Lying at Amsterdam.

	Bags.	Valued at.—Cents.	Result.—Cents.
No. 1 ...	1,788 ...	60 ...	57¾ to 58½
5 ...	6,767 ...	54 ...	52⅝ to 54¼
9 ...	1,047 ...	49 ...	48¾ to 49
11 ...	2,511 ...	50½ ...	49¼ to 49¾
15 ...	6,044 ...	51 ...	50 to 50½
16 ...	1,455 ...	51 ...	50½ to 50½
25 ...	3,153 ...	54 ...	52¾ to 53
27 ...	1,361 ...	62 ...	59 to 59½
45 ...	4,039 ...	49 ...	48 to 48¼
46 ...	2,460 ...	49 ..	48½ to 48¾
47 ...	2,479 ...	49 ...	48½ to 48¾
56 ...	1,699 ...	51 ...	50¾ to 51
58 ...	1,378 ...	48½ ...	48¼ to —

Lying at Rotterdam.

No. 1 ...	4,787	.. 50½ ...	50½	to	50¾
2 ...	2,531	... 50 ...	50	to	—
11 ...	3,163	... 49 ..	49	to	49½

COIR GOODS.—Supplies have recently accumulated, and the public sales this week presented perhaps the largest quantity of Yarn ever known, the total amounting to 8,109 bales 510 tons, with 1,468 bales 13 tons Fibre, and 45 tons Rope. The proportion of damaged and small lots was very large, and the catalogues were of unusual length. The demand for Yarn was, however, about equal to the supply, the competition being generally good, and nearly the whole was disposed of. Prices of all medium to good, although irregular, were about equal to the previous sales, common being slightly cheaper, and coarse roping fully 20s. per ton lower. Fibre declined 20s. to 30s. per ton. Of Yarn 55 bales Ceylon sold, low medium to fine at £30 to £43 10s.; 330 tons

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ditto in dholls and ballots chiefly sold, low coarse and ordinary red, &c., £25 5s. to £28 15s., good ordinary to medium £29 to £30 5s., chiefly good medium to good at £31 5s. to £37 10s., fine and superior £38 5s. to £42, roping from £18 5s. to £25. 1,468 bales 13 tons Fibre sold at £22 15s. to £23 for Ceylon in ballots, and £23 15s. to £24 for middling Cochin, and £29 to £29 5s. for good Cochin in bales.

COTTON.—The market remains very flat; business has been quite unimportant, and prices show a further downward tendency.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction of 131 bales offered about 50 bales sold at easier rates, mottled £5 10s. to £6 5s., white at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. for rather coarse wide, and £9 7s. 6d. for middling.

CAMPHOR.—About 200 cases China have been sold at 84s. to 85s. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—11 cases China bought in at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

COCOANUT OIL.—Cochin has been in fair request, fair to fine at £41 to £42, but Ceylon still offers at £36 for pipes, £36 5s. puncheons, and at £36 10s. for hogsheads. Of 109 pipes Ceylon in public sale 10 pipes sold at £36 per ton.

CHINA PRESERVES.—20 casks Ginger have been sold at 3¾d.

CUTCH.—No sales effected.

GAMBIER.—At auction of 749 bags free cubes about 560 bags were damaged, which sold at a decline of 2s., good pale rather blocky at 25s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt. A small business has since been done in whole bales at 20s., being 1s. dearer.

GALLS.—No business has been done in China or Japan kinds.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 194 cases 31 casks Sumatra seconds sold, greyish to fair mixed with dark at £7 10s. to £8, and 19 cases thirds, fair to good at 90s. to 99s., darker 74s., the remainder bought in at 70s. to 85s., seconds at £7 10s.

HEMP.—The demand for Manila has become much stronger, and prices show a recovery of £2 10s. per ton from the recent lowest point. Privately, on the spot, 1,000 bales good fair Zebu have been sold at £29, 500 bales fair current quality also at £29, and for arrival 50 tons Zebu at £29 10s., and 500 bales ditto distant shipments at £29 15s. At the fortnightly auctions there was a steady demand at the advance quoted privately, but owing to the firmness of holders only a small part sold. Of 1,411 bales Manila offered about 420 bales sold, a few bales low and ordinary £24 10s. to £26, brown and mixed at £27 10s. to £28 5s., Quilot, of which the greater part consisted, at £29 5s. to £31 10s., good and fine ditto at £32 15s. to £37 5s. A parcel of 16 bales China was sold at £32 10s. per ton.

KITOOL FIBRE.—In public sale 273 bundles (1 ton) sold at 9d. to 12¾d., including first class damaged.

MUSK.—Of 22 caddies Tonquin 20 caddies sold, pile 1, fair to good fair shaped pods partly rather rough skinny with a few bally at 42s. to 43s. 6d., pile 2 mixed partly skinny, bally, &c., at 16s. 6d., pile 3 ditto at 14s. to 14s. 6d., also 6 skins Carbardine at 14s. 16 tins grain bought in, dark and damp to good fair at 45s. to 55s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The market has continued dull. Privately about 1,500 bags Penang have been sold during the last few days, fair West Coast at 3 9-16d. to 3⅝d. 894 bags at auction were mostly bought in; of 834 bags Penang only 270 bags sold, sound at 3 9-16d. to 3⅝d., first-class sea-damaged at 3½d. *White:* Supplies continue in excess of the demand, and a total of 980 bags at auction went off flatly at easy rates. Of 842 bags Singapore only about 200 bags sold, good bold at 6¾d. Of 138 bags Penang 52 bags sold at 6d. No private business has been done.

RICE.—New crop cargoes continue in good request, and distant shipments are again rather dearer; in other positions no change is apparent. Fourteen cargoes have been sold during the week in the order here recorded:—The Granville, 655 tons Necransie, early March sailing, at 9s. 3d. open-charter. The Imperatrice Elizabetta, 2,200 tons Ngatsein Rangoon, now loading, at 8s. 10½d. for a direct Continental port (Bremen). One of 1,100 tons Rangoon, March shipment, at 9s. 6d. open charter. The steamer Winston, 1,402 tons Rangoon, due, at 10s. 3d. Liverpool quay terms. The steamer Aberfeldy, 1,442 tons Rangoon, due, at 9s. 10½d. ex ship London. The Ophelia, 1,600 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 6d. open charter. Two of Bassein, 1,000 tons each, March-April shipment, at 9s. 3d. open charter. One of 1,000 tons Necransie, March shipment, at 9s. 3¾d. One of 500 tons Necransie, March-April shipment, at 9s. 4½d. One of 1,000 tons Rangoon, March-April, at 9s. 6d. open charter. A steamer 1,700 tons Bassein at 10s. 1½d., Liverpool quay terms. One of 1,500 tons Bassein, April shipment, at 9s. 3d. open charter, and one of 450 tons Necransie, March-April shipment, at 9s. 6d. open charter. On the spot 7,000 bags white Bengal have been sold at 9s. 9d. to 10s., and 29,500 bags Rangoon, per Lima, Eurydice, and Warrior, at 9s. to 9s. 6d.

SAGO.—At auction of 1,861 bags small pearl only about 800 bags sold at easy rates, excepting for really fine, which sold well; fair to good fair small at 16s. to 16s. 6d., fine bright at 18s. to 19s.; 36 bags large sold at 19s. per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—At auction, 718 bags Borneo were bought in at 15s. 6d. Privately a small business has been done at 15s. 6d. per cwt., and about 100 bags Borneo have been sold at 15s. 3d.

SPICES.—*Cassia:* 135 mats Japan bark bought in at 22s. *Cassia Buds:* 100 boxes China of fresh import sold at 73s. to 75s. *Cinnamon:* No business done. *Cinnamon Chips:* Of 118 bags Ceylon offered, 45 bags sold at 5½d. *Cloves* are dull of sale, and in auction 41 bags Amboyna bought in at 1s. 7d., and 5 cases Penang at 2s. *Nutmegs:* 30 boxes Penang chiefly sold, 101's at 2s. 8d. *Mace:* 1 case 53 boxes Java kind bought in at 2s. per lb.

SUGAR.—During the week a daily increasing activity has prevailed in the demand for low brown kinds, partly on speculative account, and a good business has been done at an advance of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. upon the prices current at the date of our last report. A considerable business has been done in China, and it may be noted that the landings last week included 67,114 bags China. Subjoined is a detailed account of the transactions since last mail:—On the 13th inst. in auction 300 bags Penang sold at 18s. 9d. Privately 2,000 packages low China (Swatow) sold at 17s. 6d. On the 14th, 100 tons very low Swatow sold privately at 17s. 6d. On the 16th privately 4,700 bags good Zebu unclayed sold at 19s. 6d., 50 tons brown Hainan China at 19s. 6d.; and 3,000 bags good clayed China at 23s. 6d. On the 17th in auction 805 bags brown Native Penang were bought in at 19s. to 19s. 6d. For arrival 50 tons Native Penang sold at 19s. Privately 200 tons unclayed Taal Manila sold at 19s. 6d. The floating cargo per M. A. Dixon, 8,500 bags good clayed China, sold at 26s. 6d. for the United Kingdom. Also a cargo of 1,250 tons Java No. 14 at 31s. for France. In auction of 2,550 bags clayed China 2,150 bags sold, middling yellow at 24s. 6d., good yellow at 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. Privately 100 tons unclayed Taal Manila sold at 20s., 220 tons unclayed Zebu at 20s. 6d., 200 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 21s., 200 tons brown Swatow at 18s. 6d., 300 tons brown subsequently at 20s., 100 tons brown now landing at 20s., and for arrival 150 tons unclayed Zebu at 20s. On the 19th privately, 805 bags brown Native Penang ex the auction of the 17th, sold at 19s. to 19s. 6d., also 400 tons Zebu unclayed at 20s. 6d., 600 tons Zebu at 21s., 100 tons low brown China at 20s., and 100 tons very low China at 19s.

TAPIOCA.—In public sale 276 bags fair Singapore sold at 2½d. to 2⅝d., being full rates. *Pearl:* The large supply of 1,221 bags went off slowly, and only about 500 bags sold at previous rates, good medium at 18s. 6d., good seed at 19s., extra large bullets at 21s. 6d., the latter being 6d. lower.

RHUBARB.—Of 91 chests China 34 chests sold, fair to good fair at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d., low middling to good middling at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.

ROOTS.—6 bales Galangal, fair partly lean sold at 22s. 6d. Of 150 packages Colombo 40 bales fair wormy sold at 29s., the remainder bought in at 30s. to 50s.

SOY—44 cases Japan bought in at 40s. per case.

TIN has been quiet during the week, small sales of Straits being effected at £69. Closing quotations are Straits on the spot £69 to £69 10s.; afloat £70; Banca, £73; Billiton, £71 per ton.

TURMERIC.—At auction 200 bags extra bold bright yellow China sort rather wormy sold with competition at 26s., and rising to 29s. 3d. for one lot.

TANNED HIDES.—At the public sales 4,846 Singapore were offered and all sold, average 6 to 7 lb. each, light seconds 7¼d. to 9d.; average 8 to 9 lb. each, heavy seconds 8¼d. to 8⅝d., extra heavy, unassorted 7¾d. to 8½d.; average 4 to 5 lb. each, small seconds 8¾d. to 9d.; thirds unassorted 7½d.

VERMILLION.—4 cases China sold at 2s. 4d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 15s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 13s. 6d. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 29s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £20 17s. 6d. to £21; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 7s. 6d. to £20 10s.; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Quietness has again been the prevailing feature of the market, the uncertainty regarding the outbreak of war still causing many buyers to hold quite aloof. At the same time from some quarters there have been more offers, and where sellers have met them with moderate reductions on current quotations, a fair amount of business has resulted, principally in Grey Goods suitable for China. In Yarns there have been but few transactions, and at lower prices.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38¼-39 in.	7lbs. ...	5 3	to	7 6¾
Do. do.	„	8¼lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 8¼
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs. ...	6 3¾	to	8 3¾
Do. do.	„	8lbs. ...	6 11½	to	8 10
Do. do.	„	9lbs. ...	7 11¾	to	9 10½
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs. ...	9 7¾	to	10 10¾
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	6lbs. ...	4 2	to	5 0½
Do. do.	„	7lbs. ...	4 9 9–16	to	5 9 9–16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„	7lbs. ...	5 3 9–16	to	6 11 1–16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	8lbs. ...	6 2 13–16	to	7 11 5–16
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz....	2 3 11–16	to	2 7 11–16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz....	2 6 9–32	to	2 7 9–32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs. ...	8 6¾	to	11 6¾
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	9 7½		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.	...	17 2½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	0 9½	to	0 10¾
Do. do. do. ...	28-32	...	0 10¾	to	1 0
Do. do. (Mock)... ...	38-42	...	0 11	to	1 0½

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.			
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet	
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	„ yard	„	
HH SS	Camlets	63	0	„ piece	„	
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black	
H	Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„	
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black	
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„	
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 10	India	—	Java, for Middelburg	Flushing
11	Mysterious Star	—	Colombo	London
12	Jessie Isabel	Mills	Manila	Do.
12	Edgar Cecil	Berjessen	Batavia	Greenock
12	Richmond	Hughes	Maulmain	Liverpool
13	Jonge Cornelis	De Jonge	Sourabaya, for Rottdm	Dover
13	County of Argyle	Stout	Sourabaya	Greenock
13	County of Berwick	Cummin	Do.	Queenstown
13	Amore	Lavarello	Singapore	Marseilles
14	Bussorah	Claproth	Java	Greenock
14	Johan Hansen	Andersen	Do.	Do.
14	D. Dubrovacki	Podich	Singapore	London
15	Voorwarts (s.)	Van Roggen	Batavia	Amsterdam
15	Cassandra (s.)	Sanger	Manila	London
15	Robert Porter	Goodell	Passaroeang	Greenock
16	Kalliope	Oelrich	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Slamat	—	Banjoewan., forAmstm	Scilly

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar. 7	Luigia Accame	Repetto	Ilo Ilo	Callao
Apr. 6	Messenger	Gilkey	Woosung	New York
10	Adolph	Horn	Hong Kong	Hamburg
11	Woodhall	Lowe	China	Antwerp
11	Zephir	Muysson	Macassar	Rotterdam
12	Galatea	—	Hong Kong	Cardiff
12	Condor	—	Singapore	Do.
12	Halia	Shotten	Penang	Sunderland
12	Laffarette	Bauchet	Bangkok	Havre
13	Pilgrim	Fowle	Hong Kong	Cardiff
13	Lyra	Russell	Bangkok	London
13	Vega	Nordvedt	Hong Kong	Hamburg
13	Punshaw	Airey	China	Antwerp
14	Ordovic	Richardson	Java	Cardiff
14	Maarten Van Rossem	Cherpion	Batavia	Rotterdam
14	Gebroeders	—	Java	Newcastle
14	Nereus	—	Do.	Do.
14	Bellona	Innes	Sourabaya	Glasgow
14	Gordon Castle (s.)	Jones	Shanghai	London
14	Pembrokeshire	Griffiths	Colombo	Do.
14	Antipodes	Wyth	Hong Kong	Cardiff
17	Glengyle (s.)	Quarrie	Shanghai	London
18	Edmund Gressier	Fauquet	Batavia	Do.
18	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Liverpool

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
April 14	Patroclus	Shanghai	London
16	Volga	London	China and Japan

SPOKEN.

STAD MIDDELBURG, Flushing to Sourabaya, April 4, 36 N., 19 W.
CORDELIA, Japan to Cork, March 3, 5.40 N., 26.56 W.
PERI, Shields to Singapore, March 10, 2 S., 27.50 W.
WINLOW, Sunderland to Singapore, March 12, 4 N., 25 W.
CHATTANOOGA, Padang to New York, Jan. 28, 26 S., 58.14 E.
BRAHMIN, Sourabaya to St. Nazaire, March 5, 32.21 S., 14.47 E.
LORD OF THE ISLES, Hong Kong to London, Feb. 26, 20 S., 3 W.
TWO BROTHERS, Singapore to New York, Feb. 6, 34 S., 28 E., with mainmast gone.

CASUALTIES.

ST. HELENA.—March 23, the Dutch ship Johanna and Margaretha, Ruhaak, of and for Rotterdam from Java, experienced a hurricane on Feb. 14, in lat. 27 S., lon. 59.40 E., throwing the vessel on her beam ends for two hours; lost sails, water-casks, &c. The Aldebaran, barque, Cole, arrived here from Bangkok, reports that on Feb. 13, in lat 27 S., lon. 59 E., she encountered a hurricane, and was thrown on her beam ends, in which position she remained about four hours; carried away a portion of bulwarks and maintopmast-backstay, started several stanchions, burst coating of masts, and sustained other damage; vessel making no water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—April 13, passed Consolation (str.), from Antwerp, for the Amoor; 15, Hampton (str.), from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

MALTA.—Sailed, April 9, Aratoon Apcar (str.), for Greenock, from Manila; arrived, 12, Elgin (str.), from London, and left for China and Japan; Norden (str.), from Manila; 17, Cadiz, from Manila, for Liverpool.

MAURITIUS.—Arrived, March 28, Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, from Singapore.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, March 6, Zwee Zusters, from Macassar, for New York; 7, Aristide, from Sourabaya, for Boston (U.S.); 9, Parana, from Hong Kong, for Hamburg; Cornuvia, from Sourabaya; Christina, from Samarang, both for Falmouth; Hengist, from Manila, for New York; Nieuwe Waterweg II., from Java, for Rotterdam; 15, Trinidad, from Manila, for Liverpool; Baciccia, from Singapore, for Marseilles; 19, Marie Helene, from Singapore, for Philadelphia; 20, Elizabeth, from Java, for Falmouth; 22, Aldebaran, from Bangkok, for Marseilles; Johanna and Margaretha, from Java; Dordrecht II., from Java, both for Rotterdam; 25, Galatea, from Sourabaya, for Helsingborg; 26, Vrachtzoeker, from Macassar, for Rotterdam.—Passed, March 6, Borealis, from Shanghai; 8, Chalmette, from Hong Kong, both for London.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, March 19, Mary Wiggins, for Guam.
ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, March 15, Lieut. Maury, Lion, both for Guam

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glenorchy, Lorne, Mikado, Cassandra. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nankin, Amboto, Altona, Lotus.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Lothair. For Hiogo: Eme. Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Abbey Cowper, Wylo. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie. For Batavia: Valero, Ada. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle, Lake Leman. For Penang: Celæno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (str.), Achilles (str.). For Manila: Teodora, Victoria (str.). For Batavia: Strassburg. For Anjer: Great Admiral.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Miako. For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Singapore: Huntly Castle. For Penang: Ashmore. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

At GREENOCK.—For Batavia: Granite City.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships are very depressed. The competition for the small amount of cargo offering induces owners to accept ruinously low freights.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £21. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 21s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 21s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle 26s.

INSURANCE.

	Mails. In Tar.	Mails. In Tin.	Mails. F.Pa.	First-class steamer. In Tar.	First-class steamer. In Tin.	First-class steamer. F.Pa.	Sailing. In Tin.	Sailing. F.Pa.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Penang, Singapore, Colombo	25 0	17 6	15 0 to 17 6	35 0 to 40 0	22 6 to 27 6	20 0 to 25 0	27 6	25
Hong Kong	35 0	27 6	25 0	45 0	32 6	25 0 to 30 0	40 0	35
Shanghai	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	50 0	37 6	30 0	45	40 0
Yokohama	40 0	32 6 to 35 0	30 0	55 0 to 60 0	45 0	40 0	45	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

A NEW CHANNEL STEAMER.—A new twin steamer for the Channel Steamship Company, built upon the same principle as the Castalia, but differing in important points of construction, and intended to secure speed as well as prevent sickness, was launched from Leslie's yard on the Tyne on the 14th inst. This vessel is named the Express, and is composed of two complete hulls, 300 feet long, from the inner sides of which rises an arch, bearing an immense superstructure, containing cabins and saloons, and occupying nearly the entire width of the hull, and almost the whole length of the bow. The vessel steams either way, as there are complete and independent engines in each hull. The total power is 5,000 horse.

AN inquiry has been held at Hull into the loss of the Atlantic liner Colombo, whilst bound from Hull to New York. She was a vessel of about 2,500 tons, carried a crew of forty-three hands, and is a missing ship. The inquiry chiefly affected the nature and stowage of the cargo and the construction of the vessel, and at its conclusion it was announced that the Court had not elicited any evidence that could enable it to offer any definite opinion as to the cause that led to the loss of the vessel.

ALL past performances of Transatlantic steamers have been eclipsed by the White Star steamer Germanic, Captain Kennedy. From the time she left Liverpool until her arrival at New York only seven days and ten hours elapsed, and we believe this to be the fastest voyage on record.

THE steamer Tagus, which is reported to have left Oporto for Liverpool on the 3rd inst., is some days overdue, and apprehension for her safety is being felt. It is feared in many quarters that she is lost, though the owners are of opinion that her machinery has broken down, and adverse winds prevailing, she had been driven out of the track of steamers. She is comparatively a new vessel, and hitherto has made her passages very quickly.

THE Austrian Government, through the Foreign-office, has forwarded a sum of £100 to the Board of Trade, to be disposed of as it may think best for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda, in recognition of their kindness to the Austrian crew recently shipwrecked on the island.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the BONDS of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hong Kong on the 30th of June, and in London on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day DRAWN at the Offices of the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, No. 31, Lombard-street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. George H. Burnett, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.:—

15	25	46	65	83	108	129
142	175	199	217	233	258	280
293	311	327	357	373	394	417
430	450	473	499	517	534	546
575	594	612	637	644	669	697
709	731	757	780	800	817	850
846	867	894	907	931	955	979
989	1018	1028	1047	1073	1092	1117
1133	1158	1178	1193	1210	1228	1248
1267	1286	1304	1327	1367	1373	1383
1415	1434	1453	1475	1492	1501	1525
1552	1575	1592	1605	1634	1656	1677
1684	1707	1733	1756	1765	1784	1811
1822	1851	1874	1900	1919	1930	1955
1974	1994	2020	2040	2049	2078	2096
2118	2134	2151	2174	2198	2218	2233
2257	2273	2299	2305	2334	2346	2364
2397	2419	2431	2456	2465	2487	2504
2521	2551	2578	2583	2602	2631	2653
2677	2689	2701	2733	2754	2774	2795
2802	2833	2850	2862	2892	2901	2934
2958	2976	3000	3019	3027	3042	3077
3082	3119	3123	3145	3162	3183	3217
3237	3260	3278	3285	3314	3325	3358
3364	3382	3407	3425	3459	3479	3489
3509	3523	3543	3579	3583	3610	3631
3652	3671	3681	3709	3739	3745	3767
3794	3805	3823	3854	3863	3890	3901
3934	3945	3963	4000	4006	4040	4053
4073	4100	4105	4130	4149	4163	4191
4217	4227	4243	4277	4298	4315	4340
4359	4369	4384	4407	4425	4454	4474
4495	4516	4530	4544	4576	4599	4601
4637	4648	4668	4699	4716	4724	4750
4773	4798	4805	4839	4860	4871	4897
4901	4928	4954	4966	4982	5016	5023
5044	5075	5089	5103	5124	5146	5161
5191	5216	5236	5243	5268	5298	5308
5340	5356	5362	5391	5398	5410	5424
5457	5477	5484	5510	5530	5551	5561
5597	5604	5626	5645	5677	5688	5706
5740	5750	5775	5797	5804	5825	5857
5873	5888	5908	5921	5960	5976	5994
6015	6035	6060	6077	6094	6104	6128
6155	6173	6183	6205	6226	6277	

Amounting together to the sum of £31,315.

For the HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.

(Countersigned) W. W. VENN, Jun., Notary Public, 2, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

London, April 17, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

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Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas, &c, &c., at the most reasonable prices.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED

OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD

VAN

NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co. Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment n London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

CHUBBS' PATENT SAFES

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FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

CHUBB'S IRON DOORS

FOR STRONG ROOMS.

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CASH, DEED, AND WRITING BOXES.

CHUBB & SON,

57, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 18, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

A CURE FOR ALL !!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

HATTON-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

Court of Directors, 1877-78.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

MANAGER—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER. SUB-MANAGER—JAMES MACDONALD.
SECRETARY—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Presented at the Twenty-Third Ordinary General Meeting, April 18, 1877.

The General Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, now submitted to the Shareholders, show that, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, the net Profit for the year ended 30th December last, inclusive of £6,989 7s. 2d. brought forward, amounted to £119,307 0s. 9d., whereof £20,000 was absorbed by the Interim Dividend declared last October, leaving an available balance of £99,307 0s. 9d. Of this sum, the Directors propose, in pursuance of the policy already approved by the Shareholders, to transfer £65,000 to the Reserve, thereby increasing that Fund to £110,000. They further recommend that a Dividend of 3½ per cent. be declared for the past half-year (free of Income-tax), making, with the distribution in October last, a Dividend of 6 per cent. for the year. There will then remain a balance of £6,307 0s. 9d. to be carried to Profit and Loss New Account.

The Directors deemed it expedient, previous to closing the accounts, to write off £10,000 for depreciation of the Bank's Premises abroad. They have also thought it desirable to set aside £5,000 for the creation of an Officers' Superannuation Fund.

Mr. James Whittall, lately a partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of China, has consented to join the Board, and the Shareholders will be asked to confirm his election as soon as the Deed of Settlement permits.

The Directors retiring by rotation, Mr. Frederick William Heilgers and Mr. William Christian, present themselves for re-election.

Mr. Owen Lewis and Mr. William Vanner, having completed their term of office as Auditors, again tender their services.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 30th December, 1876.

Dr.		Cr.		
To Capital paid up in full	£800,000 0 0	By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	£1,361,099 14 9	
To Reserve Fund	45,000 0 0	By Government Securities	225,814 12 9	
To Notes in Circulation	240,987 7 6	By Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	5,245,292 10 7	
To Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits	1,767,503 3 4	By Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies	93,805 19 2	
To Bills Payable and other sums due by the Bank	3,973,215 5 8			
To Profit and Loss:—Balance of this account	99,307 0 9			
	£6,926,012 17 3		£6,926,012 17 3	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 30th December, 1876.

Dr.			Cr.		
1876.			1875.		
Oct. 18. To Interim Dividend, for the half-year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	£20,000 0 0		Dec. 31. By Balance brought from last Account	£6,989 7 2	
Dec. 30. „ Balance at date, proposed to be dealt with as follows:—			1876.		
Dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year to date £28,000 0 0			Dec. 30. „ Gross Profit for the year	£212,475 19 4	
Addition to Reserve Fund 65,000 0 0			Deduct Expenses of management and general charges at Head-office and agencies, including telegrams and income-tax £85,158 5 9		
Profit and Loss New Account 6,307 0 9			Written off premises account £10,000 0 0		
	99,307 0 9		Transferred to officers' superannuation fund £5,000 0 0		
				£100,158 5 9	
			Net profits for the year		112,317 13 7
	£119,307 0 9				£119,307 0 9

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at 30th December, 1876	£45,000
Amount now proposed to be added	65,000
	£110,000

London, 28th March, 1877.

Examined and found correct,

OWEN LEWIS, WILLIAM VANNER, } Auditors.

Minutes of the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1877; William Paterson, Esq., in the Chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 30th December last, having been read, the following resolutions were successively put, and carried unanimously:—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.:

1. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by F. W. Heilgers, Esq.:

2. That a dividend of 3½ per cent. (free of income-tax), for the half-year ended 30th December last, be now declared, payable on and after the 25th inst.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq.:

3. That Mr. Frederick William Heilgers, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Ludwig Wiese, Esq.:

4. That Mr. William Christian, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by Robert Lloyd, Esq., and seconded by William Simpson, Esq.:

5. That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by John O. Surtees, Esq., and seconded by William Simpson, Esq.:

6. That Mr. William Vanner be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by John O. Surtees, Esq., and seconded by C. B. Skinner, Esq.:

7. That the cordial thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Chairman and his colleagues for their successful management of the Bank.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Manager and Officers, moved by T. F. Rankine, Esq., seconded by C. B. Skinner, Esq., and carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Chairman.

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OVERLAND ROUTE

and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Cathay ...	2,982	450	April 26	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Deccan ...	3,429	550	May 3	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Pekin ...	3,777	600	May 10	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Australia	3,663	500	May 17	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL

COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR

INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Nankin, s.s.	1,830	Norris & Joyner...	April 24
Glenorchy, s.s.	2,788	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	April 25
Lochleven Castle	602	Wright Bros. & Co.	April 21
Lake Leman	976	Do. do.	
LIVERPOOL.			
Menelaus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Apr. 30
Achilles, s.s.	—	Do.	May 14
Patroclus, s.s.	—	Do.	May 28
GLASGOW.			
Huntley Castle	—	Thos. Skinner & Co.	

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.
HOLLAND, 2,500 tons, May 11.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE

—To AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CHINA, FIJI ISLANDS, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Through bookings to all Ports. Apply at the Offices of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies, 41, Moorgate-street, E.C. W. C. THOMPSON, General Agent for Europe.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	April 28
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S

regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.I.D	April 28
Do.	Atholl	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail April 29.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO,

the splendid screw steamship LORNE, 100 A1; 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150 h.p. nominal, 750 h.p. effective, M. J. BUTCHER, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine, full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To follow the s.s. Lorne.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO,

the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register; 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL

—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day
Pen., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai...	Nankin, s.s...	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 24
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohma., and Hiogo	Burmese. s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1	S.W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles ...	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn...	A1 16 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Yoko. & Hiogo	Kingd m of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID

First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	To follow
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA,

for First-class passengers only, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Straits and China	Altona, s.s....	90 A1	S.W.I.	April 26
Do.	Cassandra, s.s.	—	S.W.I.	To follow
Yokohama & Hiogo	Eme	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Do.	Pauline	A1 11 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail April 26.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (taking cargo for transhipment to Java and Japan ports at through rates),

the magnificent full-powered ocean steam clipper ship ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons register, 1,500-h.p. effective, 260-h.p. nominal, A. MULLER, Commander; South West India Docks. All cargo must be distinctly marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; and York-chambers, King-street, Manchester.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.

will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Mikado, s.s. via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	V.L.D.	May 5
Hong Kong	Melbrek	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong	Birker.....	100 A1	1008	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 5, full or not full.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI,

the splendid full-powered screw steamer MIKADO, 100 A1, 1,993 tons register, 500 horse-power nominal, JAMES BARCLAY, Commander; Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. DONALD R. MACGREGOR, and Co., Leith; to Messrs. SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co., 33, Gracechurch-street; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	737	W.I.	Sailed
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I	April 25
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	With des.
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Abbey Town	A 100	703	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage	Date.
Wigton	100 A	737	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 I.I.	958	May 5
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 I.I.	915	To follow

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 713.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received April 27.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 19	Mar. 8	Mar. 13
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 7
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 9
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 5
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 7
Chefoo	—	—	„ 8
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 9
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 6
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 26	„ 14	„ 16
Ningpo	—	—	„ 10
Foochow	—	—	„ 18
Formosa	—	—	„ 15
Amoy	—	—	„ 19
Swatow	—	—	„ 20
Hong Kong	Feb. 2	„ 12	„ 22
Canton	—	—	„ 20
Macao	—	—	„ 21
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Jan. 19	Feb. 27	„ 11
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	Feb. 9	Mar. 17	„ 27
SIAM — Bangkok	„ 2	„ 15	„ 24
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak	—	—	„ 26
JAVA — Batavia	—		„ 25
Samarang	—	—	„ 17
Sourabaya			
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	„ 23	„ 27	„ 29
Penang	„ 16	„ 17	„ 24
CEYLON—			
Galle	—	—	Apr. 6
Colombo	Mar. 9	Apr. 2	„ 5

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles on the 27th inst. (Friday). The Japan advices have been anticipated by the mail received per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 17th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 20th, Shanghai 23rd, Hong Kong 29th March, Singapore 5th April, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 7th prox., left Galle on the 13th inst., one day early.

The telegraph lines to China continue to work satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Naples and Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, arrived April 25.—From Yokohama: None. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Mr. Russell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Webster, Mr. Victor. Mr. Fitz-Mr. Muller. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Usseda, Mr. and Mrs. Siton, Mr. Potter, Mr. Hitch, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Grey, Mr. Howell, Mr. Brun, Mr. Ungámi Sokichi, Mr. Kitamura Thobéi, Mr. Corden, Mr. De Lemmer, Mr. Coops, Miss Delano. From Saigon: Mr. Edgard, Mr. Roqua, Mr. Dorlis, Mr. Drouet, Mr. Ostolfi, Mr. Bataille. Mr. Waltier, Mr. Forestier, Mr. Orbod, Mr. and Mrs. Mongeol. From Batavia: None. From Singapore: Lady Jervois, the Misses Jervois, Captain Paton (A.D.C. to Sir Wm. Jervois), Mr. and Mrs. Van Dugteren, Mr. and Mrs. Bege, rink, Mr. and Mrs. Uternark, Mr. and Mrs. Harnotz, Mr. Hen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Anderson Mr. Mair, Mr. Guerra, Mr. Klopp, Mr. De Brock, Mr. Leroux, Mr. Hugterman, Mr. Strootmann, Mr. Van den Leeu, Mr. Brondgeest, Mr. Van Kappen, Mr. Klaring.

To London, per steamer *Patroclus* (Holt's line), expected May 2.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Budgen, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Gamwell. From Singapore; Capt. Hoffmann, Mr. Leirhoff.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, April 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mildmay Dare. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. W. Snell, Lieut. J. A. L. Coker. To Singapore: Mrs. Waller, Miss Deans. To Ceylon: Dep Paymaster G. W. Rippon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, April 30.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 3.—To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. D. Law, Nav. Sub lieut. F. Lancelot, Dr. T. D. Popham, Mr. G. Hecksher. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Little and two children, Mrs. Wells, Miss Silevr, Miss Lawrence. To Penang: Mr. C. N. Van Goor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen.

Per French steamer *Hooghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Forester, Mr. Balanche, Mr. Balitte, Mr. Eulpin, Mr. Dourille, Mr. Scheidt, Mr. Osouf, Mr. Aschenter, Mr. Kawarse, Mr. Hashimot, Miss Cope. To Saigon: Comte General Valliere and suite. To Batavia: Mrs. Duperron, Mr Van der Loeff, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Haart. Mr. J. D. Haart, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lucksurger, Mr. E. Scott Russell, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr. Possenti.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cay. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. V. de Cercal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Butte.

Summary of News from the Far East.

Lamentable as the details already published concerning the famine in the North of China have been, the present mail brings far more harrowing facts than any which have yet come to light. According to a correspondent at Chefoo, the luckless people, driven almost wild with hunger, have in many cases eaten the thatch off the roofs of their houses, while some have kept themselves alive by devouring fuel-leaves, and others have died for want even of these; untiring efforts have been made in Shanghai to relieve these sufferings. Much excitement has been created in Tientsin among the officials by the recent revolt of the soldiery, the question being asked, "Who is to blame?" and rumour fixing upon General Chou, who, it seems, was responsible for the soldiers being squeezed out of the wages due to them. As, however, risings among soldiery on this account are by no means uncommon in China, the matter will probably be hushed up after a short time, unless further disturbances take place. The proclamation concerning the Chefoo Convention has been posted up in a permanent form at Tientsin. According to the *North China Herald* a curious result has been brought about by the action of the Chinese authorities with reference to *lekin*, one immediate effect of the abolition of the tax on foreign imports within the Settlements having been a declaration by the native merchants in the city and suburbs that unless they too were exempted they would all remove into the foreign settlements. The movement was reported to have spread even to Soochow, where the people said they did not see why they should pay *lekin* if Shanghai does not. *Lekin*, it is justly pointed out, is essentially a war contribution, and cannot be maintained with a semblance of justice at the present time, though of course the mandarins cling to it on account of the facilities for squeezing which it offers. The laying out of the foreign settlement at Ichang led to some little misunderstanding with natives. The people got an idea that they would not be paid for their land, although told they would be compensated in due course, and they began to throw stones at the foreign visitors; they were, however, soon quieted, and no harm was done. The Hong Kong papers contain a despatch embodying the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the *C. O. Whitmore* case, which caused so much sensation a short time back. The Harbour-master's returns for 1876 show an increase in the shipping.

The present mail does not bring later advices from Japan than those already to hand *via* the United States, and embodied in our last issue.

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The details of the arrest of ex-Sultan Abdullah are reported, also that Yusuf is to be installed as Sultan at Perak, under the guidance and direction of the British Resident. The Tamil Christians presented an address to Lady Jervois and her daughters. Commander Wilcox has taken command of H.M.S. *Juno* as senior officer. At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 23rd March the Bill for Chinese Immigrants was read a third time, after some opposition from Mr. Reade and Mr. McArthur.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

Our advices from this port by the present mail extend to the 13th March, and are only one day later than those received *vid* San Francisco on the 17th inst., and published in our last issue.

CHINA.

—o—

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Herald* correspondent, writing under date of March 7, says:—

The recent rising of the troops has created quite an excitement, I hear, in official circles, and raises the question, where lies the blame? I believe that General Chou comes in for the largest share, so far, at least, as squeezes go, but it is of little avail for the pot to call the kettle black. The matter of army reform is a very serious question for this corrupt Government to deal with. It would be a matter of interest to know how the present case will be met; with charges of embezzlement, some troops gone and sowing disaffection doubtless, and others desirous of leaving, the authorities will not have an easy task. The Viceroy intends starting in a few days to inspect the camps at Ta Ming Fu, in the southern neck of this province, from which place he will return *via* the Grand Canal to Tientsin. He need not be looked for here for about three weeks probably.

The proclamation relating to the Chefoo Convention has now been posted in a permanent form in and about the city. It is written on strong paper and pasted on boards, and apparently put up to remain till purposely taken down.

CHEFOO.

The *North China Daily News* Correspondent speaking of the distress from famine in Shangtung says:—

It is reported everywhere that many eat the rotton Kao-liang stalks from the roofs of their houses. Of their eating fuel leaves there is no doubt; thousands eat them and thousands more die because they cannot get even that. Villages of 500 families report 300 dead of starvation. Out of a family of four three are dead, and the fourth little boy is under my care now. Who is dead or dying is the subject of everybody's conversation, and the worst is yet to come, I fear. The number of those who go daily for gruel to soup-kitchens is so great that they only get six or eight cash worth each. Many have had nothing but this to live on for months, and even young men of twenty are getting so weak that they cannot walk ten *li* for it. Speaking after careful consideration, and in the language of sober, sad truth, it is said that one-half of the people in the villages of Lui-kü will not live to see the wheat crop.

NANKING.

The *Sinpao* publishes an order from the Viceroy of Nanking that mulberry-trees shall be passed free through the Customs to Wuchang. The Che-hsien of Kung-ngan is anxious to introduce the manufacture of silk in that neighbourhood, to improve the condition of the people, and has contributed and raised money to buy 10,000 grafts of mulberry-trees, and twice that number of young trees, in the province of Chekiang, and begs that they may be allowed to come free from imposts. Orders to this effect have accordingly been given to the Custom-houses of both the Two Kiang and Hu-kwang.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 16th March; the French mail from London Jan. 26 was received on the 14th March.

Most energetic and creditable efforts have been made by the residents, both native and foreign, in the Settlements of Shanghai, to afford relief to the sufferers from the famine in the north. The harrowing description of the distress given by the correspondent of the *North China Daily News* evoked the strongest feeling of sympathy. A meeting was promptly held at the Custom House, a committee formed, and before the mail left as much as Tls. 4,000 had been collected and remitted to Chefoo; no less than Tls. 1,000 was collected by one of the English missionaries among the Chinese in a single afternoon, and similar efforts were being made by the Catholic missionaries in the French settlement. During the last two months Mr. Ton-King-Sing' a well-known Singapore Chinese gentleman, had collected Tls. 30,000 and 10,000 dresses, which had been forwarded to the north through the medium of the Shangtung Guild. All classes and nationalities have, in fact, heartily co-operated, and the work has been set on foot in a thoroughly systematic way, the Settlement being divided into districts, within each of which certain gentlemen have undertaken to receive and collect subscriptions.

The charge of the British Consulate has again been taken by Mr. W. M. Cooper, during the absence of Mr. Davenport, who has gone to Wuhu to make arrangements for the opening of that port.

The Chinese authorities have erected a memorial hall and tablet, with a boundary wall over and around the grave at Soonkiong, of the late General Ward, who took so prominent a part in the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. Mr. Myers, the U. S. Consul General, was present at the ceremonies, which were conducted in accordance with Chinese procedure in such cases, the deceased having attained high grade as a mandarin, and having been naturalised as a Chinese subject.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the S. S. N. Co. is called for the 23rd March. The Chinese have already paid up Tls. 1,200,000 on account of their purchase, and it is understood that a first instalment will be paid to shareholders at the end of this month. The *Daily News* names Tls. 70 as the probable amount.

Mr. Hart has been elected chairman of the new Municipal Council, and Mr. Lavers vice-chairman. The various sub-committees have been appointed, and the police force, as usual, inspected. It numbered 100, and the men are reported to have presented a remarkably smart appearance. The chairman of the outgoing Council, Mr. Krauss, at the close of the inspection complimented Mr. Penfold, the superintendent, and the inspectors on their good conduct and efficiency. A proposal has been made to the Municipal Council to make a new road betweeen the Fubkien and Hupeh-roads, across certain lots, the owners of which will cede the necessary land at half its assessed value. The Council, however, do not think the road is sufficiently necessary to justify them in going to any expense to secure it. The question of extending the Yuenfong-road is again raised, and the Council are willing to do so if all the land required can be got at half its assessed value. It is proposed to have a deed of settlement drawn up defining the powers of the trustees of the General Hospital, and the general status of that institution under the present arrangements.

A meeting of American citizens, held at the U.S. Consulate, and presided over by Mr. Myers, U.S. Consul General, took into consideration the injury done to American interests by the rigid carrying out of American shipping laws, which require that the names of the vessels should be legibly painted on the stern and that the captains and mates should be American citizens. Instructions to carry out these rules strictly had, it appears, been received from Peking. No formal resolution was passed; but it was understood that the Consul-General would write a despatch to Mr. Seward, the U.S. Minister, expressing the views of the meeting.

We take the following items from the *North China Herald*:—

During the voyage of the British barque *Joyce Phillips* from Sydney to this port, the chief mate, David Williams, was accidentally shot by the captain, Henry Wilkinson. On the forenoon of the 22nd February, when the vessel was about one hundred miles off the Loochoo Islands, the captain took a revolver to pieces to clean it. In putting it together again, he was unable to find the proper place for one of the springs, and after working at it for a couple of hours, he loaded each chamber and put the revolver away. In the afternoon it occurred to him that the spring belonged to the trigger, and with the assistance of the mate he succeeded in placing it in its right position. While they were sitting talking together on a chest in the cabin, the captain having the revolver in his hand, one of the chambers was discharged, the ball entering the mate's body just below the ribs on the right side. The captain fancies he must have lowered the trigger unthinkingly. All efforts to save the mate's life were futile, and he died the following day. While conscious he made a statement in the presence of five members of the crew, saying the occurrence was an accident, and exonerating the captain from all blame. What he said was taken down in writing, and signed by each member of the crew present; he was too weak to sign it himself. An inquiry has been held into the circumstances of his death by Mr. Mowat, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, who after hearing the evidence of the captain, the second mate, and the steward, was convinced that the death was purely accidental, and that it was unnecessary for further proceedings to be had.

We have a programme of the Spring Race Meeting, to be held on the 30th April, and 1st and 2nd May next. It comprises eight events on the first, seven on the second, and seven on the third day.

We are informed that there is no possibility of the Shanghai Rowing Club sending a crew to compete in the interport four-oar race at the forthcoming Kobe Regatta. At the last meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club it was agreed to accept the invita-

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tion of the Kobe committee, but the captain who was then appointed now finds, on inquiry, that none of the members who were willing to form a crew can leave their business at the necessary time.

The American barque *Agate* arrived here on the 12th March in a damaged condition. She left New York on the 25th of October, and made a favourable passage to the Cape of Good Hope, entering the Ombay Passage on the 18th of January. A week later she struck a coral reef, not marked on the chart, extending four miles and a half to the southward and eastward of Boe Island. Her rudder was carried away and the gudgeons started; and her keel and bottom were much damaged by bumping on the reef, where she remained five days. It was not until about a hundred tons of cargo had been jettisoned that she floated, and it was then found that she leaked and was making between seven and eight inches of water within the hour. For the remainder of the passage it was necessary to keep the pumps constantly working; and the wonder is that she has succeeded in reaching her destination so well. Notwithstanding her misfortune, she made the passage in 133 days—very good under the circumstances.

The German steamer *Hesperia* arrived this week from Hamburg, having as passengers three officers and thirty-four marines for the gunboat *Cyclops*, whose present crew will shortly start for home.

It is expected that H.B.M.'s gunboat *Lapwing* will shortly be ready for sea. She has been provided with a new keel, a new false keel, new rolling chocks (commonly called bilge-pieces) and several new planks in her bottom. Her machinery has also been overhauled and made complete. When she leaves here it is thought that she will go to Japan.

The U.S. gunboat *Palos* was to leave on the 8th March for Ningpo, to be on hand at the opening of Wenchow.

FOOCHOW.

The panic with reference to Formosa has subsided, and the Chinese express themselves free from further apprehensions as to any designs on the part of Spain on the island. It is reported that Mr. P. Giquel is to be made a mandarin of the first-class.

A correspondent of the *Herald* describes a recent visit to the coal mines at Kelung, and gives a very encouraging report concerning the progress of that promising industry. A few months ago the work received a considerable stimulus by the arrival of a body of English miners. The machinery employed is said to be of the very best description, and it is hoped that ere long the production of coal will equal about 200 tons per diem. As the coal fields are barely three miles from the place of shipment—a little north of Kelung harbour—and a tramway runs from the north of the mines direct to this jetty, the cost of transport from the pit is comparatively trifling; and it is therefore probable that this useful undertaking will prove to be a most welcome source of income to the Provincial Government. Hundreds of Chinese, many from a considerable distance, arrive daily to watch the working of the mines and the coal-laden tramway cars running with terrific speed down the hill-side to the harbour. Ting Futai takes the greatest interest in the enterprise, and on the occasion of his recent visit minutely inspected the machinery and mining plant. To Mr. Hobson, lately Commissioner of Customs at Tamsui, much of the credit is, we are told, due, for having brought the mines to their present efficient working state. It is, therefore, to be regretted on public grounds that that gentleman should be removed from such a useful sphere of labour.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 22nd March; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The progress of the general trade of the Colony appears to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the complaints which are made respecting its diminished profitableness. From the report of the Harbour-master for 1876, which has been published, it appears that there were 2,113 more vessels of all kinds, measuring 338,117 tons, that year than the preceding, and the junk trade showed an increase of 1,917 vessels, and 123,724 tons.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Governor, in answer to the representations which were made at the public meeting convened some time back with reference to the *C. O. Whitmore* case. It will be recollected that an unfortunate man died in consequence of brutal treatment which he received on board that vessel, which was under the American flag, but that, in consequence of the suspension of the extradition treaty with the United States it was impossible to bring the offenders to justice. Lord Carnarvon, in his despatch, calls attention to the renewal of the treaty since that time, regrets the escape of persons apparently guilty of crimes revolting to humanity, and approves the sentiments conveyed in the resolutions passed at the meeting.

The *Daily Press* of the 21st March says, that the Chinese gunboat *Shen-chi*, which arrived the day before, was to leave again on the 22nd, to be present at the opening of the new port of Pak-Hoi. She took on board two customs-officers and a Chinese gunboat's crew. If she arrived before April 1, the port would be opened that day, but if not, it would not be opened until her advent.

Five Chinamen, who in the early part of 1874 were found guilty of murder but were strongly recommended to mercy by the jury who tried them, have been released from prison, and appeared in the Supreme Court to express their thanks for the clemency shown to them. The murder took place at a village in Kowloong, but it appears that it was committed under great provocation, without premeditation, and in consequence of immoral acts on the part of the murdered man. On these grounds Sir Arthur Kennedy had commuted the capital sentence passed upon the men.

Mr. J. J. Francis has been admitted upon the roll of barristers of the Supreme Court.

MACAO.

A *mêlee* has occurred at the above place between the sailors of the Portuguese gunboat *Tipo*, which was being repaired there, and some of the soldiers of the garrison. There seems to have been some bad feeling between them, consequent on their having been on different sides during a revolt at Goa, under the Governorship of Viscount St. Jannario, some years ago. A pretty smart scuffle took place; two policemen were badly wounded, and it was found that the sergeant in charge was in complicity with the rioters. The *emeute* was, however, put down by military aid, and at latest dates all was quiet.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The *Gazette* has the following items:—

We have after a somewhat long interval been able to welcome one of Her Majesty's ships at Sarawak; H.M.'s *Juno*, Commander Anson, anchored at the Moratabas entrance of this river on March 14, and sent up a steam launch on the same evening. The next day the commander with a party of officers visited Kuching, where they remained until the 17th. They were entertained at Astana. The very unpropitious weather prevented them, we fear, from seeing very much of Kuching, but we hope that what they did see left a favourable impression. Their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranee paid a visit to the *Juno* on the morning of the 17th, and remained on board to breakfast.

Their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranee visited the Mission School for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful boys. Besides four prizes awarded to the boys who were first in their classes there were others given by his Lordship the Bishop to the younger children, who had borne the best characters during the past year. The first prize, a copy of Miss Jacob's "Life of the Rajah Sir James Brooke," was awarded to Ah Thong; Ah Chong, Si Drass, and Ah Kong were also the recipients of prizes. Accompanying the distribution of the prizes, a few remarks were addressed to the boys by the Rajah, pointing out the advantages they were enjoying.

The school now numbers forty-five scholars—ten of whom are Dyaks. It has for some time now had the advantage of the service of a new master, Mr. Bayley, since whose arrival there had been a marked difference in the appearance and general deportment of the boys. It is also worth remark to what an extent the singing-class has improved both in compass of voice as well as in the pronounciation of English words. The improvement is more particularly noticeable in church. Singing may not appear to be a very important branch of education, but it materially tends to raise the general tone of those who learn to take an interest in it, and gives them an occupation apart from study, when in its place they might resort to more frivolous and perhaps even evil modes of recreation.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 29th March; the French mail from London Feb. 23 was received on the 27th March. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Replies have been received to the despatch of his Excellency the Governor concerning Sultan Abdullah, Sultan Ismail, and the other Perak Chiefs said to have been implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch and the disturbances in Perak. These replies amount very nearly to an adoption of the recommendations of his Excellency, based upon the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the matter, which, it will be remembered, consisted of Judge Phillipo, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. Paul; and the result is that Sultan Abdullah, the Lacksamana, the Shabandar and the Muntri of Perak are to be deported from the Native States. Sultan Ismail and his party are to remain in exile at Johore, his Highness the Maharajah having undertaken to secure their abstinence from interference in the affairs of Perak. Yusuf is to be acknowledged as the native ruler of Perak "dum se bene gesserit," and the Government will be carried on, under the advice of the Resident, in his name.

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In pursuance of these intentions, Sultan Abdullah, the Laksamana, and the Shabandar, who have been residing here under supervision for the last three months, were arrested and conveyed to H.M. Civil Jail for safe custody until the place to which they are to be deported is determined on. Suitable allowances for their maintenance will be provided for out of the Perak revenues. The Muntri of Larut has also been sentenced to the same fate, and will be shortly brought down here in custody. Rajah Dris and other younger chiefs will be allowed to return to Perak as a matter of grace and clemency upon their promise of loyalty and good behaviour.

Mr. Bond, who is legal adviser to the Sultan Abdullah of Perak, upon learning of his client's arrest, immediately applied to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which, however, was not granted. The Sultan, or rather ex-Sultan, for he has been deposed, and the other chiefs were, we believe, arrested by the Governor's orders under Ordinance No. 4 of 1876 for the arrest and detention of State prisoners. Mr. Bond has, we are informed, telegraphed to the Secretary of State about the arrest, and contests its legality, on the plea that the Ordinance does not, and cannot, apply to the ex-Sultan. The point will, no doubt, be laid before the Acting Chief Justice. Almost contemporaneously with the arrest of the Perak chiefs another State prisoner, Rajah Mahdie, of Salangore fame, was released from custody in the Civil Jail by the Governor's order. The release was an act of grace, but unconditional, merely upon the Rajah's promise not to meddle with affairs in Salangore, and, it is said, the Rajah will go to Sumatra.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company was held at the Company's offices. There were present, the Hon. W. Adamson in the chair; Mr. E. M. Smith, manager, Hon. W. H. Read, Hon. J. R. MacArthur, and Messrs. I. Henderson, J. Brussel, L. R. Glass, directors; Mr. E. T. Cork, legal adviser of the company; and Messrs. E. J. Wells, M. Little, H. T. Powell, J. Lutjens, A. Becker, P. Sohst, F. C. Bogaardt, R. Jamie, A. Ross, J. Miller, C. Moses, J. R. Kellock, J. Cameron, H. Hinnekindt, W. G. Gulland, A. Currie, and W. Nicholson, shareholders. The resolution passed at a previous meeting of the shareholders was confirmed, by which Clause XXII., of the Articles of Association is altered to enable a meeting of shareholders representing two-fifths of the capital of the company to increase the capital of the company. It was then proposed that the capital of the company be increased from $600,000 to $800,000, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Adamson, explaining at some length the reasons which had induced the directors to recommend this course to the shareholders. An amendment to this was brought forward proposing that the capital be increased to $1,000,000; but the original resolution was carried. Considerable discussion arose on a subsequent proposition that the new shares should be issued "at such time, in such numbers, and at such premium as the directors may from time to time decide," and it was urged that the directors should take the shareholders into their confidence, and declare in what manner they really intended to place the shares in the market; that the value of shares would be seriously affected by the uncertainty which must otherwise prevail; and that the directors were assuming to themselves discretion which properly belonged to the shareholders. An amendment was then proposed by Mr. Powell, and seconded by Mr. Hinnekindt, to the effect that the directors should at once place the shares in the market at a premium of 20 per cent., and on being put to the meeting a majority was in favour of the amendment, but a poll was demanded, and on a record being taken of the voting powers of those present, under section XL. of the articles of association, the amendment was declared lost—101 for, 484 against; the original resolution was then carried. Some other minor resolutions were then carried, and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council the Chinese Immigrants, Crimping, and Deportation Bills were read a third time and passed. The Hon. W. H. Read proposed that the Chinese Immigrants Bill be read that day six months, and again pointed out the difficulties as well as the dangers of bringing the Bill into operation. The Hon. J. R. MacArthur seconded the motion, and the Attorney-General replied. The motion, however, met with no other support, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Hon. Mr. Whampoa was absent from indisposition, but, we believe, Mr. Whampoa is of opinion that the Bill will be found unworkable. After the Bill was passed some interesting informal discussion took place, we are informed, and assurances were given that due precautions will be taken and full explanations given before bringing the Bill into operation.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following notifications:—

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. T. H. Fredericks as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Penang until further notice.

H. M.'s steamer *Magpie*, Commander Anson, which has been stationed here for some time, left the roads for the China station and will call at Labuan on her way to Hong Kong. Commander Wilcox, of H.M.S. *Growler*, assumed command of H.M.S. *Juno* as senior naval officer on this station on the 26th, relieving Commander Anson, who has reverted to the command of H.M.S. *Magpie*.

The following address was presented to Lady Jervois and her daughters by the Tamil Christians of the St. Andrew's Church Mission. Lady Jervois made a suitable reply, which was duly explained to the congregation:—

TO LADY JERVOIS AND HER DAUGHTERS.

We, the undersigned members of the Tamil congregation, worshipping in the St. Andrew's Mission Chapel, beg that Your Ladyship, and your amiable daughters, will accept the copies of the Sacred Scriptures we now present.

We know that Your Ladyship and family act under the influence of their principles, for, ever since your arrival in this Island, you have not only adorned your station in life, but won the heartfelt respect and sympathies of all classes of people: and amid the claims and anxieties of your position, you have not forgotten the few humble Christians of this Mission: you and your daughters, as opportunities offered, mingled in our assembly, worshipped with us, and partook of the gracious emblems of our once crucified, but now exalted, Saviour; proving to us, that while Christianity regulates the distinctions of the different stations in life, it also engenders that true respect which always accompanies such conduct as you have displayed towards us.

As you are about to leave these shores, we will never cease to pray to our Heavenly Father, that He may bless, guide, and surround you, and his Excellency Sir William, and your family with every domestic happiness, wherever you may be.—Signed by

THE TAMIL CHRISTIANS; and WM. H. GOMES, Missionary S.P.G.; FRANCIS SAMUEL, Tamil Catechist.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The week's business had been extremely limited in extent. It was anticipated that the remaining stock will have to be shipped by the teamen themselves, or taken back to the country to be mixed with the new crop, as there are no buyers for it here at present. The total export, with the stock, shows a total excess in the crop from the North of China of nearly ten million pounds over last year's. Statistics are:—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	337,400 chests	... 273,000 chests
Settlements & shipments	324,400 „	... 273,000 „
Stock	13,000 „	... —

Total export to date, in lbs.:—

	1877.	1876.
To Great Britain ...	... 74,709,281	... 66,278,744
„ North America ...	... 2,275,023	... 870,385
„ Continent of Europe	... 4,750,098	... 6,006,158
Totals	... 81,734,402	... 73,155,287

Green: There had been a fair business for the week, settlements being:—Moyune, 6,500 half-chests at Tls. 26 to 30½; Fychow, 2,000 half-chests at Tls. 22 to 25½; Pingsuey, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 27; —total, 9,500 half-chests. Medium Moyunes had chiefly attracted attention, there being but few Teenkais left in stock. Teamen were anxious to dispose of what they still hold, and notwithstanding the fall in exchange there had been a gradually declining market, rates being fully two taels below those at which the market re-opened after the China New Year. From the highest point of the season the drop had been fully four-and-a-half taels, and chops for which Tls. 33 and 33½ were offered and refused might be bought at Tls. 28½ to 29. A considerable portion of recent purchases was going forward by steamer via London to New York. The stock comprised 4,000 half-chests Teenkai tea, 12,000 Moyune, 10,000 Fychow, 500 Pingsuey, and 1,000 Shanghai-packed. Statistics are:—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	433,000 chests	... 435,000 chests
Settlements & shipments	405,500 „	... 433,500 „
Stock	27,500 „	... 1,500 „

Total exports to date, in lbs.:—

	1877.	1876.
To Great Britain ...	... 8,869,054	... 7,598,957
„ North America . .	... 12,603,782	... 16,017,941
Totals	21,472,836	... 23,616,898

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—Great activity had prevailed since last mail, prices for Tsatlees had advanced during the week Tls. 50 to 60 per picul, but the leaning was towards easier values at the close. Coarse Silks had not been so much sought after, but for fair 9/12 moss and good skeins an advance of Tls. 20 to 30 per picul was demanded. Re-reels had attracted much attention from their relative cheapness, and a very large business had been done therein at previous prices. Holders were now unwilling to sell, except at an advance of Tls. 20 per picul. The sudden and very decided improvment in Silk had so far inspired the few remaining holders with confidence in the article that it was difficult to find sellers of desirable lots except at much higher prices than home values would seem to warrant. It was difficult to give trustworthy quotations for the close of the mail, but the latest transactions reported had been Yakee Chop No. 3 Tls. 540 (at ex. 5s. 7d. = 25s. 6d.), Ting Changkee's "Foong-yuen" Tls. 445 (= 21s.). The bulk of the transactions in Re-reels had been in common to fair grades at Tls. 440 to 480 (20s. 9d. to 22s. 7d.)

	1876-77.		1875-76.
Settlements for this mail ...	1,000	against	300
Total settlements to date ...	63,000	„	66,100
Stock, about	14,000	„	15,000

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler, and Co.'s Market Report says :—Beyond a slight inquiry for Java the demand for Rice has been confined, during the period under review, to shipments hence to China. Chinese exporters showed at one time much eagerness to buy, but consequent upon a serious decline reported from Hong Kong they are now keeping back again and our market is drooping. Owing to the great number of steamers which recently visited our port, prices, however, did not thus far recede to any material extent ; but we look for a further decline before long, inasmuch that tonnage shows a slight falling off, and supplies from the interior continue to be liberal. Cotton : Stocks are insignificant ; quotations for cleaned being $16 for No. 1 and $9.50 for No. 2 ; uncleaned $5.15 to 5.30 per picul. Fish : is likewise in very small supply and all descriptions are higher. Hides have also advanced, and are now quoted as follows :—Scoured Cow, $18.50 to 19 per picul ; unprepared ditto, $14.25 per picul ; and Buffalo $7.90 per picul. Horns are quoted $8.60 to 10.45 per picul, according to quality. Gamboge : $50 to 51 per picul nominal. Pepper has receded to $7.50 per picul.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Peet and Co.'s Circular says :—Arrack : The bulk of what may be expected to be available this year has been contracted for at f.165 to f.170 per leaguer of 133 imperial gallons. Coffee, Java : The market is bare. For delivery later on nothing is doing, planters preferring to wait until their produce is to market rather than submit now to a reduction on the figures current last month. The Government will sell publicly during the year 100,000 piculs. Padang : The usual quarterly auction will be held at Padang on the arrival of the steamer that left this for that port on the 24th March. The quantity to be disposed of is small, and will not exceed 18,000 to 19,000 piculs, of which 16,400 piculs were in store by last advices (17th March). The leaf disease is spreading, and it is now feared that the yield will be affected thereby, to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent. Refining Sugar : The market is bare. Business ex next crop has been on a but limited scale at f.17 to f.17.50 per picul, usual basis, according to time of delivery and assortment. Jacatra Sugars have been arranged for at f.14 per picul for colour No. 9. Grocery Sugars : Without transactions. Rice : There is absolutely no stock of good White Batavia. Rattans : Unchanged but scarce ; Black Pepper : Sales at f.18 per picul. Nutmegs and Mace : Little or nothing doing. Cloves : A small parcel of Bencooleen changed hands at f.80 per picul. Cassia : Padang quotations f.15¼ to f.16 per picul.

BANGKOK. — The Borneo Company's Circular says :—Rice : Mill cleaned Rice has been sold as low as $1.45 per picul for Nassuan, and $1.27½ per picul for Namuan, but our quotations at present are $1.47½ and $1.35 per picul (at ex. 4s. 2¾d. per 5s. 10d. and 5s. 4¼d. per cwt. in Gunnies f.o.b. without freight or insurance.) Prices of foreign grain in China show a marked rise, but with the present dearness and scarcity of tonnage there cannot be much change here. Native cleaned Cargo Rice is worth Tic. 54-5 per coyan =$1.63-65 per picul in mats. White Rice has declined to Tic. 63-4 per coyan, for Straits quality ($2.09-13 per picul in mats f.o.b.) and to Tic. 70-71 per coyan for best polished grain ($2.33-6 per picul in Gunnies f.o.b.) Sugar is now arriving freely, and the price of Laconchaisee Sugar D.S. No. 16 is Tic. 9⅞ per picul, No. 13 Tic. 8⅛ per picul ($53.23 f.o.b.). Teelseed is very scarce at Tic. 93 per coyan for Namuan and Tic. 95, Suphan ($3.54-61 per picul f.o.b.) and we are not likely to see any decline this season. Sticklac is in little demand at Tic. 18 per picul for Khorat good medium quality ($14.50 f.o.b.), and only piculs 300 have found buyers during the month. Black Pepper : 300 piculs are offered at Tic. 12 per picul ($8.00 f.o.b.) without finding buyers, and large supplies from the coast are shortly expected. Gamboge : 8 piculs mixed quality have been taken at Tic. 78 per picul, while Tic. 82 per picul would be paid for picked Pipe ($56.74 f.o.b.). Buffallo Hides are very scarce and wanted at Tic. 11½ per picul for best ($9.61 cleaned f.o.b.) Cow Hides also are in request, and common unpicked would fetch Tic. 20¼ per picul ($15.30 cleaned f.o.b.); Buffalo Horns have risen to Tic. 15½ per picul for 4 lbs. and Tic. 14 for 3 lbs. (9.23 f.o.b.), and are difficult to procure at these rates. Sapanwood is plentiful just now, and 7.8 pieces per picul could be purchased at Tic. 1½ per picul uncleaned ($1.81 f.o.b.).

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2¼d.	4s. 2⅜d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 6¼d.	5s. 7d.	5s. 7⅛d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 10½d. to 3s. 10⅝d.	3s. 10⅝d.	3s. 10⅝d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅜d.
Penang ,, ...	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅜d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4⅝d.	4s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307 to 307⅛	Rs. 223½
,, Hong Kong	26⅞ to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.2.5	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 74 0.0	1½ prem (nominal)

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 30 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,000 per share.
Hotel Shares, $147½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 8 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, — per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £105 10s. (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 100 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0⅞d., at Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Mar. 14, 1877	83857784	59317139	2929143	18899918	165082585	43851
From June 1, 1875, to Mar. 14, 1876	74053456	59348379	2031848	19756811	155190194	34045

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to Mar. 14, 1877	5608926	52269
Do. do. 1875, to Mar. 14, 1876	10472304	47311

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to Mar. 14, 1877	4570842	6110
Do. do. 1875, to Mar. 14, 1876	5169571	8953

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to Mar. 14, 1877	16,648,997
Do. do. 1875, to Mar. 14, 1876	16,196,325

TO GREATBRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,900,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,999,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,169
1863 to 1864	117,465,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

TEA SEASON 1876-7.

(Settlements at Shanghai from June 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877.)

	Black. Chests.	Black. ½-Chests.	Green. Boxes.	Green. ½-boxes.
Maitland and Co.	16,300	44,900	52,860	58,000
Reid, Evans, and Co. ..	13,460	26,100	—	1,958
Reiss and Co....	7,981	30,381	—	—
Adamson, Bell, and Co. ...	11,600	22,800	25,600	32,000
Drysdale, Ringer, and Co. ...	4,000	18,000	—	9,600
Birley, Worthington, and Co.	5,000	15,000	1,080	29,100
Hyde and Hertz	4,000	14,000	1,800	28,000
Rothwell, Thomas	2,000	15,000	—	—
Butterfield and Swire ...	3,570	11,400	1,000	30,000
Lucas and Co.	2,400	11,400	—	1,800
Olyphant and Co.	—	11,600	2,760	12,725
Cumine and Co.	2,296	9,186	—	427
Wade, H. T.	2,115	8,026	—	100
Ludewald, Schiefied, and Co.	1,500	8,536	147	—
Nichol, R.	881	8,871	—	—
Shaw, Ripley, and Co. ...	1,300	7,350	—	—
Dickinson and Co.	1,144	6,600	—	—
Little and Co....	966	7,600	3,000	10,913
Forster and Co., Jno. ...	1,195	5,600	—	3,497
Gibb, Livingston, and Co. ...	350	7,200	—	8,739
W Pustau and Co.	947	5,598	—	—
Gilman and Co.	913	5,702	—	10,609
Turner and Co.	386	5,874	—	393
Fearon and Co.	220	5,051	9,025	25,164
Overbeck and Co.	—	5,179	—	—
Jardine, Matheson, and Co. ...	—	3,967	—	26,968
Holliday, Wise, and Co. ...	—	2,376	—	—
Russell and Co.	—	1,271	—	6,732
Fogg and Co.	—	1,267	3,932	3,371
Bovet Bros.	259	250	868	5,206
Heard and Co.	—	632	—	—
Chatwen, Mackintosh, and Co.	—	645	—	4,997
Siemssen and Co.	—	632	—	—
Frazer and Co.	—	357	2,534	14,653
Findlay, Jno.	—	230	—	—

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, with the present inward mail, arrived at Marseilles at eight P.M. on the 25th inst. She brings 150 passengers and a general cargo, including 758 bales of silk, 6,499 packages of tea, 4,229 bags sugar, 100 cases curios, and 605 packages of sundries ; also specie to the value of £65,175 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Indus*, due in London on or about the 7th May. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, with the heavy portion of last inward mail, left Gibraltar on the 26th inst. for Southampton.

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EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to March 21, 1877. Piculs.	First two months of 1876. Piculs.	First two months of 1875. Piculs.	First two months of 1874. Piculs.
Gambier ...	113,922	69,891	46,280	46,063
Tin ...	11,515	3,569	7,979	5,688
Sago Flour ...	24,116	40,335	25,666	28,077
Pearl Sago ...	16,443	8,745	5,504	8,463
Black Pepper	40,109	35,261	22,072	2,644
White Pepper	10,418	5,615	3.122	3,389
Gutta Percha	4,850	3,682	2,885	2,638
Coffee ...	2,443	5,315	14	2,812
Hides ...	9,099	3,937	2,512	4,143
Borneo Rubber	1,574	1,380	659	1,293
Horns ...	2,033	1,063	368	410
Gum Copal...	1,371	424	1,247	576
Gum Benjamin	990	527	14	338
Sticklac ...	255	312	—	1,293
Mother o'Pearl Shells	588	694	389	327
Tapioca ...	16,512	10,206	6,903	5,584
Gamboge ...	84	27	74	58

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Mar. 24, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Mar. 24, 1876. Piculs.
Tin ...	11,918	35,330
Sugar ...	41,038	16,781
Black Pepper ...	4,908	7,231
White Pepper...	1,555	841
Cloves ...	194	17
Tobacco ...	875	3,099
Tapioca ...	5,406	2,650
Hides ...	1,327	1,763
Horns ...	126	187
India-rubber ...	60	114
Mace ...	94	35
Nutmegs ...	95	211
Rattans ...	2,028	4,199

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 21.—Manchester Goods dull; Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.8. Silk season closed.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, APRIL 21.—Manchester Goods dull. Cotton Yarn (water twist) 16-24, $99; Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $2.32. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $13. Total export of Tea to date 164,750,000 lbs.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.—Gambier, $4.60. Black Pepper, $8.05; White, $14. Tin, $19.82½. Mule Twist, 40's, $100. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.65; 7 lbs., $1.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.20; 7 lbs., $1.30.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From New York, April 21, Haze.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, April 21, Fleurs Castle (str.); 25, Gleneagles (str.); from Liverpool, 25, Anchises (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, March 15, Palestine; 16, Lima; 19, Loudon Castle; April 20, Gleneagles (str.); 24, Braemar Castle, (str.); from Liverpool, 21, Anchises (str.); from Cardiff, 23, Bertha (str.); from Hamburg, 21, Feronia (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., March 18, Anna; 20, Ellida; April 20, Lalla Rookh; from Sydney, March 21, Hankow (str.).

At BANGKOK.—From Hamburg, March 6, Ceres.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, March 24, Isolina; 25, Imbros (str.), James Wishart; 28, Margot; 29, Quarta (str.); from Sunderland, 27, Canmore; April 18, Centaur; from Liverpool, 25, Gloria (str.); from London, 21, Argentino (str.), Stad Amsterdam (str.); from Cardiff, 10, Glaneuse; from Rotterdam, 25, Windsbrandt.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From HONG KONG.—For London, March 19, Star of China; for Portland, 21, Edward James; for Melbourne and Sydney, 21, Spirit of the Age.

From MANILA.—For the Channel, f.o., April 19, Omba.

From SAIGON.—For Rio de Janeiro, March 18, Maris Stella.

From BANGKOK.—For Marseilles, Feb. 11, East Lomond; 23, Asie Mineure.

From SINGAPORE.—For Marseilles, March 24, Staut; for New York, 28, Star of the East; for Boston, 28, Moltke; for London, April 12, Ettrickdale.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 7, at Boston, from Singapore, Star of the South; 10, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Antioch; 22, from Java, Cape Finisterre; 24, at London, from Amoy, Madagascar (str.); 25, off Holyhead, from Manila, Frederick; off Scilly, from Swatow, Hamburg; off Isle of Wight, from Batavia, for Amsterdam, Henriette Adriana; 26, at Queenstown, from Samarang, Jessie Jamieson; 27, at Flushing, from Batavia, Maria and Elizabeth; April 24, at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Atalanta (str.); 25, Ymuiden, from Sourabaya, William Melhuish; off ditto, from Passaroeang, Aurora; at Texel, from Samarang, Veritas; 26, passed Dungeness, from Rangoon, for Nieuwe Diep, Madeline (str.); 27, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Nola; 28, off Falmouth, from Manila, Norden (str.).

DEPARTURES.—April 9, from San Francisco, for Manila, Harriet N. Carlton; 10, for Singapore, Connaught Ranger; 12, for Manila, South American; 19, from Greenock, for Rangoon, Dochra; 21, from Cadiz, for Manila, Chica; 22, from Marseilles, for Shanghai, Amazone (str.); 23, from Shields, for Batavia, Cleta; 25, from Cardiff, for Java, Trinidad; from London, for Hiogo, Eme; 26, for Penang, &c., Nankin (str.); 25, off Dungeness, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia, Batavia (str.); 26, from Amsterdam, Jacob Roggeveen; from Flushing, for Batavia, Minister Fransen v.d. Putte; 27, from Penarth, for Singapore, Stella Maris; for Java, J. W. Oliver.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—April 22, from Rangoon, for Flensburg, Quinta.

SPOKEN.—Forward Ho, London to Shanghai, March 12, 27 S., 32 W.; Atma, Hong Kong to London, April 21, 48 N., 13 W.; Wemyss Castle, London to Penang, April 11, 11 N., 26 W.; Sierra Madrona, Rangoon to Liverpool, March 12, 2 N., 91 E.; Gratitude, Rangoon to Liverpool, February 1, 37 S., 36 W.; Sabina, New York to Anjer, April 11, 30 N., 37 W.; Osaka, London to Hong Kong, March 23rd, 4 N., 21 W.; Chalmette, Hong Kong to London, April 5th, 19 N., 25 W.; Parana, Hong Kong to Hamburg, April 8th.

CASUALTIES—Mauritius, March 30th, the Cumberland, from Maulmain to Falmouth, with teak, put in here March 7th, for repairs; she experienced a cyclone on 18th and 19th February in lat. 18 S., long 80 E.; lost main and mizentopmasts, jibboom and sails attached, also part of bulwarks and stanchions; the vessel will not discharge Rangoon, April 24, 12.30 P.M., Adriana, with timber, has put back leaky will discharge and repair.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malta, April 24, passed, Tenasserim (str.), from Glasgow, for Rangoon; 27, Lufra (str.), from Akyab; Mauritius, April 27, arrived, Cumberland, from Maulmain, for Channel; Honolulu, March 13, sailed, Mary Whitridge, from San Francisco for Hong Kong; Gibraltar, April 27, arrived, Chelydra (str.), from Bassein, for Hamburg; 26, passed, Langshaw (str.), from Rangoon, to Liverpool; Malta, April 28, off, Anchises (str.), from China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

D'OVERBECK—On the 18th April, at Stuttgart, Germany, the Baroness d'Overbeck, of a son.

FAULDS—On the 24th Feb., at Tokio, Mrs. Henry Faulds, of a son.

GIBBS—On the 21st April, at Campbell House, Bromley, Kent, the wife of John Gibbs, of a daughter.

HAWKE—On the 23rd April, at Camden Villa, Cambridge-road, Gunnersbury, the wife of W. H. Hawke, of a son.

INNES—On the 20th April, at Ballifeary, Inverness, the wife of Charles Innes, of a daughter.

RODYK—On the 21st March, at Banda Illier, Malacca, the wife of Mr. Wm. Alex. Rodyk, of a son.

SWABY—On the 21st February, at Osaka, the wife of L. Swaby, of a daughter.

TOWELL—On the 14th March, at Shanghai, the wife of Marcus Edwin Towell, of a son.

VICKERS—On the 21st April, at Birmoor House, Thicket-road, Penge, the wife of James Muschamp Vickers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COULLIE—BRODIE—On the 19th April, at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Edward A. Thomson, Free St. Stephen's, assisted by the Rev. Donald Macleod, M.A., Dundee the Rev. James Coullie, B.D., Minister of Pencaitland, to Maggie Alice, daughter of the late Kenneth Sutherland Brodie, of Bagonbarry, Mymensing, Bengal.

GRAY—GUTHRIE.—On the 26th April, at All Saint's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. John Blomefield, vicar, Charles William Gray, late 25th K.O.B., to Susan Helen, eldest daughter of James Guthrie, 13, Ennismore-gardens, London, formerly of Singapore.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—On the 16th April, at Forest hill, Mary Ann Edwards, relict of the late William Edwards, of Stationers'-hall court, aged 74 years.

GASKELL—On the 21st April, in Manchester-street, W., Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Gaskell.

GILMOUR—On the 19th April, at Beiford Lodge, Putney-hill, Surrey, Hugh Gilmour

LAURIE—On the 21st April, at his town residence, Peter Northall Laurie, of 9, Park crescent, N.W., and Paxhill-park, Lindfield, Sussex, aged 63.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF PERAK.

IN reply to a series of not inopportune questions put by Sir CHARLES DILKE on Thursday last, Mr. LOWTHER has stated that Rajah MUDA YUSUF, who has all along been friendly to the British Government, and who is described as "possessing activity and energy quite peculiar in a Malay," will shortly be installed as the future Sultan of Perak. Sultan ABDULLAH is to be deported from Singapore, and will probably therefore end his days at one of our Government Stations in India; while Sultan ISMAIL is to be interned at Johore, under the supervision of our tried friend the Maharajah. Another question asked by Sir CHARLES DILKE, which, however, has not been reported in any newspaper, was whether some time subsequent to Mr. BIRCH'S appointment the Malay chiefs at Perak sent a deputation to Singapore to ask for that gentleman's removal, at the same time giving reasons for that course. To this inquiry Mr. LOWTHER made no reply, and as Mr. BIRCH has now gone far beyond the reach of any hostile deputations, there was perhaps no need to press the subject. We believe that as a fact some such deputation did take place, but even if it made out any case against Mr. BIRCH, which is

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far from having been shown, the non-removal of that officer was the fault of the Singapore authorities, supposing it to have been anybody's fault. Mr. BIRCH ought not to have been treacherously murdered for the crime of not removing himself. With respect to Maharajah LELA, we are glad to learn from Mr. LOWTHER'S statement that there is no foundation for a rumour, said to have been sent home from Singapore, that before the Maharajah was arrested a promise was made to him that if he gave himself up his life should be safe. At the same time every one must regret that such a rumour should ever have got abroad at all, for though untrue the natives in the Malay States may still credit the story, and it is a most serious obstacle to the renewal of friendly feeling if our Government is believed to have been guilty of a breach of faith. Furthers papers, both with regard to the affairs of the Malay States generally, and to the trial of the Maharajah LELA, are shortly to be presented to Parliament; and pending their production it would be impossible to pronounce any satisfactory judgment either upon recent events, or upon the out-look for the future. All we know at present about the Maharaja LELA'S trial and execution is, that he was tried and condemned by native law, that facilities were afforded him for his defence, that Raja MUDA YUSUF and another chief presided at the trial, and that Messrs. MAXWELL and J. G. DAVIDSON watched the proceedings as assessors on behalf of the British Government. We cannot, however, close this paragraph without alluding to one reflection which we feel sure must be stirring in many minds. An English officer was murdered at his post and sharp vengeance has been taken upon all—no matter what their rank—who had a hand in the deed. But that officer—at the time he fell—was publishing a proclamation calculated to provoke enmity among the Malays, and one which would never have been sanctioned by the authorities at home had they but known of it in time. MARGARY also was treacherously slain when discharging his official duties, and in MARGARY'S case there had been nothing in the way of previous provocation. Why is MARGARY'S blood still crying out for vengeance unheeded?

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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THE JUDICIAL STAFF IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Apr. 23rd.) Mr. A. M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to the insufficiency of the judicial staff in the Straits Settlements, and whether there was any intention to meet the wishes of the community by the appointment of an additional judge.

Mr. LOWTHER said the attention of the Government had been directed to the alleged insufficiency of the judicial staff in the Straits Settlements, but it was occasioned by the temporary absence, on leave, of the Chief Justice. A second judge had been appointed, and Her Majesty's Government have directed that power shall be taken to appoint a third judge of the Supreme Court, if such a course should be found necessary; but before deciding upon incurring this additional expenditure we are awaiting fuller information as to the possibility of so rearranging the business as to relieve the Supreme Court of much that is now unnecessarily thrown upon it, and petty debt cases below a specified amount have been already removed from that tribunal.

PERAK.

(26th.) Sir C. DILKE asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was true, as reported in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 16th inst., that Sultan Ysoof was to be installed at Perak, and that Sultans Ismail and Abdullah were to be deported from that country; whether Sultan Ysoof was the same person as Raja Muda Yusuf, referred to by Sir William Jervois, on October 29, 1875, as "heir presumptive to the throne at Perak," as "possessing activity and energy quite peculiar in a Malay," and also as having "expressed a desire to live under British rule;" and whether any further papers relating to the affairs of the Malay States would shortly be presented to Parliament. The hon. baronet further asked whether it was true the Maharajah Lelah had been executed in Perak on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch; whether there was any kind of foundation for a rumour current at Singapore that before the Maharajah was arrested a promise was made to him that if he surrendered his life should be safe; whether he was provided with legal means of defence; under what law he was tried, and what was the nature of the tribunal by which he was condemned; and whether Her Majesty's Government would lay before Parliament a report of the trial.

Mr. LOWTHER said it was quite true, as reported, that arrangements were being made for the deportation of Sultan Abdullah from Perak to another portion of HerMajesty's dominions, that Sultan Ismail had also been assigned a residence under supervision. Authority would meanwhile be exercised by Sultan Ysoof, who was the person referred to in October, 1875, by Sir W. Jervois, as heir presumptive to the throne of Perak, as possessing peculiar energy and activity, and as having expressed a desire to live under British rule. Further papers in relation to the Malay States would shortly be laid before Parliament. It was also quite true that the Maharajah Lelah had lately been convicted and executed upon a charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch. There was no foundation for the rumour that before the Maharajah was arrested a promise was made to him that if he surrendered his life should be safe. Means of legal defence were supplied to the Maharajah by Sir William Jervois in the shape of a Queen's counsel, by whom the prisoner was ably defended.

CEYLON.

Mr. Alderman M'Arthur proposes to call the attention of the House of Commons on the 1st of May to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the island of Ceylon in relation to ecclesiastical endowments; and to move, "That, as the members of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in Ceylon constitute a small part of the population, and the great majority of the inhabitants are Buddhists, Hindoos, and Mohammedans, this House is of opinion that the payment out of the revenues of the colony of annual subsidies to the ministers of those Churches inflicts great injustice and occasions serious discontent, and ought therefore to be discontinued."

THE HONG KONG OPIUM FARM.

Dr. Dudgeon, in a letter to the *N.B. Daily Mail*, attacks the system of granting licenses for the sale of prepared opium in force in Hong Kong. He states that in 1858 an ordinance was passed making the sale of crude opium entirely free and that of prepared opium a strict monopoly. The highest tender offered was $33,960, which was accepted. Our Government officers were in the public paper of that day accused of taking bribes of the Chinese, and it would appear that opium had poisoned the morality of both Chinese and Europeans. In 1861 the revenue from opium reached £12,412. In 1869 attached to the license were clauses regulating the thickness of walls, the construction of chimney breasts, and the formation of hoods of uninflammable material in the opium furnaces and boiling-houses. In this year the revenue reached $108,660, and the Registrar-General remarks, "A large business has been done in prepared opium, the export to Australia and California reaching an aggregate of about Tls. 2,562,000 in weight, amounting in value to $1,950,000. In Hong Kong about Tls. 648,000 weight was purchased." In 1872 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the working of the monopoly. The object in view was apparently simply to ascertain whether a sufficient amount was paid by the monopolists towards the colonial revenue. The Commissioners, were, however, unable to ascertain the precise amount of opium boiled, consumed in Hong Kong and exported from the island, but they suggest that the Government take the monopoly into its own hand and establish one or more boiling establishments, or that they extend the monopoly for periods of three years, or that it be put up to public auction. At the present time the annual revenue is $125,500, and there are seventy-eight licensed shops. Dr. Dudgeon concludes his letter as follows:—"This model colony of ours—a beacon of civilisation to the benighted Chinese, only distant from the mainland of China about a rifle shot—and destined to give proof of our immense superiority, recognised only very recently the three vices to which the Chinese are specially addicted, viz., gambling, opium-smoking and the social evil. These are regulated by our Colonial Government, carried on in houses conspicuously marked as being under Government licence, and all contributing more or less toward the Colonial revenue. The first of the foul triad happily now no longer exists. Strong pressure from our countrymen in the colony itself and Britons in China generally, compelled our home Government to abandon this source of revenue. The gambling gains, I believe, still lie at Hong Kong, no one daring to touch the dirty money. The other two evils are still under the direct patronage of the Government. Nothing but the most lamentable ignorance of the Chinese mind could have led the Colonial authorities to this direct contradiction of all that the Chinese held to be sacred duty on the part of their rulers."

Naval and Military.

The troopship Orontes, Captain E. H. Seymour, arrived at Portsmouth on the 24th inst. with the 10th Regiment and a number of military invalids and time-expired men from the Straits Settlements, Singapore, the Mauritius, and Natal.

Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., who has been selected for the command of the East Indies Station, entered the navy in 1836. As Midshipman he served in the Carysfort throughout the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre and the blockade of Alexandria, for which he received the war medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. Passing his examination in June, 1842, he was appointed in 1843 to the Queen, in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to Lieutenant May 4, 1846, being next appointed in July, 1847, to the Vengeance. After obtaining his Commander's commission, February, 1852, he served some time as Admiralty agent on board a contract mail vessel, and while acting as such received injuries for which he is now in receipt of a special pension. In 1854 Commander Corbett was appointed to the Wolverene on the North American and West Indian Station, and in July, 1856, to the Inflexible, which he commanded with distinction in the Canton River against the Chinese in 1857, and was promoted to Captain for his services in the war. Since that time he has commanded the Scout in the East Indies and China, and was last employed in command of the Britannia, trainingship, from September, 1867, to August, 1871. Rear-Admiral Corbett was appointed a C.B. in June, 1869, and was Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty from April, 1870, until promoted to flag rank.

A pension of £120 per annum has been awarded by the Admiralty to Mr. Whillier, Paymaster-in-Chief, in consideration of injuries received by him in the Service.

It is reported that all military officers on leave have been requested to rejoin their regiments.

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TRADE MONOPOLIES IN JAPAN.

WE learn that advices have been received from a reliable authority that a matter of considerable importance in connection with trade in Japan, and which has already attracted attention, is likely to be the subject of public if not official notice in that country. It appears that, by a somewhat complicated arrangement, the Japanese Government have contrived to establish a complete monopoly of the export trade in rice. The Government receive the rice from the farmers, who send it to them in payment of the taxes, and the authorities are able to obtain it almost at any price they choose to give. This advantage in the purchase—if purchase it can properly be called—is worked by a select clique of officials to their own especial benefit. In order to put a face on the matter, they employ a foreigner to sell the rice; and thus there is practically only one foreign house able to export rice from the country. Whether a trade of this character can, properly speaking, be looked upon as legal is open to question, but there can certainly be no doubt that it is in every way undesirable and impolitic, as tending to check legitimate enterprise, without even giving any substantial benefit to the Government properly speaking. We trust that attention may be directed to the matter; and that should the facts prove as we have every reason to believe they are, some representations may be made on the subject to the Japanese authorities. No doubt the Government of Japan is at liberty to do what it will with its own; but it is at least scarcely equitable that when it has conceded to foreign nations the right of free trade in theory it should practically render that concession abortive in respect to one of the most important staples, by stepping in and, by means of such facilities as only a Government can possess, conducting the trade itself. We make no doubt that if the subject be placed in this light before the Japanese authorities they will perceive the justice of introducing some change in the present system. The duty of remedying this evil appears to us to lie especially with the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and we trust that it will take the matter up, and that greater success may attend its efforts in this than, if we may take the Report of the Chamber for 1876, just to hand, as a guide, seems to have rewarded its exertions in the matter of "Drawbacks," "Hatoba accommodation," "Protests against passports," and the "Limits of the port," in respect to all which questions it scarcely seems to have pushed matters quite so energetically as might be wished. We are fully aware of the difficulty of keeping up the necessary energy in public bodies in places in the East; but without some real efforts it is quite hopeless for them to expect to carry measures, however necessary and just they may be, to a successful issue.

BANKING WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

The reports for the year 1876 of the various banks connected with the Far East and the speeches made by the Chairmen in introducing them at the meetings recently held are of much value, as presenting different views as to the manner in which it is desirable that banking operations should be conducted during times when the course of exchange is of a doubtful and varying character. The feature of the year 1876 as respects exchange with India and Chin has been the great and rapid fluctuations to which the rates have been subject. This has been the cause alike of the profits and of the losses; although, with some inconsistency, the point has been touched upon mainly only so far as it is explanatory of the latter. Fluctuations in exchange are obviously the very atmosphere in which banks whose transactions consist largely in exchange operations must live; and in itself, therefore, a fluctuating exchange market does not give cause for regret, nor would it be greatly to the interest of those concerned, if there were prospects of an entire cessation of variations similar to those which occurred last year. At the same time it is beyond question that in conducting operations in times when the course of the market is doubtful, greater skill and greater care are required than under normal circumstances; and consequently little blame can be attached to those who have made errors of judgment during the period under notice. It would, however, be a mistake to imagine that as a rule success in banking operations under circumstances such as those of last year is to be secured by very large operations based upon some definite and apparently far-seeing calculation. In such operations much is staked on either side. If they succeed they show very large profits, but, on the other hand, if they fail, they are productive of considerable losses. The right policy in times when exchanges are subject to rapid fluctuations is to be constantly on the alert and to operate moderately upon each successive phase of the markets. Without making comparisons, which might be invidious, we may safely say, speaking generally, that during the past year success has attended banking operations with India and China precisely in proportion as this policy has been adopted, and losses have ensued so far as it has been overlooked. The most obvious lesson which the history of the past year's banking operations teaches is no doubt that of caution and prudence; but these qualities even need scarcely be carried to the length of abstaining from all operations in which any risk whatever is involved. By such a plan dangers may no doubt be avoided, but opportunities are also needlessly lost. The wisest course to pursue is, if we may borrow the simile, not to stay in port, because a fair breeze cannot be depended upon; but, knowing that the wind may change, to avoid carrying too much sail and to be ready to tack so soon as it is necessary to do so. Carefully wrought out abstract theories founded upon one or two broad facts often become under such circumstances a very tempting basis of action; but too frequently before the time has come for these causes to bring about the results anticipated counter causes, which entirely neutralise them, have arisen. These are the obvious lessons which are taught by the *comptes rendus* of banking operations with the East, which have been given to the public during the past fortnight. On the whole, notwithstanding some disappointments, it is clear that there is every cause to look hopefully on the future, and that we have good reason to believe that the Indian and China banks will increase in favour with the public as a means of investment. The business which they conduct is becoming more and more consolidated; and now that there is less fear than before of any interruption of telegraphic communication, there is little reason to apprehend any of the severe losses which had occasionally to be faced in former times.

THE recent reversal of the decision in the Admiralty Court in the case of the *Perana* steamer, in regard to which a claim was made for compensation for loss of market consequent upon undue delay of the steamer on the voyage [from Manila], is of much importance in respect to sales for arrival. The Judge of the Admiralty Court awarded damages, considering that the depreciation in the value of the goods was the natural consequence of the carriers' delay; but the Court of Appeal have reversed this decision, holding that it was not certain that the goods could have been sold immediately after they arrived; while the sale of goods "to "arrive" is an ordinary mercantile transaction. This decision, if it be taken as a precedent, establishes that claim for loss of market consequent on undue delay of a vessel on the voyage can only be made in the event of the goods having been sold for arrival. It might still be

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a question how the matter would stand in cases where it might be shown to be impossible to effect a sale for arrival at all.

SOME attention has been drawn to recent affairs in the Straits. At a meeting held on the 20th inst. of the Aborigines' Protection Society, Sir P. BENSON MAXWELL in the chair, the subject of the execution, by British authority, of the Maharajah LELA, for alleged complicity in the murder of the late Mr. BIRCH, was taken into consideration. The matter, however, was deferred pending an official answer to questions which Sir CHARLES DILKE had given notice of his intention to put, with regard both to the execution of the Maharajah LELA and the deportation of the Sultans ISMAIL and ABDULLAH from Perak, which will be found in another column. The attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has also been called to the position of the Judges in the Straits Settlements, and the assurance given is satisfactory, but not the cost at which the efficiency is to be obtained.

WE understand that the stay in England of Sir JAMES LONGDEN, the Governor designate of Ceylon, will be somewhat longer than was anticipated. He will probably leave England about the end of July, and would in that case arrive in Ceylon early in September next. An error has been made in the statement which appeared in the papers here, to the effect that Captain A. COLLINS, of the 57th Regiment, had been nominated Aide-de-Camp to Sir JAMES, no appointment as yet having been made to that post.

WE note that Comte de ROCHECHOUART, who was formerly First Secretary of the French Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, has been appointed Agent and Consul General for France at Belgrade. We trust that in due time Comte de ROCHECHOUART will be selected for the post of Minister in China.

THE *Gazette* notifies that the QUEEN has approved the appointments of Mr. HANS KIOER as Danish Consul at Hong Kong, of Mr. ARTHUR LANEN as French Consul at Hong Kong, and of Mr. EDMAND RINN as French Consul at Singapore.

THE reduced scale of postal rates to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and other places in the Far East, which recently came in force, will be applied to Java and the Philippine Islands on May 1, and to Japan on June 1.

A TELEGRAM announces that H.E. POPE-HENNESSY, the new Governor of Hong Kong, arrived out on the 22nd inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Bank took place at the City Terminus Hotel on the 23rd inst.; R. O. Campbell, Esq., in the chair.

The report and accounts were taken as read, and the Chairman, in proposing their adoption, said the directors fully felt the disappointment which the shareholders would experience from the present accounts; but their unsatisfactory nature resulted from exceptional circumstances. At the same time, they were able to declare their usual dividend of 6 per cent., but they were not able to make any increase of the reserve fund. He then proceeded to set forth the causes which led to the absorbtion of the profits which the Bank had earned during the early part of the year, of which he said the chief one was the unprecedented fluctuations in gold and silver. Alluding to the fact that silver and council bills were the principal means of making remittances to establish the just balance of trade with India, he said that during the year 1876 as much as £13,000,000 had been drawn in council bills, and the amount of silver shipped had been upwards of £11,000,000, the two items thus being together upwards of £24,000,000. The price of silver had fluctuated from 58½d. per oz. down to 46½d. per oz., and up again to 58½d., the variation being as much as 26 per cent. from the highest to the lowest point. It might be said that a period of great fluctuation was a bank's opportunity, and if they could forecast the course of such fluctuations no doubt this would be the fact. Unfortunately, they were not regulated solely by the exigencies of trade, and it would be impossible to know how matters were drifting so long as the question was mainly regulated by the financiers of Germany, America, England, and, he might add, France. Notwithstanding the difficulties and perplexities with which they had to deal, the Indian Branches had paid fairly well during the latter part of the year. The China operations had been the weak point, and it was there that the chief loss had arisen, in consequence of mistaken views as to the probable course of exchange; and from the fact also of wire communication having been interrupted. The Chairman, in alluding to this portion of the subject, laid stress upon the fact that he did not wish to lay any undue responsibility on the Bank's agents in China. They had been in a critical position, and had acted to the best of their judgment; but unfortunately they had made mistakes. It was not to be forgotten that if the operations had been successful the Board would have had the credit of them, and they did not therefore wish in any way to shirk responsibility as to what had occurred. He went on to give a history of the low rates of exchange in China at the commencement of the year, and the subsequent great advance consequent upon the failure of the European silk crop. The market had been very dragging at the first part of the year, and the agents in China, thinking that exchange was certain to rule low during the whole year, had bought bills largely. At that time large sums were diverted from China to India, and this, followed shortly by the news of the failure of the European crop of silk, caused the rates of exchange again to rise; while the difficulty was further increased by the fact that the price of silver and of rupee bills again rose here, council bills going back as rapidly as they had before fallen. On the top of all this came the unfortunate break down in the telegraph. One despatch was sent to Shanghai, pointing out the probability of a rise in silver; but it was only received there a fortnight after it had been sent. With regard to the balance-sheet, the Chairman pointed out that it was made for the year, and that in future half yearly statements would not be made. He endorsed the views of the chairman of the Mercantile Bank as to the inadvisability of that system. New premises had been secured for the Bank in Threadneedle-street, not, in the speaker's opinion, before they were needed, as at present the business was conducted as it were on the rungs of a ladder. In conclusion, he stated that the business this year had been satisfactory up to the present, and unless some untoward event arose, they hoped it would result in a good dividend.

In reply to a question put by one of the shareholders as to the reason why the Bank had not been registered on the Stock Exchange, it being understood that one of the chief reasons for transferring the head office from Calcutta was to secure this end, the Chairman said that this was impracticable, as at least one-third of the shares of the Company would have to be owned here.

Some exception was taken by one of the shareholders to the fact that the statement of accounts did not give the items of receipts and expenditure in detail, but an amendment which he proposed on the subject was not seconded.

The motion that the report and accounts be adopted was then put and passed unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting separated with the usual compliment to the chair.

THE SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above company took place at the Terminus Hotel on the 24th inst.; H. P. Stephenson, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts stated that on comparing the balance-sheet with that of the corresponding half-year, viz., to December, 1875, he found the following on the debtor side:—Share capital has increased by £6,392, debenture bonds had decreased £2,210, and the profit was £664 more. On the creditor side cash at bankers, bills receivable, &c., had increased £1,482, and stock had increased £3,000, there being a larger stock of coals. On the debtor side of profit and loss coal was £322 less, whilst on the creditor side gas and meter rent had increased £494, and products, &c., had increased £212, resulting in an increased profit of £664, including the balance carried forward.

The motion to adopt the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. R. S. Foreman, and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. W. Collard, and carried uanimously—"That a dividend be declared to the preference and ordinary shareholders at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, in both cases on amounts paid up on their shares from the respective dates of payment to December 31, 1876, such dividends to become payable on May 21 next."

It was proposed by Mr. R. Rice, seconded by Mr. H. W. Smith, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Henry Palfrey Stephenson and Mr. Alexander Malcolm Nicol be re-elected directors of the Company.

It was proposed by Mr. R. Rice, seconded by Mr. H. W. Smith, and carried unanimously, that Mr. William Thomas Morrison and Mr. Alfred Williams be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be £10 10s. each.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. Hulett, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the local committee at Singapore for their attention to the business of the Company.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. Hulett, and carried unanimously, that Mr E. J. Wells, the Company's engineer and manager at Singapore, receive the thanks of the shareholders for his energy and careful management of the Company's affairs at Singapore.

It was proposed by Mr. D. Hulett, seconded by Mr. H. W. Smith, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors for their superintendence of the business of the company.

The Chairman, in reply, acknowledged the compliment paid, and expressed the appreciation on the part of the board of the confidence reposed in them. Referring to a suggestion made as to an increase of dividend, he said the directors were anxious to increase the amount, but only when they felt that such increase would be of a permanent character. On this point he held a very strong opinion. Overhasty increase of dividends enabled speculators on the Stock Exchange to trade upon companies, but was certainly not beneficial to the companies themselves.

It was then proposed by Mr. R. Rice, seconded by Mr. T. A. Green and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. R. King, the company's engineer and secretary, for his uniform courtesy and attention to the shareholders and the business of the company, and the meeting separated.

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GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, APRIL 24.

The events of the past week and the present state of the Eastern disturbances, although sad enough if regarded in general, have been welcomed on our Exchange as a decided change for the better. War between Russia and Turkey is regarded by our business men as a *fait accompli*, and the future events are looked upon now with a quietness which is really astonishing in comparison with the anxiety which was formerly prevailing. At the end of the past week the rates for almost all paper showed a rise, and could be noted higher than the week before, and for the first time after a long period of slackness a lively and animated business has taken place, many sales being effected. It cannot be denied that there are also Pessimists who predict an universal European war to arise from the present disturbances, but these at present have not the least arguments for their dark prediction, and it is a fact that, as much depends on the German Emperor and his famous Chancellor, every means will be put in action to localise the coming war between the original partakers.

The festivities arranged on the occasion of the late visit of the Crown Prince and Princess, and the participation of the public, have surpassed everything hitherto seen in this direction at Hamburg, and I think it may be even welcome to English readers to have a small sketch of the festival days. The high married couple with their eldest son arrived here on Thursday last at three o'clock in the afternoon, and took their residence at the "Hotel de l'Europe." The whole neighbourhood of the latter was literally covered with flags, garlands, and flowers, and the whole city displayed a view which, better than could have been done by words, expressed the deep feeling of love and veneration which prevails amongst all classes of our population for the high visitors. The Prince next day visited the harbour, quays, Sailors'-home, Meteorological-office, and even made a trip underneath the earth in a tunnel, which stretches under our city for several miles. The Crown Princess visited the principal educational institutes, schools, &c., and she as well as her husband everywhere displayed such a singular gentleness and amiability as to win the hearts of the whole of Hamburg for ever. The weather was clear but cold, and not very agreeable for staying out of doors. In the evening a really gorgeous illumination was arranged, and the streets, especially those in the vicinity of the city-theatre, the hotel and other places were thickly crowded with spectators up to midnight. The Prince and Princess look very well, and when leaving expressed their best thanks for the reception they had met with.

Business with the Far East, in consequence of the threatened war in the East of Europe, is at present much restricted, and the exports are small, although the Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhedered is on the eve of despatching two steamers, one at the end of this, and the other on the 10th of next, month. But this may not be regarded as a sign of liveliness, but the company, having five of its boats in or near Europe, only intends to have them a little better distributed, and ready to make use of the rates of freight in India and China, which, by the ast reports from Hong Kong, are on the rise.

In our port cargo is scarce, rates of freight are quite nominal, and no doubt the best sailing tonnage would be procurable at 20s. per ton. Steam is in accordance, and although 40s. in full is the nominal rate, still goods are shipped at much cheaper rates.

The International Bank of Hamburg held its usual meeting of shareholders on the 19th of April. One of the shareholders expressed the meaning a dividend of 3 per cent. not being considerable enough, and thought it to be better to wind up the establishment than to run such risks as in the past year and only to earn 3 per cent. The Chairman declared the profits of 1876 to have been 5⅞ per cent., but the board will take a resolution of winding-up into consideration. Further, the Chairman stated, the loss of the International Bank of Hamburg and London (Limited) to be a consequence of the want of general buoyancy, and hoped for the London branch an improvement during the ensuing year. The report and balance-sheet of the establishment has been passed.

The Eastern Siberian Trading Company has called its shareholders for the annual meeting for the 17th May. The report and balance-sheet will be read, and, besides, the board moves the winding-up of the establishment. This latter circumstance may be taken as a proof of the unprofitable working of the company.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our markets have been influenced during the past week by the still pending decision on the Eastern question, and transactions have been inconsiderable. Money has not been quite so abundant as during the previous few weeks, but rates of discount in the open market remain at 3½ to 4 per cent.

RICE.—Holders are reserved in consequence of the more favourable reports from England, and transactions have been unimportant.

TEA is quiet. The following first-hand parcels have been sold, viz., 360/8 boxes Java, and 150/8 boxes Souchong.

COTTON also remains quiet, and sales have only been made in American and African descriptions.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quoted m.5.60 to 6.20; Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Cloves have been in good demand; Zanzibar quality at m.141 to 142 per 50 kilo. Pepper maintains its value; Singapore quality m.33 to 38½; Penang, m.36 to 36½; White, m.69 to 80 per 50 kilo.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 25.

The members of the Second Chamber met the day before yesterday for the despatch of business. Mr. Mees asked some questions of the Ministry in this very short sitting, which only lasted one hour, about the state of the new waterway from Rotterdam to the North Sea, which becomes worse every day. He asked whether the Government would propose within a short time some vigorous measures in order to improve that canal, which now becomes unfit for shipping. Mr. Heemskerk at once replied that he had obtained every information abroad, in order that he might know what could be done to ameliorate the deplorable state in the mouth of the new canal, and that he would ask without delay a new vote in behalf of this matter, which after this declaration dropped. The other business had only a very local character. The members worked yesterday in Committee, and they are convoked to meet again to-day in an open sitting.

At the last Sugar conference, which was held in the month of March at Paris, a draft was made for a new treaty which is now under consideration of the Governments of Holland, France, Belgium and England. The question, however, is whether such a treaty will be made. So much is certain, that these transactions lasted much longer than our Government thought, so that it has become impossible to change the state under which the beetroot-sugar manufacturers are working. In order to make it possible that they can go on in the next campaign, the Government stipulated that a Bill should be laid before our members of Parliament in order to procure that the terms for a revisal of the actual law would be delayed for one year, ergo, to 31st July, 1878.

The Government has granted a concession to the Netherlands-India Railway Company for the construction and exploration of the railway lines from Djocjokarta to Mangelang and Tjilatjap, and from Sourakarta to Madioen. The State guarantees an annual interest of 5 per cent. during forty years. At the same time the Government bought from the said society the railway from Batavia to Buitenzorg for a sum of five millions. The shareholders are convoked to meet on May the 16th, in order to approve the granted concession.

The seventh annual report of the Steam Shipping Company Nederland was published. It shows that the monthly service, which was established on October 30, 1875, has been crowned with a complete success. The voyages, as a rule, did not take so long as was stipulated in the contract. 'The trip from Naples to Padang lasted on an average twenty-six days,' to Batavia twenty-nine, from Padang to Naples twenty-eight, and from Batavia to that port thirty days. The six steamers provided sufficiently in the service; as a rule, they docked forty-six days between every voyage. Three extra trips could be made, in consequence of the contract with the Company Java, and another one by the steamer Stad Amsterdam of the Royal Company. *In toto*, sixteen out and fifteen home voyages were made. The merchandises conveyed to Java amounted to m.30,627 and from Java 16,336 lasts, against 15,691 in 1875. The number of passengers to Java was—1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, 4,859, against 3,779 in 1875, and from Java 2,491, against 2,191 in 1875. Only the number of the first-class passengers decreased. The financial results of last year would have been more favourable, if not a considerable part of the profits were lost by the disaster of the steamer Prinses Amalia. The costs amounted to f.186,346.11. The Insurance Company, however, refused to pay, and the result of a law-suit being most uncertain, the directors agreed to one-half of the loss. The profits were *in toto* f.775,278.75½, of which had to be paid a sum of f.595,330.53; leaving a net profit of f.179,948.22½, out of which a dividend of 5 per cent. can be paid, leaving an amount of f.468.22½ for the new account. The financial state of the Company is most satisfactory. Since the 1st of January a three-weekly service has been instituted, and it is most probable that in the current of this year fixed terms will be introduced for departure. On May the 9th the annual meeting of shareholders will take place here.

The papers contain during the last few days much correspondence, written by officers, who complain about the last measures taken by the Minister of the War Department to sharpen the discipline in the army. It is, for instance, forbidden to the officers to make use of an umbrella, if they are dressed with an overcoat. These and other similar regulations are very severely criticised. If this continues I fear that the discipline will be enormously slackened. In other letters is pleaded the necessity to improve the salaries of the officers, who are obliged to maintain their honour, above all, and who by no means are able to pay their debts when they live as they ought to do.

The news about the forthcoming general elections, which must take place in the month of June next, begins now to circulate. I told you that Mr. A. Kuyper does not wish to be re-elected; the same can now be stated of Jhr. J. L. de Jonge; both belong to the anti-revolutionary party. Mr. Nierstrasz also declines the honour, and there are still more members who will give up their membership.

Mr. W. Stortenbeker, first Governmental Secretary at Batavia, has been appointed, as *het Vaderland* says, Director of Public Worship, Instruction and Industry.

H. M. our King started for his seat "het Loo," where he will remain a very long time. He passed in this town a very bad week. It has created much surprise that he has not awarded some crosses of orders to the members of the commission of the Flower-show and to the members of the jury.

I regret that I have to note the death of Mr. E. L. Baron Van Hardenbroek van Lockhorst, who represented the district Amersfort during several years in the Second Chamber, and that of Mr. P. S. Gerlings, of late member of the Council of Justice at Batavia, who died in Leiden.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The outbreak of war in Eastern Europe has already influenced our trade, and business is almost entirely checked. Prices, as a rule, are declining, except those of Sugar. Good ordinary Java Coffee is quoted 50c. Important lots of Java Tobacco will be offered for sale during the next few days. The Dutch Trading Company has offered for sale 146 bs. and 337 chests Java kind, which were sold at the following prices:—

224	collis	Succirubra	...	from	118c. to	237c.
131	„	Calisaja Javanica ...	...	„	110c. to	418c.
22	„	„ Shuhkraft ...	...	„	136c. to	311c.
29	„	„ Ledgeriana...	...	„	630c. to	1085c.
50	„	Officinilalii	...	„	176c. to	640c.
22	„	Caloptera	...	„	50c. to	191c.

The closing quotations on 'Change are as follows:—Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 61⅝ per cent.; do. Three per Cent., 75¾; do. Four per Cent., 98; Dutch Trading Company, 101½; Netherlands-India

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Trading Bank, 119½; Netherlands Bank, 348½; Rotterdam Bank, 83¾; Amsterdam Bank, 80; Java Gas Company, —; Java Bank, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 45½; do. (Obligations), 92; do., "Nederland" (Shares), 90; do. (Obligations), —; Dutch-India Railway (Shares), 98¾; do. 1869 (Obligations), 4½., 102; do. 1874 (Obligations), 4¼, 101 per cent.

The Bourse is very dull, and the transactions are limited, in consequence of the War. Some very large houses trading in Bonds have stopped payment, which has caused a sort of panic. American railway bonds have fallen 10 to 15 per cent. The Bank rate of discount is 3 to 3½ per cent., and money in the open market is obtainable at 4 per cent.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—April 19, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Maarten van Rosset; April 20, from Middelburg, for Java, Samarang; April 24, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Jacob Roggeveen.

ARRIVALS.—April 20, at Flushing, from Akyab, Matthew Gay; April 21, at Brouwershaven, from Passaroeang, Jonge Cornelis; April 22, at Nieuwe Diep, from Banjoewangie, Slamat; April 23, at Hellevoetsluis, from Batavia, Hampton (str.).

Monetary and Commercial.

The general state of trade in the country, as evidenced by the reports from the manufacturing districts, is dull and unencouraging, the outbreak of war having renewed the feeling of suspense which was supposed to have been overcome a short time back. The Cotton market at Liverpool has been dull, and this has also affected the tone of the Manchester market, where neither manufacturers nor merchants are anxious to add to their purchases.

The depressed condition of the Tea market has increased during the past week, and merchants are now doing what in former years was usually done about the month of June, that is, after having refused many more profitable offers made for their teas, they are now accepting almost anything, sales being made apparently under panic and on a *sauve qui peut* principle. In point of fact there seems to be only one price for all teas, namely, between 7½d. and 10d., and parcels which four months or so ago were worth from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb. are now being forced off at these prices. In Silk, beyond utter stagnation, there is nothing to note.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 21st inst. was 4,264,112 lbs., or an increase of close upon 10 per cent. on the preceding week, the total then being 3,878,721 lbs. Of the former total 2,365,553 lbs. was for home consumption, 1,042,123 lbs. was exported, 757,001 lb. was removed coastwise, 96,733 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,702 lb. was for ships' stores. During the same period the amount received as duty was £59,139, which, compared with a total of £64,013 for the previous week, shows a falling-off of £4,874, or about 7⅝ per cent.

In the Produce Markets the actual outbreak of war has imparted considerable animation to several articles, in which extensive speculative operations have taken place, and prices have followed an upward movement. On the other hand, many of the leading articles continue in a dull, if not depressed, condition, and quotations have receded. Quotations for Coffee show some recovery from the depression of last week. The rising tendency of Sugar has been checked, owing to large arrivals, and the market is now quiet, with a declining tendency. An active speculative demand has been exhibited for floating cargoes of Rice, which have been extensively sold at a rapid rise in value. Manila Hemp continues active and exhibits a further advance. Cocoa-nut Oil, Camphor, Gambier, Japan Wax and Rattans also show an improvement. Black Pepper has slightly declined; White is quiet at the previous value. Spices and Tin continue dull.

At the half-yearly meeting of the National Bank of India, on the 23rd inst., a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, making 6 per cent. for the year. The speech of the Chairman, of which we give a report elsewhere, furnishes an interesting view of the perplexities into which some of the bank managers in China were plunged last year by the fluctuations in silver and the interruption to the telegraph.

We understand that, following the excellent precedent set by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China in the establishment of a superannuation fund, a movement has been set on foot by other establishments connected with the Far East with a view to the adoption of a similar step. We hope that the plan of establishing superannuation funds will become general among the India and China banks, whose servants are necessarily exposed to special risk from climate, pressure of work, and other like causes.

The report of the Submarine Cables Trust for the year ended 15th instant shows a balance of revenue of £25,303, inclusive of £3,102 brought in from last year. Of this £20,910 is absorbed by the payment of the interest coupons; £1,941 is transferred to the redemption fund, and £2,452 is carried forward. From the list of securities held by the trust, which have cost in all £342,544, it will be found that £162,938 is in Anglo-American stock, £82,724 in Eastern, and £95,856 in Eastern Extension shares.

Messrs. Ashton and Co. have issued a circular, announcing the dissolution of the firm, in consequence of the death of Mr. Ellis James Gilman. Mr. Ellis Gilman (son of the late Mr. E. J. Gilman), who has for some years been a partner, will continue the business under the firm of Gilman Brothers and Co., at the same offices, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

Captain J. R. Kellock, at present the P. and O. Company's agent at Singapore, has been appointed to the Superintendency at Bombay, in place of the late Captain Henry. Captain Black, who is now on a tour of inspection in China, &c., will shortly return to his post in London.

The *Journal du Commerce Maritime* contains an article in which some interesting facts concerning the trade between Holland and the Far East *via* the Suez Canal are given. Since the year following the opening of the Canal, the statistics of Dutch trade for Asiatic ports have been, in 1870, 337,120 tons; 1871, 364,040; 1872, 335,597; 1873, 384,338; 1874, 379,468; and 1875, 414,108; or an increase of 76,988 tons for the five years. In 1875 the tonnage of vessels under the Dutch flag passing the Canal was 130,740 tons, and in 1876, 146,675 tons. These statistics are considered to indicate an important future for the general commerce of Holland with the Far East *via* the Canal. This was foreseen as far back as 1859 by the Dutch commission set on foot by the King to inquire into the probable effects of opening the Canal. After examining the power of production and the importance of the commerce with India, the commission reported that from what it had stated it was evident that a constant augmentation of the products of this country would excite more and more the commercial activity of Europeans, so that this vast country, with its population of 150 millions, would receive a strong impetus by the opening of the Suez Canal. The correctness of these views has been thoroughly proved by the event.

The tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 25th inst. at the Bank of England, and were allotted at an average fall of 3 to 3¼ per cent. on the prices obtained last week. Although the official notification does not mention the fact, it is certain that the allotment has been made on telegraphic transfer, and not on bills.

The price of Bar Silver has declined, in response to the receipt of lower exchanges from India, and transactions have been effected at 54⅛d. to 54¼d. per oz. The market is now quiet. Mexican Dollars have also declined in value, and a few small amounts received during the week from New York have been placed at 54½d. per oz, but the price at the close may be considered weaker.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	— per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3d.	— per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	— per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅛d. to 4s. 6¼d.	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅛d. to 4s. 6⅜d.	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d. to 4s. 6½d.	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	— per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	— per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	595,946	476,993

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	... 1/8 9-16 ...	1/8 11-16	... 1/8 13-16
Singapore	... 3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10¼	... 3/10¼ to 3/10⅜
Hong Kong	... 3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10⅜	... 3/10⅜ to 3/10⅜
Shanghai...	... 5/1½ to 5/2 ...	5/1⅞ to 5/2¼	...5/2¼ to 5/2½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Although the quantity of Congou offered at public sale this week has been smaller, there is no improvement to notice; on the contrary, fair kinds have sold at easier rates, the large quantities realised at auction during the past few weeks having, to some extent, satisfied the demand for common to fair Congous, even at the low rates established. Scented Teas and Green Teas also went at low prices. Privately there is but little business doing. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain scarce, and full prices are maintained; common to fair common at 7d. to 7½d. per lb. are rather lower; good common to fair kinds from 8d. to 10d. per lb. are relatively cheap; medium to good and fine kinds have been steady; finest are now in a small compass. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair common show but little change; good common to fair kinds have sold from 7⅞d. to 9d. per lb., being ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. lower; fair to good medium are also rather easier; good to fine kinds remain steady, the quantity offering being moderate; in finest there is no change to report. New-make kinds: Common to fair are inquired for from 8d. to 11d. per lb., and show a slight improvement in prices; good-leaf kinds are also wanted. Oolongs are only in limited request at about previous prices. Souchongs remain difficult of sale. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common have sold at 11½d. per lb., fair to good kinds have realised low prices at auction, say from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 1⅞d. per lb. Orange Pekoes remain without change, the demand

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being limited. Foochow Capers have sold at auction at previous rates. Orange Pekoes: Common to fair kinds are without alteration; good to fine are in fair request at fully previous prices. Green Teas.—The quantity offered at auction is still large, and prices consequently continue much depressed for all common to medium kinds, good to fine being comparatively firm. The public sales have comprised 20,538 packages, the whole of which were printed and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,341,001	2,398,179
Coastwise...	700,845	703,873
Exports	1,037,092	485,811
	4,078,938	3,587,863

SILK.

The market has been extremely depressed, and in the absence of business it is difficult to give quotations. The deliveries are 1,949 bales, against 2,397 bales at the same time last month, being from 1st to 25th inst. inclusive:—China, 1,067 bales; Canton, 339; Japan, 469; Bengal, 74; Total, 1,949 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—APRIL 26.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
„ No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
„ No. 3	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 23s. 6d
Long Reel	10s. 6d. to 14s. 0d
Canton	12s. 0d. to 17s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	21s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Amatski	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Last week's decline brought the current range of value of Plantation Ceylon down to a lower point than for many months, whilst the total retrogression from the highest point in January amounted to about 26s., which has induced exporters as well as the home trade to buy more freely, and this week's sales, although extensive, have gone off with good competition, the downward movement is not only arrested, but prices at the close show a recovery of 2s. to 2s. 6d. In Native Ceylon business has been relatively moderate, at a slight decline. Closing prices are, triage 76s. 6d. to 89s., grey to coloury small 90s. to 94s., low middling 94s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., middling 97s. to 99s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 100s. to 103s., dull to fine bold 104s. 6d. to 113s. 6d., pea-berry 103s. to 109s.; Native small and broken 70s. to 72s. 6d., good ordinary 80s., pea-berry 85s. 6d. to 87s. The only sale of other East India during the week has been 502 bags Manila, good greenish Indan at 80s. 6d. to 81s., bold Zamboanza at 75s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—Almost uninterrupted stagnation has prevailed in the market, an improving tendency, which has on one or two occasions appeared, being of short duration, giving way to renewed depression, and the course of prices has been almost continually downwards, but the actual decline does not exceed ¼d. to 3-16d. per lb. The sales for the fortnight are about 14,000 bales. On the spot about 3,000 bales; Tinnivelly 5¼d. to 5⅜d., fair to fine; Western Madras 5d. to 5⅜d., barely good fair to good; Bengal 4⅜d. to 5⅛d., good fair to good. For arrival, &c., 11,000 bales—Tinnevelly 5⅛d. to 5 3-16d. April to June, good fair; American 5 15-16d. April-May, middling (1 m clause). For delivery—American 5 15-16d. to 6 5-16d. April to September, middling (1 m clause).

CUTCH.—No business has transpired.

COIR GOODS.—At the weekly sales a moderate quantity of Cochin Yarn offered sold at rather easier prices. No Ceylon was offered. Coir Fibre sold well at full prices, and a good supply of Ceylon and Fiji Bristle ditto was all sold with competition at extreme rates. 98 bales and 1,500 cheeses and ballots (6 tons) Fibre chiefly sold, coarse Ceylon £15, middling rather coarse to fair pale Cochin £22 15s. to £25. 247 ballots (2 tons) Ceylon fair short Bristle Fibre sold at £31 5s. to £31 10s. *Kitool Fibre* being rather scarce, 632 bundles (4 tons) Ceylon sold with competition at full rates, good long at 12½d. per lb.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—168 bales were offered at public sale, for which the demand was moderate, and only 70 bales white found buyers, prices being without material change, low middling £9 7s. 6d. to £10 5s., middling to good middling £12 to £16 10s., good and fine £19 5s. to £29 10s., superior £34 5s. per bale, and 5 cases at 7½d. to 7⅞d. per piece.

CHINA BRISTLES.—34 cases were offered, and bought in at 1s. 4d. to 3s.

CHINA TREACLE.—In auction 50 hogsheads offered were bought in at 15s.

CAMPHOR has been in improved demand, and 50 tubs Japan have been sold at 90s. per cwt.

COCOANUT OIL.—Fine Cochin offers at £42, but Ceylon is in demand and firmer, 150 tons on the spot having changed hands at £36 5s. to £37, and 200 tons now landing at £37 per ton.

HEMP.—The market for Manila has continued to strengthen. During the week sales have been effected of 2,000 bales Zebu, for arrival, distant shipment, at £30, also 300 bales good fair on the spot at £30. At the close there is a strong demand, and business has been done both on the spot and for arrival at full rates to a further advance, but particulars are not reported.

GAMBIER has exhibited considerable improvement during the week. On the 20th inst. of the large quantity of 2,270 bags pale free cubes of fresh import (chiefly ex Altona) offered, the sound was bought in at 30s., but nearly one-half was sea-damaged, which sold at a further decline, all more or less blocky, 1st class at 24s. 6d. to 25s., with fine Java at 25s. 6d. Of block 1 ton sold at 19s., and privately 500 whole bales were sold on the spot at 20s. On the 24th inst. on the spot about 300 whole bales were sold at 20s. 3d., and for arrival 100 tons March-April shipment sold at 20s. 6d. ex ship. At the close the market continued firm, with small sales on the spot at 20s. 6d. for whole bales.

GUMS.—*Copal:* Of 179 cases Manila offered 10 cases fine yellow sort sold at 24s. 6d. *Damar:* Of 207 cases offered 20 cases fine pale unworked Batavia sold rather easier at 75s., the remainder being bought in, Batavia 77s., Singapore 74s. to 75s. per cwt.

JAPAN WAX has been inquired for, and 150 cases saucer and thick squares have been sold at 44s. per cwt.

MATS.—Of 100 rolls offered 50 rolls sold at 28s. per 20.

ORCHELLA.—At auction 738 ballots Ceylon sold readily, dull to good flat at 46s. to 49s.

PLUMBAGO.—In auction 50 barrels Ceylon were partly sold, small bright lump at 14s. 3d., extra bold ditto 15s. 9d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black:* A small supply (862 bags) offered at the public sales was nearly all disposed of at 1-16d. decline for Singapore. Of 435 bags Singapore 250 bags sold at 3⅜d.; 188 bags ordinary small Trang sold at 3½d.—*White* continues slow of sale at previous rates. Only 160 bags Penang were offered by auction, of which 88 bags sold at 6d., with one lot at 6¼d. Privately sales of good Singapore have been made at 6⅜d.

RATTANS.—At auction 3,000 bundles (9 tons) Java sold readily at probably the highest prices ever known, viz., £35 to £36 5s. per ton; 40 tons Singapore were only partly sold, chiefly damaged £7 5s. to £11 5s. per ton.

RICE.—With a continued active demand for cargoes business has been effected at a further advance. Twelve cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Sumatra, 1,060 tons Necransie, February sailing, at 9s. 4½d. open charter; the Aberfeldy (steamer), 1,442 tons Rangoon, resold at 10s. 6¾d., quay terms, Liverpool; the Syren, 439 tons Moulmein, February sailing, at 9s. 9d., open charter; the Cordelia, 789 tons Japan, October sailing, at 10s. 9d., for Bremen; one of 800 to 1,000 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 9s. 7½d., open charter; one of 850 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 9s. 4½d., open charter; one steamer, 1,500 tons Moulmein, at 10s. 1½d. for the Continent; one of 600 tons Necransie, now loading, at 9s. 6d., open charter; the E. P. Bouverie, 1,800 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 9s. 10½d.; one of 1,100 tons Necransie, April sailing, at 9s. 7½d.; one of 1,600 tons Moulmein, March sailing, at 10s., and the Piedmonte, 650 tons Necransie, February sailing, at 9s. 6d. On the spot 8,000 bags old Bassein have been sold at 9s. 6d. cash, and 3,000 bags old Rangoon at 9s. 7½d.

SPICES.—*Ginger:* 20 cases small limed Japan sold at 30s. *Cassia Buds:* Of 141 boxes good China only 20 boxes sold at 75s. *Cinnamon:* 11 bales Ceylon sold, first sort at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d., second at 2s. 5d., inferior 1s. 5d. *Cinnamon Chips:* 70 bags sold, low bark at 1s. 0½d., common chips at 4d. to 4¼d. *Cloves:* The market is depressed by large supplies, and no East India have been offered. *Nutmegs:* Of 3 cases 21 boxes Penang 9 boxes sold, 82's at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d., 108's bought in at 2s. 8d.; of 5 cases Java 2 cases 86's sold at 3s. 5d. *Mace:* 2 cases good Penang sold at 2s. 8d., 9 boxes ordinary bought in at 2s. per lb.

SUGAR.—Early in the week, although a good supply was offered in public sale and arrivals at ports of call were unusually numerous, amounting to about 40 cargoes, the market continued firm, although not active, and business was effected at fully previous rates. At the close the market has become dull, and sales have been effected slowly at previous rates for refining and grocery West India, but 6d. decline for speculative brown kinds. The deliveries last week included 1,150 tons China and Manila, and the landings included 42,293 bags China and Manila. The following is a detailed account of the business done in East India descriptions. On the 20th, in auction 1,741 bags fine strong coloury European Penang were bought in at 28s. 6d., but afterwards sold thereat. Of 9,455 bags China 3,600 bags sold at previous rates, low and ordinary brown at 20s., refined (1,200 bags Hong Kong) at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. for brown, and 26s. 6d. to 27s. 3d., the remainder being bought in, brown Hainan at 21s. 6d. to 22s. Privately 1,200 bags ordinary Hainan China sold at 21s., and 3,000 bags brown clayed China at 24s. 6d. On the 21st privately 500 bags low China sold at 19s., 350 tons Hainan China price not reported, also for arrival 200 tons Native Penang at 19s. 6d., and a floating cargo for the United Kingdom, viz.:—1,020 tons Java No. 14½ at 31s. 6d. On the 23rd privately 500 tons Native Penang sold at 20s., 50 tons clayed Manila at 26s. and 150 tons brown China at 20s. On the 24th, at auction 13,285 bags China were all bought in as follows:—1,468 bags Swatow at 21s., 9,620 bags Hainan per Altona at 22s., 2,197 bags white refined (similar to home-made pieces) withdrawn. After the sale 4,500 bags of the Hainan sold at 21s. The floating cargo per Threepwood, 1,800 baskets Java, No. 13 to 13½, sold at 32s. for a near port. On the 25th privately 20 tons Native Penang sold at 19s. 9d.

SAGO.—In auction 472 bags small pearl were withdrawn.

STICKLAC.—117 cases Singapore bought in at 54s. per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—In public sale 956 bags Singapore were all sold at about previous rates, small to good at 2½d. to 2⅝d., fine at 2¾d., Malacca at 2⅝d. to 2½d. Of 678 bags Penang 450 bags sold, very fine Alma at 3d., good at 2¾d. *Flour:* 371 bags Singapore bought in at 2d.

TIN.—The demand has continued very sluggish, prices have again ruled in buyers' favour, and only a few hundred tons have been sold. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot £69 to £69 10s., afloat £69 10s.; Banca, £73; Billiton, £71 per ton.

TOBACCO.—393 bales China Leaf sold at 3½d. to 5½d., 3 bales ditto damaged 3⅜d., 245 bales Japan 5d. to 9½d., 3 bales ditto damaged 3⅜d. to 7d., 8 bales Sumatra 3s. 10d. to 4s. 7d., and 4 bales Manila 5d. to 1s. 8d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1,

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£2 13s. 6d. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22 10s.; do., other brands, £20 17s. 6d. to £21 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 15s.; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 23rd a reaction in Liverpool and the news of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey had a somewhat disturbing effect as regards the inquiry, but prices remained steady. On the 24th at the opening there were indications of a better demand, and where business could be repeated at the lowest rates of last week a fair amount of transactions took place, principally in China makes of Grey Goods. Many producers, however, hold to their quotations, and on the whole there has been little advantage to buyers.

QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.—F.O.B. IN LIVERPOOL.

GREY SHIRTINGS, in bales of 50 pieces. 38½/39 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 5 4	39 in. 6 0	39 in. 7 0	39 in. 8 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	4 6¾	5 2 3-16	5 3¾	6 2¾
Tree	Good Ordinary	4 8½	5 5 3-16	5 8½	6 10
Pillar	Low Middling	4 9¾	5 6 11-16	6 2½	7 4
Leaf	Middling	5 0¾	5 9 11-16	6 3¾	7 7
Pagoda	Good Middling	--	5 11 3-16	6 8¾	7 8¼
Ostrich	Good	5 8¼	6 0 11-16	6 11¼	8 2¾
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	5 11¼	6 3 11-16	7 3¼	8 4
Windmill	Superior	—	--	7 5¾	8 5¾
Hand & Branch	Best	6 0¾	7 0 11-16	7 8¾	8 10

Chop.	Width / Weight	44/45 in. 7 0	44/45 in. 8 0	44/45 in. 9 0	50 in. 10 0	54 in. 11 0	60 in. 12 0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	6 5½	7 1	8 1¼	9 8¼	10 9¼	—
Tree	Good Ordinary	6 6¾	7 5½	8 4¼	9 10¾	10 10¾	--
Pillar	Low Middling	6 8¼	7 7	8 7¼	9 11¼	11 1¼	11 9¾
Leaf	Middling	6 9¾	7 11½	8 8¾	10 1¾	11 4½	12 1¾
Pagoda	Good Middling	6 11¼	8 1½	9 1¼	10 4¾	11 6¼	13 4¼
Ostrich	Good	7 0¾	8 2¾	9 2¾	10 5½	11 7¾	12 6¾
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	7 3¾	8 5½	9 5¾	10 7¾	11 9¾	12 7½
Hand & Branch	Best	8 5½	8 11¼	9 11¾	10 11½	11 10¾	12 9¾

MADAPOLLAMS, in bales of 150 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	32 in. 2 8—10×10	32 in. 3 0—12×12
		s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	—	2 8¼
Tree	Good Ordinary	2 4 3-16	2 9¾
Pillar	Low Middling	2 5 3-16	2 10¼
Leaf	Middling	2 6 3-16	2 11¾
Pagoda	Good Middling	2 6 11-16	3 0¾
Ostrich	Good	2 8 3-16	3 1¾
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	—	3 3¼
Hand and Branch	Best	—	3 3¾

GREY JACCONETS, in bales of 150 pieces. 20 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 3 1—12×12	39 in. 2 6-8—14×14	44 in. 3 12-14—14×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	3 6 17-32	3 1 1-32	3 6 3-32
Hand and Branch	Best	3 7 17-32	3 1 17-32	3 7 19-32

GREY T-CLOTHS, in bales of 50 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	32 in. 6 0	32 in. 7 0
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	4 3½	4 11 1-16
Tree	4 8	5 2 1-16
Pillar	4 11	5 5 1-16
Pagoda	5 2	5 11 1-16

MEXICANS.

	32 in. 7 0	36 in. 8 0
Ordinary	5 5 1-16	6 3 13-16
Fisherman	5 8 1-16	6 6 13-16
Horse and Jockey	6 0 9-16	6 11 5-16
Hand and Branch	6 8 1-16	7 11 5-16
Crown	7 0 9-16	8 0 13-16

COTTON YARN, CHINA QUALITIES, in bales of 400 lbs.

	16/24	28/32	Mock—38/42.
	d.	d.	d.
Common	9¾	10¾	11½
Fair Seconds	10	11	12
Good do.	10½	11½	12½
Best do.	10¾	12	12½
Best	11	12½	12¾
Mock Water	9	10	
Do.	9¾	10½	
Do.	9½	10¾	
Do.	9¾	11	

Pillar / Pagoda / Horse & Jockey / Hand & Branch / Lion / Fisherman / Anchor / Eagle & Shield

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	10	„ yard	„
HH / SS Camlets	63	0	„ piece	„
HH Lastings (6 reed)	52	0	„ „	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	46	0	„ „	„
HH China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 7	Star of the South	Smith	Singapore	Boston
14	Bellona (s.)	Ahrens	Singapore, China, &c.	Hamburg
18	Misti	Riogeau	Ilo Ilo	New York
19	Dronning Louise	Bondo	Swatow	Falmouth
20	Obed Baxter	Baxter	Manila	New York
20	Trident (s.)	Monroe	Rangoon	London
20	Borealis	Beard	Shanghai	Do.
20	County of Bute	Belcase	Passaroeang	Falmouth
20	Cordelia	Williams	Yokohama	Do.
20	Matthew Cay (s.)	Taylor	Akyab	Antwerp
21	Romeo	Clark	Rangoon	Falmouth
21	Carrick Castle	Dodd	Java	Queenstown
22	Lord of the Isles	Watt	Hong Kong	London
22	Palmerston	Sutor	Cheribon	Falmouth
22	Aurorita	Thomson	Passaroeang	Do.
22	Attila	Ellis	Maulmain	Do.
22	Helen Angier	Staples	Sourabaya	Queenstown
22	Adolph Pridholm	Fredlief	Batavia	Do.
22	Jonge Cornelis	De Jonge	Passaroeang	Helvoe
22	Slamat	De Greve	Banjoewangie	Texel, for Amster.
22	Helen	Stege	Passaroeang	Havre
23	Beemah	Blackstone	Hong Kong	New York
23	Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	Padang	Do.
23	George Sholton	Miller	Hong Kong	London
23	May Queen	Nisbet	Do.	Do.
23	Stella	Meyer	Shanghai	Do.
23	Imro	Diedrich	Manila	Falmouth
23	Hernon	Stephen	Passaroeang	Do.
23	Lord Raglan	Malley	Samarang	Do.
23	Erling Skjalgson	Scheil	Do.	Do.
23	Matilda	Dan	Hong Kong	Do.
23	Orpheus	Glass	Java	Queenstown
23	Arratoon Apcar (s.)	Peters	Manila	Greenock
23	County of Ayr	Torrance	Java	Do.
23	Lota	Cosey	Do.	Havre
24	Elmstone	Bragg	Hong Kong	London
24	Andreas (supposed)	—	Do.	Deal
24	Faugh a Ballagh	—	Do.	Dover
24	Aberfeldy (s.)	Howell	Rangoon	Plymouth
24	Kristine	Delmar	Samarang	Falmouth
24	Bernina (s.)	Allen	Rangoon	Liverpool
25	Aliquis	Marshall	Do	Greenock
25	Cornuvia	Wilson	Sourabaya	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 7	Saracen	—	Shanghai	New York
10	F. B. Watson	—	Do.	Do.
11	Benefactor	—	Hong Kong	Do.
12	Fetisch	—	Yokohama	Do.
15	Antoinette	Ouwehand	Samarang	Ymuiden
18	Bankok (brig.)	—	Bangkok	London
18	Rebecca	Bungaard	Singapore	Cardiff
18	Titan	—	Hong Kong	Penarth
18	Windermere	—	Singapore	Newcastle
19	Strathearn	Anderson	Shanghai	Cardiff
19	Marianne	Jacquet	Saigon	Havre
19	Maarten van Rossen	Cherpion	Batavia	Brouwershaven
19	Malacca	Leonocan	Do.	Bordeaux
20	Bankok (s.)	Brown	Singapore	London (fr. Tyne)
20	Victoria	Bolleyne	Do.	Liverpool
20	Nerinos	—	Batavia	Shields
22	Amboto (s.)	—	Shanghai	London
23	Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Do.	Do.
23	Lochleven Castle	—	Singapore	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
April 20	Torrington	Rotterdam	Batavia
20	Conrad	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
24	Prinses Amalia	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia

SPOKEN.

NOLA, Singapore to Liverpool, April 6, 24 N., 41 W.
ELISE, Formosa to London, Jan. 14, 26 S., 2 E.
AROS BAY, Rangoon to Channel, 11 S., 84 E.
ELECTRA, Singapore to Boston, Feb. 26, 27 S., 6 E.
LORD MACAULAY, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 30, 7 N., 25 W.
ORPHEUS, Swatow to Falmouth, March 6, off St. Helena.
TWEE GESUSTERS, Macassar to New York, March 18, 46 miles S., 23 W.
COTHERSTONE, Liverpool to Singapore, same day.
BATAVIA, Hamburg to Hong Kong, March 18, 1 N., 25 W.
JUPITER, Swatow to Falmouth, March 7, 15 S., 7 W.
MATCHLESS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 23, 2 N.
FREDERICK, Manila to Liverpool, April 1, 29 N., 41 W.
CHATTANOOGA, Padang, steering NNW., March 19, 6 S., 29 W.
HAMBURG, Swatow to Falmouth, 120 days out, March 29, 12 N., 31 W.
MERAPI, Amsterdam to Java, April 14, off the Lizard.

CASUALTIES.

RIO JANEIRO.—April 19, the Gaetanina, from Antwerp to Hong Kong, has foundered at sea; crew landed here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Arrived and cleared, April 17, Madeleine (str.), from Rangoon, for Nieuwe Diep; 16, Cadiz (str.), from Manila, for Cadiz.

MALTA.—Arrived and left, April 18, Peer of the Realm, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 19, Langshaw (str.), from Rangoon, to Liverpool; Arrived, April 19, Ferdinand Van der Pallan (str.), from Bassein, f.o.; 20, Chelydra (str.), from Bassein, for Hamburg.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and proceeded, March 27, Otto, from Manila,

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for New York; Pieter Adolf, from Java, for Falmouth; 28, Condor, from Amoy, for Falmouth; Laurens Coster, from Singapore, for London; 29, Herzogin Anna, from Batavia, for Falmouth; passed, March 27, Edeline, from Penang, for London; April 2, Theophane, from Rangoon, for Liverpool.

CAPE TOWN.—Sailed, March 21, Laura Gertrude; 22, Lion; 24, Rio; all for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, March 22, Alcedo, for Guam.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, March 15, Nile, for Guam.

NATAL.—Sailed, March 5, Noatin, for Guam.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailed, April 12, South American, for Manila.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE steamer Gleneagles, which sailed from London on the 13th March arrived at Singapore on the 13th April, having made the voyage in thirty-one days and eight hours. After a detention of forty-eight hours at Singapore the Gleneagles reached Hong Kong on the 20th inst. The passage—thirty-seven days—is believed to be the fastest upon record.

CAPTAIN THE HON. FRANCIS MAUDE presided at the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, when it was reported that 10,386 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked persons had been relieved during the year, at a cost of £19,839, and that 1,965 widows received annual grants, for which purpose the dividends of the funded property are set apart.

OWING to favourable winds on the 24th inst. no fewer than fifty-two ships from India, China, and Australia figured on the books of the "Jerusalem" Subscription Room as having arrived, the number being for one day the largest on record.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
*Deccan ...	3,429	550	May	3	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Pekin ...	3,777	600	May	10	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Australia	3,663	500	May	17	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia.	3,833	530	May	24	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

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*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

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In his work on the Sources of the Nile, says:—

"I ordered my dragoman Mahomet to inform the "Faky that I was a doctor, and that I had the best "medicines at the service of the sick, with advice "gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to "whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. "These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing "unmistakable purgative properties, they create an "undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies "him of their value."

This fine Medicine cures all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, is a Great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females—young or aged.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

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Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street, 1877.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD VAN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and colonies.

Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe
Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual income of the Company upwards of Three-quarters of a Million sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of Five Millions.

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Dublin ... ... 66 Upper Sackville-street.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Parngon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek, Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr. or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.
HOLLAND, 2,500 tons, May 11.
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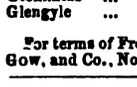
Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 7, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	May 3
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohma., and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Yoko.&Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

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	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Cassandra, s.s.	1,051	Robertson & Co...	May —
Glenorchy, s.s.	2,788	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	May 5
Mikado, s.s.	1,993	Shaw, Williams, & Co.	May 3
Lake Leman	976	Wright Bros.& Co.	May 20
LIVERPOOL.			
Menelaus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	May 1
Achilles, s.s.	—	Do.	May 14
Patroclus, s.s.	—	Do.	May 28
GLASGOW.			
Huntley Castle	—	Thos.Skinner&Co.	May —

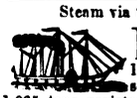
Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D.	May 3
Do.	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

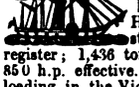
Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 3.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship LORNE, 100 A1; 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150 h.p. nominal, 750 h.p. effective, M. J. BUTCHER, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine, full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To follow the s.s. Lorne.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register t 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	James Shepherd	A1 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	To follow
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., H. Kong, & Shanghai ...	Mikado, s.s., via S. Canal ...	100 A1	1993	V.L.D.	May 5
Hong Kong	Melbrek ..	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	With des

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 5, full or not full.

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BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 25
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage	Date.
Wigton	100 A	727	Sailed
Edward Barrow	3/3 1.1.	958	May 5
A Clipper Ship.....	A1	—	To follow
Armanella	3/3 1.1.	915	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the favourite clipper PAULINE, A1 eleven years. 472 tons register. South West India Docks. THOMAS TYRER, Commander. All Goods must be marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., York-chambers, Manchester; and 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 714.] LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received May 7.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 26	Mar. 16	Mar. 20
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 16
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 14
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 11
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 17
Chefoo	—	—	„ 15
New-chwang			
Hankow	„ 19	„ 8	„ 17
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 13
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 21
Shanghai	Feb. 2	„ 18	„ 23
Ningpo	—	—	„ 22
Foochow	—	—	„ 21
Formosa	—	—	„ 20
Amoy	—	—	„ 22
Swatow	—	—	„ 27
Hong Kong	„ 16	„ 26	„ 29
Canton	—	—	„ 27
Macao	—	—	„ 28
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila			„ 25
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	„ 9	„ 17	„ 30
SIAM — Bangkok	„ 2	„ 15	„ 30
BORNEO			
Labuan	—	—	„ 25
Sarawak	—	—	„ 26
JAVA — Batavia	—		„ 30
Samarang	—	—	„ 17
Sourabaya			
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Mar. 2	Apr. 2	Apr. 5
Penang	„ 2	Mar. 31	„ 7
CEYLON—			
Galle	„ 16	Apr. 7	„ 13
Colombo			„ 17

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 27th, Shanghai 30th March, Hong Kong 5th, Singapore 12th April, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 14th inst., left Marseilles this morning, and will reach London to-morrow, six days early.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Shanghai and Amoy is interrupted, but the company's land lines in Russia are restored and the communication by the company's lines with Shanghai and all Japanese stations is therefore again perfect. The Eastern Extension Company's lines are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi and Venice, per P. and O. steamer *Peru*, arrived May 3.—From Hong Kong: Mr. W. L. Hunter. From Singapore: Mr. J. Ross; to Gibraltar: F. Royent. From Galle: Mr. Aitken, Mr. Spence. From Yokohama to Venice: Mr. F. M. Lacey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul* to Southampton.—None.

To London per steamer *Stentor* (Holt's line), expected May 7.—From Shanghai: Mr. W. R. Davidson, Mr. P. Davidson, Mr. J. J. Turner, Miss Woodward. From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Beveridge. From Singapore: Mrs. Plunkett and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Hooghly*, from Marseilles, May 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Forester, Mr. Balanche, Mr Balitte Mr. Eulrin, Mr. Dourille Mr. Scheidr, Mr Osouf, Mr. Aschenter, Mr. Kawarse, Mr. Hashimot, Miss Cope. To Saigon: Comte General Vallière and suite. To Batavia: Mrs. Duperron, Mr Van der Loeff, Mr and Mrs. A. J. de Haart, Mr. J. D. Haart, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves. To Singapore Mr. and Mrs. W. Mutholland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Luckburger, Mr. E. Scott Russell, Mr. Baumgarten, Mr Possenti.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai Mgr. Petit Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Cay, Messrs. E. A. Deacon, G. A. Phillips, C. W. Davis, Tourzalin. To Hong Kong: Mr. C V. de Cercal and family To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Sutte. To Colombo: Mr. E. G. Harding.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 3.—To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. D. Law, Nav. Sub lieut. F. Lancelot, Dr. T. D. Popham, Mr. G. Hecksher. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Little and two children, Mrs. Wells, Miss Silevr, Miss Lawrence. To Penang: Mr. C. N. Van Goor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen.

To Batavia, per steamer *Prins van Oranje*, from Nieuwediep, April 28.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Von Below and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burgmans and child, Mr S. H. J. Begeman, Mr. H. Ravenswaay, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wichers and seven children, Mr. J. Schulein, Mr. J. J. Van Dulken, Mr. J. Claus, Mr. J. Reysenbach, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Van Der El and three children, Mrs. N. Severing and sister, Mrs. Bousquet, Mr. J. J. Geul, Mr. H. Koot, Mrs. Vigelius, Mr. J. G. Thooft Mr. Kraft, Mrs. J. A. G. S. Pompe Van Meerdervoort, Mr. G. Gorter, Mr. J. W. Enklaar, Mr. A. de Waal Malefyt, Messrs. J. and G. Courtois, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. Sauer and two children, Mr. S. R. Van Der Kolff, Mr and Mrs. J. W. Hoogendyk and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bergman and two children Mr. A. Van Der Lluys Veer, Mr. W. Huygens, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dockheer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S G. Prins and child, Mr. F. M. Störk and three children, Mr. H. F. Barkhuyxen, Mr. J. G. Blanman, eight subaltern officers and 150 soldiers.

Per steamer *Menelaus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, May 3.—To Singapore: Mr. Remy, Mr. Shelmerdine.

Summary of News from the Far East.

Matters in connection with the new Convention continue to progress as rapidly in China as they move slowly here. A notification has been published by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, setting forth that the Chinese Government have given information that the ports of Ichang, Wuhu, Wenchow and Pakhoi will be opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, and that officers of H.B.M.'s Consular Service have been authorised to act temporarily as British Consuls at those places from and after the above date. The Customs arrangements at the six places of call on the Yangtaze have not, however, been completed. By the latest accounts from Ichang, it appears that the premature planting of the boundary stones of the new concession, of which news was brought by last mail, has led to further difficulties; that the people have pulled down the house tenanted by the members of the "Inland Mission," and that Messrs. Dick and May (the Harbour-master) have been mobbed, and attacked with brick-bats and bamboos. They were forced to take refuge in their boats. The arrangements for the better Government of Formosa to which attention was called some time back have assumed the shape of an official memorial in the *Peking Gazette*. In this document it is proposed that the Governor of Fukkien should reside permanently in that island, and that the affairs of the mainland should be administered by the Governor-General alone, as is done in Chihli and Szechuen. The proposal is stated to be under the consideration of the Chinese Government, and it is probably in connection with this that Ting Footai recently expressed his anxiety to have a line of telegraph constructed between Formosa and the mainland. By latest advices the *Kestrel* was still badly ashore about forty miles below Ichang. The U.S. Consul was to leave Hankow for Ichang on the 14th March; and the Hon. Geo. F. Seward, U.S. Minister, was expected to arrive shortly in Shanghai from Peking. The Minister for the Netherlands has issued a Circular, appealing to his countrymen to aid the refugees from the famine. Several Chinese officials have expressed to our Consular officers their appreciation of the aid extended by foreigners to the sufferers from that disaster. The latest accounts

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state that some of the unlucky people are throwing themselves down wells or poisoning themselves, being unable any longer to endure their agonies. From Hong Kong there is little news of importance. The Postmaster-General's report shows a falling off of $11,000 in the revenue. The Chinese residents have subscribed over $4,000 for the relief of the famine stricken population in the north. A Naval Court of Inquiry on the British ship *John O'Gaunt* was proceeding when the mail left.

The particulars in the papers to hand by the present mail with reference to the progress of the civil war are even more meagre than those previously received, the Government having been able as time went on to bring still more pressure than at first to prevent the publication of intelligence. So far as was known, however, no important engagements had taken place. Another meeting had been convened by the foreign residents in Yokohama with reference to the establishment of a volunteer corps, which movement had been delayed in consequence of the protest of the Japanese City Governor. The so-called "confessions" of the men who have declared they were employed by the Government to assassinate General Saigo are published in detail, but it is perhaps almost superfluous to point out that confessions and statements of accomplices require by the rules of sound judgment and fairness, as well as those of law, some confirmation from more credible sources, and that such corroboration is wanting in the present instance. A new gunboat called the *Amagi Kan* has been launched.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Advices by this mail extend to the 20th March; the French mail from London Jan. 26 arrived out on the 16th March.

The *Japan Mail* of the 17th March reverts to the subject of the alleged attempt on the part of the Government to accomplish the assassination of General Saigo; and it publishes in full the translation of the confessions made by the spies, who claim to have been entrusted with the mission, and who were arrested before they could take any steps to accomplish their dastardly work. Commenting upon these statements it says:—"There stand the confessions; confessions made, in some cases, voluntarily by the agents employed to carry out the plot, and apparently in no case wrung from them by application of torture, for Nakahara Hisao and others have been received back by the Imperial Government in good health. At present we can add little to our remarks of last week. The confessions must strike every one as being singularly clear, straightforward, and coinciding. If they contain the truth and only the truth, they do not contain the whole truth, for the names of only two high officials appear, whereas had it been decided that the army and navy were to aid in the general massacre which was to follow the disturbance that it was expected would arise from the murder of the Commander-in-Chief, it stands to reason that the consent of the members of the Administration must have been obtained, and that the scheme was the result of combined deliberation. While we have no wish to condemn the Government, unheard, as guilty of the shameful crime of attempted assassination, we cannot pass over the matter as a monstrous fable. The revelations are too well borne out by many events to permit of its dismissal without comment or inquiry. We do not scruple to say that the Government is gravely compromised by these disclosures, and if it would not lose caste in the eyes of the world, it must lose no time in giving incontestable proofs of its innocence of the foul charge."

Nothing of importance has transpired, or is allowed to be published, in connection with the civil war in the South. Mere skirmishes, and a few hand-to-hand fights, in which both sides seem to show the greatest pluck, and which end in no advantage to either party, are all the items of intelligence to hand. The question of establishing a volunteer corps has again been discussed; and a second meeting has been held, at which the Chairman, Mr. Litchfield, remarked that he knew of no British law which forbade British subjects to bear arms, and at which General Van Buren, in deprecating the action of the Governor of Kanagawa in protesting against the Consuls of different nationalities giving countenance to the scheme, stated that the British Chief Justice in the East was a member of the Volunteer Corps at Shanghai. Not only was Sir Edmund Hornby Colonel of the Corps previous to 1869, and chief mover in the new force got up during the disturbances in Tientsin, but the same position has been held by both Sir Thomas Wade and Sir Harry Parkes. It was held to be absurd to talk about expression of "distrust or unfriendliness" towards the Japanese Government, or causing them "needless and wanton mortification," as the promoters of the scheme had no intention of expressing anything of the kind.

Particulars are published concerning the landing of a cargo of dead bodies at Shinagawa. It appears that about ninety bodies were lowered into boats by means of straw ropes, and it would seem were to be sent off to their friends for interment. Some exaggerated statements had got abroad on the subject.

The *Japan Mail* publishes the Monthly Return of his Imperial Majesty's Customs of Japan for the month of January, 1877, published by the order of the Inspector-General of Customs, and which it is intended in future to issue every month. The summary shows the declared value of—

Total exports to be ...	...Gold yen 1,143,189 24	
Duty		40,621 30
Total imports	2,003,788 33	
Duty		87,069 90
Total exports and imports...	3,146,977 57	
Total collected duty ...		127,691 20
Imports excess over exports .	860,599 09	
Treasure exported	...Gold yen	309,440 89
Do. imported		320,079 65
Imports excess over exports		10,638 35

Collections from storage, warehouse entrance, and miscellaneous sources ... ... Gold yen 2,290 17

The launch of the *Amagi Kan* took place at Yokosuka on the 13th March. She is a gun-boat about 260 feet long and 1,800 tons burthen, being a sister ship to the *Seiki Kan*, which was built at the same place some few years ago. Mr. Terashima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion, accompanied by two young Princes of the Blood, who are cadets of the Naval College, and wore the uniform of that establishment.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent, under date March 14th, writes:—

H.E. George F. Seward is looked for any moment on his way to Shanghai. We are having frequent high winds of late, which fill the air with dust to such an extent as to obscure the sun at times. Also an occasional cloudy and dark day. Were it not for the dust, our weather would generally be very pleasant at this season. The first fleet of yellow funnels has come and gone. At one time there was a continuous line of six of them along the bund. Under the new colours (in two senses) and the new names old friends could scarcely be recognised. We have just lost two of our community Mr. B. C. G. Levot, of the British Consulate, who goes to Tamsui; and Mr. J. Achison, of the Imperial Customs, transferred to Canton. Their places are filled, the first by Mr. J. R. Coulthard, temporarily; and the latter by Mr. Morse, recently of Shanghai.

The *Celestial Empire* of the 22nd March gives the following harrowing account of the sufferings in Shantung:—

We hear that the distress in Shantung has reached such a pitch that the unfortunate people are throwing themselves down wells and poisoning themselves with arsenic, unable any longer to bear their sufferings. At Tsi-nan Fu they are bringing their children to the Roman Catholic bishop saying that if he will not take them into his orphanage they will kill them. From Tung-chow Fu we hear that a good deal of grain is coming into the province through the small rivers, but the people who are famishing are those who have no money to buy it. The Bishop above referred to is distributing over a hundred dollars a day to the poor, but has quite exhausted his resources. We are therefore glad that part of the money subscribed by the community of Shanghai has been forwarded to him. More grain would find its way to the suffering province were it not that the mandarins forbid merchants to sell at higher prices than those of last year, and this checks importation.

ICHANG.

A correspondent gives the details of the recent disturbance at the above place. It appears that Consul King found the Custom House officials, who had arrived a week or ten days in advance of him, safely residing in their boats, and the people quiet. It seems that some missionaries were also residing in the city, and, indeed, had been there, quietly going in and out among the people, for some months. Everything seemed outwardly favourable to the Consul's mission, but no sooner had negotiations been commenced for the purchase of land, than the old anti-foreign spirit and hostility to every encroachment of the hated barbarian immediately manifested itself. The literati, as usual, were the instigators of the attack, and the mandarins appear to have been powerless. The same old tactics were pursued to incite the fury of the populace to the proper pitch. Inflammatory placards were posted, warning the people against renting or selling property to foreigners; and reports were diligently circulated that the foreign Powers intended to take forcible possession of a piece of ground for a concession—ejecting the inhabitants, desecrating ancestral graves, interfering with the

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fung-suei of the city, and bringing endless calamities upon the people. Some half-dozen leading men of the literary class were conspicuous by their activity in getting up this agitation. A public meeting was convened in a neighbouring temple, and resolutions were passed with the evident determination of putting a stop to all further negotiation for the purchase of land, and if possible of ejecting every foreigner from the city. Several mandarins, who were engaged officially in selecting and marking off the site, were insulted and maltreated by the mob, and the next step was to give notice to the missionaries that unless they cleared out in three days their house would be pulled down, and they would be driven out at the risk of their lives. As the missionaries showed no signs of heeding these warnings the mob was again assembled by beating the gong, and an open attack was made on Saturday, March 3. The first report that reached us was that the house had been set on fire, but subsequently we heard that only some partitions, windows, doors, and furniture were smashed; no violence was done to the missionaries, but nearly all their books and other property was either stolen or destroyed. The district magistrate appeared late on the scene, and conducted the missionaries to a boat, begging them to leave the place, or not to return to their house until the people were quiet. The Viceroy, Li Han-chang, arrived at Ichang from Szechuen on the following day, Sunday, and it was hoped that his presence would be sufficient to overawe the mob, and would enable the British Consul to obtain immediate satisfaction for this insult, and a speedy settlement of his own difficulties. Most people will wonder why he should leave on the following Tuesday without apparently doing anything towards carrying out the stipulations agreed on at the Chefoo Convention. The only result of his passing visit which we can hear of is that on Wednesday, the 7th, another inspection of the ground by Mr. King and the officials took place, when the mandarins were pelted by the mob, and had to beat an ignominious retreat.

HANKOW.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes under date of March 17:—

We hear now that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, no doubt heartily disgusted with the literati of I-chang, if not with the officials, is on his way back to Hankow, and may be expected here as soon as the gunboat can avoid running every other day or two into a sandbank.

We hear also that one or two of the Custom House officers, who were out walking on the hills, on the opposite side of the river, were attacked by the villagers, and only escaped with difficulty to their boat.

What impression the U.S. *Monocacy* may make upon the Ichangites remains to be seen. She started with General Shepard and his staff on board yesterday morning.

You may be interested to know that the appeals for help on behalf of the starving population of Shantung have not been disregarded by the community here. A subscription list was sent round by Mr. Major, which realised $843, and an appeal to the liberality and charity of the native compradores and other Chinese in connection with the hongs brought in $130 more. A meeting was held last evening at the club to arrange how the money should be transmitted to the famine district, when it was decided to send the contributions on at once to Mr. Jamieson, British Consul at Chefoo.

The amount would have been larger, but some had already sent subscriptions direct; and the Russian community sent some Tls.700 home for the Servians a little time before. The missionaries also sent down about Tls.266 the steamer before, proceeds of a collection amongst themselves.

KIUKIANG.

The municipal accounts show a deficit of Tls. 634. They appear to have been kept very defectively by the treasurer, Mr. Shaw, the amounts having to be extracted, for the instruction of the landrenters' meeting, from the books of the Chinese Shroff. It was very sensibly "resolved to forward this statement to Mr. Shaw, for his examination and explanation, and to have the accounts properly audited by an outsider in future." Messrs. Bean, Grant, and Kopsch were elected a Municipal Council for the ensuing year. The usual call of Tls. 15 per lot was agreed to. A scheme proposed by Mr. Kopsch for the general levy of wharfage dues on all merchandise, foreign and Chinese alike, was considered and referred to the Council, with instructions to obtain the approval of the Chinese authorities, and of H.M.'s Minister if they thought desirable.

CHINKIANG.

A correspondent notices, as an instance of what may be expected from the C.M.S.N. Co., that the *King-kwan* arrived at eight P.M. on the 13th March, discharged all her cargo in a couple of hours, and might have proceeded on her voyage, but, as a Mandarin passenger wished to visit his friends, the steamer was delayed till six A.M. on the 14th. Another writer says, "We had a pleasant little excitement yesterday (12th). About a hundred braves from one of the camps here smashed up most of the things in one of the theatres here—foreign-owned, worse luck.'

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd March; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 2 was received on the 18th March.

The efforts to relieve the sufferers from the famine continue with undiminished vigour. It appears from the last reports that the total amount collected by the committee, for the Shantung Relief Fund, has been Tls. 9,219, of which Tls. 9,000 have been already remitted to Chefoo, and there are some subscriptions promised still uncollected. This is independent of the sums subscribed for the relief of the South Gate refugees, and other collections made by individuals, both foreign and native.

The shareholders in the China Coast Steam Navigation Company have held their annual meeting. The accounts show a profit on the year's working of Tls. 41,153. In view, however, of loss incurred on the sale of the *Dragon*, and of payments still due for the new steamer *Sin Nanzing*, the directors did not recommend any dividend. The reserve fund stands at Tls. 62,522, and the underwriting account at Tls. 21,445. Messrs. How, Wilson, and Kung Kee were elected directors for the ensuing year. The well known steamer *Ping On* has undergone extensive repairs, including a new high-pressure boiler capable of working with 100 lbs. of steam, and her passenger accommodation has been enlarged. These repairs have been all made at Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s yard, and have been proved to be quite satisfactory upon a trial trip which was made.

Some further particulars have been published regarding the recent collision between the *Sin Nanzing* and the *Yunching*. It appears that the *Sin Nanzing*, on her way down the Peiho, grounded on the left bank just above the Arsenal bend, and that the *Yunching*, bound up, in turning the curve, also touched the bottom and glided off on to the *Sin Nanzing*, striking her with considerable force on the starboard quarter, causing a rent, as already reported, from the deck down to the water line. The force of the collision carried the *Sin Nanzing* higher up the bank, where she remained stationary. The cargo in the aft hold was discharged, and temporary repairs commenced without delay. Subsequently the rent was boarded up sufficiently well to enable her to reach Shanghai. She was then towed off the bank, and on the following day she proceeded and reached here without difficulty. The damage is estimated at about Tls. 4,000. The Municipal Council have taken a step, which is certainly by no means premature, viz., to provide for the safety of those who visit theatres, either native or foreign. They have called for a report of the means of egress in case of fire, which are notoriously defective. It is to be hoped that the Council will insist on their being improved. Messrs. Vinay and Aymeric have been elected Trustees of the General Hospital to represent the French municipality.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—We are informed on excellent authority that certain very great improvements are in contemplation at Woosung. It is said that arrangements are pending for a large pontoon to be run out into deep water, in order that the mail-steamers may come alongside to discharge passengers and mails, which will be then sent on by special mail-train from Woosung station to Shanghai. The cargo, of course, will be brought up the river in the usual way. We hear that the average profits of the railway are now estimated at about a thousand taels a month.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following items of general news:—

Our readers will remember the failure of an action heard a few weeks ago, in which the China Navigation Company sought to recover from Mr. R. Francis Tls. 5,800, Kiukian currency, which it was alleged had been misappropriated by William Henry Shaw, who was Mr. Francis's sub-agent at Kiukiang. When the action was heard Shaw was away from China, and his whereabouts having been ascertained a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Its execution was entrusted to Sergeant Skinner, who was despatched on the 2nd inst. to Hong Kong, where it was expected Shaw would shortly arrive from Japan. These arrangements worked with success. On the 14th March Shaw arrived in Hong Kong, from Kobe, by the *Galley of Lorne*, and was taken into custody by Sergeant Skinner. His identification was proved before the Hong Kong magistrate, who thereupon ordered him to Shanghai for trial. He arrived by the *Amoy*, and was taken before Mr. Mowat at H.B.M.'s Supreme Court. Mr. Wainewright, who is engaged to conduct the prosecution, was unprepared to go fully into the case, owing to the principal witnesses having to be brought from Kiukiang, and applied for a remand for a week. Shaw offered no objection, but asked for the case to be heard without unnecessary delay. He hoped to clear himself of the charge, and being in ill-health, he desired a change of climate as soon as possible. He was remanded for a week, bail being offered in his own recognisances of $1,000 and two sureties in $500 each.

We hear that a large proportion of the heavier fines inflicted in the recent gambling case heard at the Mixed Court has been paid, and the delinquents set at liberty. The four pawnbrokers who were fined $100 each still hold out, however, saying they cannot raise the money. They are therefore still detained at the

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Central Police Station. The Pekingese sentenced to be bambooed is also confined there, but why he should be kept waiting so long for the infliction of the sentence seems strange. Some of the smaller fines imposed on the gamblers imprisoned at the Mixed Court have also been paid; and it is considered probable that the whole amount will have been paid in a few days.

On the 14th March, at the Mixed Court, before the Chinese Magistrate Chen and Dr. Yates, Ping-tsoh-tsen, a Chinese coal broker, was charged with conspiring with and assisting other people to defraud the Shanghai Gas Company of the value of a quantity of coal. After hearing the evidence of Mr. G. J. Yeo, engineer and manager of the gas works, who from the books proved that during his absence in England coal had been delivered short of weight to the value, on one dealer's account alone, of Tls. 722.75; that the company had been charged full weight for the same, and had been therefore defrauded to that amount; it transpired, by the admission of the native coal merchant himself, trading under the hong name of Yuen-hang, that he had superintended the delivery of several quantities of coal sold by him, through the broker, to the Gas Company at their works. In all these instances short weight was delivered. One order of 163 tons was 36 tons deficient; one of 93 tons was 20 tons 15 cwt. short., and all the others more or less in proportion. Two foreigners in the employ of the company were also stated to be implicated in these transactions, and they have been discharged from the company's employ. The magistrate ordered the coal merchant into custody for further examination, and admitted the broker to bail on his giving good security.

Training for the Spring Race Meeting is progressing, and nearly every morning the Grand Stand and course present an animated scene. During one morning the large number of eighty-six ponies were counted on the training course; and judging from the unusual competition shown in the holding of numerous auctions of griffins, this number bids fair to be largely increased. It is, of course, too early to form an opinion as to how much racing stuff can be got out of the mass of raw material on offer, but as in this case multiplicity gives greater chances of success it may be thought likely that sufficient will be found to yield large fields and good sport.

The newly-instituted class-firing of the Shanghai Volunteers is progressing favourably. The Mih-ho-loongs have made the class-firing compulsory on all the members. This example should be followed by the other companies if they wish to obtain corresponding excellence at the Spring and Autumn Rifle competitions.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Shanghai Library was held this week. The Very Rev. the Dean occupied the chair. The report and accounts were read and passed, the latter showing a balance due to the Treasurer of Tls. 54.31. Six debenture bonds were drawn for payment, the numbers being 9, 18, 29, 53, 55 and 59. A plan was presented from Mr. Kingsmi l, to provide more shelf-room for the books, which were stated by the Hon. Secretary to be increasing at the rate of about 500 volumes per annum. Several suggestions were made with respect to the proposed alteration, but the matter was not fully discussed.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 29th March; the French mail from London Feb. 9 arrived out on the 22nd March, and the following P. and O. mail of Feb. 16th was received on the 26th March.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General has been published. During the year 1876 there has been a falling off of revenue of $11,725. This is partly due to the loss on exchange, on remitting to England; partly to the reduction in local rates, and partly to the competition of the American and Japanese Post-offices in Shanghai, Hankow, and the ports of Japan. The quickest passages home were, as usual, by the Messageries, and the quickest out by the P. and O. Company. The O. and O. steamer *Oceanic* made the fastest run to America, accomplishing the passage to San Francisco in twenty-three days. On an appeal being made to them through the native press by Bishop Burdon, the Chinese residents in Hong Kong subscribed over $4,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken population in the north.

On the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, the German ships in harbour were decorated, and a dinner was given at the German Club, at which Princes Leichteinstein and Montomoro, who were paying a flying visit to the colony, were present.

A court of inquiry has been held at the Harbour Master's office upon the British ship *John o'Gaunt*, bound from Liverpool to Manila with coals, and which was wrecked on the 8th of January on a reef off the Island of Batag, in the Philippines, the captain and crew having been brought to Hong Kong by the Spanish steamer *Salvadora*. The "Finding" was not given when the mail left.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The following table shows the value of the exports of Siam for January this year, as furnished to the *Siam Advertiser*:—

To Hong Kong	$221,222
„ Singapore	231,502
„ China	54,565
„ Europe and America	24,000
„ Java	212,266
Total...	$743,555

Rice amounted to $588,757, teelseed to $26,974, buffalo hides to $17,016, and raw silk to $6,660.

A correspondent has kindly furnished us with the following survey notes from Bangkok:—

Teea Rueh is a place of shipment on the Menam about seventy miles from Bangkok. Ko Rat is a large central trade district of considerable importance, about 110 miles E.N.E. of the former. An extensive range of high mountains, nearly midway, has been an effective barrier, from time immemorial, for bringing the trade of Ko Rat to Bangkok. Hitherto this has been accomplished by means of bullocks and primitive carts, in an unsatisfactory manner. The enterprising young King and his government have lately had a survey made of that part of the country with a view of establishing a tramway between the above mentioned places, and opening out the rich uncultivated districts in that direction. The late survey has been successful in finding a practical gradient in a convenient part of the range. Levels along the line of track have been taken, and numerous positions carefully determined. Suitable timber is everywhere to be met with, and there exists no very serious engineering difficulties to grapple with in carrying out the Government intentions. Ko Rat is a walled city of very ancient date. It forms a parallelogram of one mile, and is the great trade emporium in the N.E Province of Siam. Officials have been despatched to Java to observe the working of the railways there, with a view to develop the present tramway into a line of railway. Great credit is due to the young King and his Government for taking such active steps to develop his country.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The *Batavia Handelsblad* says:—

There is nothing of importance to be mentioned, and this is in some respects fortunate considering the absence of the Governor General. The European personnel for the Tanjong Priok works has arrived; erelong building operations will be begun there on a grand scale. The savings bank at Sourabaya has distributed a dividend of 6 per cent., and that at Batavia 6½ per cent.; the deposits in the latter bank are increasing. Counterfeit half guilders have been discovered here; the police have succeeded in tracing out the manufacturer. Cholera is prevailing at Padang. On the West Coast of Sumatra attention is being paid to the intelligence regarding the disease affecting coffee trees there. According to the *Bintang Timor*, a great flood took place at Sampang in Madura on the 7th inst.

From Celebes favourable intelligence has been received. The eldest son of Bonto Bonto, who is very much esteemed by him, has submitted. Daeng Pasele (another son), who had been a prisoner, was set at liberty after he had taken the oath of fidelity. That province is thus becoming gradually tranquillised.

The Batavian mercantile community complain earnestly of the inconveniences occasioned by the levying of the excise on arrack. The newly draughted regulation on import, export, and excise duties ought to provide for one omission at least, if the great firms here are not to give up altogether the export trade in arrack. The said draft regulation is under the consideration of the Chambers of Commerce. It would be desirable were it made public, and the whole mercantile community enabled to express their opinion on it.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 5th April; the French mail from London March 2nd was received on the 2nd April. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

H. E. Sir William Jervois, accompanied by Captain Satterthwaite, R.E., embarked from Johnston's Pier on board the E. and A. Company's steamer *Normanby*, Captain Reddell, on the 3rd April. A guard of honour of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders was present on the pier, and a large number of residents, including H. H. the Maharajah of Johore, assembled to wish his Excellency farewell and a pleasant voyage to Australia and back here again. Lady Jervois and the two Misses Jervois had left for Europe by the M.M. steamer *Anadyr*, accompanied by Captain Paton, A.D.C. In consequence of a recent family bereavement, no public entertainment could be received by H. E. the

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Governor and Lady Jervois prior to their departure, and in consequence of this the committee appointed for the purpose have resolved that some token of the regard of the community shall be f rwarded to Lady Jervois and daughters in London.

The departure of his Excellency for Australia has necessitated numerous rearrangements of heads of departments, and the acting appointments are larger than ever they were before in the public service of the Colony, which is saying a good deal. The action of the Home authorities in refusing to allow Lieut. MacCullum R.E. to accompany Sir William Jervois to Australia, and deputing Captain Satterthwaite instead, furnishes another instance, similar to that of Judges, of their utter disregard of the public interests of this Colony. The Colonial Engineer, instead of being asked to retire, as he should, gets extended sick leave, and now his second is sent away on other duty, which in no way concerns this Colony, which is left to shift as it may with junior engineers to look after important and expensive public works.

It has been notified by Mr. W. E. Maxwell, the Acting British Resident in Perak, that, from the 1st April, the export duty on tin is reduced to $10 per bhara (400 lbs.) from Perak, and $8 from Larut.

Major-General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., passed through here from India on the 27th March on his way home *vid* China and America.

Two public entertainments have been given in the Town-hall —one by Messrs. Hudson and Voltaire, of the Christy Minstrel order, varied by ventriloquism; and one—Willard's Wanderings —consisting of a musical and spiritualistic melange. The last was largely attended.

Mr. Hugh Low, the new Resident to Perak, arrived here by the French mail on the 27th March, and has proceeded to take up his appointment.

His Excellency Col. Anson, the Administrator, started in the *Pluto* on a visit to the Native States and Penang on the same day that he was sworn into office.

We regret to say that the Hon. W. Adamson has deemed it necessary, on account of the demands on his time by business and other public duties, to resign his seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. Adamson's resignation, which has been reluctantly accepted by H.E. the Governor, is a sensible loss to the Council, as, from his great natural abilities, his pains-taking industry, his local knowledge and experience, and his powers of expression, there is no one in the Colony more fitted to represent the community or advise the Executive at the Council table.

H.M.S. *Juno*, Captain Wilcox, arrived from China on the 23rd March, and with the *Growler* forms the naval force at present here. With the departure of H. E. the Governor and the other recent events and changes among officials, it is perhaps as well that a ship of her size is stationed here.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* contains the following notifications:—

His Excellency Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., having left the Colony on the 2nd April, the Hon. Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, C.M.G., Lieutenant-governor of Penang, has taken the oath of office as Administrator of the Government of the Straits Settlements.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant three months' leave of absence to Captain J. H. Satterthwaite, R E., Acting Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Penang.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant eight months' leave of absence to the Hon. Thomas Scott, Member of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. W. Adamson of his seat in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, R.N., to be Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Penang.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles John Irving, Auditor-General, Straits Settlements, to be Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Malacca.

Mr. E. A. Irving, Assistant Colonial Secretary, reported his return to the colony on the 27th March.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Irving to be Acting Auditor-General, Straits Settlements.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. George H. Anson to be his Private Secretary.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. M. R. Magalhaens, Assistant Engineer in charge of Malacca, to be Acting Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General, Penang, during the absence of Captain Satterthwaite, R.E., on leave.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. D. Richards, Assistant Engineer, Penang, to be Acting Assistant Engineer in charge of Malacca, vice Mr. J. M. R. Magalhaens.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen, friends and supporters of the Seamen's Mission, was held at the Sailors' Home for the purpose of thanking the Rev. Mr. Brown, the chaplain to the Mission, and who is leaving Singapore, for the ardour and energy he has shown in the discharge of his duties while in this colony. The Right Rev. Dr Chambers presided, and the proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic. During the evening Captain Mair, on behalf of several seamen, presented Mr. Brown with a purse of sovereigns, taking advantage of the occasion to render him a flattering tribute.

Subjoined is a copy of the Ordinance for the detention of the ex-Sultan which was passed through all stages in the Legislative Council.

A Bill for the Safe Detention of ex-Sultan Abdullah of Perak.

Whereas it has been found necessary for various reasons of State that Abdullah, son of the late Sultan Jaffar of Perak, now a prisoner in the Civil prison at Singapore, should be deported to such place as her Majesty may decide upon; And whereas it is expedient that provision by law should be made for his detention pending such deportation.

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Governor to direct, by an order under his hand and seal, in the form in the Schedule, that the said Abdullah, son of the late Sultan Jaffar of Perak, be detained in the Civil prison at Singapore, or to direct that he be detained in any other place, on board ship or shore at any of the Settlements, and there to be kept in safe custody till such time as his deportation can be carried into effect.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: The improvement mentioned in our last report had made further progress, and in some articles a fair business had been done at better prices. Yarns 16-24 had been sold to a fair extent, and quotations showed an advance; 28-32 had attracted a little more notice, but the offers made had not led to much business; some sales of 38-42 were reported at very low prices. For Shirtings there was a small demand at slightly higher rates, but there was as yet no perceptible animation in this important branch of the import trade. For T-Cloths and Velvets there was some inquiry, but other articles attracted but little attention. Woollens: The better feeling in this market had fairly maintained itself, and transactions at slightly advanced rates in plain Mousseline de Laines and Black Orleans had taken place. Blankets for army use had also been in good demand, and obtained prices ranging from 42 to 47 cents, according to weight. There had also been some sales of Army Cloth at advanced rates, but stocks were very small.

HANKOW.—The Chinese New-year holidays commenced on the 13th February, and business was not renewed until after the 20th. There had been a considerable falling off in the spring demand for Cotton goods, and the market had continued very quiet. Prices were about two candareens lower than the opening rates after the New-year.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 21st March:—There has been a steady improvement in the tone of our market for Manchester goods, and although the business actually done has been but small, it is so far satisfactory, showing as it appears to do that the long interval of depression is nearly at an end, and that trade here may shortly be expected to be resumed with something like its usual activity. Grey Shirtings: Some demand has existed for the finer qualities of 9.10/12 lbs. at Tls. 2.30 to 2.40 per piece; in the absence of stocks, however, we do not hear of any sales being effected. Medium to good qualities of 8¼ lbs. have likewise been asked for, and amongst the settlements reported in these makes are the following chops:—Red Ram, Tls. 1.67 per piece; Red Pheasants, Tls. 1.62 to 1.63 per piece; Pillars, Tls. 1.55 per piece, &c., &c. T-Cloths have not as yet been inquired for to any extent, only some few bales of 7-lbs. ordinary Mexicans having changed hands so far as we can learn. English Drills: No sales are reported in this cloth.

SHANGHAI.—An improvement which occurred early in the fortnight had been again lost owing to a sudden drop in the rate of sterling exchange, which had touched at 5s. 4d. per tael for bank bills at six months' sight, as well as to the receipt of rather unfavourable accounts of the opening of trade in the North, any activity in which remained yet in abeyance. The principal operations had been at public auction. On the 20th March upwards of 22,000 pieces Grey Shirtings C. P. Henderson's chops were forced upon the market at lower currencies, 7 lbs. realising Tls.1.22½ to 1.32½, and 8 lbs. from Tls.1.52 to 1 75 per piece for medium to good qualities. Privately the only Shirtings at all saleable had been best and favourite chops, Dewhurst's Eagle having touched Tls.1.85 per piece. Sales of T-Cloths had been small, but there were buyers of Ordinary Mexican 7 lbs. at Tls.1.20 to 1.25 and of best makes at Tls.1.40 to 1.42 per piece, 8lbs. 36 inches being valued at Tls.1.40 to 1.60 per piece according to quality. Drills had been wanted at previous rates, and some moderate sales are reported of 14 lbs. English for Tls.1.86 to 1.95 per piece. Woollens: Camlets a little firmer at auction, but difficult to realise privately on equal terms. CPH Long Ells scarlet selling at Tls.6.66 to 6.70 per piece, Spanish Stripes from Tls.0.50 to 0.56 per yard, and Lastings from Tls.11.75 to 12.19 per piece. A fair amount of business had been done in Metals at unaltered values.

FOOCHOW.—The only sale had been 500 pieces 7lb. T-Cloths at $1·95 per piece.

HONG KONG.—The business during the interval had been restricted, the currency difficulty not having been adjusted. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarns: Nos. 16 to 24 have been rather neglected of late, but values are unchanged; Nos. 28 to 32 and

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38 to 42 are also held for former figures. Piece Goods: A moderate business has been transacted in Grey and White Shirtings, and the latter have commanded better prices all round. T-Cloths are not in strong demand, but holders are not pressing sales. Drills are likewise not particularly inquired for and but trifling sales are now reported. A few bales of American Drills, chafed and somewhat damaged, have been quitted at $3.75 per piece. American Sheetings are quoted $3.25 to 3.30 per piece, but Jeans are nominal. The late decline in exchange is very much against importers, and holders generally of Cotton Goods are showing no inclination to sell except at an advance equal to the drop in the sterling rate. Woollens: Small settlements have been made of most of the articles under this head, and prices show little or no change. Metals: Lead has declined, and at the reduced rates there are at present no purchasers. Tin is rather firmer, and hard Tin Plates are still wanted. Assorted Bar Iron is readily saleable, and good Steel is in request. Yellow Metal is quiet, as dealers appear to be supplied to meet existing requirements. Quicksilver is rather lower, but is steady at quotations, although late receipts from California have been large. Coals: The arrivals have been 6,715 tons, comprising 5,655 tons of Australian and 1,060 tons of Cardiff. The sales have been 6,925 tons of Australian at $9.50 to $8, and 3,450 tons of Cardiff at 42s. and $10.25 per ton, nearly the entire sales of both kinds being to arrive. About fifty vessels are known to be loading and on the way for this port with coals, and as receivers are showing anxiety to realise, our market has declined, and is now weak at quoted prices.

CANTON.—Sales of 500 piculs of Lead had been reported at slightly firmer prices than those last advised. Closing quotations were $8.30 to 8.35 for L.B., and $8.35 to 8.40 for W.B. and Hole Chop. The stock in hand was estimated at 580 piculs. Quicksilver was quoted at $61.50 to 62 per picul, showing a material fall in value.

PENANG.—The demand had been very small, business had been very limited, and prices were unchanged. Grey Shirtings: Limited sales of 7 lbs. at $29 to $30, and 8¼ lbs. at $35 to 43½ according to quality. Small sales of 45-inch 9 lbs. at $45 to $46. Grey Supers: No sales. Grey Madapollams: A sale of 2¼ lbs. at $12½ Grey T. Cloths: Small sales of 5 lbs. at $22, 6 lbs. at $25, and 7 lbs. at $29 to $29½. No sale of Mexicans. Grey Yarns: Small sales of 30 s at $34, and 40 s at $103. White Shirtings: Moderate sales of Medium at $59 to $63 and Fine at $68 to $77½, according to quality. A sale of 45 inch at $68. White Cambrics: Limited sales of 24 s at $15¼ to $15½, 50 s at $23¼ to $25, and 15/ 16 s at $23 to $26. Turkey Red Cambrics: Small sales of 2½ lbs. at $40, and 2⅝ and 2¾ lbs. at $38½.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The business done had been very unimportant, and transactions are represented by about 700 piculs of low grades. Arrivals had been very limited, and the market closed quiet, at nominally last quotations.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Settlements reported are 1,900 chests, which showed slightly easier rates, but at the close some 6,000 chests had been settled (not formally reported) at from Tls. 10 to Tls. 14, reducing the stock to about 2,500 chests. Green: An extensive business had taken place in medium to fine Moyunes and Teenkais, at prices ranging from Tls. 27 to Tls. 30½, principally for the New York market, but as there was no vessel on the berth, buying had been somewhat checked towards the close. In Pingsueys and Local-packed there was nothing of interest to report.

FOOCHOW AND AMOY.—The season was over.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—The only transaction to record in old season's Congou is the shipment on native account of 718 half-chests of country tea per French mail of 22nd March. Of New Season's Congou about 3,000 boxes have been shipped from this and Macao; as, however, the larger portion of the shipments are "contract" teas, the market cannot be considered as generally opened; the few settlements of market teas are said to range from Tls. 22 to 28 per picul. As far as can be seen at present the crop appears to be a fair average one, though many of the teas are somewhat deficient in strength. Canton Greens: A few small parcels have been packed for the colonies.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—A fall in the rate of foreign exchange and advices reporting a better feeling at home had imparted some activity to this market. Deliveries since the 9th March had been about 350 piculs of Hanks, and 100 of Oshius and Filatures, the greater part of which was still under inspection. Prices for good Hanks had advanced $20 to $30; Oshius, which formed the bulk of the stock, were firm at the rates last quoted.

SHANGHAI.—There had been little or no change either in the position of the market or in quotations. A falling exchange had enabled holders to keep up values in spite of the indifferent home advices, and stocks of desirable Tsatlees had become very small and were firmly held. Re-reels: The American mail took 357 bales at prices ranging from Tls. 440 to 520 (20s. to 23s. 9d.), and a considerable quantity of the lower grades was going forward by the present mail steamer. Tsatlees: Good 4 and 4½ Silk had been most in demand, and amongst the settlements may be particularised:—Pagoda No. 2, Tls. 480 at 5s. 4⅝d., = 22s.; Yellow Elephant, Tls. 470 at 5s. 4⅝d., = 21s. 6d. Tsyssams were in fair demand at Tls. 280 to 300 for common Keahings or common Chincum. Fair to good 9-12 moss were quoted at Tls. 280 to 290, and fair market Laeyongs at Tls. 260 to 270.

	1876-77.		1875-76.
Settlements since 15th March ...	1,000	against	700
Total settlements	69,000	„	66,800
Stock, about	13,000	„	1,000

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—An unimportant business has been transacted at irregular intervals aggregating 150 bales of Tsatlee reel, of which 43 bales were taken in the first fortnight of the period under review. Prices have advanced with every purchase made, and to-day's quotation for good No. 4 is (nominally) $435 to $440 per picul. Holders are still sanguine of a further rise, but taking into account the state of the home market, present London quotations, and the advanced period of the season, there appears small chance of the issue they desire. Long reels have been in limited request. Settlements amount to 70 piculs of Kowkong and other sorts. Re-reels: These descriptions have been in good demand, and 700 boxes are said to have been contracted for. Prices paid show a slight decline on those quoted a month ago. Stock in Canton is computed at 700 to 800 bales Tsatlee, 50 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 50 bales Kowkong, and 100 to 200 bales of inferior kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANKOW.—Small arrivals of Rhubarb were upon offer at Tls. 35 to Tls. 60 for Shensi and Tls. 15 to Tls. 30 for Szechuen. Musk, fair shipment to Shanghai of Yunnan, 1 box of Szechuen settled at Tls. 80 to Tls. 85. China Grass. Small demand for Szechuen Green. Cantharides: No arrivals. Hides: Large shipments had been made to Shanghai; quotations Tls. 7.5 to Tls. 7.6.

HONG KONG.—No Japan Camphor had offered, and the stock of Formosa was very small and was steadily held for $16.50 to 17 per picul. The Korsor had sailed for New York, taking 2,500 piculs of Camphor. Vermilion was quiet at $33. Gamboge was scarce and held for $55 to 60 per picul. Cassia Oil had declined, owing to the desire of holders to realise their stocks, and about 85 piculs had been sold at $100 to 101 per picul, leaving about 150 piculs on offer. The stock of Aniseed Oil was 186 piculs and the market was quiet at $191 to 192. Aniseed Stars of good quality were very scarce, and common grades were being taken at $23.50 to 24 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia: $11.50 to $11.60 for cases; $11.15 to $11.20 for mats, per picul. There had been very little demand and prices were slightly lower; 400 piculs had been purchased for shipment to Bombay; stock 7,000 piculs. Cassia Buds: $17.75 to $18.00 per picul; sales 170 piculs; stock 50 piculs. Cassia Oil: None on offer. Aniseed Star: $26 50 to 27.00 per picul; stock 100 piculs. Galangal Root: $3.00 to $3.50 per picul; no stock. China Root: $4.00 to $4.20 per picul; new season's cargo offering in small lots. China Galls: $13.20 to $13.40 per picul; stock 50 piculs. Turmeric: $6.00 to $6.50 per picul; 200 piculs on offer; new cargo expected very shortly. Rhubarb: Nominal; no stock on the market. Cantharides: $75 to $80 per picul was asked for the small quantity, say 2 or 3 piculs, on offer. Musk: $120 to $130 per catty nominal; only a few small catties of mixed sorts are on the market. Preserves: Chyloong's young stem Ginger $5.70, best $4.10, cargo $3.50; Chowchow best $4.15, cargo $3.50 per box. Attai's young stem Ginger $4.90, best $3.95, cargo $3.40; Chowchow best $4.10, cargo $3.45 per box. Ginger in casks of 168 lbs. $12 to $13 per picul. Soy: Chyloong's $3.80; Attai's $3.70 per picul in casks of 5 piculs. Fire Crackers: Very little inquiry and prices weak; best brands 73 to 74 cents for full and 70 cents for short count. Matting in limited demand only. Settlements reported of an assortment of old cargo at prices showing no change from previous values. Palm Leaf Fans: No demand. Straw Hats and Braid: No stock of braid on offer; higher prices are expected to rule for supplies coming forward. Silk Piece Goods: A good business is doing in fancy goods at former prices.

PENANG.—An average business had been done in Tin during the fortnight, and moderate transactions had taken place in Pepper. Tin: The market opened at $20.20, and gradually declined to $19.80. At the close $19.90 had been offered and refused. Black Pepper: About 4,000 piculs West Coast had been sold at $7.77½ to $7.70, and 1,200 piculs Atchin at $7.42½ to $7.51½, 3,600 piculs being for Europe and the rest for India. Stock about 5,000 piculs West Coast, for which holders were asking an advance, and 500 piculs Trang. White Pepper: No transactions. Held for $12.90 to $13. Sugar: Transactions of No. 1 Penang at $6.80 to $7.10 according to quality. No. 2 in good demand and moderate sales at $4.50. Chinese Basket Sugar taken for immediate delivery at $3.45. Gutta Percha: Small arrivals purchased at $65. Gum Benjamin: No arrivals of No. 1. Only a small stock of No. 2 common quality. India Rubber: Small arrivals and purchases at $41. Hides: Purchases of Buffalo at $9, and of Cow at $13¾ to $14. Horns: A purchase of a small arrival at $9½. Nutmegs: Held for an advance, $72 to $73 being asked for 110 s. Mace: Nothing done. Nominal $60 to $62. Fish Maws had arrived in small quantities. Purchases of unpicked at $107 to $110, showing an advance. Tapioca: None offering. Cloves: Zanzibar in no inquiry. Penang season over.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1⅝d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4½d. to 5s. 4⅝d.	5s. 4⅝d.	5s. 5d.
Canton „	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang „	3s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila „			

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 308 to 309	Rs. 225½
„ Hong Kong	27 to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 74.1.5	2 prem (nominal)

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($35 paid). $40.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

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SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company Tls. 200 x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company, 112.
Steam Tug and Lighter Company, nominal.
French Gas Company, 75.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $512.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 910.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, 610.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $1,800.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 103.77.
Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 78½.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, nominal.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 31 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 32½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,100 per share.
Hotel Shares, $50 per share.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 11 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, — per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share ex div.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0⅛d., at Hong Kong 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5½d.

With reference to the Shanghai Share Market, Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co.'s Report says:—H. and S. Bank: A considerable number of shares have been sold during the week, at advancing rates; on the 16th March they were sold at 27 per cent., exchange 72⅝; and on the 21st at 30½ per cent., exchange 72½. S.S.N. Co.: After the issue of our last report a large number of shares changed hands at par, and there was one sale at Tls. 100½; the market was quiet, with sellers at par, until the 21st March, when a sale was made at 99½. There are now sellers at par. China Coast S.N. Co.: There are buyers at Tls. 67, and sellers at Tls. 70. Yangtsze Insurance Association: Shares are wanted at Tls. 610. North China and China Traders' Insurance shares are wanted. S. and H. Wharf Co.: Shares have changed hands at Tls. 82, 83, and 85. China Fire Insurance Co.: A sale is reported at $149, exchange 73.

At Hong Kong there had been a fair business doing in Shares during the fortnight. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Shares had been in steady demand, and had gradually advanced from 27 to 31 per cent. premium. Chinese Imperial Loan Bonds had changed hands at £105 10s. down to £103 10s. Hotel Shares were in demand at $50. Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Shares had advanced to 35 per cent. dis., but afterwards declined to 32½ per cent. dis.

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK TO EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA.

	Total to March 14, 1877.	Total to March 14, 1876.	Total to March 14 1875.
Horns ...	193	108	—
Pepper ...	1,555	—	476
Rice ...	—	82,199	13,876
Sapanwood ...	255	956	1,020
Sticklac ...	525	—	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Copenhagen, April 28, Friederich.
At HANKOW.—None.
At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, March 18, Cutty Sark; April 12, Perardna; from London, May 3, Stad Amsterdam (str.); from Liverpool, 3, Deucalion (str.).
At FOOCHOW.—None.
At SWATOW.—None.
At AMOY.—None.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., March 14, Adeline; from Sydney, March 21, Alice Mary; 22, Echo; from Antwerp, March 25, Windermere; from Cardiff, March 25, Rurik; 27, Hydra; April 28, New Era, May 2, Hannah Law, America; from London, April 28, Stad Amsterdam (str.); May 2, Argentino (str.); from Liverpool, April 28, Delcalion (str.).
At BATAVIA.—from Nieuwe Diep, April 27, Koning der Nederlanden (str.)
At PADANG.—From Nieuwe Diep, April 27, Madura (str.).
At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, March 29, Edward Kidder; 31, Amadeo; April 2, Nimrod; 3, Rhutinas; from Glasgow, March 31, Stanfield; from Rio de Janeiro, April 2, Antioch; from Liverpool, April 29, Ajax (str.); from Australia, 27, Clifton; from London, May 3, Scindia (str.); 4, Candia (str); Glenfinlas (str.); from Newport, Auguste, Helens; from Cardiff, 4, Marie.
At PENANG.—From Cardiff, March 28, Tertia; 30, Clan Alpine.
At ANJER.—From Cardiff, May 1, John Milton.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.
From SHANGHAI.—For London, April 28, Glenearn (str.).
From HONG KONG.—For San Francisco, March 22, Sumatra; for New York, 24, Korsor; for Cooktown, 26. Galley of Lorne (str.).
From MANILA.—For London, March 2, Dorothea; 17, Valparaiso; 20, Peeress.
From BATAVIA.—For Holland, April 27, Lord of the Isles.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 29, White Rose; for New York, April 2, Ettie; for the Channel f.o. 3, Soflid.
From PENANG.—For London, March 26, Stentor (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, via Kobe, Fiery Cross; for New York, Coulnakyle; for San Francisco, Tartar.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, Nestor (str.), Hesperia (str.); for New York, Agate, Inverness.
At FOOCHOW.—None.
At FORMOSA.—For London and Boston, Pallas; for Australia, Empress of China, Constance.
At HONG KONG.—For London, Anglo Saxon, Carpo, Star of China; for Hamburg, Albatross; for New York, McNear, Mystic Belle, Tyburnia; for San Francisco, Belle of Oregon; for Portland (Oregon), Forward, Aldenbesse; for Australia, Spirit of the Age.
At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Cadiz, Vanadis; for New York, Edith; for San Francisco, Quickstep.
At CEBU.—For Alicante, Nuevo Lantaro.
At ILO ILO.—For London, Coldstream; for New York, Monarchy, Spica, Ericsson, F. N. Thayer, Mount Washington; for Boston, Fontenaya, Favorita; for Barcelona, Vicenta.
At BANGKOK.—None.
At SAIGON.—None.
At BATAVIA.—For the Channel f.o., Wastwater, Glen Caladh, Signe, Frenchny, Maria, Jules Dufaure; for Rotterdam, Cornelis Wernard Edouard, Bonafides, Nestor, Schiedam, Friesland; for Amsterdam, Vier Gebroders, Anna and Sophia; for Schiedam, Onrust; for New York, Aurora Australis; for Boston, Akbar; for Australia, Mathilde.
At SINGAPORE.—For London, Burdwan, James Wishart, Madras, Ettrickdale; for Liverpool, Stanley; for Hamburg, Elizabeth Childs; for New York, Isolina, Dewa Gungadhur; for Boston, Chocorura.
At PENANG.—For London, Hindostan, Soolou.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan. $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5.50 per bale; tea, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 10s. do.; cocoons, £4 10s. do.; general merchandise, £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £4 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet; to New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From FORMOSA.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.; New York, $16 to 17 per ton for sugar.
From SWATOW.—To England, per sailing vessel, £3 5s. to £3 8s.: to the Continent, per sailing vessel, £3 10s. to £3 13s.
From AMOY.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; to Hamburg, £2 17s. 6d per ton of 50 cubic feet; to New York, £2 per ton of 20 cwt., £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to San Francisco, $6.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From SAIGON.—Per sailing vessel to the Channel for orders, £3 per ton, "open charter."
From MANILA.—Per sailing vessel, to Liverpool, sugar, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; hemp, £4 5s. to £4 15s. per ton; to San Francisco, dry sugar, $11 per ton. Per steamer, to Liverpool, *via* Cadiz, sugar, £4 5s.; hemp, £5 per ton.
From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 37s. 6d.; sago and sago flour, in bags 40s., do. in boxes, 45s.; pepper and coffee, 45s.; hides, 55s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 25s. per 20 cwt. To Hamburg, by sailing vessel, gambier, 52s. 6d.; sago, 55s. To New York, by sailing vessel, gambier, 40s., light freight, 55s. per ton.
From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, 20s.; other cargo, 80s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Mar. 9 ...	England's Glory ...	Hong Kong ...	London
„ 11 ...	Bridgetown ...	Do. ...	Falmouth
„ 13 ...	Toutenaye ...	Ilo Ilo ...	Boston
„ — ...	Ericsson ...	Do. ...	New York
„ — ...	Hesperia ..	Singapore ...	London
„ 15 ...	Hera ...	Do. ...	New York
„ — ...	Petit Bourgeois ...	Newcastle ...	Singapore
„ — ...	Joseph Brown ...	Sunderland ...	Do.
„ 16 ...	Loelaya ...	Manila ...	New York
„ — ...	Minna ...	Kobe ...	London
„ — ...	Spica ...	Ilo Ilo ...	New York
„ 17 ...	Ferria S. Thompson	Japan ...	London
„ — ...	America ...	Cardiff ...	Hong Kong
„ — ..	Vermont ...	Do. ...	Singapore
„ 19 ...	Yarra ...	Singapore ...	Falmouth
„ — ...	Kolga ...	Do. ...	New York

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

There has been a slight improvement in the tone of the Manchester Market due mostly to the increased business in cotton and prices have ruled steadier. On the other hand buyers have shown no disposition to extend operations, except at prohibitive rates, and the feeling throughout is marked by quietness.

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TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

BERLIN, MAY 4.—Official telegrams have been received at St. Petersburg stating that Chinese troops have advanced against the Khan of Kashgar. The Khan being fearful as to the result of a pitched battle, retired with his army to the fortified camp of Toksum, where he awaits the attack of the Chinese. Jacob Beg, the Russian agent, with the Khan, has despatched a messenger to General Kauffman in Turkistan, for the purpose, it is supposed, of advising the intervention of Russia between the Khan of Kashgar and the Chinese.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 6.—Manchester Goods quiet; Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8 8.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MAY 5. — Manchester Goods quiet. Water Twist, 16-24, $99. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of Tea to date 165,750,000 lbs.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MAY 3.—The P. and O. steamer Pera arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day, with the India, China, and Australian mails, which left at 3 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MALTA, MAY 4.—The P. and O. steamer Nepaul, with the homeward Indian, China, and Australian heavy mails, left here to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, MAY 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mail from China and Japan, arrived here at 9 A.M. to-day. She brings 165 passengers and a general cargo, including 441 bales silk, 4,750 packages tea, 200 bags sugar, 549 packages sundries, and £14,610 in specie, for London, which will be forwarded by the Company's steamer Gange, due about the 21st inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE MAY 28.—GALLE, MAY 2.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 20.—SUEZ, APRIL 30.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles on the 22nd of April, left here at 8 A.M. to-day for Aden, Singapore, and China.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 6.—GALLE, APRIL 29.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, from Marseilles on April 8, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 23.—HONG KONG, MAY 4.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Meikong, from Marseilles March 25, arrived here to-day.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 2, at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Mathilde; 3, Ferdinand v.d. Pallan (str.), from Bassein; Langshaw (str.), from Rangoon; passed Isle of Wight, from Bassein, for Hamburg, Chelydra (str.); at New York, from Manila, Kvik; from Singapore, Velocity; 4, at Flushing, from Batavia, Henriette Adriana; May 2, off Dungeness, for Rotterdam, from Batavia, Nieuwe Waterweg; May 7, at New York, from Macassar, Twee Gezusters; at Boston, from Singapore, Electra.

DEPARTURES.—May 1, from Hamburg, for Singapore, Gerhardine; from Ymuiden, for Macassar, Vryheid; 2, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Sapphire; 3, for Hong Kong, Staghound; from Shields, for Sourabaya, Salatigo; May 3. from Penurth, for Singapore, T. A. Goddard, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Bellona (str.); from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Antonia; for Macassar, Maria Anna Catharina Elizabeth; 4, from Ardrossan, for Java, Barbadian; from Sunderland, for Singapore, Charlton (str.); from London, for Hong Kong, James Shepherd; 5, for Samarang, Antoinette.

CASUALTIES.—Havre, May 3, a telegram from Singapore announces the loss of the Marguerite (French), which sailed from that place on March 23 for Bangkok; crew saved. Liverpool, May 4, the Langshaw (str.), arrived here from Rangoon, and the Patroclus (str.), arrived at London, from Shanghai, were in collision April 12, in the Suez Canal, the former vessel sustaining slight damage to two plates on her port quarter.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—May 2, Glengyle, from London, for China; Hesperia, from Penang.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sagres, April 30, passed, Conrad (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep. Gibraltar, May 2, passed, Nanking (str.), from London, for China. Malta, May 2, arrived, Volmer (str.), from Bassein, for Liverpool; passed, Quinta (str.), from Rangoon, for Flushing. New York, April 19, the John Bunyan, from Manila, for this port, previously reported as sailed from Cape Town on February 20, was still there on March 13, completing some trifling repairs. The August Friedrich, from Singapore to this port, which put into Cape Town, March 7, had a leak in her bottom, and remained on the 13th to discharge cargo; 3, Gladys, (str.), from Maulmain, for Bremen; 4, Arethhsa (str.), from Akyab, for Antwerp.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLOUTH—On the 25th March, at Hong Kong, Mrs. Charles Clouth, of a son.

DOUGLAS—On the 20th March, the wife of the Hon. John Douglas, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, of a son.

HAGEDORN—On the 2nd April, at Singapore, the wife of Egmont Hagedorn, of a son.

HAMMOND—On the 15th March, at Hong Kong, the wife of W. H. Hammond, of a son.

LEWIS—On the 1st April, at Singapore, Mrs. A. A. Lewis, of a son.

LOVE—On the 20th March, at Shanghai, the wife of Joseph Love, Jun., of a son.

MAITLAND—On the 3rd April, at Bank Bungalow, Kollupitiya, Ceylon, the wife of John Maitland, of a daughter.

PHIPPS—On the 1st April, at Talawakelle, the wife of A. J. Phipps, of a daughter.

WOODWARD—On the 1st May, at 17, Bertram-road, Sefton-park, Liverpool, the wife of Ernest T. Woodward, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GAIR—ALGAR.—On the 24th March, at Hong Kong, W. T. Gair, to Sarah, daughter of Thos. Algar.

NORTHCOTE—OWEN.—On the 28th April, at Oxford, by the Rev. Alex. Heriot Mackonochie, M.A., the Rev. Arthur Francis Northcote, B.A., fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., to Alice Caroline, eldest daughter of Edward R. Owen of Oxford.

RICHMOND—DRAKE.—On the 28th March at Hong Kong, Stephen Richmond to Helen, daughter of John Drake of Kingsclere Hants.

STRANGMAN—LLOYD.—On the 25th April, at the Cathedral, Waterford, by the Rev. Russell Bradley, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Luvin, John, elder son of Samuel Strangman, of Summerland, Waterford, to Catherine Gertrude, youngest daughter of William Lloyd, of Newtown, Waterford.

TYZACH—SPOOR.—On the 15th March, at Hong Kong, David Tyzach, of Keelung, to Isabella, daughter of E. Spoor of Scarborough.

WOOD—JARDINE.—On the 26th April, at Christ Church, Waterloo, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, assisted by the Rev. H. Burrows, Garden Wood, son of James Wood, of Teuchar, Magistrate and Commissioner of Supply for the Counties of Aberdeen and Banffshire to Ada, second daughter of Edmund Jardine, of Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

HULBERT—On the 29th April, at Stakes Hill Lodge, Hants, Anne, widow of the late John Spice Hulbert in her 83rd year.

MORRIS—On the 26th April, at Nunburnholme Rectory, Anne, wife of F. O. Morris, rector, aged 67.

WOODS—On the 31st March, at Singapore, Robert Carr Woods, of Penang, barrister at-law, son of the late Robert Carr Woods, of Singapore, aged 35 years.

THE TRADING CAPABILITIES OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE YUNNAN MISSION.

SIR T. WADE TO THE EARL OF DERBY.

Peking, October, 9, 1876.

My Lord,—I beg to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 12th of July, reporting the return of Mr. Grosvenor and those with him. I there stated that Mr. Davenport was arranging the information he had collected regarding the trade of the country traversed by the Mission in the form of a report. I have now the honour to inclose copy of the report in question, as forwarded to me by Mr. Davenport. Owing to its length, the preparation of a copy has taken some time. I have informed Mr. Davenport that I should have pleasure in laying the paper before your Lordship. I consider his account of the journey to be both able and interesting, and I venture to hope that it may be so regarded by your Lordship. His observations on the trade of various places I think of special importance. The specimens alluded to in the report were, by my direction, forwarded separately to your Lordship by Mr. Medhurst, Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

REPORT BY MR. DAVENPORT.

The Mission started from Hankow on the 5th November, 1875, on board a large Hunan junk, and proceeded by the main river (Yangtsze) without stopping at any place of importance until reaching Shashih on the 24th November, thus accomplishing a distance of 293 miles against the stream in tolerably fair weather in twenty days, during two of which the junk was wind-bound. This part of the river has been so fully described by Captain Blakiston and other travellers that I will merely remark that, at the time we passed up, the river traffic almost entirely ceased after leaving the entrance to the Tung-ting Lake; for, although we had seen a large number of junks daily until we reached Yo Chow, yet we scarcely met any more until we came to an anchor at Shashih.

The country we passed through being a rich alluvial plain, the products were chiefly agricultural, viz., summer crops of rice and cotton, and winter crops of beans, wheat, and several other cereals, such as rape, millet, and the like. It is interesting to observe that the system of rotation crops here in practice somewhat resembles the four-course shift which has prevailed in some parts of England for the last century. The course generally followed is, first, wheat sown in November and reaped in the following April or May, whereupon the ground is at once ploughed up and sown with the second crop, cotton, which is picked in the months of September, October, and November. The third crop, beans, are carefully dibbled between the still standing rows of cotton, and show well above the ground when the stalks of the latter are finally plucked up by the roots for fuel during the winter. The beans continue to grow till the following spring, when, a sufficient number of pods being gathered to supply the wants of the nearest markets, they are ploughed while yet green into the ground, in order to supply manure for the fourth and grand crop of the course, viz., paddy, which is transplanted in May and reaped in October.

I may here remark, parenthetically, that, with the exception of some parts of the north of China, where a drill is used exactly like our common English drill, the Chinese do serious injury to their cereal crops by sowing the seed too profusely; while, with regard to the tillage of Hupeh province generally, it was even more slovenly and unscientific than the style of farming usually to be found in semi-tropical or northern China. Along the banks of the river, and especially on the convex shore of the bends, is to be found a valuable product, viz., beds of reeds covering many acres, which are very useful combined with mud in supplying the place of lath and plaster with more civilised nations, as also for the thatch of houses, materials for curtains, mats, sails, &c., and last, but not least, for winter fuel. There is a large quantity of cotton exported from Hupeh to Szechuen and Yunnan Provinces, but a considerable portion is consumed by the villagers themselves, who weave it into a coarse cloth of a kind which, so far as my experience goes, is worn almost universally by the people of China; indeed, the only place where I can recollect to have seen foreign shirtings commonly worn was on the Korean frontier. The natives say that it is not only more durable, but also far warmer, than foreign shirtings; and I fear at this date that it is well established that the idea of clothing the imaginary "teeming myriads" of China in foreign long-cloths is a mere delusion, their consumption being confined to the well-to-do, an extremely limited class in this country. It is, I regret to say, generally allowed that foreign manufacturers cannot

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supply an equal material to that commonly worn by the Chinese people at a similar price.

The mulberry tree having grown in this part of China from time out of mind, silk is, of course, produced in many parts of the province, and sent to the adjacent markets for general distribution; this branch of industry, however, did not come under our personal observation. We observed growing as a winter crop the well-known Chinese sugar-grass, from which is made excellent sugar, and whose culm is eaten greedily by the natives; also the tobacco plant, of which the leaves are said to be inferior in quality to the Kwan-tung or Manchurian tobacco, owing probably to the fact that the latter is a summer crop, and the only one grown on the ground during the whole year.

Notwithstanding the ingenuity of the Chinese in using all kinds of nets, for which the muddy waters of the Yantsze are eminently suited, the quantity and value of the fish taken out of this part of the river, though in a high degree adapted to afford food and shelter for them, would seem to be inappreciable, and would probably be accounted for in the absence of fishery laws in China, whereby the ignorant fishermen are allowed to ruin rivers and the inner waters generally by catching the fish wholesale when they come up to the shallows to spawn, at a time of the year when it is too warm to convey them to distant markets, and when they are scarcely fit to eat when caught. Almost the only eatable fish, except the perch, is the *sam-lie*, a member of the salmoniæ, which visits Hupeh in the spring, and is thence called the "season fish" by the Chinese. It is remarkable that neither this fish nor the flounder continue their journey up the river much beyond Shashih.

The population of this part of the province is scanty, the towns being small and the villages few and far apart. The cause is probably the liability of the country to disastrous inundations during the summer or autumn. These floods (as distinguished from the periodical rise common in tropical and semi-tropical regions in consequence of the rainy season) are occasioned by the irregular excessive rains falling sometimes for two seasons in succession, in the mountainous regions of western China, and then often not occurring again for several years. It has frequently been surmised by foreigners that the rise of the Yangtsze was occasioned by the melting of snow during summer, because other rivers, such as the Mississippi, Euphrates, Ganges, &c., are so affected. There are a great many reasons why this should not be the case with the Yangtsze, of which I will only mention one, viz., that although there may be a plentiful supply of melting snow in Thibet in the summer, yet the channel of the Kinsha Kiang is not large enough to bring down such an enormous volume of water as is required to maintain a four-knot current in the Yangtsze, in addition to converting the vast basin-shaped plains of Hupeh into boundless lakes.

SHASHIH.

Shashih is, with the exception of Chun-king, the most important mart we passed throughout the whole journey. It is a long straggling, dirty, unwalled town, built on the left bank of the river, and lying below the level of high water, in an angle formed by the junction or debouchure of a canal, which again connects with the River Yangtsze at a place called Sin Tan Kow, about thirty miles above Hankow, thereby saving the long and interminable journey round the bends of the great river, and so forming the regular road between Szechuen and Hankow. A branch leading from this canal runs through the Tai peh hu Lake to Sha yang chen on the River Han, situated about 170 miles above Hankow. As is usual in the neighbourhood of these formidable rivers, the canal does not actually communicate with the main stream, but terminates within half a mile of it, the goods being carried across the embankment by mules and coolies. Another branch runs to the prefectural city of King chow fu, about three miles distant. This town is surrounded by lofty walls at least five miles in circumference, and a ditch, which on the northern face, where I saw it, was upwards of 200 yards in breadth. This city withstood all the assaults of the rebels, and is one of the very few cities in central China which has preserved its hereditary Manchu garrison intact, and thus, after the suppression of the rebellion, was enabled to supply garrisons for other cities from its ranks. In addition to this, there is a flourishing Chinese population and a considerable trade. This city was regarded by the early Emperors of the present dynasty as a place politically of the first importance, while it has always been considered by Chinese as the key to this part of China.

At a little more than two miles above Shashih, on the opposite or right bank of the river, is the mouth of the T'ai-p'ing Canal, which, running into the Tung-ting Lake, forms the shortest and safest route between Szechuen and Hunan and Kuang-tung Provinces; and thus this town, communicating with the interior in all directions by means of safe sheltered canals, forms the natural terminus of the Szechuen trading junks, which for the most part discharge their cargo here for transhipment in small native craft, though, of course, some junks carry on their cargo to Hankow, where they are to be seen moored in the River Han. These junks, some of them capable of carrying upwards of 150 tons of cargo, line the river face of the town for nearly two miles, and average from 500 to 600 in number, without including the smaller craft. They are not adapted for the traffic further down the river, as they are so clumsy and high out of the water as not to be adapted for sailing, while the high rate of wages and the large crews indispensable for the navigation of the Szechuen rapids would be simply ruinous.

ICHANG.

On the 1st of December the mission arrived at Ichang, the appearance of which was very disappointing. It is situated on the left bank of the river, and its walls are about three miles in circumference, tolerably well filled with, for this part of China, a well-to-do population. As compared with Shashih, however, it was evidently a place of small commercial importance, as was testified both by the quietness of the streets and the comparative paucity of junks in the river. There is, nevertheless, nothing in its situation to prevent its expansion when it becomes the head of the steam navigation on the Yangtsze. This part of the river was surveyed by Sub-Lieutenant Dawson, in 1869, who stated in his report that "the river from Hankow to Ichang was similar in nature to that below, though probably subject to more changes, but nothing, he considered, beyond what a pilot's experience could keep up with;" and concluded "that the river to Ichang is navigable for steamers of seven feet draught and powerful steering apparatus from the beginning of April to the end of September, and probably, if native report was to be believed, for the winter months also.

With regard to the desirableness of opening this part of the country to foreign trade, I can only say that whatever may be the effect so far as regards the interests of foreign merchants in China, there is no possible doubt whatever that the establishment of foreigners in Chinese towns tends more or less to secure good order and government, not only in the places themselves, but the adjoining districts, while, in this particular region, I feel sure that the population would largely increase, and, the embankments being properly repaired, the agricultural products would be more than doubled, and consequently the ability of the people to consume foreign goods largely augmented. On the other hand, since the suppression of the T'ai-p'ing rebellion, those unopened marts which do not happen to be situated in tea or silk districts in connection with foreign trade are utterly unable to recover their former importance. These facts are allowed by the most anti-foreign Chinese, one of whom complained, a few years ago, that "the trade in the interior has fallen off very much. The larger portion of the hongs in such marts as Chen-chow in Hunan, Ch'ang shan in Chekiang, and Yu shan in Kiang si have been closed." Notwithstanding that at the present time the trade of Ichang is not comparable with that of Shashih, I should submit the desirability of opening Ichang as the terminus, with Shashih as a place of call where steamers should be permitted to take on board or discharge goods and passengers, for the following reasons:—

1. Shashih being situated in a low, marshy country, below the average level of the river, in a semi-tropical climate, would be a very unhealthy place for the residence of Europeans.

2. Its chief importance is an *entrepôt* for Szechuen goods passing by inland waters to Hunan, the river Han, Hankow, and the lower Yangtsze ports, and for their return cargoes. The first-mentioned trade would, wherever the open port might be, remain untouched by the steamer traffic, while the Hankow and lower river goods would be saved at least ten days' delay by the junks delivering their down and taking their up cargo at Ichang instead of Shashih.

3. Although the local trade of Shashih, from its being the port of King-chow-fu, probably far exceeds that of Ichang, yet it must be borne in mind that the latter port, situated in rich country, has also an important distributing trade, which, in case steamers went no higher than Shashih, would still remain untouched; while, on the other hand, if the steamers' terminus were at Ichang, the local trade of Shashih would equally be arrived at by means of the landing-stage.

KWEICHOW.

K'wei-chow fu is a picturesque city built on the side of the hills on the left bank of the river. It contains several handsome buildings, and is a clean town, being supplied with fresh spring water carried over the walls by means of hollow bamboo pipes, and well deserves the Chinese title of Key to Szechuen. Unfortunately, the lower part of the city is too near the high summer level of the river, and almost the whole of two faces of the wall had recently been destroyed, and only rebuilt just before the arrival of our Mission. The hills at the back are curiously ornamented by an immense number of tombs, which, at a distance, resemble stunted dagobas. There is not much trade here, and the inhabitants are popularly supposed to live on the passing junks, which are obliged by the Custom-house to stop here for inspection.

After passing K'wei-chow fu the country becomes more open, and we gradually entered a very flourishing, though, as before described, still hilly country, the prosperous condition of which forcibly reminded one of the province of Kiang Su before the T'ai-p'ing rebels and the Imperialist soldiers burned it into a wilderness. From K'wei-chow fu to Chun-king may still be seen a district in Central China where every available inch is literally cultivated; winter crops of beans being even grown on the narrow paths dividing the paddy fields, while barren rocks having anything resembling a flat floor are covered a few inches with soil brought from the river below and grow crops. Every possible hill is beautifully covered with tiers of terraces, and any spring to be found on a higher level is brought to them, irrespective of distance, for the purpose of irrigation.

CHUNGKING.

On the 20th December the Mission reached Chunking, having accomplished the journey from Ichang, a distance of 360 miles, in twenty-eight days. This city and its suburb, Li-min, are alike situated on rising ground on the left bank of the Yangtsze, being divided by the River Foo Chiang, which is said to communicate during the high water in the summer with Cheng-tu fu, the capital of the province. This town has been so often described that I shall only say that it quite comes up to the descriptions given of it, as being the emporium of Western China, though the people informed us that owing to the exorbitant rates of taxation, a large number of the best houses were untenanted, from the failure of the hongs which had occupied them, while at least half of the junks (which extended for miles along the faces of Chun-king and Si-min, both in the Yangtsze and the River Ho) were laid up for want of employment. These utterances I looked upon as pardonable exaggerations, excusable in oppressed taxpayers, but was surprised to hear similar statements from the city authorities, although, of course, they attributed the falling off of trade to other causes.

The Mission left Chung-king on the 3rd of January, 1876, accompanied by the two Chinese gunboats which joined us at Ichang, there being no war junks at that city (*i.e.*, Chung-king). We passed through much the same kind of country as below Chung-king, and in like manner, the large proportion of the poppy, or as it is called universally by the natives in this part of China, the opium plant, to the other native crops was particularly noticeable. The crops here do not generally observe the same rules of rotation, as everything depends upon the water supply. A summer crop of millet, I learn, was succeeded by a winter crop of sugar grass, which was followed by a spring crop of

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tobacco. A winter crop of peas, beans, &c., generally followed a summer crop of paddy.

In many places on isolated hills the water in the paddy fields was, I was over and over again assured, simply rain water. In these situations only one crop of paddy was grown yearly, as, of course, so enormous a supply of water was precarious, and the peasants feared to let it run off for the mere sake of growing a winter crop. The land tax in this locality instead of being assessed by the acre, as in other parts of China, is levied on each crop, *e.g.*, an estimated picul (133⅓ lb. av.) of rice pays a duty of 100 cash, or about fivepence sterling.

The Land Route.

On the 4th of February the Mission started on the land journey from Gan-pien, the path lying along the right bank of the Hang River, which is navigable for small boats bringing down coal, &c., as far as a small mart called Nan-wa-tan. Our baggage was carried by Szechuen coolies, whose ordinary professed burthens were 70 catties, or 93⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, per man. The trade so far as Nan-wa-tan was, of course, to a great extent carried on by water, but, after passing that town and crossing the river on a suspension bridge, we came upon the main commercial route between Yunnan and Seuchow fu, the mart of central Szechuen. This northern corner of Yunnan resembles Szechuen in its agricultural products and its general configuration, but after passing Nan-wa-tan the houses become gradually inferior, ruins appear here and there, the condition of the people falls of, the land is no longer so carefully cultivated, and we gradually found ourselves on the outskirts of the region which had been devastated by a rebellion lasting for eighteen years. In a humble cottage in this neighbourhood, with his family, dressed in plain cotton cloth, and surrounded by cattle, pigs, fowls, &c., lives Hsueh hwan, a retired Minister of State, late Governor of the Province of Kiangsu.

There were evidences of quite a brisk trade along this route. All day long we met porters bringing from Chau-t'ung fu, the nearest Yunnan city, tin in blocks, large quantities of medicines, coal from the neighbouring hills, armadillo and leopard skins from the cities of Kaihwa and Meng-tze on the Annamese frontiers, white insect wax from Chau-t'ung fu, opium, white, red, and blue copper, tung oil, spelter, tea (said to come from Pu'rh, at the south of the province), and sugar candy; besides corn, wine, vermicelli, and a quantity of other articles, which, being destined for home consumption, and belonging simply to the local town and country traffic, I shall not enumerate or comment on. The imports to Yunnan from Szu-chow fu which we saw on the way were blue native cloth, Hupeh cotton, and Szechuen salt. At the shops in the small towns we passed were to be bought grey shirtings at Tls. 2.4 a piece (at the exchange of 5s. per tael = 12s.); long ells at Tls. 8.4 per piece; and foreign thread at Tl. 1.4 per catty, or 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

Timber Forests.

This part of Yunnan produces the famous *nan-mu*, so highly esteemed by the Court for building purposes, and by the wealthy for coffins on account of its durability. This timber is to be seen in perfect condition, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, in the shape of enormous pillars in the tombs of the Emperors of the Ming dynasty, and has usually been supposed by foreigners to be teak. The tree is tall, thin, straight growing, having no bough or twigs on the stem, but suddenly shooting out branches at the top, somewhat like a canopy over a Maypole. Its bark is of a peculiar ashy grey colour, and a specimen of the leaves, gathered by myself, accompanying this Report, will prove beyond all doubt that it is not a member of the teak family. During the Ming dynasty this wood had already become scarce (having probably been everywhere cut down and not replanted), and was brought chiefly from almost inaccessible valleys, situated in the valleys inhabited by wild tribes. The Imperial Palaces at Peking were built almost entirely of this timber, the Emperor Kia-tsing, in the year 1558, making use of 15,712 logs or tree trunks, and the Emperor Wan-li, 5,600 logs in the year 1597. The regulation block or log measured 82 feet in length and 13½ feet in circumference. As the wood had to be dragged over several mountain passes till streams were reached affording easy communication with the Yangtsze, a large staff of men were attached to each of the depots established in this region by the Central Government, and at each station were 100 wood-cutters and twenty engineers, whose duty was to level the roads and keep in order the framework used for aiding the draught of the timber. These men were specially hired from the department of Chenchow fu in Hunan Province. In addition, there were twenty stonemasons to remove projecting rocks, &c, twenty blacksmiths, and fifty ropemakers to make rope from the bark of the bamboo, while the draught was performed by natives impressed for the purpose. In the year 1668 the wood had become so difficult to obtain, that when building the T'ai ho tien Hall of the Palace at Peking deal was largely used as a substitute. The best known localities in Yunnan for the production of this wood are Wu-lu kou and Yu-chiau p'ing in the Tung-shen district of this (Chau-tung) department. At the present time this wood is imported to Shanghai in planks measuring eight feet long by thirteen or fourteen inches in diameter, for which the highest price is 200 dollars per plank. Whole coffins range from 100 dollars to 800 dollars, while small pieces are sold at from 10 cents to 50 cents per catty. The quality is judged of chiefly by the pungency of the scent. I have dwelt at so much length on this wood, of so much value in the Chinese market, because I saw to my extreme astonishment in the Manwyne valley, in the Kakhyen Hills, and again in Lower Burmah, in places comparatively accessible, trees whose resemblance to the nan-mu was very striking; while I have since learnt from the Chinese official encyclopædia that this tree formerly grew in the neighbourhood of Ta-li fu and other places in the west of the province. The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*) is common in this part of Yunnan. The tallow is detached from the berries after being steamed, but it never becomes very hard in hot weather, and it is, therefore, usual to coat or line candles made of it with hard insect wax. White insect wax is also an export from this part of the province, being deposited by insects resembling slugs or young snails on the twigs of a tree resembling the apricot tree. Unfortunately, the twig with the insects and wax I gathered was thrown away by a tidy-minded Chinese, and during the whole journey I did not see another tree. This was the more unfortunate as the tree generally known or supposed to rear these insects is the *fraxinus sinensis*, whereas the tree I saw had no resemblance to the ash. Tung oil is in much request all over China. It has three special uses—(1) as an ingredient in a polish or varnish which preserves timber, and so is in great demand for houses, furniture, junks, and boats; (2) for lamp oil; (3) for forming, in combination with lime, a plaster or chunam much used in repairing small breaches in woodwork, in calking the bottoms and sides of junks, and the like. It is sold in Shanghai at from Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 per picul, *i.e.*, 133⅓ lb. avoirdupois. This tree is a very good complement to the minute system of agriculture in practice here, as it will grow on the sides of precipices and in any impracticable corner. Its leaves slightly resemble those of the walnut tree, for which it has been mistaken by European travellers. The oil is produced in considerable quantities between this part and the Kin sha kiang.

The Plains.

On the 17th of February, after fourteen days' travel, the Mission emerged from the confused sea of hills, up and down which we had been laboriously walking for a fortnight, into an undulating plain, or rather long valley, covered with winter crops, of which the chief was opium, and which were far more backward than those we had left behind in Szechuen. We had got well to the southward of the Szechuen fogs, and were enjoying a fine, bracing air and constant sunshine. Amongst the mountains we had passed, the winter was only just over, as was testified by lumps of ice still remaining at the bottom of the large earthen water vessels. So far the country was, considering its capabilities, well populated, but the people had not the well-to-do appearance of the inhabitants of Szechuen. The elevation of this plain Mr. Baber estimated at about 6,000 feet; curiously enough, it was infested with flocks of Brahminy ducks, which devoted themselves entirely to feeding on the poppy plant, in exclusion of other food (according to the natives' statement), and were remarkably tame, the inhabitants being too poor to be able to purchase gunpowder, and I have already observed that the people of these provinces seem to be wanting in the usual skill of the Chinese with regard to the working of nets.

The greater part of the plain was under cultivation, and the city, although bearing many traces of the rebellion, was tolerably well filled with a ragged population. It was of the usual Chinese shape and appearance, and about three miles in circumference, situated on a rising in the centre of the valley, and, with its numerous pavilions, backed by cloud-capped mountains, looked almost picturesque. The Commandant informed us that he had just suppressed a rising at Pi-tsi, in the adjoining province of Kweichow. He said that the inhabitants rose because the local authorities had acted unjustly in a certain place, but that on his going there he merely killed some people and the place was tranquillised. The products of the neighbourhood of Chautung are coal, to be found on every hill side; copper, from two large mines amongst the hills to the westward; lead, said to be brought from a mine in the Lo-p'ing district, on the borders of Kweichow; and medicines, of which, being unknown to me, I forward herewith specimens, with their Chinese names and prices. They are all exported to Szechuen, and from thence distributed over China. The shops contained a considerable supply of foreign goods, supplied wholly from Szechuen, of which the more prominent were foreign cloth (Russian), of three different kinds, sold at the average rate of Tls. 40 per piece; two kinds of long ells, at Tls. 10 per piece; white and grey shirtings, Tls. 2·80 per piece; two kinds of camlets, at Tls. 18·90 per piece; imitation camlets, Tls. 5 per piece; red flannel at Tls. 18 per piece; velvet, per foot, 5 mace. A comparison of these prices with those ruling in England will show that, notwithstanding the oppressive inland taxation and the expensive carriage by land and water from Hankow, the prices asked here for British goods are not prohibitive. Likewise there were to be seen in the shops foreign clocks and watches, Canton-made watches, Korean handkerchiefs, Birmingham buttons, foreign iron ware, Canton brass lamps, with glass globes, Canton candlesticks, glass, sandalwood, Canton counting-boards, black pepper, prepared tobacco for water pipes, Corean, Liautung, and foreign ginseng, foreign gold, silver, and cotton thread. Foreign opium is not imported into Chau-tung, there being no demand for it. In addition to this, on account of the great intervening belt of country inhabited by the Lolo tribe, Chau-tung fu serves as the *entrepot* for the metals extracted from the mountains on the left bank of the Kin sha kiang in the southern part of Szechuen Province, in the department of Ning-yuen fu.

The White Copper District.

First in order comes the famous Yunnan white copper, called also "petung," which is obtained from the neighbourhood of Hui-li chou in this department, and I was informed by a Chinese General, who had spent many years in aiding to suppress the rebellion in this province, and who was himself a native of Szechuen, that the only supply in this province came from that city. On the other hand, the Ming dynasty Encyclopædia places these mines near the city of Mien-ning much further to the north, and most probably they are to be found in the defiles worn down by the T'ien ma River, which runs past both cities. This white copper is in common use in every temple and private house in all parts of the Empire I have visited, being in great request on account of its handsome silver-like appearance and its durability under usage. It is much used for saucers, candlesticks, lamps, locks, tea-pots, small hand stoves, water pipes, &c. Next in importance are the red and blue copper, which also come from the same productive neighbourhood; while, according to the Szechuen Topography, an authoritative work, gold in the ore is to be found at Yueh-sui t'ing, silver at Hui-li chou, iron at Yen-yuen hsien and three other places, and in the department generally lead, green jade, and other precious stones, silk, musk, China root, flint, and a kind of asbestus, from which a cloth is made called "ho pu," or fire cloth, which is cleansed by passing through the fire, while another variety is used in the neighbourhood for the wicks of lamps. The price of Yunnan white copper in Shanghai is

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Tls. 50 per picul; red copper, from Tls. 18.50 to Tls. 20; yellow copper, Tls. 12.50.

On leaving Chau-tung the Mission again entered the hills, which appeared less fertile than those we had hitherto passed, the soil being a very thirsty red marl, through which water would soak as through a sieve. The country had been very much harried during the Mahommedan rebellion, the town of Lu-tien, a few miles from Chau-tung, having been captured and recaptured upwards of ten times, and the inhabitants, as is usual under the circumstances in China, having for the most part disappeared. The state of the remnant was almost indescribable. A Chinese Likin official living near the banks of the Yangtsze wrote asking for advice to Mr. Grosvenor, and stating "that so great was the wretchedness of the neighbourhood that the poor lived on husks, with scarcely a cloth to wrap around their loins, while grown up girls of sixteen years of age had no clothes whatever to wear. The fields remained unploughed, the mines unworked, the hills bereft of trees, and the water unapplied to irrigation." This condition of affairs in out-of-the-way districts may be easily understood, seeing that on the highways even the women were in rags, and occasionally without any trowsers. Prior to the rebellion the country was reported to have been well wooded, having Chinese pines on the hills, and white insect wax trees, pear, walnut, peach, and other fruit trees in the valleys. We saw little cultivation, except opium; coal was everywhere to be found in the hills, and in the neighbourhood is situated the Lo ma copper mine.

TUNGCHU FU.

On the evening of the 25th the Mission reachd the city of Tung-chuen fu, which was small, ruinous, and under-populated. Like all the other towns we saw in Yunnan, it was situated in a valley, a great part of which was a peat bog, which was used for fuel, an uncommon practice in China. This town was formerly a great centre for the mining trade, lead being found in its immediate vicinity, while, according to Chinese authorities, there are no less than six copper mines in the prefecture, and also zinc on the Kweichow border; there was also a silk trade here. From Tung-chuen fu to Yunnan fu we observed considerable quantities of opium, sugar, and wheat growing, with parcels of salt going both ways. The mountains were barren-looking and the valleys for the most part uncultivated. At a village called for its bleakness Lai t'ou po (scald-headed ridge), on a hill estimated by Mr. Baber to be about 8,000 feet above the sea level, having a dry marly soil, I obtained some specimens of the seeds cultivated at so high an elevation, which are forwarded herewith. From the plants known as Tsai tze and Hiu tsai tze, winter crops, an oil is made, used in cookery, giving out an unpleasant odour, as of a putrifying corpse. The chief winter crop is still opium, followed in May by a crop of paddy, watered by the monsoon rains. Owing to the difficulty of transport and the dearth of population amongst these mountains, rice is ridiculously cheap, and the natives said that a man could live there for less than seven cash (a halfpenny) a day Hitherto we have been informed that no cotton was now grown in this province, and so far we have seen no stalks. The only place passed by the Mission worthy of note was the town, or rather the ruins, of Hsun-tien. During the Ming dynasty it was a place of importance, having been surrounded with a brick wall during the reign of the Emperor Kia-tsing 1722-67, and made into the capital of a prefecture. It was formerly a seat of silk manufacture, and lead and copper mines are said to exist in the district, which likewise contains a black variety of the Lolo people, no specimen of whom, however, was, seen by the Mission.

YUNNAN FU.

On the 6th of March the Mission reached the city of Yunnan fu, which is situated at the head of a plain in a great measure occupied by the Yunnan lake. The town is of great antiquity, Chinese history recording that a director of public education was appointed here during the reign of the Emperor Changti A.D. 76-89. At the present day the atmosphere is not literary, the officials stating that the people were so unlettered that they were unable to obtain persons sufficiently educated to act as clerks in the Government offices. The city is upwards of three miles in circumference, and has six gates. Its southern face is well populated, but the northern half is chiefly composed of cultivated fields, a fine parade-ground, and a large swamp. Formerly there was a very extensive, populous suburb, extending for three miles outside the south gate, but it was wholly destroyed during the rebellion, and is only being slowly and in part rebuilt. The immense number of tombs covering the high ground in all directions for miles around the walls support the tesimony of the inhabitants that it was formerly a populous and busy centre of commerce. At the present time, the Salt Commissioner told us (salt here, as elsewhere in China, being a Government monopoly) that nine-tenths of the inhabitants had "run away," a mandarinic euphemism for "died," during the Mohammedan rebellion and subsequent plague; and that, consequently, there was no population to consume his salt. Nevertheless, the main streets were lined with shops and purchasers, including members, chiefly female, of the Lolo tribes; while a considerable traffic was going on along the stone-paved roads leading to Chau-tung fu, Kuei-yang fu, and Ta-li fu. In the shops were to be seen Russian broad-cloth at 3 m. 6 c. to 4 m. per foot (at the exchange of 5s. per tael = 1s. 7½d. to 2s.). Camlets were 1 m. 2 c. per foot; Dutch camlets 2 m. per foot; shirtings 2 t. 2 m. to 2 t. 4 m. per piece; chintz, Tls. 2 per piece; long ells, Tls. 10 per piece; cotton, Tls. 20 and upwards per picul, the retail price being 3 mace a catty; it comes entirely from Burmah, or almost so, as the Hupeh cotton could not be laid down at so low a price; even at Shanghai; cotton averages Tls. 11 a picul. Black pepper was sold at 18 t. 5 m. per picul. The price of rice averaged 9 mace, or 4s. 6d., per picul, and other grain at a proportionate rate. The high price, of course, only exists in the large cities. In remote valleys it has scarcely any money value. Opium was sold in cakes weighing 100 liang or 6 4-10 catties weight, for Tls. 13 to 14. Old opium of the same weight, from Tls. 17 to 18. There was also a variety of other foreign goods similar to those already mentioned as having been met with at Chau-tung fu.

As to native goods, there are, excluding the ordinary articles supplied by Chinese towns for local consumption, no less than thirty-eight kinds of medicine exported from this city, being brought down from the neighbouring mountains by the Lolos. The only one recognised was China root, which this province mainly supplies to the rest of the Empire; it resembles sarsaparilla, and is a favourite with the Chinese faculty. It is also used by Chinese dyers, previous to the applicati of any colour, for the purpose of preparing the cloth for the reception of blue dye.

The mission left Yunnan fu on the 26th of March, and the same day arrived at the district city of Gan-ning chow, a broken down, small town, having scarcely any house standing, and a limited ragged population. It is situated in a valley, and being formerly of importance on account of the salt wells in its vicinity, it was provided with a wall during the reign of the Ming Emperor Hungwu (1368—99.) On the 28th the Mission reached the district city of Lu-fung, situated as usual, in a valley. It first became of importance in the reign of the Emperor Kublai Khan, at the end of the thirteenth century, but it is now in ruins, having very few inhabitants. The country passed through was quite waste; the hills were covered with long grass, sprinkled with scent fir, with Chinese pines growing in favoured localities. There were no traces of either sheep or cattle on these hills, and no cultivation except at the bottoms of the valleys. We passed a considerable quantity of salt coming from Wu-ting fu, bound for the provincial capital, together with, in smaller quantities, josticks, sugar grass, figs, potash, and rhubarb, brought from the Burmese frontiers by members of the Shan tribes. At Kien-chow, in the sub-department of Wu-ting, are two salt wells, and in this neighbourhood the camphor tree formerly grew. On leaving this town we passed over a many-arched, handsome stone bridge, resembling Lü ko chiau, near Peking. It crosses an affluent of the Sang koi river. On the 81st the Mission reached Kuang-t'ung hsien, built in the reign of the Emperor Hungwu, of the Ming dynasty, situated in a valley, and more populous than most of the places we had lately passed through. The valley was well filled with cottages, but a great proportion of the paddy land was not broken up. The country traversed was, as usual, mountainous. The northern sides were often well wooded with pines, &c., but there was little cultivation, although no deficiency of water. We observed little passing traffic except Burmese cotton.

CHU HSIUNG FU.

On April 1 the Mission reached Chu-hsiung-fu, a walled city built in the reign of the Ming Emperor, Hungwu, and a little more than two miles in circumference. The general aspect of the country passed through was beautiful and impressing, while the houses were of a better description, having tiled roofs, &c. A considerable part of the paddy land was still not broken up, but there were fine winter crops of white poppy, wheat, peas, beans, &c. This was not the first place where we observed oak shrub on the hills, which, though common enough in northern China and Manchuria, is rare here, as well as any other shrub capable of affording food for game in the winter. This city formerly contained a comparatively large and wealthy population, who lived on the salt trade, there being fine wells in the neighbourhood. Also silver mines were once worked here. A Chinese official informed me that gold was found here also, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the statement. The Encyclopædia mentions that iron and lead are found here, also "sounding stone," which may possibly be the material which furnished the ancient Chinese Emperors with musical instruments.

The Chinese work published by M. Garnier refers to four copper mines in this department, one distant 100 miles to the north-east of the district city of Nan-gan, another eighty miles to the south-west, a third seventy miles to the south-west, and a fourth forty miles to the southward of the district city of Ting-yuen. Also four silver and one iron mine in the Nan-gan district. The people of this town appeared to be comparatively well-to-do, and as a natural consequence there were beggars, the inevitable accompaniment of wealth, in the streets. Many of these wretches were affected with leprosy, which, as is well known, is now prevalent in this province, in consequence of continuous exposure to rain and damp, in conjunction with want of proper food, clothing, lodging, and cleanliness. The only outward symptoms I observed were the ulceration and falling off of the toes and fingers. I saw neither tubercles on the face nor ulcerations on any other part of the body. Owing, probably, to long habituation on the part of the wretched survivors of the civil war, these lepers were not shunned, as is the case at Canton. While on this subject I may remark that since first reaching the gorges in Hupeh and eastern Szechuen I never observed a single case of elephantiasis, so common both with men and women in the Yangtsze plain. On the other hand goitre is regularly spread all over or nearly all over the country from the Yangtsze to Momein, apparently irrespective of the heights of the valleys above the sea level. It attacked people of all ages, from little children of two or three years old to men of fifty, and was universally attributed to the mountain water combined with the mountain wind.

TALI FU.

On the 11th April the Mission reached Ta-li-fu, after crossing a stream conveying the surplus waters of the Tali Lake, called Erh hai, to the Lantsan or Mekong or Camboy River. By the side of this stream stands the lower pass (Hsia kuan) of Ta-li. It is protected in front by the lake and river, in the rear by the Ta-li-fu range of mountains, and on the outer flank by the river, which has worn a deep channel through the range. At this spot a Chinese military officer of high rank, who was an actor, informed me that upwards of 3,000 old men, women and children were drowned, after surrendering themselves (hsiang) to the Chinese Imperial army on the surrender of the city by the insurgents, who called themselves Mahommedans, but who apparently had no great pretensions to that name, their doctrines being dissimilar and their bodies uncircumcised. The reason of the noyade, this officer informed me, was that so large a number had been already slaughtered that they feared to create a pestilence from inability no bury such an enormous number of bodies. As a matter of fact, the plague has been endemic in the city from that time until now.

(To be continued.)

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LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

WE cannot but regard with great satisfaction the very creditable efforts which have been made by the foreign residents in Shanghai and elsewhere in China to afford relief to the unfortunate Chinese who have been the sufferers from the terrible famine which has so long raged in the North. From time to time we have called attention to the extent of this calamity, and the unceasing endeavours which were being made by missionaries and benevolent persons of all classes to afford aid to the distressed. Much good has no doubt been done by them, though unfortunately not sufficient to avert wide-spread calamity. It seems, indeed that the full extent of the disaster had not been appreciated by those in China in time to take as active measures as would otherwise have been adopted. The accounts came only in a scattered form, and in a way which made it difficult to arrive at any estimate of the degree to which the suffering might extend; but it appears by this mails reports to have gone far beyond anything which had at first been considered as likely or possible. Had there been any means of forming a more accurate estimate of the extent of the disaster there can be no doubt that as great efforts as were made towards the end would have been put in force at the commencement of the famine. As it is, however, the foreign residents in China who have aided in this benevolent work have the satisfaction of knowing that they have rescued many from misery and death; and it will be gratifying to them to know that their good deeds have been the subject of notice in the most influential and most widely-read paper in this country. We are confident that nothing will tend more to improve our relations with the Chinese than such acts of kindness; and we have no hesitation in expressing not only our appreciation of what has been done, but our conviction that much general good must result to our intercourse with China from this "touch of nature" which makes the whole world kin.

PROPOSED COIN FOR HONG KONG.

THE China papers to hand by the last mail publish the correspondence which has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong and the local Government with reference to the supply of a suitable coin for currency in the Colony. The Chamber have in fact revived a suggestion made some two years back, that it would be greatly to the interests of trade that the Home Government should take steps to supply a dollar coin equal in fineness and weight to the Mexican dollar for circulation in Hong Kong and other Colonies. Mr. W. KESWICK, the Chairman, endorses, on behalf of the body which he represents, the arguments which are set forth by the local bankers in favour of this measure, and which are certainly of a very weighty and forcible character. It is urged that a coin guaranteed by being issued from the British Mint would soon command confidence in China; that a great need of reliable silver coin is felt, the supply of Mexican dollars being very irregular; and that there is an inconsistency in England depending upon Mexico for a coin to be current in her own colonies. For these reasons the China bankers are of opinion that the abandonment of the Hong Kong Mint was probably a mistake; but as it would be hopeless at the present time to expect a repetition of that experiment, they confine themselves to suggesting that Her MAJESTY'S Government should coin in England dollars equal in fineness and weight with the Mexican dollars; and they further suggest that in the event of this being favourably considered the representatives of the Eastern Banks in London should be consulted as to designs and other details. It is needless to enforce the above arguments, as they are of so obviously sound a character that it is scarcely to be supposed they will be gainsaid. The present state of affairs simply proves the justness of the position we have always maintained as to the serious error which was made in giving up the Mint in Hong Kong. It was one of those rash acts of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, which so much detracted from the advantages which the colony would otherwise have obtained from his undoubted administrative powers. It is only to be hoped that it is yet not too late to repair the mischief, and that some such step as that which the Chamber of Commerce has suggested may be set on foot.

Admitting, therefore—as in face of the weighty financial and mercantile authority on the spot, indisputable—the advantage to trade in Hong Kong, China, Singapore, and other places in the East, of the introduction of a coin as proposed, we have to consider whether such a step would be advisable upon grounds of general policy; whether it would be desirable as respects the interests of this country upon financial considerations; and, lastly, whether, supposing that such a step appeared to be satisfactory on these grounds it would be practicable for the Mint either here or in India to supply a coin of the kind required. Upon the first point it is important to bear in mind that there is nothing which tends more to increase a nation's influence abroad than its coinage becoming familiar to the people; and our *prestige* in China would therefore be beyond doubt raised in a very legitimate and also a very important way if a coin such as that suggested came into circulation and became as well known as the Mexican dollar. In regard to the second question, it would certainly seem likely to be advantageous to this country that improved facilities should be available for passing on, in a form in which it would obtain currency, the silver from time to time redundant in the market; and the step would in all probability tend, at least to some extent, to diminish the "silver difficulty," which has been so much felt of late. With respect to the last question, but by no means the least namely, the practicability of the measure proposed, we believe that this must mainly depend upon details of calculation as to whether it would pay the Mints (or at least not be a source of loss to them) to supply the coins required. The whole question is at the present time already under the consideration of the Government; and this point will doubtless ere long be decided. Should it appear that the step proposed is practicable in respect to the actual production of the coin, there can, we think, be no question as to its desirability upon general grounds of policy and finance.

THE Church and State question in Ceylon has been discussed in the House of Commons, and the motion for "disestablishment" rejected by 147 to 121 votes. The number in favour of some alteration in the existing state of affairs is significant as to the opinion entertained on the subject; and in face of this, it may be hoped the Government will take some steps on its own motion. The amount of £14,000 now paid annually in subsidies is certainly very large, and some reduction might probably be made with advantage.

THE amended Order in Council for the working of the Supreme Court of China and Japan has been somewhat retarded, owing to the great pressure on the Foreign-office officials in connection with the "Eastern Question." In another column will be found an Order in Council just passed by Her MAJESTY at Windsor, extending the powers given in Art. 25 of the China and Japan Order of 1865.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to a Report from Mr. ARTHUR DAVENPORT, who accompanied the Hon. THOS. GROSVENOR in his Expedition to the Provinces of Yunnan and Burmah. It is one of the most able and

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valuable reports ever written by a Consular officer. Nothing has transpired in reference to the Chefoo Convention or Mr. GROSVENOR'S report.

IT is stated by the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* that Prince KITA SHIRA KAWA JOSHI-HISA, a relation of the Emperor of JAPAN, who has been studying at the Prussian War Academy for some years, has been summoned home to assume the chief command of the army.

WITH reference to the rumour of the probable retirement of Sir THOMAS SIDGREAVES, the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, we understand that there is no foundation for the suggestion. It is the intention of Sir THOMAS to resume his post at the expiration of his leave.

THE REV. S. BEAL, B.A., Chaplain of Devonport Dockyard, is about to be elected to the vacant office of Professor of Chinese Language and Literature in University College.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of April, 1877. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased, by, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to China and Japan. And whereas in China and Japan additional ports may be from time to time opened to foreign trade, and it is expedient to provide for the exercise at those ports of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction before the establishment there of Commissioned Consular Officers. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and by the Act of the Session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty, "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The provisions of Article 25 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and all provisions of that Order consequent thereon or relative thereto, shall extend and apply to every person (not holding a Consular Commission from Her Majesty) from time to time appointed by Her Majesty's Minister in China or Japan to be Acting Consul, and to be resident at a port in China or Japan, which is for the time being open to foreign trade, and at which no Commissioned Consular Officer of Her Majesty is resident.

2. For the purposes and within the meaning of the said Order, every person so appointed as an Acting Consul shall be deemed a Consular Officer, and the district for which he is appointed to act shall be deemed a Consular District, and the Court held by him shall be deemed a Provincial Court.

3. Words in this Order have the same meaning as in the said Order.

JAVA.

The Consular Reports on Trade for 1875, which have just been issued, contain that from Mr. Consul Fraser on the trade of Java. Referring to the war with Atchin, he says that during the year the Dutch army continued slowly to advance, but since the fall of the Kraton, on 23rd January, 1874, although there had been several encounters, no important action had to be recorded, with the exception of the capture of a fortified church, or missigit, called Longbattah, which had for some time obstructed the progress of the invading army, and was obstinately defended by the Atchinese. The policy of conciliation adopted at first by the general in command having failed to produce the desired friendly feelings on the part of the inhabitants of the villages immediately adjacent to the encampments had been replaced by a sterner mode of proceedings, by which all outbreaks and outrages are visited with severe punishment, thus compelling that part of the country within range of the guns to remain tranquil, and in some degree alleviating the hardships of the troops. This war had proved so much more protracted and expensive than was anticipated that it had in a measure retarded the progress of the colony, obliging the Government to practise a severe economy which renders it practically unable to expend money in developing the resources of the country, besides leading to its being threatened with the infliction of new taxes, income and furniture tax, which has raised a spirit of dissatisfaction.

Business throughout the year was even more unsatisfactory than in 1874. The failure of the rice crop coming after a short outturn in the previous year occasioned such a depression that prices of every staple gave way; this, combined with the high prices ruling at Manchester, rendered it a disastrous year for importers generally. The depression experienced at the close of 1874 extended over the earlier months of this year, and was further increased by the heavy rains retarding the paddy harvest, rendering it extremely difficult for the country dealers to dispose of their goods at paying rates. Shipments also being slightly above the average, and confidence in the dealers being shaken, through the several failures in the Chinese camp, further increased the difficulty experienced by importers in clearing their stocks, cotton goods in many cases during the last months of the year being sold even under the low quotations given. The impoverished state of the mass of the population holding out no prospect of an increased demand on the part of the consumers, rates maintained their downward tendency till the end of the year. Dutch staples participated in the general deterioration of trade.

No legislative measures of importance have been passed during the year, but the project for the imposition of the new taxes before referred to, the Bill for which has already been introduced into the Chambers in Holland, has raised much discussion here. The intelligence lately received of Mr. Mees having assumed the portfolio of Minister of the Colonies renders it very unlikely that the taxes referred to will be enforced, as it is believed that he is personally opposed to the measure. This country has also suffered from the depreciation of the silver currency, but apparently not so heavily as British India, the Java rupee being worth, on the average during the year, 1s. 7d., or a 1d. below its par value; had the demand for bills been more active, it is probable, however, it would not have maintained this rate. The internal condition of the colony has undergone no change since my last report, the native population remaining tranquil, although much distressed by the repeated failures of their rice crop. The country has been severely visited by the dreadful scourge, cholera, the virulence of its ravages having exceeded any former visitation for several years.

SHIPPING.

FLAG.	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tonnage.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tonnage.
American	31	18,843	26	17,562
Chinese	13	425	15	351
Swedish	10	5,978	10	5,686
Austrian	1	737	1	737
Russian	7	5,235	5	3,225
English	139	84,688	124	71,414
Danish	5	2,606	5	2,606
Siamese	13	2,934	9	1,861
Italian	3	2,713	1	1,390
Dutch	646	377,027	613	526,286
French	33	15,541	34	16,418
German	22	9,340	19	8,338
Norwegian	—	—	2	1,087

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A project has been entertained by the Government to connect Batavia with Bandong, and Sourabaya with Passaroean and Malang, by lines of railway, and surveys of the peoposed routes having taken place.

The existing railways connecting Batavia with Buitenzorg, and Samarang with the Worstenlanden, have worked satisfactorily, carrying merchandise and passengers at moderate rates. Their receipts have been as follows:—Samarang—total number of passengers 794,775, equal fl.475,506 15c.; merchandise and baggage 110,571 tons, equal fl.1,217,971 15c.; Batavia—total number of passengers 610,371, equal fl.282,337 4c.; merchandise and baggage 159,626 tons, equal fl.141,241 63c., to the beginning of the year 1875, during which year the traffic in passengers and merchandise has largely increased.

The lines connecting Java with the various ports of the world, China, Australia, Europe, and America have worked satisfactorily with a few interruptions, the most frequent and injurious to trade being the interruption of the line to Singapore. The charges are not excessive, and as a rule the messages are correctly delivered. Inland, the Government are gradually extending the system, bringing the chief produce districts into direct communication with the centres of trade. The receipts on the Government lines have increased during the year 1874-75 by fl.4,600. Trade in the island has been materially benefited by the facilities of communication, by telegraph and steam, now existing with the chief centres of commerce in the world, immediate advantage being taken of the fluctuations of the home and foreign markets.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Netherlands Indian Steam Navigation Company still monopolises the coastward and Sumatra traffic, as well as the trade with the several islands of the Archipelago; its fleet consists of sixteen vessels, measuring 14,433 tons. The rate of freight is moderate, and the boats of the company well and regularly worked. The direct steam communication between Java and Europe at the commencement of the year was in the hands of six companies, but the very unsatisfactory results from several voyages, owing to the low freight obtainable, tonnage being in abundance and produce comparatively scarce, caused the owners of the several vessels to withdraw them from this trade, one company, the Java line, incorporating itself with the old-established Netherlands Steamboat Company, while the Star Ball line boats have ceased running. The lines at present connecting Java with Europe are Netherlands Steamboat Company's vessels 12, tonnage 33,500; Rotterdam Lloyd's vessels 4, tonnage 10,600.

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THE TRADE OF LABUAN.

In his explanatory remarks on the Blue-book of Labuan for 1875, which has now been issued, Acting-Governor Low states that the total imports into the Colony during the year were valued at £119,362; of these there came from Singapore £67,105, and from the coast of Borneo £52,257. The exports were in all £114,532, of which £63,229 went to Singapore, and the remainder to Borneo. The increase in the value of the imports in the year was £29,385, and that of the exports £15,228. The improvement in the trade is considered to be due to some extent to the liberal policy of Sir Henry Bulwer, in relieving commerce from some obstructions which had been injurious to it, and partly also to the introduction of a plentiful supply of copper coinage, which is replacing on the coast of Borneo the cumbrous forms of metallic currency formerly in use. The trade of the Colony and of Bruni was chiefly carried on by a steam-vessel, the establishment of which is due to the persistent efforts of the late Governor. It has turned out a profitable speculation and a great convenience in many ways, though the monopoly it gives to its proprietor is beginning to be felt as too oppressive, and measures are in contemplation which it is hoped will result in a removal of the grievance. Mr. Low is unable to report anything satisfactory of the coal mines, the year under review having presented nothing but a continuous succession of disasters. In regard to education, he states that the Labuan National Free School—another of the many benefits for which the Colony is indebted to Sir Henry Bulwer—was tolerably well attended during the year, the average number of scholars for the whole year being 21·91, against 13·5 in the previous year. The long-continued prevalence of cholera appears to have had a very prejudical effect on trade; that in sago—the most important staple of the Colony—had at one time increased considerably beyond any previous experience, but towards the close of the year it fell off from this cause, and continued depressed at the date of the report.

Literature, Science, &c.

The arrangements for the Caxton celebration have been one of the chief subjects of discussion in literary circles. It has been decided to hold this Loan Collection in the western galleries at South Kensington, but it is objected that this will have the effect of excluding many apprentices and workmen from visiting it. The Archbishop of Canterbury will contribute some valuable treasures from the library in Lambeth Palace. The first book ever produced in England was printed by William Caxton, in the Almonry at Westminster, in the year 1477, and was entitled "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers." This pioneer of English literature is necessarily a book which has the greatest interest for all Englishmen who to-day enjoy the blessings which have come down to them from the printing press during the last four centuries. A copy of the original is extremely rare and valuable, fetching when sold many hundreds of pounds. It is a small folio volume very beautifully printed on ash-grey paper, with red initial letters, and is remarkable for its evenness of colour and clearness of type. There is a fine copy of the "Dictes" in the British Museum, and it is understood that Mr. Elliot Stock is engaged in producing a *facsimile* of it, by the permission of the trustees of that institution, which will put this, the earliest work of the English printing press, before the readers of the present day. A new novel, entitled "Mrs. Arthur," by Mrs. Oliphant, will be published this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a work entitled "New Commentaries on the Laws of England," by Jas. Paterson, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. It is intended to give the information formerly looked for in Blackstone in a modernised and practical shape. Dean Stanley contributes a very important article entitled, "The Hopes of Theology," to *Macmillan's Magazine* for this month. Amongst the curiosities of literature there is one advertised which should take the first rank, the *Journal des Aveugles*, to be published at Geneva. Not only is it for the blind, but the editor, compositors, pressmen, and others in the office are blind. This, it is presumed, includes the publishers. The library of the late Bishop Thirlwall has been disposed of by public auction; the sale extended over six days. The volumes numbered about ten thousand, and they realised upwards of £1,200. It was curious that of all these books only one contained the bishop's autograph.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) for this month states that it has received a Chinese work against the use of opium, which extends to the length of four volumes of printed matter, which must have cost a considerable amount of money. The fact is considered by itself to indicate that the Chinese Anti-Opiumists in number, zeal, and resources are not contemptible. Of these volumes the first two are entitled "Miscellaneous Publications of the Canton Association for the Promotion of Abstinence;" and the remaining two, "Selected Discourses upon the Suppression of Opium-smoking by China and Foreign Countries combined." These selected discourses are, it is stated, a few of the thousand essays which have been written in response to the offer of prizes by the Canton Anti-Opium Societies.

Mr. J. Thomson (formerly of China) is continuing his *Street Life in London*, published by Sampson Low and Co. The subjects of the May number are cane chair menders, dealers in fancy ware, and the "Temperance Sweep."

The *Japan Hong List and Directory* for 1877, for which Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, is agent, gives the usual carefully compiled list of resident firms, clubs, public institutions, &c., in Yokohama, Tokio, Hiogo, Osaka, &c.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have in the press a second edition of M. Gaston Tissandier's "History and Handbook of Photography," edited by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. This edition will be revised by the editor, and a new chapter, giving a more detailed account of the part belonging to Englishmen in the discoveries and improvements in Photography, will be added.

The *Academy* says:—We hear that Mr. Frank Dillon has returned from Japan with a number of sketches and other works in water-colour, of new and rare interest. Mr. Dillon, who has always been a good deal given to distant travel, and who, among English artists, may be said to have been almost the first to discover the resources of Egypt for artistic treatment, has now, it appears, been not less fortunate in his further explorations. We hear that it is proposed to exhibit this collection of the landscape views of Japan from Mr. Dillon's pencil, in the rooms of an eminent West-end picture-dealer, where both subject and treatment will, even in the midst of a busy season, secure interest.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Asiatic Society on April 16, Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., President, in the chair, Mr. J. W. Redhouse read a paper, in which he suggested the identity of the "zodiacal light" with the phenomenon called the "Wolf's Tail" and the "False Dawn" in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish; which are described by Orientals as being seen in the eastern sky, in the shape of a tall, slender pillar of faint light, a short time before the appearance of the "true dawn" or daybreak.

At the Society of Antiquaries on April 19, F. Ouvry, Esq., President in the chair, Mr. J. Malcolm exhibited a bronze socket celt with loop, found on his estates in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyllshire. Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited two bronze objects recently dredged up in the Thames—a socket celt, quadrangular in section, found last month near Kingston-on-Thames, and a bronze spear-head, with a deep groove on each side of it, found at Thames Ditton, Surrey, in the present month. Mr. F. Peake exhibited a drawing of a mosaic pavement recently uncovered at Medburn, Leicestershire.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, on April 25, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year:—President, H.R.H. the Prince Leopold; Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Devonshire, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, H. Fox Talbot, Sir P. de Colquhoun, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., Lieut.-General Sir C. Dickson, the Rev. C. Babington, C. Clark (Treasurer), and C. M. Ingleby; Council, W. A. T. Amhurst, W. de Gray Birch (Hon. Librarian), J. W. Bone, E. W. Brabrook, C. H. E. Carmichael, Rev. Dr. Dicksee, C. Goolden (Foreign Secretary), T. B. Green, E. G. Highton, W. Knighton, C. H. Long, G. W. Moon, J. A. Rose, H. T. Steward, W. S. W. Vaux (Secretary), H. W. Willoughby.

The Council of the Royal Society have made their selection of fifteen from among the fifty-seven aspirants for the distinction F.R.S., who have entered their names during the present session.

The Council of the Royal Microscopical Society have resolved to institute a lecture in memory of the late Professor John Quekett, to be delivered from time to time by eminent microscopists, to whom will be presented the Quekett Medal provided out of the Medal Fund collected some years since. The first of these lectures was delivered on May 2, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., the subject being "On some Points in the Anatomy of Ants."

Naval and Military.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, consisting of the ironclads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation, and Hotspur, arrived at Corfu on the 1st inst., where, we understand, they will remain until the 6th, and on being reinforced by the Raleigh, now at Salonica, will proceed eastward to the Piræus to await orders. The Rupert, now undergoing repairs at Malta, will probably soon join the squadron, and the Salamis, paddle despatch vessel, tender to the Channel Squadron, has received orders to leave to-day for the Mediterranean as an additional despatch vessel at the disposal of the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the squadron. The dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have received instructions to use all possible expedition in refitting and completing the Minotaur, Hercules, Triumph, Active, and Inconstant for sea. The Thunderer, double turret-ship, and the Boadicea, unarmoured corvette, are ready for the pendant, and could be despatched to sea at once. Orders have been received both at Portsmouth and Devonport for the dockyard officials to report the length of time which would be required to prepare for sea the various ships in the several divisions of the steam reserve, and the new vessels which are completing their fittings at those ports. They are to press forward with all possible despatch the necessary works upon both commissioned and non-commissioned vessels in hand, and to direct their sole attention to this matter, leaving all works

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of a secondary nature, such as carving, embellishing, and fitting up of officers' cabins for future completion.

Mr. John Thomson, the Senior Paymaster in Chief of the Royal Navy, died a few days since. This veteran officer was appointed to the *Redpole*, as paymaster and purser, in 1812, in which ship he served until 1815. He afterwards served in the Brazils and South America, in the *Blossom*, 26, from 1819 till 1824; in the *Lightning*, 18, also in South America, from 1829 till 1831; in the *Eagle*, on the North American and West Indian station, from 1844 until September, 1846, and from the latter date until paid off, in 1849, in the Vernon, flagship in the East Indies. He was appointed to the *Excellent*, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, in 1852, from which ship he was promoted to paymaster-in-chief 1856. He obtained the Greenwich Hospital pension March 29, 1866. In the summer of 1848, while on duty in Hong Kong harbour, he sustained a severe sunstroke, which rendered him insensible for twenty-eight hours, and from which he only recovered with the total loss of sight of the right eye.

The Admiralty authorities have sent orders to the Clyde for the speedy completion of all the war vessels at present in construction. These are the Nelson and the Northampton, launched in November last, ironclad corvettes, of 7,323 tons, and are to be armed with four 18-ton, eight 12-ton, and six torpedo guns. Messrs. John Elder and Co. have six steel corvettes on the stocks, each intended for store-carrying purposes; their several armaments will consist of fourteen guns. Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Dalmuir, are also building two gunboats, both of which are in a forward state. Additional hands have been engaged on all these vessels, and the men are working two and three hours extra every day in order to expedite operations.

Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, left Southampton, per P. and O. steamer Cathay, on the 26th ult. for Bombay, to assume his command. The Admiral was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Perry, paymaster R.N., and by Lieutenant Thomas Holmes, his flag-lieutenant. Capt. Bowden-Smith, flag-captain, will follow the Admiral a few weeks hence.

Letters have been received from Rear-Admiral Lambert, in command of the Detached Squadron. The squadron left Ascension on the 1st of April, and reached St. Vincent on the 15th. The squadron would leave on the 19th of April for Devonport, and is due about the 17th inst.

Holt's steamer Patroclus arrived at Portsmouth on the 28th ult. from Hong Kong, and landed Major Bridger (Royal Artillery), Mrs. Bridger, and child, Deputy-Commissary Arder, Assistant-Commissary W. Gamnell, Deputy Paymaster C. B. Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths, 34 men 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, 22 invalids of the Royal Artillery and 28th Regiment.

Official advices received at the Admiralty from the China Station state that Vice-Admiral Ryder would leave Hong Kong, in the Audacious, with the Vigilant, for Nagasaki, on March 15. The Charybdis, Modeste, Sylvia, Nassau, and Hart are ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with their fresh crews on board.

The Distinguished Service Reward left vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards, C.B., to a regimental Colonelcy, has been given to Major-General W. L. Ingall, C.B. General Ingall served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 and also in the Crimea.

Under instructions from the Treasury, the rate at which the dollar is to be paid to the Army, Navy, and Consular Service in China, from April 1, 1877, for six months, has been fixed at 3s. 9d.

On the 30th ult. the first of two gunboats, of 400 tons, which are being built by Messrs. Thomson, Clydebank, for the Government, was launched. It is named the Firebrand.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MAY 1.

The long-expected Declaration of War between Russia and the Porte met here with full satisfaction, everyone being of opinion that the long and destructive slackness in all branches of business now would be at an end. The business at the Exchange-hall during the first days after the event, indeed, was very lively, but this was not of long duration, and already at the end of last week a reaction took place, which is the more complainable, as it plainly proves that the influence hitherto attributed to the Oriental disturbances upon business in general appears to have been very much overrated, and that the reasons for the rapidly-increasing pauperism and worklessness is to be sought elsewhere. The short speech made by Count Moltke in Parliament on April 24, in which the great tactician asserted the necessity of granting the means for the creation of 105 new captain-charges for the army, did not send to quiet the minds of the tradesmen, the more so as the Count especially assented that he also wished a long peace, but that such a one was not to be hoped for at such a time as the present, and that perhaps the time was not far when every Government would have to exert all its power to secure its existence. This expression, made by such a capacity as the Field-Marshal, certainly was regarded as an oracle, and although afterwards modified and reduced upon its real meaning by Dr. Lasker, could not fail to raise deep reflections in the minds of all honest people.

The circumstances up the Baltic, in regard to shipping, at present are still very unpromising. The principal ports of Russia, such as Riga, Reval, Cronstadt, &c., are still blocked by barriers of ice, and the re-opening of shipping will still last some time. And yet the re-opening this spring is far more anxiously waited for as at other times; there seems to be a feeling prevalent in the Russian Baltic provinces that ere long their ports very likely might be blockaded, not by ice but by ironclads, and exporters, therefore, will exert all possible means to get as much of their staples shipped as possible, as soon as the ports are again accessible. Freight, therefore, undoubtedly will be very good from these directions, and even at Koenigsberg (Prussia) rates have considerably bettered since the declaration of war.

A very interesting document was published on Saturday last, viz., the report of the Norddeutsche Lloyd at Bremen. According to it a dividend cannot be paid for the past year, as the net profits in 1876, to the amount of m.1,869,042, have found application for rebates and deductions of the property of the establishment. The most remarkable point in the report is the circumstance that the newly-established line between Bremen and South American ports has not worked with a profit. You will remember that this new line has only been established since the beginning of 1876 to rivalise with our Hamburg South American Steamship Company, and if the directors of the Lloyd are hoping for the running year a better result the perhaps more favourable prospects which are the base of such a hope will also be a benefit for our Hamburg establishment. The trading between Bremen and London shows an improvement from m.999,293 in 1875 to m.1,062,103 in 1876; the trading between Bremen and Hull has decreased from m.657,853 in 1875 to 572,379 in 1876.

I referred in my last to a motion brought in by Mr. Loewe, member of the Reichstag, according to which an excise of m.0.75 per cwt. should be levied by rather all imported iron and iron-wares with the exception of machinery. In addition to this, the Imperial Government has brought in a similar motion, proposing a duty of the same extent (m.0.75) from iron and articles made thereof, as compensation of the French *acquits à caution*. The debates in the Reichstag concerning these motions have lasted three days, and on Friday last has been passed a resolution with 211 votes against 111, that is with a majority of 100 votes, according to which the abolition of iron duties in Germany remains in permanence. This resolution has had an encouraging effect for all freetraders, and the more as there is shown by it as all future protectionate inclinations of our leading government, people are not probable to find the necessary support by the present Reichstag, and also rather not by a future one, as the elements of this assembling will at all times be the same.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company at Copenhagen has held its annual meeting, Mr. Tietgen chairman. It appears that the company during the past year has done well, as the income increased on both lines; the European line had an increase of f.2,296.646, for 684,985 telegrams (against, respectively, f.2,256,675 and 691,790 telegrams in 1875); and the Asiatic line had a total of fully f.2,889,700 for 110,007 telegrams (against, respectively, f.1,899,230 and 86,063 telegrams). The Asiatic line profited much by the long interruption of the English lines, whereas the European one suffered under the general slackness of business. The plan adopted on the Asiatic line, to admit the telegraphing of single words, instead of only allowing despatches of twenty words each, has proved successful; at present every word pays f.10, against f.150 formerly paid for a telegram up to twenty words. The station in France will be removed from Calais to Paris. The construction of the land line in China has been interrupted, but a special institute of the company is now instructing young Chinese in the science of telegraphing, and the works in China will soon be taken up again. The first four months of the present year have yielded an income sufficient to pay the expenses for the whole year, and a super-dividend of five crowns (about six shillings) is to be distributed; 340,565 crowns are transferred upon 1877. One of the Asiatic cables of the company has been sequestered by the Russian Government, and the chairman was of opinion that the company will benefit by the Russian-Turkish War.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The declaration of war between Russia and Turkey has had the anticipated effect on our Produce Markets. Caution prevails, and the tendency is a dull one. Money remains abundant.

RICE.—Inferior qualities remain in good demand, notwithstanding the about m.0.25 higher quotations, and holders are more or less reluctant. Medium and fine lots are equally sought for. Of raw quality each 25,000 bags arrived per steamers Egeria and Atalanta, from Rangoon, but these parcels have already been disposed of before arrival.

TEA is quiet, and without transactions of importance.

COTTON.—Buyers are holding aloof, and values are in favour of them. Only several parcels of American provenience changed owners.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, are quoted m.5.60 to 6.20; quotation for prime quality of Mace m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Ginger quiet; Bengal m.25½ to 26; Cochin m.61 to 81. Cloves in good demand; m.141 to 142 per 50 kilo. Pepper dull; Singapore m.38 to 38¼; Penang m.36 to 36¼; White m.68 to 80 per 50 kilo. Exchange, London, 3 months, m.20.37 to 20.31 per £.

SHIPPING.

During the first part of the past fortnight the arrivals and departures fell rather short, in consideration of the present time of the year, but during the last week have taken up again. Of arrivals from the Far East are only to be noted the two steamers Atalanta and Egeria, from Rangoon, with rice, &c. (both belonging to the Deutsche Dampfschiffs-Rhederei). Of departures we can name the Vesta, Schoemer, for Manila; Hermann, Haack, for Tientsin; and Ino, Mahr, for Bangkok. On the berth are—Bellona (str.), to leave to-day, and Atalanta (str.), to leave on the 10th; Anna, Moennich, for Singapore; Gerhardine, Hansen, for Singapore and Penang; Woodville, Nelson, for Hong Kong; Meteor, Dinckelberg, and Marco Polo, Jaeger, both for same destination; Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai; and Johan Wieghorst, Herjenga, for Japan.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business was in suspense during the beginning of last week, pending the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey; afterwards a great buoyancy took place, which, during the last days, was followed by a dullness on our Stock Exchange. Below I give a comparative extract of the quotations of leading papers:—

	April 24.		April 30.	
	Money.	Account.	Money.	Account.
Italian Rent	—	64	63⅜	63⅞
Russian Loan (6th Stieglitz)	—	76	75¼	75½
Russian-English Loan of 1862	—	70	69½	70
Spanish Interior	—	9½	—	9¾
„ Exterior, '67-'69-'70	—	10½	—	10¼
Turkish of 1865	—	3¾	3⅜	4
Austrian Credit	104	104¼	107	107¼

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HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MAY 2.

The Members of the Second Chamber are at present occupying themselves with local affairs of little or no political interest. They are on the eve of again leaving the Hague, not to meet before the closing of the Session. There is now no chance of dealing with the Lower-Class Instruction Bill before the elections take place. The Liberal party seems to be quite content, or at least resigned to this *volte face* of the Minister, who was in a hurry to lay the said Bill before the members, but who since became markedly slow. I need not add that the anti-revolutionary party is very angry at this behaviour of Mr. Heemskerk Not only this Instruction Bill will belong to the murdered innocents, but most probably also that about the reorganisation of the Military Academy, because the Commission of the Section Reporters was of opinion that another deliberation with the Minister of War was necessary. The Second Chamber appointed Messrs. De Jong, Wybenga, Schepel, Begram and De Jonge as members for the commission to make inquirements about the pulmonary disease which prevails amongst our cattle stock. In the course of last week the M.P.s carried the Bill to increase the pensions of the officers by 52 against 7 votes. This proposal stipulates that a lieutenant-general will be pensioned with f.3,000 ; a major-general f.2,700 ; a colonel with f.2,100 ; a lieutenant-colonel with f.1,800 ; a major f.1,600 ; a captain f.1,400 ; a first lieutenant f. 900 ; a second lieutenant f. 800. A good deal was said on behalf of the wish to make the law retrospective, in order that the officers serving in our East Indian Army might be influenced by it, but though most reasonable motives were advanced, the amendment was rejected with 36 against 23 votes.

In several districts candidates are brought forward for the general elections, which must take place in the month of June next. I would be inclined to think that amongst the new ones Mr. G. J. Grathius has some chance.

For some days the police have been on the track of a complot of Germans, who in different places have issued false *Muntbiljetten* of f.10. These biljets all bear the date of Nov. 1, 1871. The police caught three of these distributors, upon whom they found about 400 pieces. It is indeed much to be feared that they are already largely spread, so that it is every one's duty to be most cautious.

Het Vaderland of to day says that also false bank notes are in circulation. Yesterday some Germans were taken when endeavouring to change a billet of f.200.

H.M. has acknowledged and approved the nomination of Mr. B. Garnier as Consul of France at Batavia.

The hundredth birthday of the "School for Scandal," by Sheridan, will be celebrated in the Hague by a representation of this beautiful play.

Within a few days an important book will be published about Atjeh, by Mr. Gualt Kolff, at Leyden. Its author is Mr. J. A. Kruyt, naval officer of administration, who was stationed two years in that part of the world.

Yesterday the new tariff for the postal communication between our country and our colonies in East and West came into operation. It states that a single letter of 15 gram. will cost, prepaid, 25c., and when not prepaid 40c.; post cards can be forwarded for 12½c.; printed works, samples, &c., are to be prepaid with 7½c. for every 50 gram. of a part of it. When the letters are sent by Dutch steamers the single ones of 15 gram. are to be prepaid with 20c.; whilst for printed works 5c. are to be paid for every 50 gram.

I regret that I have to report the death of Jhr. Dr. F. A. Hartsen, well known in Java. He died at Cannes (Alpes Maritimes). Since his marriage with an English lady he had become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. It is much deplored that Mr. Dr. A. de Jager, an eminent philologist, died at Rotterdam, at the age of seventy-one years. I hear that the Minister of the Department of Justice is seriously ill.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The transactions in our market for Colonial Produce have been most satisfactory. Considerable business has been done in some articles, and prices, as a rule, have risen. The tone of the market at the close is very good.

COFFEE.—The market closes firm, and for several numbers out of the last Company's sale a good demand prevails. The transactions are not, however, of much importance, because holders decline to operate at the current quotations. Several small parcels, however, changed hands. The unsold stock of the Dutch Trading Company is 349,960 bales.

TEA.—Nothing to report. On May 16 will be sold at Rotterdam 64⁰/4, 4,236/12 chests Congou, 1,719/12 chests Souchong, and 74/4 chests Pecko.

RAW SUGAR has made a further advance in price, so that for some numbers the January value is obtainable.

TOBACCO has met with a good demand. Several small lots have been sold, and have realised very high prices. The stock in the first hands includes 11,897 bs. Java, 8,471 bs. Sumatra, and 3,000 bags East India.

COTTON.—The market is very dull.

SPICES of every kind are very firm, but at the same time quiet.

RICE (uncleaned) has met with a good demand, and a good business is going on. Our home stock is, however, very small. Java Rice (cleaned) has also met with a good demand.

RATTANS.—140 pieces ex Jonge Cornelis have been sold.

GUM DAMAR.—About 200 chests ex Holland have changed hands.

INDIGO.—The market is very quiet. The trade is inspecting the parcels which will be offered for sale on the 8th of May.

TIN remains unaltered ; Banca is quoted nominally at f.42½, and Billiton at f.41½.

HIDES.—Some lots have changed hands at advancing prices.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 25, at Ymuiden, from Batavia, William Melhuish ; at Nieuwe Diep, from Samarang, Veritas ; 26, at Ymuiden, from Passarpeang, Aurora ; 28, at Texel, from Rangoon, Madeline.

DEPARTURES.—April 29, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Cornelia ; May 1, from Ymuiden, for Samarang, Vryheid.

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN CHINA.

(THE TIMES.)

The famine which rages in the North of China is a disaster of woful magnitude. It extends over a very wide region of the Empire, it is carrying off the population daily by thousands, and there is no near hope that its ravages will soon be over. Through the north and east of the country, from the near neighbourhood of the Imperial city and from the shores of the Yellow Sea, beyond the line of the great wall which shuts off China from the Western world outside, the terrible visitation extends. The Government is making the semblance of an effort to relieve the widespread misery ; but the means it employs are wholly inadequate. An expression of verbal sympathy, a grant of money which allows about a farthing a day for the relief of each case of distress, and some well-meant but mistaken edicts, which have had the effect simply of making matters worse than before, are the measure of the assistance which the Chinese rulers can bestow. Meanwhile, there is no remedy to be found, except in the readiness of the people to do anything, and to submit to anything that will furnish them with the bare means of preserving life, and in the willing but insufficient relief fund which is subscribed among the foreigners resident in China, and distributed by the Protestant missionaries in the North. The cause of the famine is the same as of that from which India is now suffering. The crops of last summer were, we are told, almost entirely destroyed by drought, and the peasantry have now come to an end of their slender reserves of grain, and have nothing left on which they can fall back for support. China is a country in which at the best of times the population presses very closely upon the means of subsistence. There are no waste stores anywhere. Everything is already turned to account, and when the necessity comes there is little room for any further saving or reduction. Land and water are alike taxed to the uttermost to furnish food and dwelling-space for the teeming multitudes which cover them. The Chinese are hard workers, contented with slender fare, and able to put up comfortably with a general scale of living which would be simply intolerable to Englishmen. These qualities and habits, which turn to their advantage abroad when they are brought into competition with other races, are a source of danger to them at home. The Chinese can undersell the Irish immigrant and the native "white trash" in the distant labour market of California. They cannot be equally sure that they will obtain the poor pittance with which they will be satisfied in China. In ordinary seasons they can pull through well enough, and can thrive and think themselves well off on the slender material supplies with which they have learnt to be content. But when the pinch comes, as come it must sometimes, when the parched earth will no longer yield its accustomed increase, or when the store of food for any reason begins to fail, the suffering is speedy and severe. It is a question then, not of the surrender of luxuries which can at any rate be spared, but of the want of bare necessities which it is impossible to forego and to live. To the great Eastern hive, thickly swarming with its uncounted millions of inhabitants, the chance of famine is never far distant, and the worst reality of famine arrives very easily. It is present among them now, and it is fearful to think of the intense and widespread misery which it will bring with it before it has run its course. The numbers of the dead, it is clear, must be already reckoned by millions, but we can hazard no conjecture as to the total which will have been reached before the return of summer. It is natural to contrast the present Indian Famine and the successful measures which have been adopted by the Indian Government for relieving it, with the far more fatal Chinese Famine and the utter inadequacy of the assistance from the Chinese Government or from any other quarter. The reality is almost ridiculous when we set it side by side with the high-sounding pretensions in which the Chinese Government persistently indulges, and the vast promises which are separated from the performance by so immeasurable a gulf. The Imperial Order runs that not a single Chinese subject is to be left in a state of destitution. We have already seen sufficiently the degree of effect which has been given to this invitation to a Barmecide feast. The task, however, which the Government has thus noisily assumed and declined to execute must be admitted to be no easy one. The combined resources of a large Empire would, no doubt, furnish the means of supporting one of the Provinces, but the outlay would be enormous, and we doubt, moreover, whether it would be willingly contributed by the rest. An exposure to occasional famine seems, indeed, to be the too certain fate of all but highly civilised communities. A prolonged winter and the failure of fresh supplies of food from hunting or fishing tell at once and with fatal force upon a tribe of savages. They are as helpless against it as the birds or beasts which suffer with them. The Chinese, of course, are far above this state. They are not savages, but neither are they highly civilised. They have not the machinery to hand which would make their whole strength available at each point, and, so to say, press the past into the service of the present, nor have they the will to use it if they had got it. Their condition thus far is not unlike that of Europe in the early middle ages, with its constantly recurring periods of famine, each suffered to run its course and work out at length its own terrible cure. We are glad to think that the foreigners who have had such difficulties in forcing their way into the country have seized the occasion to prove the kind of benefits which may be expected from their presence. It is but little that Mr. Richard and his fellow labourers can accomplish, but we learn with pleasure that it is by men of our own race and creed that the benevolent work has been taken in hand most heartily.

Mr. Joseph Tritton, treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, referring to the above article, forwards extracts from letters received by the last mail from Mr. Richard, of Chefoo, addressed to the secretaries

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of the society, and informs us that a telegram has been sent to Mr. Richard authorising him to draw £250 towards immediate relief. Mr. Tritton adds that he shall be glad to receive contributions and forward them, without delay, to the society's missionaries on the spot. Mr. Richard writes from Chingchowfoo, under date March 1:—"The famine is still very severe. News has got abroad that I receive children, and yesterday some came thirty miles in order to have their children taken charge of for two or three months. The funds at my disposal, I am sorry to say, only enable me to receive about 200 children as yet. People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. This is no exaggeration. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and in these, taken together, I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily, perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. It is most heartrending. Can anything be done immediately at home? Friends in Chefoo have sent me $500. Shanghai and other places I have not heard from yet. The first steamer of the Spring is expected north to-day; perhaps $1,000 more will be made up. Funds will save lives on to the end of May. It will be only charity after that. If you can do anything, telegraph." Under date March 5 Mr. Richard says:—"I draw another £50 to-day, making in all £250. If I die before the year is out, let my property here make up the deficiency, so long as I have anything to mortgage. I cannot abide the sight of people dying about me without giving them relief. Thousands upon thousands have perished already. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold; old men, middle aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense; so they are cast daily into large pits. Terrible!" Mr. Jones, missionary at Chefoo, writes under date March 12:—"The Chinese merchants have given $200 for the famine fund—a large thing for them, but it must open their eyes to see the 'hated foreigners' taking the active and chief part in the relief. One of the native merchants here remarked the same thing to me to-day. It is literally fearful to see men half naked, no trousers, a clouded sky, a north-west wind and the thermometer in the twenties, no cap, no shirt, something called a coat round them, and it in rags, and the men worn down with months of gruel food."

Messrs. John Bourne and Co. write from 66, Mark-lane that they are sending a good deal of machinery to Shantung, the province in China desolated by the famine, and are willing to take charge of subscriptions from this country to relieve the distress.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

During the past week the Envoys have paid a visit to one of our great charitable institutions, namely, the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. G. S. Measom, a member of the committee, on behalf of the children's summer treat fund, at which Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided. They were conducted through the various rooms, dormitories, &c., of this excellent institution, which with its junior department at Hornseyrise (the Alexandra Orphanage) provides a home and education for 540 boys and girls. They expressed themselves greatly pleased with what they saw. They remained throughout the lecture, which was on the subject of Mr. Measom's experiences in Rome in 1875, illustrated by dissolving views. At the lecture, which was largely attended, Sir Charles Reed spoke very highly of the education given in the school, and expressed deep interest in the institution. Votes of thanks were cordially awarded to the lecturer and to the chairman.

CHINESE COOLIES IN PERU.

The *Panama Star and Herald* states that the Oliphant contract for introducing free Chinese labour has been partially remodelled. The principal conditions are that the subsidy be paid in silver or its equivalent, or in nitrate at current market price in the port of embarkation, Messrs. Oliphant and Co. in five years to make twenty-eight round trips by steam from Hong Kong or another Chinese port, bringing to Callao by each steamer at least 500 free labourers, or at the most 1,000 labourers, to pay a stipulated price for the passage. The Peruvian Government to engage to give the steamers a return freight of guano. The Peruvian Government also undertakes to watch over the welfare of the labourers, and to guarantee them good treatment. Wages to be arranged between employers and labourers. The Peruvian Government has not yet given its sanction to the scheme.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

The anniversary breakfast in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society took place at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel on the 28th ult., when there was a very large attendance of the friends and supporters of the society. After breakfast the usual meeting in connection with it followed, presided over by Mr. J. Lindsay, of Belfast, who in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on the successful result of the past year, and urged them to redoubled efforts in order to meet the constantly increasing demands on the society. The Rev. G. T. Perks, one of the secretaries, stated that the event of the year would be accomplished when the first Wesleyan Methodist chapel would be opened in the city of Rome. The Rev. J. B. Anderson, of Halifax, the Rev. W H. Dallinger, of Liverpool, the Rev. W. Scarborough, of Hankow, the Rev. W. Burgess, from Madras, and the Rev. J. C. Barratt, from Canstatt, also addressed the meeting. The annual meeting of the Society was held on the 30th ult., at Exeter Hall. The Chairman (Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P.), spoke of the growth of Methodist missionary work during the past two generations since 1818, and said that from eighty-two circuits and 107 missionaries the numbers had grown to 651 and 797 respectively. The Rev. A. M'Aulay (the President of the Wesleyan Conference) moved the adoption of the report, which stated that there were 675 circuits occupied by the society, which possessed 6,262 chapels and other preaching places, employed 829 ministers and missionaries, 5,341 other paid and 23,002 unpaid agents, and there were 139,917 Church members, 18,647 on trial for membership, and 148,770 scholars. The total amount of home receipts for the year was £122,630 17s. 11d., and the foreign receipts had reached £22,600 4s. 2d. The payments amounted to a total of £164,195 5s. 5d. Referring to the work of the society in Italy, the report recorded that the first Methodist chapel in Rome was dedicated to Almighty God. Among the contributors to the work of the society was the King of Holland, who had granted £283 6s. 8d. towards the St. Eustatius and St. Martin's Missions, in the West Indies, in support of which the French Government had also granted £93 14s. During the year missionaries had been sent out to Barcelona, Ceylon, Calcutta, China, Africa, the West Indies, Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand. The Secretary stated that, as the expenses of the society were in excess of the receipts, its friends must show an increased liberality, or else the work of the society must be retrenched. A number of other speakers followed, and the report was adopted. This report stated that in China there were 11 missionaries, with about 30 subordinate agents, who have charge of 301 members and 419 scholars. They have outlived opposition, and the work is being vigorously prosecuted. The hope is expressed that before long some plan may be matured for the pushing of missionary operations inland, even beyond the treaty ports and among the masses of the Chinese people.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England has been held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P. According to the report, there were 49 native evangelists and 27 students to the ministry, the districts occupied by the missionaries being Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa. The income of the society was £9,402, while the expenditure amounted to £9,022. The Chairman in opening the proceedings, trusted the result of the gathering would deepen in all of them the sense of the importance of the great and honourable work in which their Church was engaged. They were able to do their missionary labours by means of their own church organisation, which was a great advantage, because all its members also belonged to the missionary society. They now looked with confidence to the future, as regarded the large fields of heathenism that had not yet been reached in China. Their mission was not only to the heathen, but also to the Jews. The Rev. Theodore Meyer, missionary to the Jews, then gave a detailed account of his labours. Dr. Donald Fraser said that events were now occurring in the East in which a marvellous and an ancient people, the Jews, who were dwelling among them, would be greatly interested. There were many signs of spiritual coldness and doubt among the Jews, but in them there was a kindling desire for the restoration of their national existence, and of the possession of that land which was given to their fathers. One of England's greatest writers had surprised most of her admirers by giving prominence to this in "Daniel Deronda." The events that were now transpiring in the East could not but have the effect of altering the political condition of those regions. The Rev. Hugh Ritchie, a missionary from Formosa, stated there were 12,000 members of the Church on the main land at China, and a similar number at Formosa. The Rev. Daniel M'Ewen, D.D., referred with pleasure to the success of their mission in China, greatly brought about, he said, by the labours of earnest and thoughtful missionaries. It was an incalculable blessing, because it opened up to them a spiritual life, and showed that they had a bond of communion between them. The field itself was one of great attraction, and enlisted their sympathy, because the Chinese Empire had such an immense territory, comprising one-ninth of the land area of the globe, and with its hundreds of millions of people, with its ancient civilisation, with its singular history, it might in the future exercise a powerful influence over the destinies of the world.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Japanese Ambassador, accompanied by his wife and a large party, attended the Gaiety Theatre on the 4th inst., and at the conclusion of "Artful Cards" his Excellency complimented Mr. Toole upon his performance.

Monetary and Commercial.

The general state of trade in the country has, on the whole, been better than might have been anticipated, in view of the two potent causes which have combined to bring about depression during the past week, namely, the outbreak of war and the continuance so late into the year of cold weather. In the iron districts, and especially at Leeds, considerable depression has been felt; but by last accounts, though business was still in a very inanimate condition, matters were looking a little better, and there was somewhat more demand for shipment, the feeling being that if the war be confined to the present combatants trade was not likely to be placed in a worse position than it has been during the present year. In the woollen trade, however, the cold winds have militated against the summer business and caused orders to be kept back in all directions. At Nottingham much machinery is unemployed, and the remainder working on short time.

The Tea market still continues in a very dull condition, and presents little calling for special notice. The sales have been lighter than last week, but prices remain much the same. The weekly sales, without reserve, which have so long been a promi-

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nent feature in the market here, are now being held at the Commercial Sale Rooms instead of at those of the broker. It is to be hoped that this improved accommodation to the public may lead to more spirited bidding. It is generally considered that the cautious limits which have been sent out to China may lead to a favourable opening there. At present the feeling of depression is as great as ever, and there is little likelihood of their being increased.

The stagnation in the Silk Market continues unabated, and prices are unaltered. As yet nothing definite is known with reference to the European crops, but the reports are not satisfactory. No positive mischief is supposed to have resulted, but the cold weather has retarded matters fully ten days, and many holders of silk are not without expectation that from this and other causes the crop may be seriously compromised. In estimating the value of the opinions expressed, it is, however, very necessary to bear in mind that there is, of course, considerable likelihood of the wish being father to the thought. Upon one point bearing on the future prospects as to supply but little has hitherto been said, namely, the possibility, or, indeed, likelihood of there being less silk than usual in China this year, the supplies having been larger than usual, on account of the great rise in prices last season.

During the week which ended on the 28th ult. the total quantity of tea withdrawn from the bonded warehouses in London amounted to 3,425,535 lbs., which was an increase of 124,654 lbs. over the quantity taken out of bond during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,322,273 lbs. went for home consumption, 336,542 lbs. for exportation, 5,289 lbs. for ships' stores, and 761,431 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, 145,297 lbs. having been for immediate exportation. The sum paid in London for tea duty during the week amounted to £58,056 16s. 6d., which was £225 18s. less than was realised from the same source during the corresponding week of last year.

In the Produce Markets several articles, under the influence of continued speculative operations, show a further advance, although the excitement which followed the outbreak of war has to some extent abated, and a slight reaction has been occasioned by the advance in the Bank-rate. Coffee has been in strong demand, and large supplies of Plantation Ceylon have been purchased at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Cotton shows a slight improvement. Sugar is again active, and a rise in value of 3d. to 6d. per cwt. has been established. Quotations of Rice have continued to advance until near the close, when a slight reaction has set in. Camphor, Cantharides, Cocoa-Nut Oil, Galls, Gambier, Manila Hemp, Japan Wax, Nutmegs, and Tin all exhibit an improvement. Coir Goods, Plumbago, and Pepper are dull, with a declining tendency.

The Stock Exchange Committee have allowed the Bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government Eight per Cent. Loan, 1874, to be officially quoted.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of April, 1877, amounted to £39,861, and to £30,354 in the corresponding period of 1876. The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the month of April, 1877, amounted to £23,688, and to £14,497 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The P. and O. Company announce under the authority of the Director-General of the Post-office of India that the rate for the conveyance of book packets from London to British India has been reduced to 6d. per pound or fraction of a pound.

India Council drafts to the amount of 26½ lacs (say £265,000) were tendered for at the Bank of England on the 2nd inst., and £310,000 was allotted, which includes £45,000 left unallotted last week. Calcutta obtained £180,000, Madras £119,000, and Bombay £11,000. Tenders for telegrams on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee receive 73 per cent., while bills obtain in full, and those on Bombay at 1s. 9d. obtain in full, there being no allottment below so far as that Presidency is concerned. As compared with last week, the minimum has been reduced ¼d. per rupee.

A good amount of silver has been disposed of during the week, at prices varying from 54½d. to 54¼d., according to fineness. The market is weaker at the close, in response to the receipt of lower exchanges from India, and the nearest quotation is 53¾d. per oz. standard. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 54¼d. per oz.

Our advices from the Continent intimate an increased demand for silver, consequent on the war, and prices will improve in the course of this month materially.

The P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, which left Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board silver to the amount of £77,800 for Penang, £13,900 for Singapore, and £41,800 for Hong Kong.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9¾d.	—	per oz. std.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 4d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5¾d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz.
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	per oz.
Five Franc Pieces	—	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	637,746	568,693

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8⅝	1/8½	1/8⅝
Singapore	3/10	3/10¼	3/10⅜
Hong Kong	3/10	3/10¼	3/10½
Shanghai	5/1½ to 5/2	5/1⅝ to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2½

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra	All	10¾ to 10⅞
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	18 to 19
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	23 to 25
20	City	10	14 to 15
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	640 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	29 to 31
50	Imperial	15	16½ to 17½
50	London and County	20	61 to 62
50	London Joint-Stock	15	47½ to 48½
100	London and Westminster	20	61 to 63
25	Oriental	All	43 to 44
50	Union of London	15	40½ to 41½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7 to 7¼
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7 to 7⅛
10	Great Northern	All	7 to 8
25	Indo-European	All	16 to 18
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2⅛ to 2⅜
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	25½ to 26½
90	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	21 to 23
8	Reuter's	All	11½ to 12½
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 22
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10¼ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15⅛ to 16¼ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	⅛ to ¼ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2⅜ to 3½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8¼ to 8⅜
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7½
20	Universal Marine	5	8¼ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	70 to 73
20	British Indian	All	6¼ to 6⅜
20	Darjeeling	All	19 to 20
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5½
20	Jorehaut, Limited	All	54 to 57
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	5½ to 5¾
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18¾ to 19¼
10	International Finance	5	2⅛ to 2⅜ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	615 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	49 to 52
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	620 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	104 to 107
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	100 to 102
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	100 to 103

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says :—There is no change for the better to note in the position of our market; in fact, business is more dull and depressed just now than it has been for many seasons past at this time. The slight improvement in common Congous has again been lost, and all low grade descriptions have reached a point exceptionally cheap. The business, as for some time previously, has been chiefly confined to public sale Teas. The clearances, both for home use and export, are good and improving. Congou: Siftings, being scarce, maintain quotations. Black Leafs: Sound to good common must be quoted fully ½d. per lb. lower. In fair to good medium, ranging from 9d. to 1s. 3d., there is little doing, and prices are quite nominal. Fine and finest are without much change, and stocks; running down, are held pretty firmly for price. Red Leafs: Common kinds continuing to be freely offered at auction, recent sales have gone off very heavily. Fine and finest, being comparatively scarce, command attention. Souchongs are in limited inquiry. Pak-lings: A few transactions at about former values. New Makes, at from 3d. to 10d., wanted. Fine also in some request. Oolongs: Fine parcels Formosa readily saleable; Common kinds neglected. Scented Teas are without noticeable change. Greens continue depressed in value, except for the finer lines, which still realise fair prices. Indian Teas have latterly sold less briskly, and previous quotations are barely maintainable.

Quotations:—Congou: Black and Red Siftings and Leafy Tea, 6d. to 7½d. Black Leafs: Low to good common, 6½d. to 8d.; fair to good medium, 8½d. to 1s. 3d.; fine and finest, 1s. 5d. to 2s. Red Leafs:

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Low to good common, 7d. to 8d.; fair to good medium, 8½d. to 1s. 3d.; fine to finest, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. Paklings: Common to good, 9½d. to 1s.; fine and finest, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Amoy: Common kinds, 8d. to 9d.; fair to fine, 9½d. to 1s 4d. Tayshans: Common to fair and good, 8d. to 1s.; good to fine, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. Souchong: Low to good common, 7½d. to 9d.; fair to medium, 9½d. to 1s. 3d. nominal. Oolong: Canton kinds, common to good, 11d. to 1s. 1d. Formosa, good to fine, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Scented Capers: Low to good, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fine and finest, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. nominal. Scented Orange Pekoe: Low to good, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. Greens: Gunpowder, 8d. to 3s. 4½d. for finest; Imperial, 5½d. to 1s. 3½d.; Hyson, 6d. to 2s. 10d. for finest; Young Hyson, 6d. to 1s. 8d. Clearances from 1st Jan. to 30th April, inclusive:—

Home Use.		Export.		Total.
1877—50,352,723	...	9,485,657	...	59,838,496
1876—49,093,245	...	7,985,266	...	57,078,511

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—The public sales being smaller this week and containing a less quantity of Congou has checked the downward tendency of the market, and the prices obtained for common or fair common black and red-leaf Congous show a slight improvement. Scented Teas and Green Teas on the other hand have sold in favour of buyers. Business by private contract is still on a limited scale, but the prices obtained for fair to medium kinds have been better than those ruling lately at public auction.

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says:—The market for all classes of Silk has been exceedingly dull and depressed. There is hardly any demand for Silk; even the ordinary hand to mouth trade, which in dull times generally keeps the market going, has become so small that the total operations are most insignificant. The deliveries of Chinas during the past month were very small, only 1,238 bales, but of Cantons and Japans on a better scale, being 449 and 539 bales respectively. The total stocks of Silk, however, owing to the small arrivals, show a decline on the 1st May from those of the previous month. Holders of silk are not pressing sales, preferring to await the result of the European crops.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The position is still very unsatisfactory, scarcely any business and drooping prices. Small as were the transactions in March, especially the latter part of the month, those of April have been upon a far more limited scale. We hear on all sides of a large number of looms and mills being stopped or going upon very short time, and the same state of things is supposed to exist on the Continent, hence the extreme smallness of our deliveries, but hence also one ground of hope for the future in the relief that will be thus afforded to the stock of manufactured goods, for although the demand appears to be very limited, and prices very unsatisfactory, yet considerable parcels are sold occasionally, and stocks are gradually diminishing, so slowly probably as to be scarcely perceptible; still the sales must be in excess of present production:—

Delivered.		Delivered.	
		Jan. 1 to	Jan 1 to
April, 1877.	April, 1876.	Apr. 30, '77.	Apr. 30, '76.
76 ...	263 ...	... 425 ...	912
36 ...	— ...	... 142 ...	10
1,237 ...	2,017 ...	... 6,796 ...	10,337
539 ...	453 ...	... 1,863 ...	1,597
449 ...	350 ...	... 2,326 ...	1,933
1 ...	4 ...	... 11 ...	60

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MAY 3.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
,, No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
,, No. 3	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	17s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Tayaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s. 6d. to 14s. 0d
Canton	12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Mnibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	18s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Amatski	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon at the public sales last week have not only been much in excess of any previous week this year, but also of any day during 1876. Early in the week the demand was active, and a further advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. was established, making a total rise in the past fortnight of about 5s. per cwt. Within the last two days, however, although the supply has been lighter, there has been less demand, and prices at the close are in some instances 6d. lower. Closing quotations are, Plantation triage 80s. to 85s. 6d., grey to coloury small 92s. to 96s., low middling 97s. to 98s., middling 98s. 6d. to 101s. 6d., good middling 102s. to 104s., dull to fine bold 106s. to 115s., pea-berry 105s. to 108s., Native small and broken, 72s., good ordinary 81s., bold at 84s. 6d., per cwt.

CHINA STAR ANNISEED.—100 cases good fair China Star, rather stalky, sold at 92s. 6d. to 93s., the first lot 93s. 6d.

CANTHARIDES have advanced, and business has been done in China at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.

CHINA PRESERVES.—330 cases China Ginger (Chyloong) bought in at 8d. to 9d., except 150 cases (containing jars with various defects), which sold at 5d. to 5½d. per lb.

CUTCH.—At auction 322 boxes Pegu have been bought in at 25s. 6d., also 728 boxes Calcutta Pegu (C.B. and Co. in triangle) at 23s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—A good demand has prevailed; 1,500 tubs Japan have been sold for arrival, per Jumna, particulars not reported; 60 cases damaged China have been sold at 87s. 6d., and 90s. has been paid for sound Japan, and at the close that price is required for China, and 92s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt. for Japan.

COCOA NUT OIL.—A further advance has occurred, £38 having been paid for Ceylon in pipes. Cochin is quoted £42 per ton.

GALLS.—China have been sold privately at 54s. per cwt., and in public sale 100 cases have been bought in at 60s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—Early in the week at auction 322 boxes 817 bags pale free cubes sold at dearer rates, viz., at 30s., first-class damaged 26s. to 28s. For arrival 100 tons March-April were sold at 21s. ex ship all faults. Subsequently the market has become quiet, 50 tons have been sold at 20s. 6d. ex ship arrived, business has been done on the spot at 20s. 9d. for whole bales, and for arrival 50 tons March-April shipment have been sold at 20s. 9d. ex ship.

GUM BENJAMIN.—30 cases Sumatra, seconds, sold, fair rather badly mixed with dark at £7 5s., grey, £5 17s. 6d. to £6. Of 101 cases thirds 15 cases common sold at 56s., the remainder bought in at 65s. or withdrawn.

HIDES.—Messrs. Dyster, Nalder, and Co.'s Monthly Circular says:—The business done in Kips in the Hair at the public sales (one series only having been held during the month) has been unimportant, and prices were frequently the turn in favour of buyers. By private, transactions are limited at about former rates. Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, &c., Ox and Cow Hides: The Penang Hides offered at public sale were of good quality, and realised full prices. The Rangoon Hides were chiefly remnants from previous sales, and were again taken in. China Hides have been in unprecedentedly large supply, and considerable clearances were effected by public and private at a decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb.; but the market has assumed a firmer tone, and better prices are now obtainable. The sales comprise 3,557 Penang: Light, seconds, 8d. to 8¼d.; thirds, 5½d.; Heavy, seconds, 6½d. to 7d.; extra heavy, 5½d. to 6¾d.; small, seconds, 7½d. to 8¼d. per lb. 100 Manila: Mixed weights, 6¼d. to 6¾d. per lb.; 30,856 China: Light, 6d. to 6¾d.; heavy, 5¾d. to 6¾d.; extra heavy, 6d. to 6¾d.; Kips, 6½d. to 8d.; thirds, 4½d. to 5½d.; fourths, 2½d. per lb. Singapore, Penang, &c., Buffalo Hides have been in fair request, but prices, in some instances, have slightly receded. The sales are 5,016 Singapore; fair to good, first heavy, average 23½lb., 5⅝d.; ordinary to fair, first heavy, average 30 to 34⅜ lb., 4¾d. to 5½d.; seconds, average 25⅜ to 34⅜ lb., 4¾d.; light, average 9⅜ to 14⅞ lb., 5d. to 5¾d.; thirds, 4d. per lb. 360 China: heavy, average 39⅜ lb. 4⅝d.; light, average 12⅜ lb., 4½d.; thirds, average 33⅝ lb., 4½d. per lb. Java Hides: A few (147) extra heavy Batavia Ox and Cow Hides, average 14⅜ lb., have been sold at 9d. per lb. The sales of Batavia Buffalo consist of only 369 Hides; Unshaved, ordinary heavy, average 34⅜ lb. 5½d. per lb. At the periodical public sales last sales' values were fully maintained on the average. The few Penang Ox and Cow afforded no criterion of value. China were in large supply, owners were firm holders for ¼d. per lb. advance on the last sales' rates, which has been obtained privately in the interval, but at this advance the trade operated sparingly, and the article was bought in freely. The extreme weights were most saleable. Singapore Buffalo brought full prices. Of 42,405 China Ox and Cow offered 18,070 sold. Light, average 10⅜ to 11½ lb. 6¼d. to 7d.; heavy, average 15⅜ to 20 lb. 6¼d. to 7d.; extra heavy, average 22⅛ to 30⅛ lb. 6¼d. to 7¼d.; kips and skins, average 4½ to 9½ lb. 7d. to 8d.; thirds, 5¼d. to 5¾d. per lb. Buffalo.—123 Batavia withdrawn. Of 1,517 Singapore offered 1,128 sold; fair, 1st heavy average 32¼ lb. 5⅜d.; 2nd heavy, average 28¾ lb. 4¾d.; light, average 11⅜ to 18⅞ lb. 5½d. to 5⅞d. per lb.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues strong, and prices have further advanced, more especially for arrival, in which position 1,000 bales Cebu, distant shipment, have been sold at £32, and 500 bales at £32 10s. At the fortnightly public sales there was a steady demand at a recent improvement, and £31 was obtained for fair current, but owing to the firmness of holders only a small part sold. Of 1,660 bales offered 500 bales sold, a few bales common to fair brown at £28 to £30, fine brown Cebu £30 10s., fair to fully fair £31 to £31 10s., one lot ordinary Quilot £31 15s., the remainder being bought in at £31 to £32 10s., Quilot at £35 to £37; 96 bales very low towzelled Manila sold without reserve at £22 10s. to £22 15s.

JAPAN WAX.—About 100 cases have been sold at 44s. per cwt. 200 boxes fair squares have been sold at 44s., and subsequently business has been done in squares at 45s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 10 tins Tonquin 7 tins sold, pile 1 fair to good fair shaped with a few bally at 46s., damp with a few skinny at 40s.; pile 3 hard rough, &c., 14s. to 15s. 6d. 25 packages Yunan bought in at 34s. to 36s. per oz.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 260 barrels Ceylon have been sold, lump at barely previous rates, chips and dust steadier, fine bright lump at 14s. to 15s. 6d., chips 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., fine bold ditto 11s. to 12s., dust 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black:* A very dull tone continues to prevail, and with little disposition to buy sales can only be effected at easier rates. Although only 717 bags were offered by auction the bulk was bought in; 472 bags Singapore bought in at 3⅞d., 57 bags Penang sold at 3½d.; of 120 bags Tellicherry 50 bags sold at 4d. *White:* A small supply at auction met a rather better demand at firmer rates, and of 153 bags Singapore 123 bags sold, chiefly good at 6⅜d., one lot brown at 6¼d., 116 bags Penang sold at 6d.

RICE.—Early in last week seven cargoes were sold, viz.:—One of 2,000 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 10s.; one of 800 tons Bassein, now loading, at 10s. 1½d.; the India, 1,186 tons Rangoon, January sailing, at 10s. 3d.; the Polynesian, 1,226 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 4½d. One of 800 tons Rangoon, March, at 10s. 4½d.; the Aberfoyle, 1,162 tons Moulmein, at about 10s. 6d.; and the Secundo Z., 1,091 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 10s. 1½d. During the past few days the speculative demand has ceased, but a decline of about 1½d. per cwt. having been accepted, some business has been done. On the spot 7,000 bags Rangoon have been sold at 11s. 10½d., and 3,000 bags Moulmein at 10s. 3d. Afloat 280 tons old Necransie, transhipped at the Cape per Laura, off coast, have been sold at 9s. 3d. ex ship London; also six cargoes, viz.:—The Ernesto Padre, 858 tons Rangoon, Feb-

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ruary sailing, at 10s. 4½d.; one of 1,200 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 3d.; one of 1,200 tons April at 10s. 1½d. if Rangoon, and 9s. 10½d. if Bassein; the Thorwaldsen, 950 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 10s.; the Eugene, 1,100 tons Necransie, April sailing, at 10s. 1½d., and one of 1,100 tons Necransie, May shipment, at 10s. 1½d.

RHUBARB.—Of 36 chests China offered 15 chests sold, good fair with some dark fracture at 3s. 9d., good middling to fair 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d., common small at 1s. 3d.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* 10 cases China withdrawn, 6 bags Ceylon Bark sold at 2½d. *Nutmegs:* Full rates were paid at the auctions, and of 28 cases Penang 20 cases sold, average 75 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., 115's at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; of 50 cases Java only 10 cases sold, 88's at 3s. 5d., 100's bought in at 2s. 10d., and 122's at 2s. 5d.; 4 cases Wild Java bought in at 11d. *Mace:* 4 cases Penang were bought in at 2s. 5d. to 3s. per lb.

SUGAR.—An improved demand has prevailed for both refining kinds and brown, resulting in business of good extent at full to occasionally slightly dearer rates. The following is a record of the week's business in East India descriptions. On the 27th ult., privately 1,800 bags brown native Penang have been sold at 19s., being cheaper. In auction 1,573 bags fine yellow clayed China were bought in at 27s. 6d. to 28s., 200 bags refined, very fine white pieces, sold at 34s. On the 28th, privately 1,573 bags good to fine yellow China, ex the previous day's auction, sold at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., chiefly the latter price. On the 1st inst. at auction 7,541 bags European Penang, consisting chiefly of crystallised, met a good export demand, and 6,800 bags sold at full rates, middling to good yellow crystallised at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d., fine at 31s. to 32s., white at 33s.; 554 bags fine Native chiefly sold at 21s. Privately 140 tons Native Penang sold on the spot at 19s. 6d. In auction 1,380 bags brown clayed China were bought in at 22s. 6d.; 1,578 bags refined Hong Kong (Pieces) were sold, chiefly soft white at 30s. 6d., coloury at 27s. 6d. to 28s. Privately 3,000 bags brown Swatow sold at 20s. to 20s. 6d., and 6,000 bags Formosa at 20s. 6d. On the 2nd inst. privately 700 bags Native Penang were sold at 20s., and for arrival 100 tons also at 20s.; 1,500 bags Swatow sold at 20s. 6d., and 4,000 bags low China at 20s. The floating cargo, per Hermon, 2,529 baskets Java No. 15½, sold at 32s. 6d. for Bristol. On the 3rd inst. (Thursday) on the spot 100 tons brown Native Penang sold at 21s., being again higher, 150 tons unclayed Zebu sold at 21s., also 15,000 bags China (Hong Kong) at 21s. The floating cargo per the Dannekier, 520 tons Java No. 13½ to 14, sold at 32s. for France.

SAGO.—At the public sales 2,332 bags were offered and about 1,500 bags disposed of; small went off slowly at former rates, but large and medium sold readily at full prices; good bright small sold at 17s., fair at 16s. 3d., good medium at 20s. to 20s. 6d., fair to good large at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. *Flour:* 600 bags Singapore sold at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

TAPIOCA.—Only 140 bags fine Singapore offered, and sold at 2¾d. *Pearl:* 819 bags sold at firm rates, chiefly good medium at 18s. 6d., the remainder extra large bullets at 21s. 6d. to 22s. *Flour:* 5 cases bought in at 2¾d.

TIN has improved in value, Straits having been sold on the spot at £71, and for arrival at £70 per ton. Banca is quoted £73 to £74, and Billiton £71 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 13s. 6d. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7½d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 15s. to £21; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 27th ult. buyers evinced little inclination to extend operations, and there was consequently but a small business done in either Yarns or Goods. Notwithstanding this slackness of demand, however, manufacturers adhered to their quotations with some show of steadiness, declining the bulk of the offers which continued to be put forward at considerable concessions on current prices. Spinners were easier to deal with, especially those holding stocks, and a small business was done in Yarns at declining rates. There has been no material change this week in the position of the Market, and a quieter feeling has ruled, without, however, affecting the steadiness of prices. The transactions in both Yarns and Goods have been on a moderate scale, and mostly at producers' quotations. On the part of buyers the disposition is to act with caution. The aspect of affairs in many important foreign markets is felt to be very uncertain in face of a war of which the issues and complications are so difficult to foresee. But whilst this is the general feeling, it is not forgotten how often war has been the means of reviving trade, and the lowness of current prices tend in a large measure to counteract the more cautious tendency. Hence there is a stronger disposition to buy than might be supposed from the generally quiet aspect of the market, but for the most part at prices which are impracticable. In export yarns the sales have been on the whole of little importance. For the Continent there has been rather more doing, and for China also; but Calcutta merchants have bought little, and for the Levant scarcely anything is reported. India and China Shirtings of 39-inch widths meet with only a moderate demand, except at 1½d. to 3d. below the lowest rates which manufacturers will accept; 45-inch are exceedingly dull. T-Cloths and Mexicans continue quiet, with little change in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

				s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 3½	to	7 6½
Do. do.	,,	...	8½lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 7
Do. do.	44 45 in.	...	7lbs. ...	6 3½	to	8 3½
Do. do.	,,	...	8lbs. ...	6 11½	to	8 10
Do. do.	,,	...	9lbs. ...	7 11½	to	9 10½
Do. do.	50 in.	...	10lbs. ...	9 7½	to	10 1 ½
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	...	6lbs. ...	4 3½	to	5 2
Do. do.	,,	...	7lbs. ...	4 11 1-16	to	5 11 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 11 1-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 3 13-16	to	7 10 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	...	21b. 8 oz....	2 3 11-16	to	2 7 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	...	21b. 1 oz....	2 5 17-32	to	2 6 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	...	14lbs. ...	8 8½	to	11 6½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	...	9 9		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	...	10 0		
Damasks	36 in.	...	...	17 4½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	...	0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	...	...	0 10½	to	1 0
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	...	0 11	to	1 0½

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China ...	39,620	32,980	16,230	76,320	19,042	9.626
	,, Japan ...	—	251	360	43,160	—	23.470
Total		39.620	33,231	16,590	119,380	19.042	33.096
Shipped to the same date last year	To China ...	48,620	30,570	15,070	55,690	23,490	5.148
	,, Japan ...	—	—	230	24,760	—	7,728
Total		48,620	30,570	15,300	80,350	23,490	12.876
Do. 1875	To China ...	46,080	26,500	18,140	59 095	18,235	1 ,738
	,, Japan ...	—	700	390	59,615	—	4 590
Total		46,080	27,200	18,530	118,710	18,235	22.328
Total shipped during the year 1876 ...	To China ...	119.500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64.335	33 566
	,, Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78.610	40,700	264,173	64 335	65.760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70.950
	,, Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	,, yard	,,
HH SS	Camlets	63	0	,, piece	,,
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	,, ,,	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	,, ,,	,,
HH	China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,
LL	Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 10	Antioch ...	Merrill ...	Hong Kong ...	San Francisco
16	Septima (s.) ...	Molsen ...	Maulmain ...	Antwerp
17	Strathairley (s.) ...	—	Rangoon ...	Liverpool
18	Ilione ...	Griffiths ...	Sourabaya ...	Greenock
18	Leander ...	Knight ...	Shanghai ...	New York
18	Oberon ...	Schmidt ...	Manila ...	Boston
21	Ella ...	—	Ilo Ilo ...	Liverpool
22	Cape Finisterre ...	Robertson	Java ...	San Francisco
23	Egeria (s.) ...	Paulsen ...	Rangoon ...	Hamburg
24	Atalanta (s.) ...	Petersen...	Do. ...	Do.
24	Madagascar (s.) ...	Timm	Amoy ...	London
25	Faugh-a-Ballagh ...	Rute ...	Hong Kong ...	Do
25	Henriette Adriana ...	Schuchard ...	Sourabaya, for Amst	Passed I. of Wight
25	Frederick ...	—	Manila ...	Off Holyhead
25	William Melhuish ...	Morgan ...	Sourabaya ...	Ymuiden
25	Aurora ...	Lindgren ...	Passaroeang ...	Do.
25	Veritas ...	Humble ...	Samarang ...	Texel
25	Maria and Elizabeth..	Boujer ...	Batavia ...	Flushing
26	Aberfeldy (s.) ...	Howell ...	Rango n ...	Liverpool
26	Jessie Jamieson ...	West ...	Samarang ...	Queenstown
27	Nola ...	McIntyre ...	Singapore ...	Liverpool
28	Madeline (s.) ...	Pearce ...	Rang., for Nieu. Diep	Texel
28	Chattanooga ...	Freeman ...	Padang ...	New York
29	Patroclus (s.) ...	Courtney ...	Shanghai ...	London
29	Atma ...	Teesdale ...	Hong Kong ...	Do.
29	Hamburg ...	V. Kroge ...	Swatow ...	Off Deal
30	Winston (s.) ...	Cooper ...	Rangoon ...	Liverpool
May 1	Norden (s.) ...	Jensen ...	Manila ...	London
1	Hopewell ...	Parsons ...	Hong Kong ...	Glasgow
2	Cadiz (s.) ...	Echevarria ...	Manila ...	Liverpool
2	Peer of the Realm ...	Nicholson ...	Rangoon ...	Do.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 9	Harriet N. Carlton ...	Harkness	Manila	San Francisco
10	Connaught Ranger ...	Hansford	Singapore	Do.
12	South American	Knowles.....	Manila	Do.
16	Noach II.	—	Batavia	Rotterdam
17	Mina	Boog	Sourabaya	Do.
18	Walmer Castle.....	Lenfesty.....	Anjer	Cardiff
18	Cremona	Gore	Yokohama	(Cleared) N. York
19	Claro Sabuyan	—	Anjer	Sunderland
19	Dochra	Spiller	Rangoon	Greenock
19	Victoria (s.)	Bollegui	Manila	Liverpool
20	Nereus	Schrier	Sourabaya	Shields
20	Corea	Stannard.....	Batavia	Liverpool
21	Chica	Riques	Manila	Cadiz
24	Jacob Roggeveen.....	Rolff	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
25	Trinidad.....	Manson	Java	Cardiff
25	Batavia (s.)	—	Batavia	Off Dungeness
25	Eme	Asfis	Yokohama and Hiogo	London
26	Nankin (s.)	Brace	Penang, &c.	Do.
26	Mij. Fraus. v d. Putte	Osterrath	Batavia	Flushing
27	J. W. Oliver	—	Java	Penarth
27	Stella Maris	—	Singapore	Do.
27	James Bolt.....	Jarvis.....	Anjer	Sunderland
27	Cresswell	White	Singapore	Do.
27	Ino	Mahr	Bangkok.....	Hamburg
28	Aline	McBride.....	Singapore	Penarth
28	Gebroeders Smit	—	Sourabaya	Off Dungeness
28	Fokke.....	Reinders.....	Padang	Ymuiden
28	'sGravenhage	Devries	Batavia	Flushing
29	Altona (s.).....	Muller	Singapore, &c.	London
29	Paradisi	Olivari	Singapore	Cardiff
29	Joseph Haydn	—	Do.	Penarth
29	Boldon	—	Do.	Do
29	Cornelia	V. Benten	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
29	Vesta	Schomer.....	Manila	Hamburg
30	Hugo	Ohrt	Singapore	Greenock
30	Meggie Dixon	Proudfoot	Padang	Sunderland
May 1	Prins van Oranje(s.)...	Aukes	Batavia	Southampton
1	Abbey Cowper	Carr	Shanghai	London
1	Menelaus (s.).....	Seale	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
1	Huntly Castle	Hughan	Singapore	Greenock
1	Granite City	Ellis	Batavia	Do.
1	Michael Angelo	Bait.....	Java	Hull
1	Louis de Geer (s.).....	—	Do.	Penarth
1	Anna	Overklift.....	Sourabaya	West Cowes, I.W.
1	Swiftsure	—	Singapore	Shields

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
April 28	Quinta	Rangoon	Flensburg
28	Tenasserim	Glasgow	Rangoon
30	Gordon Castle	London	China
May 2	Diomed	Liverpool	Shanghai

SPOKEN.

JEAN PIERRE, Saigon to Rio Janeiro, March 8, 36 S., 17 E.
FORWARD Ho, London to Shanghai, March 12, 27 S., 32 W.
WEMYSS CASTLE, London to Penang, April 11, 11 N., 26 W.
SIERRA MADRONA, Rangoon to Liverpool, March 12, 2 N., 91 E.
GRATITUDE, Rangoon to Liverpool, February 1, 37 S., 36 W.
SABINA, New York to Anjer, April 11, 30 N., 37 W.
OSAKA, London to Hong Kong, March 23, 4 N., 21 W.
CHALMETTE, Hong Kong to London, April 5, 19 N., 25 W.
PARANA, Hong Kong to Hamburg, April 8.
MERIONETH (?), Liverpool to Rangoon, Jan. 25, 42 days out.
WM. FAIRBAIRN, for Japan, April 6, 7 S., 34 W.
J.D.T.K. (American ship), Singapore to Boston, Mar. 13, 16 S., 12 W.
ELECTRA, Singapore to Boston, March 13, 16 S., 12 W.
HUDSON, Singapore to Boston, March 21, 5 N., 29 W.
NIMBUS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 28, 4 N., 29 W.
L.T.D.H. (Germ. barque), Cardiff to Singapore, April 21, 49 N., 10 W.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK.—April 16, the Bethany, from Hong Kong to New York, previously reported ashore, had not broken up on April 16, but was gradually settling in the sand; the hull was covered by two feet of water at low tide.

HULL.—May 1, the Michael Angelo, from Hull to Java, on anchoring in Hull Roads to-day, collided with a schooner, but was undamaged.

WEST COWES.—May 1, the Anna, Overklift, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, which put in here leaky, on Dec. 29, was towed to sea to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CADIZ.—Sailed, April 26, Victoria (str.), for Barcelona and Manila.

NAPLES.—Arrived, April 25, Conrad (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

GIBRALTAR.—Arrived, April 27, Chelydra (str.), from Bassein, for Hamburg. Passed, April 26, Langshaw (str.), from Rangoon, to Liverpool.

MALTA.—Sailed, April 21, Ferdinand Van der Taelan (str.), from Bassein, for Liverpool. Passed, April 27, Diomed (str.) (?), from Liverpool, for Shanghai; Anchises (str.), from China; Lufra (str.), from Akyab, for Antwerp; 30, Glengyle (str.), from London, for Shanghai. Arrived, April 27, Sceptre (str.), from Rangoon.

CAPE TOWN.—Arrived, March 30, Arunda, from Manila.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Sailed, March 27, Golden Fleece; 28, Garstang, both for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Passed, March 26, Lennox Castle, from Singapore for London.

MAURITIUS.—Arrived, March 7, Cumberland, from Maulmain for Falmouth; put in for repairs.

NEW YORK.—April 20, the Nonpareil, from Batavia, for Boston, which put into Table Bay, Feb. 28, was completing repairs on March 13; she required a new rudder, and a little calking to stop the main leak, which was above water. The Brothers German, from Singapore to this port, which put into Table Bay on Feb. 19, was undergoing extensive repairs on March 13, having new beams, masts, rigging, &c. April 21, the Obed Baxter, arrived here from Manila, reports:—April 13 and 14, in lat. 33, lon. 74, experienced a gale from E.S.E.; lay four hours with decks under water. London, April 28: The Stella, in the river, from Shanghai, reports:—On Feb. 4 and 5, off Cape Recife, experienced a heavy gale, and was thrown on her beam ends.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki: Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Mikado, Lotus. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Lothair. For Yokohama and Hiogo: Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden. For Shanghai: Wylo. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie, Elmstone, Lord of the Isles. For Batavia: Valero, Ada, Indien. For Singapore: Lake Leman. For Penang: Celœno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (str.). For Hong Kong: Lord Macaulay, Pilgrim, Staghound, Peruvian, Sophia. For Yokohama, &c.: Newman Hall. For Manila: Teodora. For Anjer: Longfellow. For Singapore: Sapphire, Franz Uthemann.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Miako. For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Colombo: Ben Macdhui.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers on the berth have an upward tendency. By sailing ships the rates are low. Coal rates are stiffening, especially for steamers. Homeward chartering shows some movement.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore; 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £19

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 21s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 26s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

A STEAMER of about 3,000 tons has been launched by Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, for Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s London and Cape mail packet service. The vessel was named the Dublin Castle, in honour of the Duke of Manchester, the last elected Knight of St. Patrick, and President of the Royal Colonial Institute. The Dublin Castle is one of six vessels in course of construction on the Clyde for the same line.

AN ADMIRALTY APPEAL.—The appeal "Hart v. Avigno," from the Vice-Admiralty Court, Bengal, respecting a collision between the *Dacca* and *Michelino* in the Rangoon River, has been decided by the Judicial Committee. The appellants had been ordered to pay 44,000 rupees as damages, and hence the appeal. Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, affirming the decision of the Admiralty Court.

MR. C. MAGNIAC has written a letter to *The Times*, urging the necessity for action being taken with reference to the neutrality of the Suez Canal. He states that there are no regulations respecting the transit of war vessels, and consequently Turkey might impede those of Russia. On the other hand, Russia might establish a blockade of Suez or Alexandria, to be raised only if her ships were allowed to pass.

THE P. and O. steamship Poonah, while in the Suez Canal, experienced a severe sand storm, which commenced at sunrise and continued, more or less furiously, until five in the afternoon. During the storm she lay right across the Canal powerless. Tons of sand were thrown on the deck, and the masts and gear were covered with a thick coating.

The Nederland Company's steamship Prins van Orange, Captain J. F. Aukes, sailed from Southampton on the 1st inst. for Padang, Batavia, Sourabaya, &c., with the Dutch mails, troops, passengers, and cargo.

THE new iron paddle tug Bangkok, built in Newcastle for Messrs. Pickenpack, Thies, and Co., of Bangkok, Siam, left Falmouth on the 24th ult. for her destination, *vid* Singapore.

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have this day been DRAWN, by lot, in the presence of a partner in the firm of Messrs J Henry Schroder and Co., and of the undersigned Notary Public, to be Paid Off on the 1st August next, on which day all interest will cease and determine.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

Countersigned—S C. Harris, Notary Public.
London, May 5, 1877.

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172, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, and all Chemists.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	...	...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund ...	...	...	800,000
			£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon),
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street, 1877.

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First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

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FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA.

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JAMS AND JELLIES,
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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
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YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS.

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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen o the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that th missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home an School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present He Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly nascecian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

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Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

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ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

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PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel, well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

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NEW HOTEL, CAIRO. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

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THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas, &c, &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

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...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Pekin ...	3,777	600	May 10	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Australia	3,663	500	May 17	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mirzapre.	3,763	600	May 24	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostn.	3,933	450	May 31	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

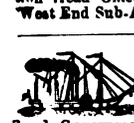
Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS VAN ORANJE, 3,000 tons, May 1.
*HOLLAND, 2,500 tons, May 11.
VOORWAARTS, 3,000 tons, May 22.

* For Batavia direct.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

FOR HONG KONG, with quick despatch, the well-known clipper ship MELBREK, Al 15 years, 870 tons register, J. PEIRCE, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	May 19
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.I.D	May 10
Do.	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 10.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship LORNE, 100 A1; 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150 h.p. nominal, 750 h.p. effective, M. J. BUTCHER, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine, full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

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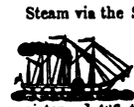
Steam via the Suez Canal. To follow the s.s. Lorne.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 9 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register; 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	With des.
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Burmese s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 2
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie	A1	S.W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles ...	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Yoko.&Hiogo	King of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed, Mar. 24
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed, Apr. 30
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 20
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	—	Sailed
Edward Barrow ...	3/3 L.I.I.	958	—	May
Al Ship	—	—	—	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the favourite clipper PAULINE, A1 eleven years. 472 tons register. South West India Docks. THOMAS TYRER, Commander. All Goods must be marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., York-chambers, Manchester; and 5, Newman's court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

AMAH.

REQUIRED an ENGAGEMENT by a CHINESE AMAH desiring to return immediately to Hong Kong. Good references.

Address to Mr. RANDLE, Bookseller, Southampton.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, May 7, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 715.] LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received May 8.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Feb. 2	Mar. 31	Mar. 29*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	„ 2	„ 26	„ 26*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 24
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 19
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 23
Chefoo	—	—	„ 22
New-chwang			
Hankow	—	—	„ 26
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 20
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 21
Shanghai	„ 9	„ 27	„ 30
Ningpo	—	—	„ 27
Foochow	—	—	„ 28
Formosa	—	—	„ 27
Amoy	—	—	„ 29
Swatow	—	—	Apr. 1
Hong Kong	„ 23	Apr. 4	„ 5
Canton	—	—	„ 3
Macao	—	—	„ 4
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 2	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	Apr. 9
SIAM — Bangkok	„ 2	„ 15	„ 8
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	Mar. 25
Sarawak	—	—	Apr. 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 8
Samarang	—	—	Mar. 31
Sourabaya	—	—	Apr. 3
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Mar. 9	Apr. 9	„ 12
Penang	„ 2	Mar. 31	„ 7
CEYLON—Galle	„ 23	Apr. 16	„ 18
Colombo	—	—	„ 17

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 8th inst., and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Alaska*, *via* San Francisco, on the 12th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 3rd, Shanghai 6th, Hong Kong 12th, Singapore 19th April, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 21st inst., left Suez on the 12th inst., two days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Naples and Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, arrived May 7.—From Yokohama: None. From Shanghai: Rev. Mr. Thomas, wife, and family, Messrs. Hogg, C. H. Tanneau, Ginga, W. Wanu, G. H. Dritge, J. H. M. Murray, Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Messrs. H. Smith, Frrancisco Cembrano, Ogden Edwards, Juan Manzani, Capt. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Messrs. Li-Pong, Paou, and Chen-Mi-Pong, Messrs. Griquelot, Marin d'Arbell, Mr. Gique, Junr., Messrs. Alford, Furlonger, twenty-eight Chinese (to Mr. Giquel), Messrs. Morley, Sharp, Pellegrin, Powell, Lemoine, and two children. From Hong Kong: Mr. Manual Sarda. From Saigon: Messrs. Bert Emanelli, Rangone, Dupommier, Lutkens. From Batavia: Mr. P. Deketh, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Rynbende, Mr. and Mdme. Deventer, Mr. Valdeck, Mr. and Mdme. Fraser, Messrs. Rogers and Ledeboer, Admiral and Mdme. Genaling, and Mdlle. Talk, M. and Mdme. Schori, Mr. de Pangerville, Mr. Claudet. From Singapore: Mr. Laurie, Messrs. José Puigi Pabe, A. P. y Venosa, J. M. Espinosa, Plettuer, Tagnarelli, Wildritge. From Galle: Messrs. Armand, Réval, Mdme. Caugue, Mdlle. Labrune, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Hind. From Suez: Mr. Percebois.

Per steamer *Nestor* (Holt's line), expected May 20.—From Shanghai: Mr. H. Reynell. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. H. Beveridge. From Singapore: Major and Mrs. Dunlop and two children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 3.—To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. D. Law, Nav. Sub lieut. F. Lancelot, Dr. T. D. Popham, Mr. G. Hecksher. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Little and three children, Mrs. Wells, Miss Silver, Miss Lawrence. To Penang: Mr. C. N. Van Goor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, May 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mgr. Petit Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Lav. Mr. and Mrs. Schnell, Messrs. E. A. Deacon, C. Le Bas Rickman G. A. Phillips, C. W. Davis, Tourzalin, Stokes. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. V. de Cercal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Butte. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Ritgen. To Colombo: Mr. E. G. Harding.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, June 3.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Poll.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, June 17.—To Colombo: Mr. W. L. Bennett, Mr. A. White.

Summary of News from the Far East.

Two reports, coming from different quarters, are brought from China by the present mail, which seem to indicate that there is some prospect of a commencement being made in the direction of the introduction of foreign improvements. It is stated that a telegraph is to be erected between the Arsenal and the Viceroy's Yamen at Tientsin, and that a railway is to be made from Anping to Kelung in Formosa. Coupled with what has taken place in other directions, there certainly seems at last to be some signs of movement. It is said that Li-Hung-Chang is to stay in Formosa, a statement which would seem to coincide with the news by last mail, to the effect that a memorial had appeared in the *Peking Gazette* with reference to the improved government of that island. There are no further particulars concerning the famine, except that the deaths were much more numerous in Shangtung, in consequence of the comparatively small efforts made in that province. A memorial from Li Hung-Chang, asking for some reward to be conferred upon those who have aided in repairing the embankment of the Yellow River has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*. An extraordinary circular has been published by Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, in which he states that the rumours recently current with respect to China intending to contract various loans are without foundation. This denial, however, appears to be accepted with some reservation. Mr. Davenport has again taken charge of the Consulate at Shanghai. At the meeting of the S.S.N. Company, which took place there, it was announced that the Chinese have paid Tls. 1,245,000 on account of the rece t purchase of the steamers and plant. A somewhat serious disturbance has taken place at Ningpo, at the Bridge of Boats. In Hong Kong subscriptions have been liberally forthcoming for the relief of the famine. The combination among the yarn dealers has assumed greater importance than was at first supposed to be likely, and has had the effect of paralysing business in Cotton for the time being. The finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry with reference to the *John o'Gaunt* has been given. By the last accounts, Sir Brooke Robertson, Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, was progressing favourably.

From Japan the most important item of news is the report that the alleged confessions with reference to an attempt on the part of the Government to compass the assassination of General Saigo are now acknowledged to be false. One of the papers characterises them as "an impudent fabrication, and regrets that its contemporaries should still uphold it." The volunteer question has, according to the advices received *via* America, been referred to the Ministers, who have pronounced

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in favour of the view of the Governor of Kanagawa. The present mail papers state that the members of the Consular body who were on the committee had retired. Steps were being taken in Yokohama to afford relief to the Chinese sufferers from the famine.

From the Straits Settlements the principal, and, in fact, almost the only item of news is that five ports on the West Coast of Sumatra have been opened to trade. Everything continued quiet in the Native Malay States. Mr. W. E. Maxwell will take the place of Captain Walshe as police magistrate during the absence of the latter upon other duties. Advices received in Singapore from Manila reported that the establishment of the Spanish Settlement at Sulu was progressing satisfactorily.

JAPAN.

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YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 27th March, and we have advices *via* San Francisco, two days later, viz., to the 29th March. The French mail from London, Jan. 26, arrived out on the 16th March, and the following P. and O. mail of Feb. 2 was received on the 21st March.

The war news was still very indefinite at the date of the mail's departure, and the papers express but very guarded opinions with regard to it. The *Herald* says it is true that the later despatches speak of advantages gained by the Imperialists, but the skirmishes which preceded the abandonment of the positions taken possession of by the troops were not of any great importance, and it would rather seem that the Satsuma men, finding their lines too extended, and some of their advanced posts too exposed, had simply withdrawn to stronger positions. These daily victories are looked upon with great suspicion, as under the present press *regime* nothing is published except from Government information. The *Rising Sun* states that although fighting with a bravery and heroism worthy of a better cause the Satsuma insurrectionists have suffered severely. At noon on Thursday, 15th March, a heavy struggle for victory took place at Tawarasaka, and when darkness ended the fray neither combatants had been triumphant. Early on Friday the contest was renewed, the rebels occupying a strong position, from which they were dislodged after three hours' struggle. Saturday was a blank, both parties preparing to resume on Sunday, which they did at daylight, and which resulted in a total discomfiture of the Satsuma forces, their second chief leader, General Kirino, being killed, and General Shinowara wounded. Closely followed by the Imperial forces they fled to Uyeki, where fighting was resumed on Tuesday and continued throughout the day, neither party gaining any advantage; both encamped on the same ground occupied in the morning. At dawn on Wednesday the Imperialists, having been reinforced, commenced the attack, and although twice beaten back, their intrepidity ultimately compelled the rebels to retreat to within three miles from Kumamoto, where they concentrated. On the same evening the Government troops again attacked them, but were repulsed, and retired to Uyeki, in the vicinity of which place fighting continues. At Yamaga, on Wednesday, the 21st, it was expected the rebels would make a very stubborn and obstinate resistance; however, on being attacked they were dislodged after two hours' combat, and the Government troops occupied the place, the rebels having retreated to Wifu. Saigo's hope appears to have no base, but a concentration of power between Uyeki and Kumamoto, and although his forces have been worsted, none doubt his ability to conduct a campaign.

According to the *Akebono Shimbun*, one at least of the conspirators, alleged to have been suborned by the Government to assassinate Saigo, has publicly recanted his "confession," which he says was wrung from him by torture in Kagoshima. It will be remembered that in his "confession" itself be stated that he had not been tortured—so that it would appear that torture was applied to him not only to make him confess, but to confess that his confession was spontaneous. The *Akebono Shimbun* says:—"The following account of Mr. Nomura's imprisonment by the insurgents in Kagoshima has been related by himself:—'I arrived at Kagoshima in the steamer *Koyo-Maru* three days after the insurgents had forced their way into the arsenals. On landing I was arrested by a policeman and taken to the Kencho, where I was examined by the chief of the police, Nirei. He first inquired what business I had returned to the ken to transact. I replied that I had been engaged in educational affairs in the late Miyagi-ken; but, on that ken being abolished, I regretted very much that a number of enterprising students should be left without the opportunity of completing their education, so I took them to Tokio and placed them in a good school. Having no business in Tokio, I returned to my birthplace, Kagoshima. But the Chief of Police refused to believe me, and pronounced that I was sent by the Government to execute some secret order; and then, under severe torture, compelled me to confess and seal my confession. At that time the rebels were ready for marching towards Kumamoto. Before departing they became very excited and wanted to kill me and some others who had been imprisoned by them, but Saigo would not permit them. When the Mikado's envoy arrived in Kagoshima the Kencho despatched an express messenger to Saigo at Kawajiri asking for instructions as to what was to be done with the prisoners. An order came back that they were all to be killed. In the meantime the envoy hastened to effect our liberation, which was fortunate for us all, as otherwise we should all have been killed."

The *Tokio Times*, referring to this subject, says:—

The most extraordinary instance on record of simultaneous change of heart is that revealed in the choice "confessions" of the conscience-stricken police agents who, it is claimed, were ordered in a body to Kagoshima to assassinate Saigo, who accepted the mission with alacrity, and who, on arriving there, were one and all penetrated with remorse and lifted up their repentant voices in joint "confession." According to the publications in the *Japan Mail*, which is so well pleased with the documents in question that it is not satisfied with printing them once, but reproduces the most defamatory of them with notes of confidence, there were upwards of twenty of these murderous deputies who ardently co-operated in the plot, and who travelled southward with death in their hearts, but reached their destination only to be unanimously overcome and to pour out their purified souls in "confession." There is no story more touching than this in the annals of crime. The *Newgate Calendar* has nothing to compare with it.

The Consuls who had been nominated on the volunteer corps committee have retired rather than cause offence to the Governor of Kanagawa, who objected to the movement.

Elizabeth Searfield, who was charged with concealment of the birth of a child on board the ship *Annie W. Weston*, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. A question of jurisdiction was raised in the prisoner's favour, but was decided against her.

The *Japan Gazette* gives the following:—

Baron Alexander von Siebold, attached to the Finance Department, leaves shortly for Europe on a special mission in connection with his department. He expects to be absent from Japan about six months.

A new Japanese trade dollar has issued recently, a handsome coin, and of the full value which it represents—a coin admirably adapted to take the place here usurped by the Mexican as a medium of exchange, or at least to circulate side by side with it.

Steps have been taken to form a Committee of all nationalities to collect subscriptions in aid of a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken population of the Chinese provinces of Shuntung and Chihli, and the members will probably be ready to commence work immediately.

A telegram from Colonel Hayashi at Kobe says that a Chinese man-of-war, the *Kai an*, arrived there on the 20th March. He boarded the vessel and asked the captain his business in Kobe. The reply was that the crew were being trained in seamanship. She will stop there for about one week, after which it is not yet decided whether she will go on to Yokohama or return to Shanghai.

About thirty of the most prominent of the German residents and their friends met on the evening of the 22nd March to celebrate the Emperor's birthday by a dinner, given in the banquet hall of the Club Germania, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. A. Evers occupied the chair. The toast of the evening was the health of the illustrious monarch whom the guests had assembled to honour.

Toda, ex-daimio of Ogaki, Mino, who lately visited Kioto to pay his respects to the Mikado, had been, previous to that, doing good work in his old dominions. He assembled the most prominent men of his former retainers in a monastery, and exhorted them to do their utmost to preserve peace and order in the province. He distributed among them yen 10,000; and gave yen 5,000 to the agriculturists, and yen 3,000 for division among the inhabitants of the town of Ogaki.

Captain J. Carst has returned from Cape Idzu, accompanied by the diver, Mr. Sutherland, appointed by the British Consul and the United States Consul-General at the request of the French and Netherlands Consuls to survey the wreck of the French steamer *Nil* and report upon its condition. From what we can gather it appears that the diver found the ship in the condition in which she was reported to be by Mr. Jan de Boer some time ago, namely, with the port side and decks blown to pieces, and no cargo visible.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 29.

The most astonishing event in the modern history of this country is the defection of Saigo, who, both here and in Europe, has, since the partial opening of Japan to foreign relations, been held to be the model of honesty and loyalty; and I cannot but think that his reputation is not belied, and that the grievances which have driven such a man to revolt must have been no slight ones. Of course we foreigners can hardly see beneath the surface, and, as information is so sedulously kept back from us, only divine the secret motives for actions which are evident. Certain it is, however, that reform is needed in the machinery of Government, and that the need is felt by those Japanese who wish well

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to their country. The latter assert that Japan has arrived at that stage where a representative Government alone can supply her needs; that those who now hold the power have become careless of the desires, the requirements, of those they rule; that they think only of the profits and privileges of office which they have determined at all hazards to reserve to themselves; that the Imperial authority is as much a fable as it was in the most despotic days of the Siogunate; that the Imperial name is used as a cloak for oppression and extortion; and that in fact the present system is leading to, if it has not already arrived at, the worst form of an irresponsible personality, an oligarchy vested in a few selfish, oppressive, and incapable officials. A great part of this is no doubt true, and if Saigo can bring about the establishment of a representative legislature, he will deserve more than he has yet done, more than any of Japan's heroes and patriots have done, the gratitude of his country. He is said to have formulated his demands for a change, and that on the persistent refusal of the Government to grant them he took to arms, intending to march to Tokio. He was obstructed by the garrison of Kumamoto to which place (in Hiogo) accordingly he laid siege, and the Central Government sent troops to put him down. The task they have undertaken is one of no ordinary difficulty. He is in a rich and fertile country, well able to support his frugal troops, for an indefinite period; he is at the head of ten or fifteen thousand men, at least, drawn from the most chivalrous population of the empire, trained to arms, and inspired by the renown and patriotism of their chief and their own traditions; and he commands the most important strategic position of a district which is, apparently, admirably calculated to afford facilities for a warfare such as he is waging. True he is now surrounded, at a distance, by the Imperial troops; but not one important advantage has yet been gained by the latter. Kumamoto, in the centre of the province, garrisoned by Imperialists, is besieged by some of his adherents; and at this moment it is again rumoured to have fallen. It is impossible to foretell the issue of such a struggle. In the army and the fleet Saigo has many devoted followers; and in spite of the large array—all the available troops and police of the Empire have been sent against him—his success is thought at least possible. He would be satisfied with a compromise, probably with the resignation now of Okubo, Terashima, and other of the Ministers, and a guarantee of more thorough reforms in the future. For many reasons a prompt arrangement is desirable, and not the least is that Saigo is invaluable to his country. Such are some of the causes of the sympathy which is felt by foreigners for him; and the belief that his success would be to the advantage of many interests.

Another test case is being heard, this time in the British Vice-Consular Court in Yedo, on the subject of the ground rents due to the Japanese Government, by foreigners holding land in the Ts'kidji concession. A British subject refuses to pay arrears on the same ground as that assumed by Captain J. W. Batchelder when he was attacked in the U. S. Consular Court. The Tokio authorities in this case, however, are represented by counsel, Mr. J. F. Lowder; and it is highly improbable that the ruling will be the same in the British as it was in the American Court. We shall then have the anomaly of British subjects paying their rents, as they should, their location having been mere speculation on their part, and if they have lost it is absurd to expect the Japanese Government to bear their losses, and American citizens living rent free.

Mr. John Robertson, agent since 1866 of the Oriental Banking Corporation, goes home by the *Alaska*. He is not expected to return. The bank loses a shrewd and careful representative; society in Yokohama a prominent member; the business community a faithful and far seeing adviser, and the Turf a staunch and loyal supporter.

The tea season is closed. The new crop is expected to commence arriving about the end of April. Better business has been done in silk of late, owing to advices of improvement at home.

TOKIO.

The *Tokio Times* says:—

A neat and commodious structure in the Kai Sei Gakko grounds, to be devoted to lectures and other general exercises in connection with the institution, was opened on the evening of the 10th ult. with appropriate formalities. Mr. Hamao, Vice-Director of the University, introduced the proceedings by a statement of the character, object, cost, &c., of the finding. Mr. Nishimura, of the Mom Bu Sho, followed with a paper on the history of the introduction of the study of foreign languages in Japan, noticing the early use of the Dutch, and how, after the Perry Expedition, English became the more sought after, and this not merely as a literature but as a spoken tongue.

The merchants in Tokio are, says the *Herald*, complaining bitterly about the depressed state of trade, which they attribute to the war in the south, therefore they are anxious to see it terminated. The present struggle is considered to be a far more serious matter than the abolition of the Bakufu ten years ago, and there is no knowing how long it will last. In the former civil war the country was ripe for a change of Government, and only its own officials were earnest in the defence of the Bakufu, and both sides thought more of making money than of fighting, in which they had simply no experience, on account of the long peace which reigned throughout the land. Now, however, the combatants are comparatively well-drilled on both sides, and the people of the country are not by any means unanimous in their desire for a change of Government, therefore it is feared the present contest will be stubbornly contested for a considerable time, and much blood must necessarily be shed whichever side is victorious. Already it is said that the killed on both sides number over 1,000 men, without any decided advantage having been gained, either by the Government troops or the rebels. The expenditure already incurred by the Finance Department for the suppression of the rebellion exceeds 5,000,000 yen, and this is but a small portion of what, in all probability, will yet be required. The recent reduction in the land-tax will also cripple the power of the Government at this important crisis. Since both the Government and people in Tokio are suffering much loss, and deriving no benefit from the insurrection, it is becoming very unpopular, and viewed in a light totally different from that with which the people regarded the fall of the Sogoonate.

CHINA.

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PEKING.

In the *Peking Gazette* of March 3rd Li Hung-chang, Governor General of Chihli, memorialises recommending for honours and rewards the officers engaged under his direction last year, in superintending the construction of new embankment works on a portion of the course of the Yellow River. The portion in question is on the south bank of the river, in the Tung-ning district, where the work previously accomplished by means of the labour of the country people was a mere outline of what was necessary, and requiring reconstruction on a larger and more substantial scale, the earth needing to be rammed down into a solid condition, before it could assume a proper and durable form. The undertaking being one of such magnitude, whilst the people could not be required a second time to devote themselves to the work, and no funds being available for the purpose in the public treasury, the only alternative was to make use of the services of the soldiery. The Governor-General, accordingly, in February, 1876, appointed General Liu Shen-hiu, at the head of fourteen *ying* (of about 500 men each) of Southern troops, and three Brigadiers of the provincial forces, with six *ying* under their command, to proceed to the spot where the works were required, and to set about the construction of the embankment. The site of the works is a river-flat, formerly overflowed, the soil of which is loose sand, and in certain parts of which water was still lying. The energy displayed by the troops overcame, however, all obstacles, the men working with the utmost zeal under the indefatigable superintendence of their officers, so that by the middle of May the undertaking was complete.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The weatherwise of the Chinese in Tientsin say that if no floods come the year's crops must be good, as the earth always produces well when, as has been the case this winter, much snow falls. A good year is necessary for the northern provinces, as the strain of another season of floods or drought would be intolerable. The refugees are dispersing for their homes, most of them, says a correspondent, in a pitiful state of foulness. The actual deaths by starvation in Tientsin have not been many, as every man, woman, and child had a daily ration; not nutritious, but sufficient for bare sustenance. But the crowded and dirty matsheds, the horrible atmosphere, the cold and misery, make the poor wretches fall very easy victims to disease. The difference between the provinces of Chihli and Shantung is that in Chihli all possible means are said to have been taken to give support to the people, while in Shantung absolutely nothing has been done, and the deaths have in consequence been very numerous.

The *North China Herald* has the following:—

We are informed that Mr. Betts has commenced setting the poles for the line of telegraph which is to connect the Arsenal with the Viceroy's yamen. The question of a submarine or an aerial passage of the river is not decided. "Fung-shui" may come in to decide the question.

The indications are that something will be done this year towards opening the mines. Those nearest and most easily worked are situated about eighty miles (240 li) N.E. of this. We wish all success to all efforts for the development of the resources of the country.

A great change is manifest in the Chinese portion of the French Concession, in the way of cleanliness and decency, within the last few months. We rejoice at this, and accord all honour to the Consul, whose efforts, we believe, have at last brought about this needed reform.

Last Friday the temperance men of H.M.S. *Curlew* gave their friends a tea, followed by an entertainment, consisting of songs and theatricals. The opening address, by one of their number, stated that it was done in honour of the missionaries, and to show that their efforts had not been in vain. Coming here

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with five teetotallers, he said, they had now thirty-three. The general good conduct of the ship's company is noticeable to all.

We still see a good deal of poverty in the streets, but the mass of the refugees have returned to their homes.

NINGPO.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* gives an account of a somewhat serious disturbance which took place on the 28th March on the Bridge of Boats, and which threatened at one time to spread to the foreign Settlement. It was a festival of some sort, and the place was crowded with people who thronged the bridge. About six o'clock a row arose about the payment of the bridge toll, and the bridge-keeper seems to have seized and struck a soldier. A general *melée* ensued, in the course of which one of the Chinese employed on the bridge struck a soldier such a severe blow that it is uncertain even yet whether he will recover. Colonel Cooke and Mr. Golding, the superintendent of police, were soon on the spot, and tried to take the wounded man to Dr. Mackenzie, but the braves came with a rush and prevented them; and both had to retreat. Apprehension began now to be felt for the safety of the Settlement; and Mr. Warren, who is in charge of H.B.M.'s Consulate, wrote to Colonel Cooke and to the Teetai and Taoutai for assistance; and at the same time, at the request of a military mandarin, asked Dr. Mackenzie to go down and see to the wounded man. By this time there was an immense crowd on the spot. Colonel Cooke had only ten men with him, but the Taoutai had sent some, and the Teetai had come himself; still it was doubtful for a time whether the mob could be kept out of the Settlement, and they shouted their intention to "beat" and "kill" with startling frankness. The wounded man was at length got away; and the people were told, through the mandarins, that the bridge-keeper and his assistants should be arrested, and the case thoroughly investigated. Matters have quieted down for a time, but it depends, probably, on the fate of the soldier whether they will remain so. If he dies I should not be surprised if the people smashed up the bridge, and there is no saying how far the row may spread. At present he is still unconscious. For the moment the bridge is practically free, as most of the employés are arrested, and none of the remainder dare show.

HANKOW.

The *Celestial Empire* gives the following particulars of the preparations for the new tea season:—

The number of hongs at Hankow and the amount of sycee sent up for the new tea-season are both very much the same as they were last year. It is expected that musters of new teas will be placed on the market by the 6th or 7th of May, as the spring is very early; there is a probability that steamers will be despatched sooner than usual, and everybody, we hear, is preparing to operate very largely. The Shanse bankers are holding their forty and forty-five days' drafts on Hankow, and demanding higher rates than last season, owing to their short funds in the province of Hupeh. If the foreign banks do not come to terms with the Shanse bankers the former will have to ship sycee instead of buying bills, in which case more sycee—about two million of taels—will be required to send to Hankow. This time last year about a million taels of Shanse bank bills had been bought; this year, up to date, next to nothing has been settled.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 30th March; the French mail from London Feb. 9, was received on the 27th March.

A very unexpected and curious circular which has been issued by the Inspector-General of Customs has been the subject of some comment. It specifically denies the truth of the statements which had been lately current regarding the negotiation of Chinese loans. Loans of Tls. 2,500,000 and of Tls. 4,000,000 had been talked of from Japan; and various other loans for Fuhkien, Yunnan and Hupeh, but it is denied that any such were contemplated, and it is affirmed that there is no Imperial authority in any one's hands to take any steps towards raising any loan whatever.

Mr. Davenport, who proceeded recently to Wuhu, has returned and resumed charge of the British Consulate.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the S.S.N. Company has been held. The report and accounts show a profit on the year's working of Tls. 178,925, besides Tls. 20,194 which the agents had repaid for defalcations perpetrated by T. W. Eckfeldt. Tls. 157,500 had been distributed as a dividend to shareholders, and Tls. 29,891 carried to reserve. Messrs. F. B. Forbes, Bell, Wood, H. de C. Forbes, and P. Maclean, were elected directors (and to act as a committee of liquidation) for the ensuing year. It was announced that the Chinese have already paid Tls. 1,245,000, on account of their purchase of the Company's plant; and that a return of Tls. 70 a share would be made to shareholders on the 26th instant. It was agreed that Messrs. Russell and Co. should receive 3½ per cent. on all payments as a remuneration for winding-up the Company; that sum to include commission on the sale, and the cost of office work. There remain legal expenses, and two doubtful claims, viz., certain fees claimed on behalf of the U.S. Government for transfer of the ships, and a claim on behalf of the Harbour authorities of Ardrossan for the cost of removing the wreck of the *Chusan*, both of which are disputed. The *Chusan*, it is explained, was built at Glasgow for the S.S.N. Company's river trade, but was driven on the rocks at Ardrossan during a gale, and wrecked on her way out. The present suit is instituted by the Earl of Eglinton as trustee of the Ardrossan Harbour Works for the cost of removing the wreck. The case was tried in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the jury, by the judge's direction, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £11,531 damages. This decision has been appealed from, and is thought likely to be reversed.

The case against W. H. Shaw, who is charged with unlawfully obtaining Tls. 5,800 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, has been in part heard before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Mowatt. The accused has been admitted to bail.

The repairs to H.B.M. ship *Lapwing* have been completed, and she has proceeded to Nagasaki, where a court-martial will be held. H.M.S. corvette *Charybdis* left Shanghai on the 28th March, her crew having completed a period of as nearly as possible three years and six months' service on this station. The vessel is in such good order that she will be kept on the China station for at least another commission, which will be the third she has had, with but very little interval between the first and second. She was commissioned on each occasion at Sheerness, the second time being on the 26th September, 1873. Her new crew were to join at Hong Kong, the relieved crew going home in the *Tamar*.

The North China Branch of the Asiatic Society have held their monthly meeting, Mr. J. W. Kingsmill in the chair. Specimens of Chinese Caligraphy were exhibited by Dr. Macgowan; Mr. G. C. Stent read a paper on "Chinese Eunuchs;" and the President read a paper by the Rev. John Ross, "Notes on the Liaou River."

At the last ordinary meeting and entertainment at the Temperance Hall; there was a crowded audience, the opportunity being taken to present a farewell address to the Rev. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the Temperance Society, who was leaving Shanghai. The presentation was made by Mr. C. P. Blethen, the President, on behalf of the members and friends, and Mr. Thomas suitably replied.

Haydn's oratorio, the *Creation*, has been given by the Shanghai Musical Amateurs at the Masonic Hall.

We take the following items of news from the *North China Herald*:—

The Hankow Municipal Council are going to open a Post-office at that port, and have agreed with the Shanghai Council for the mutual distribution of correspondence.

The French Municipal Council have received intimation from the Gas Company that the capital of the company has been raised to Tls. 50,000, and that a reduction of 2 cents per cubic metre will be made, after the 1st March, on the price of gas consumed by the Municipality. The Council approve the suggestion that a document shall be drawn up, defining the powers of the General Hospitals Trustees.

A brutal attempt to murder has been made in a house at the rear of the French Police-station. A Chinese soldier went to the house, and a quarrel arose between him and a native woman living there. The soldier became very violent, and a man in the neighbourhood interfered to protect the woman, and nearly at the same time a native municipal constable also arrived. The soldier suddenly drew a sword he was carrying, and began cutting and slashing at the three people, inflicting serious injuries on all of them. Not content with this he stabbed the neighbour in the breast, inflicting, it is feared, a fatal wound, and afterwards made his escape into the city.

The annual meeting of No. 1 company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been held. From the report of the committee it appeared that during the year eleven members had joined and seven resigned. The total strength of the company was now thirty-three. The committee recommended that, in accordance with Rule 21, Mr. Peter Maclean, the former captain of the company, be elected an honorary member. This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

A seaman named Henry Jones died suddenly in the Sailors' Home, of which he was an inmate. It appears he left the Home some time during the day, and returned shortly before four o'clock much intoxicated. He had been seen to drink six or seven large glasses of raw spirits rapidly one after the other, in company with some seamen on liberty from ships in harbour. On entering the Home, he lay down, and almost immediately became unconscious. Mr. Bowen, the Superintendent, was at once called, and sent for Dr. Johnston, who attended in a few minutes, and applied the usual remedies in such circumstances, but to no purpose, for deceased never recovered consciousness, and died about nine o'clock the same night. Next morning a *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Johnston and Henderson, the result leaving no doubt that death was caused by excessive drinking, though it is said that deceased was not an habitual drunkard. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and was to have been shipped or board the *Inverness*. He formerly

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belonged to the *Leander*, but being injured by falling from aloft, was left behind.

The four pawnbrokers who were convicted at the Mixed Court, on the 14th March, of gambling in a house in the Woohoo-road, in company with a large number of others, and fined $100 each, were released from the Central Police Station on Sunday, on payment of $300 between them, by desire of the Assessor who heard the case, probably because it was found impossible to obtain the $400 from them. The Pekingese student, or teacher, was taken on Monday before the Mixed Court, and liberated after receiving a few pats on the hand. The lodging-house-keeper, who was fined $100 for allowing ingress to the gambling premises through his house, is still in custody; it is believed to be unlikely that he can pay the fine.

FORMOSA.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows from Amping, under date 28th Feb.:—

Things are very dull here, nothing doing in the way of foreign shipping, and sugar going up. We have plenty of Chinese gunboats running here from Foochow, Swatow, and Amoy; they all bring ammunition and all kinds of military stores, which are being landed at this port. These include Spencer, Remington, and other rifles, small field-guns, tents, and everything pertaining to a Chinese army. Earthworks and small forts are being pushed forward with vigour. His Excellency the Futai is staying here, and has received orders to put the coast of Formosa in a proper state of defence, as the Spanish affair is not settled yet.

The Futai visited the forts early the other morning, in coolie dress, at the time the soldiers ought to have been drilling, but he found them all asleep. He caused all the officers to be put in cages, and took their mandarin buttons from them.

The commander of the fort was in the habit of keeping three months' pay of the soldiers in arrear, and if any became sick, he put them in a miserable hut outside the walls, and did not care whether they lived or died. The Futai heard of this treatment, and summoned the commander before him. The commander had only one ear—the Taipings had cut off the other. The Futai ordered the remaining one to be amputated, and it was immediately done.

Three or four native Christians have been decapitated here. There had been some fighting between the Christians and other people; two or three Spanish Roman Catholic priests are resident here, but it is not known if they had anything to do with the quarrel; it is certain, however, that the three or four Christians were put in prison, and that others tried to rescue them, whereupon those in prison were decapitated.

The Futai is kind as well as strict. He was out walking the other night in the city of Tai-wan-foo, wearing common clothes, when he heard a row between a coolie and a tea-shop keeper. The coolie had not enough money to pay for what he had had, but after a good deal of talking on both sides he got off. The Futai commenced a conversation with him, and the coolie said he had come in from the country trying to get work, as he had a mother and father to keep, and also wanted to get married; and when he had earned $100 he meant to go back. The Futai said he was very sorry and also very poor, and had nothing to eat himself. The coolie replied that he had a little chow, and would give him half. So they went and supped together. Next morning the coolie was surprised to receive $100 addressed to him.

There is great talking of putting up a telegraph and making railways here, but I cannot say if anything will come of it. The Futai goes in for foreign things, and the telegraph, if made, will be laid to Amoy and Foochow.

The district magistrate has been suspended by the Futai for some dereliction of duty.

P.S.—I have since heard there is to be a railway made from Anping to Kelung.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 5th April; the French mail from London Feb. 23 arrived out on the 4th April.

The collections in aid of the famine-stricken population in the North of China have been most satisfactory. No less than $13,000 have been obtained by the leading members of the Tung-wha Hospital, and it is estimated that at Hong Kong and Macao a total sum of about $18,000 will be got together.

The *Daily Press* gives some further particulars concerning the combination among the Cotton and Yarn Guilds, to which we recently alluded. It appears that on the 31st March the Min Un Tong, or Cotton and Yarn Guild of Canton, issued a circular to that trade containing nine rules for the observance of all the dealers in cotton and cotton yarn in Hong Kong and Canton. In the introduction is set forth the loss resulting from the discount on broken silver, and from the premium on bank-notes. It then enjoins the members of the guild to adhere to the rules, which may briefly be stated as follows:—In dealing with foreign hongs, Chinese dealers in cotton and yarn must first obtain a promise from the foreign merchant that he will accept broken silver on the same terms as bank-notes. Any infringement of this rule will be punished by the imposition of a fine of ten dollars on every bale of cotton purchased. A similar fine will be inflicted on any dealer in cotton in Hong Kong who dares to trade with the foreign hongs after ceasing commercial transactions with them. A fine will be imposed on any travelling merchant taking cotton or cotton yarn to Canton for sale. If, after business has been discontinued, the foreign hongs still refuse to accept broken silver equally with bank-notes, and any travelling trader should buy cotton or yarn from them, the members of the guild must cease dealing with him, or he must pay a fine of fifty dollars. The object of enforcing the circulation of broken silver is stated to be for the benefit of all concerned, but this can only be secured by the co-operation of all the other merchants in Hong Kong and Canton. Should any o them, therefore, have transactions in the future with foreign hongs the members of the guild must cease dealing with him. If any of the foreign hongs point out any Chinese merchants as being leaders of this movement, the members of the guild must cease to deal with him after settlement of the issue. Should any of the foreign brokers oppose or annoy the guild in this matter none of its members will be allowed to deal with him under pain of a heavy fine. The result of the issue of this document has been that business in the Cotton market has for the time been brought practically to a standstill, and foreign merchants have been thereby exposed to much inconvenience. The action of the Cotton Guilds is considered the more unreasonable as it is well known that, while they are only willing to pay for cotton with broken silver, they systematically refuse to accept it in payment for their produce.

Land, both in Hong Kong and at Kowloong, continues to rise in value. In the former place a large offer has recently been refused for some lots which would have been sold for a mere song a few years ago.

A rather unusual article has been advertised for sale, namely, a tame panther. He was brought up from Saigon, and was offered both to the Museum and Gardens, but declined in both cases from lack of accommodation, though the curator of the former expressed a strong desire for the skin and bones. The owner, however, did not wish the animal to be killed, and was offering it for what it would fetch. It is considered a pity that no place can be found in the Public Gardens for the many interesting specimens so constantly procurable in Hong Kong. A fine bear from Newchwang was similarly offered and declined, while a sixteen-foot boa constrictor would also have been contributed had there been any accommodation.

An inquest has been held upon a China woman, Chow Alan, who died under somewhat sad circumstances. It appears she had been suffering for the last two years from eruptions in the face, and her neighbours constantly teased her, alleging she was leprous. This at length so preyed on her mind that eventually it threw her into a state of temporary insanity, and during the absence of her husband she took a dose of opium. Her husband was sent for, and he administered an antidote, which partially revived her, but she subsequently got worse and died.

Progress is being made with the building for the new Lock Hospital. It is to be at the south-west corner of the site which has been prepared for the Civil Hospital.

U-Anam, who is charged with being one of the gang of robbers who recently made a raid upon Captain Sand's ship, has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

The Government *Gazette* publishes the finding of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the British ship *John O'Gaunt*. It sets forth that the ship left Birkenhead on the 22nd August, with a cargo of coals, bound to Manila, and, that while making for the San Bernardino Strait in the Philippine Islands, the vessel struck on a reef on the morning of the 8th January last, near Bacan Island; and, after passing over this reef, that the vessel floated, but, having received serious damage and making water rapidly, the master and crew left the vessel in a boat, and that about ten or fifteen minutes after doing so the *John O'Gaunt* struck on another reef on the east side of the Island of Batag, and shortly afterwards sunk, and goes on to state that the Court find that the master, John Please, the number of whose certificate of competency is 11,429, was wanting in proper precaution in that he did not, directly he made out that laud was unexpectedly in sight, at once try for soundings and haul the ship to the wind and off shore; that the cables were not bent, nor the anchors unstowed, although the ship was running for the land, and by the reckoning was only twenty-six miles from it. The Court adjudge that the master's certificate be suspended for a period of six months.

From the *China Mail* we take the following:—

The Admiralty suit of Messrs. Adamson, Bell, and Co., against the owners of the *Rosina* was again heard on 21st March before the Chief Justice in Chambers. The Hon. G. Phillippo, instrueted by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the promovents, the bondholders. Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for the respondents, the owners of the ship, and for the master, an intervening party, in a claim for wages. His Lordship was of opinion that Mr. Kingsmill had no sufficient authority from the owners to appear for them, the master, who instructed the solicitor, being no longer their agent. He would, therefore, treat the case as an undefended one, unless some communication could be had with the owners to obtain their authority to appear. Mr. Bailey, the U.S. Consul, was in

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Court, and his Lordship suggested that he might send a telegram to the owners on the subject, but Mr. Bailey replied that he could only do so through the Secretary of State; he would, however, see what could be done. His Lordship finally adjourned the case *sine die*, with leave to either party to bring it on at any time.

We hear that a large meeting of Chinese merchants was held on the 22nd March to consider the bank-note question. The premium on these notes has again assumed such formidable dimensions that our "Celestial" friends state they find it seriously affects their business transactions. A resolution was, we understand, passed at the meeting to memorialise the Government on the subject, with the view of some means being established whereby the native traders may not have to bear these heavy losses. The evil lies, as the *Chinese Mail* stated a few days ago, in the difficulty of adjusting the scales at the various banks with those used by the Chinese merchants. The Chinese allege that the manipulation of the former by the native employés invariably tells against the person who pays silver in, but we suspect there is a difference in what the Chinese call "Yeung Ping," or foreign scale, and what is known as the "Sz-ma Ping," or standard scale used by the native merchants.

The property of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on Praya West has been sold to Chinese for the sum of $206,000.

By the last accounts from Canton Sir Brooke Robertson, H.B.M. Consul, was progressing favourably, and it was hoped that, with the return of more genial weather, he would speedily recover from the effects of his late illness.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 12th April; the P. and O. mail from London March 9th was received on the 9th April. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

A sitting of the Vice-Admiralty Court has been held before Mr. Justice Ford, when two cases connected with the *Martaban* and *Kromatah*, were heard. Against the first, a claim was preferred for $3,020 on behalf of the Borneo Company, Mr. Bond appearing as Proctor for the promoters and Mr. Burkinshaw for respondents. The further hearing of the case was adjourned. Against the *Kromatah* a final decree was passed for about $2,000 in favour of the master, Captain Craig, and a judgment on first default for the sum of $2,481 in favour of J. McAlpine and five others, and of $966 in favour of W. Partridge and five others, all mariners, but such is the antiquated absurdity of the regulations of our Vice-Admiralty Court, that, notwithstanding the absence of opposition, these men will have to wait for two months longer before a final decree on a second default can be passed in their favour and they get their money. The vessel was sold for $35,000, and the sum of $34,370 is in the hands of the Sheriff, and cannot be touched till eight weeks more have elapsed to pay the just dues from the ships.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell, on his return from Perak, will take Captain Walshe's place as Magistrate at the Police Court during the time the latter performs Major Dunlop's duties as Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Gottlieb will, therefore, retain his position in Province Wellesley.

Letters from a Sulu correspondent set forth that the Settlement was then progressing favourably in every respect. The town and block-houses are being improved, and streets and roads are being laid out and cleared. The Moros in the interior appear to confine their active hostility to attempts to steal cattle, in which they are invariably foiled and beaten off. Some of the minor chiefs and their followers, who are willing to submit, are deterred by fear of others who appear determined to retain their savage petty despotism *a'outrance*. Any attempts on the part of their slaves or dependents to go over or emigrate to the Spanish Settlements incur death, or worse, without appeal. The chief is but too often judge, jury, and magistrate, and frequently executioner rolled into one. However, the Spaniards are making every effort to counteract such diabolism, by granting refuge, dwelling-places, and land to all such well-disposed individuals as can manage to escape the savage toils. The various movements of the vessels employed in exploring and surveying of the Straits Archipelago are described at length in the correspondences, and when completed will doubtless be a boon to navigators long required in that quarter.

A telegram to the Hon. W. H. Read, Consul-General for the Netherlands, states that the following ports on the West Coast of Sumatra have been opened to trade:—"Telok Kroet, Rigas, Kitapan, Passir, and Tenom."

The *Diario* announces that owing to the arrival at Manila of several thousands of cases of petroleum from China, the price of the oil at that city had fallen to seven dollars a case, which amount, though one-third less than the exorbitant rate hitherto ruling, is yet double of what the article had cost before. There was then a prospect of a further fall, several large consignments of petroleum being announced as on the way to Manila. The great drought which has brought about the failure of the greater portion of the paddy crops in the Philippines has caused mangoes to be remarkably abundant there this year, which, says the *Diario*, confirms the native proverb—"Year of many mangoes, year of little rice."

The *Penang Gazette* publishes a statement of the Penang municipal revenue and expenditure for 1876 as compared with those of the previous year, together with estimate for 1877. Province Wellesley is included, and the following table gives the totals:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Revenue	...$115,424 98	...$123,809 34	...$129,578 00
Balance from previous year	18,023 82	9,114 72	2,080 56
Total ...	...$133,448 80	$132,924 06	$131,658 56
Expenditure ...	...$124,334 08	...$130,843 50	...$121,289 00
Balance to next year ...	9,114 72	2,080 56	10,369 56
Total ...	...$133,448 80	$132,924 06	$131,658 56

The up-keep of roads and bridges is the principal item of expenditure and cost in 1875, $52,160.64, in 1876 $38,344.42, while the estimate for 1877 is $40,000. The police contribution comes next in cost, and averages about $20,000 annually.

In commenting on our article on the "Treaty with the Nine States" the *Straits Times* says:—

"The mistake made in accepting or agreeing to the treaty or engagement may be summed up briefly as follows:—It condoned the insolent and ignorant defiance of British authority, without exacting due penalty in the shape of a contribution for the expense of the war, and a great opportunity was missed of formulating clearly and distinctly the relative position of these petty States towards the paramount power. And lastly, while for any power of good it is not worth the paper it is written on, it has put the Maharajah of Johore in a false position, and it tends to future complications, which may necessitate further interference by, and expense to, the paramount power."

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

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YOKOHAMA.—A better feeling had been apparent in most goods, Cotton Yarn 16/24 having especially attracted much attention, which had resulted in a large business; for 28/32 the inquiry had been comparatively trifling. As regards Shirtings, the lower qualities of 8¼ lbs. and higher makes of 9 lbs. showed an improvement. T. Cloths, 7 lbs. and Drills had been wanted for Army purposes. Indigo Shirtings and Prints were fairly saleable, and Turkey Reds and Black Velvets were in better demand at higher rates. A good inquiry has existed for Lawns. In Woollens, a considerable improvement in Mousselines, and a good business in Army Cloth and blankets for Government requirements, were the only matters worth recording. In Metals, the only noticeable feature had been sales at public auction of assorted Round and Square Bar Iron and damaged Nail rods, the former realising fair prices considering the dull state of the market.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—There has been a somewhat better demand for goods during the past month, and, although prices generally show no improvement, the tone of the market must be considered healthier. Grey Shirting, have been neglected, in consequence of heavy arrivals from Yokohama on native account. Turkey Red Cambrics are slightly firmer. Black Orleans were inquired for a few days since, but at closing the demand is inactive. A decided improvement has taken place in plain Mousselines, both as regards value and deliveries. Some sales of Blankets to the Government are reported, and the market has been cleared of good qualties. Iron: ½ inch Nailrods are saleable, other descriptions being very dull.

EXPORTS.

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TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—During the interval business had been almost nil. The settlements had only amounted to 600 piculs, and arrivals had been almost nil; in fact the season was considered as virtually closed. Quotations were entirely nominal. The undernoted had been the shipments since the 9th March:—Per O. and O. steamer oceanic, 282,878 lbs. viz:—184,705 lbs. for New York, 80,630 lbs. for San Francisco, 13,721 lbs. for Chicago, 3,300 lbs. for Salt Lake City, 522 lbs. for Boston. For transhipment at Hiogo to Coulnakyle, 184,888 lbs. for New York; for transhipment at Shanghai, 47,512 lbs. for New York; for England, 390 lbs. Export from 1st May to date:—

	Current Season.	1875-6.
To New York	10,555,086	13,052,233
„ San Francisco... ...	2,966,939	2,975,258
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.,...	2,226,714	2,559,322
„ England	200,195	37,537
Total	15,948,934	18,624,350

HIOGO-OSAKA.—A rather larger business had been transacted during the month, confined chiefly to common descriptions, and purchases of 2,600 piculs are reported. Settlements for the season to date had reached 58,500 piculs, against 56,125 for the same time last year. Stocks were estimated at 1,200 piculs, and were held for such irregular prices that reliable quotations could not be given. The Coulnakyle arrived from Yokohama on the 5th March, but had not completed her cargo for New York, although fully engaged.

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SHANGHAI.—Black: A fair business had been done during the week, the settlements being 7,000 chests. The stock was rapidly being cleared off. The prospect for the new season was that there would be less tea than last season; but the opening rates for leaf in the country, on which much depends, were not yet known. In Green Teas there had been again a good business done. Teas had been readily taken at rates last quoted, and had there been more to buy the settlements would have been larger. Although the stock had shrunk to a small figure, there had been no rise in prices, and it was evidently the very low cost that was tempting buyers, as there seemed no other inducement to ship medium and common teas by sailing vessels that can hardly arrive in New York before August, at which season the market is always most slack; and new Japans and Pingsueys were freely on offer. Arrivals were already in excess of the total of last season.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—In the early part of the period under review a rather active demand was experienced for Hanks, and prices advanced $30 to $40 per picul. Subsequently the inquiry subsided, and the advance had been lost. At the close there was nothing doing, and quotations were to a great extent nominal. In Oshius a fair business had been done at lower prices. The stock at the close was 1,500 bales, against 300 bales at the same date last season. Settlements, from 1st July, 1876, to date, 20,175 bales, against corresponding period—Season 1875-76, 12,100, 1874-75, 9,350, 1873-74, 12,800.

SHANGHAI.—There had been no market, home telegrams continuing to report the article unsaleable at prices almost approaching the rates current a year since. The only business doing had been consignments on Chinese account, and a little speculation amongst natives in coarse Silks. A report had been circulated that Blue Elephant had been contracted for by the silkmen at the opening of the market up-country; the quantity was, however, only 80 bales, and the price settled, viz., the equivalent of Tls. 440 per picul, can be no guide as to the dealers' ideas generally of what the foreigner will be ready to pay. With exchange on a level almost with current quotations, the reported price paid for this chop last season was Tls. 100 per picul lower. The unsold stock amounted to about 12,000 bales.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 21, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	14939	7918	362	494	10136	4554	—	549	3000	4449
Hemp	Bales.	20374	14370	208	1125	22568	20261	647	20	750	3761
Coffee	Tons.	489	292	269	320	—	—	—	—	90	4
Cigars	Mil.	3950	1728	440	—	260	60	580	50	110	233
Indigo	Qqls.	793	134	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to March 31, 1877. Piculs.	First three months of 1876. Piculs.	First three months of 1875. Piculs.	First three months of 1874. Piculs.
Gambier	113,922	88,799	84,302	61,163
Tin	10,495	4,252	11,737	8,841
Sago Flour	24,116	51,282	50,301	44,275
Pearl Sago	16,443	13,326	10,641	14,279
Black Pepper	40,109	53,407	32,668	4,091
White Pepper	10,418	10,080	7,407	6,506
Gutta Percha	5,303	4,524	3,458	6,159
Coffee	2,443	5,562	46	5,132
Hides	9,099	5,245	4,169	6,697
Borneo Rubber	1,780	1,692	791	1,482
Horns	2,033	1,758	763	608
Gum Copal	1,371	814	1,247	576
Gum Benjamin	992	844	253	672
Sticklac	255	1,379	389	3,351
Mother o' Pearl Shells	588	712	581	581
Tapioca	16,512	13,008	10,951	7,348
Gamboge	84	27	107	78
Rattans	10,230	20,170	2,732	9,531

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to April 7, 1877. Piculs.	Total to April 7, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	12,506	39,542
Sugar	47,038	32,410
Black Pepper	4,908	11,557
White Pepper	1,820	1,841
Cloves	194	17
Tobacco	926	5,281
Tapioca	6,218	3,916
Hides	1,327	1,765
Horns	126	190
India-rubber	130	161
Mace	100	42
Nutmegs	178	303
Rattans	2,467	5,260
Coffee	145	1

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND KASHGAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 7.—Intelligence received here from Tashkend announces that the mission under Staff-Captain Kuropertkin, arrived at Kashgar on Nov. 7, 1876, and left again on Dec. 3. It passed the fortification of Maral Baschi, and the towns of Aksa and Kucha, and arrived on Jan. 25 at Kurnja, where it was received by Yakoob Beg. The expedition started on its return journey on Feb. 18, and arrived safely at Tashkend on April 18.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai ,,	5s. 4⅝d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton ,,	3s. 11d. to 3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong ,,			
Macao ,,			
Singapore ,,	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,,	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila ,,	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309½ to 310	Rs. 225½
,, Hong Kong	27½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 74.1.5	2 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200 x.d.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Lighter Company, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 75.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $512.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 910.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 610.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $1,800.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 103.77.
Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 78½.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, nominal.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 34 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 31 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,100 per share.
Hotel Shares, $52½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, — per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $149 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $205 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share ex div.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Hong Kong 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, March 22, Duna (str.); from Cardiff, 27, Caspar; from San Francisco, 28, American Lloyds.

At SHANGHAI.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., March 25, Emulation; from Fremantle, 29, Spinaway.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 3, Argonaut; 4, Mary Goodell; from London, May 9, Glenfinlas (str.), Candia (str.); from Liverpool, 9, Ajax (str.); from Cardiff, 9, Channel Queen.

At BATAVIA.—From New York, May 6, Sir Robert Sale.

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, March 15, Cape Clear; 18, Lightning; 21, Parthia; from Hamburg, 21, Frances and Amanda.

At ILO ILO.—From Melbourne, March 2, Sooloo.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, April 6, Surrey; 9, Ironside; from Sunderland, 8, Joseph Brown; from Newcastle, 8, Holyrood (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Melbourne, March 18, Christine; for San Francisco, March 26, Tartar.

From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., Feb. 25, Devana; March 13, Stonewall Jackson; for Melbourne, March 16, Parmenio.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, March 23, Nestor (str.); 28, Hesperia (str.); for New York, 29, Inverness.

From HONG KONG.—For London, March 31, Nestor (str.); April 1, Carpo.

From BATAVIA.—For Nieuwe Diep, May 5, Prins Hendrik (str.).

From MANILA.—For Liverpool and Cadiz, March 10, Cadiz (str.); for San Francisco, 13, Quickstep; for New York, 16, Edith; for London, 17, Valparaiso.

From CEBU.—For London, March 2, Dorothea; 20, Peeress.

From ILO ILO.—For London, Feb. 24, Coldstream; for Boston, 24, Fontenaye; March 17, Mount Washington; for New York, Feb. 24, Ericsson; March 1, Spica; for Alicante, March 14, Vicenta.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, April 7, Nestor (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, April 7, Hoindstan.

☞ *For Mails, Shipping Postscript, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., see pp.* 445-6.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 14, 1877.

THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION IN JAPAN.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts, the Foreign Ministers have not given their support to the residents in Yokohama with respect to the establishment there of a Volunteer Corps, to which the Governor of the place had taken exception. The motives which influenced the representatives in coming to this decision have yet to be explained before it will be possible to say whether they can be considered to have acted correctly in the matter, in face of the obvious considerations in a contrary direction which must at once suggest themselves. It is, however, no doubt possible that on the matter coming before the Ministers some points may have been pressed upon them of such a nature that they could hardly feel justified in actively supporting the Volunteer movement, if the Japanese Government really objected to it. But, however this may be, there can scarcely be two opinions as to the Japanese authorities having acted very unwisely in raising any objection to a movement the only possible effect of which could be to throw some additional weight on the side of law and order. There is something supremely ludicrous in the idea of the national dignity of Japan being slighted because a small Volunteer corps is established in Yokohama. No doubt the Japanese Government feel perfectly secure even while open rebellion is raging in the country; but this is, perhaps, because they are used to it, and they ought not to be very hard upon foreigners who, being accustomed to live in more peaceful countries, are inclined to guard themselves against danger, even though they have all the prowess of Japanese arms, Imperial or rebel, to protect them. But, seriously speaking, a Volunteer force such as that which it was proposed to get up in Yokohama would be really almost entirely in the nature of an armed police, and would, in the case of any danger threatening the foreign settlements, be of undoubted service, both in its direct influence and by its moral effects. No valid objection could therefore be reasonably raised against it; and we cannot but regret that the Japanese authorities have thought it necessary to interfere in the matter. If danger threatened the foreign settlements, the Volunteer force might be of some use. If no danger threatened it would be merely a means of taking good healthy exercise and recreation with the exhilarating feeling that doing so may possibly turn out of some use some day. What there should be in this insulting to the dignity of the Japanese Government it is certainly somewhat difficult to conceive, and we cannot think they were right in concluding that because the young gentlemen in Yokohama intended to go through their goose-steps, the authorities were necessarily called upon to commence taking steps themselves. It is no more an insult to the Japanese Government that a Volunteer corps should be formed there than it is insulting to our Government that Volunteers should exist in this country; and the extremely techy tone which has been assumed in this matter is certainly to be much deprecated. With every wish to respect to the full the rights of Japan, it is impossible to believe that the existence of a small Volunteer force in Yokohama could in any way detract from the Government's dignity; and its having raised an objection to so obvious a measure of precaution can hardly fail to be looked upon by its best wishers as an evidence rather of weakness than of strength.

A WARNING TO THE CHINA TEAMEN.

IN the course of his report on the trade of Shanghai for the year 1875, of which we have given a *résumé* in recent issues, Sir WALTER MEDHURST calls attention to a very important bearing of the want of care which has of late been displayed by the Chinese in the finishing and packing of teas. This evil has long been the subject of complaint among foreign merchants, but has hitherto attracted little or no attention among those who are most concerned with regard to it, namely, the Chinese merchants, tea dealers and growers. For years past the teas have been found to be more and more defective in firing and packing, so much so that they are now recognised as in a sense a perishable article, and the utmost anxiety is always felt to clear them off before they have lost their flavour and so deteriorated as to become unsaleable except at a heavy reduction upon their original value. Of course so long as this risk falls entirely upon the foreign merchant, it is of little interest to the China dealer and of less to the producers up country. These classes can hardly have been unaware that some such risk was being run; but the hastiness which has ordinarily characterised purchases has given them every encouragement to become more and more careless in preparing the teas for the foreign market, and more and more eager to hurry them forward. For this they could scarcely be considered much open to blame. Teas of questionable powers of duration might perhaps be considered an equitable return for heavy-sized shirtings; and so long as the China dealers found that the foreign buyers were contented to take the teas, they had no very great reasons to urge the producers to adopt more suitable means of preparation. Even from their own point of view exclusively, there was no very urgent need for them to take action. China, until late years, had the practical monopoly of the tea-trade, and might almost do as she liked, both as to the quality of the tea supplied and the prices which could be demanded for it. But a very important change has now taken place, and it is time that the Chinese teamen took warning that they will be jeopardising their trade unless they take some steps to improve the firing and preparation. Sir WALTER MEDHURST points out that unless some change takes place China must look for increasing competition in black teas from India and in green teas from Japan; and there can be no doubt that the warning thus given is by no means premature. Indian teas are steadily gaining popularity and the Japan greens are also competing with those from China. The firing and preparation of both these classes of tea are far superior to that of the teas from China; and Sir WALTER is of opinion that unless some means can be found to alter the present system, which leaves the production of the teas so much in the hands of small proprietors, China will be destined to find her produce supplanted by that from India and Japan. In the former country great advantage is obtained by the planting, picking and firing being all in one hand; and this advantage could be equally gained in China were an opportunity afforded for the introduction of European capital and enterprise in the tea-producing districts. This consideration, it may be hoped, will press itself upon the consideration of the Chinese Government. Hitherto the grounds for opening up the country, urged upon them, have been so plainly to the advantage of foreign traders that the Chinese, imbued strongly with the old erroneous ideas of political economy, to the effect that what is one man's gain must of necessity be another's loss, have been disposed to overlook the great benefits which foreign trade offered to their country. The tea-trade has, however, now become so fully established, and has attained such magnitude, that it is impossible for them to be unaware of the great stake they have in maintaining it. Even if looked upon only from the amount of duty which the Government receives—the point of view, by the way, from which it is most likely to impress the native official—the trade with foreigners in tea cannot but be considered as by far too important to lose; and if the time come, as seems by no means improbable, when it can only be retained by granting some facilities for establishing factories in the tea districts, the Chinese Government may be disposed to relax the restrictions which at present stand in the way of this

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and all other foreign enterprise in the interior of the country.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been invited by the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in aid of the sufferers by the famine in North China, to which we have called attention during the last month. They have authorised the Rev. Mr. RICHARD at Chefoo to advance £500 for the relief of the most urgent cases. Contributions may be paid into Messrs. BARCLAY'S, bankers for the Society. Messrs. BOURNE and Co., Mark-lane, have also been successful in obtaining contributions. We can assure all those who have the means that the best guarantee of the *bona fides* of the case is that the foreign residents in the various ports in China have heartily responded to the cry of the starving populations.

WE understand that up to the present no appointment of Consul at Shanghai has been made in succession to Sir WALTER MEDHURST. It is believed that some re-arrangement of the Consulate staff and its duties, is under consideration at the Foreign-office, in connection with the proposed new rules of the Supreme Court, and with a view to effecting a further economy in the working of the two establishments.

WE understand that the judgment of the arbitrator in the case of the Agra Bank *versus* MCCALL—their late manager at Shanghai—has been given in favour of the Bank.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

On Wednesday last, the 9th inst., the Chinese Envoys paid a visit to the South Kensington Museum, and took special note of a portion of the building which is proposed as a model for the Exhibition building which it is hoped may be hereafter opened in Shanghai in connection with the Polytechnic. Sir Walter Medhurst and Mr. Bourne were present with the Envoys and party. They also visited the same day Sir Joseph Whitworth's collection of models and firearms at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square. In the evening they were present at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, when Kwo Fah-Jen responded to the toast of "The literature of other countries." The translation of his speech, as given by Dr. Macartney, is as follows :—

The Minister is more grateful than he can express for the kindness with which, as the newly-arrived Minister of China, he has been received. China has a literature some three thousand years old, a literature for which it would be impossible for the Chinese not to entertain great respect for the matter of it, as it supplies rules by which the individual is moralised and the people of the empire are governed—respect for the form of it, as the beauties of its style are great. Being here to-day, however, as a guest, in his capacity of Chinese Minister, he will not say more with reference to the literature of his own country. The Chinese people very generally appreciate the ability which has distinguished Europe above any other quarter of the globe. In particular they respect the names of Matteo Ricci, Vestiest, and Schall, to whom they were indebted for instruction in mathematics ; instruction by which the Astronomical Board at Peking is still guided in its calculations. From Europe China also received her knowledge of the mechanical contrivances by which time is marked, and of the appliances of war, both artillery and small arms. The superiority of Western nations in construction of all kinds has been for hundreds of years admitted in China. The secret of it, and of the advance in other branches of knowledge, is that their scholars are indefatigable in their endeavours to arrive by experiments at perfection. It is the usage of all Governments to exalt men of learning, but the Governments of Western nations go further in the honour they do them, and by the honour they do them they stimulate their people to follow. In the three months the Minister has been in London, he has met Professor Tyndal, Mr. Warren de la Rue, Professor Owen, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Spottiswoode, and having been present at the lectures delivered on electricity, colour, light, and heat, he has been greatly impressed by the learning displayed in them, and the pains taken to be accurate. Thus is science in England made the property of all, and even a casual listener has his ideas expanded and his knowledge increased. Since his arrival the Minister has had an opportunity of observing the excellence of the Government of England in the highest places, aided as it is by the Council, the Houses of Parliament. When a Government is so remarkable for the spirit which animates it, its men of learning will attain the distinction they do attain. The Minister would address himself specially to Lord Derby, as President of this society. He would express the gratification which it affords him to notice its success. He begs at the same time to thank Lord Derby and the committee for their invitation to this dinner. He trusts that the prosperity of England may daily increase, and that with its increase the talent of their men of letters may be daily developed ; and that while those beholden for aid to the society's fund may pass their old age in comfort, the beauty of their works may endure for generations. (Cheers.)

THE ICHANG DISTURBANCE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Contrary to what is usual, I notice that the China papers deal very gently with the outrage which has been recently committed at Ichang, in consequence, at least, as is alleged, of the misunderstanding with regard to the laying out of the foreign concession there. Probably this is a natural reaction from the too sensational tone at one time prevalent in the China press ; but I think the affair is one which undoubtedly calls for strong notice, especially at the present time, when we are having dinned into our ears, *usque ad nauseam*, the progress which the Chinese are making and the increasing friendliness of their disposition towards foreigners. The Missionaries were hounded out of Ichang by the mob instigated by the *literati*, and Her Majesty's Consul has had to return from the place without laying out the ground. A little oil is thrown into the salad in the fact that the mob has pelted the mandarins as well as Mr. King ; but, after all, this is a poor consolation, and makes it only the more glaringly apparent how little we can rely upon the Chinese Government to carry out even the simplest agreements. But the question is, "What is going to be done in the matter ?" Are we to wait for the opening of Ichang till, on the one hand, the mob have done pelting the mandarins and exercising Missionaries, and, on the other, Sir Thos. Wade has finished his memorandum, and the Chefoo Convention (under which this pelting took place) has been ratified by our Government, or will the treaty have a supplementary clause providing for satisfaction for this little affair, as well as for the Yunnan murder ? The only difficulty is that this would necessitate another memorandum, and before it was finished there would probably be another outrage, and this would delay matters still further.—Yours faithfully,

London, May 9, 1877. OBSERVER.

THE PROPOSED COINAGE FOR HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice with pleasure that you state in your article upon the proposed minting of a coin here for Hong Kong and the Straits, that the subject is at present under the consideration of the Government. It may be of service to suggest a plan, which I believe has not yet been mooted, but which would probably solve the difficulty in a very simple way. Could not our Indian Mints coin a double rupee, which would approximate to the Mexican dollar in value, and which could be declared the current coin in Hong Kong and the Straits. It would of course be of less value than the Mexican dollar, but it would, I doubt not, circulate at its equivalent value, and would, being guaranteed by the British name, soon command the confidence of the Chinese and other natives ; while it would have the additional advantage of being current in India, and be thus the less subject to rapid fluctuations from purely local causes.

Trusting you will find room for these few lines,—I am Sir, yours faithfully,

Manchester, May 8, 1877. W.

THE CEYLON ENDOWMENTS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Although the vote in the House of Commons with reference to the question of Ecclesiastical Endowments in Ceylon was, as you point out, somewhat large, I can scarcely think that the Government will act wisely in taking steps in the matter if there is any idea entertained of so doing. I may perhaps be permitted to point out that there is really no just cause for complaint whatever, and that people generally in Ceylon are well contented with matters as they are at the present time. The sum of £14,000 annually is not large for such a Colony ; and the Government there have always acted with scrupulous fairness in making grants irrespective of religious denomination, while the natives own temple lands, and are thus also taken into consideration as far as it is reasonable to do so. The question which has been brought before the House of Commons, has really been raised almost exclusively by one well-known Nonconformist in Ceylon, who happens to be in a position to make his views heard somewhat further than those of other people. I am pretty certain that if the real opinion of residents in that colony were taken it would be found that they are not desirous of any change ; and I trust the Government here will not allow itself to be misled by what is, in reality, only an agitation on the part of a very limited number of ill-advised enthusiasts.—Yours faithfully,

MODERATION.

London, May 10, 1877.

Literature, Science, &c.

During the current week a matter of some importance has attracted no little attention in literary and scientific circles. It seems that since the Senate of the University of London passed a resolution to admit women to its medical degrees, under Mr. Cowper Temple's Act, which enables them to do so without a new charter, the doctors have been troubled in their minds about the probable result of the measure, and have been desirous of opening the other professions also, so as not to encourage undue competition for medical honours. Others, however, are still hoping to turn the tide, and 250 medical graduates of the University have signed a memorial to the Senate praying them to

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rescind their resolution. This retrograde movement was proposed in Convocation on the 15th inst., when a resolution that it was undesirable for this University to admit women to degrees in medicine before it should have considered the general question of their admission to degrees in all faculties, was carried by 142 votes to 129, the result being hailed with much cheering by the medical gentlemen present. The "Extraits des Histoires du Japon," which have been in course of preparation by the Society for the Study of Japanese, under the presidency of Count Chas. de Montblane, are completed. The work is contained in three *fasciculi*, and is preceded by an analytical introduction, drawn up by M. Imawura Warau. The preface to Mr. Joyner's monthly sheets contains the description of his station at Tokei, and of the instruments with which that is provided. The most important difference between his outüt and that of most European stations is the presence of a King's barograph and of Palmieri's electrometer and seismometer, for the last-named of which instruments there will probably be abundant use. Messrs. Harper Bros., of New York (London, Trübner and Co.), have published a new work on Japan, entitled the "Mikado's Empire," by Mr. W. E. Griffis, who has collected a mass of materials respecting the Japanese—the result of eight years' acquaintance with them in the United States and their own country. The volume is nearly equally divided between a History of Japan from B.C. 660 to A.D. 1872, and the author's own personal observations, experiences, and studies in the country. A notable feature in the former division is the conclusion arrived at with regard to the Ainōs, Mr. Griffis stating that he is "inclined to believe that India is their original home; that the basic stock of the Japanese people is Ainō; and that in this fact lies the root of marvellous difference in the psychology of the Japanese and their neighbours, the Chinese." The second section of the work deals with much that is of interest in connection with social topics.

The Committee of the Athenæum Club have exercised the power vested in them for this purpose by the election, without ballot, of the following gentlemen distinguished in literature and art, viz., Professor Baynes, LL.D., editor of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Mr. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., President of the Geographical Society; Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; Dr. Oldham, F.R.S., late Director of the Geographical Survey of India; and Mr. Leslie Stephen, author of "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," and other works.

The eighty-eighth anniversary festival of the Royal Literary Fund took place on the 9th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Derby, who, in proposing prosperity to the institution, referred to the benefits which it had been the means of conferring, and strongly urged its claims for liberal support. The Chinese Ambassador, who (as noticed elsewhere, was present, spoke to the toast of "The Literature of all Countries."

The *Geographical Magazine* for the present month contains a map of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras. It has also an interesting article on the Himalayan System, in reply to one which recently appeared in the *Calcutta Review*. It is noticed that Dr. Thomson, was the first traveller, after the Chinese pilgriam Fa-Hian, who reached the summit of the Karakorum Pass.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Tea Market remains much as was reported last week, and, although prices have been a shade steadier consequent upon a less quantity having been offered at the public sales, there is but little prospect of renewed animation. The low prices so long ruling here, and the losses reported to have been made by teamen in China, would seem undoubtedly calculated to lead to a late opening of the market, and to a low range of prices for the coming season. But private advices from China point to a repetition of the old, old story. The fleet of fast steamers there already waiting for cargo, and the idea generally prevalent that an opportunity of recouping past losses will occur this year, seem only too likely to force on business in the old style. Indeed, some buyers in China are contemplating with the greatest complacency purchasing the new teas at 20 per cent. above their London value. Such being the case, people who have had so much bitter experience of the trade would probably forecast the result of the account sales which will be made up in London between July and September; but, unfortunately, some too eager buyers seem to be impervious to the teachings of experience.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week which ended on the 5th inst. amounted to 3,568,049 lbs., which was 351,226 lbs. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,337,289 lbs. went for home consumption, 294,222 lbs. for exportation, 2,933 lbs. for ships' stores, 933,605 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, 241,386 lbs. having been for immediate exportation. The tea duty paid in London last week was £58,432 4s. 6d., which was £2,074 17s. in excess of the sum received from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of last year.

In the Silk Market the dulness reported for some time past continues, and attention is mainly directed to the prospects of the European crop. The losses on shipments from Japan are spoken of, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, the credits under which the banks bought drafts have all been honoured, though in one or two cases some pressure had to be used to induce acceptance.

According to the *Salut Public*, the returns of the Condition House for the past week were 941 bales, weighing 54,601 kilos., against 1,262 and 84,114, the figures for the corresponding period of 1876. Towards the end of the week some fair sales were made for England, both in black and coloured tissues. The prices obtained were disastrous, not only considering the cost of the raw material with which the goods were manufactured, but even at the present price of silk. It would be advantageous if all holders would sell frankly at present prices; but a large number, before accepting those rates, seem to be unwilling to lighten their stocks without having tolerably certain information as to the coming yield. Upon this point the paper above named says:—"The news relative to that supply, without being decisive, may, so far, be considered as good. Complaints as to the hatching are rare. The mortality and the irregularity reported, either at the birth of the worm or at its first change, are not serious. The fall in the temperature which we have experienced for some days past delays vegetation and the incubation of the seed in France and the northern parts of Italy. The result is a backwardness in the operations, which always constitutes a condition rather unfavourable to the ulterior changes of the silkworm. But at present no grounds for forming any prognostication exist. The statistics of the Condition-house for the month of April show the following results:—2,753 bales, representing a weight of 164,197 kilos., against 5,448 and 371,089, the figures for the same month last year, or a diminution of nearly 56 per cent. Since the beginning of the year the figures show 15,237 bales, weighing 923,520 kilos., against 23,981 and 1,613,082 in the corresponding period of 1876, or a decrease of 43 per cent."

In the Produce Markets there has been but little alteration during the week. The advance in several articles arising out of speculative demand is in some instances barely maintained, but the general consumptive inquiry has increased. Tea and Silk are quiet, but steady. The demand for Coffee continues active, and a further advance has been established. The improvement in Sugar has also been maintained, and there has been an extensive business in China at rising values. Cotton is extremely depressed. Camphor, Hemp, Isinglass, Japan Wax, Rattans, Sago Flour, Tapioca and Tin have improved. Pepper and Rice are quiet, with a declining tendency.

The *Gazette* notifies that the Japan Paper-Making Company is in course of liquidation, and that all communications having reference thereto are to be addressed to the liquidators at 1, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe, London.

We have to note the failure of Mr. Edward Holdsworth, of Shanghai, but at present in London. The meeting of creditors is convened for the 16th inst.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. announce the numbers of 660 bonds, amounting to £100,000 of the Imperial Government of Japan Customs Loan for £1,000,000 sterling, 1870, which have been drawn for payment on and after August, next.

The annual meeting of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) will be held at the offices on the 31st inst., for the reception of the report and the declaration of a dividend.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 9th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £243,200, and Bombay, £21,800. Tenders on all presidencies for telegrams at 1s. 9⅛d. will receive about 21 per cent.; above in full (no bills). These figures show a rise of ¼d. to ⅜d. compared with those of last week; but it was expected that the price would have been higher.

Quotations for Bar Silver have improved, and a considerable business has been done at prices ranging from 54d. to 54⅝d. per oz., this last price having been reached on the announcement that the Bank of Bengal had raised their rate to 12 per cent. Mexican Dollars have also improved in value, and some parcels received from New York and the West Indies have been sold at 54¼d. The price is now better, 55d. per oz. the nearest quotation.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9¾d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 4d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅝d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 7d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	637,746	568,693

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The directors of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the year 1876. The English shareholders can receive their dividend in London, at the exchange 12.1 florins per pound sterling on presentation of the coupons at the offices of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu, and Co., Old Broad-street.

With reference to the remarks made by our Hamburg correspondent in the last issue of this paper, with regard to the meeting of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, we are requested to state that the final dividend for 1876 was not 5 crowns (6s.), but 2½ crowns, say 2s. 9d. per share; and that the Russian Government has not, as stated, sequestered one of the Company's Asiatic cables, and, indeed, that nothing has occurred to lead to any apprehension of such a measure.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Shanghai and Amoy is still interrupted, but communication by the Company's lines with Shanghai and the Japanese stations continues perfect. The Eastern Extension Company's lines are working well.

THE MAILS.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MAY 12.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, from Hong Kong April 12, Singapore April 19, Galle April 28, arrived here to-day.

INWARD MAIL DUE JUNE 4.—GALLE, MAY 9.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Indus, with the homeward Indian, China and Australian mails, left to-day for Suez. She has on board specie to the amount of £450,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 30.—SHANGHAI, MAY 11.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior, from Bombay, with the London mail of March 30, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 6.—SINGAPORE, MAY 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the London mail of April 6, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 9, at Havre, from Java, Aurorita, Orpheus; at Falmouth, from Cheribon, Golden Fleece; 10, from Hong Kong, for Birkenhead, Nicoline; passed Isle of Wight, for Nieuwe Diep, from Rangoon, Woodburn (str.); at Liverpool, from Manila, Columba; at New York, from Batavia, &c., Alice; at San Francisco, from Manila, Quickstep; at Havre, from Java, Threepwood, Anna, Palmerston; 11, at Falmouth, from Passaroeang, Harfruen; May 9, off Scilly, for London, from Singapore, R. C. Rickmers; 10, at Havre, from Java, Cornuvia; 11, Helen Angier; at Antwerp, from Akyab, Lufra (str.); passed Deal, for London, from Hong Kong, Cuba; at London, from Hong Kong, Hants County; 12, passed Downs, for London, from Hong Kong, Chalmette; at Falmouth, from Passaroeang, Buston Vale; at Queenstown, from Java, Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—April 19, from San Francisco, for Manila, Farragut; May 7, from Hamburg, for Singapore, Anna; for Hong Kong, Woodville; from Cuxhaven, for Manila, Vesta; from Marseilles, for Saigon, Charles Collet; 8, from Texel, for Southampton and Batavia, Holland (str.); 10, from Cardiff, for Java, Undaunted; May 10, from Antwerp, for China, David; 11, from Penarth, for Singapore, Werra.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—May 11, Amboto, Nankin, both from London, for China.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, arrived, May 9, Quinta (str.), from Rangoon, for Flensburg; passed, Sceptre (str.), from Rangoon, for Liverpool. Malta, arrived, May 9, Hesperia (str.) (?), from Penang, for London; Bangkok (str.), from London, for Singapore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—On the 26th March, at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of F. Sydenham Clarke, of a daughter.

FALLS—On the 27th March, at Penang, the wife of Dr. W. T. B. Falls, Acting Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, of a daughter.

HARTLEY—On the 4th March, at Yokohama, Japan, the wife of J. Hartley, of a son.

LOVE—On the 20th March, at Shanghai, the wife of Joseph Love, Jun., of a son.

PHIPPS—On the 1st April, at Malacca, the wife of A. J. Phipps, of a daughter.

RICKETT—On the 25th March, at Yokohama, the wife of John Rickett, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

CRAUFURD—POOLE.—On the 2nd May, at Stockport, Clifford Russell, second son of the late Clifford Craufurd, of the India-office, to Annie, second daughter of the late Captain George Poole, of Bristol.

GROSVENOR—WILLIAMS.—On the 24th April, at Trinity Church, New Haven, U.S., the Hon. Thomas G. Grosvenor, C.B., to Sophie, only daughter of S. Wells Williams, formerly Minister of the United States in China.

LLOYD—TINGATE.—On the 10th April, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, by the Rev. Father Daguin, J. T. Lloyd to Anne Ruth, daughter of the late Capt. G. Tingate.

WILLIAMS—THOMAS.—On the 8th May, at the parish church, Clent, Staffordshire, by the Rev. A. S. Maclean, Vicar of Longton, assisted by the Rev. Ll. Harry, Joseph Silvers, elder son of Samuel C. Williams, of Oldswinford, to Lucy Annette, elder daughter of Thomas Davies Thomas, of the Bank House, Stourbridge. No cards.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY—On the 4th April, at Province Wellesley, Penang, Marian E., wife of Capt. Francis C. Annesley, late 28th Regt.

DUPPA—On the 2nd May, at Belvedere-terrace, Millbrook, Jersey, Ellen Pinke, wife of Charles, fourth son of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, of Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, and third daughter of the late Major-General Alured Dodsworth Faunce, C.B.

EHLERS—On the 4th May, at Antwerp, Emile Ehlers, aged 37 years.

FORBES—On the 6th May, at Dover, very suddenly, of heart disease, Major-General William Forbes, late Bengal Army. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

GWYTHER—On the 8th May, at 10, St. John's-villas, Upper Holloway, George Gwyther, late Collector H.M. Customs, Dumfries, aged 80 years.

HARMAN—On the 6th May, at Margate, of paralysis, Thomas Henry Harman, formerly of Calcutta and Seymour-villas, Anerley, aged 64. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

HENDRICK—On the 27th March, at Shanghai, on board the ship *John R. Worcester*, Charles E. Hendrick, pilot, a native of New York city.

KNEEBONE—On the 30th March, at Hong Kong, George Ashwell Kneebone, aged 54 years 11 months.

ROYLE—On the 6th May, at 6, Egremont-villas, South Norwood (the residence of his son-in-law), Charles Few Royle, of 6, Ennore-park, Woodside, and of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, Westminster, in the 64th year of his age.

SMALE—On the 10th March, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Clement Smale, B.A., solicitor, Bombay, second surviving son of the Hon. Sir John Smale, Chief Justice of Hong Kong, aged 38.

VICKERS—On the 6th May, William Henry Vickers, of Cedar Lodge, Charlton, Kent, formerly of Stratford, Essex, and St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, City, in the 78th year of his age.

YELVERTON—On the 21st March, at Shanghai, Charles E. Yelverton, a native of Poughkeepsie, State of New York, aged 47 years.

Naval and Military.

The following officers, whose last term of service was on the China station, have received appointments as under:—Lieutenant J. F. Bedford (in the Audacious in 1875 and 1876), to the Excellent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth; Lieutenant C. E. Reynard (in the Kestrel in 1877), to the Active, Portsmouth; Sub.-Lieutenant the Hon. H. A. Denison (in the Mosquito in 1877), to the Thunderer, turret-ship, Portsmouth; Navigating-Lieutenant W. W. Hutton (in the Thalia from 1874 to 1876), to the Active; Mr. P. Robertson, engineer (in the Princess Charlotte in 1874 and 1875), to the Pembroke, flagship of the Admiral Superintendent Chatham; Mr. O. G. Egan, assistant-engineer (in the Hornet from 1874 to 1876), to the Penelope, coastguard ship at Harwich.

Colonel George Drury, R.M.L.I., who has attained the age for retirement under the provisions of the compulsory clauses of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, has been placed on the retired list of his rank. Colonel Drury served throughout the Burmese war in 1852, and also with the expedition to the Baltic in 1855. He was awarded the medal and clasp for Pegu, and the Baltic medal. By Colonel Drury's retirement, Major O. F. C. Fraser becomes lieutenant-colonel, and Lieutenant H. A. A. Turner obtains his company.

By the death of Lord Sudeley, the Hon. C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracey, M.P. for the Montgomery Burghs, some time a lieutenant in the Royal navy, succeeds to the title of his brother. The present baron resigned his commission in the navy in 1863. He had served in the Baltic, having been present at Bomarsund, also on the China and Pacific stations, on the former of which he took a gallant part in the action of Fatsham, and on the latter in the capture of San Blas. Lord Sudeley has the Baltic and China medals.

The Narcissus, 28, Captain Lord Charles Scott, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B.; the Topaze, 28, Captain Thrupp; the Newcastle, 31, and Immortalité, 28, Acting-Captain Gerard Neal—the four screw frigates forming the Detached Squadron—arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday from China, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and await orders as to their destination.

Col. C. S. Henry, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, in succession to Col. J. Turner, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, removed as a general officer.

Major H. E. Glass has been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 37th Foot. The command of the 80th Regiment has become vacant by the retirement on full pay, and with the honorary rank of major-general, of Colonel H. C. Smith.

Lieutenant M. F. Ommanney, Royal Engineers, Private Secretary to Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial-office, has been appointed Crown Agent for the Colonies.

Colonel F. W. C. Ord, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command at Sheerness.

The troopship Himalaya, homeward bound from China, was to leave Simon's Bay on the 22nd ult.

COURT OF APPEAL.

PROVOND V. LANGTON.

This was an action of a remarkable character—an action against a Manchester firm for selling cotton stuffs largely adulterated with mineral matters—and it was also an appeal on the part of the defendants with a view to have the trial at Manchester. The plaintiff, a merchant in London, trading to Shanghai, ordered of the defendants, a Manchester firm, a quantity of "grey shirtings," and they were sold, packed in Manchester, and delivered there to carriers for the plaintiff, the purchaser, by whom they were sent to Shanghai. On their arrival there it was said they were found to be largely adulterated with mineral matters mixed in the size with which the cloths were dressed, so as to increase the weight. The goods were sent back from Shanghai, and thus thrown upon the plaintiff's hands, and he sued the defendants, the Manchester firm, for damages, laying his *venue* in London. The defendants obtained an order from the Judge at Chambers, Baron Cleasby, to change the *venue* to Manchester; and the plaintiff, on an affidavit by himself and his attorney, the effect of which was that he could not have a fair trial at Manchester, applied to set aside the order and restore the *venue* to London. The affidavit of the plaintiff stated "I verily believe that the sole and main reason of the defendants for desiring to change the *venue* is that from my knowledge of Manchester I believe it to be the fact that as the majority of the special jurors in Manchester are manufacturers, or persons having identical interests with manufacturers, there will be a strong prejudice against a person setting up such claims as in this action; and I verily believe that for this reason I should not obtain in Manchester such a fair and impartial trial and consideration of the case as in London or Middlesex." The attorney of the plaintiff made a similar affidavit, adding that he believed that consideration of expense and practical convenience with reference to witnesses also were in favour of a trial in London; but upon this point the affidavits were very contradictory, and there were affidavits on the part of the defendants to show that the convenience was the other

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way. On the other hand it was stated that the defendants set up that the goods had been injured in their transit, the witnesses as to which would be in London. The Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor, set aside the order of Baron Cleasby, and directed the trial to be heard in London, on condition of the plaintiff paying any extra expense thereby occasioned to the defendants. From that decision the defendants appealed.

After some discussion, it being pressed upon the Court that the defence itself turned on evidence necessarily in London, as to the alleged injury to the goods in course of transit, they arrived at the conclusion that it would be best to confirm the decision of the Queen's Bench Division, and restore the *venue* to London.

PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

Mr. BAILLIE-COCHRANE said he wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich a question of which he had given him private notice. In the speech which the right hon. gentleman delivered on the 7th inst., a passage occurred which did not attract his notice at the time it was delivered, but to which his attention had since been directed by the friends of the late Sir James Brooke. The passage was to the effect that the right hon. gentleman "did not recollect a more painful scene than the slaughter of the Dyaks by the soldiers of Her Majesty under Sir James Brooke." The fact was that the Admiral in command of the station—Sir Thomas Cochrane—gave the order for the attack on the forts, and that the conduct of Sir James Brooke was justified after full inquiry by the House of Commons. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he intended to convey any censure upon the officers of Her Majesty's troops who only obeyed the instructions they received from the Admiral, or upon that distinguished man the late Sir James Brooke.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the words quoted by his hon. friend were, he believed, not precisely correct, but they did not essentially vary the effect of the impression he wished to convey. He was made to state that it was the soldiers whose conduct he blamed, but his recollection was that he referred, as he certainly had intended to do, to the naval operations; that they were performed by the guns of the ships, not in the minor warfare in detail. Undoubtedly his opinion was that the act was one of great and gross cruelty, but the responsibility had been entirely removed from the shoulders of Her Majesty's troops. He had forgotten when he spoke to mention that a commission of inquiry had been appointed; but he did state in the most explicit manner, and he was glad to have the opportunity of saying again, that neither the Commander-in-Chief, the Admiral of the station, who was not cognisant of the facts, nor Sir James Brooke, a man of great energy, ability, and high character, and who was very much esteemed by men who were most worthy of esteem, and still less the officers and sailors of Her Majesty's fleet, could be in any degree held responsible for having acted strictly under the orders they received. He believed he had stated that the whole matter was brought under the cognisance of the Government at home, and also under the notice of the House of Commons. There was an animated debate in reference to it, and on a division a large majority sustained the conduct of Sir James Brooke and those who were concerned with him in the operations referred to, and his opinion as one of the minority was that no blame could possibly attach to Sir James Brooke personally. The responsibility had been taken by the authorities at home and by a majority of the House of Commons.

THE Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and suite honoured the old galleries of Messrs. Agnew, Waterloo-place, with a visit on the 11th inst., to inspect the collection of water-colour drawings made in Japan by Mr. Frank Dillon during the years 1875-76.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's steamer *Brisbane* arrived at Singapore May 10 (one day early), with the Queensland mails of April 22, which are due in London on June 18.

IT is stated that a Japanese Prince, a nephew of the Mikado, who is staying at Berlin, has announced his betrothal with Madame von Tettau, the widow of a Prussian officer.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is no change to notice in our market this week, the public sales continue on the reduced scale, and thus the steadier tone in prices for common Teas has been maintained. The better grades sell slowly at previous prices. Scented Teas and Green Teas show no material alteration. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings continue firm; common to good kinds have sold at previous rates; fair to medium kinds show no change. Good to fine Kaisow kinds are well supported, being comparatively scarce. In Pak Lin kinds the few sales have been at about previous prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair common show no change; good common kinds have sold rather dearer; fair to medium kinds are still relatively cheap; good to fine kinds are firm, but business is limited in amount. New-make kinds: Common to fair remain firm; further arrivals of new season's have come to hand, and have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., being about former rates. Oolongs and Souchongs show no material change. Scented Teas: Canton Capers sell slowly at rather easier rates for common to good kinds. Orange Pekoes remain much as last week. Foochow kinds, both of Caper and Orange Pekoe, remain in fair request at full prices. Green Teas: The demand is still sluggish, and prices realised at public sale have been somewhat irregular, especially for common to medium kinds.

Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Circular says:—We are unable to quote any improvement in our market, although the low prices ruling for common Black and Red leaf Congou has given buyers more confidence. New-make Congous: A small consignment of season 1877-78 has arrived, and sold at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; in old seasons a few sales have been made at rather easier values. Souchongs are offering at lower rates, but even at the reduction buyers are not eager. Oolongs have not been pressed for sale quite so much lately, but prices show no alteration. Scented Teas: Canton Capers sell slowly at rather easier rates, and Orange Pekoes are dull of sale. Foochow Orange Pekoe is rather scarce, and previous rates are maintained. Green Teas: The amount offered privately, and by auction has been more than the trade require, and some very low prices have been made, especially for the inferior grades of Young Hyson and Imperial. Ping Suey still meet with competition at a slightly lower range of price. Japan Greens sell very irregularly.

The public sales have comprised 11,749 packages, nearly the whole of which were sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,263,114	2,199,981
Coastwise...	685,670	643,305
Exports	450,580	235,890
	3,399,364	3,079,176

CARGOES AFLOAT 11TH MAY, 1877.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Estimated lbs.
Jan. 29	... Norman Court	... Shanghai	... 790,000
Feb. 24	... Stentor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 500,000
Feb. 22	... Florence Nightingale	Foochow	... 635,000
Total			... 1,934,000
Same time last year			475,000

SILK.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker, and Co.'s Circular says:—The market continues very quiet, and prices, though irregular, remain unaltered. The news of the prospects of the European crop are far from favourable. Telegrams just arrived report the weather in the Silk-growing districts as cold and rainy. The deliveries are 556 bales, against 612 bales at the same time last month, being from 1st to 9th inst. inclusive—China, 358 bales; Canton, 133; Japan, 36; Bengal, 29.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Lyons Circular of May 5 contains the subjoined report:—Repeated advices of large auctions of Silk goods in New York at ruinous prices, the approach of the new crop, and the war in the East have contributed to bring the position of our market from bad to worse and, during a fortnight the few sales effected have only proved the anarchy of prices. In the last week of the month, Paris and English buyers began to operate; some important purchases in black Silks were effected, and a few orders in coloured goods placed at about the same prices as in April last. These transactions, coupled with a change in the weather causing frosts to be apprehended, have led since a few days to some revival in Silk business. Throwsters of China Silk, unwilling to stop work altogether, have been able to part with some fairly large lots of Throwns, and, although prices obtained show a loss on relative values of Raws, they effected some purchases. In European Silks very few sales are reported, and only at prices establishing for new Silk a parity under f.4 for cocoons. Under such circumstances, most holders prefer awaiting the result of the European crop. Everywhere it has been delayed. In France and in Northern Italy the hatchings are very nearly completed under rather better conditions than expected, but trees are in arrear of worms, and the weather remains, it appears, unfavourable to the growth of leaves. In Spain, the worms progress satisfactorily between the 3rd and 4th stage, but the small supply of seeds hardly admits of a larger crop than that of 1st year.

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's New York Circular of the 21st ult. says:—In raw silk business has dragged heavily for the past month. For the last few days there has been a rather better feeling, and some little trade has been done. Manufacturers act very cautiously to avoid shrinkage, and are working very close. Stocks—of Chinas (1,050 bales), have increased slightly; of Cantons (600 bales), are somewhat reduced, yet they are only moderate on the whole. Prices are, to some extent, nominal.

COFFEE.—The market has gained further strength, notwithstanding the continued heavy supplies of Plantation Ceylon, both actual and prospective. This is chiefly attributable to an extensive export demand, and with increasing activity the upward movement has received a constant impetus, resulting in a further general advance, making the total rise from the late lowest point 7s. for Plantation. The quantities at auction this week, although less extensive, have been liberal, but as the magnitude of recent deliveries has stimulated the demand, strong competition and advancing prices have been recorded daily, closing about 5s. higher for the fortnight. Native and pale kinds, not having suffered to the same extent, have advanced only 2s. to 3s. Foreign descriptions have participated in the improvement. Plantation Ceylon, middling closes at 102s. 6d. to 104s. Native, good ordinary at 83s., quotations being as follows:—Plantation, triage, 78s. to 91s. 6d.; gray to fine coloury small, 94s. to 98s. 6d.; low middling, 100s. to 101s.; middling, 102s. to 104s. 6d.; good middling to fine middling bright, 105s. to 108s.; dull to fine bold, 109s. to 115s.; extra bold, 117s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.; pea-berry, 105s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.; Native, small and broken, 72s.; good ordinary, 81s.; bold, 84s. 6d. The only sale of other East India has been 141 bags Manila, fine ordinary greenish at 85s. 6d.; good pale at 89s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—A continued strong demand for common kinds has led to large sales at 3d. advance; whilst good refining kinds continue in good request, both on the spot and afloat, also at firmer rates. Several floating cargoes have been sold, particulars are not divulged. The following is a detailed account of the business in East India descriptions. On the 4th inst. in auction of 2,908 bags Native Penang 260 bags yellow sold at 22s., the remainder good brown being bought in at 21s. For arrival 300 tons unclayed Manila sold at 21s. 6d., and a cargo of superior clayed at about 26s. 6d., also a cargo of about 6,000 bags good yellow China at 25s. On the 5th on the spot, 50 tons fine clayed Manila sold at 27s. 6d., 200 tons Hainan China at 21s. 3d., and 150 tons brown

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China price not reported; for arrival 120 tons Native Penang sold at 20s., and the floating cargo per Armida, 400 tons superior clayed Manila, January sailing, at 26s. 6d. On the 7th 2,000 bags soft white refined China (Pieces) sold at 32s. On the 8th at auction 7,235 bags brown China, per Univers, from Swatow, were all bought in at 21s. 6d. to 22s. On the 9th, for arrival 200 tons Native Penang sold at 20s. In auction of 11,050 bags per Salamis, from Hong Kong, 1,600 bags sold, fine strong yellow clayed at 28s. 6d. to 29s., fine brown at 25s. 6d., the remainder bought in, chiefly good brown Hainan at 23s. Privately 2,450 bags crystallised ex the previous day's auction sold at 31s. 6d. to 31s. 9d. On the 10th no public sales were held, but privately the following sales were made: 7,235 bags Swatow China, ex the auction of the 8th, at 21s. to 21s. 6d., being dearer, and 1,400 bags good clayed Hong Kong at 25s. 6d. For arrival 300 tons fine yellow China sold at 28s.

TAPIOCA.—The good supply of 2,003 bags Singapore in public sale met more demand, and 1,200 bags sold at firmer rates, middling dull and small to good at 2⅝d. to 5⅜d., fine to very fine at 2¾d. to 3d., Malacca at 2¼d. to 3d.; 228 bags Alma Penang sold, fine white at 3d., inferior grey at 2½d. to 2⅝d. *Pearl Tapioca:* 452 bags met more demand at 6d. advance, but only 200 bags found buyers, medium at 19s., seed at 20s. *Tapioca Flour:* About 1,300 bags have been sold at 1⅝d. per lb.

TIN.—Although prices have been very irregular they have ruled higher, and more business has been done. Straits after rapidly advancing from £69 to £71 cash and to £70 for June delivery, more suddenly declined to £69 5s. to £69 10s. end of the month fixed, and subsequently improved to £70 15s. cash and to £70 16s. to £70. 10s. three months, but it is now held for £71 cash. Banca is quoted £75 to £76, Billiton £71 per ton.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May 2	Mathilde	Dan	Hong Kong	Liverpool
2	Ferd. v. d. Taelan (s.)	VanCoppenolle	Do.	Do.
2	Langshaw (s.)	Bain	Rangoon	Do.
2	Kvik	Lorange	Manila	New York
2	Velocity	Martin	Singapore	Do.
4	Henriette Adriana	Schuchard	Batavia	Flushing
4	Ziba	Croot	Manila	Ymuiden
5	Twee Zusters	Harding	Macassar	New York
5	Electra	Clarke	Singapore	Boston
5	Gesina	Muller	Bangkok	Marseilles
6	Campsie Glen	Smith	Java	Queenstown
6	Chelydra (s.)	—	Bassein	Cuxhaven
7	Woodburn (s.)	Thompson	Rangoon	Falmouth
7	Hermon	Stephen	Java	Bristol
7	Christina	Delmar	Samarang	Greenock
7	James Aikin	Lim	Ilo Ilo	New York
7	Conrad (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
7	Nieuwe Waterweg II.	Jakobs	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
8	Romeo	Clark	Rangoon	London
8	Attila	Ellis	Maulmain	Do.
8	Captain Dan	Williams	Java	Queenstown
8	Royal Crown (s.)	Thompson	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Tartar	Kaemena	Hong Kong	San Francisco
8	Marie and Helene	Warnkes	Singapore	Philadelphia
8	Androklos	Vogt	Do.	New York
9	Dronning Louise	Bonde	Swatow	London
9	Stentor (s.)	White	Shanghai	Do.
9	Panama	Burgdorff	Manila, for Amstm	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	*From
Apr. 24	Alice	Shearer	Yokohama	New York
25	Sunrise	Clarke	Anjer	Do.
25	Ogir	Krogh	Padang	Do.
27	C. S. Bushnell	Mayo	Hiogo	Do.
May 1	Gerhardine	Hansen	Singapore	Hamburg
1	Vryheid	Remmers	Macassar	Ymuiden
2	Sapphire	Congdon	Singapore	Liverpool
3	Staghound	Fawcett	Hong Kong	Do.
3	T. A. Goddard	Smith	Singapore	Penarth
3	Salatigo	Biesthorst	Sourabaya	Shields
3	Antonia	Bona	Do.	Ymuiden
3	Maria AnnaCath. Eliz.	Reeders	Macassar	Do.
3	Bellona (s.)	Ahrens	Shanghai	Hamburg
4	James Shepherd	Madden	Hong Kong	London
4	Charlton (s.)	—	Singapore	Sunderland
4	Barbadian	McNallan	Java	Ardrossan
5	Scottish Fairy	Wilson	Singapore	Sunderland
5	Cape Clear (s.)	Ross	Bangkok	Southampton
5	Antonette	—	Samarang	London
6	Glenorchy (s.)	Hogg	Singapore, &c.	Do.
7	Thorbecke II.	Gollards	Samarang	Ymuiden
8	Remus	—	Manila	Penarth
8	Ste. Adresse	Leroy	Saigon	Havre
9	Maria Becker	Kirchoff	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
May 2	Glengyle	London	China
4	Hesperia	China	London

SPOKEN.

J.G.S.W. (Am. ship), Java to Boston, Feb. 13, 35 S., 23 E.
NOACH II., Rotterdam to Java, April 27.
MARTIN VAN ROSSEM, Rotterdam to Java, same time.
LARNAX, Manila to London, Feb. 6, in Banca Straits.
L.C.F.W. (barque), Samarang to Falmouth, March 23, 34 S., 24 E.
ANTON GUNTHER, Rangoon to Bremen, March 10, 26 S., 62 E.
MELPOMENE, Rangoon to Hamburg, March 17, 29 S., 47 E.
FELICITAS, Rangoon to Falmouth, March 23, 32 S., 33 E.
GLENISLA, London to Singapore, March 29, 3 S., 48 W.
ABBEY COWPER, London to Shanghai, May 5, 10 miles S. of the Owers.
GLENFRUIN, Greenock to Singapore, April 1, 1 S., 29 W.
AMSTERDAM, Cardiff to Singapore, April 20, 12 N., 29 E.
SNAP (schr.), of Horten, Knudsen for Java, May 4, 54 N., 3 E.
WILHELMINA CATHERINA, Java to Queenstown, March 13, 28 S., 11 E.
MARIE CHARLOTTE, Bordeaux to Saigon, March 24, 4 N., 19 W.

CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM.—May 7, the Conrad (str.), arrived at Nieuwe Diep from Batavia, has on board the crew of the Presenske (German barq.), lost at sea; she saw, when near the Channel, the Moise (French str.) showing signals of distress, but could render no assistance on account of bad weather.

LISBON.—May 9, the Anna (Dutch ship), from Cowes to Java, put in here yesterday; the crew refuse to proceed, alleging that the vessel is unseaworthy.

CAPE TOWN.—April 10, the R. P. Buck (Amer. barque), from Probolingo to Falmouth, with sugar, has been totally wrecked off Aasfontien, eastward of Cape Agulhas. She came against nearly perpendicular rocks, and is completely smashed up, and it is a wonder a single man was saved. Beside the smashed *debris* of the wreck, some thousand of empty sugar pockets, and three boats, there will be nothing for sale.

NEW YORK.—April 24, the Castine, from Java to Falmouth, with sugar, put into St. Thomas, 15th April, leaking. She was surveyed, and part of her cargo transhipped. She proceeded with the balance with the aid of steam pumps. April 28, the Bethany, previously reported ashore, was sold by auction, April 26, for $25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—May 5, passed, Prins van Oranje (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

GIBRALTAR.—May 5, cleared, Bangkok (s.), from London, for Singapore.

MALTA.—Sailed, May 2, Sceptre (str.), from Rangoon, for Liverpool; May 5, Arethusa (str.), from Akyab, for Antwerp. Arrived and left, May 4, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool, for Manila; May 7, Nankin (str.), from London, for China; Amy Dora, from Akyab, for Antwerp. Sighted, May 8, a steamer, apparently York, from Yokohama.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and left, April 7, Madam Demorest, from Hong Kong, for New York; 10, Othello, from Rangoon, for London; 11, Voorlichter, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; 15, India, from Rangoon, for Falmouth. Passed, April 7, Maria, from Samarang; Cornelis Smit, from Anjer, both for Falmouth; 8, Aros Bay, from Rangoon, for London; 11, Edward P. Bouverie, from Rangoon, for Falmouth.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, April 7, Batavier, for Batavia.

CAPE AGULHAS.—Passed, Lennox Castle, from Singapore, for London, 44 days out.

ALGOA BAY.—Arrived, April 8, Mabel, from Ilo Ilo.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Lotus. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Lorne, Atholl.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Lothair. For Yokohama and Hiogo: Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden. For Shanghai: Wylo, Birchvale. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, Ferdinand Brumm, Kate Carnie, Elmstone, Lord of the Isles. For Batavia, &c.: Valero, Ada, Indien. For Singapore: Lake Leman, Selim. For Penang: Celeno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (str.). For Hong Kong: Lord Macaulay, Pilgrim, Peruvian, Sophia. For Yokohama, &c.: Newman Hall. For Manila: Cadiz (str.), Teodora. For Anjer: Longfellow. For Singapore: Frans Uthemann, Kalliope.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Miako. For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Penang and Singapore: Ashmore.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers on the berth are strong, and continue to advance. By sailing ships the rates are low. Coal rates are stiffening, especially for steamers. Homeward chartering shows some movement.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £32.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. To Penang, 23s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

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THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

THE Rev. T. RICHARD, of Chefoo, whose communications have been recently referred to in the columns of *The Times*, writes as follows: "People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. This is no exaggeration. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and in these, taken together, I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily. Perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. It is most heartrending. Can anything be done immediately at home? Friends in Chefoo have sent me $500. Shanghai and other places I have not heard from yet. The first steamer of the Spring is expected north to-day. Perhaps $1,000 more will be made up. Funds will save lives on to the end of May. It will bt only charity after that. If you can do anything telegraph." Under date March 5 Mr. Richard says:—"I draw another £50 to-day, making in all £250. If I die before the year is out let my property here make up the deficiency, so long as I have anything to mortgage. I cannot abide the sight of people dying about me without giving them relief. Thousands upon thousands have perished already, Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold. Old men, middle aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense, so they are cast daily into large pits. Terrible."

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have, by telegraph, advised Mr. Richard to draw £250 at once, and authorised the payment of a further sum of £250 if urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Famine Relief Fund will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Joseph Tritton, Esq., 19, Castle-street, Holborn, London, E.C., or by the bankers of the Society, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present He Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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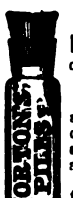

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THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.
FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel, well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE,
PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.
S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas, &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
*Australia	3,663	500	May	17	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mirzapre.	3,763	600	May	24	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostn.	3,113	600	May	31	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mongolia	2,833	530	June	7	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	With des.
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	—	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the favourite clipper PAULINE, A1 eleven years. 472 tons register. South West India Docks. THOMAS TYRER, Commander. All Goods must be marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., York-chambers, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	May 19
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenaugles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenortney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glencinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, viâ SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo ..	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D	

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross registert 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohma., and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 3
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1	S.W.I.D	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Yoko. & Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 196, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

FOR HONG KONG, with quick despatch, the well-known clipper ship MELBREK, A1 15 years, 870 tons register, J. PEIRCE, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9 Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

VOORWAARTS, 3,000 tons, May 22.
CONRAD, 3,000 tons, June 13.
*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.

* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £58: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed, Mar. 24
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed, Apr. 30
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 20
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	—	Sailed
Edward Barrow ...	S/S L.1.1.	958	—	May 5
Al Ship	—	—	—	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenfalloch, s.s.	—	McGregor, Gow & Co.	May 19
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	May 20
Mikado, s.s.	1,993	Shaw, Williams, & Co.	May —
Atholl, s.s.	—	Gellatley, Hankey, & Co.	May —
Burmese, s.s.	—	Norris & Joyner...	June 4
Glenroy	—	McGregor, Gow & Co.	
LIVERPOOL.			
Patroclus, s.s.....	—	Alfred Holt	May 29
Stentor, s.s.	—	Do.	

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, May 14, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 716.] LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received May 21.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Feb. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 12*
Yedo	" 16	" 7	" 7*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 4
Hakodadi	—	—	Mar. 25
Nagasaki	—	—	" 31
CHINA—Peking	—	—	" 29
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 28
Chefoo	—	—	" 31
New-chwang	—	—	" 28
Hankow	—	—	Apr. 4
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 6
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 5
Shanghai	" 16	" 1	" 4
Ningpo	—	—	" 1
Foochow	—	—	" 5
Formosa	—	—	" 6
Amoy	—	—	" 12
Swatow	—	—	" 10
Hong Kong	Mar. 2	" 9	" 11
Canton	—	—	
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Feb. 16	Mar. 26	" 7
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	" 11
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	" 13
BORNEO — Labuan	—	—	Mar. 25
Sarawak	—	—	Apr. 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	" 14
Samarang	—	—	Mar. 31
Sourabaya	—	—	Apr. 13
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Mar. 16	Apr. 16	" 19
Penang	" 16	" 14	" 21
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	" 28
Colombo	—	—	" 26

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, yesterday, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic*, *via* San Francisco, this morning. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 10th, Shanghai 13th, Hong Kong 19th, Singapore 26th April, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 28th inst., left Suez on the 15th inst., three days early.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable between Shanghai and Amoy has been repaired, and both Company's lines are working well.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, to Brindisi.—From Singapore: Mr. Brockenbusch. To Venice, from Singapore: Mr. Struver, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Baass.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, to Southampton.—From Yokohama: Captain H. Royse, R.N., Mr. T. Tozer. From Shanghai: Mr. J. Hampson. From Hong Kong: Capt. E. Smith, Mr. J. A. Grant. From Singapore: Mr. Nicolson, Don J. P. de Jagle, Messrs. P. McKellar and Lovejoy. From Galle: Messrs. Thomas, Lloyd, Sinclair, and Bagalli.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Shanghai: Mgr. Petit Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Schnell, Messrs. E. A. Deacon, C. Le Bas Rickman, G. A. Phillips, C. W. Davies, Tourzalin, Stokes, J. C. Johnston, and four Sisters of Mercy. To Hong Kong: M. le Vicomte de Cercal and family. To Batavia: Mr. J. A. F. Van der Sutte, Mr. J. M. Middelburg, Mr. Leonce, Mr. Custand. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Ritgen, Baron Bertouch V. Ch. Zollihofer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Harding.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Psiho*, from Marseilles, June 3.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Pollard. To Colombo: Mr. H. S. Saunders, Mr. Mandyside, Mr. J. H. Tring.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, May 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen. To Ceylon: Mr. C. H. Cameron.

Per P. and O. steamer *Siam*, from Brindisi, May 28.—To Singapore: Rev. S. J. Smith.

Per steamer *Achilles* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, May 15.—To Singapore: Mr. Reutsch.

Per steamer *Glenfalloch*, from London, May 20.—To Singapore: Mr. Beau, Mrs. Bishop. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Johnson.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The circular which was recently issued by Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, with reference to loans to the Chinese Government, has been the subject of further notice, and the more it is considered the more extraordinary does it appear. It is stated that Hsu Taoutai received orders from General Kin-Shun, the second in command to Tso Tsung-t'ang, to settle a loan; but that, the negotiations not resulting satisfactorily according to the views of the Tsung-li Yamen, which does not recognise the authority of Kin-Shun, he is now ordered to appear in Peking. Mr. Hart's letter also can have nothing to do with Wu Taoutai, who always acts under orders from the Viceroy, after the latter has received authorisation from Prince Kung and the Empresses-Regent. To make the matter more mysterious, it is now stated in the Japan papers that the so-called loan to China from Japan was in reality only a speculation on the part of a Japanese banker and a Chinese official. It is added that this official entered into an arrangement without the authority of the Central Government, and that he has thereby incurred its displeasure. The complication is certainly to be regretted for the credit of the Chinese Government. It was expected that the position of the new foreign settlement at Wuhu would shortly be decided upon, but the matter was not concluded at the date of the latest advices, namely, the 19th March. The inhabitants generally showed themselves friendly to foreigners. It is reported that the Chinese authorities beheaded a native Christian in connection with the riots at Ning-kuo-foo last year. Curiously in contrast with the "progress" of which much has been said of late, the Chinese Government have issued a decree reprimanding certain literary examiners for recently returning from Canton by sea, and ordering them to do so in future by the old tedious land route. Details are given of the fires which have occurred at Foochow, and which it appears have been of a somewhat serious character.

From Japan the news concerning the war still continues of a most conflicting character; but opinion, both in that country and China (where events are watched with almost as much interest as by residents in Japan), is unanimous in considering the struggle as much more severe than has been admitted by the Government; and this opinion is confirmed by the increasing efforts of the authorities to stifle news in all directions. Upon this point complaints are both loud and general. The most active efforts were also being made by the Government to levy troops — a circumstance which was justly regarded as indicating their recognition of the seriousness of the struggle. So far as can be gathered from the reports allowed to leak out, it would seem that up to the dates of the present mail the Imperialists had been slowly gaining

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ground, but at considerable loss to themselves. An attempt was made in Yokohama to get up a discussion of the currency question—one no doubt of great importance—but it was impossible to elicit sufficient interest in the subject. It is reported that the foreign Ministers in the capital are cordially in sympathy with the Japanese Government.

From the Straits Settlements the most important item of news is the account of the fire on the premises of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., of which reports have previously reached us by telegram. The total loss incurred by this disaster is put down by the *Straits Times* at $450,000. There has been an outbreak of cholera at Singapore, which was causing as many as twenty deaths daily. Captain Shaw has left Malacca to assume the duties of his post as Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Penang. A sum of over $1,700 has been raised in Singapore for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Northern China.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 3rd April, and we have advices *via* San Francisco, nine days later, viz., to the 12th April. The French mail from London, Feb. 9, arrived out on the 31st March, and the following P. and O. mail of Feb. 16 was received on the 4th April.

The public and the newspapers in Yokohama have been alike endeavouring to unravel the tangle of conflicting news which has been received respecting the civil war, and the stringency of the Government in withholding intelligence made it almost an impossibility to arrive at any definite idea as to what was going on. According to last advices the castle of Fukuoka was taken by some insurgents, but had since been recaptured, and risings in other places are also noted. The rumours of the fall of the besieged castle of Kumamoto still continued, and at the beginning of the month the capture was stated as an assured fact. This has been denied, and the Government very opportunely produced a letter from the commander, General Tani. The most peculiar fact, however, remains that although the Imperialists are, according to their own accounts, within a mile or two of the castle, and although the rebels in front of the castle only number 800, yet the besieged troops, variously estimated at from three to seven thousand men, give no signs of their existence, which makes one suspect that all is not as favourable there as represented. It was, however, despite all their attempts at concealment, quite evident that the Government did not think the war nearly concluded. This was proved by the number of troops that were continually being raised and forwarded to the scene of action. Not only had the active army, the three classes of the reserve, and the police of the empire been called to arms, but the Government had been obliged to turn to the so lately despised *samurai* class, and was attempting to raise a body of these men. The rebels were also receiving reinforcements. At Kagoshima 1,500 men were recruited for them in two days, and, despite of the supposed garrison of Imperial troops, marched out without molestation to join their friends.

Alluding to the pressure brought by the Government to bear upon the Press, the *Japan Herald* says that nothing has given more offence to the editors of Japanese newspapers, during the tyranny which the Government has exercised over them, than the prohibition of the publication of a telegram received from Fukuoka on 28th March by the Government, stating that over 1,000 of the troops from the Kumamoto garrison had arrived, almost famished, amongst the Imperialists; but these refugees were unable to give any account of their officers, including General Tani, who was in command of the garrison, Colonel Kodama, and Shinagawa of the Naimusho. However, it was certain that these officers, together with the balance of the troops, were either dead, prisoners, or had voluntarily joined the rebels.

Several serious fires have occurred, both in Yokohama and Tokio. The *Japan Mail* gives the following particulars of one which broke out shortly after one o'clock on the morning of the 28th March, at Otamachi, *Ichome*, a few doors from Usui's photographic gallery. The direction of the wind was towards the sea, which caused the fire to spread to Benten-dori and thence to Minami-naka-dori, where a great effort was made to stay its progress by pulling down the houses which were in danger, but without success, as the fire shortly afterwards extended to Honcho-dori, and at one time the Machigaisho was in danger. All the men-of-war in port sent detachments of their men on shore, and they, together with the fire brigades, who mustered in great force, worked hard to prevent the flames spreading, but were unfortunately not successful until a large number of houses in all the four streets named were destroyed.

The above paper states that to meet the demand for reinforcements that are so urgently called for fresh levies of troops are everywhere being raised, and as fast as the men can be got together they are shipped off to the seat of war. We say men, but we should say boys; boys of seventeen scarcely able to carry the weight of a rifle and accoutrements. No one who saw the fourteen or fifteen hundred troops who were shipped off by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 26th ult. but must have been painfully struck by the youthfulness of the greater portion of them. What in the name of common humanity is to be gained by sending such corps into the field? The only result can be to afford more victims to the fearful prowess of the sword-wielding samurai of Satsuma. The Government may prevent any particulars of losses in the field from being published, but certain facts will leak out, and it is well known that of the two thousand troops which the *Nagoya Maru* took down to the South, shortly after the breaking out of the revolt, five hundred have been sent back to Kobe disabled from sword cuts either in the shoulder or thigh. With such a proportion of wounded it is only natural to suppose that the number of those killed outright cannot be small. Of course, to support such losses as these, the Government cannot afford to be particular about age when it looks to sustain its position by numbers alone.

It is reported that Oyama, the ex-governor of Kagoshima, has been under examination in Tokio, and is subjected to the indignity of being brought before his judges in bonds.

The funeral of Commander J. D. Marvin, of the U.S.S *Alert*, whose death is noticed below, took place from the U.S. Naval Hospital. The coffin, on which were the deceased's cocked hat and sword, and which was covered by flowers placed there by some of the American ladies, was carried by the gig's crew, the pall-bearers being the principal U.S. naval officers, and was followed by the *Alert's* officers and crew, the U.S. Minister, the Secretary of Legation, U.S. Consul-General and Vice Consul-General, the German Minister, the Italian Consul, the captains and officers of the French, English, and Japanese men-of-war in harbour, and many friends of the deceased. After the funeral services had been performed by the Rev. J. L. Amerman, the customary three volleys were dischaged over the coffin by the firing party of marines, and it was then deposited in the vault of the hospital, there to await instructions from the relatives of the deceased.

A sad accident has taken place on board the above-named vessel. On the evening of the 5th April, while the crew were engaged in sending down top-gallant yards, a landsman, by name George Harvey, aged twenty, fell from the main-yard, and striking the deck was killed instantly. The funeral party left the ship at eleven A.M. on Good Friday; the usual three volleys were fired, and the ensign lowered while the body was being conveyed to the cemetery. Through the kindness of the Rev. Abbé F. Midon, who had taken great interest in the deceased, a priest was in waiting, and performed the service. The unfortunate young man was esteemed by both his officers and comrades as one of the best men in the vessel.

According to the *Japan Herald* silk-weaving would appear to have recently received a great impetus from some quarter, for within the latter part of the month of March numerous establishments for this industry have sprung up in various parts of the capital. No innovation, however, in the machinery hitherto employed is noticeable, but the women engaged are more expert in the business than the majority of those who follow this occupation, nearly all of them having been trained in large establishments conducted by Europeans. The production is principally confined to *obi*, remarkable for the superiority of their material and workmanship. It will be remembered that they were special objects of admiration at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and in consequence a demand for them suddenly sprung up in the United States, in the endeavour to supply which the present impulse may have arisen. It is a pity that the Japanese cannot more generally rise above the peddling way they set about such industrial pursuits. What an advantage it would be to all concerned if they would form themselves into companies, and with their united capital start an establishment where proper machinery could be employed, and by which production could be so materially increased. But it appears there are too many separate interests in Japan, which are not easily reconcilable to any system of co-operation which would merge their individuality.

The U.S. man-of-war *Tennessee* arrived on the 12th April from Hong Kong.

The *Japan Mail* has the following:—

We have received from a well-informed source news of the death of General Nodzu. If this prove true the Government has met with a most serious loss. General Nodzu was one of the few men who possessed the necessary qualifications for the important position of leader in such a war as the present. The Government placed the greatest reliance on his fidelity and ability, and it was to him that the suppression of the revolt raised by Mayebara was entrusted. While the report of the deaths of Shinowara and Kirino altogether want confirmation, it is true that the younger brother of Saigo, Saigo Koyemon, has been killed. The unfortunate officer was aged thirty. A son of the Commander-in-Chief has also been wounded, having been shot through the chest. His hurt is serious, but not necessarily fatal.

We are glad to see that the appeal from the appointed committee for the Shantung Famine Relief Fund has been well re-

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sponded to by this community, as the Honorary Treasurer announces the receipt up to date of $2,962.50, and will doubtless receive yet further donations. Foreign residents in China are doing their utmost to afford the relief which is so urgently needed, and it is comforting to know that the contributions from this port will not be frittered away in the same absurd manner as was the fund subscribed for the sufferers by the last great fire in Tokio, but that care and discrimination will be used in disposing of the charity, so as to afford the maximum of relief to the poor starving creatures who so sadly need it.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 12.

The insurrection in Higo, as you will see by the Yokohama papers, is still far from being suppressed. All the available steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Company have been and are still employed as troop-ships. In spite of this, however, the Government find that they require more means of transport, and the Mitsu Bishi Company have chartered from the P. and O. Company the old *Massilia*, which has been so long laid up here awaiting a purchaser to convey troops to the south.

The late agent of the China and Japan Trading Company has had to give up his agency and has deemed it advisable to leave the country. The company is an American concern; but Mr. John Bruinier, the late agent, is a Dutchman. There were some deficiencies in his accounts, and at one time affairs wore so serious an aspect that he was arrested by his Consul, Mr. Van Oordt. Some arrangement was however come to, and he was set at liberty.

Captain J. D. Marvin, of the U.S. Navy, commander of the *Alert*, and a very able officer, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his cabin. I see that one at least of the local papers speaks of the affair as "a sudden death," and so it was, but not a natural one.

TOKIO.

Some excitement has been created in Tokio by the rumour that three men were discovered within the enclosure of the *Kaigunsho* (Naval Department) on the 25th ult., their object being to blow up the powder magazine there, which contains upwards of 90 tons of powder. It is further stated that the three men thus caught were decapitated the following morning.

It is reported, upon apparently trustworthy authority, that Saigo's youngest brother has died of wounds received while fighting against his country.

The *Tokio Times* says that his Excellency Count Fe d'Ostiani, Italian Minister, who is shortly to leave Japan, *via* Europe, for the scene of his new mission, Rio de Janeiro, has made the probably unparalleled collection of one thousand vases, all of different shape and pattern, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Not a single European vase is admitted into this collection, which is intended as a farewell present from the Minister to a countrywoman.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 6th April at Kanda, at two o'clock, and destroyed over one thousand houses. No loss of life is reported to have occurred, though it is known that many serious accidents happened.

CHINA.

WUHU.

The correspondents of the Shanghai papers give some interesting particulars concerning the new port of Wuhu :—

The *North China Daily News* correspondent says :—A few notes from this place may be of some interest just now, even to those who do not contemplate locating at this new port for western commerce. The first foreigner to come and take up his permanent residence here was Mr. Woodruff, Commissioner of Customs, who arrived on the 8th February in a snow-storm, from which it is said that the Chinese infer much prosperity will come to the place from their intercourse with foreigners. Whether that has had any influence on their conduct I cannot say, but this I can say, that I find that the people are civil in the extreme, and very friendly towards the few foreigners who are here. Still the question of the foreign settlement has to be settled yet, and may cause a change in their feelings, although it is not very likely. The reach of the river in which Wuhu is situated runs north and south, contrary to the general course of the stream ; the city is situated on the east, or right bank of the river, and distant about a mile and a half. The Wuhu Pagoda marks the mouth of the river Seaou, which flows past the south gate of the city, a deep, narrow, but rapid stream, navigable for large junks to Ning-kuoh Fu, a distance of about fifty miles, and for smaller boats some ten miles further. Between the Wuhu Pagoda and the west gate of the city is the main street, about, as I have already said, a mile and a half in length, and much wider than is usual in China. The street is well paved nearly its whole length, and on each side are a great number of fine native hongs, most of them two storied, with handsome fronts of carved woodwork. This street runs nearly parallel with the river Seaou until near the city, where the river leads round by the south gate, and the main street leads you into the city by the west gate, through which the principal street continues to the east gate, hardly half a mile apart. The yamens are all inside the east gate, and mostly dilapidated—so much so that the officials are residing in Hwei Kuans and native hongs. The City of Wuhu is a hsien city, possessing, besides the magistrate, two assistants, "Urh-Fu's" I think they are called. A Taoutai resides here, who has charge of the three Fu's of southern Ngan-hwuy, a Colonel commanding two camps, and two naval officers, one commanding a squadron on the Yang-tsze, and the other commanding the gunboats that are stationed on the inland waters. The city runs parallel with the river at the distance I have named, rectangular in shape, but very irregular, the wall following the ridge of a few low mounds,—one can hardly call them hills. It has the usual four gates, and is about a mile in length by half a one in breadth, and is pretty well filled with good substantial houses, very many of them private residences of apparently well-to-do people. The population has been estimated by an experienced man at about sixty thousand, which includes city and suburbs. I should be inclined to add another ten or fifteen thousand, but it is always difficult to estimate the population of an eastern city.

From many inquiries I have made, there seems to be only one export, and that is rice. The country for miles round Wuhu is devoted to the cultivation of rice in summer, and wheat in winter, while turnips are in the ground. It is expected, however, a good deal of tea will come here for exportation. There is likely to be a good market for imports, especially in cotton and woollen goods, also sugar and seaweed. It is too soon to speak with certainty of the trade here ; in some future letter I will try and give you any information I may obtain. The Taoutai left here last month on a visit to Nanking, but is expected back in a few days to meet H.M. Consul.

The same correspondent writes under date 19th March :—

We are glad to learn that Mr. Davenport found the people at Tatung, Nganking, and Wuhu very friendly, and anticipating all sorts of prosperity from the coming foreign trade. At Wuhu Mr. Davenport secured the reservation for an English Settlement, of about a mile and a quarter of river frontage, and any required depth, immediately beyond the Yi Ki-shan hill, where the *Frolic* took soundings from four to seven fathoms and a-half close in shore. The matter was not closed finally, in order that the river may be carefully watched during the summer, and another place selected if the current runs too strongly at the point chosen. The land here is higher than that nearer the city, and if it be found during the summer too low for building purposes, the only remedy will be to resort to the adjacent hills.

The *Courier's* Correspondent, under same date, says :—

I waited a few days after writing the above, that I might be able to send you something about the foreign settlement, but nothing has been decided upon, I believe. The *Frolic*, with Mr. Davenport, arrived here on the 13th, and left for Tatung and Nanking on the 16th. The Taoutai returned on the evening of the 15th, and no doubt the position for a settlement will be decided upon when H.M. Consul returns. Is it not strange that none of the Shanghai houses have sent anyone to consult with the Consul about the most suitable place for business purposes. The Commissioner of Customs with two members of his staff are living in the "Chiu Sheng Chu" (Saving Life Association House).

I met the Rev. Père Seckinger, S.J., the other day, and mentioned to him the news contained in your Nanking correspondent's letter, about the beheading of two of the ringleaders in the riots at Ning-kuoh Fu last year. Père Seckinger added that the authorities also beheaded a Christian, and were keeping in confinement two other of the chief rioters and another Christian, so that if the authorities are pressed to punish the two remaining they will also punish the Christian. That is another way they have adopted to stop the complaints of the missionaries. The good father further states that things are very unsettled at Ning-kuoh Fu and adjoining cities, the missionaries there being constantly threatened by some retired officials and the literati.

WENCHOW.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* states that the revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, with Mr. Commissioner Holton on board, arrived in the river on the 2nd March and remained surveying until the 19th, on which date she started back to Foochow to bring up the rest of the Customs staff. Plenty of water was found on the bar, and all ordinary draught steamers will be able to proceed up river and anchor off the city. Premises for a Custom-house have been selected outside the North Gate, which faces the river and is opposite the best anchorage. The city is very clean and well paved, but fails to strike as an emporium of trade. The principal hongs are outside the South Gate, and those engaged in the timber and charcoal trade seem to be doing all the "biz" at this present. Tea will be obtainable by-and-by. Silk goods are manufactured to a slight extent, but manufacturers of household furniture, umbrellas, bamboo baskets, matting, and coffins employ most hands by far. Surely there never was such a city for joss houses, and but few are in decent repair. The U.S.S. *Palos*, with Mr. Consul Lord on board, arrived from Ningpo on the 21st. Mr. Lord is reported to have selected a concession lot adjoining that mea-

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sured over by Mr. Davenport. Junks are high and dry off this position at low water, but whether intending settlers will take any note of the fact remains to be told.

CHINKIANG.

The *North China Daily News* Correspondent writes :—

The adjourned meeting of Landrenters was held on the 23rd March. The estimates were presented for the ensuing year, showing an income of Tls. 2,248, against a probable outlay of Tls. 911, leaving a balance of Tls. 1,337. Tenders were produced for repairing the Bund front ; and Mr. Kingsmill was empowered to close with the contractor, but work cannot be begun till the autumn. The surplus for the current year would suffice for an instalment of the cost, the remainder falling upon 1878. A tax of 5 per cent. on rentals was agreed to. Owners of vacant lots are to be requested to fence them in. Application is to be made to H.B.M.'s Minister, that Chinese be allowed to own land in the Concession, subject to the usual conditions. The Wharfage Dues scheme put forward at the last meeting is to be pushed. A new road is to be made, connecting the South limit of the British Concession with the Nanking-road.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 6th April ; the French mail from London Feb. 16 was received on the 1st April.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the North China Insurance Company was convened for the 9th April. The report (published in advance) showed that the amount standing at the credit of the Company, on 30th June last, was Tls. 708,473.75, to which is added the surplus carried forward from the present working account, viz., Tls. 347,965.42, making a total of Tls. 1,056,439.17 ; dividends for the year 1875 having been paid amounting to Tls. 197,618.20, and Tls. 102,459.66 placed to reserve, there remains in hand Tls. 756,361.31, besides the paid-up capital Tls. 600,000.

The directors proposed the payment of dividends for the past year, and recommended that of the above balance of Tls. 756,361.31, Tls. 456,361.31 be held to meet outstanding liabilities on unexpired risks and claims pending adjustment, and Tls. 300,000.00 be apportioned in the following manner, viz. :—

One-third to shareholders generally.
One-third to contributing shareholders.
One-third placed to reserve for final division.

The local papers acknowledge receipt of Tls. 1,000 by telegraphic transfer, through Mr. Arthur Davenport, H.M. Acting Consul, from the Hong Kong Government for the Famine Relief Fund. An order has also been received for $1,049 from Bishop Russell in Ningpo for the same purpose, the amount having been raised among the Chinese and foreigners in that place.

The Rev. J. Thomas took his departure by the *Peiho* on the 30th March. His congregation have presented him with an address, and a cheque for Tls. 1,000 ; and he was also the recipient of an address from the Temperance Society.

Considerable excitement of a kind has been caused by a strike of the wheel-barrow coolies in the settlement in consequence of their being called upon to pay 400 instead of 200 cash to the Municipal Council for their licences. On the 1st April, when called upon for the additional import, they nearly all struck, and early in the day, some hundreds, without their barrows, assembled in the precincts of the Mixed Court, and sought the advice and protection of the Magistrate. Chen at once hastened to the Central Police Station and reported the matter, but was of course told that the Police had no power to interfere ; it was a Municipal order, and must be carried out. It also appeared that nearly all the coolies were prepared with their ordinary tax of 200 cash each, which was all they had in their possession, and that although some of them were willing to pay the double tax, they were unable to do so for want of means. The matter has caused some trouble, but it is expected that any difficulty connected with it can be got over by issuing an unlimited number of licences, instead of a limited number as hitherto.

The usual services were observed in the Cathedral and other places of worship in the Settlement on Good Friday and Easter Day. On the latter occasion, however, there was very little decoration in the Cathedral. A cross of evergreens and camellias was raised on the super-altar, with the inscription, "Alleluia" ; and the entrance to the chancel was adorned with camellias and geraniums, the font also being similarly ornamented, and bearing the inscription, "One Lord ; one Faith ; one Baptism." The services were full choral, the anthem in the morning being Dr. Elvey's "Christ is risen," and in the evening, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," with quartetts and choruses from the *Messiah*, the soprano solo being beautifully rendered.

A collision occurred on the 25th March between the steamers *Macgregor* and *Loudoun Castle*, as they were crossing the Woosung Bar, the latter inward, the former outward bound. The *Loudoun Castle* sustained damage to her rail, davits, steering gear, and covering board, and unfortunately ran ashore after the collision. Almost all her cargo had to be discharged.

A whale was washed on shore on the North bank, nearly opposite the Beacon, some three weeks ago. The fishermen at Woosung have since reaped a rich harvest from its blubber. The animal is stated to have been fifty-five feet in length, and to have weighed about two hundred and forty piculs. The lower jaw has been secured for the Asiatic Society's Museum.

Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, has arriver from the North.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Customs for the new ports of Ichang, Wuhu, Wenchow and Pakhoi, respectively : Messrs. T. Dick, F. E. Woodruff, H. E Hobson, and E. McKean.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following news :—

Two large fires have to be chronicled, one in the south suburb and the other in the foreign settlement. The first-named broke out on the 18th March, at about 10 P.M., in an opium shop near the long bridge. The fire raged till 2 A.M. on the 19th ult., ending in the destruction of about 400 Chinese houses, and the loss of three lives. The second fire occurred on the 19th ult., shortly after 2 P.M., originating in a Ningpo merchant's house, close to the creek forming the eastern boundary of Messrs. John Forster and Co.'s hong. The native version of the affair is to the effect that a man was upstairs enjoying his afternoon pipe, when some sparks fell on a bundle of nankeens, which quickly ignited and set fire to a quantity of hemp, rope mats, and other stuff about the place before the flames could be extinguished. There being so much combustible matter at hand the fire spread with great rapidity, and might have led to the destruction of a vast amount of foreign property had not circumstances been favourable for stopping its progress. As it occurred during the daytime there was, of course, less difficulty in dealing with it, and there was fortunately but little wind and a high tide. The heat was so intense that the corner of Messrs. John Forster and Co.'s Godown at one time was on fire, although there were two hoses playing on it. Their tea-room windows and the upper venetians were also smoking,—though later on they were removed— and the spars of the small bridge over the creek and about Messrs. Forster and Co.'s waterside shed were with difficulty prevented from bursting into flames. Had they become ignited, the miserable shanties in front of Messrs. John Forster and Co.'s offices must have been burnt, in which case we do not see that any efforts could have saved the Teen Eu hong and the vast amount of adjacent foreign and native property. The fire was not long in running up the street by the side of Messrs. Turner and Co.'s godown, but was checked in a most masterly manner by some foreigners—who evidently knew how to pull a house down, thus preventing an alarming extension of fire in that direction. Luckily, only about thirty Chinese houses, in all, were burnt, the fire having been got well under before 4 P.M.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 12th April ; the P. and O. mail from London March 2 arrived out on the 9th April.

The broken silver question, which was at the bottom of the strike among the cotton yarn dealers, still continues to cause some difficulty, and a deputation from the Chinese merchants has waited on the Registrar-General on the question, and expressed their desire to induce the Government to make broken silver a legal currency. The matter was, of course, promised the consideration of the Government, and the deputation doubtless think they have gained something by the step. But it is not likely that the Government will do anything so foolish as to accede to the request of the deputation. The evil arising from the chopping of dollars certainly does not need extension, and it is most unreasonable to suppose that the Government of this colony would pledge itself to such a measure.

Dr. Dennys, who, as recently noted, has received an important appointment under the Singapore Government, was expected to leave in a few weeks. He was formerly editor of the *China Mail*, and subsequently secretary to the Chamber of Commerce and curator of the City Hall Museum. The *Daily Press* in noticing his departure says that his long residence in Hong Kong and his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Colony have rendered him an authority on all local matters, and he will be greatly missed not only by his own large circle of friends but by the community in general.

The Harbour-master publishes the following in the *Gazette* :— "The captain of the Spanish steamer *Zamboanga* reports the discovery of a shoal on his voyage from Saigon to this port. On the 26th March at 7.30 P.M. Cape Varely bore West distant eight miles, from which position he took his departure steering N. 15 deg. E. At 9.30 A.M. the following morning, in latitude 15 deg. 02 min. 05 sec. N., and longitude by chronometer 110 deg. 08 min. 18 sec. E., saw a shoal which was passed at about one cable's length, and the captain states that, judging from the discolouration of the water, there could not be more than from one to two fathoms on it. The shoal lies S.E. and N.W., and is about one cable in length. This shoal is not marked on any

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chart, and lies immediately in the track of vessels going up or down the China Sea."

The new port of Pakhoi was opened with due formalities on the 2nd April. No British gunboat was present at the time. The town is described as being well built, and the inhabitants as fairly well-to-do. There are complaints, however, of a falling-off in the trade of the place, which commenced when the native custom-house was opened there. Until recently property could have been bought at a reasonable rate, but the anticipations of owners as to the improvement to be expected from the opening of the port to foreigners are so great that now all offers for purchase are refused. Ground-nut oil and cake, indigo, and sugar form the principal article of export, while cotton is the chief article of import. The town derives nearly the whole of its supplies of European goods from Hong Kong. There is a good harbour.

The *China Mail* gives the following particulars concerning the relief afforded by the colony to the sufferers from the famine :—

We are glad to learn that the Chinese appeal in aid of the Shantung Famine Relief Fund has met with a most liberal response from the Chinese community of Hong Kong, the subscriptions having nearly amounted to $20,000. Considering the shortness of the time—the first meeting of the leading Chinese for the formation of the Relief Society having been held only ten days ago—the result must be looked upon as highly satisfactory ; and we must again say that great credit is due to his Excellency the Administrator, the Hon. J. G. Austin, C.M.G., for having stirred up the Chinese residents, who had hitherto been somewhat apathetic in the matter of the distress of their countrymen in the north. His Excellency addressed a few leading Chinese on the subject ; and Mr. Lee Tuk Cheong, with his usual energy, began to work in a business-like manner. A meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Leong On (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s compradore), and the subscription raised then and there amounted to over $4,000. Through the instrumentality of the Tung Wah Hospital Committees, (those at present in office as well as those out of office) an earnest appeal was next made to all the Chinese in Hong Kong. Mr. Lo Yam Kai, the proprietor of the Tung Hing Theatre, headed the list with $1,000, while two anonymous contributors subscribed each $1,000, one of the latter being a resident in Macao. The amount of subscriptions at present known is something like $15,000, besides 3,000 taels from the Chinchew Chinese ; but more is expected,—so that the sum total from Chinese alone will be a few thousand dollars over $20,000. A goodly portion of the donations has been collected, and $10,000 was sent through the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank last Friday, to the order of the China Merchants S.S. Company, for distribution amongst the poor sufferers, either in money or in rice, as the Company's directors think best ; and to save time, the advice of remittance was made through the telegraph. The foreign community, as already noted, have responded with equal liberality, over $4,000 having been raised.

Some discussion of church matters has taken place in the local papers. A correspondent complains of some changes in the service at the Cathedral, and states that a severe frown at anything suggestive of "high" notions has become the order of the day. It is sensibly suggested that a medium position as to minor matters is that most desirable in so mixed a community.

In the Bankruptcy Court on the 3rd May Mr. Thos. T. Anthony was adjudged a bankrupt by the Court on his own petition.

CANTON.

The *China Mail* states that the Viceroy of Canton when he was appealed to by the Foreign Committee of the Famine Relief Fund at Canton is said to have replied that he had always been a pure official, and that in consequence he was too poor to contribute anything, but that he would see by-and-by what could be done in the matter. Of course, the other officials followed in his wake, and the result is that very little support has been obtained from the Chinese in that city. But there is no doubt that many would be only too glad to contribute something if the opportunity were given them ; and it is stated that a few of the wealthy Chinese there have sent down subscriptions to the Chinese Relief Fund Society in Hong Kong.

By latest accounts the Chinese at Canton had set on foot several movements for the collection of subscriptions. The promoters of one scheme proposed the getting up of a subscription of $100,000, to be invested in the purchase of rice, which was to be conveyed to the districts in close proximity to the sufferers, and there sold at a profit of five mace per chek, the profit thus obtained being devoted to the purchase of rice for the sufferers.

Sir Brooke Robertson, though getting better from his recent illness, is progressing only slowly.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

On the 28th March the residents of Saigon followed to their last resting-place the remains of the much-loved Curè of the Cathedral, who, attacked by a contagious disease, contracted in the exercise of his ministry, died after three days' illness. Born at Angers the 13th January, 1844, Mons. Henri-Thérèse Alexandre Juhel, of the Kerlan Isles, consecrated himself to the good work of foreign missions, and was sent to Cochin-China in 1867. He was first Curé of Baria, and was transferred in 1871 to the Saigon Cathedral, and in both posts won the esteem and affection both of his fellow countrymen and of the natives. He was only thirty-three years of age at the day of his death, and at his funeral the authorities of the Colonies and all the inhabitants of Saigon gave a worthy testimony of their sympathy and regret.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Advertiser* has the following :—

We are happy to announce that Mr. Alabaster and Mr. Loftus have returned from their tours in the interests of commerce with the best reports. We hope to be able to present articles from the gentlemen themselves on this subject. Mr. Loftus went, at the King's command, to Korat, to decide on the feasibility of a tramway to bring production from Korat and vicinity to some place on the Chow Phya river, for transport to Bangkok. Mr. Loftus reports most favourably. The tramway would end at Ta-rua, and goods be brought from thence directly to Bangkok by boating. Korat is a plateau. On passing from the valley of Siam to this plateau, a single elevation will need to be surmounted by the tramway. The ground in certain parts of the route is firm, and will admit of an iron track. In the low lands timber will be needed to raise the track. Mr. Alabaster was sent down the gulf to identify and designate certain dangerous rocks in the Gulf in the track of cargo boats coming from Chantabun. The work has been successfully accomplished. Mr. Alabaster has also been able to make many valuable additions to the Royal Museum. Chantabun and Korat are most important sections of the Siamese kingdom, and improvements to bring their produce easily to market would be great acquisitons. Both Mrs. Alabaster and Mrs. Loftus accompanied and were delighted with their tours. Mrs. Alabaster secured several valuable sketches of the scenery.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

MALACCA.

The Hon. Captain Shaw, R.N., left this Settlement for Penang to act as Lieutenant Governor there, by the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Himalaya*, and his acting successor, the Hon. C. J. Irving, arrived, together with his Excellency the Administrator (the Hon. Colonel Anson, R.A.), in the Colonial steamer *Pluto*, from Singapore. Both Government officials landed under a guard of honour, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, three sergeants, two drummers, one piper, and fifty rank and file of Her Majesty's 74th Regiment. His Excellency the Administrator re-embarked, and shortly afterwards the *Pluto* started for Perak and Penang.

The British steamer *Pyah Pekket*, Captain Joyce, from Penang (via the Native States,) arrived here, and left for Singapore the following afternoon. She took down from this seventeen long sentenced prisoners, in charge of Inspector Warne, and a small guard of police.

The Lord Bishop of Labuan and the Straits Settlements, who came as passenger, per steamer *Japan*, proceeds to Klang. His lordship preached at Christchurch, and held a confirmation.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 19th April ; the P. and O. mail from London March 16 was received on the 16th April. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

The chief event has been a great fire, which broke out on the premises of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company about half-past four on the afternoon of Friday, the 13th, and which has proved the greatest disaster in the history of the settlement. The fire began, how is unknown, in the workmen's quarters, outside and to the east of the main entrance gate to the dock. It was low water at the time, and a strong breeze was blowing from the north-east, as is usual at this time of the year ; for the last two months the drought and heat have been excessive, and the wooden attap-covered buildings occupied by the workmen of the company were as inflammable as tinder ; all these elements were in favour of the fire, once it was kindled, and the result was, that, in spite of every effort, the whole of the workmen's quarters were consumed in about a quarter of an hour ; the fire extended to other attap buildings across a road in the direction of the wind ; and from thence to the adjacent coal-sheds, where there were stored under attap roofs about 50,000 tons of coal ; in the course of an hour or so nearly the whole was one mass of flame and black smoke ; the shipping in the dock and at the wharves moved out to a safe distance ; and the question was whether the wharves and godowns could be saved, the coal-sheds being in close proximity behind them, and the breeze driving the smoke and flames right over them. Fire-engines, soldiers, sailors, police, directors, share-

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holders, manager, and employés of the Company, the civil and military authorities, and residents worked their hardest, and after about two hours' unremitting exertions the fire was headed near the west end of the wharves, and about 5,000 tons of coal saved intact, while the wharves and godowns, in too many places at red hot heat, were prevented from kindling to any appreciable extent. By nine o'clock all imminent danger to the wharves, godowns, and the rest of the coal was over, provided the wind did not rise, which it did not, fortunately for the Company. There was no loss of life. The coals on fire do not fall much short of 45,000 tons, and the destruction of the Company's property has been estimated at $30,000. The total loss caused by the fire may be put at $450,000. The coals have been burning ever since, and it will take two or three days more before the fire is finally extinguished, and not much of the coals will be saved. Two centrifugal pumps and three of the Company's have been and still are hard at work, with gangs of coolies, throwing water on the burning coal. There was no interruption in the regular business of the Company, two steamers being docked on Saturday morning and several discharging and receiving cargo. The value of the Company's shares has not been materially affected here, there being buyers at $115, but no sellers. A large portion of the coal, one-half it is said, was not covered with insurance, but on this point no certain information has been obtainable.

The famine in the North of China has attracted the attention and concern of the Chinese community here, and, through the exertions of the Hon. J. Douglas, C. M. G., the Colonial Secretary, and three of the leading Chinese residents, the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, Mr. Tan Seng Poh, and Mr. Tan Beng Swee, the handsome sum of $17,178 has been subscribed among the Chinese community and remitted for the relief of the sufferers in the Shantung province.

Cholera is in our midst and decimating the Natives and the Eurasian community. The cause, there is no doubt, is the scarcity and bad quality of the water supplied to the town. So many as twenty deaths a day are reported, and a sort of semi-panic exists among the natives, which greatly conduces to the progress and fatality of the epidemic. The authorities have done their best to meet the emergency by the distribution of medicines and disinfectants, and by taking other sanitary precautions, but a change in the weather and a downpour of rain would be most successful in staying the disease. There is great and well-grounded dissatisfaction felt and expressed with regard to our water-works and the absence of the two Chief Engineers of the Colony.

The second Criminal Assizes of the year was opened by the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. T. T. Ford, on the 13th April. The calendar was not a heavy one, and calls for no remarks.

The Inspector General of Police, Major Dunlop, R.A., having gone home on leave, Captain Walshe, Police Magistrate, has been appointed to act in his place, and Mr. W. E. Maxwell, Acting British Resident in Perak, becomes Police Magistrate here.

It has been long a moot point here whether any tigers were now to be found on the island, and the question was set at rest by a cub being caught in a pit near the sixth milestone on the Sirangoon-road, the tigress being seen and heard in the neighbourhood.

The Tudor Ice Company is reported to have resolved upon re-establishing a permanent ice depot here, after an interregnum of fifteen years or so, in which case the price of ice will be reduced from 4 cents to 2 cents per lb.

The Queenslanders have given but a sorry reception to their new Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, from their dread of small-pox. His Excellency arrived off Cooktown in the E. and A. Co.'s steamer *Brisbane* on the 20th March, but was not allowed to land, owing to there being a trivial case of small-pox on board. The steamer proceeded south, but met with the same reception everywhere, and was quarantined with about 600 of crew and passengers on board for sixteen days in Moreton Bay at the mouth of Brisbane river. So little interest is felt here as to whether H.E. Sir William Jervois will be received in the same inhospitable manner.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor-designate of Hong Kong, passed through here by the P. and O. steamer *Zambesi*, on the 16th April, and during the steamer's short stay was the guest of the Hon. Mr. Whampoa, C.M.G.

Captain Kellock, the P. and O. Agent here, leaves shortly for Bombay, to succeed the late Captain Henry as Superintendent of the Company in that port, Mr. H. W. Uloth becoming Acting Agent here.

His Excellency the Administrator returned in the *Pluto* from his visit to the Native States and Penang, and was accompanied from Penang by Mrs. and Miss Anson.

The Italian man-of-war *Christoforo Colombo*, Captain N. Canevaro, arrived here from the westward, on a cruise through the Eastern seas, and her officers and crew did good service at the Tai jong Pagar Fire.

The weather continues unusually dry and hot, and there are no signs yet of a change, which is greatly needed.

The following is a translation of the speech delivered at Atchin by his Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands India at the grand reception given to Atchinese rajahs, headmen, and notables :—

"Princes and headmen of Atchin,

"It is very pleasing to me to see you assembled here.

"I have come to Atchin to give you a proof of interest and confidence, and in order that from my own mouth you may learn the good intentions which the Netherlands Government entertain towards Atchin. Those among you who have had an opportunity of visiting any of the numerous provinces which are now under the supremacy of the Netherlands have been enabled to convince themselves that it is always the endeavour of that Government to respect the institutions of the country and religious belief, and to maintain the authority of princes and headmen.

"They will also have seen what a measure of rest and welfare those provinces enjoy under Netherlands supremacy, within the broad shelter, as it were, of a wide-spreading tree.

"To call into being a similar state of things for the whole of Atchin also is the object of the Government.

"I appeal to you to co-operate most vigorously for that end, with which your own interests are most closely connected,—each of you in his own country in the first place ; but also, in concert with my representative here, by using your influence to restrain the still hostile portion of the population from further resistance.

"To the headmen still in hostility you may say in my name that should they willingly submit they may not only reckon upon forgiveness and lenity, but also upon my intention to maintain their lawful authority, just as is the case with all the other headmen.

"I personally wish to leave you a memorial of my visit here, but moreover, it is my will, that as an abiding memorial of that visit, effect be given to the promise formerly made to you, to rebuild the great mosque, after the submission of Atchin.

"A consultation will furthermore be held with you as to the manner in which this determination shall be carried out, which will give you a fresh proof of the good wishes of the Government, and which will, I expect, strengthen your confidence in it."

The average note circulation of the following banks was, in March :—

Chartered Bank, Singapore	$566,495
do. do. Penang	151,570
Mercantile Bank do.	396,615

The Returns of the Registrar-General of the registered births and deaths in the three Settlements during the year 1876 give the following totals :—

Births among all nationalities	2,016
Deaths do. do.	5,286

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Business generally during the fortnight had been on a reduced scale, the high rate for native currency, and continuance of the insurrection in the South, tending to restrict operations. In 16/24 Yarn fair transactions are recorded, but the market closed weaker; holders of 28/32 and 38/42 had been enabled to obtain slightly enhanced rates. The demand for Shirtings was still feeble, but rates tended slowly upward. Inquiry for Drills and 7 lbs. T-Cloths seemed to have receded, and Blankets had somewhat improved, a good demand for the latter having existed for army purposes. The arrivals of manufactured Iron had been very large, but a considerable quantity having already been placed, little alteration was shown by the market.

NEWCHWANG.—Some sales of Grey Shirtings 8.7 lbs. at Tls. 1.4 to 1.5, and of English Drills at Tls. 2.2 to 2.2.5, had been made.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolffe write on the 4th April :—We are still unable to report any improvement in the position of our market for Manchester goods ; indeed business during the past week has been almost entirely suspended, and late advices from the country are of such a nature as to give us but little hope of seeing much improvement before the gathering of the Spring crops at the end of next month. Under these circumstances we refrain from any attempt at giving quotations.

SHANGHAI.—There had been only a trifling business during the week. Advices from the interior reported trade dull there, and notwithstanding a willingness on the part of importers in this market to realise at about current prices, at the close it was very difficult to effect sales of cotton fabrics, but in exceptional cases and of special chops. Sales of Grey Shirtings had been under 50,000 pieces, the principal lines being of Dewhurst's qualities. Eagle 8-4 lbs. at Tls. 1.88, and Scarlet Pheasant at Tls. 1.70 per piece ; better cloths selling at Tls. 1.75 to 1.76 per piece. Cloths below these qualities were neglected, and values of such had declined at each successive auction, quotations closing from 3 to 5 candareens below those given by last mail. 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. had not been much asked for, and dealers were trying to get out of their recent purchases of Heavy Shirtings on the slightest pretext which presented itself. Of T-Cloths hardly 10,000 pieces had changed hands. Among sales reported were 6 lbs. at Tls. 0.99, Common 7 lbs. at Tls. 1.09 to 1.02, Mendel's Horse and Jockey 7lbs. at Tls. 1.28 and best Mexican 7 lbs. of favourite chops from Tls. 1.40 to 1.43 per piece ; 8 lbs. 18 × 18 were worth Tls. 1.42 to 1.45 per piece. About 4,000 pieces White Shirtings, 64 reeds, had changed hands at Tls. 1.65 per piece. Drills had been wanted; sales 12,000 pieces, principally of American goods, at Tls. 2.70 to 2.75 per piece. The usual importations of English makes were rather firmer, and saleable from Tls. 1.85 to 1.95

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per piece, 14 lbs. to 15 lbs. weights. Jeans, 1,000 pieces quitted at Tls. 1.55 per piece. In Fancy Goods there was very little doing without change in values. Woollens: Sales by public auction continued to monopolise this branch of trade; 1,000 pieces CPH Camlets had found buyers from Tls. 13.25 to 13.30 per piece average; Spanish Stripes, 500 pieces at previous rates. Figured Lustres: Sales of 2,500 pieces well assorted at Tls. 3.30 per piece. The week had produced but little activity in the Metal trade, prices had been maintained pretty firmly. In Lead and Iron there had been little doing.

FOOCHOW.—There had been somewhat more animation in the market. The sales effected had been 500 pieces of Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs. at $2.62½, 1,000 pieces T-Cloths 7 lbs. at $1.72½, Lead 220 pigs at $8.50 cash, and 4,000 pigs at $9 against Tea.

HONG KONG.—The arrivals during the interval besides the mail steamers had been steamers Glenartney, from London, and Glaucus, from Liverpool. Business had been greatly restricted, excepting in specialties, owing to the currency question, which assumed greater importance every day, the Canton Cotton and Yarn Guilds having notified their intention to impose heavy fines upon any Hong doing business in the Colony upon the usual terms of payment, viz., Bank Notes or Clean Dollars; this, coupled with the absence of many dealers attending the annual Ancestral Worship festival, had made the interval in a business point a very unsatisfactory one. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Yarns: Moderate sales of all counts have been made, and the values of English Yarns are unchanged; Bombay spinning, however, is dearer, and is sought after for shipment. Piece Goods: Grey Shirtings have been very moderately bought, but White Shirtings have continued in good request, and in some cases have commanded higher values, as stocks have been considerably reduced. 6 lb. T-Cloths have been neglected, but 7 lb. Mexicans have found ready buyers. A few bales of American 15 lbs. Sheetings have been sold at $3.50 per piece, but in other American Cottons there is nothing of interest to note, as demand for such goods is light. Woollens: Camlets are scarce, and prices are somewhat higher. Long Ells are also more firmly held, and good Blankets are in small supply and saleable. Lastings and Crapes are dull of sale at lower rates. Metals: Lead is quiet, and dealers are not inclined to operate except at reduced prices. Hard Tin Plates are in limited demand, but soft kinds are not wanted. Sales of Yellow Metal have been made at about former rates. Little or no change has taken place in Quicksilver, but supplies are ample, and the tendency of the market is quoted downward. Coals: The arrivals have been 5,430 tons, comprising 4,167 tons of Australian, 1,013 tons of Cardiff, and 250 tons of Japan. The sales have been 2,942 tons of Australian at $9 to $8.25. 1,300 tons of Cardiff at $10 to $10.25, and 300 tons of Anthracite at $11.50 per ton. The market keeps quiet, though Cardiff is saleable at quotations. Ginseng: Some small sales have been made by Chinese, and the market is steady.

CANTON.—Lead: The market was nominally weaker, but there were no sellers at current quotations, which were for mixed brands, $8.30 to $3.35 per picul, and WB $8.40 to $8.45 per picul. Quicksilver: Quotations unchanged. Ginseng: Clarified, No. 1, $385 to 435. No. 2, $235 to 285. No. 3. $135 to 195 per picul. Crude, No. 1, $380 to 420. No. 2, $230 to 270. No. 3, $130 to 180 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Manchester Goods had continued dull throughout the fortnight, business had been small, the demand at the close was quiet, and previous rates had been barely maintained, while there were heavy supplies coming forward. Grey Shirtings were unchanged in value, the demand had continued quiet. Grey Supers had been placed at a decline on last rates. T-Cloths were in less active inquiry, 7 lbs. in heavy stock, the bulk of the sales were 6 lbs., some holders taking a decline of 2½c. per piece. Drills remained dull. White Shirtings had continued quiet and difficult to sell at previous rates. Figured Shirtings inactive, stock heavy. More business done in Grey Yarns, No. 40's placed at a slight advance, lower counts unchanged. No alteration in Dyed or Printed Goods. Business in Metals small. The Coal market had been in a state of extreme excitement owing to a serious fire at the Coal sheds close to the Tanjong Pagar wharves; about 46,000 tons were in store, of which about 40,000 were burning, some part of which would be salved; 6,000 tons were unjured, there were considerable stocks at the other wharves, and on the way; rates had risen, $10 had been paid for Cardiff to arrive.

PENANG.—There had been a fair demand for staples, and a moderate business had resulted. Prices were rather easier, consequent upon the advance in exchange. Grey Shirtings: Some inquiry for 8¼s. Other weights in limited request. Sales of the former at $37 to $44, of 7 lbs. $33, and of 6 lbs. at $30. A sale of 45 inch 9 lbs. at $45. Grey Supers: Nothing done. Grey Madapollams: In no demand. Grey T. Cloths: A good demand for 6 lbs.—sales at $25 to $25½, 7 lbs. have been quiet, transactions at $28½ to 29¼. A sale of 7 lbs Mexicans at $32. Grey Yarns: Very dull. Only a sale of No. 40 at $103. White Shirtings: Fair business done. A sale of low quality at $46, and several sales of the finer qualities from $59 to $80. A sale of 45 inch at $68.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been very limited, settlements having been only 500 piculs, and arrivals barely equalling half that amount. Prices were quite nominal, and stocks almost nil. Samples of new crop Teas were expected to arrive in course of the fortnight following the departure of the present American mail.

SHANGHAI.—Comparatively large settlements of common Black teas had been made, chiefly at prices ranging from Tls. 10 to 13 per picul, which appeared to be more than their current value on the London market. The stock had been reduced to 1,021 chests. Green: A moderate business had been transacted without any noticeable change in rates; buying at the close was almost stopped by the smallness of the stock on offer, and no further supplies were expected this season. It was too early to obtain any reliable information as to the prospects of the coming season, but it was currently reported that there will be fewer tea-hongs both in the Black and Green Tea districts, and consequently less competition to secure the early leaf; teamen had lost heavily on Green Teas during the year, and more than one hong would be compelled to give up business altogether next season.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westad, Galton, and Co.'s Letter, dated 31st March, says:—Since the 10th Feb. there have been no transactions on this market. The departure for London of the *Florence Nightingale*, on the 21st ultimo, with 636,552lbs., and s.s. *Nestor* on the 23th inst with 480,000lbs., completes the export for the season, and brings the total to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe to 58,318,277lbs., against 63,094,100lbs. last year. The particulars of the shipments to the colonies show a total of 16,064,987lbs., against 15,090,503 lbs. The export to America is 708,121lbs., against 974,665lbs.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—A few further settlements of New Season's Congou have been made, amounting to about 2,000 boxes; prices have ranged from Tls. 21 to 30, and and are fully as high as at the opening of the market. Shipments from this and Macao now amount to nearly 9,000 boxes. The crop, on further acquaintance, proves to be a very poor one, and but slightly better than that of last season, which, it will be remembered, was exceptionally bad; the teas are for the most part much mixed in leaf and thin in cup, and the proportion of fine tea is very small. The weather in the country during the early part of the past fortnight was very unfavourable, and to this may be attributed, in a great measure, the inferiority of the Teas; latterly the weather has improved, and it is said that supplies, to come to hand shortly, will be of better quality. Arrivals have reached us very sparingly, and it would appear that the first crop is likely to be short. Scented Teas: The only business reported in old season's tea is the settlement of 900 boxes Scented Caper at Tls. 20, and a few boxes of Scented Orange Pekoe. Small quantities of Caper and Pekoe leaf have come to hand from the country, and one teaman has been found sanguine enough to purchase a few bales of old and new Caper leaf mixed at Tls. 15½. The shipments of new season's Congou to date are:—8th March, s.s. Tigre, 6,701 lbs.; 22nd March, s.s. Anadyr, 54,046 lbs.; 30th March, s.s. Nestor, 44,170 lbs.; 5th April, Peiho, 71,702 lbs.; total, 176,619 lbs.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Great dulness had prevailed during the interval, and it had only been when holders had pressed sales that business had resulted. In Hanks, transactions had been almost nil; Oshius, and silks offered as "Filature," had alone attracted the attention of buyers, owing to the low prices at which they were obtainable. The settlements from 1st July to date had amounted to 20,325 bales, against 12,450 bales during the corresponding period of last season.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Further depressing advices by wire of the state of the home markets, and the suspension of business here during the Easter holidays, have combined to check any inclination to operate, notwithstanding the silkmen have been willing sellers at a considerable reduction on prices current a fortnight since. In Tsatlees about 300 bales of chop silks have been settled, rates paid being Tls. 500 for Koo-fong-sing's No. 3, and Tls. 485 for Tso-ping's "Chick" chop, which shows a fall of about Tls. 40 to 50 per picul, and there has been a small demand for Woseih Taysaams at Tls. 250 to 275. Counting settlements on native consignment the business for the fortnight is estimated at 1,200 bales, making a total of 70,300 for the season to date, against 67,800 at this time last year. To the majority of the middle men the average outturn of the prices paid here must have proved disastrous; common coarse and yellow silks have met with no inquiry to speak of for a considerable time, and the probability at present seems to be that these classes of silk will be neglected at the opening anyhow of season 1877-78, and that a good deal less than usual will be sent to this port for foreign exportation. The unsold stock is about 11,000 to 11,500 bales.

CANTON.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Settlements during the fortnight are reported at 100 to 150 bales Tsatlee; a few boxes Rereels and one small parcel Kowkongs for Bombay. One purchase of No. 4 Tsatlee is said to have been made at $410 per picul, which shows a decline of $25 on last mail's quotations, but this figure will not be accepted for other lots on offer; we quote this class of Silk down about $20 per pecul. Telegraphic advices from Europe are very unsatisfactory, especially from Lyons, and buyers are not offering for Silk except at reduced figures. The enquiry for Rereels has subsided, and values are somewhat lower but have not kept pace with the reduction noted in other descriptions. About 400 boxes are yet to be delivered under previous contracts; aside from these settlements there is scarcely any desirable silk for rereeling to be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted $2.5 to 2.10 per picul; about 22,772 piculs had been shipped to London per Takasago Maru. Tobacco, common quality, was quoted $6.50 to 9; Wax, $11 to 12; Camphor, $16 to 16.25; and Isinglass, $31.50 to 33.50 per picul.

HONG KONG.—No supplies of Japan Camphor had been received and receipts of the Formosa article had been small; desirable quality of Formosa was scarce, and holders were demanding $17.50 to $17.75 per picul. Vermilion was slightly firmer, and quoted $35 per case. Gamboge was in short supply and firmly held for about last quotations. The drug market at Macao had been quiet and nominal quotations were:—Aniseed Oil $190 to $191; Cassia Oil $100 to $101, and Aniseed Stars $24 per picul.

CANTON.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Cassia: In the absence of any demand prices have given way a little; we quote cases $11.30 to 11.40 and mats $11.00 to 11.10 per picul. Sales 200 piculs. Stock 7,500 piculs. A small lot of 80 piculs new season's Lowting cargo has arrived, and 40 piculs were sold for local export at $11.25 per picul. Cassia Buds: $17.75 to 18.00 per picul; no sales; stock 50 piculs. Cassia Oil: None on offer. Aniseed Star: $26 to 27 per picul; no sales; stock 100 piculs. Galangal Root: $3.00 to 3.50 per picul, nominal; no stock. China Root: $4.00 to 4.50 per picul, nominal; no stock. China Galls: $13 to 13.25 per picul, no sales;

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stock 100 piculs. Turmeric: $6.00 to 6.20 per picul; no sales; stock 200 piculs. No arrivals of new cargo. Rhubarb: No stock. Cantharides: 2 piculs on offer at $75 per picul. Musk: None on offer.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Business in produce has been limited during the fortnight owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays, and prices remain much as last quoted. Sugar: Latest Telegrams again appear to be unfavourable for the article, but prices here have been firmly maintained, and there is, as yet, but little indication of a decline. Dealers complain of the scarcity of the raw article and of the high prices they are obliged to pay for it, and there is no doubt that the crops in the neighbourhood of Manila are turning out short. Since our last about 30,000 piculs of Extra have been taken at prices varying from $5.46¾ to $5.50 per picul, and about 16,000 piculs superior at $4.96¾ to $5.06¼. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to 21,000 piculs, all of which has been delivered under contracts at $3.18¾ per picul. This price is no longer offered, but holders have not as yet given way. In the Ilo Ilo market prices were firmly maintained, and at Cebu they had a tendency to advance. Hemp: Owing to the requirements for vessels in port, there is a good demand for the article, and, as supplies keep light, prices have been firmly maintained. We quote value, ex store, at $5.25 per picul (£21 11s. 11d.) and at that figure but little is obtainable.

SINGAPORE.—The market had continued quiet throughout the fortnight, values of most staples had been steady, and little change had occurred. Gambier had continued in fair demand chiefly for the Continent closing at $4.40 per picul. Tin had declined to $20, the demand for America having been satisfied. Pearl sago and Sago flour were firmer, Tapioca scarce and higher, Buffalo hides in request, Horns advanced, Rice quiet and weaker.

PENANG.—Tin had been in very small demand, but for Pepper and Basket Sugar there had been an improved inquiry. Other articles showed little change of importance; Tin market had been dull, and prices had ranged from $19.90 to 19.40, and closed at 19.60; Black Pepper had been in fair demand for London and India; West Coast at $7.75 to 7.55, and Atchin at $7.45 to 7.55; White Pepper in demand at $14. Sugar—moderate transactions of No. 1 at $3.80; No. 2 in demand; no supplies; fair business done in Basket, from $3.45 to 3.60

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.	From May 1, 1872-3. lbs.
To New York ..	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902
„ San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—
„ England ...	37,537	—	—	—
Total ...	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France ...	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America ...	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total ...	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,388,034
1875-76	6,067,751
1874-75	5,943,485
1873-74	5,252,550
1872-73	5,492,795
1871-72	4,845,101
1870-71	4.171,126
1869-70	1,739,206

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1876-77.

To New York	5,210,708
„ Chicago	811,627
„ Boston...	235,065
„ San Francisco...	68,206
„ Canada	26,380
„ London	36,048
Total	6,388,034

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4¼d.	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5¼d.
Canton „ ...	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¾d. to 3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d. to 4s. 0d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 1¾d.
Penang „	4s. 1¾d	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 2d.
Manila „	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309¼ to 310	Rs. 227
„ Hong Kong	27¼ dis	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.74.3.0	2½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200 x d.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Lighter Company, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 75.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $512.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 910.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 610.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 108.77.
Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 55.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 78½.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 31 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,200 per share.
Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. d is.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, — per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $147 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 31 per share ex div.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($35 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MAY 18.—The P. and O. steamer Ceylon arrived here at 9 A.M. to-day with the homeward India and China mails, which left at 10 A.M. for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MAY 15.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Marseilles.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, MAY 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur left at 10 P.M. for Southampton.

INWARD MAIL DUE JUNE 11.—GALLE, MAY 14.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 11.—SUEZ, MAY 18.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Sumatra and Deccan, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails, left at 11 A.M. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 20.—GALLE, MAY 14.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles, April 22, left here to-day for Singapore.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

YEDO, MAY —.—Another army corps has reached Kagoshima More than one battle has been fought there, and a large portion of the town has been burned. The Imperialists have been victorious in each engagement.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 19.—Manchester Goods quiet, but steady; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8. Silk: The weather is cold and unseasonable, and producers speak of injury to the worms in consequence. Exchange on London, Bank bills, six months' sight, 5s. 5½d.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, MAY 19. — Manchester Goods, flat. 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.30. 16-24 Water Twist, $99. Fair medium Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of Tea to date 166,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London, Bank bills, six months' sight, 4s. 0¼d.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, MAY 18.—Gambier, $4.42½. Black Pepper, $7.75; White, $14. Tin, $20.25. Mule Twist, 40's, $99. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.65; 7 lbs.; $1.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.20; 7 lbs., $1.30.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELBIN—On the 29th March, at Shanghai, the wife of Edward Belbin, of a daughter.
BROWN—On the 5th April, in the Straits of Malacca, the wife of Capt. Thos. Brown, British barque *Largs*, of a son.
COLLINS—On the 27th March, at Tientsin, the wife of G. W. Collins, of a son.
DUNLOP—On the 16th May, at 71, Bessborough-street, S.W., the wife of James Vetch Dunlop, of Colombo, Ceylon, of a son.
HALL—On the 22nd March, at the British Consulate, Yokohama, the wife of J. C. Hall, of a daughter.
HANCOCK—On the 8th April, at Hong Kong, Mrs. Alfred Hancock, of a son.
HEINEMANN—On the 17th March, at his residence, No. 203, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of Paul Heinemann, of a son.
MORRIS—On the 6th May, at Coomb, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Thomas Morris, of a daughter.

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RIVINGTON—On the 9th May, at 22, Finsbury-square, the wife of Walter Rivington, of a daughter.
SPARKES—On the 9th May, at Norwich, the wife of T. C. Sparkes, P. and O. Co., of a son, stillborn.
STONE—On the 16th May, at Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Frank W. Stone, of a daughter.
THOMAS—On the 13th May, at Highfield Villa, Shepperton, Middlesex, the wife of E. F. Thomas, of a son.
TROUP—On the 29th March, at Niigata, the wife of Jas. Troup, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, of a son.
WILKINSON—On the 10th May, at New Wanstead, Essex, the wife of Horatio A. Wilkinson, of a girl.

MARRIAGES.

BLANCHETT—MALTBY.—On the 2nd April at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Right Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Yedo, assisted by the Rev. Wm. B. Cooper, B.D., and the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., the Rev. Clement T. Blanchet, B.D., of the American Episcopal Mission, Tokio, late of the diocese of Illinois, Annie Van Ness, eldest daughter of Ellsworth P. Maltby, of Albany, New York.
FRIEND—TROTMAN.—On the 12th May, at St. Peter's, Brixhton, by the Rev. Henry W. Beverley, Frederick W. Friend, of Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk, to Ada, widow of the late Capt. Chas. H. Trotman, Madras Staff Corps.
HARDING-BREMNER.—On the 16th May, at Stepney, Selina Balfour Harding, youngest daughter of the late James Harding, of Stepney, London, to Simon Bremner, of Her Majesty's Customs.
MCCALLUM—DUNCAN.—On the 5th April, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. Jas. Lamont, John, only son of the late Capt. Alexander McCallum, to Marie, eldest daughter of Robert Duncan.
PARTRIDGE—HYLAND.—On the 24th April, at the Garrison Church, St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. P. Malim, Military Chaplain, Chas. E. Partridge, Capt. H.M. 97th regt., eldest son of E. O. Partridge, of Hazelhurst, Herefordshire, to Mary, fifth daughter of W. C. Hyland, of Caledonia park, Bermuda.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On the 7th May, at Naples, Janetta, daughter of the late Joseph Hollingworth Adams, Commissary-General, aged 65.
DUDGEON—On the 16th May, at Livingston Villa, Dennistoun, of croup, Sarah Jessie, youngest daughter of John Dudgeon, M.D., Pekin, aged 3½ years.
ELEY—On the 16th May, at 126, Brompton-road, Elizabeth Eley, daughter of the late William Eley, formerly of Tong, Kent, aged 68.
GILMAN—On the 9th May, at Bisham Grange, Great Marlow, Amy Leonora Gilman, in the 73rd year of her age.
HOWE—On the 12th May, Sarah, wife of John Howe, of No. 7, Upper Marylebone-street, W., aged 75 years.
INNES—On the 12th May, at Bognor, of apoplexy, after measles, Sarah Eugenia, the beloved wife of Major John Innes, late Bengal Artillery.
JANSON—On the 15th May, at Etherington hill, Speldhurst, Millicent Mary, the eldest and dearly-beloved child of Edmund and Emily Janson, aged ten years.
PINDER—On the 11th May, at Wanstead, Essex, Lucy Anne, second daughter of W. H. Pinder.
SHARPE—On the 8th May, at Milan, in his 68th year, Edmund Sharpe, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Quarry-hill, Lancaster.
TATHAM—On the 7th May, at 3, Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Elizabeth Tatham, aged 76.
TATHAM—On the 12th May, at 3, Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, John Tatham, aged 72.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Cardiff, March 28, Laurel; from Liverpool, 31, Punjaub; from London, May 16, Flying Spur.
At HIOGO.—From New York, March 5, Coulnakyle.
At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, April 2, Lady Bowen, Wollahra; from London, March 29, Eliza Shaw; May 14, Glenfinlas (str.); from Liverpool, 15, Ajax (str.).
At FOOCHOW.—None.
At AMOY.—From Cronstadt, March 24, Juno.
At SWATOW.—None.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 5, Havilah; from Cardiff, May 12, Javolta, Madura, 21, Canaan; from Boston, 16, Highlander; from London, 12, Carricks, 13, Scindia (str.), 19, Teviot (str.).
At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., March 30, Carrioco, April 2, Severn; from Liverpool and Cadiz, March 26, Aurrera (str.); from San Francisco, March 29, Daniel Marcy.
At BATAVIA.—From London, May —, Marina; from Southampton, May 14, Torrington (str.), from New York, 16, Spartan.
At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, April 17, Glaneuse; May 12, Iden, Sauvegarde; 17, Nimrod, Carolus Magnus; from Sunderland, April 18, Centaur; from Glasgow, May 17, Advance; from Antwerp, 18, Consolation (str.); from London, 12, Teviot (str.); 17, Volga (str.), Elgin (str.).
At PENANG.—From London, May 12, Elgin (str.).
At ANJER.—From Swansea (for Java), May 12, Araminta.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For London, April 11, Takasago Maru.
From HIOGO.—For New York, April 3, Coulnakyle.
From SHANGHAI.—For New York, March 29, Courtney; for London, via Amoy, April 1, Agamemnon (str.).
From FOOCHOW.—For London, March 27, Nestor (str.).
From SWATOW.—For the Channel, f.o., March 23, W. G. Patton; April 4, Tyburnia.
From HONG KONG.—For Cooktown, April 3, Bowen (str.); for Hamburg, April 7, Albatross; for London, 8, Agamemnon (str.).
From MANILA.—For Liverpool, March 25, Vanadis: for London, 28, Agnes Muir; for San Francisco, 28, Cape Clear; for Falmouth, f.o., April 4, Robina.
From BATAVIA.—For Rotterdam, May 19, Friesland (str.).
From CEBU.—For Alicante, March 9, Nuevo Lantaro; for London, March 24, Lodore.
From ILO ILO.—For New York, March 24, Frank N. Thayer.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, April 11, Ettrickdale; 16, Agamemnon (str.); for Liverpool, 12, Stanley; for Melbourne, 14, Formosa.
From PENANG.—For London, April 10, Nestor (str.); 12, Hesperia (str.); 18, Agamemnon (str.), Sooloo; 19, White Rose.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.
At HIOGO.—For London, via Nagasaki, Fiery Cross.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, Antenor (str.), Eliza Shaw; for New York, Agate, Inverness, Hydn Brown.
At FOOCHOW.—None.
At FORMOSA.—For London, Pallas; for New York, Sir Harry Parkes; for Australia, Empress of China, Constance, Maid of Judah, Pelham, Orange Grove.
At HONG KONG.—For London, Anglo Saxon, Nyassa; for New York, McNear, Mystic Belle; for San Francisco, Belle of Oregon, Rurik; for Portland (Oregon), Forward, Aldenbesse, Garibaldi.
At ILO ILO.—For New York, Monarchy, Eureka; for Boston, Sooloo, Favorita.
At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Mary Ann Wilson, Parthia; for the Channel f.o., Francis and Amanda, Sarah Nicholson; for Cadiz (via Liverpool, Aurrera (str.); for New York, Daniel Marcy, Lightning; for Boston, Western Belle.
At BATAVIA.—For the Channel f.o., Wastwater, Glen Caladh, Signe, Frenchny, Margaret Falconer, Jules Dufaure; for Rotterdam, Hollander, Drenthe (str.), Kennermerland, Nestor, Schiedam, Friesland; for Amsterdam, Vier Gebreders, Anna and Sophia, Elisabeth; for Boston, Akbar; for Australia, Zennia.
At SINGAPORE.—For London, Burdwan, James Wishart, Madras; for Gibraltar, Joseph Brown; for Marseilles, Amadeo; for Hamburg, Elizabeth Childs; for New York, Isolina, Dewa Gungadhur; for Boston, Chocorura.
At PENANG.—For London, Clan Alpine.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 10s. do.; cocoons, £4 10s. do.; general merchandise, £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £4 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From SHANGHAI.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 per ton of 50 feet; by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet; to New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From FORMOSA.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, $16 to 17 per ton for sugar.
From SWATOW.—To England, per sailing vessel, £3 8s.: to the Continent, per sailing vessel, £3 13s.
From AMOY.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
From CANTON.—To London, by steamer, £3 13s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, £2 per ton of 20 cwt., £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to San Francisco, $6.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
From MANILA.—Per sailing vessel, to England or the Continent, Taal sugar, £3 10s.; to San Francisco, dry sugar, $11 per ton. Per steamer, to Liverpool, *viâ* Cadiz, sugar, £4 5s.; hemp, £5 per ton; to New York, per sailing vessel, hemp, $9 per four bales.
From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 37s. 6d., do. in boxes, 45s.; pepper and coffee, 45s.; hides, 65s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 20s. per 20 cwt. To Hamburg, by sailing vessel, gambier, 52s. 6d.; sago, 55s. To New York, by sailing vessel, gambier, 40s., light freight, 55s. per ton.
From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar (in bags), 45s.; pepper, 50s.; hides, 65s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.	From	To
Mar.	24	... Noach III.	... Batavia	... Holland
„	—	... Golden State	... Shanghai	... New York
„	—	... Harkaway	... Do.	... Do.
„	29	... Majorian	... Fremantle	... Singapore
„	—	... Europa	... Tegal	... Channel
„	31	... Laura	... Hamburg	... Hong Kong
„	—	... Auguste	... Newport	... Singapore
April	1	... Bonito	... Hong Kong	... London
„	4	... Windsbrant	... Rotterdam	.. Singapore
„	—	... H. Bremer	... Hamburg	... Shanghai
„	—	... Emilien Marie	... Newcastle	... Batavia
„	—	... Valparaiso	... Manila	... London
„	5	... Madeleine	... Samarang	.. Channel

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 14, at Ymuiden, from Banjoewangie, Lord Raglan; at Helvoet, from Banjoewangie, Dordrecht II.; from Macassar, Vrachtzoeker; 16, at Boston, from Manila, Mindoro; at Greenock, from Sourabaya, Campsie Glen; 17, from Java, Ralston; passed Isle of Wight for Antwerp, from Akyab, Arethusa (str.); at Liverpool, from Bassein, Volmer (str.); at Flushing, from Batavia, Wester Schelde; 17, at New York, from Amoy, Craig Ewan; 16, at Hamburg, from Hong Kong, Fano, Feiga; 17, at Ymuiden, from Passaroeang, Ortelius; at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Admiral de Ruyter; at Havre, from Java, Kurrachee; 18, at Scilly, for orders, from Rangoon, E.P. Bouverie; passed Dungeness, for Nieuwe Diep, from Java, Voorlichter;

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at Bremen, from Maulmain, Gladys (str.); at Antwerp, from Akyab, Arethusa (str.); at Zuniden, from Samarang, Jessie Jamieson; at Texel, from Nagasaki, J.K.; at New York, from Manila, Otto; 19, at London, from Shanghai, Hesperia (str.), Norman Court: from Rangoon, Othello, Aros Bay; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Abercarne; from Samarang, Hermann, Cornelis Smit; 19, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Diadem (str.); from Maulmain, Hermon; 20, at London, from Shanghai, Nestor (str.); from Manila, Fire Queen; from Singapore, Lennox Castle; at Greenock, from Rangoon, Glenlyon; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Jessie Gilbert; 21, at London, from Singapore, Asterope; from Penang, Edeline; passed Deal, for Rotterdam, from Samarang, Sunda; passed Isle of Wight, for London, from Penang, Hibernia (str.); at New York, from Shanghai, Mikado.

DEPARTURES.—May 16, cleared Newcastle, for Batavia, Burmah; 17, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Fran Uzthemann; May 9, from New York, for Yokohama, Queensburg; 16, from Hamburg, for Hong Kong, Meteor; 18, from London, for Batavia, Ada; from Southampton, for Batavia, Hampton (str.), from Cardiff, for Singapore, Wilhelm Anton; 19, from London, for Yokohama, Lothair; from Penarth, for Hong Kong, Melusine; 20, from London, for Singapore, &c., Glenfalloch (str.); 21, for Hiogo, Pauline; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Anna.

SPOKEN.—Matchless, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 27, 7 S., 31 W.; H.L.V.T. (barque), Newport to Anjer, April 5, 2 N., 32 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Aigoa Bay, April 13, sailed, for Guam, Magnus Huss.

PROPOSED VISIT OF DR. MACGILL TO JAPAN, NORTH CHINA, AND INDIA.

At the United Presbyterian Synod held at Glasgow on Monday, the 14th inst., after the general business had been transacted, Dr. Mac Gill said that there was one matter personal to himself to which he wished to refer. He might call it the Eastern Question. A very solemn proposal had been made to him by the unanimous decision of the Foreign Missions Committee. It had given him a very great amount of concern, but he was not there to say much about that. It was whether he would visit the missions of the Church in Japan, North China, and in India, which would involve an expedition of somewhere about eight months. He felt the matter to be deeply solemn; and he felt that he could only consistently do so on the principle of duty. Dr. Frew, of St. Ninians, expressed his opinion that the Synod should be consulted, not only in regard to the means, but as to whether there should be any deputation at all to those distant parts of the world, and whether there was any necessity for it. He therefore moved that the Synod delay the consideration of the proposal of the Foreign Committee, and that it be remitted to the Mission Board to reconsider the whole matter, and to come up and request the consent of the Synod to the arrangements they had made. Mr. Gilmour, Helensburgh (elder), supported the motion of Dr. Frew, remarking that it was the appointment of the committee, and not of the board. Dr. MacGill said it would be a great relief to him if he could get the appointment of the Synod. It had not been customary to bring up matters of that kind before the Synod, as the board had appointed deputations again and again without consulting the Synod.

The discussion, which was one of the unpleasant kind that suggests something under the surface, resulted in three motions being made. Dr. George Jeffrey proposed a motion, in which the visit of Dr. Mac Gill to the East was treated as a settled matter, and Dr. Frew submitted a counter motion, describing it as a mere "proposal," which should be remitted to the Mission Board for careful consideration, with instructions to report to the Synod. Dr. Andrew Thomson assumed the *rôle* of peace-maker. He seemed to be anxious that the *amour propre* of the Foreign Committee should not be too deeply wounded, and therefore he submitted a third motion, setting forth that, in terms of the "intimation" of the Foreign Mission Committee, the Synod agree to appoint Dr. MacGill as a special commissioner to the East. Dr. Jeffrey having withdrawn his motion, the vote was taken between the motions of Drs. Frew and Thomson, the former being carried by 253 to 57, a majority of 196.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

This Society held a meeting on the 15th inst., at the Pall-mall Restaurant, the Duke of Manchester in the chair. Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A., read a paper on "Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War." Having given a sketch of our Imperial position and the danger to which it is exposed, he showed how the want of adequate means of defence in one place affected such means in another, and laid great stress upon the necessity of the Empire providing means of defence and garrisons for the strategic points in the sea lines of communication. The expediency of protecting coal depots, and of localising and developing naval resources was also insisted upon. He spoke of the importance of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, maintaining that it was necessary for the safety of Australia as well as Canada. He also pointed out the advantage of having a food supply in British territory. He strongly advocated the erection of a dockyard at Sydney for the construction and maintenance of the Pacific fleet, by which that fleet would be independent of home dockyards; and he argued that it might perhaps be advisable to abolish a home dockyard so as to localise the reserve ships and stores. On the 18th the debate was resumed by Mr. Strangways, who, referring to the localisation of troops in the Colonies, remarked that, although the colonists paid £40 per man for the troops, they were told by the Government some time since that they must not rely on their presence in war time. The colonists ought to have a voice in our policy, as united we could defy the world. He, however, doubted the value of King George's Sound as a strategic base. Captain Gilmore, late Colonial Secretary of Tasmania, remarked that the Australian Colonies were in a most defenceless condition. There was no adequate naval force in Australian waters, although the dockyard at Sydney could receive the largest ironclads. Colonel Crossman, R.E., strongly urged the essential maintenance of all our strategic positions, especially King George's Sound, Singapore, and Point de Galle. Our Colonies must be defended regardless of expense. Canada had set a splendid example in raising a really efficient Militia, which all the Colonies should hasten to imitate. Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., stated that Vancouver's Island was utterly defenceless. We had only seven men-of-war there against eleven Russian vessels at San Francisco, all capable of a six months' cruise, and undoubtedly stationed there to cut off our grain supply in the event of war. Mr. Labilliere advocated the creation of colonial fleets and Imperial co-operation with such fleets. Mr. Capel Hanbury, Mr. Trelawney Saunders, Mr. G. Cox, member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, and Mr. Champion took part in the discussion. Captain Colomb remarked, in conclusion, that the new mobilisation scheme must break down in war time, because it only embraced 1-60th part of the Empire, and ought to give place to a systematic scheme of Imperial defence. Allusion was made to our having no command over the coal in the Straits of Magellan. Imperial and Colonial duties of defence, he argued, were alike, and every portion of the Empire was bound to share the burden. He suggested that a general scheme of defence was indispensable, and that the principle of "local defence" was dangerous to our safety. He thought that an Imperial Commission should look into the matter, as our weakness was due not so much to a want of military force as to inability to apply it readily where required.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., complained of the want of system in naval defence; besides building ships that could not leave our shores, we had sent an unarmoured vessel as flagship to the Pacific, when several armoured vessels of foreign countries where already there. He also advised, from motives of economy, the establishment of a dockyard in the South Pacific. Major-General M'Dougall, Sir R. Torrens, General Collinson, and Mr. Donald Currie also spoke, all agreeing as to the importance of the subject at the present crisis.

CENTRAL ASIA.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on the 14th inst., Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair, a paper by Captain H. Trotter, R.E., was read by Mr. Markham, describing a journey made through Eastern Turkestan by the Pundit Nain Singh, to whom the Council have awarded one of the medals of the year. Captain Trotter had intended to give the paper a wider scope by adding an account of a journey through Western Turkestan, but he had been called away on duty to the East, and had not been able to finish the paper. The Pundit had in his journey to contend with many difficulties, all his baggage having to be carried on sheep, which, in that pastoral country, made excellent beasts of burden. He started with twenty-six sheep from Lassa, in Thibet, and proceeded through Turkestan to the frontiers of China and Assam, visiting in the course of his journey several important lakes, and returning along the course of the Brahmapootra to Calcutta. He had made useful surveys of the country which he had traversed. The President, after the paper had been read, said there was no doubt that every part of Central Asia was becoming, both politically and commercially, of greater interest, and the steps taken to extend our commerce made these journeys of more moment. Such explorations claimed from us, as a commercial people, a feeling of deep gratitude to those who undertook such work, and he felt that it was difficult to express the gratitude due to the explorers. A vote of thanks was given to Captain Trotter for his paper.

PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. HOLT (for Mr. M. Stewart) asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the report of Mr. Grosvenor's mission to Yunnan, with the remainder of the papers connected with the Margary Expedition, and also the papers of the recent convention between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Government, would be laid upon the table.—Mr. BOURKE said, I can assure the hon. member that Her Majesty's Government are as anxious as he is that these papers should be produced as soon as possible, but there are a great number of other papers of a very voluminous character now being printed at the Foreign-office. These papers are now in a very forward state, and they will be presented to the House as soon as possible, taking into consideration the importance and the voluminous character of these and the other papers which are now being printed by the Foreign-office.

Mr. ASHLEY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in accordance with his promise made in the House on the 9th of February, a Court of Inquiry had been held to investigate the circumstances attending the drowning, on the 13th of December last, in the China Seas, of Mr. Wingfield, a midshipman, and three seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Newcastle*?—Mr. HUNT said that a Court of Inquiry would sit at Sheerness to inquire into the matter referred to in the question, and the father of the unfortunate young man who was drowned would be able, through the President of the Court, to put questions to the witnesses. It was not possible for him, under the constitution of the Court, to appear as prosecutor or to be represented by counsel.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM HACKETT, Chief Justice of Ceylon, whose death at Colombo from cholera is announced by telegraph, was son of the late Mr. Bartholomew Hackett, of Cork, and was born in 1824. He was educated at Stonyhurst and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, and on becoming a member of the Irish Bar he joined the Munster Circuit. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in November, 1851, and was a member of the Northern Circuit, but practised principally at the Chancery Bar. In August, 1861, he was appointed Queen's Advocate on the Gold Coast, and was Acting Chief Justice from October, 1861, till confirmed in April, 1863. In the following year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast. He was appointed in July, 1866, by letters patent, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, and after the transfer of the Straits Settlements was styled Judge of Penang. He was knighted on his appointment as Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, and in 1871 was appointed Acting Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. In April, 1875, he became Chief Justice of the Colony of Fiji and a member of the Legislative Council. Sir William was appointed last autumn Chief Justice of Ceylon, and succeeded Sir G. C. Anderson, who was for some time Acting Chief Justice, or head of the judicial establishment of that

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Colony. The late Sir William Hackett married in 1866 Frances Elizabeth Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Bryant, of the Bengal Civil Service.

AN interesting exhibition of water-colour drawings, illustrating the scenery, architecture, &c., in Japan, is now open at Messrs. Agnew's, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall. The pictures in question were made by Frank Dillon, during a visit in 1875-6. They convey an excellent idea of what is interesting and artistic in the country, and we doubt not will be eagerly sought after by connoisseurs, especially at the present time, when everything Japanese is so much in vogue. As many of our readers are aware, Mr. Dillon, who is a cultivated artist, enjoyed special facilities for obtaining studies, both out-door and in-door, from the fact that his son holds an important position under the Japanese Government; and he has turned them to very excellent account, bringing before us the mountains and lovely scenery of the country, as well as its temples and works of art. The exhibition offers great attractions, not only to intending purchasers, but to all who may desire to form a good idea of Japan in the most easy and pleasing way in which it is possible to do so.

THE Spanish Chamber has concluded the debate on the Address Senor Canovas del Castillo defended the Sulu Islands Convention, declaring that England and Germany had been very conciliatory, and had recognised the rights of sovereignty of Spain over all points of the Archipelago where she had founded settlements. The solution of the financial situation required time and a durable Government, but the Cabinet had already done much to improve it. Senor Canovas concluded by strongly condemning the abstention of minorities. Notwithstanding this rebuke the Opposition, with the sole exception of Senor Castelar, who pronounced against the Address, refrained from voting.

A LETTER upon the subject of the right of control over the Suez Canal, from the pen of Mr. Charles Magniac, appears in *The Times*. Mr. Magniac recapitulates the correspondence which has passed between the British Government and the Porte on this subject, and deduces therefrom the conclusion that any powers which we may possess are wholly subordinate to the control of the Turkish Government.

THE soiree of the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Rutherford Alcock, was held at Willis's Rooms on the 15th. The company, which numbered over 2,000, included Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Japanese and Chinese Ministers.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MAY 15.

The Minister of the Colonial Department, Mr. Alting Mees, made a most important statement at the sitting of the Second Chamber which was held last Saturday. It related to the financial condition of our colonies in the East. In plain words, the Minister said that *les jours de fête sont passés* for the adorers of the golden calf. The balance of the year 1875 leaves a net profit of f.9.180,000, or f.3,180,000 more than the estimate was; of this sum rests at disposal an amount of f.6,400,000, out of which must be covered f.570,000, being the deficit of the book years 1867-75. Regarding the year 1876 the Minister said, that they did not yet possess the necessary statements to make up the balance, but he could say that the result will be a very bad one. The costs of the war with Atchin will undoubtedly be higher than those of 1875. The sales of Government produce have given less profits than in former years, notwithstanding that the coffee crop was so large that the Government had to spend six millions more to pay the wages for planting the quantity. *Summa summarum*, the Minister estimated the unfavourable balance for 1876 at fourteen to sixteen millions of guilders. Mr. Blussé Van Oud-Alblas stated that all that the Minister had said confirmed the fears which prevailed, that the meagre years were coming. He thanked Mr. Mees for the elucidations given, and he still only wished to know whether the quantity of coffee at disposal was larger than in former years. Upon this demand the Minister said that the sales of coffee would produce a somewhat higher amount than the estimates were. I need scarcely to add that these ciphers made much impression. The Liberal papers show that there is yet no reason for weeping, as the Conservatives do, but that it is the duty of our Government to reorganise our system of taxes, and to introduce one in Java, in order to provide in the monetary wants both for the mother country and the colonies. Messrs. Mackay, Van der Kaay, Van Baar, and Van Harinxma having been appointed judges they have been obliged to take their dismissal as Members of Parliament; they, of course, can be re-elected. In the current of the week the question was brought forward in the debate of the Second Chamber, to which reasons it must be ascribed that the export of Java sugar to Holland decreases. The Minister stated that all that had been exported from Java during the last three or four years has been shipped in foreign vessels, which proves that our vessels cannot compete with those of other countries. Mr. Blussé would not agree with this argument; he was of opinion that the true reason ought to be sought in the abolition of the differential rights. Herewith the matter dropped. Though an enormous opposition prevailed against the Bill to reorganise the Military Academy at Breda, the Minister of the War Department won the battle. It was approved by 53 against 22 votes. The Bill was, however, amended in such a liberal sense that some of the thick and thin supporters of the Ministry voted against it. The members of the Second Chamber will leave the Hague this week, so that the Session must be regarded as closed. The First Chamber is convoked on the 22nd inst.

The *Staats Courant* states that the Government has forwarded to the Governments of Russia and Turkey a circular, as soon as the war was declared, stating that the Netherlands would remain strictly neutral in this struggle. The Dutch residents in both these countries are cautioned to do nothing which could endanger this neutrality.

A diplomatic correspondence is now going on between the Governments of England, France, and Belgium about the new sugar-convention which was concluded at Paris. The delay is caused by Holland, whose representatives even declined to sign the protocol in which they co-operated. The reasons of this delay are, it is said, a stipulation which was inserted in the said document, by which the contracting Governments are empowered to abolish in their respective countries the sugar-duties, and if this occurred abroad, our Government would be obliged to do the same, which would cause a loss to our Treasury of about five millions a year. It is now a question whether England, France and Belgium are on the eve of concluding a new treaty, excluding Holland.

It is the intention of the Government to establish in our principal towns statistical bureaux. This measure will be introduced on the 1st January, 1878.

Mr. J. J. de Rochemont has in the press a voluminous book about our war with Atchin. In the programme he states that will be treated by him —: Atchin and her population; 2. The reasons of the war. 3. The preparations for the war; 4. The first expedition; 5. The plans for operation; 6. What was done by the first expedition; 7. The return of the expedition without having fulfilled its task. The author, who took a prominent part in the beginning of this war, has, I think, a good deal to say in self-defence.

To-morrow a meeting of shareholders of the Dutch India Railway Company will be held here. Most important questions will be discussed, and a hot debate will take place, as it seems. The papers contain many protests against the plan of the directors to add the five millions for which sum the Company sells the line Batavia-Buitenzorg to the State to the general cash. The authors think that this amount ought to be divided amongst the old shareholders, and that for the new line new capital must be subscribed.

Our fishermen complain severely about the brutalities of the English ones, which they experience in the North Sea, even near our coasts. It occurred that two boats, Aaltje and Drie Gebroeders, were attacked some days ago in the neighbourhood of Kykduin by two Yarmouth boats, Nos. 570 and 608; the English crew took off the fish and lines and sailed away. The owners have forwarded a protest against such a behaviour to the Ministry, and they ask for protection of some gun-boats.

AMSTERDAM, MAY 17.

The Members of the Second Chamber have left the Hague for the summer recess, but before the adjournment the Minister of the Colonial department gave some most important information about the Atjeh War. Mr. Fransen van de Putte asked for some elucidations chiefly with reference to the effect of the visit paid by the Governor-General to Atjeh; and the answer of the Minister may be summarised as follows:—Mr. Mees in the first place referred to the difficulties which attended the campaign against a brave enemy without the least fear of death, and against cholera, morass fevers, want of pure water, want of hospitals, with an army enfeebled by sickness and fatigue. The end of the war cannot yet be foreseen. The national honour and our *prestige* in the Indian Archipelago are both at stake, and it is necessary to act promptly and decisively if we wish to save our reputation. In the beginning the war cost one million of Guilders a month; this year the cost will be thirteen millions, and next year sixteen millions will be required. Such an expenditure cannot last much longer. This fact had induced the Governor-General to ask permission to visit the northern coast of Sumatra, in order to establish a permanent system of government there. As to the results of the visit the Minister stated that the Governor-General had formed an excellent opinion of our establishment there. The population acknowledge our authority, and are beginning to trust us. They are weary of the war, which is only continued at the instigation of the chiefs. These are the outlines of the speech of Mr. Mees.

During the same sitting a sham-fight took place between Mr. Kappeyne and the Premier about the Lower Class Instruction Bill. The particulars of this debate I will send you in my next letter. I can only say now that it was a most determined attack on the Cabinet, which has already sustained a severe check in the rejection of the Bill of the Minister of War asking a credit to provide our new fortresses with guns.

Yesterday the shareholders of the East India Railway Company met to discuss the proposals of the managers to sell to the State the line Batavia-Buitenzorg for a sum of five millions of guilders. There was only a very trifling opposition. The number of shares represented not being sufficient, the meeting was adjourned for one month.

The dividend of the Netherlands Bank has been fixed at f.164. Mr. Beels has been re-elected manager, and Messrs. G. C. Crommelin, C. Rueb Czn, and Professor Vissering, commissaries.

Mr. C. Th. Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg, Minister of Justice, has left with his family for Marienbad.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The transactions in our markets for Colonial produce has been very regular since my last report. There was, however, no demand for export. The public sales met with a good result.

COFFEE.—The market was very lively; the article enjoys a most healthy condition. Several lots Java and Macassar were sold at 2 to 2½c. higher priees. By want of offers in the second-hand no transactions took place. Holders are disinclined to operate at the actual prices.

TEA dull; the trade is inspecting the lots to be brought under the hammer to-morrow.

RAW SUGAR.—The shippers disincline, as a rule, to sell actually, and this of course checked the trade, so that the transactions remained unimportant. About 5,000 mats changed hands at f.2½ to 3¼ above the April value. Refined met with a good demand, and a considerable lot was sold at f.41, at which price nothing can be bought for the moment. Beetroot is quoted f.35¾ to 36¼.

TOBACCO.—The market was very calm, but at the same time firm. Only the following lots changed hands: 652 bs. Java Djarit, 330 bs. Menang, and 60 bs. Manila. The imports were very numerous, so that the stock increased to 19,368 bs. Java, 5,478 bs. Sumatra, 1,815 bs. Manila and 3,000 bs. E. I.

COTTON looks very dull; no parcels were sold. For good fair Oomra a bidding was obtained of 26½c., but the owner declined to accept it.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.
The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.
The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.
JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

THE latest telegraphic accounts from Japan show that the confident statements in previous official despatches to the effect that the rebellion was so far subdued that an end had been practically put to it, have proved to be premature. The struggle still continues, and, although success is on the side of the Imperial soldiers, it is clear that the victories which the Government announce have been by no means easy of achievement. Several battles it appears have been fought, and another army corps has reached Kagoshima, a large portion of which town has been burnt. The Imperial arms are declared victorious, but how far they have had to struggle for their success is left involved in mystery. It is evident, however, that the outbreak has been of a much more formidable character than the Japanese have been at all disposed to admit, and it is to be regretted that so much pains have been taken in official quarters to hush up the truth, which was bound by degrees to come out, and indeed, could hardly fail to be shrewdly guessed at, by those who could read between the lines, from the glowing reports which were given by themselves. According to the latest advices, the disbursements on the war for the months of March and April amounted to no less than $5,600,000, and it is quite certain that however successful the Government may be in ultimately crushing the rebellion, they will be able to do so only at an expenditure of funds, which will tell seriously upon them.

MISSIONARY LABOURS IN CHINA.

THE Reports which have been received by the leading Societies of the work accomplished by the various Missions in China during the past year are, upon the whole, encouraging. They show that progress is being gradually, but surely, made, and that the number of Chinese converts has been upon the increase in all the more important places. Those who have had experience of the combined subtlety and obstinacy which form so prominent a feature in the Chinese character, have often despaired of any real progress being made by the propagators of Christianity among them; but facts prove that the field is better than, upon merely abstract grounds, could be expected. Although it is impossible to deny that some of the Chinese who flock to the Missions are not very sincere in their professions, or that in some instances Chinese have joined them merely for the sake of material advantage, it is beyond doubt that many true converts have been made, and that the general influence of the Missionaries has been for good, and has tended, if not in all cases directly, at least indirectly, towards the ultimate accomplishment of the great object which they have in view. The conversion of any large number of Chinese to Christianity must of necessity be a work of very slow growth; and it is an error to hope for great results in a direct form. We must be content if the work proceeds gradually, and indeed are justified in regarding anything short of retrogression as being something in the direction of progress. Looked at in this light, the accounts which have been given in the reports and speeches at the meetings just held are eminently satisfactory and encouraging. We regret, however, to notice that one of the speakers indulged in some very strong remarks concerning the moral conduct of the foreign residents in China. We do not deny that there are some grounds for complaint, but we think that Missionaries are too much in the habit of overlooking that there are many circumstances abroad which naturally lead to the state of things they condemn; and that a habit of Sabbath breaking is to be deplored in other places besides China, in fact, even on the banks of the Clyde. Missionaries may do very much themselves to ameliorate matters by endeavouring as much as possible to be at one with the various communities with whom they come into contact, instead of, as is sometimes undoubtedly the case, holding so much aloof that they are unable to put into force the very salutary influence which it would otherwise be in their power to exert. It would be a good thing if missionaries considered that they have some duties towards their own countrymen in China as well as towards the natives; and we are confident that if they were to do so, they would find themselves able to make their fellow-countrymen better in China, which would be more useful than abusing them at home. Such a course can attain no good object, and only has the effect of weakening the mission cause by withdrawing from it many who would otherwise be glad to extend their aid to it, and who have always, when called upon for assistance, been found willing to step forward and give it their hearty and liberal support.

BY the last French mail we note the arrival of Mons. P. GIQUEL, the director of the Arsenal at Foochow, together with a number of Chinese, who have come over for the purpose of obtaining instruction, and whose intended departure from China has been from time to time spoken of in the papers there. M. GIQUEL comes in the capacity of foreign director, LI FUNG-PAO, a Chinese mandarin of the third rank, assisted by three Chinese Secretaries and attaches, being the Chinese director. There are twenty-eight officers just arrived, who, with two already here make thirty in all. Of these, twelve are to come to this country, all of whom are naval officers, and who are to be put in the fleet or in Government establishments. The sixteen for France are to study naval architecture at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée at La Seyne and Marseilles, and will also receive instruction at the mines at Creuzot. They are to remain in Europe three or four years.

WE are glad to call attention to a very able letter in *The Times* of the 21st from Earl GREY on the subject of Mr. GLADSTONE'S allegations against the Government and the Admiral commanding the expedition for the extermination of the Dyak pirates in 1849. The letter effectually disposes of the charges, and proves that Mr. GLADSTONE'S statements have no foundation.

WE understand that Mr. LUSHINGTON PHILLIPS, who was for some time Puisne Judge at Natal, and lately engaged on a special Mission to Barbadoes, has been appointed temporarily to the post of Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements. Mr. PHILLIPS will probably leave by the French mail of the 1st June.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF COPENHAGEN.

Abridged report of the annual general meeting, held at Copenhagen on the 28th April, 1877. F. Zahle, Esq., presided. The Chairman, C. F. Tietgen, Esq., reported upon the Company's business during the past year as follows:—

I.—*The Cables in Europe.*

THE STATE OF THE CABLES had generally been satisfactory during the year 1876. The cable between England and Sweden had been interrupted in the month of September, in consequence of chafing on rocky bottom near the English coast; the repairs had however been completed on the 5th October, and the company had not suffered any loss by this interruption, as the traffic meanwhile had been directed over the company's other two North Sea cables. The interruption of the company's cable between Denmark and France had unfortunately been of a more serious nature. One interruption occurred early in the year, and another towards the end of the month of November. The directors had not thought it advisable to attempt the repair of the latter during the winter, and the restoration of the cable was therefore not completed until the month of April this year. The cause of these interruptions had, as on former occasions, been the rupture of the cable by anchors of fishing boats; every attention had been given to the matter, and it was hoped that by the insertion of heavier cable in the more exposed places such accidents would in future be prevented.

NEW LINES.—A cable had been laid from Nystad in Finland to one of the Aland Isles, and would be continued by another cable from that Island to Grisslehamn in Sweden. The expense of this duplication had been very small, as the company had used some of its spare cable for the purpose. The advantage of this increase of the company's lines would be, that the new lines would be used for the local traffic, and the older line could therefore be reserved for the transit traffic, and the greater speed thus obtained in the transmission of both classes of messages would, no doubt, cause a sensible increase in the number of the same.

THE WORKING OF THE LINES had been considerably facilitated and improved by the employment of a new instrument invented by Mr.

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Lauritzen, one of the company's own officers, and as there were also good prospects of being able to apply the beautiful invention of the Phonotelegraphic system on the company's lines, there was no doubt that greater speed and more direct transmission would be gained. In London the company's station had been put into communication with the principal post-office stations by means of the Pneumatic Tube System, and very little time was now lost between the handing in of a message by the sender and its transmission from the company's station.

THE TRAFFIC.—684,985 messages had been transmitted, for which the gross receipts had been f.2,296,646; this showed a falling off in the number of messages of 6,805 as compared with the previous year, but at the same time an increase of f.39,970 in the receipts. This increase had exclusively been due to the Chinese and Japanese traffic, which transits the Company's European Lines, and for which traffic the European proportion of tariff was higher than for the Inter-European.

II.—*Cables in China and Japan.*

STATE OF THE CABLES.—The interruptions of the Cables which in 1875 amounted together to 89 days had in 1876 amounted to 50 days, divided over the different sections of the cables as follows: Hong Kong—Shanghai, 28; Shanghai--Nagasaki, 17; and Nagasaki—Wladiwostock, 5 days. The interruptions had, as usual, been caused by anchors, with the exception of one interruption between Nagasaki and Wladiwostock, which had been caused by chafing of the cable on the rocky ground off the coast of Korea, and it had therefore been decided to alter the position of the cable on that spot, and to replace it with a heavier type. All the repairs had been effected by means of the company's repairing steamer, the *H. C. Orsted*. Great praise was due to the captain of that steamer and the company's engineer for the prompt and successful manner in which the work had been done.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—Including an extraordinary contribution of f.170,187 from the Eastern Extension Company, paid in consequence of the lengthened interruptien of the cables of that company, and in accordance with the Joint Purse Agreement existing between the two companies, the total receipts had been f.3,059,887. Comparing this result with 1875 an increase of about f.1,160,000 was shown, attributable partly to the above-named amount from the Eastern Extension Company, but mainly to the introduction of the word tariff; which, whilst having proved beneficial to the company had been no less advantageous to the public. From the 1st June the word-rate system will likewise be adopted for the local traffic between the different stations in China and Japan.

THE LAND LINES IN THE EASTERN PART OF RUSSIA.—The frequent interruptions of these lines during the Summer of 1876 had caused the directors to make representations to the Russian Government, which resulted in the appointment of a mixed Commission, consisting of delegates of the Russian department and of officers of this company, who are now on an expedition in that part of Russia through which the lines connecting Europe with the company's cables to Japan and China pass. The object of the commission is to inspect and re-organise these lines as far as the extra European traffic on the same is concerned.

RELATIONS TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—The appointment of the Commission referred to proves the great interest which the Russian Government takes in the undertakings of the company, and the Government has still the intention as soon as circumstances permit to lend that material aid to the duplication of the company's cables in the Chinese and Japanese seas, the conditions of which were submitted to and approved of by the extraordinary general meeting held on the 25th August, 1876.

The Russian Telegraph Administration have moreover engaged a number of the company's officers for their stations in the eastern part of Russia, and no doubt the infusion of this fresh blood would tend to a further improvement in the service.

RELATIONS TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.—The cancelling of the agreement with the Chinese authorities with reference to the Amoy Foochow Land Line has been completed by the payment of the indemnity agreed upon, as referred to at a previous meeting.

The Telegraph School at Foochow, established by the company at the request of the Chinese authorities, had now been fully at work for about a year, and had given perfect satisfaction to the Government, who are now in treaty with the Company for a renewal of the contract relating to that school. The Foochow Government authorities had expressed a wish to establish land lines in the Island of Formosa, and to employ the pupils of the school for the erection of the same; as yet, however, nothing definite had been arranged with the company.

BALANCE SHEET.—The Chairman referred to the different items in the balance sheet, and the final dividend for 1876 was fixed at 2½ kroner (2s. 9d.) per share, after the reserve fund (now amounting to £55,003 15s. 2d.) had been provided for, and £19,409 3s. 11d had been carried forward to the next year's account. The accounts were then passed and discharge given to the directors. The retiring director, C. A. Broberg, Esq., was unanimously re-elected. Admiral Bille and Mr. Berner were re-elected as the shareholders' auditors.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on Dec. 31, 1875		£567 10 8
Traffic Receipts from the Stations in Europe	£112,209 6 1	
Less paid to the General Post-office for Rent of the Land Lines in England and Scotland	6,628 16 11	
		105,580 9 2
Traffic Receipts from the Stations in China and Japan	£130,011 18 1	
Less Share of Eastern Extension Company	30,244 10 8	
		99,767 7 5
Sundries		1,454 1 11
		£207,369 8 9
EXPENSES.		
Salaries and Wages		£31,003 5 2
Expenses of Stations, Offices, and Agencies		10,128 13 1
Supervision and Maintenance of the Sea and Land Lines, and repairing steamer *H. C. Orsted*		12,077 4 2
Instruments and Cells		3,050 8 7
Maintenance of Company's Buildings		746 6 7
Travelling Expenses		993 2 6
Interest and Bank Commission, &c.		4,091 7 6
Sundries		872 13 0
Loss on Exchanges		2,241 0 8
Total Expenses		£65,114 1 6
Interim Dividends paid on 150,000 Shares at 5 per cent.		75,000 0 0
The surplus amount is proposed to be appropriated as follows:—		
Addition to the Reserve Fund		23,000 0 0
Addition to the Pension Fund of the Staff		512 16 8
Remuneration to the Board of Directors		1,500 0 0
Extra Dividend of 2 Kr. 50 Ore (2s. 9d.) on 150,000 Shares		20,833 6 8
To Balance carried forward		19,409 3 11
		£207,369 8 9

BALANCE OF THE COMPANY, 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

ASSETS.			
Cables, Land Lines, Stations, Repairing Steamer, &c., in Europe, China, and Japan, according to Balance-sheet, 31st Dec., 1875	£1,569,612 9 5		
Laying of the Aland Cable (Nystad Djupvik)*	2,536 0 2	£1,572,148 9 7	
Land Line Materials in China—			
Expenses in 1874-76 connected with the erection of Land Lines in China	46,708 15 9		
Receipts in 1874-76	33,444 17 5		
		13,263 18 4	
In store in China materials for about 660 st. miles Land Line.			
Cash in Europe	£5,926 2 1		
Cash in China and Japan	4,286 4 2		
		10,212 6 3	
Sundry Debtors		46,702 3 1	
		£1,642,326 17 3	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital 150,000 Shares at £10 (180 Kr.)		£1,500,000 0 0	
Reserve Fund in 1875	£38,709 17 3		
Proposed Addition for 1876	25,000 0 0		
	£63,709 17 3		
Less Relaying and Repairing of Cables and Expenses for Instruments	8,706 2 1		
		55,003 15 2	
Pension Fund in 1875	£1,451 13 4		
Staff's Contribution in 1876	512 16 8		
Company's Contribution, Interest, &c.	582 17 11		
	£2,547 6 11		
Less Advances	181 9 1		
		2,365 17 10	
Remuneration of the Board of Directors		1,500 0 0	
Extra Dividend		20,833 6 8	
Sundry Creditors		43,214 13 8	
Balance carried forward		19,409 3 11	
		£1,642,326 17 3	

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

C. A. BROBERG, L. P. HOLMBLAD, V. HOSKIÆR,
MORITZ J. MELCHIOR, JULIUS SICK,
C. F. TIETGEN, TOBIESEN.

We, the undersigned Auditors, have revised the above Accounts, and compared the different items with the Vouchers, Accounts, and the Company's Books, and found the same correct.

Copenhagen, April 5, 1877.

STEEN BILLE.
A. BERNER.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

On the 18th inst. the eighty-third annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter-hall, all the portions of which available for seeing and hearing were closely packed with an audience, composed, for by far the most part, of Congregationalists, who have virtually made this Evangelising agency their own, although it is a cardinal principle of the Society that it should seek to spread the Gospel independently of any particular form of Church Government. There were, however, present many Christians of other denominations, the Chairman himself, the Earl of Northbrook, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, being among the number, who was surrounded on the platform not only by a host of Congregational ministers, but by a fair sprinkling also of clergymen belonging to every Evangelical body. Of influential laymen present may be named Sir Charles Reed, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Sir W. Muir, Alderman Barran, M.P. (Leeds), Mr. W. H. Wills (Bristol), and Alderman Manton (Birmingham). Lord Northbrook attributed his having been asked to take the chair on that occasion to his known sympathy with missionary enterprise, as shown by the warm support he had always given to the Church Missionary Society and other kindred organisations, including that whose claims he was there to advocate that day. In justification of his acceptance of the invitation he appealed to the catholic basis of the London Missionary Society, as secured by the cardinal article of its constitution referred to above. He was glad of the opportunity of avowing his agreement with that broad principle, because in certain quarters there seemed to be a disposition to tie down all evangelising effort to a given ecclesiastical routine. He had been indulged with the perusal of the society's report beforehand, and had read it with the deepest interest. He referred to the work its missionaries were doing in the West Indies, the South Seas, Madagascar, and South Africa, and also gave some valuable information as to what has been done in China during the past year. The last-named country, the report stated, had formed one of the most promising fields of Mission labour, the eight principal stations there having been well supplied with both English and native Missionaries. From Peking Dr. Edkins stated that on his return to the city last April he found the work growing strongly on every side. His visits to the country stations were repeated, and within eight months no less than fifty-three persons were baptised. At Tientsin the Rev. J. Lees states that endeavours are made to leave the charge of the Mission entirely in the hands of the native pastors. Of course it is known that the foreign element is in the background, but it is hoped the time will come when the foreign Missionaries can withdraw. The report from the Rev. Griffith John at Hankow has been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Gospel has been preached there to thousands who never heard it before, and the number of admissions has been very large as compared with any previous year, many converts being brought in by the native members themselves. From Hong Kong equally cheering accounts have been received. The

* The Cable has been furnished from the Company's Spare Cable.

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Rev. Dr. Eitel says that the past year was marked with a greater degree of success than any previous year both as regards the Hong Kong and the Poklo Churches. There has been a large addition in numbers and also a marked increase in earnestness. Among other matters Dr. Eitel gives a full account of the numerous church meetings and the discussions involved in the effort of the church to arrange for its definite organisation, both because it is the rule of the Society, and because it is right in itself. Dr. Eitel left the members to arrange these details in the manner which they should deem most convenient and edifying to themselves. He was only anxious that as far as possible the system adopted should fall in with the ordinary line of the usages of native life, and so prove natural and easy to work. He remarks that the native members took the liveliest interest in the matter and exhibited remarkable intelligence in their legislation.

At the recent meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (of which a summary report has already been given), the Rev. W. Scarborough and the Rev. F. W. Briggs, M.A., spoke with reference to missionary work in China. The former gentleman said that when we think of the intercourse of China with our own country during the last one or two hundred years no more interesting chapter of modern history can be found than that an Ambassador from the Emperor of China is now settled in our own metropolis. It was possible this might have an influence on China, and men were beginning anxiously to inquire about the future of China. It seemed to him, in fact, that China is passing through the throes of a mighty development. China is struggling into something higher, and better, and mightier than she has been in the past. There is a struggle into sympathy with the spirit of the nineteenth century. She has discovered the importance of steam, and of digging up her treasures of coal and iron. She has got trade in her own hands, and it was said that China even intends to set up business firms in London, and in the great centres of England, the Continent, and the United States. Now men generally are wondering what will be the future of this great country. What will be the result of this wonderful development? He thought, as Christian men and women, one thing we have to look after is the welfare of our own holy religion in that great Empire. The undertaking to convert China to the faith of Jesus Christ was a stupendous undertaking, yet the Church of the present day is committed to this undertaking. It was a mission rather to a continent than a country, for China is a continent with a population of 300 millions of people. China is one-tenth of the whole habitable globe, and one-third of Asia. There are 17,660 square miles to each parish, which is as large as Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the principality of Wales all put together; and if Great Britain and Ireland were supplied in the same geographical ratio, they would have but six or seven ministers between them. Here was enough population to people another world as big as this. He spoke in severe terms of the immoral life led by some of the residents in China, and went on to say that he thought a Christian nation had something else to look at except dollars and pounds, shillings and pence; but however that might be, those who know anything of the dealings of the English Government, and all Christian men will agree that its policy has been all through one of repression and of discouragement, and so long as the British Government uphold the opium traffic, missionaries will persist in looking upon the Government as adverse to their schemes and plans. The Chinese people really will never come to any other conclusion than this, that the highest motive of our Government is greed and gain; and there was great scorn and irony in the observation of Prince Kung, in taking leave of our ambassador, when he said, "Farewell; if you would only take away your missionaries and opium we could get on very well." It was rather too hard to find Missionaries bracketed together with one of the most diabolical and injurious things Let us send them torpedoes, and let them be exploded in the midst of their thickly-populated cities, rather than send them cargoes of opium any longer. The Rev. F. W. Briggs, M.A., said there were three things which should always be considered in connection with the state of our work in China; the first was that since it is not God's order to carry on the work of the world's evangelisation by force or coercion, but by moral suasion, it is necessary in all our calculations of success to take time into account. A second was that more time must be allowed where a people are in a state of settled civilisation of their own because of the greater number and complexity of hindrances which heathen civilisation presents to it; and the third was that no large amount of success in the form of actual conversion to God ought to be expected anywhere except as the result of a previous patient, painstaking work of preparation.

RAJAH BROOKE.

The Rev. F. T. M'Dougall, late Bishop of Labuan, writes to *The Times*, as follows:—

My attention has been directed to a sentence in Mr. Gladstone's speech on May 7 relating to Sir James Brooke, the late Rajah of Sarawak. It runs thus:—"I cannot recollect a more shameful proceeding on the part of any country than the slaughter of the Dyaks by Her Majesty's forces and Sir James Brooke." I was in Sarawak at the time, and I am sure from my own knowledge of what really occurred, that what Mr. Gladstone denounces as a shameful proceeding was, on the contrary, a truly merciful and righteous one, on the part of Rajah Brooke, the devoted friend and protector of the Dyak race. It was a merciful act, in that by the just and timely punishment of a comparatively few lawless and ferocious pirates, caught redhanded with the blood of his own people, whose heads they had taken and whose goods they had plundered, Sir J. Brooke at once saved the lives of many and insured the future safety of thousands under his care, who could not protect themselves from the constant and yearly recurring raids of these piratical tribes, who in the fine Monsoon paralysed all trade and made life and property insecure along the whole coast and up the rivers from Pontianak to Brunei. On the occasion alluded to, a fleet of at least 120 war prahus or bongkongs of piratical Dyaks, chiefly from Sorchas, averaging some forty men in each, had been out for some time ravaging the coasts of Sarawak and the Buni; neighbouring territories belonging to the Dutch and the Sultan of they had in a very short period taken at least 300 heads of our own people and friends, and were returning with these ghastly trophies and their plunder home to the Sarebas river on the night of the 31st of July, 1849. Sir J. Brooke, having previously collected his own native forces of Malays and Dyaks, had proceeded with them and the British force, under Captain Farquhar, to blockade the entrances of that river, and encountered them at the mouth of the Surebas by moonlight. Some forced their way up the river, some were wrecked and capsized in the struggle; but the greater part of the pirates, some 3,000 in number, panic-stricken, ran their boats on shore and collected on a spit of land, where, as his native followers showed him, they might all have been easily cut off by the English and Native force, or surrounded and starved to death. He, however, firmly restrained those who were thus eager to avenge the blood of their relatives and friends, shed year after year by these ruthless murderers; and, much to the discontent of his own people, called them off and allowed these pirates to escape to their homes. It was, moreover, not only a righteous act in those who were acquainted with the circumstances at the time, but was afterwards regarded as such by the pirates themselves; for, on going among them subsequently, I once and again heard from the lips of some who had escaped that they thought the Rajah had acted justly towards them and kept his word like a true man. He had beaten them fairly and had forced them to give up their old custom of going to sea for heads and plunder every year, and they had in consequence been obliged to give up building war bongkongs and to build trading boats instead, to collect produce to trade with and to mind their farms themselves, which, after all, they confessed was better for them. And so, indeed, it has been; for ever since they have given up their predatory life they have proved themselves the most enterprising, capable, and industrious of the sea Dyak tribes, among whom I am happy to say our Church missions are now making good progress.

If to deliver the people along some hundred miles of coast from murder and rapine, to make what was a most perilous sea route safe for unarmed vessels, large and small, to go up and down in perfect security; to turn merciless pirates and head takers into good subjects, harmless traders, and peaceful cultivators; to open the way for Christian missionaries to settle among them be, as I know it is, the consequence of a proceeding which Mr. Gladstone denounces as shameful, I can only suppose that he has been grossly misinformed respecting it, otherwise he surely would not have referred to it all, nor would he have calumniated the memory of a great man who has passed away and can no longer speak for himself. As to Admiral Farquhar, who commanded the British Naval Force on the occasion, I know him to be one whose upright, honourable character, and whose brave and tender heart would never condescend to a shameful or cruel act at the bidding of anyone. He can well defend himself from such imputations, and so can the surviving members of the House of Commons who vindicated and approved Rajah Brooke's conduct, when he was basely and falsely accused of cruelty and wrong-doing towards the people to whose welfare he devoted his life, and whom he always regarded and loved as his adopted children.

THE TRADING CAPABILITIES OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE YUNNAN MISSION.

(Continued.)

TA-LI FU.

On the surrender of the city the peasant Chief, called by foreigners the Sultan, after swallowing poison, visited the Chinese General, Yang Yu-k'oo, requesting him to show mercy to the people. The Sultan did not himself take Ta-li fu, but, being very popular, the people rose, exterminated the authorities, and handed the city over to him. The same officer informed me that there were formerly 40,000 Mahommedan families in Tali fu and the neighbourhood; while at the present time there were not two or three souls yet alive. This drowning statement was confirmed by the chief civil official; but he, on the other hand, so far from exulting, seemed somewhat ashamed of the occurrence and complained of the paucity of the inhabitants.

The valley of Ta-li fu is bounded on the west by a high range of hills having snow on the summits for, on an average, eight months out of twelve; and on the east by the Erh hai, which is about thirty miles in length and irregular in breadth, averaging probably from four to eight miles. The lake is bounded on its eastern side by a range of steep mountains. At the base of the mountains on the western side of the valley, at an average distance of from three to five miles from the lake, the land slopes with a gentle declivity down to the water's edge, while the high mountains above afford a perennial supply of running water, thus converting an extensive district into a Chinaman's paradise, viz., self-irrigating paddy fields. It has one disadvantage, as it renders the country liable to disastrous mountain floods, which, according to Chinese records, have occasionally done great damage to the walls and houses of the city. Eight miles from the lower pass, and about twice that distance from the upper (according to Chinese authorities), Shang Kwan is twenty miles to the north of the city, and has itself walls one mile and a quarter in circumference), which we did not visit, at an almost equal distance between the foot of the mountains and the lake, stand the remains of Ta-li fu, a city which, from its superb position, has been of importance, according to Chinese records, since the Christian era. Like most Chinese cities it is square, and is about [illegible] in circumference. It formerly possessed extensive suburbs, and we were repeatedly informed that before the rebellion the eight main streets were one uninterrupted street, though the present condition of the ground hardly corroborates the statement. The eastern or lower side of the city is almost wholly laid out in irrigated fields and gardens, having a fine winter crop of poppies, garden produce, &c. The western half, though somewhat ruinous, is tolerably well filled with a ragged population, and is, the officials said, the seat of the plague, as a preservation against which the inhabitants partake freely of snow

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brought down for that purpose from the mountains. There were no shops of any importance, the best belonging to saddlers, clothiers and druggists.

FOREIGN GOODS.

I failed utterly to obtain a trustworthy list of prices of foreign goods, but I ascertained that they were brought here from Bhamo as well as Yunnan fu. In fact, this city forms at present the terminus of the foreign cotton goods trade *viâ* Bhamo. We were fortunate to arrive while the famous yearly fair was going on, which years ago was attended by Lamas from Thibet, Aborigines from Wei-si, Burmese, Cochin Chinese, and, in short, people from all the adjacent countries, and from eleven out of eighteen of the Chinese provinces. They brought Burmese goods, such as jade and other precious stones, pearls, musk, deer horns, and the like, in exchange for raw and manufactured silk, satin, copper, and other metals. When we visited the fair, the only strangers present were people called Ku tsung, from the neighbourhood of Wei-si and Batha. They were larger of limb and more strongly built than the Chinese, and also more dirty. Their black hair was curly, though otherwise they resembled the Chinese in countenance, colour and form. They brought down home-made woollen cloth for sale, specimen of which is forwarded herewith, and medicines, taking back salt in exchange. The only foreign goods we saw in the fair were Turkey reds, said to be brought from the Yangtsze and from Canton, some gauze said to come from Burmah, and wax matches of European manufacture. There was a very large supply of local medicines, samples of which I forward herewith, and also a large quantity of native-made cotton cloth. The rhubarb was said to be found in the neighbourhood of Li-kiang fu, in the north of the province. The rest of the goods were merely the ordinary articles of Chinese domestic consumption. In fact, the authorities stated that, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, the fair was merely nominal, the people simply taking the goods out of their shops and exhibiting them in stalls outside the west gate.

THE LAN TSAN RIVER.

On the 25th April, after a steep descent, we crossed the Lan tsan River on a suspension bridge, named Tsi hung ch'iao (Rainbow Bridge). Like the bridge at Nan-wa-tan, it is composed of a roadway of wooden planks laid across large iron chains passing over stone piers, and attached to the rocks behind. The bridge was provided with stays, and, although the span was 180 feet, the oscillation was unimportant, even when riding over it on a mule. In ancient days a suspension bridge of bamboo ropes was used (such as are common now over the smaller streams, where, the traffic being limited to human passengers, they are quite serviceable), which was constantly out of repair, owing to the immense span and the wear and strain caused by beasts of burden. In the fourteenth century iron stanchions were fastened into the rocks on either side, and a rope fastened to them stretched across the river, to which a ferry-boat was attached. The rapidity of the current capsized the boat so often, and so many lives were lost, that a wooden bridge was in some ingenious manner thrown across the river. Ere long it was burnt down, whereupon, in the year 1502, an iron suspension bridge was built.

On the 26th the Mission reached the prefectural city of Yungchang fu, once the commercial rival of Ta-li fu, and now in even a still more battered condition. It is situated in a plain about three miles and upwards in breadth, and said to be eighteen miles in length. The town is built at the base of a range of mountains called Tai pan shan, and is very old, having been furnished with a mud wall A.D. 744. At the end of the fourteenth century it was surrounded by the present brick wall, enclosing a hill which formerly commanded the town. It is about four miles in circumference, being upwards of a mile in length, towards the mountains, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth. Like other Yunnan cities, the suburbs were entirely destroyed. The plain was only partly cultivated, but well irrigated, one vast reservoir measuring at least 400 yards by 200 yards.

There was scarcely any trade going on here; a few shirtings and a little Russian cloth found their way from Yunnan fu, but the great trade of the place was opium. Formerly the city carried on a large trade in indigo, paper, wax, glue, cotton cloth, tung oil, manufactured silk, bamboo cloth, articles made of deer skin, chess men, (sent all over the Empire), and gauze, manufactured by white barbarians (Shans ?). The mulberry and nan-mu trees grew in this department, and excellent tea was produced in the adjacent Meng tung mountains. M. Garnier's Chinese work refers to a silver mine in Yung p'ing district.

THE SALWEEN.

On the 30th the Mission crossed the Nu-kiang, or Salween, on a suspension bridge of two spans, about 500 feet in length, the iron chains being attached to a stone pier built on the shelving bed of the river at the edge of the deep water channel. The span over the deep bed was about 270 feet in length, and the one over the bed exposed during the dry season was about 230 feet in length. This bridge was built during the present dynasty; under the Ming rule, passengers crossed in a ferry-boat capable of holding 100 persons. It is a deep, rapid, turbid stream, bringing down, like the Lantsan, an enormous volume of water even in the dry season. Yunnan is notorious amongst the Chinese for its pestilential climate, and this particular spot has for several centuries attained such a bad character as to be regarded as impossible during the hot season. The reason assigned by Chinese writers is the retention by its precipitous banks of the pestilential gases brought down by the river. The authorities at Yunnan fu described these gases as being visible to the naked eye, and invariably of a green, blue, and red colour, and of causing the traveller to bleed profusely from the eyes, nose, mouth, and ears. So great was the apprehension, that the officer commanding the escort started from his lodging before daylight in order to cross the river before the sun rose. On the other side the river the land runs with a gentle declivity to the base of a range of hills three or four miles distant, the whole of the ground having been laid down in terraces and irrigated. Part of this land had been broken up, and the villagers, some of whom had ague fits on them as we passed, were busy transplanting the paddy, prior to making a retreat to the nearest mountains, where they would remain until the harvest was ready in the autumn. Here the road, as usual, passes over another range of mountains, ascending about 5,500 feet from the bed of the Lu kiang. There was scarcely any passing traffic, except some salt from Yung-chang fu to Momein.

On the 2nd of May the Mission crossed the Lung chuen River, about sixty yards in breadth, but bringing down nothing like the volume of water of the Lu kiang or the Lan Tsan kiang. The country passed through was well terraced, but for the most part uncultivated, while the hills were much more thickly covered with trees and undergrowth, and the country generally began to assume a more tropical appearance. The woods (like all those I have ever visited in China or Manchuria) were evidently of modern growth, as in the thickest cover one met with the vestiges of tombs, irrigation ducts, and other signs of Chinese occupancy. On the 3rd the Mission, after an almost sheer descent of 2,000 feet, reached the valley and city of Teng-yueh chow (Momein). As this locality and the rest of the route have been recently visited and carefully described by Major Sladen and his party, I will merely observe that the city, though very thinly populated, must from its position rapidly recover itself, as it has probably done a great many times since its first appearance in history during the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1122-1235). The shops were comparatively well supplied with foreign goods from Bhamo, consisting chiefly of shirtings, broad cloth, camlets, Dutch camlets, and long ells. From Momein to Manwyne was the only level road traversed by the Mission since it commenced the land journey in the beginning of February. It was far more thickly populated and better cultivated than any part of the province we had passed through after reaching Chautung. The Shan village of Nantien, whose late commandant was the notorious Li hsi ta hi (Li Chen-kuo), was formerly famous for the manufacture of silk, which was sent as tribute to the Court. After leaving Manwyne, the Mission, accompanied by the escort, passed over the Kakhyen Hills (which afford a fair sample of the hills to be encountered the greater part of the way between Momein and the Yangtsze), and on the 21st arrived at Bhamo.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Having given above, as briefly as possible, a description of the country traversed by the Mission, I must point out that the richest part of the province, the south, was left unvisited. The late French Mékong expedition either saw themselves or received trustworthy information of gold at Talon, in the sub-department of Yuen-kiang; copper at Sin-long-chang, in the same department; salt at two places near Esmok, in the department of P'u-erh; cinnabar at Esmok; iron at Kang-hwa, in the sub-department of Yuen-kiang chow, in great abundance, as also between the district cities of Shi-p'ing and T'ung-hai, in the department of Lin-gan fu; while the argentiferous lead ore in the same department has long been famous throughout China. According to Chinese statistical works, gold, silver, lead, iron, tin, zinc, and copper are to be found in several places in the province; while jade and amber are to be met with at the north of Momein, and many kinds of precious stones, including sapphires, lapis-lazuli, turquoise, agates, &c., at the south. In short, a volume would be required to point out all the mineral wealth of this richly-endowed province.

As regards vegetable wealth the province is considerably larger than Great Britain, being estimated at 107,967 square miles, which, with the exception of a few lakes and precipitous mountain sides, are unquestionably fertile. As I have already mentioned, the country presents to the unscientific eye a confused sea of mountains, some with a trend from north to south, contiguous to others from east to west, having no table land or anything approaching a plateau, nor any leading or main ranges. Between these mountains are valleys of every form and shape, the size depending generally on the elevation. At a high elevation the valley is narrow; lower down it becomes broader, being fringed with smaller ones, and is the seat of a valley or district city; while lower still it, with others, converges into a small plain, containing a departmental city and sometimes a lake. At a still lower depth are the courses of the large rivers, whose great volumes of water have worn, during the course of centuries, profound channels many hundreds of feet in depth through the yielding argillaceous sandstone or chalk.

Of this vast surface not one-twentieth part is at present cultivated or put to any use whatsoever; for, although not only the whole of the valleys, but a very fair proportion of the hill sides have been carefully terraced and supplied with water channels, yet only a small part of the patty ground has hitherto been broken up. The land under cultivation, moreover, is very small, even in proportion to the scanty inhabitants, compared with the north of China, and can only be accounted for by the greater difficulty experienced in keeping down weeds in such a fertile soil and mild climate, as well as the scarcity of manure. The latter, for the most part, consists of buffalo dung, which is plastered on to the sides of the cottages to dry, straw strewn in shady places on the highways whereon to induce and receive the stale of passing animals, and boughs and green leaves of trees and shrubs, which are ploughed into the land before the transplantation of the paddy.

I have mentioned that all along the route from the Yangtsze to Momain the chief crop we saw was opium, which is easily explained on account of its high price (8s. and upwards per lb. at Yunnan fu), together with the facility with which it is at present cultivated, manufactured, and transported without observation and consequent payment of taxes. It will grow without manure in a newly-broken-up unexhausted soil, either on terraces or the sloping mountain sides, while, unlike rice, it requires no irrigation and but little rain. Being well suited, if not indigenous to the climate, it grows so strongly as to require but little hoeing or other hand labour, and succeeds, it is said, where wheat and ordinary cereal crops fail. There is a common impression that two opium crops are grown yearly in Yunnan, but, so far as our inquiries extended, this is not the case; a light pea crop usually succeeds the opium gathering in May. The capsules are scored at three different

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intervals by the operators, the first scraping being the best. Yunnan opium is superior in quality to Szechuen, which again is considered better than that grown in other provinces, and, consequently, the former is largely consumed in Szechuen, Hupeh, Hunan, Shansi and Shensi, although themselves opium-producing provinces.

At present some unprepared silk is imported into Bhamo from Szechuen *via* Yunnan. The quantity is unimportant now, but in former years a large trade was done with Burmah in yellow silk, which was the product of the province itself. Before the rebellion it was a well-known silk-producing country, the department of Yunnan fu being famous for its satin, while silk was likewise produced in the departments of Yung chang, Yuen-kiang, Lin-gan, Shun-ning, Li-kiang, and King-tung. This industry will require a few years longer to revive, as we know, by a sad experience, that mulberry trees destroyed during a Chinese civil war require some time for replacement. I entertain no doubt that this trade will be vigorously resumed, in the first place, because the climate is admirably suited to silkworms, a bracing winter following a hot summer; and also because the Chinese, although unable to devise any improvement in any branch of industry, or to develop the resources of their own rich country, yet are, in most instances, able to resume an industry they have once carried on.

THE SALT WELLS.

I have already mentioned that the numerous salt wells of this province have been noted for centuries; it is, therefore, curious to find that this is probably the only part of China which consumes British salt, its importation being prohibited by treaty. Captain Cooke, the British Resident at Bhamo, informed me that the town imported from 500 to 600 tons yearly, and that 1,000 mules' load went thence to Yunnan fu in the month of March last. As an instance of the difficulty of obtaining information, I may mention that we were informed by the Salt Commissioner at Yunnan fu that the province was supplied from salt mines within its boundaries, and that the only salt wells were in Szechuen. I little thought that the salt mines referred to were at Northwich. Tobacco was seen growing all along the route in sufficient quantities to meet the consumption of the inhabitants, which is much greater in proportion here than on the sea-board, owing to the custom of smoking the rolled leaf. It was highly appreciated by the Mission. As before mentioned, we met tea coming from Esmok and the Kuang Mountains, in the department of P'u-'rh. There must be a large quantity grown in the south of the province, as throughout the journey every collection of huts contained a shed in which hot tea was sold to the poorest passengers, a sure sign in China of the neighbourh ood o a tea-growing district. In non-tea-producing countries, not only the coolies, but the poorer officials, are obliged to content themselves with drinking hot water. This tea was of quite a delicate flavour, and superior to any roadside tea I had ever previously tasted.

MINERALS.

With regard to the development of the mineral wealth, mines cannot be opened without the express permission of the authorities. It is well established that the late civil war originated in a quarrel about certain copper mines. I was informed by an official of high rank, who had spent some years in the province, that, whenever the Mahommedans wished to work a mine, the Chinese would seize the site, when the Mahommedans would petition the local authorities, who would decide in favour of one of the parties. Thereupon the other side would make a considerable present, and the decision would be reversed in their favour. This and the irritating behaviour of the Chinese generally so exasperated the Mahommedans that, after many riots and much bloodshed, they broke out into open rebellion.

VALUE OF THE TRADE.

With regard to the present trade, Captain Cooke, who has made a study of the question, states that about 25,000 bales of cotton, amounting, at 50 rupees per bale, to the value of 1,250,000 rupees, are sent yearly from Burmah to Yunnan, together with a considerable quantity of British salt (Bhamo consumes from 500 to 600 tons yearly), piece goods, &c.; taking in exchange Yunnan, Shan, and Kakhy'en opium, 3,578 maunds of orpiment (the Bhamo maund is the equivalent of 80 lbs. avoirdupois); iron and copper made into cooking pans in order to escape the tax on the raw material, and sundries, such as dried fruits, chestnuts, &c. Captain Cooke computes the total value of the present trade, including both roads, to amount, at a liberal estimate, to £250,000 yearly. This sum is simply ridiculous when we consider that, on the one part, there is the vast mineral wealth of Yunnan, and, on the other, in addition to steam communication with India and Europe, the great valley of the Irrawaddy, equal in inherent powers of production to the valleys of the Nile or Euphrates, and which, from its incomparable irrigation capabilities, would, if inhabited and cultivated, be probably the most productive valley in the world.

To show the difference between this petty restricted traffic and the trade attainable at a mart opened to foreign trade, I may instance the case of a port (Newchwang) opened in 1861, outside the Great Wall, in a country frozen up for nearly five out of every twelve months, and which has been described by a resident missionary as "of all savage regions, taking a distinguished rank, for the aridity of the soil and the rigour of the climate." Under these hard conditions the chief exports are beans, grown during the summer, medicines gathered amongst the mountains, and fungus, "whose cheapness," says the appreciative foreign Collector of Customs, "makes it a formidable rival to the superior but more expensive product coming from Yunnan." Nevertheless, the total value of the trade carried on in foreign bottoms at Newchwang, as shown by the foreign Custom-house reports for the year 1874 amounts to Tls.4,183,000, which, at the exchange of 5s. per tael, equals £1,045,750; and on adding one half, a very moderate estimate, for the goods carried in and out by native junks reporting at the native Custom-house, we have a total of upwards of £1,500,000 sterling, being more than six times the value of the trade between China and Burmah, including both roads.

PRODUCTIONS.

Seeing that Yunnan has two crops of beans a-year, a prodigious supply of upwards of one hundred different kinds of medicines, and fungus of a superior quality, as also the most delicate tea in the empire, growing over a very extensive range of mountains, opium, Tung oil, white insect wax, formerly exported largely to other provinces, vegetable tallow, silk, and tobacco, in addition to its enormous mineral wealth, while its roads, though steep and toilsome, are not, as in parts of the plains in China, often impassable or founderous during the summer rains, it would not be presumptuous to predict, were Bhamo situated on the sea-board, that the trade between Burmah and Yunnan, underpopulated and misgoverned as that province is, would speedily equal that carried on in foreign bottoms (exclusive of the large native junk trade) in such small ports as Kiukiang, Chinkiang, and Ningpo, viz., £3,000,000 sterling and upwards per annum in total value. Unfortunately the rates of freight on the Irrawadi are excessively high; the trade is at present a monopoly in the hands of the most powerful persons in the two respective countries; while the British merchant would not be able to avail himself in Burmah of the privilege of extra-territoriality which he enjoys in China.

In conclusion, I must observe that very great difficulty was experienced by the Mission in obtaining any information on commercial matters, in consequence of obstacles thrown in the way by certain officials. Respectable traders were unwilling to give the prices of the goods in their own shops, while, from the depopulation, the majority of the common people met with were as ignorant of everything connected with the province as strangers might be expected to be. No statistics of trade could be obtained which would not be utterly misleading without unrestricted access to the Government Li kin offices, with authority to demand information. Calculations as to the trade of a province, based on the traffic observed on one road during one season of the year, must be erroneous, more especially when travelling with an escort of Chinese soldiers, which would naturally cause the carriers of valuable or portable goods to choose another road or to keep out of sight. The copper mines, which for the most part have not been opened for more than 150 years, are not now, I believe, in working order, with the exception of those in the north of the province, from whence a large quantity is exported to Chantung. I am of opinion that no information of any value can be obtained on this important subject short of a visit to the mines themselves by a capable mineralogist.

COAST OF SYRIA.

A correspondent at Kaifa, one of the German Templars, writes:—

In a number of newspapers we read that the European colonies of the "Tempel" at Kaifa, Jaffa, Sarona, and Jerusalem are in great danger, from fanatical outbreaks of the Moslems. It is true we Europeans and Americans here are approaching dark times, for as soon as the political situation of Turkey becomes still more precarious, that is in case it would be beaten in a Russian-Turkish war, then the Moslem fanaticism, which is being well prepared for such an event, will be seriously felt by us, and particularly by the Christians in the interior. We are therefore very thankful to the Governments of England, Germany, and Austria for the promises they have made in regard to our protection, although up to the present not a single man-of-war of these three great Powers has shown itself, notwithstanding that whenever a ship of war has been here, it always left a wholesome impression on the inhabitants.

The exilement of Midhat Pacha created quite an excitement on the minds of the inhabitants, which, however, soon subsided, as stringent orders arrived that our vilayet, which has already been severely drained both of men and money, must send another enormous number of redifs and much more money to Stamboul. There is a revenue to be raised of 2s. to 4s. per head from every Turkish subject for three years in advance, but as there is no more money to be had the Kaimakams themselves (who by the way understand how to get money very well) wring their hands in despair, lamenting and not knowing where to procure the fixed enormous sum of money, and if they do not deliver the required amount they are sure to lose, in the best case, their situations. The debtors' prison is entirely filled, and the majority are the former revenue-collectors or purchasers. Most all the different pursuits are lying idle, trade is very weak, and the scarcity of money is making itself very much felt. The winter rainy season was very favourable, and a good harvest is expected, but on account of the heavy recruiting not so much has been sown as usually.

The new Turkish currency has also made its appearance here, but as a matter of course everybody refuses to take it. The Pachas of Jerusalem and Acre have received instructions from Constantinople not to have any harm done to foreigners, and particularly not to the German colonies. The Pacha informed us of this, with the remark that the Government will make itself responsible for us, but no one has any confidence in the lofty language and promises of the Government. Our vilayet has sent four representatives to the youngest Constitutional monarchy—one Christian, and three Moslems.

The German man-of-war *Gazelle*, corvette, has just arrived.

THE PROPOSED COINAGE FOR HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The proposal which your correspondent "W." makes with reference to coining a double rupee instead of a dollar for Hong Kong and the Straits would be a good one, but for one consideration, which I think is fatal. If such a coin were declared currency in Hong Kong, the Chinese would inevitably

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consider it was an attempt to mulct them out of the odd 2d. difference in value between it and the Mexican or old Hong Kong dollar. The coin would consequently fail to command their confidence, and its issue would perhaps also make it difficult to gain currency for any coin at all. I think it is beyond question that the coin to be introduced must be similar in weight and fineness to the Mexican dollar. Financial opinion is, I believe, unanimous on this point.—Your obedient servant,

London, May 11. YANG CHIEN.

Literature, Science, &c.

The complaints which we have noticed from time to time of a decline in the quality of the books now published continue unabated. The taste of the public runs so much upon the lighter kinds of literature that it is recognised that we have now come to an age not of real authors, but of bookmakers; and it is justly observed that bookmaking is not literature. At the same time, some few works of considerable importance are announced. Mr. Spencer Walpole is engaged on a "History of England, from the Conclusion of the War of 1815," which will be issued next year by Messrs. Longman and Co.; Messrs. Sampson Low will shortly publish a new work by Captain Burnaby, giving a description of his ride through Asia Minor; and Mr. Sala, who has recently visited Odessa, Constantinople, Athens, &c., as Special Correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, is now collecting his notes for publication, with considerable additions.

Maritime Warfare.—The lecture recently delivered by Mr Donald Currie at the Royal United Service Institution on the above subject, with special reference to the importance to the British Empire of a complete system of telegraphs, coaling stations, and graving docks, has been issued in pamphlet form, together with the speeches delivered on the occasion. It is of much interest, and is deserving of serious attention, both in official and other quarters.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for May contains some further particulars concerning the slave trade on the Red Sea, and some notes on slavery in the Transvaal. It reproduces a valuable letter written by Mr. Catchside, of Paternoster-row, to *The Times*, in which he says that the negroes in Jamaica are, if properly treated, quite as good labourers as the Chinese coolies.

The *China Review* for January and February contains a large quantity of valuable and very readable matter. Mr. Walters continues his essays on the Chinese language; and Dr. Bretschneider his essay on Chinese intercourse with the countries of Central and Western Asia. Mr. Alexander Falconer contributes a very interesting review of Dr. Eitel's Dictionary in the Cantonese dialect. Mr. Alabaster sends some further notes upon the Law of Inheritance in China.

New Map of Japan. Compiled from Native Maps and Notes of recent travellers. By R. Henry Brunton, M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., (late Engineer-in-Chief to the Lighthouse department of the Japanese Government.—London, Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill. —This map, which is published in three sheets on a scale of twenty miles to the inch, and which is 5ft. by 4 in size, brings Japan before us in a manner that has never yet been attained, and will be invaluable to all classes, scientific, mercantile, official, or literary, interested in that country. At the present moment it will be especially welcome, affording as it does the means of tracing the various events of the civil war. Not only does it give the courses of the principal rivers, and the ranges of mountains; the lines of high roads, and the more important bye roads; all towns and villages of any size, a distinction being made between "Castle Towns," or the former residences of the feudal chiefs, "Ken Towns," or the capitals of the Prefectures, and "Station Towns," or places were accommodation for travellers is provided, but it also notes the public works so far as they have been carried out, namely, the lines of railway, the lines of telegraph, and the lighthouses; the division of the country into "provinces" and "Kens" or prefectures; the depth of the sea round the coast, and the routes taken by the different mail steamers. In addition to this, the names have been translated from the Japanese characters on the native maps, and have been revised by W. G. Aston, Esq., Chief Interpreter to H.B.M. Legation at Yedo, while a variety of statistical information, collected from reliable sources, such as the population of each district, the revenues of the Government, the foreign trade, the mineral production, &c., is given. The explanation which it contains of Japanese terms, such as "Ken," "Shima," &c., will be of the greatest value to those who are not already familiar with them; and with the present map before them, we can confidently say all will be able to obtain accurate ideas of the country and the important events now going on in it up to the present. No trustworthy or detailed map of Japan has hitherto been published in Europe, though the materials available for forming one are numerous. The compiler, in the present instance, has taken the coast-line from the Admiralty charts, which may therefore be considered as absolutely correct; and a certain native map, which is very incomplete, but, so far as it goes, exceedingly accurate, forms the basis from which large portions of the chief features of the country were taken. The Foreign-office, the War-office and Japanese Legation have taken copies of this map, and we make no doubt that it will be adopted as a basis of reference in the various newspaper and other public offices in which the affairs in that country are watched.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Society of Antiquaries on May 3, F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited some beads and other remains from a cairn near Shap, in Westmoreland. He also exhibited the matrices of the following seals: seal of an ulnager or aulnager, an officer appointed under the *Statutum de pannis* of the 25th of Edward the Third, for collecting the subsidy on woollen cloth—the seal of William Norman, one of the Normans of Honyngham—seal of the Custom House of Shoreham, in Sussex, *temp.* Charles the First. Along with these matrices Mr. Franks exhibited a curious piece of hone-stone, on which are engraved moulds for casting leaden seals of ordinary types. Mr. J. C. Dent exhibited two large Patagonian earrings of silver.

At the Society Royal on May 3, Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair, the following papers were read: "Further Observations on the Modification of the Excitability of Motor Nerves produced by Injury," by Mr. G. J. Romanes—"On the Temperature-Corrections and Induction-Coefficients of Magnets," by Mr. G. M. Whipple.

At the Linnæan Society on April 19, G. Bentham, Esq., V.P., in the chair, M. C. Decandolle read an important paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Meliaceæ." His general conclusions with regard to the Melia family may thus be summarised:—(*a*) The number and the mutual affinities of the various genera of Meliaceæ decrease from the Asiatic region towards Africa and America on one side, and towards East Polynesia on the other. (*b*) Between the Meliaceæ of America and Africa there exists analogy, whilst Polynesian species belong to Indian type. (*c*) New Caledonia contains within itself a remarkable number of distinct species, the type of which, however, is Indian. (*d*) In Australia three Indian genera are found, along with three genera exclusively belonging to Australia. (*e*) No species of Meliaceæ has hitherto been collected in the most eastern islands of Polynesia; if subsequent observations reveal such, it will be interesting to know whether they pertain to Indian or American type.

Mr. R. N. Cust has written a very full report "On the Languages of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and the Indian Archipelago," for the annual address of the President of the Philological Society on the 18th. Other reports contributed are "On Japanese," by M. de Rosny; "Irish," by Mr. Hennessy; "Lithuanian, Armenian, Dutch," &c. The President, Mr. Henry Sweet, will review the Progress of Phonology, and insist on its importance as the necessary basis of all sound linguistic work.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the last month are more promising than any of the previous Returns for this year. There is still a decline in Exports, but the difference as compared with April, 1876, is so slight as to confirm the opinion that the downward tendency has spent its strength. There is a decline of 8½ per cent. in the import total as against April, 1876, and the exports have decreased not quite 1 per cent. Last year the figures as against 1875 showed an increase of over 11 per cent. in the imports, and a decrease of 4½ per cent. in the exports, and so far, therefore, as the statement of a single month indicates anything, the present returns would seem to show that the export trade is about at its lowest, while the excessive importation so long characteristic of the accounts has been in a measure checked. There is, at all events, a decided falling-off in this last return as respects the imports of nearly all leading manufacturing staples, the total being kept up by the increased quantities imported and greatly enhanced prices of articles of consumption.

The total declared value of the exports last month was £15,296,577, against £15,430,177 in April, 1876, and £20,221,830 in April, 1875; so that while the decrease this year was 25 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month two years ago, it is only 1 per cent. compared with April last year. Many of the principal items show an increase in the present return. Among these are: alkali, apparel, bags and sacks, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures, haberdashery, iron and steel, lead, linen yarn and manufactures, silk manufactures, telegraphic wire, wool, and "unenumerated articles." On the other hand, there is a diminution in woollen yarn, woollen and worsted manufactures, silk yarn, machinery, jute yarn and manufactures, leather, hardware, and earthenware. The effect on trade of the reduced cost of coal is exhibited in an increase of 5 per cent. in the total quantity exported along with a decrease of 3½ per cent. in value. The returns of the imports are less remarkable than those of March, the excessive augmentation then being partially counterbalanced by a diminution of three millions in the value for April, which was £32,067,934, against £35,050,490 in the corresponding month of 1876. This decrease is entirely under the two items of cotton and wool.

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The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 30th April. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,876,800 ...	704,000 ...	2,601,900
Japan	„	1,767,500 ...	1,122,600 ...	1,004,200
Straits Settlements ...	„	159,100 ...	126,300 ...	274,000
Ceylon	„	22,600 ...	12,500 ...	—
		For the Four Months ended 30th April.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	4,953,300 ..	4,315,900 ...	7,193,000
Japan	„	5,744,900 ...	4,190,500 ...	3,354,100
Straits Settlements ...	„	650,500 ...	566,000 ...	815,300
Ceylon	„	83,700 ...	57,100 ...	46,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 30th April. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	39,726,700 ...	31,024,300 ...	36,365,500
Japan	„	2,531,800 ...	3,100,600 ...	1,804,200
Philippine Islands ...	„	3,584,500 ...	1,749,700 ...	4,426,300
Java	„	6,374,500 ...	5,916,300 ...	6,496,500
Straits Settlements ...	„	8,382,000 ...	8,593,400 ...	9,079,900
Ceylon	„	4,183,400 ...	2,059,200 ...	1,912,700
		For the Four Months ended 30th April.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	134,620,100 ...	147,537,200 ...	146,303,800
Japan	„	13,759,200 ...	10,315,300 ..	7,561,100
Philippine Islands ...	„	10,053,800 ...	8,323,800 ...	18,220,506
Java	„	22,521,300 ...	20,560,800 ...	30,670,400
Straits Settlements ...	„	29,220,500 ...	36,101,200 ...	41,766,600
Ceylon	„	11,099,700 ...	13,088,200 ...	11,982,300

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 30th April. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,261,500 ...	711,800 ...	1,229,800
Japan...	„	562,000 ...	119,800 ...	207,300
		For the Four Months ended 30th April.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	4,876,300 ...	5,081,400 ...	5,420,600
Japan...	„	2,276,500 .	807,800 ...	1,449,300

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 30th April. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	133,800 ...	201,000 ...	149,400
Japan	„	9,400 ...	200 ...	38,000
		For the Four Months ended 30th April.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	582,600 ...	908,600 ...	717,100
Japan	„	15,900	23,900 ...	176,500

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month ...	tons	606 ...	423 ...	1,062
For the four months...	„	3,445 ...	5,609 .	6,893

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months ended March 31, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows :—

From	1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)... ...	£2,854,764 ...	£2,127,220 ...	£2,724,424
Hong Kong	229,174 ...	268,993 ...	581,325
Macao	651 ...	11,695 ..	—
Japan...	62,560 ...	84,607 ...	195,273
Straits Settlements	968,656 ...	727,057 ...	629,493
Ceylon	1,188,516 ...	1,113,484 ...	1,471,187
Philippine Islands	373,407 ...	344,043 ...	550,529
Java	732,044 ...	776,839 ...	596,578
Siam	— ...	44,749 ...	—
Borneo	13,019 ...	14,809 ...	—
Cochin-China	— ...	4,171 ...	9,964

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months ended 31st March, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows :—

To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£1,299,178 ...	£1,440,433 ...	£1,326,674
Hong Kong	759,273 ...	915,411 ...	936,834
Japan...	651,702 ...	406,708 ...	408,575
Straits Settlements	492,291 ...	546,708 ...	616,554
Ceylon	187,849 ...	313,476 ...	299,373
Philippine Islands	181,538 ...	163,130 ...	319,242
Java	469,371 ...	354,144 ...	552,719
Siam	5,803 ...	235 ...	6,834
Cochin-China...	1,798 ...	1,651 ..	1,112
Borneo	— ...	70 ...	26

Monetary and Commercial.

Business in Tea during the past week has been slightly firmer, the trade in fact seem to have at last arrived at some kind of ground, and a better tone has in consequence prevailed, while there has also been a good export demand at fully previous prices. The sales which have been made again show a marked discrepancy as compared with those ruling less than three months ago, common teas being then worth fully 5d. a pound more than at present. This fact clearly shows that people have become desirous to clear out their stocks at any prices. It is reported that a telegram has been received to the effect that the market at Kiukiang for the new teas was opened on the 16th inst.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week ended the 14th inst. was 3,312,161 lb., which was 94,081 lb. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of last year. Of this quantity 2,354,149 lb. went for home consumption, 155,881 lb. for exportation, 5,235 lb. for ships' stores, 718,857 lb. went coastwise to various outports, and 78,039 lb. went coastwise to be immediately exported. The sum paid in London last week for tea duty amounted to £58,853 14s. 6d., which was £4,145 8s. 6d. more than was received from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of 1876.

Some little stir has been created in the Silk Market by the telegrams received during the last day or two, with reference to the prospects of the China crop. They are of an entirely conflicting character, some stating that the crop in China would undoubtedly be short, and others that the normal quantity might be looked for. The cry of a short crop among the Chinese Silkmen before the opening of the season is so familiar that it is impossible to attach much importance to any such statements, though they seem to be considered in the present instance to have at least some foundation. The latest accounts concerning the European crop are somewhat more adverse to the prospects of an average supply, but nothing definite is as yet known. The continued unfavourable weather, however, increases the chances of a short supply. However this may be, the Ministerial crisis in France will check anything like a move in the Silk Market until it is known what view is taken of it in Lyons.

In the Produce Markets there has been a continued absence o speculative demand, but quotations generally are fairly maintained. Tea and Silk continue quiet. Coffee after declining in the earlier part of the week has recovered towards the close. Sugar is less animated, but fairly steady. Hemp, Rice, and Sago are lower in value. Japan Wax and Tapioca show a slight advance. Spices are very inactive. Tin is quiet at £70 10s. to £71 per ton for Straits.

The following statement exhibits the total arrivals of China Sugar in London from the 1st of January to the present date :—

Onward	Hong Kong...	bags	7,700
Fleurs Castle	Shanghai ...	...	6,125
Golden Spur	Hong Kong...	...	9,778
Edmund Gessier	Formosa ...	...	7,464
British Crown	Hong Kong .	...	5,897
Ingeborg	Swatow ...	...	7,500
Duke of Abercorn	Hong Kong...	...	21,103
Silver Eagle	Hong Kong...	...	10,000
Corea and Kermalo	Hong Kong...	...	17,154
Soteria	Hong Kong...	...	9,648
Clacknacuddin	Hong Kong...	...	1,491
Adelina and Marianne ...	Formosa ...	...	5,446
Marco Polo	Swatow ...	...	6,385
Ascalon...	Hong Kong...	...	10,408
Univers	Swatow ...	...	7,250
Parry	Hong Kong...	...	3,584
M. Brockleman	Hong Kong...	...	7,550
Joachim Christian	Hong Kong...	...	8,306
Henrietta Behn	Swatow ...	...	12,268
Fasan	Hong Kong. .	...	6,000
Nishon	Hong Kong...	...	10,181
Annie Braginton	Swatow ...	...	7,970
Altona	Hong Kong...	...	19,112
Janet	Swatow ...	...	4,200
Carl Wilhelm	Formosa ...	...	4,850
Flensborg	Formosa ...	...	6,387
Virginia	Hong Kong...	...	5,329
Mantara	Swatow ...	...	6,000
Salamis	Hong Kong...	...	18,257
Marie	Takow ...	...	7,828
Holstein	Swatow ...	....	4,665
Marie Heydorn ...	Hong Kong...	....	6,500
J. H. Bowers	Swatow ...	...	13,535
Peep o'Day	Hong Kong...	...	7,620
Borealis	Shanghai ...	...	10,601
Lord of the Isles	Hong Kong...	...	7,207
George Shotton	Hong Kong...	bags	9,411
Elmstone	Hong Kong...	...	11,654
Madagascar (s.)	Amoy ...	...	26,999
Faugh-a-Ballagh	Hong Kong...	...	3,816
Alma	Hong Kong...	...	9,982
Dronning Louise	Swatow ...	...	4,950
Hants County...	Hong Kong...	...	10,721
Palma	Hong Kong ..	...	5,252
Andreas	Hong Kong ..	...	6,601
Chalmette	Hong Kong...	...	14,402
By mail steamers, about ...	... ...	...	22,000
Total...			...437,087

The dividend to be recommended by the directors of the P. and O. Company, at the half-yearly meeting on the 5th proximo, will be 2 per cent. for the six months, ended 31st March last, being ½ per cent. more than for the corresponding period last year.

The dividend of the Messageries Maritimes is officially recommended for the year 1876 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the same as for 1875.

The case of Strachan and Thomas of Yokohama, *v.* Hogg, Walker and Co., London, arising out of repudiation of orders for silk is expected to come on for hearing shortly, and is looked upon with considerable interest by the trade.

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A preliminary meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. Holdsworth took place on the 16th inst., and, after some discussion, was adjourned to the 30th. It is hoped that an arrangement may be come to for carrying on Mr. Holdsworth's business, in which case it is considered there is every prospect that the estate would pay a good dividend; and, indeed, might, with a favourable turn in the Silk market, realise twenty shillings in the pound, while the commission business in China, which is of some magnitude, would be saved. The proposed arrangement would, therefore, appear to be in every way desirable.

The London branch of the National Bank of India has been removed to 39A, Threadneedle-street.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 16th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £214,900, and Bombay, £50,100. Tenders on all presidencies for telegrams at 1s. 9d. will receive about 6 per cent. Bills at that price and all above in full. These figures show a decline of ⅛d. compared with those of last week.

The P. and O. steamer *Australia*, which left Southampton on Thursday with the heavy portion of next inward mail, has on board £421,320 in specie, including £120 in gold for Ceylon, and of silver £42,050 for Penang, £133,400 for Hong Kong, and £19,750 for Shanghai.

A rather large business has been done in Bar Silver during the week at 54⅝d. per oz. for India, but the Market is very quiet now, and 54½d. per oz. is the nearest quotation, this being nominal. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 55d. per oz.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 4d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅞d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 7d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	800,896	610,743

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—The steadier tone for common Teas, lately noticed, has been confirmed during the past week, the quantity offered at public sale being moderate. Business by private contract still continues limited, but there has been some demand or good to fine Kaisow kinds of Congou, which are rather scarce. *Congous.*—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm, the supply being small; common to good common have been rather more in request, and prices may be quoted a shade higher. Fair kinds show no improvement, but good to fine from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. have been inquired for. Pak Lin kinds sell slowly at about previous prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have sold at fully last week's prices; the fair kinds are still only saleable at low prices, but in some cases they show a slight recovery; medium to good and fine show no alteration, the demand being moderate. New-make kinds: Common to fair show no alteration; 400 boxes new season sold, at auction, from 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., being rather lower. Oolongs: Common to fair kinds are rather better, but good to fine sell slowly at previous prices. Souchongs: A few sales have been made of good to fine at former prices. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common kinds have sold at about previous prices, fair to good and fine show no improvement. Orange Pekoes sell slowly at about former rates. Foochow Capers remain as before. Orange Pekoes meet with a fair inquiry—a parcel of fine has been sold at 2s. 3½d. per lb. Green Teas: The quantity offered is still in excess of the wants of buyers, and prices have generally been easy.

The public sales have comprised 14,520 packages, nearly the whole of which were printed and sold without reserve. Deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,374,210	2,207,053
Coastwise...	71	708,840
Exports	235,435	429,752
	3,328,511	3,345,645

SILK.

The market continues dull, and quotations for some descriptions have undergone a further slight decline.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MAY 17.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
„ No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
„ No. 3	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maebashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
[illegible], No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Amat Ki	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
[illegible]	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatchogee	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—On the 11th inst., the day of the departure of last mail, the market presented a weak tone, and a large supply of Plantation kinds brought to auction went off slowly, at a reduction of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. No alteration occurred until the 16th, when a strong demand prevailed, and a liberal supply of various descriptions, was almost entirely disposed of, Plantation Ceylon selling 6d. dearer, triage at 84s. to 90s. 6d., low middling at 98s. to 100s., middling at 100s. 6d. to 103s., good middling to fine middling at 103s. 6d. to 108s., bold at 110s. to 114s., very bold 117s., pea-berry at 107s. 6d. to 109s. 6d. Native Ceylon has been sold, good ordinary to fine ordinary at 83s. 6d. to 85s., small and broken at 73s. to 74s. Of other East India the sales have been 352 bags Singapore (out of 836 bags offered), good ordinary mixed pale quality at 73s. to 77s. 6d., and 138 bags Penang sold, greenish at 80s., ditto rather mixed at 78s. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next public sale for the 23rd inst., when 104,600 bags Java will be offered.

CANTHARIDES.—Of 9 cases China offered 1 case sold at 2s. 10d., the remainder being bought in at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.

CHINA MATTING.—294 rolls China sold as follows (including mats): White, 21s. 6d.; red check, 24s. to 29s.; fancy (of which the bulk consisted), 21s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; a few lots 54 inch, 47s. to 50s. per roll.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 214 bales met a moderate demand, and 140 bales White were disposed of at rather irregular rates, coarse wide to medium qualities, £8 to £10 7s. 6d.; good middling to good narrow, &c., £10 15s. to £16 5s.; fine sorts, £19 5s. to £22 5s.; superior, £30.

CHINA PRESERVED GINGER.—95 cases offered in public sale were bought in at 6d.

COCOANUT OIL.—No sales of importance have been reported. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon £37 10s.

CUTCH.—Supplies of fine continue liberal, and at auction of 1,162 boxes Pegu 450 boxes fine soft black, &c., (Elephant) sold at 25s. Privately 500 boxes Pegu have been sold, part at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market has been inactive, with only a limited business at former rates.

CANES rule flat, and of 155,000 Tonking offered 20,000 sold at ⅝d. Of 59,000 Black Bamboo, 4,000 sold at 2⅜d.; of 28,500 Yellow ditto 6,000 sold at 1⅞d. 30,000 Partridge bought in at 2¼d., 78,300 Malacca at 2¼d. to 3d. 4,700 Borneo, and 117,960 Manila withdrawn.

CARDAMOMS.—4 cases from Ceylon of Malabar character sold, fair at 4s. 2d., lighter at 3s. 11d.

EBONY.—175 logs (39 tons) Ceylon sold at £23, one lot £30.

GAMBIER.—On the spot 1 ton block loose has been sold at 19s. 9d. For arrival 100 tons, May-June shipment, have been sold at 20s. ex ship, all faults.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 145 cases Sumatra offered 4 cases fair seconds sold at £8 15s., the remainder, common to middling thirds, bought in at 60s. to 75s. per cwt.

HEMP.—At the periodical auctions a large supply of Manila was offered, but with biddings 20s. to 25s. per ton below the recent highest point, nearly the whole was bought in, only a small part being sold, consisting chiefly of damaged, at about the above decline. Of 5,138 bales offered the bulk was bought in, fair to good fair at £30 10s. to £31 10s., good Boluzan at £32 10s. to £33 10s., Quilot at £35, only about 700 bales being sold, a few lots sound, brown at £27 15s., fair current at £30 10s., No. 2 Quilot at £29 5s., chiefly damaged first-class at £28 to £30 5s. for mixed to good fair, and £30 10s. to £30 15s. for Boluzan. No private business has occurred.

HIDES.—At the public sales there was a moderate demand for East India in the hair. The few Singapore on offer were held above market rates. China were in liberal supply, and were again firmly held. The portion sold shows no change in value. Singapore Buffalo were fairly competed for, and realised full prices; the bought in portion was held above market rates. Of 32,513 China Ox and Cow offered 9,070 sold; Light, average 9 to 12 lb. 6¼d. to 7¼d.; heavy, average 16¾ to 18⅝ lb. 6⅜d. to 6⅝d.; extra heavy, average 24½ to 32 lb. 7d. to 7⅜d.: Kips, average 5¾ to 8 lb. 7d. to 7½d.; thirds, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. Of 3,296 Singapore Buffalo offered, 2,379 sold; Fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 29⅛ to 37 lb. 5¼d.; 2nd heavy, average 26⅝ to 34¼ lb. 4¾d. to 4⅞d.; light, average 14⅛ to 15½ lb. 5¼d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—Privately 615 boxes fine squares have been sold at 45s., being firmer. There have been no public sales.

MUSK.—48 caddies and 44 tins Tonquin sold, pile 1 ordinary to middling 39s. to 40s. 6d., fair to good at 42s. 6d. to 46s., pile 2 fair to good 25s. to 28s., pile 3 14s. 6d. to 18s., wet pickings 19s. to 24s., and 12 tins Yunan at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; 5 tins Cabardine bought in at 14s. 6d. Of 7 tins Grain 3 tins good fair rather damp sold at 50s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black*: The demand continues languid, but prices are unchanged. At auction the small supply of 1,087 bags was partly sold, 282 bags Singapore sold at 3⅞d., 799 bags Penang bought in at 3⅝d., except 100 bags damaged, which sold at 3½d. for first class. *White*: The market is quiet, but at auction Penang sold slightly higher; 281 bags Singapore bought in at 6⅞d.; of 228 bags Penang 100 bags sold at 6d. to 6⅛d., chiefly the latter price. Privately sales of 25 tons Singapore, distant shipment, have been made at 6⅛d. per lb.

RICE.—A decline of fully 1½d. per cwt. has been established for soft grain cargoes, at which there is rather more inquiry, and three have been sold, viz.:—The Avo Guiseppe, 1,159 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 9s. 10½d.; the Hedwig, 1,100 tons Bassein, April sailing, at about 9s. 6d.; and the Josephine, 936 tons Japan, January sailing, price not reported, supposed at 11s. 3d.

RATTANS.—At auction of 34 tons (14,279 bundles) offered 23 tons Singapore sold at £10 7s. 6d. to £11 10s., including damaged.

RHUBARB.—Of 114 cases China offered 105 cases sold, mixed partly fair to good fair at 2s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., ordinary to fair middling 1s. to 2s.

SHELLS.—The periodical auctions were held on the 15th inst. *Mother-o'-Pearl*: A large supply of Manila went off flatly, and only a small part sold at a very irregular decline of 10s. to 30s. Of 617 cases

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23 baskets offered barely 200 cases 23 baskets sold, good and fine bold at £9 2s. 6d. to £9 12s. 6d., one lot selected at £9 17s. 6d., fair bold with some medium at £8 7s. 6d. to £8 17s. 6d., bold and medium, partly defective, at £7 2s. 6d. to £7 12s. 6d., defective wormy at £4 10s. to £6, Chicken at £6 2s. 6d. to £7 17s. 6d. Of 30 cases 19 casks Macassar 10 cases sold, defective at £8, Chicken at £8 17s. 6d. to £9 17s. 6d. *Pinna* were neglected, and 12 boxes Manila were bought in at 40s. per cwt. *Tortoise:* The sales went off slowly for all kinds, and prices of Singapore shell showed a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., 21 cases chiefly sold, common to middling shell 10s. to 12s., fine clean 17s. 6d. *Green Snail* were again neglected, and 888 baskets 5,850 loose offered being greatly in excess of demand, all were bought in, small 3d. to 3¼d., medium 4d. to 5d., bold 7d. to 7½d. each, excepting one or two lots which sold, very small at 1¼d. *Ear:* 80 cases 594 bags and 9 tons Japan Silver, consisting of inferior of old import, were bought in, untrimmed at £10, for small and broken to £40, except 45 cases 1 ton old and defective trimmed which sold at £10 to £12 5s. per ton.

SUGAR.—A steady but not active demand has prevailed during the week, and firm rates have been paid both on the spot and afloat. At the close, however, a quiet tone prevails, with only a limited business, common brown kinds being slow of sale and rather cheaper, but suitable refining and grocery kinds steady. The following have been the sales of East India descriptions:—On the 11th inst. on the spot 2,500 bags Native Penang sold at 21s., and of 5,286 bags China offered about 2,000 bags clayed sold, fine strong yellow at 28s. to 29s., washed brown at 24s. 6d., a few lots very low pasty Swatow at 20s. Privately 10,000 bags unclayed Zebu sold at 21s. 6d. On the 12th a cargo of Java sold at 33s. 6d., particulars not reported. On the 14th privately on the spot 200 tons Hainan China sold at 22s. Also 3,000 bags good brown China at 23s., and for arrival 300 tons superior current clayed Manila at 27s. On the 15th at auction 15,260 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo, 1876 import, were bought in at 22s., and 6,002 bags China, good brown Hainan at 22s. 6d. On the 16th at auction of 33,983 bags China only 1,200 bags good to fine yellow clayed sold at 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d., the remainder being bought in, Hainan at 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., Amoy Native kind (22,000 bags) at 22s. to 22s. 6d. On the 17th 250 tons ordinary unclayed Taal sold at 20s. 6d., and for arrival about 600 tons yellow clayed China at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES have been very quiet.—*Cinnamon*: 120 boxes China quill sold at 9d., 8 bags Ceylon chips bought in at 4½d. *Ginger:* 83 cases 9 bags limed Japan bought in at 45s. *Nutmegs:* Only 2 cases offered and bought in, 84's at 3s. 4d., 95's at 2s. 10d. *Mace:* 5 cases Penang sold, middling to good middling red at 2s. to 2s. 3d.

SAGO.—In auction 617 bags small pearl were nearly all sold at a slight decline, fair to good bright at 16s. to 16s. 9d.

SAGO FLOUR.—400 bags have been sold at 15s. 9d. ex quay.

SAPANWOOD.—32 tons slightly damaged Manila partly sold at £6 7s. 6d.

TAPIOCA has realised firm rates, 380 bags Penang sold, dull grey at 2½d. to 2⅝d., 489 bags small grey Singapore also sold at 2½d. to 2⅝d. *Pearl:* Of 560 bags good medium of fresh import about one-half sold at 19s., being firm. *Flour:* 139 bags Singapore bought in at 2d.

TIN has been quiet. Small business done in Straits at £70 10s. The closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot, £70 10s. to £71; Banca, £75; Billiton, £71 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There was rather more inquiry both on Wednesday and Thursday, but little business resulted, owing to the low prices offered. The renewed activity in Liverpool on Friday helped to stimulate the demand for both yarns and goods, but producers becoming more confident advanced their quotations, or held more firmly, and a good amount of business has thereby been prevented, as buyers have been reluctant to operate at prices above what have lately ruled.

QUOTATIONS.

				s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	38½-39 in.	... 7lbs.	... 5	2½	to 7	5½	
Do. do.	...	...	... 8½lbs.	... 5	11½	to 8	7	
Do. do.	...	44 45 in.	... 7lbs.	... 6	2½	to 8	3½	
Do. do.	...	...	... 8lbs.	... 6	10	to 8	8½	
Do. do.	...	...	... 9lbs.	... 7	10½	to 9	8½	
Do. do.	...	50 in.	... 10lbs.	... 9	4½	to 10	8½	
Grey T-Cloths	...	32 in.	... 6lbs.	... 4	2	to 4	11	
Do. do.	...	...	... 7lbs.	... 4	9	9-16 to 5	9	9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...	...	... 7lbs.	... 5	2	1-16 to 6	9	9-16
Do. do. do.	...	36 in.	... 8lbs.	... 6	2	5-16 to 7	9	13-16
Madapollams	...	32 in.	... 2lb. 8 oz.	... 2	2	11-16 to 2	6	11-16
Grey Jaconets	...	39 in.	... 2lb. 1 oz.	... 2	5	1-32 to 2	6	1-32
Grey Drills	...	30 in.	... 14lbs.	... 8	8½	to 11	2½	
Grey Jeans	...	30 in.	... 8lbs.	... 6	8½	to 8	5½	
White Spot Shirtings	...	36 in.	...	... 9	6			
Brocade do.	...	36 in.	...	... 9	9			
Damasks	...	36 in.	...	... 17	2½			
Water Twist (China quality)		16-24	...	... 0	9½	to 0	10½	
Do. do. do.	do. ...	28-32	..	... 0	10½	to 0	11½	
Do. do. (Mock)	...	38-42	...	... 0	10½	to 0	11½	

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 10s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. 6d. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7½d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £76. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £21; Sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	9	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	63	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May 1	Edward	Johnsen	Manila	Boston
9	Aurorita	Thomson	Java	Havre
9	Orcheus	Glass	Do.	Do.
9	Golden Fleece	Wiltshire	Cheribon	Falmouth
10	Columba	Scavo	Manila	Liverpool
10	Threepwood	Wood	Java	Havre
10	Anna	Wingaard	Do.	Do.
10	Palmerston	Suter	Do.	Do.
10	Cornuvia	Wilson	Do.	Do.
10	Helen Angier	Staples	Do	Do.
10	Alice	Dyer	Batavia, &c.	New York
10	Quickstep	—	Manila	San Francisco
May 11	Hants County	Cochrane	Hong Kong	London
11	Cuba	Stabell	Do.	Do.
11	Havfruen	Trolle	Passaroeang	Falmouth
11	Vrachtzoeker	Vellenga	Macassar	Off Folkestone
11	Lufra (s.)	Perman	Akyab	Antwerp
11	Aldebaran	Cole	Bangkok	Marseilles
12	Martaban (s.)	Barlow	Rangoon	London
12	Gienlyon	Harding	Do.	Do.
12	R. C. Rickmers	Stolt	Singapore	Do.
12	Hermann	Davidson	Do.	Do.
12	Chalmette	White	Hong Kong	Do.
12	Andreas	Peters	Do.	Do.
12	Palma	Binge	Do.	Do.
12	Feiga	Christiansen	Do.	Off Dover
12	Galatea	Wahlad	Sourabaya	Off Deal
12	Elizabeth	Dannberg	Passaroeang	Falmouth
12	Huston Vale	Anderson	Do.	Do.
12	Hamburg	Kroger	Swatow	Greenock
12	Kurrachee	Maxwell	Java	Queenstown
12	M.I.R.	Rice	Nagasaki	Crookhaven
12	Woodburn (s.)	—	Rangoon	Texel
13	Nieuwe Waterweg II.	Jacobs	Banjoewangie	Helvoet
12	Gironde	Bousset	Java	St. Nazaire
12	Brahmin	Barr	Do.	Do.
12	Gaeiccia	Olivari	Singapore	Marseilles
13	Dunnikier	Hahn	Java	Havre
13	Rebecca	Thomsen	Manila	New York
14	Nicolino	Richards	Hong Kong	Liverpool
14	Charity	Taylor	Java	Queenstown
14	Burgemeisterv. Midbg	Wansnes	Passaroeang	Flushing
14	Sumatra	Clough	Hong Kong	San Francisco
14	Panama	Burgdorf	Manila	Ymuiden
11	Bestevaer	V. d. Pas	Banjoewangie	Do.
15	Louisa	Watson	Maulmain	London
15	Louise Marie	Heve	Hong Kong	Liverpool
15	Theophane	Raymond	Rangoon	Do.
15	R. Wester	Prince	Java	Queenstown
15	Gladys (s.)	Brittain	Maulmain	Off Dartmouth
16	Johanna & Margaretha	Ruhaas	Java	Off Deal
16	Sceptre (s.)	Steele	Rangoon	Liverpool
16	Sheldon (s.)	—	Bassein	Do.
16	Trinidad	Boilegui	Manila	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 19	Farragut	Wilbur	Manila	San Francisco
May 2	Goodell	Crockett	Shanghai	New York
2	Vanguard	Potter	Anjer	Do.
3	Southern Cross	Hughes	Batavia	Boston
7	Anna	Munch	Singapore	Hamburg
7	Woodville	Nelson	Hong Kong	Do.
7	V sta	Schorner	Manila	Cuxhaven
7	Charles Collet	Pimont	Saigon	Marseilles
15	Undaunted	Naile	Java	Cardiff
10	David	Johnson	China	Antwerp
10	Eugenie	Koch	Samarang	Hamburg
11	Werra	—	Singapore	Penarth
11	Naworth	Williams	China	Antwerp
12	Edward Barrow	Fursman	Shanghai	Do.
12	Atlanta (s.)	Petersen	Do.	Cuxhaven
12	Holland (s.)	Jaski	Batavia	Southampton
12	Peruvian	Berry	Hong Kong	Liverpool
12	Miako	Knight	Manila	Greenock
12	Sophia Jonkim	Emmett	Singapore	Sunderland
12	Chandos	Emery	Hong Kong	Cardiff
13	Lorne (s.)	McCulloch	Penang, &c.	London
13	Newman Hall	Slater	Yokohama	Liverpool
13	Presidt. v. Ryckevorsel	V. Dooden	Atchin	Ymuiden
13	California	Deinum	Batavia	Do.
13	Sindoro	Diepenbrock	Samarang	Do.
13	Aardenburg	Rolff	Sourabaya	Do.
14	Achilles (s.)	Anderson	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
14	Cambrian Princess	McGill	Singapore	Cardiff
14	Wimmera	—	Do.	Penarth
14	Don Quixote	—	Do.	Do.
14	Manfred	—	Padang	Do.
15	Sophia	Wastje	Hong Kong	Liverpool
15	Castle Horne	—	Singapore	Newcastle
16	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Hong Kong	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

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PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
May 10	Drenthe	Java	Rotterdam
11	Amboto	London	China
11	Nankin	Do.	Do.
16	Glenorchy	Do	Do.
16	Prins van Oranje	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia

SPOKEN.

BOLDON, Cardiff to Singapore, May 4, 43 N., 12 W.
PRINSES AMALIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, 84 days out, 22 N., 36 W.
J.P.T.V. (barque), Manila to Boston, Feb. 26, off Cape of Good Hope.
AGNES, Cardiff to Singapore, March 24, 14 S., 33 W.
VALLEY FORGE, San Francisco to Manila, April 15.
JOHANNA SOPHIA, Singapore to New York, Feb. 27, 34 S., 29 E.
BORGA, Penang to London, March 31, 8 S., 14 W.
CHATEAUBRIAND, Samarang to Falmouth, March 21, 32 S., 35 E.
AVO GIUSEPPE, Rangoon to Falmouth, March 30, 35 S., 18 E.
P.G.V.N. (Ital. barque), Rangoon to Falmouth, April 1, 32 S., 14 E.
EMANUEL AUGUR, Java to Falmouth, April 17, off St. Helena.
NELLY, Macassar to Amsterdam, March 4, 22 S., 85 E.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER, Java to Falmouth, April 20, off St. Helena.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Cleared, May 10, Diadem (str.), Rangoon for Liverpool; 11, Nymphæa (str.), Bassein for Copenhagen. Passed, May 14, Hesperia (str.), China to London.

MALTA.—Sailed, May 4, Arethusa (str.), Akyab for Antwerp; 12, Elphinstone (str.), Rangoon for Liverpool; 14, Bangkok (str.), London for Singapore. Arrived, May 15, Cape Clear (str.), Southampton for Bangkok.

CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM.—May 10, advices from Table Bay, dated April 10, state that the Cato (Dutch) Vuijk, hence to Macassar, which put into Table Bay with damage, was not leaky, and that she would have a new mast put in without discharging.

PORT ELIZABETH.—April 13, the Mabel, Hallett, from Ilo I o, which arrived here April 8, put in for medical assistance.

NEW YORK.—April 30, the Frank Jones, from San Francisco, to Manila, ashore at Fort Strong, was lying easy, April 21, apparently not at all strained; from appearances the vessel might be floated. May 5, the Twee Zusters, Harding, arrived here from Macassar, reports:—April 16, lat. 35 N., long. 57 W., had a heavy S.S.W. gale, veering to W.S.W., lasting several hours; lost and split sails, stove boat, and flooded decks.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Lotus. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Atholl.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Lothair. For Yokohama and Hiogo: Pauline, Kingdom of Sweden. For Shanghai: Wylo, Birchvale. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, Kate Carnie, Elmstone, Lord of the Isles. For Batavia, &c.: Valero, Ada, Indien. For Singapore: Lake Leman, Selim. For Penang: Celœno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Patroclus (str.). For Hong Kong: Lord Macaulay, Pilgrim, Alexandra. For Manila: Cadiz (str.), Teodora. For Anjer: Longfellow, Ellen Munroe. For Singapore: Kalliope.

At GLASGOW.—For Ilo Ilo: Leonie. For Penang and Singapore: Aahmore.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers on the berth continue to advance, few vessels being obtainable. By sailing ships the rates are low, but inclined to rise. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. To Penang, 23s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

LOCK-OUT OF SHIPWRIGHTS ON THE CLYDE.—The largest meeting of shipbuilders ever held in Glasgow took place on the 11th inst. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that, in consequence of the strike of the Clyde shipwrights for an advance of 15 per cent. in their wages, there should be a general lock-out, to take effect on the 19th instant. This includes all the yards in Glasgow, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Dumbarton. Thirty thousand men will be thrown idle. The masters are said to have refused all contracts for two months. A conference which had been arranged between the masters and the workmen was held in Glasgow yesterday. The Shipbuilders' Association was represented by six of the members, while a similar number of delegates from the Men's Society were present. A long discussion ensued, when the representatives of the workmen stated that they had no power to make any substantive proposition, and could only report to the members of their trade. They however expressed a feelin g f satisfaction at the manner in which they had been met by the employers.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—*Le Canal de Suez* has published the following return of the traffic of the Canal since the opening:—

Year.	Total Tonnage.	Tonnage under British Flag.	Per cent. under British Flag.
1870	654,915	433,950	66·26
1871	1,142,200	819,679	71·76
1872	1,744,481	1,253,235	71·83
1873	2,085,072	1,490,791	71·93
1874	2,423,672	1,797,494	74·16
1875	2,940,708	2,181,387	74·17

THE Nederland Company's steamship Holland, Captain C. Jaski, sailed from Southampton on the 12th inst., with passengers and a full cargo for Penang, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, &c.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

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National Bank of India (Limited), London, 11th May, 1877.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr.; or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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VAN

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THE MANAGER,

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY

79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

THE Rev. T. RICHARD, of Chefoo, whose communications have been recently referred to in the columns of *The Times*, writes as follows:—"People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. This is no exaggeration. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and in these, taken together, I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily. Perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. It is most heartrending. Can anything be done immediately at home? Friends in Chefoo have sent me $500. Shanghai and other places I have not heard from yet. The first steamer of the Spring is expected north to-day. Perhaps $1,800 more will be made up. Funds will save lives on to the end of May. It will be only charity after that. If you can do anything telegraph." Under date March 5 Mr. Richard says:—"I draw another £50 to-day, making in all £250. If I die before the year is out let my property here make up the deficiency, so long as I have anything to mortgage. I cannot abide the sight of people dying about me without giving them relief. Thousands upon thousands have perished already. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold. Old men, middle aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense, so they are cast daily into large pits. Terrible."

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have, by telegraph, advised Mr. Richard to draw £250 at once, and authorised the payment of a further sum of £250 if urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Famine Relief Fund will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Joseph Tritton, Esq., 19, Castle-street, Holborn, London, E.C., or by the bankers of the Society, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

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Mongolia.	2,833	530	June 7	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	2,933	450	June 14	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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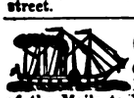

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	With des.
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the China clipper EVELYN, A1 13 years, 762 tons register, South West India Docks, HENRY KNOWLES, Commander. All Goods must be marked with port of destination.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., York-chambers, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG direct, the fine clipper barque FELIX MENDELSSOHN, 3-3rds, L.1.1., 998 tons register, South West India Docks; J. BARBER, Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., York-chambers, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

VOORWAARTS, 3,000 tons, May 22.
CONRAD, 3,000 tons, June 12.
*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.

* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	May 30

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 30.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register† 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Burmese. s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 3
Hong Kong	Kate Carnie..	A1 13 yr	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles ...	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow
Yoko. & Hiogo	Kingdom of Sweden ...	100 A1	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

FOR HONG KONG, with quick despatch, the well-known clipper ship MELBREK, A1 15 years, 870 tons register, J. PEIRCE, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years, 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co, 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,131	250	June 9
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,859	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed, Mar. 24
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed, Apr. 30
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 20
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	—	Sailed
Edward Barrow ...	3/3 L.1.1.	958	—	May 5
A1 Ship	—	—	—	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	May —
Atholl, s s.	—	Gellatley, Hankey, & Co.	May 30
Burmese. s.s.	—	Norris & Joyner...	June 4
Glenroy	—	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	June 9
LIVERPOOL.			
Patroclus, s s.....	—	Alfred Holt	May 20
Stentor, s.s.	—	Do.	June 9

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Tuesday, May 22, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 717.] LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received May 24.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Feb. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 12*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	„ 16	„ 7	„ 7*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 4
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 7
Chefoo	—	—	„ 7
New-chwang	—	—	Mar. 28
Hankow	—	—	Apr. 7
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Shanghai	„ 23	„ 10	„ 13
Ningpo	—	—	„ 9
Foochow	—	—	„ 11
Formosa	—	—	„ 8
Amoy	—	—	„ 12
Swatow	—	—	„ 13
Hong Kong	Mar. 9	„ 18	„ 19
Canton	—	—	„ 17
Macao	—	—	„ 16
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 2	„ 11	„ 18
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 9	„ 14	„ 23
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 19
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 17
Sarawak	—	—	„ 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 22
Samarang	—	—	„ 20
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 13
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 23	„ 23	„ 26
Penang	„ 16	„ 14	„ 21
CEYLON—Galle	Apr. 6	„ 28	May 2
Colombo	—	—	Apr. 30

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, *via* Marseilles, on the 24th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those received per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 22nd inst., anticipating both the present and the next mail. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, which, owing to the change of monsoon, will bring only two days' later advices, viz., from Yokohama 11th, Shanghai 15th, Hong Kong 21st, Singapore 28th April, is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 4th proximo, and left Galle on the 9th inst., one day in advance of its due date.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, arrived May 22.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Thompson, Dresser, Mornat, Joquel, Sarragallet, Barthelet, Vaquez, Menieres, Barberot, Bergroes. From Shanghai: Messrs. Jameson, Nissen, Mackenzie, Searle, Kyle, Mallendorf, Miss Imbert, Miss Bell, Miss Winton. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwachter, Messrs. Burton, Bell, Winter, Nordenstedt, Goeltz, Miss Kennel. From Saigon: Messrs. Sarda, Jore, Goby, Lane, Andart, Crotte. From Batavia: Mr. McLeod and family, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Brenghel, Messrs. Perek, Bressen, Langenberg, Delange, Merisky, Streins, Mahné. From Manila: Messrs. Villaralbo, Du Courthial, Masferry, Montana, Sarragoya, Jordana, Palacios. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Fish, Rolland, Sweetman, Velaz, Carral, Euzières. From Galle: Messrs. Thomas, Newman, Kelmer, Sydney, Smith.

Per steamer *Agamemnon* (Holt's line), due May 30.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Saunders and child, Master McClatchie. From Hong Kong: Mr. John Pinder. From Singapore: Mr. Cocker, Mr. Houghton, Miss James, Capt. and Mrs. Van de Brock and five children, Miss Amy.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peru*, from Venice, May 11.—None. From Brindisi, May 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. Lazarus.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, May 17.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Rose, and six second-class passengers. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. A. Glen, Mr. Symes. To Colombo: Mr. N. McLeod. To Galle: Mr. C. H. Cameron, three second-class passengers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Siam*, from Brindisi, May 28.—To Singapore: Rev. S. J. Smith.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, June 3.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Messrs. D. S. Saiff and Sataschnikoff. To Singapore: Justice Lushington Phillips, Mr. G. Clarke. To Colombo: Mr. H. S. Saunders, Mr. Handyside, Mr. J. H. Tring, Mr. Rollo.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, June 17.—To Colombo: Messrs. A. White, W. L. Bennett, E. Wells.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The miseries of the famine in Shangtung have been increased by the outbreak of a fever which is spreading rapidly. The correspondents of the local papers continue to describe the state of affairs as most disastrous. The funds were getting very low, and there was in many places scarcely sufficient to supply the famishing people with gruel for another month. A further amount of $1,200 has been forwarded from Japan. Wuhu was formally opened to foreign trade on the 1st April. It is described by a correspondent as a pleasant place, but there was as yet a difficulty in finding quarters. The officials concerned in the Hangchow *cause célèbre*, in which a woman was wrongfully convicted of murdering her husband, have been brought to account, and the district magistrate who gave the first conviction has been sentenced to transportation to the Amoor. The tail-cutting mania has appeared at Peking. At Shanghai the North China Insurance Company have held their meeting, and passed the report and accounts. Several improvements in the roads have been made by the Municipal Council. The public gardens are spoken of as being in a very flourishing state, and an extraordinary birth of calves is considered to speak well for cattle-breeding in China. Forty-two pirates were executed in one day at Canton. Pakhoi was formally opened to trade on the 2nd April. The port is described as being very shallow, so that vessels have to lie a long way off. The combination among the cotton and yarn dealers at Hong Kong was reported to be subsiding. The health of the Colony during 1876 was, according to the Colonial Surgeon's report, good. That official has recorded his opinion that when smoked in moderation, opium is no more harmful than tobacco. The total Revenue for the year 1876 amounted to $885,308. A marine Court of inquiry on the loss of the *Naworth Castle* has been unable to form an opinion as to the cause of the casualty in consequence of the loss of all books, charts and papers.

From Japan the dates by the present mail have been anticipated *via* America. We give the details of the recent fire in Tokio. From the Straits Settlements we learn that the prevalence of cholera at Singapore, with regard to which such alarming reports were received by last mail, was decreasing. The eight Chinamen who were accused of kidnapping coolies to Deli have pleaded guilty, but sentence has been deferred. The Rajah of Sarawak has had a narrow escape from drowning, while proceeding up the Rejang river in a small steamer. There is a prospect of a good supply of coal being obtained from the new mines in the province of Albay, Philippine Islands.

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JAPAN.

—o—

TOKIO.

The *Japan Gazette* gives the details of the fire at Tokio on the 16th April, which was briefly mentioned in last mail's papers. It states:—Tokio has been the scene of another disastrous fire, which has not only destroyed a vast amount of property, but was the cause of several lives being lost, and a number of persons being more or less injured. From the accounts in the native journals, it appears that the fire broke out at about twenty minutes past two A.M. on the 16th April, in a house on lot No. 5, Taidokoro-machi, Kanda. A very strong wind was, unfortunatley, blowing at the time, which carried the flames with great rapidity from house to house, until about 1,000 families were rendered homeless. In a large godown situated in Ichome, Yumushima, a large quantity of powder was stored. Whether it was thought that the building was fireproof, or the people had no time to take away the contents, does not appear to be known. However, the fire reached the godown, the powder ignited, and a terrible explosion took place, fairly shaking down some of the houses in the neighbourhood. This explosion was probably the cause of the loss of life. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the poor people in Tokio, this fire will be the last of the season. The number of houses and the quantity of property destroyed in the capital since the commencement of the winter must be enormous.

The following story, which has been going the round of the native press, is told in the *Mainichi Shimbun*, probably not so much for the sake of the story itself as for its application, which evidently is meant to convey a meaning not exactly apparent to the eye:—"Last year, while Japan was engaged in a controversy with China, bets were made between Englishmen and Frenchmen to the amount of three million yen, the former maintaining that Japan would get the worst of the diplomatic game then being played. Anxious to retrieve the loss they sustained on that occasion, the Englishmen have now made a bet of equal amount that the insurgents will conquer the Imperialists in the present struggle. It may be asked, 'why should the English thus favour the rebels?' The answer is, that when their countrymen fought with the Satsuma men in Kagoshima they were obliged to retreat without capturing even one fort, and they greatly respect the prowess of the Southerners. In fact, they say in their newspapers that all the military power in Japan is vested in the Satsuma clan. We have been told the above by a Chinaman. If it be true, the eyes of Englishmen must be as serviceable as a knot-hole in a piece of wood, when they are looking at the affairs of our country."

The *Nichi-Nichi-shimbun*, referring to the shizoku of Shonai, Yamagata-ken, says:—Various rumours are heard in Tokio. In the city of Tsurugaoka, late Sakai, there is a party consisting of stubborn shizoku. They are intimate friends with the Satsuma men, and respect Saigo as their father or lord, just as the Christians revere the Cross, and the Buddhists adore Amida. When the news of the Kagoshima expedition first came to them, on or about the 23rd February, they became much excited, and held meetings, where they debated whether they should assist their friends or not. But their chiefs ordered them to disperse, and reassemble only at such time as they should be sure that Saigo had taken the lead of the insurgents. They accordingly dispersed, and a force of troops from Sendai arrived in the Yamagata-ken, which was, besides, well guarded by police. But as soon as the news of the deposition of Saigo and the two others was received by them on the 4th March they again became excited, and busied themselves collecting firearms, ammunition and swords. It was then too late for the shizoku to take up arms against the authorities, and the Kencho purchased all the firearms and ammunition in their possession.

CHINA.

—o—

PEKING.

The *Courier's* Correspondent says:—

I think you will be glad to hear that the missionaries labouring in the famine districts in the north of Shantung have already begun to reap their reward. We hear of nearly 200 baptisms and of over a thousand inquirers. Most of these are from regions untouched by the grain distribution. About eight days ago we had an unusually heavy fall of rain for this time of the year. The rain only fell for a few hours in the night, but in the morning all the low-lying places in the streets were flooded. I mentioned some time ago that there had been an incipient tail-cutting. That incident was explained. One youth in the binding office of the American press, seeing a fellow-workman nodding over his desk, was seized with a mischievous desire to apply the shears which lay at hand. Now the mania seems to have begun in earnest. It is reported that many persons in the outer city have lost a portion or the whole of the tail; sometimes the loss is sustained in the daytime, and sometimes by night. Some of the people are in a state of terror, believing that the individual who loses his tail will die within a hundred days. Others seem indifferent, saying, "What does it matter if the tail goes?" The inner city is as yet free from this mysterious epidemic, though charms are being freely distributed amongst the people. More astounding than the loss of tails is the news brought by your last issue that quondam missionaries have been by their presence sanctioning the rites of ancestral worship. How many years ago is it that these gentlemen would have said to any one who prophesied such an event, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" If a train leaves the rails it is very apt to come to grief.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes under date of April 6:—

I only hear of one item of important or interesting news, viz., the return of the Viceroy Li on the 4th inst. What moves he may propose are yet unknown. A report is in circulation that a nephew of Governor Li has come up from the South, bringing serious charges to his Excellency in regard to irregularities in the management of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s business. I cannot confirm the rumour, however.

I wrote last week of the memorial tablets in honour of Hai Ch'ang Wu. It may interest you to know that twenty of the literati of Tientsin have preferred charges against his son, before the local official, of irregularities in connection with this ceremony and procession.

An honorary tablet has recently been placed, by Imperial decree, in the Hsie-kung-sz, outside the west gate, setting forth the merits of one Hai Ch'ang Wu, a wealthy resident of Tientsin, who died two years ago. He rendered some services to the Government at the time of the rebel invasion, for which the posthumous honours are awarded.

Although the beneficiaires of the soup-kitchens were sent away some time ago, there are still a large number of poor people on the streets.

CHEFOO.

The Rev. H. Corbett, a missionary gentleman employed in the southern part of Shantung, distributing food among the sufferers from the famine, writes:—

The money that has just arrived has gladdened my heart, for it will enable me to alleviate the sufferings of many, and also to save life. Last week I found one family which I had formerly known. The man was unable to rise from his couch; his whole body terribly swollen, death seemed near at hand. His wife, formerly a large stout woman, was emaciated so that her relations would not have known her. Three children were crying for food. Some tea was given to the man, and rice which I had brought with me was cooked as speedily as possible. He ate four large bowls and pleaded for more. He is now able to walk about, and says he will soon be able to work on his farm. This is only one case among many I might mention. A man died from hunger in the village from which I am writing, leaving a starving family. Daily I hear of deaths from starvation. Many have committed suicide when they found they must starve. My plan has been to send reliable men to visit towns and the villages, quietly inquire for those who are entirely destitute, get their names, and then send them word to come at an appointed time to some centre, when I distribute according to the size of the family and the necessity of the case, giving a sum sufficient to help them over the present months. Without some plan closely adhered to, I do not see how any efficient aid could be rendered by distribution. Many have come with doleful stories, but when I sent some one to inquire I found they were not likely to starve, at least there were others more needy. With the funds just received, I shall be able to enlarge the circle and render aid more or less over the greater part of Chimeh. I have written to Mr. Richard to despatch a messenger to me, if he has not sufficient force to reach the greatest number possible with the means at his command. Dr. Devius and several efficient natives have gone, so possibly my services may not be required. The destitution there (Ching-chow Fu) greatly exceeds the general destitution here. I have not enjoyed my food since coming here and seeing the people daily eating the dried potato vine. They grind it and mix it with water, and take it in balls, very much as they would take down pills. Those who can afford a little bean to mix with it get along better. Old people and children soon succumb on this diet; 80 per cent. or more are living on this. I could use an almost unlimited amount of means in aiding the destitute.

Recent reports from the central districts describe the famine as getting more and more intensified as time goes on. Mr. Richard, writing from Cheng-chow-foo, under date the 29th March, says the district magistrate had informed him that their funds were getting very low, and had requested a share of the remittances by foreigners. He said the suffering was very great, and that they have not sufficient money to distribute or supply the gruel long. How long? I asked. Till about the end of the month, he answered; then the starvation will be very great. When saying this, I must say, his eyes filled at the prospect.

HANKOW.

It was anticipated that the Tea season would probably be backward, vegetation generally being fully a fortnight behind

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last year. The advance in the value of cess per *cash*, as compared with 1876, was equivalent to about 5 mace a picul. It was generally thought that the funds sent to the Hankow Tea districts were 30 per cent., and to the Ningchow districts 50 per cent. less than last year.

NINGPO.

Antoine, the toll-collector at the bridge of boats, where the riot recently occurred, has been brought up before the Austro-Hungarian Consul, but no evidence being offered against him he was discharged. The bridge had not been reopened to traffic on the 7th April.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 13th April; the French mail from London Feb. 23 was received on the 10th April.

The general news from Shanghai by the present mail is not of a very important character, the most interesting event being the meeting of the North China Insurance Company, a summary of whose report we gave in our last issue. The Chairman, in proposing its adoption, said that beyond congratulating the shareholders on the eminently satisfactory results of the company's business for that period he was not aware that there was much for him to say. But before asking them to pass the report and accounts he thought the following details might prove of interest: The premia collected for the half-year were Tls. 632,950.30, being the largest amount ever yet earned in six months. In the corresponding half-year of 1875 the net premia was Tls. 536,598.17. The total premia for the year 1876 was Tls. 1,190,883, against Tls. 1,039,844 in 1875. The total amount insured in 1876 was Tls. 118,269,728, as compared with Tls. 97,609,491 in 1875. Losses and claims paid during the half-year under review amount to Tls. 253,215.11, of which the most important item is the *Sarpedon's* loss by collision; and, unfortunately for all concerned in her, that vessel has been held to blame. The settlements of claims on the 1876 underwriting account, up to 31st December last, were about 41 per cent. of the premia received, and as a large proportion of the risks have now terminated, only about Tls. 12,000,000 being still running, the result may be considered very satisfactory. As regarded the present year, it was too early to form any definite opinion as to the result of the Company's business, as the London and other distant agency accounts for the first quarter are not to hand; but premia amounting to about Tls. 184,000 appears in the books, and claims paid since 31st December to about Tls. 75,000.

The *North China Daily News* publishes a translation of the last report of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The especial wishes and intent of the founders have been quite well understood, but it is interesting to have them openly stated. A tolerably just impression, too, prevailed as to the financial position of the Company, but it is none the less interesting to find this impression confirmed by the actual statement of figures. The accounts refer only to the term ended in September last; and the Company appears then to have had stock valued at Tls. 1,822,737, of which amount only Tls. 685,100 had been raised by shares, the remainder having been obtained by loan—of Government moneys, from native banks, from private individuals, and from the Insurance Company which was some time since created in connection with the Steamer Company. It does not appear that anything is written off for depreciation, and a "deficit" of Tls. 35,000 is shown; still a 5 per cent. dividend is spoken of. The purchase of the S.S.N. Company has been since consummated, and a further advance of Tls. 1,000,000 was obtained from the Government towards that object. Whether any more shares have since been allotted, or whether the remainder of the purchase-money will have also to be raised by loan, is not shown, but in the meantime the proportion of shares shown to be taken up to the capital employed seems small.

Some long-wanted improvements in the Settlement are being made by the Municipal Council. The widening of Nanking-road, at Lee Ching's corner, is in a fair way of being completed, and a further move is to be made to obtain the necessary slice off the lower portion of the same block, at the corner of Honan-road. Messrs. Dent and Co. made an offer to sell a strip of land widening the Kiukiang-road for Tls. 1,500, but it was declined by the Council. The wheelbarrow strike seems to have come to an end, and licenses for over 2,000 barrows have been taken out.

From the paper above named we take the following items:—

The two Chinese gunboats having on board the late Tartar General of Fohkien and his family and attendants left on the 10th April for the North. At starting the usual salute was fired.

All the different Consular flags were half-mast on that day, in respect to the memory of Colonel Fukobara, the late military attaché to the Japanese Legation, who was killed while bravely leading a charge against the rebels in Japan. He was well-known and much respected, and the news of his death was received with great regret.

The third annual Flower Show is advertised to be held in H.B.M.'s Consular grounds during the second or third week in May.

We notice that a second pair of crows are building a nest on the P. and O. flagstaff—on the top of the lower mast. On Saturday evening they attracted great attention, being so tame as to break twigs from the low trees in the E-wo compound and convey them to the nest, heedless of several passers-by who lingered to watch their operations.

An unusual event in natural history has occurred at "The Farm." One of Mr. Ferguson's Shanghai-bred Ayrshire cows gave birth to two bull calves, weighing together 121½ lbs., one being 72 lbs. and the other 49½ lbs. The biography of the mother is somewhat remarkable. Christened after Fielding's heroine, she is appropriately named "Amelia." She was born in the spring of 1872, having been bred by Mr. W. Lent, and has calved four times, all her offspring being bulls, and she is besides a most prolific milker. Altogether, this speaks well for cattle-breeding in Shanghai.

Most of our readers are aware that the sight presented by the peach orchards in the neighbourhood of the Loong-hwa pagoda at this time of the year is exceedingly beautiful; and very many, during the last few days, have visited the neighbourhood. The whole country is covered with trees, which are now in perfect fulness of blossom.

The new French Gas Shares offered for sale at auction were taken at seventy-one, which is exactly the equivalent price of the shares in the English Company.

From the *Celestial Empire* we take the following:—

The demolition of old King-kee (Augustin Heard and Co.'s hong) has, we notice, been stopped. It is said that this has been done by order of a gentleman who holds a lien on the property.

The case against William Henry Shaw, charged with stealing Tls. 5,800 belonging to his employer, Mr. Francis, at Kiukiang, again came before the Supreme Court on the 11th April, but, on the application of Mr. Rennie, it was again adjourned for a week.

The appearance of the Public Garden just now is such as to justify the highest eulogiums. During the last week the weather has been moist and hot, and however disagreeable this may be to human beings the effect upon the vegetable kingdom is undeniably most favourable. The grass is now beginning to look charmingly green and soft, while the corner at the Northern end—"Poet's Corner" we have heard it called, from its seclusion and beauty—is a perfect picture. The flowerbeds which decorate the lawn are really a brilliant sight, some of them gorgeous with tulips, scarlet, yellow, and striped, while others are all ablaze with magnificent clusters of double hyacinths, which are now in the fullest bloom. These are of every hue, from white and the most delicate pink to pale purple and dark, affording an exquisite contrast to the vivid verdure with which they are surrounded, as in a frame. The belt of rare shrubs which lines the lawn and shelters it from the north-easterly wind presents also a beautiful appearance, and gives a perfect finish to the whole, while the effect is heightened by a few beautiful little trees growing in wooden stands, which are carefully shielded from the attacks of the profane by fine wires, over which, by the way, it is by no means impossible to come to grief during an evening stroll. Some of the camellias, too, are extremely handsome, and the garden in its present aspect reflects the very highest credit upon the gentlemen who have undertaken its superintendence.

HANGCHOW.

A correspondent sends to the *North China Herald* an account of the trial of a Chinese criminal, which can hardly be surpassed by the most ridiculous tales narrated of African savages. It occurred some time ago, but has not the less interest, as illustrating some of the views and practices of the rulers of the people. A secretary attached to one of the yamens in the city was mysteriously murdered in a lonely place on one of the city hills. Every effort was made to discover the murderer, but not the least clue as to the motive or the agent of the deed could be obtained. The officials then concluding that the case was too hard for those whose authority was confined to the *visible* world, had recourse to those who took cognisance of the affairs of the *invisible* world; that is to say, the gods of the city.

The trial occurred in one of the temples on the city hill, and the bench of judges consisted of the criminal judge of the province, who sat in the centre, the most honourable seat; on his right hand, the seat of honour, sat the god which ranks with the governor of a provincial city; on his left, the governor of the city. These three sat on the platform. In front of them, the two district magistrates, with the two corresponding district gods, sat at a table. In each case the officer of the invisible world occupied the seat of honour on the right hand. A number of official runners were in attendance. The trial took place at night, as it is said the officers of the invisible world would not serve in the day time. The manner of conducting the trial was truly characteristic. Several strawmen were prepared and brought before their honours, to represent the criminal, and these were examined with torture. The lictors were ordered to beat the straw criminals to make them confess. But as they were incapable of making articulate sounds, the officials depended upon the drawing of the lot for an expression of their opinion and feelings in the matter. So, after a good beating, the lot was drawn according to the common method in the temple, but without giving any satisfac-

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tory result, and the affair is now cited as a case in which neither the officers of the visible nor the invisible world were able to secure justice, and hence the uselessness of appealing to them.

At the quarterly meeting of the native Christians, held here a few days ago, the case of the sufferers from famine in the North was presented by the leader, and a collection was taken up, which amounted to a little more than a hundred dollars.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 19th April; the French mail from London March 9 arrived out on the 18th April.

The health of the Colony, according to the report of the Colonial Surgeon, continues satisfactory. Dr. Ayres states that there has been a slight increase in the mortality among the European community as compared with the previous year, but the health of the residents has, on the whole, been good. The health of the Police and of the Military—more especially that of the latter—during the year exhibits a decided improvement. Last year only 563 patients were admitted to the military hospital, and two deaths occurred, compared with 716 admitted and nine deaths in 1875. The Regiment is a fresh out, but this fact certainly does not account for the improvement altogther, since 1875 showed a decrease in sickness and mortality over 1874, and the 80th Regiment was stationed here in those years. The main cause of the decrease is therefore ascribed to improved drainage.

The *Daily Press* in commenting on the above-named reports, observes that when remarking on the health of the prisoners in Victoria Gaol the Colonial Surgeon touches on the opium smoking question. He avers that the effects of the drug have been greatly exaggerated. It was formerly the rule to put prisoners addicted to the habit under special treatment, allowing them a certain quantity of opium per diem and decreasing the amount every day, at the same time using tonics and stimulants, such as gin and quinine, to support them. Dr. Ayres has found, by experience, that there is no necessity for this indulgence, and in very few cases has he permitted either opium or gin to be given. He maintains that opium smoking has very little permanent effect on the system, and can as readily be stopped, with no more harm to the subject, as tobacco smoking. An opium smoker, he points out, consumes but a small quantity of the drug, and its power is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are re-prepared over and over again. The conclusion he arrives at is, that when smoked in moderation opium is no more harmful than tobacco, and that the effects of opium smoking and opium eating have been confounded together in the minds of the British public.

The returns of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year 1876 have been issued. The total revenue was $885,308.54. The receipts from land revenue amount to $136,413.40, showing a decrease of $11,083.06 on the previous year; rents, exclusive of lands, amount to $61,446.10, an increase of $3,799.31; payments for licenses amount to $179,389.98, to which the opium monopoly contributes $133,000, $4,000 less than in the previous year, while the nett decrease on all licenses amounts only to $3,510.02. Taxes amount to $288,354.94, showing a decrease of $2,277.69. Postage also shows a decrease of $2,631.49, the receipts from this source being $53,760.01. Fees of office amount to $72,161.81, showing an increase of $8,420.40, to which increase light dues contribute $4,959.28. The remaining receipts from various sources make up the total given above. The largest portion of this sum is of course absorbed by the salaries of the various officials, from the Governor downwards. $176,628.61 is set down for the police, being $2,796.56 less than in 1875. The expenditure on works and buildings, roads, streets, and bridges, amount to $190,954.57, an increase of $39,092.20 on that of 1875. The military contribution also shows an increase of $7,949.99, the amount of the contribution being $105,855.53, as against $97,905.54 for the previous year, which, of course, is caused by loss in exchange. The total expenditure amounts to $902,500.21, being an increase of $32,677.70 on that of 1875, and $17,191.67 more than the total revenue.

The combination among the Chinese Cotton and Yarn dealers, which has attracted so much attention, was breaking up, and several of the Hongs were beginning to commence transactions secretly; but were soon discovered, and the Canton Cotton Guild forthwith passed sentence of excommunication on the recalcitrant firms, forbidding any of its members to have transactions with them under heavy penalties. According, however, to the *Press*, the rebellious hongs openly defied the Guild, and carried on business with the foreign merchants on the old terms without any effort at concealment. This defection from its ranks had evidently had a great effect on the Guild, for it was trying a new policy. By its subsequent action coercion was virtually admitted to be a failure. It empowered the commission agents to do business on the old terms—that is, payment for goods by notes—on condition that foreign merchants would make an allowance of half per cent. Several wily attempts, too, were made to induce one or two of the foreign firms to give way by the use of specious promises. These overtures had, however, all been steadily refused, and the foreign merchants had wisely maintained a firm, dignified, and unanimous stand on the subject. They co-operated to resist the audacious attempt at coercion on the part of native dealers, and intend to carry it through. Indeed, they were bound, both by motives of self-respect and self-interest to show themselves unyielding on this question, as it was well known that the native dealers in opium and piece goods were watching the issue of the struggle in the cotton trade with the keenest interest, and that were the Cotton Guild to gain any concession it would have the certain and immediate effect of causing other native guilds to adopt the same line of conduct.

A marine Court of Inquiry has been held at the Harbour Office to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the *Naworth Castle*. The Court was composed as follows:—Mr. May, president; Captain Thomsett, harbour-master; Mr. McMurdo, Government marine surveyor; Mr. Linstead, unofficial justice of the peace; and Captain Edmunds, master of the P. and O. steamship *Malacca*. The following was the finding:—

"We find that the British barque *Naworth Castle*, official number 58,116,354 tons, of Sunderland, left Swatow, in China, on the 13th February last with a cargo of sugar, bound to Falmouth, England, for orders; and that the vessel was totally lost on the Bombay Shoal, Paracels Group, China Sea, at about 0.45 A.M. of the 16th February. The log books, charts, and all other papers connected with the navigation of the ship having been lost, the Court is unable to form an opinion as to the cause of this casualty, beyond that in two and a half days the ship was set about one hundred miles to the westward of what was supposed to be her position. We find that the master, Henry P. Weppner, was washed overboard and drowned soon after the vessel struck, and that a seaman named William Scott was also drowned in endeavouring to swim to a boat from the ship. The remainder of the crew were taken on board a Chinese junk from the boat into which they had got, and were ultimately landed at or near Leong-soy, on the S.E. side of the island of Hainan, whence they were transferred to the recently opened port of Hoihow, and from there sent to Hong Kong by the British Consul."

The police-station at Hung Ham, near the Kowloon Docks, has been attacked by thieves whilst the European constable in charge was out investigating a daring robbery of large sheets of iron-plating from the docks. It appears that on his return to the station he found the Indian constables asleep and his quarters ransacked of all he was possessed of.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending 28th March is published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation...	$269,530
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	653,836
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	415,682
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,637,945
Total	$2,976,993

Several local appointments, &c., are gazetted. The Administrator has recognised provisionally Don Edward Toda as Vice-Consul for Spain; Mr. A. Falconer has been appointed provisionally Assistant Superintendent of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade; and Mr. McEwen, Assistant Harbour-master, has been provisionally appointed to act until further notice as Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Creagh, appointed Acting Superintendent.

From a return in the *Gazette* it appears that the largest number of prisoners in the gaol on the last day of any week during 1876 was 563, on November 12th, and the smallest, 347, on February 20th. The largest number of Europeans confined in the gaol at any one time was 75, and the smallest 30. On January 2nd the European prisoners numbered 68, and on December 31st only 30. The largest number of female prisoners (Chinese or coloured) at one time was 38 and the smallest 10.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* Correspondent writes:—

A proclamation posted up in the Viceroy's yamen says that forty-nine pirates were to have been executed at the execution ground by the South Gate on the 13th April, but that only forty-two suffered, seven of them having appealed for a new trial.

Notice has been issued to the effect that the mourning for the late Emperor Tung-chi ceased on the 13th instant, since which date officials have been allowed to don their usual costume.

The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor have re-opened the Yuet San and Yuet Wah schools in person, when they addressed the students and examined the essays.

On the afternoon of the 10th April the Viceroy and suite inspected the Arsenal at the South Gate. He appeared to be quite satisfied with the condition of the guns, machinery, &c., and expressed himself to that effect.

The other day a bride, accompanied by her servant, while on her way in a chair to meet her husband, in the Sam Shuey district, fell in with a band of robbers, who carried off both mistress and maid, and now demanded a heavy ransom for their release.

PAKHOI.

By the arrival of the Chinese gunboat *Fei Hoo* the *Daily Press* received the following information anent the new port of Pakhoi:—

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The port was formally opened on the 2nd instant by Mr. McKean, the Commissioner of Customs appointed to Pakhoi, and salutes were fired by the Chinese gunboats *Fei Hoo* and *Shen-chi*. The British gunboat *Fly* arrived with H.B.M. Consul on board, and all vessels were dressed. The port is very much like Hoihow, being very shallow, and vessels are compelled to lie a long way off. There is a small river running into the bay, which is navigable by junks, but it is dry at low tide. The British Consul was compelled to remain on board the gunboat *Fly*, as there was no suitable house ready for Europeans to live in. The principal products of the port are said to be sugar, betel nut, and spice. Game, in the shape of snipe, partridges, and wild ducks, is plentiful and cheap, and fowl of all kinds are cheap. There is a large city across the bay, about seven miles from Pakhoi, noted for its pagoda, having a large tree growing up its centre, with its branches shooting out of the windows. The port of Pakhoi is much used by junks from Hong Kong and Amoy. Pakhoi and the islands near are noted for the presence of great numbers of French priests, all of whom dress like the natives, and wear the queue; one of them resided on one of the islands for eighteen years. The Chinese gunboat *Fei-Hoo* left H.M.S. *Fly* and the Chinese gunboat *Suitsing* in port when she departed. She passed a French paddle-wheel gunboat, name unknown, evidently from Hoihow, steaming into Pakhoi.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

A correspondent in dilating on the various and promising sanitary and other improvements going on in the town of Sooloo itself observes that:—However antagonistic the idea of free trade in that quarter may be to the views and interests of a few, yet the many will see that Sooloo may yet become of great importance to Spain in many respects, if only a liberal care be taken. The liberty of trading might be restricted to a few ports, and of course nothing contraband of war admitted into the Archipelago until a proper pacification and due submission takes place among the still recusant chiefs. The general population are believed to be favourable to the supremacy of the Spaniards, who proceed on a humane and liberal plan among all who have peaceable intentions. Let free trade have a fair trial at first, and then see what is to be done in the way of imposts. Such a plan will be in accordance with the advance of the age we live in, at all events.

The works at the coal mines of Sugud, in the province of Albay, were in a forward condition by last accounts, and there were hopes that shortly abundance of good coal will be extracted therefrom.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

The *Courier de Saigon* publishes a notification in which the President of the Agricultural and Industrial Committee informs those who desire to send goods to the Exposition Universelle in Paris next year, that in consequence of the receipt of a despatch stating that articles for exhibition must be sent without delay, they will, not as was intended, be first shown in Saigon. It is also notified that the fact that the Messageries steamers will touch at Colombo during the N.E. monsoon will not in any way after the dates fixed for the other points in their voyages.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* contains the Custom House return of the exports from Bangkok for the month of March last. They amounted in value to $759,272, and the principal articles exported were as follows:—

Rice	piculs.	316,679	$581,261
Tin	„	992	22,800
Sugar	„	2,939	18,024
Plasalit		...	17,161
Salt Fish		...	15,807
Plahaang		...	13,076
Teak planks		...	12,100
Buffaloe Hides	„	1,579	11,949

The export of Rice was to the following destinations:—

Hong Kong	piculs	193,081	$347,085
Singapore	„	84,826	157,060
Java	„	26,166	57,916
China	„	12,223	18,340
Coast	„	313	860
	Piculs	316,979	$581,261

The tin went all to Hong Kong, the sugar, plahaang, salt fish, and buffaloe hides mostly to Singapore, the plasalit to Java, and the teak planks to India.

There have been in the past week the ceremonies attending the cremation of three of the Royal family—Phra Ong Chow Chai Klang (son of the King), Phra Ong Chow Butsabong Buk Ban (princess), Phra Ong Chow Unakan (prince), (the two latter children of P'ra Chom Klaw). It is customary to give many presents at the time of cremation. This year the publications of the several printing offices have been bought as presents for the occasion. It is an admirable idea, and must lead to the preparing of books suitable for presents.

The last editor of the late *Hong Kong Times* has become the American Vice-Consul at Bangkok.

BORNEO.

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SARAWAK.

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 16th April has an article upon the falling off in the production of rice in the Principality, and attributes it to the high prices of raw produce which has led to the abandonment of rice-planting for other cultivations and manufactures.

H. H. the Rajah, accompanied by Messrs. Gueritzand Deshon, started in [the *Aline* on the 8th April on a visit to the Rejang river, and on the 10th when going up the river to Balleh Fort, in a small steamer, the *Ghita*, a heavy fresh was encountered near the Fort; the *Ghita* was driven on the bank helpless against the torrent, and the whole party had a most narrow escape from drowning. H. H. the Rajah was swept overboard, and a whirlpool sucked him under the steamer, but with great exertion he contrived to get his head above the water and was rescued by a boat from the Fort. The rest were saved by other boats manned by Dyaks and Chinese, and after some time the *Ghita* was swept into smooth water, minus funnel, bulwarks, awnings, stanchions, &c., and otherwise much battered by huge trunks of trees brought down by the fresh.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 26th April; the French mail from London March 23 was received on the 23rd April. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

This week will see two homeward mail steamers despatched from here within two days' interval of each other, owing to the change of monsoon. The M.M. steamer *Djemnah* left Hong Kong at noon on the 19th April, and the P. and O. steamer *Geelong* at noon on the 21st.

We learn that the general agents of the E. and A. Company have received a telegram from the Brisbane agents, dated the 18th April, to the effect that the *Normanby* had arrived off Cooktown on the 17th April, all being well on board, but, notwithstanding, all passengers for Queensland ports were to go into quarantine, while the steamer and her Sydney passengers were allowed to proceed south without any detention. H.E. Sir William Jervois, who took his passage by the *Normanby*, from here for Sydney, was, therefore, not quarantined or detained in Queensland.

When the case of the eight Chinamen who are accused of being concerned in the attempt at kidnapping coolies to Deli was called in Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the consent of the Attorney-General on two of the three counts of the indictment under which they had been charged, and Mr. Vaughan, who appeared for the prisoners, advised them to plead guilty on the third count. The Attorney-General recommended the prisoners to mercy on political grounds, the Government having lately introduced a Bill under which protection would be afforded to the coolies, and by which they should be able to come directly into contact with Government officials. His lordship having passed some severe censures upon the conduct of the Dutch planter concerned, on whose behalf Mr. Donaldson watched the case, postponed sentence.

We learn from official sources that only two deaths from cholera have been reported within the last two days, making thirty deaths in all from that disease, in its sporadic form, officially recorded within the last twenty-seven days, and that the Medical authorities consider the sanitary state of the town to have recently improved, and to be on the whole satisfactory, or not, at all events, affording any reason for alarm or uneasiness. It is only right to point out that while official statements differ widely on this cholera question from the general impressions prevalent, the former are much more likely to be substantially correct, especially as the authorities have been put on the alert by the general alarm recently felt and which found expression in these columns. It will be acknowledged that four deaths from cholera in twenty-four hours or so in connection with employés of this office, and authenicated reports of other deaths among the sale class, was sufficiently alarming, to say nothing of the reports with regard to the Chinese, Malays, Klings and other Natives.

We understand that at a meeting of the building committee of the Presbyterian Church three tenders were received and opened for the building of a new church. Mr. P. Nuy's tender was $24,500, Wong Ah Hock's was $22,500, and Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, and Co.'s was $19,500. The latter tender was accepted, and Mr. E. J. Wells, C.E., one of the committee, ha

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kindly offered his services gratuitously to superintend the erection of the church. Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, and Co. provide an experienced clerk of the works at their own cost. The site or the church is at the foot of Fort Canning, opposite the Dhobie Green, and was granted by his Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke, when Governor of the Straits. The design of the church is after the Italian style, and will when completed be an ornament to the town. It is expected the church will be open for public service by the end of the year.

A correspondent in Sunghie Ujong, under date 16th April, sends us the following account of a remarkable encounter between a boa, some fifteen feet long, and a bull-dog, belonging to the Resident, Captain Murray—the same dog, unless we are mistaken, who distinguished himself by charging with his master and the 10th across the swamp when Paroa stockade was stormed in December 1875. The boa had been confined in a cage for some days, but having been disposed of to a Chinese doctor for its gall, to be used as medicine, he was hauled out of the cage on the 16th to be taken away "The boa was immediately attacked by the dog, who had formerly had a passage of arms with him. For some time the boa was quiet, and only now and then made a snap. The dog got bold at last, and seized the snake by the head, but the tables were soon turned. In an instant the boa caught the dog by the upper lip and held firmly on, the dog backing vainly and trying to get away. In less than half a minute the whole of the snake's body had enfolded the dog's in so close an embrace that the head only could be seen. Before choppers could be procured, blood was gushing from the dog's mouth, and I heard his bones give one crack, and it was only by chopping the boa to pieces that we saved the dog. I found on examination that the boa has very strong, sharp, recurved teeth, not only in the jaws, but also in the palate bones, which accounts for the dog being unable to extricate himself in the first instance, for the teeth being like the "Vacune beeche" of South Africa, the more he struggled backward the tighter he was held by the boa. I may add for the information of the friends of the dog that he is none the worse for his squeeze."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER.—On the 20th May, at Shanghai, the wife of W. H. Carter, of a son.

CLARKE.—On the 26th March, at Bangkok, the wife of F. S. Clarke, of the Borneo Company, of a daughter.

HASELWOOD.—On the 15th May, at Yokohama, the wife of A. H. C. Haselwood, of a son.

JENSON.—On the 21st May, at Clarence-villas, Hayter-road, Brixton-rise, the wife of Hans P. F. Jenson, of a daughter.

WHITE.—On the 3rd April, at Hankow, the wife of F. W. White, Commissioner of Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOVEY—TODD.—On the 23rd May, at 3, Palmerston-road, Grange, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Horatius Bonar, D.D., assisted by the Rev. John Edward Dovey, Alexander Morton Dovey, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, London, to Dora, second daughter of the late Thomas Todd, of Booth's-green, Edinburgh.

ROBBINS—DORMO.—On the 26th March, at the United States Consulate, Bangkok, in the presence of the Hon. D. B. Sickels, U.S. Consul, by the Rev. J. N. Culbertson, Robert Oliver Robbins, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., to Carolina Dormo, of Bangkok.

DEATHS.

BELL.—On the 16th May, at Marseilles, on his passage home, W. H. Bell, late of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, aged 46 years, deeply lamented.

MORRIS.—On the 7th April, at Manila, Maria Del Socorro de Olea, wife of Samuel J. Morris, aged 24 years.

TOTTENHAM.—On the 22nd May, at Colombo, Ceylon, aged 29, Loftus Ponsonby Tottenham, youngest son of the late Charles Tottenham, of Mac Murrough, county Wexford, and grandson of the late Sir James Kearney, K.C.H., of Blanchville, county Kilkenny.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Business in produce has been moderately active since our last and a slight decline in freights and in exchange has tended to facilitate operations somewhat. Sugar: Our market has been very firm, and sales during the fortnight amount to about 25,000 piculs, extra at $5.37½ to $5.43¾ per picul and about 10,000 piculs superior at $5 per picul. More Sugar is still wanted at about these rates, but dealers are anything but anxious sellers, as it is now certain that the deficiency in the Manila crop will amount to something like 300,000 piculs, and considerable fears are entertained for the coming one, the want of grain greatly interfering with the planting of the new cane. We are glad to say, however, that this deficiency will just be about made up in the Visayas, as the crops there are likely to exceed those of the past year by close upon 250,000 piculs, and the coming ones, so far, are very promising. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to 20,000 piculs, part of which has been delivered under contract at $3.18¾ per picul, and the balance has been sold as it arrived at $3.06¼ to $3 per picul. At the last named price there is only a partial demand, but, so far it has not been practicable to buy at a lower rate. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices extend to the 12th and 13th instant respectively, and in both markets prices were slightly easier. In the latter market, however, superior was being bought up for shipment to the former one. Hemp: The market has been an advancing one, and last sales have been at $5.43¾ per picul (£22 4s. 2d.) for Sorsogon and $5.31¼ per picul (£21 15s. 2d.) for current. Cebu is being held for $5.37½ per picul (£21 19s. 8d.) The advance in price has principally been caused by the decline in freights and in exchange, but stocks are also reduced to a low point, and the article is reported scarce in the principal producing districts. Sales of Quilot have been made at $6.25 to $6.50 per picul (£26 to £26 17s. 10d.), and for Lupis $8 to $8.25 per picul (£32 5s. 2d. to £33 3s.) has been offered and refused. Coffee: A good demand exists for the article and all that has arrived has been readily placed at $20.12½ to $21 pe picul £74 17s. 9d. to £78 0s. 5d.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Piet and Co.'s Circular says:—Coffee, Java: A parcel of West India preparation or Blue Bean has changed hands at Samarang at f.59 per picul, but of ordinary preparation we have not heard of any sales. The Government will sell publicly during the year 100,000 piculs. Padang: The usual quarterly auction was held at Padang on the 28th March, when 19,400 piculs, No. 1, averaged f.60.44 per picul and 800 piculs Triage f.28.01 per picul. Refining Sugar: The market has been more active and purchasers have shown some inclination to meet the views of planters. Grocery Sugars: Nothing has been done as yet in these descriptions for the season now fast approaching.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Report says:—Tin: During the fortnight about 3,400 piculs have been settled for the States at $20.25 to $19.70, closing at $20. For America there is still some inquiry, but for England and China there is no demand whatever. Supplies continue to come in slowly, and unless prices improve we do not look for any increase. Gambier: With advices of a considerable advance in England the price has rapidly advanced to $4.75, at which it closes; from $4.40 to closing quotation 1,000 tons have been settled. Supplies are coming in very slowly in consequence of continued drought, and if demand for England continues we expect dealers will be able to exact a further advance. Cube Gambier: About 3,000 piculs No. 1 have been settled at $5.70 to $5.75, and dealers now decline to sell further. No transactions in No. 2, which continues very scarce. Cutch: 2,000 boxes settled "to arrive" at $5.52½ to $5.50. Further lots are expected to come to market within a month, and we expect to see prices decline. Black Pepper: There has been very little demand, and prices have fluctuated considerably; prices opened at $8.27½, but rapidly declined, with few transactions, to $7.87½ at close, however, with a slight demand for India, the price has advanced to $8.5; the transactions reported are only 2,600 piculs; supplies have been very small, and it is this that has caused the advance at close. White Pepper: About 1,300 piculs settled at $15½ to 14¼, according to quality; these figures show a decline of 25c. to 50c. per picul on previous quotations. Bonthyne Coffee: 120 piculs settled at $21⅝, and about 50 piculs remain, for which same price is askep, but at this there are now no buyers; no important supplies of Bonthyne can be expected for two months or so. Nutmegs: About 200 piculs in shell have been settled, and market is now bare; no further arrivals are expected for about three weeks; we quote $73 to 72 for good 110's. Mace: Considerable supplies have come in, and good quality has been sold at $54.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler and C.'s Market Report says:—Rice: The hopes entertained when issuing our last report as to a further decline have not been realised, and despite the unfavourable advices to hand from China, prices do not show any change of consequence on last quotations, and continue to rule high, owing to the paucity of stocks and a considerable falling off perceptible in the receipts from the interior. Cotton: Uncleaned, which remains in very small supply, has advanced to $5.70 per picul. No. 1 cleaned being quoted $16.10 and No. 2 do. $9 per picul. Fish: Arrivals have been liberal and hence all kinds have considerably declined in value. Hides: Buffalo remain quoted as before $7.90 per picul whilst both scoured and unprepared Cow have receded to $17.50 and $14.25 per picul respectively.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai ,,	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,,	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0⅝d.
Hong Kong ,,			
Macao ,,			
Singapore ,,	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Penang ,,	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 2d.
Manila ,,	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310½	Rs. 232 (nominal)
,, Hong Kong	27¼ to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.74.5.5	2½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 910.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 635.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 87.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 24 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,200 per share.

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Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 11 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, — per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $147 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 31 per share ex div.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $120 (nominal).
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($35 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 5¼d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, May 22, Argentino (str.), Candia (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, April 7, Jessie M'Donald; 8, John Watson; from New York, May 23, John Nicholson; from London, 23, Scindia (str.).

At FOOCHOW.—From London, May 17, Fleurs Castle (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 11, Glengairn; 12, Thomas Lord, Leucadia; 13, Albert Russell; 14, Evening Star; 16, Killarney (str.); 17, Arabella; from San Francisco, April 16, Mary Whitridge; May 23, Laura; from Cardiff, April 15, Thingvalla; from Hamburg, May 23, Iris; from London, May 23, Chinaman, Volga (str.).

At SAIGON.—From Havre, March 30, Marie Anjer; from Newcastle, N.S.W., April 12, Peyberland, Esmeralda.

At BATAVIA.—From Freemantle, April 4, Agnes; from Newcastle, 15, Emilie Marie; from Glasgow, 15, County of Stirling; from Nieuwe Diep, May 18, Prinses Amalia (str.).

At MANILA.—From Glasgow, April 8, Cosmopolitan; from Cardiff, 9, Hermann.

At SINGAPORE.—From Fremantle, April 20, Majorian; from Rotterdam, 24, Windsbrandt; from Cardiff, 23, Vermont; May 22, Southern Queen; 24, Walls Castle, Nancy Pendleton, Bertie; from Glasgow, April 24, Annie Main; from Newport, May 24, Timour; from Hamburg, May 24, Neptun, Galatea (str.); from Liverpool, April 23, Gloria (str.); May 24, Edinburgh Castle, Priam (str.); from London, April 20, Stad Amsterdam (str.); May 23, Gordon Castle (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Falmouth, May —, Laurel.

From HANKOW.—For London, May —, Gleneagles (str.), Loudon Castle (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For London, April 11, Antenor (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For Portland, Oregon, April 14, Aldenbesse; 15, Garibaldi; 17, Forward; for San Francisco, 14, Belle of Oregon.

From SAIGON.—None.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, April 11, Mary Ann Wilson; for New York, (via Ilo Ilo), 11, Adeline.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, April 20, Madras; 26, Burdwan; for Hamburg, 24, Elizabeth Childs; for New York, 24, Edith.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE WAR IN ATCHIN.

THE HAGUE, MAY 23.—Intelligence received here from Atchin states that the province of Langsar, and therewith the whole eastern coast of Atchin, has given in its submission, the Rajah accepting the conditions offered by the Dutch Government. The blockade has consequently been raised.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 24, at Copenhagen from Manila, Juno; at Flensburg, from Rangoon, Quinta (str.); May 23, at Hamburg, from Hong Kong, Parana; at Antwerp, from Akyab, Amy Dora (str.); 24, passed Deal for Amsterdam, from Java, Prinses Amalia; 25, at Copenhagen, from Java, Lennatar; from Bassein, Nymphœa (str.); at Astoria, from Hong Kong, Edward James; at Greenock, from Java, B. Webster.

DEPARTURES.—May 22, from Ymuiden, for Samarang, Abel; 23, from Sunderland, for Penang, Ruth; 24, from Cardiff, for Yokohama, One; for Singapore, Stadacona, Carrizal; May 24, from Cardiff, for Java, Yuca; 25, for Singapore, Indus; from Penarth, for Anjer, Star of Brunswick.

SPOKEN.—Saroo, Rangoon to Channel, March 29, 10 N., 87 E.; Alku, Akyab to Falmouth, April 17, 23 S., 61 W.; Stad Middelburg, Flushing to Java, April 25, 4 N., 23 W.; Werria, Cardiff to Singapore, May 13. 47 N., 12 W.; Cutwater, Hong Kong, to New York, April 27, off St. Helena.

MISCELLANEOUS.—St. Helena, arrived and sailed, April 24, Josephine Kobe, for Falmouth; 27, Favorit, Bassein, for Rotterdam; 28, Our Annie, Singapore for Liverpool. Passed, April 27, Europa, Rangoon for Hamburg; Cassiope, do. for Liverpool, Leif from Akyab, Virginia from Rangoon, both for Falmouth; Margaret Knight, Singapore for Liverpool.

CASUALTIES.—Cape Town, May 1, the Piccadilly, from Mauritius, arrived here yesterday, and brought the crew of the barque Ceylon, Cooper, from London to Yokohama. The Ceylon was totally dismasted, and otherwise damaged in a gale in lat. 37 S., long 16 E., and had to be abandoned, the crew taking refuge on board the American barque J. M. Clark, and being afterwards transferred to the Piccadilly. Singapore, May 25, Galatea, from Hamburg to China, has put in here, leaky, and with sternpost started; she will discharge her cargo previous to being docked.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Telegraphic advices report that the Tea Market opened at Hankow on the 17th inst., and that from 15,000 to 20,000 packages were settled that day. The quality was inferior to last season. The opening rates were for Oonfas Tls. 5, and for Ningchows Tls. 10 lower than last year. A Reuter's Telegram dated May 25th reports that the *Gleneagles* and *Loudoun Castle* left Woosung with the first of the New Season's Teas that day. Freights for the New Teas at Hankow are quoted by telegram at £5 to £5 10s.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, with the present inward mail, brought 170 passengers and a general cargo, including 880 bales of silk, 7,600 packages of tea, and 480 packages of sundries, also specie to the value of £15,000 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination by the company's steamer *Euphrate*, due in London on or about the 5th June. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Peshawur* with the heavy portion of last inward mail left Gibraltar on the 22nd inst.

THE *Société des etudes Japonaises Chinoises et Indo Chinoise* of Paris has elected the following gentlemen as honorary members:—Mr. LOUIS ROCHET, formerly Professor of Mongol and Manchu at the Ecole Speciale des Langues Orientales; M. FRED. BARROT and M. de GREHAN, Consul General for H.M. the King of SIAM. There are three vacancies for corresponding members; and the first election will take place on the 28th June. All gentlemen engaged in Oriental studies are eligible, and application is to be made to the President, the Comte de MONTBLANE.

THE subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the famine in China are, we are pleased to observe, progressing satisfactorily. The Baptist Missionary Society (as will be seen by the advertisement) acknowledge a large number of donations, and Messrs. JOHN BOURNE and Co., of Mark Lane, have received further sums, aggregating close upon £40.

THE CHINESE MINISTERS.

The Ministers have attended a ball given at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. The entertainment was numerously and fashionably attended, being also under the immediate patronage of the Brazilian Minister, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and many other distinguished personages. They were also present at the first great firework display of the season at the Crystal Palace, and will be present at the dinner of the Geographical Society.

The Lords of the Admiralty have arrived at no decision with regard to the successor to Vice-Admiral Ryder as Naval Commander-in-Chief in China. The ability shown by Vice-Admiral Ryder in the discharge of his duties on the Station has induced the authorities to prolong his stay there for as long a period as possible.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Colonel Penrose, C.B., upon Colonel Commandant J. H. Stewart, Royal Marines.

On the 19th inst., the Swallow, 3, gun-vessel, Commander J. B. Warren, sailed for the West Coast of Africa; and the Elk, 4, gun-vessel, Commander A. Tupman, for the Pacific.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE "IMMORTALITE."

The court-martial for the trial of Captain F. A. Hume, late of the Immortalité, one of the vessels of the Detached Squadron, just returned from the Far East, who is charged with three indecent assaults on an ordinary seaman, named William Rogers, on board his ship, while at Singapore, on Dec. 22 last, was begun on board the Duke of Wellington, flagship, at Portsmouth, on Friday, the 18th inst. The Court is composed of the following officers:—Vice-Admiral Seymour, C.B., president; Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. S. A. Foley, Capts. F. T. Herbert, W. Arthur, the Hon. W. Carpenter, J. C. Wilson, G. H. Parkin, and C. R. F. Boxer, and Mr. G. P. Martin, Paymaster, R.N., Deputy-Judge Advocate. Capt. Blake, R.M., barrister-at-law, prosecuted; and Mr. Fegan, barrister at-law, appears as the prisoner's "friend."

The court-martial was brought to a conclusion on Thursday. The prisoner, in defence, emphatically denied the charges, but admitted that his kindly and, he might say, free manner towards those under him, of which he now saw the result, was very reprehensible. He analysed the statements of Rogers, and declared that he had neither in thought nor deed been guilty of any conduct such as that attributed to him. Evidence as to character having been given, the Court, after an hour's deliberation in private, came to the conclusion that on all the three occasions referred to in the charges, prisoner was guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in that he conducted himself improperly towards Rogers. They, therefore, sentenced him to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 28, 1877.

MR. HART AND THE CHINESE LOANS.

IT is certainly not surprising that the China papers, and we presume, also, the China public, have been somewhat astonished at the unexpected circular which Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Customs, issued with reference to the Loans which were projected, as was supposed, under the authority of the Chinese Government. The intimation conveyed to the effect that there was no Imperial authority in any one's hands to contract a Loan came at a moment which was somewhat inopportune (or opportune as the case may be), as a Loan was actually in the course of being concluded by the delegate of HSU TAOUTAI, apparently with the sanction of the provincial authorities, and presumably, though by no means conclusively, with that of the Imperial Government also. The tone in which the matter is treated by the China Press no doubt fairly represents the feeling of the public on the subject; but we think it is only justice both to Mr. HART and the Imperial Government of China to point out that there are considerations which place the affair in a somewhat different light to that in which it was generally, and, no doubt, not unnaturally, regarded at first blush. The public, as might be expected, felt disappointed at what seemed to some extent a repudiation of responsibility by the Peking Government of the acts of the subordinate authorities; but it was too hastily assumed that Imperial sanction had been given. No doubt, judging from our own standard, the fact that a Government official entered into an engagement of any kind might be taken as in itself binding upon the Government, provided the act were in any way one springing from the position which the official performing it occupied. But in China this conclusion cannot by any means be arrived at in all cases. The provincial authorities act in so many matters independently of those at the capital that it is absolutely necessary to be quite certain that they possess the necessary powers in any given case, if we wish to hold the Peking authorities responsible for their acts. It appears that in regard to the Loan which HSU TAOUTAI endeavoured to raise, he actually did not possess authority; but the fact was not discovered until the negotiations had gone to considerable lengths; and it seems that, at the time Mr. HART'S circular appeared, the matter was being pushed on by WU, a Hangchow banker, under precisely similar circumstances. However annoying it may have been to those who thought to complete the Loan, to be told that the Imperial Government had given no authority to it, it can hardly be denied that in the interests of the Chinese Government, and also in the interests of the foreigners concerned, Mr. HART adopted a wise course in sounding a seasonable note of warning. It was certainly better to know that the Imperial Government would not hold themselves responsible for the Loan before it was contracted than to have discovered the fact afterwards. It was clear that there was every danger of a misunderstanding arising on the subject unless some steps were taken to warn the public how the matter actually stood; and, looking at the subject in a purely practical point of view, we may congratulate both the Chinese Government and the intending investors at having been saved from what might have been a very unpleasant and very unsatisfactory complication.

While, however, admitting this in fairness to Mr. HART and the Chinese authorities at Peking, we cannot ignore that the matter, even as it at present stands, is annoying and irritating to all concerned, and is certainly not calculated to raise the credit of the Chinese Government. The lesson which is to be learnt from it is obvious on both sides. Those disposed to lend money to the Chinese authorities should, unless they negotiate direct with Peking, assume that they have only the credit of the provincial or local officials with whom they deal to look to. The security for a Loan to a moderate amount thus made need not necessarily be bad; but it cannot, of course, be regarded in the same light as if the Imperial Government gave their sanction. On the other hand, the Peking authorities should take steps to guard their credit against the injury which would be worked to it by its being wrongfully used by any of their own subordinate officials. The only way to do this effectually would be to declare that no Loan would be guaranteed by them unless contracted through a responsible agent of their own; whether, considering the already multifarious duties of the Customs, Mr. HART would be the most appropriate person to place in the position of their financial agent is a question; but if China desire to obtain money on loan it will, especially now that prominent attention has been called to the nature of the relations between the Imperial and provincial authorities, be absolutely necessary for her to place the matter in some light which will make it clear that the Peking Government holds itself responsible. On the other hand, it can do no harm if a general notification be issued stating that the Imperial Government will not, as a rule, hold itself responsible for Loans negotiated by provincial authorities.

MR. GLADSTONE ON RAJAH BROOKE.

RAJAH BROOKE has been brought before the recollection of the public in an unexpected manner, through some of the ill-considered and intemperate invective in which Mr. GLADSTONE unfortunately so often indulges, and by which he so greatly detracts from the weight of much that he says and writes. In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on the Eastern question he stated that he could not recollect a more shameful proceeding on the part of any country than the slaughter of the Dyaks by Her MAJESTY'S forces and by Sir J. BROOKE, adding that this was vindicated and approved by the House. This uncalled for and unwarranted attack upon the late Sir J. BROOKE has, we notice with pleasure, called forth from Earl GREY an earnest but temperate vindication of the memory of the late "Rajah." The aged peer, who shows that he still retains enough of his old fire to be able to make a good stand in the interests of justice, gives the details of the matter alluded to by Mr. GLADSTONE, and which show clearly that the suppression of the Dyak pirates was a perfectly justifiable and necessary act, and that Mr. GLADSTONE'S implied censure of the House of Commons was unwarranted by the circumstances under which the matter was brought forward. He says:—

The late Mr. Hume, on June 12, 1850, in moving for a commission of inquiry, made a bitter attack on Sir J. Brooke and the naval officers who had taken part in the engagement with the Borneo pirates. After a long debate the motion was rejected by a majority of 169 to 29, not, as your expression would seem to imply, because the House of Commons was indifferent to the commission of acts of cruelty by servants of the British Crown, but because it was fully satisfied, after hearing what was said on both sides, that nothing had been done which was not consistent with humanity, and which was not urgently required in order to put a stop to an atrocious system of outrage and plunder. I have felt justified in troubling you with this statement, because I hope it may induce you to look more closely into the evidence upon which you made in the House of Commons the assertion of which I complain. If you will only do this and consider the question impartially, I cannot doubt that you will find it right to withdraw the cruel charge you have brought against Sir James Brooke, which has given much pain to me and, I am sure, to his many other friends and admirers. I take a special interest in this matter, because I had the means of becoming fully acquainted with Sir J. Brooke's proceedings in Borneo from having held the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies during part of the time that he was engaged in his noble endeavour to introduce civilisation and Christianity among its barbarous inhabitants. What I then learnt excited my high admiration of him, and led me to advise the Crown to appoint him to be the first Governor of Labuan when this new colony was established, chiefly for the purpose of promoting British trade, but also not without the hope of giving at least indirect support to the interesting experiment then in progress in Sarawak. The additional information respecting him which I have since gained has only tended to confirm the impression I then received that his character was a truly noble one, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it would be regarded in the

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same light by yourself if you could be induced to read the letters he addressed to his mother in the earlier part of his career as Rajah of Sarawak. These, to my mind, most beautiful letters are to be found in the very interesting life of Sir James Brooke published some months ago by Miss Jacob. They were written while the events they describe were going on to a mother whom he passionately loved, obviously without the remotest idea that they would ever be published, and contain an account, bearing the clearest impress of truth and sincerity, of all that he did, and of the feelings and motives by which he was guided. We find in them a touching record of his pity for the poor oppressed Dyaks, of his righteous indignation against their oppressors, of his noble self-devotion, and of his fixed determination to hazard, and, if necessary, to sacrifice for their welfare not only the whole of his moderate private fortune, but ease, health, and life itself, while he steadily refused to listen to all the attempts that were made to induce him to use the position he had acquired for his own personal advantage.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S reply is very short, but is little to the point. He says that his recollection was that instead of there having been a protracted battle there was "a large easy unsparing slaughter" of the pirates. Vice-Admiral FARQUHAR also writes to *The Times* on the subject. He says :—

"I had the honour to command the expedition on the occasion of the 'so-called' slaughter alluded to, in July, 1849, Her Majesty's forces having been supported by Sir James Brooke and native allies. My orders were to attack and destroy certain piratical communities of Malays and Dyaks which had long been the terror of the north-west coast of Borneo, rendering life and property utterly insecure, and completely shutting out all commerce; and, happily for the future security of the well-disposed inhabitants and for the development of trade, a rare opportunity occurred of inflicting a severe punishment on the pirates, as I encountered and destroyed a large flotilla of piratical praams returning red-handed from slaughter, and laden with the plunder of several villages. The service I performed was fully approved by the Government of the day. The lesson thus read these pirates had a most salutary effect; it turned them in a great measure from their predatory habits and from head-hunting, and, under the wise governance of that great and good man Sir James Brooke, they became peaceful communities. The coasts, hitherto unapproachable by small traders, were rendered safe, a flourishing trade sprang up, and a country formerly reeking with blood and slaughter now owns a quiet, inoffensive, prosperous, and happy people.

In Thursday's *Times* a second letter appears from Admiral FARQUHAR, in which he narrates the actual facts of the encounter, and states definitely that as soon as the fight was over orders were issued to stay pursuit, although it was in the power of our naval forces to have cut off the pirates almost to a man. Admiral FARQUHAR says that from close intimacy and friendship with the late Rajah BROOKE he is in a position to assert that a more truly humane man never lived.

INQUIRIES have been made of us as to whether the Straits Settlements Association is living or dead. If we are to judge from the absence of any movement in it we might regard it as extinct, but we believe that it has not been formally dissolved. There is the same chairman, the same hon. secretary as when the Association was active in good works on behalf of the Straits community. Why, then—to use MARK TWAIN'S words—"this thusness?" The truth is, we believe, that there is no longer the union within the Association which made it powerful outside, and the more active members, rather than pass resolutions by a majority, have preferred to pass no resolutions at all. At the last meeting the whole *raison d'etre* of the Society was attacked by two of the leading members, who, in objecting to the proposed representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the condition of judicial affairs in the Straits, maintained that the Association should take action only at the request of the community at Singapore, Penang, &c. After a warm discussion the meeting broke up without doing anything. A mistake is, we think, being made by the Association, and we call attention to the matter, hoping that a change of policy will be decided on.

THE promise made by the Under-Secretary of State that the papers relating to the Yunnan Expedition and the Chefoo Convention would shortly be laid before Parliament gives only faint hope that the matter will be settled at an early date, as the state of affairs indicated is only that which has been recognised as existing for months past. It is impossible, however, to ignore the danger which the Government here is incurring of placing itself in a false position by this continued delay. The Chinese are acting apparently in perfectly good faith in opening the new ports and carrying out the other terms of the Convention; and it will become simply impossible for us to accept what is offered on their side and refuse what we have promised on ours. This is the position into which the Government is rapidly drifting, if, indeed, it have not drifted into it already.

FROM the 1st proximo Japan will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to that country will be the same as to Hong Kong, viz. :—By any route except *vid* Brindisi—letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz.; *via* Brindisi—letters, 8d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 4d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz. Unpaid letters from Japan will be charged on delivery with an additional rate of 3d. per ½ oz. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns addressed may be registered, the registration fee being in all cases 4d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid.

AT the meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society, which took place on the 23rd inst., Sir BENSON MAXWELL, the chairman, formerly Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, made some very important observations on the circumstances which led to the murder of the late Mr. BIRCH. We regret that these remarks are noticed only very summarily by the daily papers. As will be seen by the report which we give elsewhere, Sir BENSON considers that the conduct of Sir ANDREW CLARKE in this matter was in every way to be regretted.

WE understand that Mr. DAVIDSON, the late Resident at Perak, has declined an invitation to a public dinner, at which it was desired to express satisfaction with his administration in the native States. Mr. DAVIDSON, while warmly appreciating the honour sought to be conferred on him, deprecates any formal manifestation of it.

ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

On the 23rd inst. the annual meeting of this society was held in the Temperance Hotel connected with the Friends' institute and meeting in Bishopsgate-street; Sir P. BENSON MAXWELL in the chair; but at eight the attendance was so large that the assembly adjourned to the Women's Meeting, where business commenced with the reading of the report by Mr. F. W. CHESSON, the secretary. In reference to the probable ultimate collapse of the Ottoman Empire, it urged the necessity of concerting measures for the abolition both of slavery and of the slave trade in Turkey and Egypt. With regard to the extension of the rule of the Khedive into the regions of Equatorial Africa, the committee were convinced that the only effect of it would be that, while the unfortunate negroes were harried with fire and sword, the slave markets of Egypt and Arabia would be provided with new sources of supply. Some of Mr. H. M. Stanley's friends had warmly inveighed against the society for having called Lord Derby's attention to the fact that the American traveller had hoisted the British flag on the occasion of his second attack on Bambireh, although the society had done no more than take his own story, and make that the foundation of its complaint. When Mr. Stanley's reply to Lord Derby's despatch has been received, the correspondence will be moved for. With regard to affairs in South Africa, the committee recounted the steps they had taken to express sympathy with the natives against whom the Boers of the Transvaal had recently waged war; and on the subject of the South African Confederation Bill they laid down the principle that "native Africans who have withdrawn from the tribal system, and have acquired both education and property, should not be excluded from the elective franchise, or from the enjoyment of any other civil rights." They reprobated the legalising of the practice of selling women for cattle in Natal. In their remarks on the Coolie question they stated that the British Government had stopped immigration from India to French Guiana. In conclusion, the committee congratulated Sir Arthur Gordon on his successful administration of the affairs of Fiji, and on his attempts to prevent the development of a local slave trade.

Sir BENSON MAXWELL then rose and said there was one subject not touched upon in the report, but which was a matter of some little importance as showing the manner in which we managed our dealings with inferior races. He thought it well to allude shortly to it, as he happened to have been long connected with the part of the world where it took place, and was consequently well acquainted with the subject. The meeting would remember that about a year and a half ago a report reached this country that a British officer had been murdered in the Malay Peninsular; that the population had risen against us; that troops had been sent on from China, and, in fact, that a serious state of affairs had arisen, of such a nature that it occupied public attention for some time. He would like to call attention to the manner in which we came to be connected with these people. We had a colony called the Straits Settlements in the Malay Peninsular; and for many years past the Malays had had treaties with the East India Company, and had been always in a state of amity with our Government. About four years ago some disturbances

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arose in the Peninsular. The Malays fought among themselves, and the Chinese immigrants also had disagreements, so that there was a good deal of trouble, and almost anarchy. Our Government had always been anxious to avoid becoming entangled with the Malay States. Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley while Secretaries for the Colonies had successively written out on the subject; but the anarchy continuing, when Sir Andrew Clarke was governor in 1873, Lord Kimberley wrote to him that the Government were still anxious to avoid interference with the Malay affairs, but the country was in such a state of anarchy that it became desirable to see if we could not use our influence with the Malay Princes to save this beautiful region from anarchy and ruin, and to ascertain whether it was desirable to appoint an English "Resident" to reside in and assist in governing the country. He should be paid by our Government, and should act only with the full sanction of the Sultan of the States. Sir Andrew Clarke accordingly called the Malay Chiefs together, and drew up certain regulations which he proposed to them to accept. Among these articles was one which said that a Resident should be appointed for the purpose of advising the native Princes, but it went on to say he was not only to give advice, but that his advice was to be followed. Another thing of importance was that the finances and revenue were to be administered under the advice of the Resident. Some time had now elapsed since the Resident in question was appointed. He was now under his grave, and Sir Benson Maxwell did not wish to say anything against his qualifications for the post; but before he had been in the country six weeks the whole place was in hot water. The Resident, it seemed, had a comprehensive scheme for the government of the country; one part of which referred to the tolls which the native chiefs had levied from time immemorial and in which their revenue consisted, and the taking away of which was nothing less than an annexation of the rights of these men to some portion of their property. The Sultan at once refused to carry the scheme into effect; and on being pressed again, a month later, refused his assent. This refusal was reported to the Governor, and the Governor wrote to the Sultan saying he had broken the Treaty. The speaker would remind the meeting what the Treaty was. We had been merely asked for an English officer to assist in the government of the country and the management of the revenue; that is to aid the Sultan in looking after the taxes, and to see that there was a better administration of justice and improved protection of life and property. But we soon taught them what we intended to understand by this contract. We practically said to them, "You undertook not only to ask our advice, but also to follow it, and to do nothing without it." This opened the eyes of the Malays to the state of things. As the English Governor read the treaty, its effect was not to supply them with an officer to assist in the government, but to hand over the country to the English. The English Government, indeed, did not stop there, for they entirely denied the right of the Malay Rajah to levy money, and such authority was given to the Resident that he had no reason to doubt his own powers to do exactly as he liked; and in one of his despatches he says: "I send you a proclamation, in which I laid down a tariff." If that was not dictation the speaker did not understand what the term meant. The Malays saw the gulf before them; and they acted a rational part. They sent a deputation of chiefs to see the Governor and complain of the conduct of the Resident, and to request that he would recall him, or that his powers might be seriously restricted. The Governor was upon the point of leaving the country, having been promoted to another appointment, namely, in India. He accordingly merely received the deputation, and said it was not in his power to do anything, which he must leave to the incoming Governor. The Malays went back, and seeing no means of obtaining justice, they retired to the jungle—and for what purpose? They saw nothing for it but to shake off the English yoke. They were in despair as to how to get rid of the burden which they had taken upon themselves so unnecessarily. The Sultan was again called upon to issue fresh orders. He resisted, and the Malays plotted. At this time Sir W. Jervois visited this country; and he thought that this Treaty, which, as explained, was under the guise of a promise to the Malays of an officer to assist them in governing the country, had virtually transferred it to England; and he, as a rational man, and one who disliked shams, tried to get the Sultan to give his consent to a proposal to take over the country at once. He proposed to both Sultans—that is, to the old one who had been deposed, and to the Sultan Abdullah, who had been set up, that this should be done; but the old Sultan said he had been no party to the treaty. He was willing to be bound by all engagements which he had entered into, or which had been entered into by his predecessor, but he would not be a party to the arrangement which the other Sultan had entered into; but at the same time he said if the English Government would give him a suitable officer to assist him to rule the country he would be obliged. Accordingly, the Governor went to the other Sultan, Abdullah, and the result was that he made over the whole of the country to the British. This illustrated our manner of dealing with these people. The speaker's object was not to comment upon it, but simply to bring these facts to notice. We had heard a great deal of late on all sides of the necessity of protecting our interests abroad. He thought that among those interests one of the strongest was our character, and that we should act so as to obtain a character for upright and fair dealing.

The adoption of the report having been moved by Mr. BRAITHWELL, and seconded by Mr. EDWARD PEASE,

Sir F. BUXTON said he was glad to bear his testimony to the usefulness of the society. One great cause of difficulty between the settlers and the natives arose from different ideas as to land tenure. Sir FOWELL concluded by moving the first resolution:—

"That this meeting desires emphatically to protest against any proposal to extend the authority of Egypt into the regions of Equatorial Africa, as being alike injurious to the peace and civilisation of that continent, unjust to independent native States, and calculated to promote the evils of the slave trade."

The Rev. W. DENTON, in seconding the resolution, said that the slavery which exists in Turkey was so utterly abominable that he could not speak of it in a Christian assembly. Turkish girls were strangled at their birth, in order that Circassian slaves might be bought for wives. Wherever Russia had gone she had put down slavery.

The resolution having been carried,

Mr. R. N. FOWLER moved a resolution:

"That this meeting earnestly hopes that Her Majesty's Government, in carrying out a policy of confederation in South Africa, will secure to educated natives equal civil and political rights; and it also desires to express its sympathy with Mr. Alderman M'Arthur's motion for the reform of native law in Natal, and especially with that portion of the hon. gentleman's object which contemplates the abolition of practices involving the enslavement and degradation of native women. That the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the Earl of Carnarvon."

It was seconded by Mr. A. M'ARTHUR, M.P., and supported by Mr. EDMUND STURGE, and the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MAY 22.

The holidays are over. Whitsuntide this year has been remarkable for exceedingly bad weather, both cold and wet, and the many keepers of pleasure establishments in the vicinity of the city, for which Whitsuntide is the best day in the whole year, have been utterly deceived.

Of late some philanthropists here are cultivating the idea of founding a labourers' quarter, that is to say, a suburb consisting of small but comfortable houses for the labouring classes, after the same system which has already given such good results at Muchthausen in Alsace. The inhabitants of these houses by paying an inconsiderable surplus to the very low rent, after a time of twenty-two years will call these houses their own, at the same time being allowed to sell their claim, if they choose to give up their dwelling. Thus the labourer would be put into the possession of a small landed property, and the undertakers, who require but 4 per cent. interest for their money by this very practical manner hope to suppress the daily increasing socialism. The socialists of course are agitating against the project as much as possible, and it is doubtful whether the plan ever will come to execution.

The Joint-Stock Company Wiser, at Bremen, launched on Saturday, the 19th of this month, the last of the five gunboats ordered by the Imperial Government to that establishment. This new vessel has been christened Scorpion, while the names of the four other ships re—Wespe, Biene, Viper and Muecke.

The political events which have taken place recently in France are regarded here with much suspicion; Prince Bismark, although having taken leave only a few weeks ago for four months, has already returned to Berlin, and the opinion is that if a clerical ministerium will be installed in France, ere long this nation will partake in the present disturbances in a more active manner, as hitherto has been the case. The garrisons of Strasburg and Metz, as well as all the troops in Alsace, are to be augmented without delay, and it is not beyond the limits of possibility that the present summer may bring a similar surprise as that of 1870.

The owners of a number of Westphalian pits have joined in a union in order to stimulate the export of their black diamonds to transatlantic and European ports, and are giving now an account of their activity in this direction. From Tapenburg, on the river Ems, have cleared during the four months, January—April, 1876, twenty vessels with 4,000 tons, bound for St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Reval, Riga, Christiana, and Gothenburg; from Emden have cleared three vessels to Russian and German Baltic ports; Hamburg has taken 25,000 tons for the traffic of her transatlantic steamer companies, and further 1,700 tons have been sent from our port to China; the Dutch city of Dordrecht sent two loads to Bilbao, in Spain. In addition, the Nord deutsche Lloyd, at Bremen, takes considerable quantities for its steamers. In connection with these circumstances a remarkable pressure is visible in the activity of our coal-jumpers, hitherto employed on board of British coal-steamers, and many of them complain of holidays.

The official statistics concerning the emigration *via* Hamburg during the month of April have been published, according to which 2,686 passengers went to transatlantic ports, viz., to United States, 1,909; to British North America, 12; to the Brazils, 204; to Australia, 508, &c. During the same month in former years the following total has been reached:—1876, 3,909; 1875, 4,696; 1874, 6,974; 1873, 13,954; 1872, 10,511; 1871, 3,806.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

All articles which are influenced by the Russian-Turkish war maintained their value, and in all other articles a good demand for consumption prevailed. Money remains, in spite of the advance in the discount rate at the Imperial Bank, rather abundant.

COFFEE.—Holders are very reluctant to part with their parcels, and transactions have, therefore, mostly been made in floating lots, which were a little cheaper. Quotation for Java, m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR.—Transactions in first-hand parcels have been of limited extent. Quotations:—Manila brown clayed, m.24 to 26; do. unclayed, m.22 to 24; Mauritius brown, m.22 to 30; do. yellow, m.30½ to 32; Batavia white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31. to 33; do. brown, m.22 to 30; Siam white, Benares and China (wanting), m.31 to 33; Zanzibar brown and yellow, m.28 to 32½; China brown and yellow, m.22 to 29.

RICE.—Broken sorts without supply, and in firm demand, as well as for ordinary qualities. Transactions in raw quality did not transpire.

TEA firm, but quiet; importers are reserved, and of first-hand parcels only 2,253/8 boxes Congou and 200/16 boxes Gunpowder changed owners.

COTTON in very quiet tendency, with prices in favour of buyers. Transactions have only been made in American.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, m.5. 60 to 6.40; Mace, ditto, m.4.70 to 4.90. Ginger in better tendency; Bengal m.27½ to 28; Cochin m.58 to 83. Cloves are duller; Zanzibar, m.137 to 138. Pepper quiet; Singapore m.37½ to 38; Penang m.36 to 36½; White m.68 to 80.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

This market did not show any remarkable feature during the past week. The Minister crisis at Paris, and particularly the reported victory of the Turks at Saukum-Kale (Black Sea), being of rather no influence; the business has, therefore, been a regular but not at all an agitated one.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MAY 17.

The Members of the Second Chamber have left the Hague for the summer recess, but before the adjournment the Minister of the Colonial department gave some most important information about the Atjeh War. Mr. Fransen van de Putte asked for some elucidations chiefly with reference to the effect of the visit paid by the Governor-General to Atjeh; and the answer of the Minister may be summarised as follows:—Mr. Mees in the first place referred to the difficulties which attended the campaign against a brave enemy without the least fear of death, and against cholera, morass fevers, want of pure water, want of hospitals, with an army enfeebled by sickness and fatigue. The end of the war cannot yet be foreseen. The national honour and our *prestige* in the Indian Archipelago are both at stake, and it is necessary to act promptly and decisively if we wish to save our reputation. In the beginning the war cost one million of guilders a month; this year the cost will be thirteen millions, and next year sixteen millions will be required. Such an expenditure cannot last much longer. This fact had induced the Governor-General to ask permission to visit the northern coast of Sumatra, in order to establish a permanent system of government there. As to the results of the visit the Minister stated that the Governor-General had formed an excellent opinion of our establishment there. The population acknowledge our authority, and are beginning to trust us. They are weary of the war, which is only continued at the instigation of the chiefs. These are the outlines of the speech of Mr. Mees.

During the same sitting a sham-fight took place between Mr. Kappeyne and the Premier about the Lower Class Instruction Bill. The particulars of this debate I will send you in my next letter. I can only say now that it was a most determined attack on the Cabinet, which has already sustained a severe check in the rejection of the Bill of the Minister of War asking a credit to provide our new fortresses with guns.

Yesterday the shareholders of the East India Railway Company met to discuss the proposals of the managers to sell to the State the line Batavia-Buitenzorg for a sum of five millions of guilders. There was only a very trifling opposition. The number of shares represented not being sufficient, the meeting was adjourned for one month.

The dividend of the Netherlands Bank has been fixed at f.164. Mr. Beels has been re-elected manager, and Messrs. G. C. Crommelin, C. Rueb Czn, and Professor Vissering, commissaries.

Mr. C. Th. Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg, Minister of Justice has left with his family for Marienbad.

AMSTERDAM, MAY 23.

Last week I gave you the outlines of an answer of Mr. Alting Mees on an interpellation of Mr. Van de Putte, regarding the Atjeh War. I have little to add to that part of the sitting, which was the very last, but indeed not the least of the Session. Another question, however, was dealt with, viz., the general policy of the Cabinet, of which the following particulars may do. In the first place, our Minister of War underwent an *échec*. He asked for a credit of f.700,000 to order more heavy guns from Mr. Krupp at Essen, and his Bill was outvoted. The principal fault was that the Minister of the Financial Department did not propose the means to cover this amount, though he asserted that no extraordinary votes would be necessary, which of course was in contradiction to the words of Mr. Mees, telling that 1876 would show an unfavourable balance in the Colonial account. Mr. Blusse urged that such behaviour was at least very strange, and he warned the Minister not to put on his nose spectacles provided with rose-coloured glasses. This debate was only an accessory matter, and did not give a practical result. The point of the discussion was the struggle between Mr. Kappeyne and Mr. Heemskerk, who had asked a credit for improving the new canal from Rotterdam to the North Sea. The leader of the Liberals began by declaring that he would give his vote to this Bill, but with aversion, because it could not prove that he had confidence in the Minister. The majority have voted a large number of Bills in order to make the Cabinet possible to govern. But instead of laying before the M.P.s the Lower Class Instruction Bill, by which the country is agitated, the Minister has delayed his answer to the Section-report so long that it has been an impossibility to deal with it. In the same style Mr. Heemskerk treated the Electoral Bill. This proves that he is afraid to bring political matters in Parliament; the Cabinet thus becomes an "administration." Mr. Kappeyne was quite convinced that the polling-day in June next would not confirm such a state of things. The Minister made excuses, and said that the Section report had made a new inquiry necessary, so that the delay was not the fault of him. The Liberal leader, however, said that Mr. Heemskerk does not dare, or does not will. Thereupon the matter dropped, and the M.P.s left the Hague. Yesterday evening the members of the Senate met for the despatch of business.

On the meeting of shareholders of the Netherlands Bank, at which a dividend of f.164 per share was declared, the report was read. It stated that the year 1876 had not been an important one for the operations of the Bank. The greatest calmness prevailed; there were no difficulties to overmaster,—in one word the trade was healthy, whilst the discount market remained unaltered. The figures bear of course the impress of these facts. The Netherlands, India Gas Company has issued a new loan of f.1,200,000, divided in 1,200 shares, and bearing an interest of 5 per cent., whilst the rate of issue is fixed at 95 per cent., f.90,000 of this amount is destined to pay off the existing 6 per cent. loan, whilst the rest will be used on behalf of the new concessions granted to the Company for Sourabaya and Samarang. The whole will be repaid in twenty-five years.

According to the statistical returns, the population of our country reached on January 1, 1877, the figure of 3,865,456, that is 55,929 more than on that date of 1876.

The Company Zeeland ordered in England two new powerful steamers to ply between Flushing and Queensboro'. They will be baptised Prinses Marie and Prinses Elisabeth. Some days ago a very large steamer, built in England for account of the Royal Steam Shipping Company, arrived here; she will start to Java in June next for account of the Company Nederland.

The *Tyd*, the principal Roman Catholic paper, collected in behalf of the Jubilee of the Pope a sum of f.30,000, which will be handed to him in specie, it being now no period to make the chief of the Church costly presents.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Owing to the season the greatest calmness prevailed in our markets for Colonial produces; the only demand is for the direct wants. Prices, however, remain firm.

COFFEE looks now duller, which must be ascribed to the forthcoming public sale of the Dutch Trading Company, in which only a few fine qualities will be offered. The broker valuation is based on 52 for good ordinary. Prices are well maintained. Several lots of private import have changed hands.

RAW SUGAR.—The market is very firm, but holders are declining to operate without a further advance of the prices, and the transactions have been of no importance. The lots which have changed hands amount to 7,000 mats, which were sold at f.2½ to f.3½ above April value. Refined is much quieter.

TEA.—The result of the public sale which was held last week at Rotterdam made an excellent impression. For the superior qualities of Congou and Souchong very high prices were paid. The article looks very healthy.

RICE (uncleaned) is very calm. The holders decline to operate without more profits, which, of course, checks business. Cleaned Java and Japan meet with a regular demand.

SPICES.—In public auction were sold 68 bs. Amboina Cloves at 91 to 95 cents, and 10 fard. Cinnamon at 125 cents. Next Friday the Dutch Trading Co. will bring under the hammer 77 casks and 46 chests Nutmegs, and 38 casks and 52 chests Mace. Both the last-named articles met with a good demand for export. The other ones were rather dull.

TOBACCO.—The transactions were rather trifling; only a very few lots changed hands. In the last days of this and the first ones of the forthcoming month 10,024 bs. Java and 5,390 bags Sumatra will be offered by private tender. The stock includes 20,238 bs. Java, 6,201 bs. Sumatra, and 3,000 bs. E.I.

COTTON looks dull; prices are declining, the stock is very large and the industry languishing.

DRUGS.—On the 1st of June the Dutch Trading Company will offer for public sale several lots Gutta-percha, Getah, Gitang, Gum Copal.

CAMPHOR.—Some lots were offered at lower prices; they were sold in a moment for export. Nothing can be bought now under 55c.

RATTANS.—253 piculs, ex Aurora, were sold; prices did not transpire.

INDIGO looks firm, but the transactions were very trifling. Only 40 chests changed hands.

HIDES.—In consequence of the war, this article met with a good demand. Several lots changed hands.

TIN looks dull. Banca cannot obtain f.43; Billiton is quoted f.1 lower.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 62⅞, 63 3-16; do. Three per Cent., 75⅝, 75⅞; do. Four per Cent., 100, 100¼; Dutch Trading Company, 105½, 106; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 124¼, 125; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102½; Netherlands Bank, 349½, 334; Rotterdam Bank, —; Amsterdam Bank, 83; Java Bank, 198, 200; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 48; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 92, 91½; do. "Netherland" (Shares), 83½; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 101; Dutch India Railway Shares, 97; do. 1869 (Obligations Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100¼; International Trading Company "Rotterdam," 148.

The transactions were very limited, but the trade looked healthier. The shares of the Netherlands-India Trading Bank met with a large demand. A good dividend is looked for.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 16, at Brouwershaven, from Tjilatjap, Johanna and Margaretha; 17, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Admiral de Ruyter; at Ymuiden, from Passaroeang, Ortelius; 18, at Nieuwe Diep, from Nagasaki, M. I. R.; at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Jessie Jamieson; 21, at Texel, from Batavia, Voorlichter.

DEPARTURES.—May 17, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Baron Van Palland Van Roosendael; 19, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia, Voorwaarts (str.); 21, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Hendrika; from Ymuiden, for Batavia, Mr. Jacob Van Lennep; 22, from Ymuiden, for Samarang, Abel.

Monetary and Commercial.

In the Produce Markets owing to the temporary interruption of business by the Whitsuntide holidays business in all articles has been on an extremely limited scale. The rising tendency of Coffee has made further progress, stimulated by the favourable result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale. Camphor and Japan Wax have also risen in value. Pepper, Rice, Spices and Sugar are dull. Gambier is lower. Tin has also declined, Straits being quoted £70 to £70 10s., Banca £74, Billiton £71 per ton.

The Tea market has been in a state of suspense, and transactions have been only on a limited scale, attention being mainly

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directed to the telegraphic advices from China. The market at Hankow opened on the 17th inst. About 20,000 packages were settled that day, and the tone was reported active, which seemed to indicate that prices would be upon the rise. It appears, however, that more prudence than usual has actuated buyers, probably from the opening rates not being countenanced on this side, and later telegrams indicate a quieter tone, and state that steamers find a difficulty in filling up. The Chinese, who for so many years have dictated their own terms, will be scarcely able to realise the novel spectacle of buyers holding off for lower prices. The limits actually sent out appear to have been very much higher than those spoken of by the brokers in their advice as to prudent opening prices. The crop in China is reported to be a full one, but the quality is considered inferior.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week which ended on the 19th inst. amounted to 3,470,326 lbs., which was 369,740 lbs. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,294,948 lbs. went for home consumption, 341,564 lbs. for exportation, 3,386 lbs. for ships' stores, and 830,428 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, 101,368 lbs. having been for immediate exportation. The sum paid in London during the week for tea duty was £57,373 14s., an increase of £3,290 7s. 6d. over the amount derived from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of last year. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week :—Coffee, 486,349 lbs.; cocoa, 61,960 lbs.; tobacco, 350,676 lbs.; cigars, 12,491 lbs.; wine, 149,566 gallons; brandy, 28,312 gallons; and rum, 26,565 gallons.

In the Silk market there has been a better tone, and prices are quoted at 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher; but holders are not willing to meet this comparatively small advance on the heavy fall of the last few months. The latest telegrams from China are confirmatory of the reports of a probably short crop there, and trustworthy authorities consider that the export will not be likely to exceed from 50,000 to 55,000 bales. The quantity of Hainings it is said will be only about a half what it was last year. The reports from the Continent are still indefinite; but there seems good ground to believe that the cold weather which has prevailed in Italy and France will affect the yield. Latest advices from Milan confirm these reports, and there seems no doubt that the Italian crop will be a poor one.

Telegrams from Shanghai announce the suspension of Messrs. J. M. Canny and Co., of that port, and Chinkiang; also of a small firm at Yokohama.

The 22nd inst. was a heavy day for acceptors in the China and Japan trade, but we have not heard of any defaulters.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 23rd inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £178,500; Bombay, £85,500; and Madras, £1,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, for bills at 1s. 8$\frac{3}{4}$d. will receive in full; telegrams at that price *nil*. On Bombay telegrams at 1s. 8$\frac{3}{4}$d. will receive about 90 per cent.; above in full. This shows, as was anticipated, a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$d. compared with the price of last week.

The market for Bar Silver is quiet, and in response to the decline in the rates for the Council Drafts prices have given way, and Bars may be quoted at 54d. to 54$\frac{1}{8}$d. per oz. Mexican dollars have also declined in value, and have been placed at 54$\frac{5}{8}$d. per oz.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered :—

Ascot Charter's Pond and Sunningdale Land, Building, and Brick Manufacturing—Capital £20,000, in £10 shares.
Beck and Co.—Capital £15,000, in £10 shares.
Blackburn Mineral Waters—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Broseley Tileries—Capital £10,000, in £20 shares.
Bury and Redcliffe Carriage—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Central Reinsurance Society—Capital £100, in £1 shares.
Kent, Brick, Tile, and Pottery—Capital £25,000, in £10 shares.
Lancashire and Yorkshire Mutual Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance, and Steam Engine Inspection—Capital £100,000, in £5 shares.
Leicestershire Cricket Ground—Capital £20,000, in £10 shares.
London Coffee-house Improvement—Capital £50,000, in £5 shares.
New Bronfloyd—Capital £20,000, in £2 shares.
Sandscale Mining—Capital £10,000, in £50 shares.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	1/8$\frac{3}{8}$	1/8$\frac{1}{2}$	1/8$\frac{5}{8}$
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10$\frac{1}{4}$	3/10$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3/10$\frac{1}{2}$	3/10$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3/10$\frac{3}{4}$
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10$\frac{1}{4}$	3/10$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3/10$\frac{1}{2}$	3/10$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3/10$\frac{3}{4}$
Shanghai ...	5/2$\frac{1}{4}$ to 5/2$\frac{3}{4}$	5/2$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5/3	5/2$\frac{3}{4}$ to 5/3$\frac{1}{4}$

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d. —	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. —	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6$\frac{1}{4}$d.	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6$\frac{3}{8}$d. to 4s. 6$\frac{1}{4}$d.	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6$\frac{5}{8}$d. —	per oz.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Business during the past week has been much interfered with by the Whitsuntide holidays, transactions by private contract being unimportant, and sales by public auction very small. A further supply of new season's new-make Congous, placed on the market, have been taken at about previous rates. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings continue firm; common to good common have been saleable at the slightly better rates quoted in our last report; fair to medium and fine show no change. Pak Lin kinds sell slowly at low rates for fine to finest. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common are fairly saleable at the low rates now ruling; fair to medium are neglected, and very low prices must be accepted to effect sales; good to fine show no alteration, the demand being small. New-make Congous: Further arrivals of new season's have met with a moderate demand at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. for fair to good, and 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. for fine quality. Oolongs and Souchongs show no alteration. Scented Teas: Canton Capers are difficult of sale at the reduced rates now ruling, good to fine being especially depressed in value, and without any inquiry. Green Teas: The quantity offered is much beyond the requirements of the trade, and prices realised at auction have been very irregular.

The public sales have comprised 13,381 packages, nearly the whole of which were printed and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	1,859,983 ...	2,125,050
Coastwise...	587,137 ...	674,597
Exports	402,024 ...	234,855
	*2,849,144	3,034,502

* This week comprised five days, as against six last year—Whit-Monday being a holiday.

SILK.

There has been more inquiry during the last few days, and some transactions have taken place at advanced prices. The deliveries are still unsatisfactory, being from 1st to 23rd inst. inclusive :—China 1,011 bales, Canton 280, Japan 85, Bengal 64, total 1,440 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—MAY 24.

CHINA.	
Taatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
,, No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
,, No. 3	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Trading Company's public sale was held on the 23rd inst. at Rotterdam; 104,586 bags Java, &c., were offered, and the sale went off with spirit at 1c. to 2c. above valuations, good ordinary Java selling at about 54$\frac{1}{2}$ cents (equal to about 89s. 6d. per cwt., or 6s. 6d. above last sale). This result has not only maintained the previous upward tendency in this market, but has further stimulated the demand, and the moderate supplies at auction were disposed of with strong competition at a further advance for Plantation Ceylon, closing prices of which are as follow :—Triage 86s. to 91s. 6d., common grey to coloury small 95s. to 101s., low middling 102s. 6d. to 104s., middling 104s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 107s. to 109s., bold 112s. to 117s. 6d., pea-berry 106s. 6d. to 111s. There have been no transactions in Native Ceylon or in other East India descriptions.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is steady. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon £37 10s. to £38, according to packages. Of 193 casks Ceylon at auction 22 hogsheads sold, good at £38, the remainder being withdrawn or bought in, pipes at £37 10s. to £37 15s.

COTTON.—A slight improvement in the tone of the market early in the week has since entirely disappeared, and renewed depression h prevailed. The sales for the week are about 3,500 bales. On the spot —Tinnivelly 5 5-16d. to 5$\frac{3}{8}$d., good fair to good. Western Madras 5d., good. Salem 4 11-16d., fair. Bengal 4d. to 4$\frac{3}{8}$d., fair to good fair.

CARDAMOMS are in demand, and 8 bags bold Ceylon sold at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

CAMPHOR.—The market is firm; 150 tubs Japan have been sold at 97s. 6d. landing weights, and for China, 95s. per cwt. is refused.

CUTCH.—Privately sales of Elephant Pegu have been made at 25s. per cwt., showing no alteration in value.

GAMBIER.—The market is flat, and prices are lower, 300 tons in dock having been sold at 19s. ex ship, whole bales at 20s. In auction 74 bales were withdrawn.

GUM COPAL.—22 packages Manila sold without reserve, good hard dark at 22s. fine 32s. per cwt.

JAPAN WAX.—100 cases fine squares have changed hands at 46s. per cwt., being a further slight advance.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The demand exhibits no improvement, and sales continue very small, but prices unchanged. In auction only 406 bags good Singapore were offered and bought in at 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 3$\frac{5}{8}$d. *White:* The small supply of 146 bags Singapore at public sale met a steady demand, and 106 bags good fair sold at 6$\frac{5}{8}$d. per lb. For arrival 25 tons Singapore, April-May shipment, have been sold at 6$\frac{5}{8}$d.

PLUMBAGO.—132 barrels Ceylon sold steadily, middling to bold lump 14s. 6d. to 16s., good bold chips 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., common dust 7s. 9d. to 8s. per cwt.

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RICE.—Scarcely any business has been done, but the tone of the market is firm. On the spot 2,000 bags new Rangoon, ex steamer Renpore, have been sold at 10s. 6d. A cargo of 1,100 tons Rangoon, May-June shipment, has been sold at 10s. 3d. open charter. On the spot 5,500 bags inferior Japan have been sold at 10s. 9d. to 10s. 10½d.

SAPANWOOD.—14 tons Manila sold at £5 to £6, including slightly damaged.

SUGAR.—The market has reopened, after the Whitsun recess, with a quiet tone, home refiners showing an unwillingness to buy, and scarcely any business has been done in refining kinds, low brown sorts are also dull, but grocery descriptions and fine Java at auction have sold readily at firm rates. Previous to the holidays 800 bags fine Native Penang sold at 21s. 6d., and 2,600 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo, ex previous auction, at 21s. 6d. Since the reopening of the market the following transactions have been recorded :—On the 23rd inst. in auction 2,432 baskets 510 bags fine Java, per Manfred, sold at full prices, chiefly good and fine grainy yellow at 33s. to 53s. 6d., a small part middling at 32s. 6d., washed at 31s. 3d. to 33s. 4,133 bags China were bought in, chiefly low and ordinary brown at 20s. 6d. to 21s., a few lots yellow at 29s. Privately 450 tons unclayed Zebu Manila sold at 21s. 9d., also the floating cargo, per Golden Fleece, 2,600 baskets Java No. 14 to 14½ at 34s. for the Baltic. On the 24th at auction 6,581 bags China were all bought in, chiefly date sort at 21s. 6d. to 22s., Hainan at 22s. 6d. to 23s., a few clayed at 26s. to 27s.

TOBACCO.—71 bales Japan sold at 7½d. to 9d., 8 bales Japan damaged 6d., 360 bales China 4½d. to 5½d., 94 bales China damaged 4d. to 4¾d., inferior 2¾d. to 2½d., and 17 bales Java at 3¼d.

TIN.—The demand has been very limited; Straits has changed hands at £70 10s. to £70.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May 7	Craig Ewan	Birnie	Amoy	New York
14	Lord Raglan	Mellay	Banjoewangie	Ymuiden
14	Dordrecht II.	Rotgans	Do.	Helvoet
14	Vrachtzoeker	Vellenga	Macassar	Do.
16	Mindoro	Bray	Manila	Boston
16	Fano	Norby	Hong Kong	Hamburg
16	Feiga	Christiansen	Do.	Do.
16	Campsie Glen	Smith	Sourabaya	Greenock
17	Ralston	Adam	Java	Do.
17	Volmer (s.)	Hausen	Bassein	Liverpool
17	Wester Schelde	Ran	Batavia	Flushing
17	Ortelius	Duinker	Passaroeang	Ymuiden
17	Admiral de Ruyter	Besseling	Banjoewangie	Texel
17	Kurrachee	Maxwell	Java	Havre
18	E. P. Bouverie	Evans	Rangoon (for orders)	Scilly
18	Gladys (s.)	Brittain	Maulmain	Bremen
18	Arethusa (s.)	Aikman	Akyab	Antwerp
18	Jessie Jamieson	West	Samarang	Ymuiden
18	J. K.	Bushell	Nagasaki	Texel
18	Otto	Jackmann	Manila	New York
19	Hesperia (s.)	Johanson	Shanghai	London
19	Norman Court	Shewan	Do.	Do.
19	Othello	Thomas	Rangoon	Do.
19	Aros Bay	McIntyre	Do.	Do.
19	Abercarne	Lewis	Do.	Falmouth
19	Hermann	Schmidt	Samarang	Do.
19	Cornelis Smit	Ouwehand	Do.	Do.
19	Diadem (s.)	Carpenter	Rangoon	Liverpool
19	Hermon	Dillon	Maulmain	Do.
20	Nestor (s.)	Webster	Shanghai	London
20	Fire Queen	Hamilton	Manila	Do.
20	Lennox Castle	Wood	Singapore	Do.
20	Glenlyon	Harding	Rangoon	Greenock
20	Jessie Gilbert	Blandford	Do.	Queenstown
20	Elizabeth	Dannberg	Sourabaya	Havre
21	Voorlichter	De Willigen	Batavia, &c.	Texel
21	Clara	—	Singapore, for Havre	Off Scilly
21	Asterope	Ross	Singapore	London
21	Edeline	Chalmers	Penang	Do.
21	Sunda	Volkery	Samarang, for Rottdm.	Passed Deal
21	Mikado	Prehn	Shanghai	New York
22	Hibernia (s.)	Cato	Penang	London
22	Amy Dora (s.)	Stephens	Akyab, for Antwerp	Passed Isle of W
23	Cape Clear	Tupman	Manila	San Francisco
24	State of Alabama (s.)	Hamlin	Rangoon	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
May 9	Queensberry	Henning	Yokohama	New York
10	Abbie N. Franklin	Howe	Anjer	Do.
10	Spartan	Crossley	Do.	Do.
16	Burmah	Foreman	Batavia	Newcastle
16	Meteor	Dunkelberg	Hong Kong	Hamburg
17	Franz Uthemann	Leskow	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Ada	Douglas	Batavia	London
18	Hampton (s.)	McMontrey	Do.	Southampton
18	Wilhelm Anton	Denekin	Singapore	Cardiff
19	Lothair	Orchard	Yokohama	London
19	Melusine	Pflieger	Hong Kong	Penarth
20	Glenfalloch (s.)	Taylor	Singapore	London
20	Mr. Jacob van Lennep	Beekman	Batavia	Ymuiden
20	Jan van Haaften	Rutgers	Do.	Texel
21	Pauline	Tyrer	Yokohama, &c.	Do.
21	Anna	Wittenbein	Singapore	Cardiff
21	Hugo	Ohrt	Do.	Do.
21	Teodora	Perez	Manila	Liverpool
21	Leonie	Richards	Ilo Ilo	Greenock
21	Hendrika	Bus	Samarang	Rotterdam
22	Voorwaarts (s.)	Van Roggen	Batavia	Southampton
22	Templar	Haskell	Singapore	Penarth

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
May 20	Bangkok	London	Singapore
22	Cape Clear	Southampton	Bangkok

SPOKEN

DAPHNE, London to Hong Kong, March 30, 33 S., 24 W.
BOWFELL, of Liverpool, for Canton, April 22, 2 N., 21 W.
CORNELIA V. BENTON, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, May 2, off the Start.
W. E. GLADSTONE, London to Singapore, April 22, 2 N., 23 W.
BERWICKSHIRE, London to Singapore, April 15, 22 S., 28 W.
N.L.Q.F. (Dutch barque), Anjer to Falmouth, 51 days out, 28 S., 8 E.
GEORGE CROSHAW, Cardiff to Hong Kong, April 23, 3 N., 25 W.
K.P.L.M. (barque), Singapore to London, May 7, 30 N., 39 W.
LAURENS COSTER, Singapore to Rotterdam, May 5, 23 N., 40 W.

CASUALTIES.

PORTSMOUTH.—May 20, the German barque Ferdinand Brumm, Voss, from London to Hong Kong, with a general cargo, has put in here, having been in collision this morning with an unknown steamer, off Dungeness; lost cutwater, bobstay, anchor stock, foretopgallantmast, jibstays, guys, &c., and part of rail on starboard bow. She makes no water.

HAVRE.—May 19, the master of the Kurrachee, arrived here from Java, with sugar, states that he has reason to believe that there will be considerable damage to cargo, in consequence of the vessel having been hove down on her beam ends for 24 hours in the Indian Ocean.

CAPE TOWN.—(By telegram dated Madeira, May 19.) The British brig, Maid Marian, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, put in here April 28, to repair damage received in severe gales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPLES.—May 19, arrived and left, Celebes (str.), from Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA.—May 17, passed, Drenthe (str.), from Batavia for Rotterdam; May 21, sailed, Micado (str.), from London for China; Aurrera (str.), from Manila, for Liverpool; Mandalay (str.), from Rangoon, for Liverpool.

ALGOA BAY.—April 13, sailed, Magnus Huss, for Guam.

TABLE BAY.—April 19, sailed, Graf Klot von Trantwetter, for Guam.

EAST LONDON.—April 17, sailed, Azelia, for Anjer.

THE Nederland Company's steamship Voorwaarts, Captain G. von Roggen, sailed from Southampton on the 22nd inst. with the Dutch mails, a large number of passengers, and a full cargo, for Padang, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, &c.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Atholl, Burmese.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Kingdom of Sweden. Evelyn, Bertha, Marion. For Shanghai: Wylo, Birchvale. For Hong Kong: Melbrek, Kate Carnie, Elmstone, Lord of the Isles, Faugh a Ballaugh. For Batavia, &c.: Valero, Indien. For Singapore: Lake Leman, Selim. For Penang: Celeno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Patroclus (str.). For Hong Kong: Alexandra, Cilurnum. For Manila: Cadiz (str.), Trinidad. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Singapore: Kalliope.

At GLASGOW.—For Penang and Singapore: Ashmore. For Singapore: Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers on the berth are very firm, few vessels being obtainable. By sailing ships the rates are advancing. There is nothing doing in homeward chartering.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Penang, 23s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

LAUNCHES.

ON the 14th inst. Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., South Stockton-on-Tees, launched an iron sailing ship of the following dimensions, viz.: length over all 243 ft., do. B.P. 225 ft., breadth (extreme) 37 ft. 10 in., depth in hold 22 ft. 9 in., tonnage O.M. 1,537 tons, do. gross N.M. 1,427 tons. She is classed 100A at Lloyd's, twenty years in the Liverpool Registry, and has been built under special survey. She is owned by Donald Kennedy, Esq., Liverpool, is intended for the India and China trade, and will be commanded by Captain Starkie, who has superintended her while building. The ship was named the Queen of Scots by Miss Starkie, of Glenavy, Ireland.

THE following iron sailing ships intended for the Indian trade have recently been launched :—The Dartford, length (B.P.) 208 ft., breadth 35 ft., 10 inches, depth of hold 21 ft. 9 inches, class 100 A1 at Lloyd's,

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twenty years in Liverpool Registry, about 1,320 tons gross register; built by Mounsey and Foster, Sunderland, and owned by Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson, London. The Tilkhurst of 1,731 tons, built by A. McMillan and Son, Dumbarton, to the order of W. R. Price, Esq., London.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

China—Hai-Tan Strait.—Position of Ashuelot Rocks.—The following information relative to Ashuelot rocks, in the southern part of Hai-tan strait, has been received from Commander R. H. Napier, H.M. surveying vessel Nassau :—Ashuelot rocks consist of two pinnacles, lying east and west, distant 65 yards from each other. The Western pinnacle has 4 feet over it at low water spring tides, with 6 fathoms close around, and bears N. 26 deg. E. from the summit of Pass island, distant 6 cables, and S. 73 deg. W. from the centre of Low island, distant 2 cables. The Eastern pinnacle has 1¼ fathoms over it, with 6 fathoms close around. A detached rock with 3¼ fathoms over it lies N.W. by N., half a cable from the Western pinnacle. This foul ground should be carefully avoided :—Station island kept open of the point inside Junk Sail rock leads through the channel westward of Ashuelot rocks.

Java—North Coast. Proposed Lights at Iapara and Joana.—The Netherlands Government has given notice, that it is proposed to establish a harbour light at Iapara. The light will be a *fixed* red light, shown from an iron post thirty-nine feet high. Also, that it is proposed to establish a harbour light at Joana. The light will be a *fixed* white light, shown from an iron post, visible from seaward through an arc of 270°. The illuminating apparatus of both these lights will be dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO

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(By order) GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

66, Old Broad-street, E.C.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

THE Rev. T. RICHARD, of Chefoo, whose communications have been recently referred to in the columns of *The Times*, writes as follows:—"People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. This is no exaggeration. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and in these, taken together, I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily. Perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. It is most heartrending. Can anything be done immediately at home? Friends in Chefoo have sent me $500. Shanghai and other places I have not heard from yet. The first steamer of the Spring is expected north to-day. Perhaps $1,000 more will be made up. Funds will save lives on to the end of May. It will be only charity after that. If you can do anything telegraph." Under date March 5 Mr. Richard says:—"I draw another £50 to-day, making in all £250. If I die before the year is out let my property here make up the deficiency, so long as I have anything to mortgage. I cannot abide the sight of people dying about me without giving them relief. Thousands upon thousands have perished already, Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold. Old men, middle aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense, so they are cast daily into large pits. Terrible."

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have, by telegraph, advised Mr. Richard to draw £250 at once, and authorised the payment of a further sum of £250 if urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Famine Relief Fund will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Joseph Tritton, Esq., 19, Castle-street, Holborn, London, E.C., or by the bankers of the Society, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

The following contributions have been received:—

Miss Smart	£7	0	0	T. G. Mead, Esq.	£3	3	0
T. Walker, Esq.	20	0	0	A. G. B. C.	0	10	0
L. M.	1	0	0	Montmorency	2	0	0
A Governess	1	0	0	R. Anderson, Esq.	1	0	0
Anonymous	2	0	0	Mrs. H. Alexander	1	0	0
A. S.	1	1	0	Anonymous	2	0	0
B. E. Fletcher, Esq.	1	0	0	W. J. J. Higgens, Esq.	4	0	0
G. H. Penny, Esq.	0	10	0	John Smith, Esq.	0	10	0
C.	0	10	0	W Onslow, Esq.	1	0	0
F E. Watt, Esq.	1	1	0	Rev. John Monteith	1	0	0
Samaritan	5	0	0	G. Phillips, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. J. J. Clarke	1	1	0	By Dr. J. Muir, of Edinburgh.			
Rev. J. Gould	5	0	0	Dr. J. Muir	£20	0	0
John Heeles, Esq.	5	0	0	Miss Muir	5	0	0
W.S. Gibson, Esq.	5	0	0	David McLaren	3	0	0
Upper Norwood	0	12	6	Miss Hotchkis	1	0	0
Miss Beaumont	0	10	0	Misses Milne	0	10	0
J. Skinner, Esq.	1	1	0				
M. Irvine, Esq.	1	1	0				
Dunstable	4	0	0				

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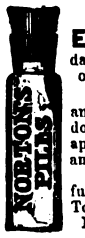

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

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LIST OF AGENTS.

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Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

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Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
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,,	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
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BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokoama (Japan).
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
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R. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
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Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
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The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Hindostn.	3,113	600	May 31	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mongolia	2,833	530	June 7	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	3,933	450	June 14	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

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For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	—	With des.
Shanghai ...	Wylo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the China clipper EVELYN, A1 13 years, 762 tons register, South West India Docks, HENRY KNOWLES, Commander. All Goods must be marked with port of destination.

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*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.
CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

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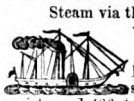
Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo..	Atholl.....	100 A1	1408	V.I.D.	May 30

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail May 30.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steamship ATHOLL, 95 A1, 993 tons register; 1,436 tons gross register† 170 h.p. nominal; 850 h.p. effective. W. S. THOMPSON, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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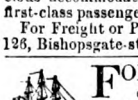
Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 5
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	To follow

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).



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With despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years, 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

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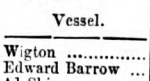
Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	June 9
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton.....	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed, Mar. 24
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed, Apr. 30
Birchvale	A 100	893	W.I.	May 29
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Lastshipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	—	Sailed
Edward Barrow ...	3/3 L.1.1.	958	—	Sailed
A1 Ship	—	—	—	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Atholl, s s.	1,408	H. Gellatley & Co.	June —
Glenroy, s.s.....	2,121	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	June 6
Burmese, s.s.	1,262	Norris & Joyner...	June 8
Mikado, s.s.....	1,993	Shaw, Williams, & Co.	June —
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	—
LIVERPOOL.			
Stentor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	June 9
GLASGOW.			
Ashmore	1,100	—	June —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 718.] LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £3 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received June 4.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Mar. 2	Apr. 18	Apr. 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Feb. 23	„ 18	„ 19*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 6
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 7
Chefoo	—	—	„ 7
New-chwang	—	—	Mar. 28
Hankow	„ 16	„ 5	Apr. 10
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Shanghai	„ 23	„ 10	„ 15
Ningpo	—	—	„ 14
Foochow	—	—	„ 17
Formosa	—	—	„ 9
Amoy	—	—	„ 19
Swatow	—	—	„ 19
Hong Kong	Mar. 9	„ 18	„ 21
Canton	—	—	„ 19
Macao	—	—	„ 20
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 2	„ 11	„ 18
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	„ 9	„ 14	„ 23
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 22
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 17
Sarawak	—	—	„ 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 24
Samarang	—	—	„ 20
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 13
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 23	„ 23	„ 28
Penang	„ 30	„ 27	„ 30
CEYLON—Galle	Apr. 13	May 5	May 9
Colombo	—	—	„ 7

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, *via* Brindisi, on Saturday, two days early. The Japan advices were received per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, this morning. The next inward (French) mail, which will bring advices from Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 22nd, Hong Kong 28th April, Singapore 6th May, and is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 11th inst., left Suez on the 30th ult., two days in advance of its due date.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, June 1.—From Galle: Mr. Patison. To Venice, June 4.—From Penang: Mr. M. Carder, Mr. F. R. Lucas. From Galle: The Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, Lieut. Thackwell, A.D.C.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, to Southampton, expected June 11.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Haslam and two children, Mr. J. Hyde. From Hong Kong: Mr. H. G. Brown. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and two children, and one second-class passenger. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. P. Bell, Mr. J. Brown. From Manila to Gibraltar: Dons Topete and Guzman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanchez and three second-class passengers. From Singapore: One second-class passenger.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, June 3.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Messrs. D. S. Saiff and Sataschnikoff. To Shanghai: Colonel Lée. To Hong Kong: Messrs. W. Clark and W. Heyerink. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Desharpes and son, Miss de Falcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Baptiste. To Singapore: Justice Lushington Phillips, Mr. G. Clarke. To Colombo: Mr. H. S. Saunders, Mr. Handyside, Mr. J. H. Tring, Mr. Rollo. To Galle: Messrs. Mitchell and J. E. Koeb.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, June 17.—To Colombo: Messrs. A. White, W. L. Bennett, E. Wells.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nizam*, from Venice, June 1.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Wilson. From Brindisi, June 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. C. W. Holliday.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, May 31.—To Yokohama: Mr. E. W. Rayment. To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. C. Horrocks.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, June 14.—To Ceylon: Comy. C. W. Pearice, Mrs. Pennington, Miss Drury.

To Batavia, per Nederland Company's steamer *Voorwaarts*, from Nieuwediep, May 19.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Verheul, Mr. C. G. Lagerwey, Mr. P. F. Van Wage, Mr. T. G. Sachse, Mr. and Mrs. B. Scholten and two children, Mrs. T. M. Bonga, Mrs. C. D. Versteeg, Mrs. M. Schultze, Mr. H. L. Cadet, Mr. W. T. Van Loenen, Mr. A. J. Diepenbrock, Mr. M. C. W. Van Steeden, Mr. H. L. Margadant, Mrs. B. C. Jesse and child, Mrs. T. G. F. Van Kesteren, Mrs. M. Fuchs, Mrs. G. G. Greven, Mr. Ph. Amsel Mr. F. C. Ricnits, Mr. D. J. A. Arntzenius, Mr. T. A. Van Keeken, Mr. M. A. Jasper, Mr. J. Schmiedell, Mr. A. Winter, Mr. F. Tiedeman Martheze, Mr. H. de Steurs, Mr. E. de Steurs, Mr. G. C. Scholten, Mr. T. B. Scholten, Mr. F. J. Hoffman, Mr. B. Van de Lyl, Mr. and Mrs. F. Conneman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. E. Perié and two children, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Reuter, Mr L. W. A. Medenbach, Mr. G. F. Van Mulken, Mr. H. Greven; ten subaltern officers, 300 soldiers.

Per steamer *Patroclus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, May 29.—To Singapore: Mr. Erskine. To Shanghai: Mr. Donaldson.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The present mail steamer having (in consequence of the change in the Monsoon) left China only two days later than the last French Mail, the intelligence brought is necessarily of a scanty character. The most important general news is that connected with the intended closing by the Chinese authorities of the Tele graphic School at Foochow. This is looked upon with some disappointment by the foreign residents and by the Press; as though it is alleged to be done only on grounds of economy, it is generally considered that the step has been in reality induced by considerations of a reactionary character. It is, however, stated that the natives have faithfully fulfilled their engagements with the Company. On the other hand, the rumour that the Woosung Railway is to be extended to Soochow is again gaining ground, and should this prove to be the case, it would appear that the Chinese are, at all events at present, more disposed to appreciate railways than telegraphs. In Hong Kong much regret was felt at the sudden death of Mr. Thorburn, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor, was looked for by the mail next expected.

The news which is brought from Japan with reference to the insurrection appears to be a shade more favourable to the Government, but is still of a doubtful character. The beleaguered castle of Kumamoto had been relieved, and this fact was generally regarded as the turning-point in the struggle. It is considered there is little doubt that, had Saigo contented himself with leaving a body of his men behind him to watch the garrison of Kumamoto, and, with the remainder, have pushed on towards the seat of Government, the *samurai* of the provinces through which he passed would have joined him. But in place of this he wasted precious time before Kumamoto, and so enabled the Government to concentrate their forces against him. Reports had also been spread to the effect that General Saigo had died, but they have not been confirmed. Probably they were set on foot merely with the object of discouraging the rebel cause. Complaints are made by a Tokio paper, which has strong Government proclivities, of the support which the Yokohama journals, in publishing the news, have given to the rebels. These accusations, however, are clearly unreasonable, as the Government can scarcely be considered to have just ground to com-

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plain of being misunderstood, if it persistently withhold all news from the public. The obvious result of its adopting that course is that those who do give information are able to put forward matters in a light favourable to themselves. Perhaps the present state of affairs may teach the Japanese a useful lesson in this respect. The trial of Oyama, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima, is proceeding in a special Court presided over by Ogi, the Minister of Justice. It was rumoured that the Ministers were discussing the desirability of the return of the Mikado to Tokio.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the eight Chinese who were found guilty of kidnapping coolies to Deli have been heavily fined. The weather continued intensely hot and the prolonged drought had exercised an unfavourable effect upon the public health. The decision of the Secretary of State regarding the future Government of Perak was awaited with some amount of anxiety. The work of reconstructing the buildings destroyed by the fire at Tanjong Pagar Wharf had been commenced.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 11th April, and we have advices *via* San Francisco, twelve days later, viz., to the 23rd April. The French mail from London, Feb. 23, arrived out on the 12th April and the following P. and O. mail of March 2 was received on the 18th April.

At last intelligence has been received by the Japan papers of the relief of the long-beleagured castle of Kumamoto. The *Herald*, in commenting upon this news, does not consider that the circumstance was likely at the present time to have any decisive effect on the ulterior results of the campaign, for the relief of the place had been conducted in the same mysterious and unsatisfactory manner which had characterised the general features of the campaign. The place has always been believed to be surrounded by the Satsuma men, and the cause of the quiescence of the garrison was always supposed to be the strength of the rebels opposed to them, and it was this view that seemed to throw doubt on the truth of General Tani's letter, as in it he stated that there were but 800 rebels in face of the town. It was impossible to believe that a garrison of some three or four thousand men was held in check by this small body of opponents, especially when the relieving army was known to be within a few miles of the place. Inexplicable as it must appear, it would really seem as though the above were true. On the morning of the 8th April a battalion of 600 men marched out from the castle, and with but very slight, if any, resistance joined the Imperial forces. Despite of this, it was not until the 15th that the Imperialists entered the town, without resistance. Since that date the Imperialists have been holding consultations as to their next step. The position which was by the last accounts held by Saigo would appear to be much stronger than the former one, for whereas the Imperialists, holding the command of the sea, were enabled to make an attack on his rear, he was at latest dates not only relieved from any fear of this, but was also at liberty to dispose of the corps of observation which held in check the garrison of Kumamoto.

A great deal of discussion has taken place with respect to an organisation known as the "Racing Association." It appears that latterly the more active spirits of the Racing Association have been a good deal exercised to bring about a fusion between the Association and the Yokohama Race Club. A lengthened correspondence has been going on, and prominent members of the Yokohama racing world have been more or less interviewed during the past fortnight by the go-betweens, who have busied themselves in the interests of the new and rather shaky Racing Association to bring about, if possible, an amalgamation with the old established Club, which has during so many years sustained the interests of the Turf in Yokohama. The Yokohama Racing Association has not yet been a year in existence, and has held only one meeting. It has served no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, has worked only mischief; it is not surprising then to find those who were principally responsible for bringing that superfluous body into existence should be already tiring of their uphill work. It took an immensity of personal effort to start the affair, and it requires that exertion should be continually unrelaxed to keep it going. It has no spontaneous go in it. It meets no real want, because it was based on nothing more substantial than a few personal grievances, or grudges against the management of the Race Club. It has entirely failed in realising the fondest hope of the leading promoters of the secession—in wrecking the old club—and as it is too weak to lead other than a sickly and precarious existence, an amalgamation is sought to be brought about under cover of which those who have been most prominent in connection with the association may effect their retreat from an irksome position. These gentlemen by this time have become fully aware that two racing clubs in this place are not wanted. There is not a field for both, and the public have neither time, money, nor inclination to support them.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

It appears that the contemplated erection of the new theatre in Shimabarra has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country; but a temporary one has been recently opened to the public, and is well patronised. Within a remarkably short time, the immediate vicinity of this theatre has been metamorphosed from a scene of desolation and dismal tranquillity, into one of gaiety and bustle; and tea-houses in profusion have sprung up all around it, to minister to the wants and convenience of the theatre-going world. It is remarkable the effect a theatre has in Japan on the condition of the locality in which it chances to be situated; but this is peculiarly true of Shimabarra. It has been so unfortunate as to have suffered three times from the scourge of fire within a comparatively short time. By the first, the Yoshiwarra, which was then situated in that place, was destroyed, and its removal to Asakusa was the cause of much subsequent depression, many of those who directly or indirectly benefited by that institution having removed with it. But shortly after the erection of a theatre had been begun, a sudden appearance of life became manifest, dwellings soon sprung up, tea-houses became abundant, and things generally took a more cheerful turn. It has been said that the erection of the theatre in Shimabarra was a suggestion of Government, in order to appease the people for the removal of the Yoshiwarra, and also to mitigate, as far as possible, the calamities which they suffered from the fire. Be this as it may, it is an undisputable fact that its erection averted the utter desertion of the place, and saved it from becoming one of the already too numerous empty wastes of the city. The same cause is again operating favourably for the same place, and if the people have already learnt sufficient experience from the disasters of the puerile, but fatal manias which possessed them, and which, while seeming to enrich some, actually impoverished all, there is no reason why Shimabarra should not rise into equal importance and respectability with any other part of the capital.

A curious whim seems to have suddenly possessed the military element of the capital—an unaccountable desire to have their portraits taken. Great numbers of soldiers may be seen daily attending at the studios of the various photographers of the city for this purpose, and a temporary fillip has been given to this art in consequence. An artist, residing at Sannai, and who distinguished himself as a soldier during the Tokugawa contest, seems to be in great request, and receives more than others the military patronage. He may be seen from sunrise to sunset, his sleeves rolled up, busy executing with all possible speed the numerous orders with which he is entrusted. In the present state of times this sudden caprice of the soldiery appears to carry its own comment. Ignorant of how soon they may be called upon to join their comrades in the conflict now raging in the South, and uncertain of the destiny that may await them there, they may be animated with the praiseworthy motive of leaving something with their friends which could recall to their minds the features of those they held dear, should the fortune of war prove inauspicious to their ever again reappearing to them in the flesh.

The *Japan Mail* has the following:—

During the gale which raged so fiercely recently a diabolical attempt was made by a Japanese to set fire to a house in Sumiyo Schicho, near the Otomachi. The wretch had prepared a bundle of rags and sawdust, saturated with kerosene, which he lighted and threw among the outhouses of a silk-mercer's shop. By good fortune the blaze was extinguished, and the fellow caught. On being interrogated, he stated that it had been the intention of himself and some accomplices, as soon as the fire had well started, to set fire to houses in the Ogicho and at Ishikawa, thus causing a conflagration that would probably have swept away the entire native town of Kanagawa. The object was evidently robbery, as during the confusion wholesale plunder could have been carried on. It is to be earnestly hoped that the gang with which the scoundrel confesses himself connected will all be caught, and that effective measures will be taken to prevent their engaging in any similar enterprise. A fire is generally so frightful a calamity in a Japanese town that any attempt to wantonly cause one cannot be too swiftly or too severely punished.

We understand that a balloon is in process of construction in Tokio by the Government, which it is intended to use for obtaining certain information of the position of Saigo's army. As six weeks must certainly elapse before it can be ready for shipment to the South, it does not seem as though the Government expected speedily to bring matters to a victorious termination. It is not expected that any foreigners will be allowed to accompany the native aeronants on their exploring trip.

A correspondent writes as follows:—

There is a total want of confidence here in everything, and business is extremely dull. Fraser, Tinley, and Co. seem to have taken up what there was left of Heard and Co.'s business. Their old premises, No. 6 Bund, have, I hear, been sold to Findlay, Richardson, and Co. for $30,000, which, I think, includes lot 27 at the back.

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A great deal of squabbling is going on among the racing community, but I fancy the two clubs will soon become one.

There is nothing new about the chaplaincy, but we shall have to find another man soon, as Mr. Garra.t is bent upon missionary work. I wish he would devote himself to the white heathens in the community. There is plenty of work to be done here.

The returns of the traffic receipts of the Imperial Government railways are as follows :—

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of traffic receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 1st April, 1377.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,002.62
Merchandise, &c.	838.93
Total	$7,841.55

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,339.17
Merchandise, &c.	386.61
Total	$7,725.78

KOBE, OSAKA, AND OMIYODORI STATION.

Statement of passenger traffic for the week ending April 1, 1877 :—

Passengers	Yen 8,437,655
Luggage, parcels, &c.	298,370
Goods	978,780
Total	Yen 9,714,805
Corresponding period last year	3,297,681

TOKIO.

The *Tokio Times*, which has from the commencement of the difficulties spoken in very hopeful tones concerning the civil war, states in its issue of the 21st April that the news from the scene of the southern conflict is steadily favourable to the Imperial arms. Kumamoto was occupied by the troops of General Yamagata, and was the headquarters of Arisugawa no Miya. The rebels had retreated from all the strong positions in which they originally established themselves, and their situation was unknown. It adds :—"The struggle does not seem likely to be much longer continued. Kioto is still the residence of the Court and Ministry. Popular festivals of various kinds have enlivened Tokio during the past week. The report of established communications with Kumamoto, announced a fortnight ago and duly scoffed at by the rebel organs in Yokohama, is now more than fully confirmed. On the 8th inst. a detachment under Lieut. Colonel Oku made its way out of the castle and joined the national troops at Uto. From that day fighting was continued until the 13th, when the insurgents gave signs of an intention to abandon their positions south-west of the city. On the 15th they were driven from Kawajiri and the advance guard of the Imperialists, led by Lieutenant Colonel Yamagawa, took their stand beneath the castle walls. General Kuroda entered the place on the following day, and the two months' siege was finally raised. No positive information is given as to the line of retreat taken by the defeated insurgents, but they are believed to have fallen back toward their own province, whether to disperse in confusion or to resume the conflict on a fresh ground is yet to be seen. The news of the last few days has been received, naturally, with extreme discontent by the foreign newspapers in Yokohama which support the revolt."

From the paper above-named we take the following :—

The week has been eminently one of festivity in Tokio. Not only have we had the annual rejoicings over the blossoms at Mukojima—elsewhere spoken of — but Tuesday witnessed the commemorative holiday in honour of Gongen Sama, the founder of the Tokugawa line. On this occasion the fine temple at Uyeno, dedicated to him, was the centre of attraction for thousands who made their prayers and offerings to the illustrious dead. We are told that the contributions, though mostly in minute "cash," amounted to the considerable sum of one hundred yen. Another place generally visited was the monument to the sixteen soldiers who died at the tomb of their lord. Here two large censers were kept burning, and liberal gifts were bestowed by the multitude of devotees. At the Sei Yo Ken the entertainment given in honour of the retiring Italian Minister, Count Fé, lent increased gaiety to that quarter of the Park. A band of foreign trained musicians furnished amusement for the crowd of outside listeners. Those who preferred national music and drama attended the religious plays performed in booths near the Gongen temple.

The destructive fire of last week, in which nearly one thousand houses were consumed, adds another to a long list of similar catastrophes, which might, with additional care, have been prevented. While the firemen at these conflagrations work with a zeal and courage that command admiration, their efforts are seldom of much avail from lack of judicious direction. Peculiar traditions of honour, moreover, prevail in the force—such as, for instance, that which condemns the pulling down of houses not immediately in danger—which seriously interfere with efficiency. The extinguishing apparatus, again, is of antiquated and clumsy character, and should be discarded in favour of the more modern style. The cost of such changes, especially at the present time, we recognise as a serious difficulty; yet a single conflagration like that of the 6th April consumes as much property as would purchase a supply of engines and hook-and-ladder material sufficient, under wise direction, to render the occurrence of such a disaster well nigh impossible. While thus sitting in the seat of the critic, we must allude to the practice of storing gunpowder in settled districts of the city. The peril of such incautiousness was shown by the lamentable explosion of the magazine at Ichome, Yushima, during this fire. It is said that powder in large quantities is deposited elsewhere in the capital in places exposed to the reach of a conflagration. If so, it is to be hoped that these necessary but dangerous munitions may be transferred to more suitable localities.

The habit of clinging to old nomenclatures, long after they have ceased to be appropriate, is illustrated in more direct ways than in this irrelevant application of the word "East." The name of the capital of this country is Tokio, and has been for nearly ten years, by Government decree. We might suppose that a nation could call its capital what it chooses, even if it may not regulate its own tariffs and execute its own laws. But this is not the view of Europe and America. To discard the ancient and familiar title, on any occasion, is to affront the sensibilities of readers in either of those quarters of the globe.

HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* of the 18th April says :—

For the past two days the unusual sight has been seen in Kobe of a number of men armed with Japanese swords, and on inquiry we learn that they are volunteers for the war. Some of them are the "following" of the fencing-master referred to in the *Osaka Nippo*, but a large number of them seem to be independent volunteers whose services have been offered to the Government and accepted by it, others again being said to be shizoku who were enlisted aforetime and disbanded. They were certainly rather a curious looking lot at first sight. Out of one batch we saw, numbering somewhere about a hundred, seventy-five per cent., we should say, looked as if they were no better off, financially, than jinrikisha coolies, while the remaining twenty-five per cent. were dressed in really expensive clothes. The physique of the men, however, was decidedly good for Japanese, and they will be formidable men in hand-to-hand fighting, if they can wield the swords they wore. These were of all sorts of lengths, some of them being certainly over four feet in the blade alone, to say nothing of the handle. Arrived at the Western Custom-house, the men were each given a muzzle-loading Enfield carbine, and they were then put into uniform by the summary process of turning out some foreign clothes in front of them, when each man seized what he could lay his hands upon, and put it on over his Japanese dress, all considerations of fit and size being apparently totally disregarded. The effect was absurd in the extreme, and certainly on the whole did not improve the appearance of the men; but it is astonishing what a smart drill sergeant may do with an awkward squad in a week. We suspect, however, that company drill will not be much required of these recruits, but that they are intended to match Saigo's skirmishers at their own game of ambuscades, night surprises and sword play at close quarters. They went on board ship in high spirits, seeming quite to relish the errand they were on.

Whatever the political troubles of the country may be, the sentiment of personal loyalty to his Majesty the Micado seems to remain unimpaired. When his Majesty first arrived at Kioto we believe that the officials (Kocho, &c.) of any given district used to be notified whenever his Majesty had a mind to take the air in any given direction; but we hear now that even this small formality has been dispensed with, and that he now rides whithersoever he lists, with a total absence of all previous formality.

Imitation of foreign trade marks has long been so common a sin amongst Japanese that the foreign newspapers in Japan have almost entirely ceased to give any prominent place to the cases that are continually being brought under their notice. As the local authorities never, so far as we know, took any steps to check the evil, things have had, in the course of years, to right themselves, and for some time past foreigners have had to protect themselves by only dealing with foreign compradores of acknowledged respectablility for all such things as Japanese were at all all likely to imitate. Had a case of, say, the imitation of a beer label, (one of the commonest of these frauds), come under our notice we should have said nothing about it, as in such matters as beer exposed for sale in the native town foreigners are well able to protect themselves; but we have seen some spurious butter, purporting to be Danish, and it may not be amiss to put foreigners on their guard. Tins of an acknowledged good brand of butter have evidently been bought up by Japanese filled with something that smells like salt tallow, and sent in to a foreign auctioneer for sale as the genuine article. Great care has been taken to preserve the labels, and a good deal of ingenuity has been shown in re-soldering and painting the tins.

We notice that another new industry has sprung up at Tokio —cigarette making. A quantity were landed here a few days ago, and should they find favour the trade may turn out to be.

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one of some importance, as cigarettes have been for some time, we understand, in considerable demand at the native stores, and surely they can be turned out on the spot for much less than the import price of the foreign article.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* has the following :—

The *Sumida Maru* arrived with about 340 wounded officers and soldiers from Takase— north of Kumamoto—where a temporary depot has been formed for the treatment of those disabled, until such times as they can be forwarded elsewhere. There were several severe cases on board, one man having died on the way up, and many more being seriously hurt. The average of wounds appeared to be about the ratio of two-thirds shot to one-third sword. The men looked as cheerful as they could under the circumstances, and were patiently awaiting the arrival of the boats in which they were to go on shore. The *Sumida Maru* having landed all the wounded left again for Takase, where we were informed there were about 1,500 more wounded and a daily increase of from 100 to 200.

The court-martial held on board H.M.S. *Audacious* with reference to the stranding of H. M. S. *Lapwing* has been concluded. The Court was composed of the following officers: Captains Buller, of the *Modeste* (President), Colomb, and Douglas, Acting-Commander Castle, and Lieutenant Garbett. At the termination of the inquiry the Court severely reprimanded Commander Wiseman and the Navigating Lieutenant, and reprimanded the gunner whose watch it was at the time of the disaster.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says :—

Five hundred volunteers have offered to don the Red Cross and attend to the sick and wounded both in camp and hospital. This speaks well for the spirit of the Nagasaki people, and shows that they are loyal to the Imperial cause.

We may shortly expect H.R.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya to come to Nagasaki, but have no particulars as to the intention of his visit. We wonder if he intends to make this place the base of his operations ?

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 15th April ; no later mail from London had been received.

The arrival is noted, per French mail, of their Serene Highnesses Prince Alfred Montenuovo and Prince Henri Lichtenstein. They left Vienna in August last to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition, crossed the American continent, sailed from San Francisco to Japan, visited Siam, and intended to make various excursions to Hankow, Peking, &c., returning to Shanghai and going thence to Java, the Straits and India, and coming home *via* Egypt.

It is stated in the Shanghai papers that important telegraphic advices had been received at the United States Consulate-General, from Washington, with reference to Consular affairs ; but they were not in a position to say what their precise tenour might be. The *China Mail*, however, had a short time back a statement that the new administration had determined to send the Hon. George F. Steward to the Court of St. James, as a mark of respect to the memory of his uncle and of esteem for himself personally, and that in connection with this change Mr. Bailey, the United States Consul at Hong Kong, would be entrusted with the Peking Mission ; that Major Studer would be translated from Singapore to Hong Kong, or, failing that movement, that General Van Buren would be sent to Shanghai, in which case the new American Consul at Bangkok, Mr. Sickles, would be appointed to the post vacated by the General in Japan. Whatever value may or may not attach to this rumour, it seems probable that the communication above noticed has some connection with it.

The *Courier* contains the following somewhat amusing paragraphs :—

A curious sight is to be seen at a shop situated at the corner of the Honan and Hankow Roads. It is the studio of a native photographer who has lately failed. Now, according to law and custom among the Chinese, the creditors of a defaulter assemble at his house, with pipes, tea, and mattresses by way of making themselves comfortable, and then simply "take possession," to the great misery of their unwilling host. In other cases they all gather in front of his door and set up a howling chorus, clamorously insisting upon an immediate satisfaction of their claims—a demand which is of course impossible. In a foreign settlement such a proceeding is clearly out of the question, and a very curious method has been substituted in the present instance. On a board, which is apparently placed there for the purpose, each creditor has pasted the account which the bankrupt has failed to discharge, in full view of every passer-by ; while inside the darkened shop sits a native Municipal policeman, to see, we suppose, that no disturbance takes place. It is believed that this placarding of invoices amounts to a formal assertion of the claims of the creditors upon the estate ; and this may very probably be the fact. But it is one which we should be very sorry to see adopted among foreigners.

Mr. Deputy-Commissioner McKean makes a very curious revelation in his Report on the Trade of Swatow. He draws particular attention, in one of his concluding paragraphs, to one most singular article of export, namely, human hair, which consists of the combings collected in the barbers' shops. These *débris* go exclusively to Europe, says Mr. McKean, and the trade seems to have sprung up in 1873. Since then it has much increased, as the following figures will show :—

1873	... Export Piculs	141	value Hk. Tls.		2,904
1874	... „	„ 381	„	„	6,521
1875	... „	„ 1,000	„	„	16,949

The only use to which this refuse can be put, as far as one is able to judge, is the manufacture of chignons for European ladies. "It is strange enough," says Mr. McKean, "that a queer uncertain fashion like this in Europe should have permanence and force sufficient to create a demand and supply in the interior of China; but it is worth while to reflect on the marvellous industry and thrift of a people which in a brief time turns to profit the seemingly valueless sweepings of barbers' shops." We are not sure that Mr. McKean will receive the thanks of the fair sex for this *exposé*, or for presuming to call any fashion that they may patronise a "queer" one ; but we think they ought to be very much obliged to him for letting them know of what unsavoury materials their head dresses are made. We believe, however, we are correct in saying that chignons are now a thing of the past ; and we shall be therefore curious to see whether the export of barbers' refuse from Swatow falls off in consequence.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* announces the closing of the Telegraph School at that port. It says :—

After a successful term of twelve months the Provincial Government has decided on closing the Telegraph School, and terminating its contract with the Great Northern Company. Want of the necessary funds is put forward as the ostensible reason for this not wholly unexpected measure ; but our impression is that other considerations—of a reactionary character—have influenced the decision arrived at. The native authorities have, we are informed, faithfully fulfilled their engagements with the Company, and have also expressed their entire satisfaction and approval of the manner in which the Company has carried out the contract. The Pagoda Anchorage line will be worked entirely by Chinese educated at the school, and we are assured that they are perfectly qualified to do so. This is sufficient in itself to show that considerable progress has been made, though of course the instruction received has been quite rudimentary. We are confident that this decision will be viewed by the foreign community with regret ; and that the Chinese authorities will yet have reason to deplore the reactionary policy that has led to the suspension of a work full of promise in the future. Unlike many other enterprises to which the native Government is committed, the Telegraph School was a foundation of such practical value and utility that it must inevitably have succeeded in winning over all doubters in the official ranks. In a huge country like China, with a weak central Government, and a corrupt provincial administration, the advantage of having telegraphic communication between different parts of the empire is sufficiently apparent, and is, we believe, fully recognised by Li Hung-chang, Ting Futai, and other leading Chinese statesmen. But the *literati* and gentry are—like many English gentlemen of the last generation—strongly opposed to such innovations, and they are supported we believe by a strong Court party at Peking. We entertain a strong hope that wiser counsels will yet prevail ; and that institutions like the one under notice will not merely be tolerated but fostered by the State. China became great through the inventive genius of her people ; she is now miserably deficient in matters of material progress—through the selfish exclusiveness of her rulers. Increased contact removes ignorance, and thus diminishes hatred.

The same paper has the following :—

We have lately seen several sadly mutilated United States Trade Dollars. When these dollars first became current at this port it was understood that they should be exempt from the senseless and grossly unjust practice of "chopping," or, in other words, dishonest custom of slicing off portions of the precious metal—to the no small injury of servants and others who are paid by count instead of by weight. In fact, the Chinese authorities issued a proclamation on the subject, translation of which was subsequently published in this journal. The difference between a *clean* and a *chopped* dollar is keenly appreciated by the poorer class of natives, in whose minds shroffing is too often only another term for *shrinking*.

A watchman in the employ of a foreign firm hanged himself on the night of the 10th April, under the following circumstances :—Several robberies had lately been committed in the neighbourhood, and a man was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the same. This man, under examination, declared that the stolen property had been received by the deceased watchman. A yamen runner was therefore sent to arrest the watchman, who loudly protested his innocence, and resisted capture. The authorities were, however, determined to make him prisoner, and

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the unfortunate man was in such dread of the torture and squeezing incidental to men in his unhappy position, that he saved the paternal mandarins all further trouble by hanging himself under the porch of his foreign employer's residence. His fellow servants stoutly maintain the man's innocence, and say that the actual thief owed him a grudge and trumped up the story of his guilt. Under any conditions, the case fitly illustrates the native dread of the sort of justice (!) usually meted out in the city. The man was about fifty years of age, and had been in foreign employ since the opening of the port.

The hospital for native women and children lately erected at the west end of the Foreign Settlement, and which is to be under the care of Miss S. Trask, M.D., was to be formally opened on the 18th April.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 21st April; no later mail from London had arrived out.

H.E. Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor of Hong Kong, was looked for there about April 23, by the English mail due that date. The usual official arrangements in connection with his landing were being made.

The appeal case of Lembke *v.* the Oriental Bank has been argued before the full Court, but judgment was not given at the date of the mail's departure. It will be recollected that in January last Mr. Lembke recovered against the Oriental Bank the proceeds of two bills of exchange drawn in July, 1875, under a letter of credit of Messrs. Im Thurm and Co. The drafts in question were purchased here by the Oriental Bank, and a letter of hypothecation was given by Mr. Lembke. Before maturity of the bills in London the Oriental Bank there delivered the shipping documents to the acceptors of the bills, and the acceptors became bankrupt during the pendency of the drafts. The bills were protested, and the Bank applied to Mr. Lembke for payment as drawer. He refused to pay, but to avoid legal proceedings finally paid under protest. The plaintiff then brought his action here to recover the amount thus paid, alleging that the Bank having taken letters of hypothecation was bound to keep the shipping documents till payment, and wrongfully parted with them, and thus were responsible for the loss. The case was tried before his Lordship Sir John Smale in December last, and resulted in a verdict for Mr. Lembke, and from this decision the present appeal was made.

Great regret has been felt in the Colony at the sudden death of Mr. Henry Thorburn, late Acting Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The sad event, says the *China Mail*, which occurred half-an-hour past noon of 19th, created quite a gloom in business circles, not alone from its suddenness, but from the high regard in which Mr. Thorburn was held by the Community. The deceased gentleman had an apoplectic attack on the 18th, and shortly before noon next day he had a second attack, from which he never rallied. Mr. Thorburn had been ailing slightly for some time past, but nothing serious was apprehended by his most intimate friends until Wednesday. Though a young man in his prime, he had passed many years of his life in the East, chiefly in Hong Kong and the North. His genial soul, his affable disposition, and his thoroughly true and straightforward character had endeared him to many; and there are not a few in every port of China but will feel that in his death they have either lost a valued friend or a pleasant acquaintance. Those who knew him best will miss him most. His funeral was largely attended, as was to be expected, by many of the leading residents of the Colony. The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Club was postponed on account of the mournful occurrence.

From the above named paper we take the following items of general news :—

We understand that the Rev. E. Davys, but recently appointed Acting Military Chaplain, has been dismissed from that office by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon; and that the Rev. J. Henderson has been appointed in his stead. This is much to be regretted at the present time, as many will be only too ready to read between the lines of the dismissal what is calculated to grieve the heart of every true Churchman. While we deplore the frequent changes in the Military Chaplaincy it is pleasing to learn that there is a hope that the Rev. W. H. Baynes may return to the post he temporarily filled so acceptably. If the Military authorities were to recommend his appointment to the Military Chaplaincy Bishop Claughton could not accede to a request that would give more general pleasure.

The following account of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 28th March, is published in the local Government *Gazette* :—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation...	$269,530
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	653,836
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	415,682
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,637,940
Total	$2,976,998

By the arrival of the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Captain Cocker, we learn that the survey of Pakhoi has been completed, and will soon be laid before the public. The work has occupied six weeks; and from the known skill and ability of Captain Cocker and his officers there is no doubt but that a great service has been rendered to foreign navigation by their labours just concluded. Captain Cocker and his officers are firm believers in the future success of Pak-hoi as a port for foreign trade, and are convinced that water communication exists between that port and the neighbouring provinces of Yunnan and Tonquin.

A confirmation for native Christians belonging to the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church was held by Bishop Burdon on the 18th April, at the Cathedral, when some twenty-six candidates (male and female) mustered at the time appointed to receive that rite. All of them, we learn, were baptized as adult converts from heathenism, and we congratulate the resident missionary of the Church Missionary Society upon the promising character of the work as evidenced by those he presented to-day.

Among the Chinese visitors to the City hall Museum on 12th April, there was one illustrious personage, viz., the new incumbent of the generalship at Chaou-chow, the successor of General Fong, who has been promoted to the chief command of the land forces in Kwantung. The name of the new General is Ho Ming Leang, and he is only thirty-one years of age. He has, however, rendered very meritorious services against the rebels, and has been at one time the Chen-tai at Chinkiang. It is unusual for a man of his age to have obtained the high rank he is now holding. He is, moreover, an officer who has been serving under Tso Tsung Tang, the Commander-in-Chief in the Kashgar Expedition. Among the places he visited to-day were the Police Court and the Central Police Station, where he happened to see drill, to which he paid great attention, and expressed a great desire to see a parade of soldiers on a large scale. He appears to be a clever man, and well able to understand the foreign manœuvres of warfare, for during the police parade he very closely observed every movement of the policemen. He next inspected the working of the telegraphic system, and by the kind attention of Inspectors Horspool and Grey he saw all he could wish to see and learn. He was accompanied by the officer in charge of the Capsuimoon Customs Station. The General is here *en route* to assume his office, and will leave either in the *Namoa* or *Douglas*.

"The Chinese will eventually buy us up stock, lock and barrel," is the most casual observation now made amongst Hong Kong residents. At a handsome premium it might not be so calamitous an arrangement after all. The wave of Chinese building operations seems to be slowly advancing nearer and nearer to the Clock Tower, and the latest site fixed upon for Chinese houses is the premises facing Queen's-road, now occupied by Mr. Armstrong, the Government auctioneer. It may be regretted, on various grounds, that the peculiarly foreign quarter should be thus encroached upon; but it appears to be the inevitable tendency. Some prophets predict that the Hong Kong Hotel may ere long pass into the hands of the Chinese; and we begin to wonder whether the Government buildings will next be mortgaged or sold to native speculators.

From a return in the local *Government Gazette* it appears that the largest number of prisoners in the gaol on the last day of any week during 1876 was 563, on November 12th, and the smallest 347, on February 20th. The largest number of Europeans confined in the gaol at any one time was 75, and the smallest 30. On January 2nd the European prisoners numbered 68, and on December 31st only 30. The largest number of female prisoners (Chinese or coloured) at one time was 38, and the smallest 10.

The following is the report of Dr. Ayres, Colonial surgeon, on Opium smoking :—

"When I came here I found the rule was to put opium smokers under special treatment on their entrance into the jail, allowing them so much opium and decreasing the quantity every day, at the same time using stimulants and tonics, in the shape of gin and quinine. I could see no necessity for this, and in very few cases have I allowed either opium or gin to be given. As a matter of fact, opium smoking, as used by the majority, has very little permanent effect upon the system; it is as easily stopped as tobacco smoking, and with as little harm to the subject. A very great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of its injurious effects. An opium smoker consumes but a small quantity of opium, and the power of the drug is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are reprepared over and over again. Opium, therefore, used in this way does but little harm; but it is a far different case with the opium eater, who is as rare in China as he is common in India. The effects of opium smoking and opium eating seem to have been confounded together in the minds of the English public. The opium smoker gives himself up to sensual indulgence, is lazy and incapable of work when he carries it to excess; in moderation it is no more harmful than tobacco, and stopping it causes as little inconvenience in most cases. Far different is it with the opium eater; to stop his allowance, when the habit is a confirmed one among Indians, is certain death. I have seen Indians deprived of their opium

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apparently having only a few minutes to live, revive in an hour, and go about their work after a full dose has been administered. These are the conclusions I have come to after considerable experience in India and here. There has been only one death in the jail this year, as compared with two in 1875."

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* has the following:—

We are glad to hear that the efforts of the Chinese Hospital at Canton in raising a Famine Relief Fund for the distressed people in Shantung have been very successful; over $3,000 have been subscribed within three days, and more are daily coming in, the individual donations ranging from $500 to 50 cents.

A singular story reaches us from Canton, which reveals one of the many phases of Chinese corruption. The captain of a Chinese man-of-war, attached to the Foochow Arsenal, lately had occasion to go to Canton, his mission being to convey to Foochow the family of the new Viceroy at Fokien. As a matter of courtesy, he made a call on the Viceroy at Canton on his arrival there, but to his great dismay he was requested to make the usual payment of *Mun-paou*, or "door-perquisite," before he could be admitted into the Viceregal presence. The brave sailor, not the least daunted by this unexpected rebuff, told the official at the door (whoever he might be) that he belonged to the Mandarinate of a neighbouring province; that he had nothing to do with this province, and had no favour to ask of his Excellency; that he belonged to Foochow, and was on a special mission to convey the family of the new Viceroy from Canton to Fokien; that he was not going to give any bribe; that he only called as a matter of courtesy, and that, if there were any obstacles in his way, he could let it alone, although he meant to pay his respects to the Viceroy. In spite of his remonstrance he was not permitted to see the Viceroy, and the excuse given was one of official etiquette. But whether rightly or wrongly, we fancy there must have been some "little game" in hand on the part of the underlings in this matter.

MACAO.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Portugal amounted to $1,345. A great deal of suffering is stated to be felt among the lower classes in the colony. A new deputy was to be elected, and as usual there was some little local excitement on the subject.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 28th April; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The short interval since our last issue has been chiefly remarkable for the great heat of the weather, and a prolonged drought, which has lasted now over two months, and has exercised a baneful effect on the health of the community owing to the consequent scarcity and bad quality of the water. In our last it was stated that cholera was rife, and it is now satisfactory to state that the reports of twenty deaths *per diem* were much exaggerated and originated in a panic caused by several very sudden deaths in rapid succession with symptoms of cholera. The disease is here, but in its sporadic, not epidemic form, and is termed choleraic diarrhœa. Only thirty deaths have been officially reported in twenty-seven days. The authorities have been on the alert, and have taken all sanitary precautions possible. The scarcity of water has been the sole cause of the appearance of the disease, and every effort has been made to give the town a supply from the water-works. The authorities expect to be able in a day or two, by means of powerful engines, to pump up water to the reservoir on Government-hill sufficient to give a moderate supply, until the works are finished, or at least until the existing drought has come to an end. Accounts from Penang report similar heat and drought there and in the province, with small-pox and cholera spreading. The natives have had several processions praying for rain.

The coals at Tanjong Pagar Wharf are still burning, but a day or two more will see the fire completely extinguished. During the whole fortnight that has elapsed since the fire began two powerful centrifugal pumps have been almost incessantly at work pumping water to a height of some eighteen feet, for conveyance in iron pipes and wooden troughs above the coal where it has been most needed. In addition three tugs and fire-engines have been at work pumping water through hose. Yet with the coal covering six or seven acres of ground it has been found impossible to put the fire out in a fortnight. The quantity of coal stored on the company's premises was 48,000 tons, of which 5,000 or 6,000 tons escaped untouched, and a considerable quantity will be salved. About half the coal is believed to have been covered with insurance. Already the work of reconstruction has commenced, and brick pillars are rising rapidly on the cleared portion of the coal sheds, and corrugated iron or zinc will replace the old attap roofs, which proved so fatally combustive on the afternoon of the 13th April, 1877.

The Criminal sessions here are not over yet, owing to some heavy cases occupying the attention of the Court. The police torture case was decided on the 20th, when the two policemen were found guilty and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In connection with this case also, Inspector Strugnell has been suspended from duty pending an inquiry into his conduct in the matter. Another case of some interest which has been decided is that of the eight Chinese accused of kidnapping coolies for Siak. They were found guilty and sentenced, two to fines of $750 each or four months' rigorous imprisonment, and six to fines of $100 each or two months' rigorous imprisonment. There have been other heavy cases, and it will take all that the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. T. Ford can do, to get through his work and be in Penang to open the Sessions there. The unspeakable wrong doing of the Colonial-office with regard to the administration of justice here is worthy of Turkey or Russia.

Ex-Sultan Ismail and followers are interned in Johore. Ex-Sultan Abdullah, the Mantri, Laxamana, and Shahbandar of Perak are in custody here in the Civil Prison, awaiting the decision as to their future place of abode. The community now await with interest the Secretary of State's decision as to the future government of Perak, as it is clear that the existing arrangement is not in conformity with his despatch of June 1876. Meantime Mr. Hugh Low governs Perak by advising the Rajah Mudah Yusuf. "My policy in Sarawak," wrote Sir James Brooke in 1850, "has been high-handed against evil-doers. Your slipshod policy is in the end a bloody and a cruel one."

Five forged notes for $500 each of the Singapore branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have been detected. Four of them were presented at the Bank in payment of a draft on Hong Kong, but were at once detected by the head cashier, Mr. Ho Yiang Moh. They were in the possession of a respectable Chinese hong, who received them in the regular course of business. Inquiry being made, another of the same amount was found, making five in all. The forgery is most ingenious, and it is surmised was done in Canton.

H.M. *Juno*, at present here, proceeds shortly to China, and will be replaced by H.M.S. *Charybdis* from Hong Kong.

The present mail steamer takes home to Europe one of our old residents, who has done good service to the Settlements, namely, Mr. John Cameron, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the mercantile firm here that bears his name. Mr. Cameron is no doubt known at home as the author of "Malayan India," written by him fourteen years ago, and which is probably the most readable history and description yet published of these settlements. He has also contributed various papers on the Malay Archipelago to the Geographical and other societies of which he is a fellow, and for many years he edited and was the chief writer in the "Straits Times." Mr. Cameron came to the East twenty-five years ago, and goes home now, we believe, chiefly on account of his health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BIRLEY—On the 30th May, at Mitcham House, Mitcham, the wife of Francis Hornby Birley, of a daughter.

BISHOP—On the 26th April, at Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of J. B. Bishop, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, of a daughter.

CHING—On the 25th May, at 96, Wirtemberg-street, Clapham, the wife of Mr. H. Ching, M.R.C.V.S.L., of a son.

HUNT—On the 10th April, at Nagasaki, the wife of H. J. Hunt of a daughter.

RUTTONJEE—On the 31st May, at Calder Cottage, Gunnersbury, London, the wife of Mr. Ruttonjee, of a son.

STANFORD—On the 24th May, at No. 12, Elgin-gardens, Effra-road, Brixton, the wife of George Stanford, of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COBDEN—GREEN.—On the 16th April, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Hiogo, and afterwards at the Union Protestant Church, by the Rev. H. J. Foss, Charles Henry Cobden to Frances Helena Peers Green.

EVANS—WRIGHT—On the 24th May, at St. Margaret's, Whitnash, Warwickshire, by the Rev. E. H. Evans, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Young, rector of the parish, Henry Farrington Evans, Bengal C.S., to Edith Florence, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wright, Head Master of Colchester Grammar School.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES—On the 24th May, at Cannes, suddenly, Edward Torlesse Bridges, youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Bridges, Rector of Hinton Martel, Dorset, aged 38.

FICKLING—On the 14th April, at Penang, Ernest, eldest son of Mr. A. J. Fickling, of Richmond-road, Hackney.

HULME—On the 25th May, at Brighton, Eliza, relict of the late John Walter Hulme, Chief Justice of Hong Kong, China.

PARKER—On the 19th May, at Rodwell, Weymouth, Hugh John Hyde Parker, youngest son of Harry and Louisa Parker, aged 15, and grandson of the late Lieut.-gen. J. B. Parker, C.B., R.H.A., Lieut.-Governor Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

PATRIDGE—On the 2nd June, at 31, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, Dan Patridge, late of Shanghai, aged 52.

RANGAN—On the 13th April, at Yokohama, William Rangan, aged 46.

THORBURN—On the 19th April, at Hong Kong, Henry Thorburn, Acting Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

TURNBULL—On the 9th April, at Yokohama, James Turnbull, a native of Scotland, aged 58.

WHEATLEY—On the 23rd May, at Westgate, Peterborough, after a lingering illness Caroline, the wife of William Wheatley, aged 33 years.

WILLIAMS—On the 23rd May, at 38, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies Williams, Bart., H.E.I.C., aged 77 years.

THE Chevalier de Schaeffer, Austrian Minister to Japan and China, and formerly Austrian Consul in London, has been appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, in the room of M. de Cischini, who retires from the public service.

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Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—During the interval a fair business had been transacted in Yarns, but the demand at the close had somewhat subsided. Shirtings were attracting more attention, at slowly advancing rates. T-Cloths (7 lbs.) and Drills were difficult of sale. Turkey Reds had been taken at lower prices, the lighter weights being, however, still somewhat neglected. Victoria Lawns had again declined. For Woollens there was generally but little demand. Business in Metals had been small and unimportant. The stocks were large, and prices showed no signs of improvement.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular contains the subjcined report:—The market has been wanting in activity, dealers showing little inclination to operate at previous rates. The local demand for Yarn and Shirtings continues to be met by importations from Yokohama on native account. A larger business than usual has been done in T-Cloths and Drills, principally for Government purposes. Turkey Red Cambrics are weaker again. Victoria Lawns have been placed to a moderate extent at irregular prices. Woollens and Worsteds: Orleans and Lustres of all descriptions are extremely depressed. The demand for Mousselines de Laine is quiet, and former quotations are with some difficulty maintained. A fair quantity of cloth has been disposed of for army use, and the remaining stock of Blankets has found the same destination, at an extreme rate. Iron: Square Bars are the only descriptions at present saleable. Sugar is declining. Kerosine Oil has been sold at $5.00, but is weaker at the close.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabé and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Goods have continued very dull of sale, and the prices quoted are purely nominal. Metals: Both Iron and Lead are out of stock, and the first supplies that come to hand will be readily saleable.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The demand for Piece Goods has been very limited, and prices remain unchanged. Cotton Goods—Grey Shirtings: Sales have consisted of 500 pieces 8¼lbs. B. "Green Phœnix" chop at Tls. 1.78; 500 pieces 8¼ lbs. "Flower" chop at Tls. 1.35; and 100 pieces 7 lbs. "Stork" chop at Tls. 1.11 per piece. T-Cloths: The inquiry for these has been limited, and no sales have transpired. Metals—Lead: The market has continued quiet, and only a small business has been done at Tls. 5.80 to 5.90. L. B. is quoted at Tl. 5.90 per picul. Quicksilver: In the absence of any demand prices have declined Tl. 1 per picul, and are nominally Tls. 51.0 to 52.0 per picul. Tin Plates and Tin: There is no business passing, and quotations remain unchanged.

SHANGHAI.—There had been a very quiet market for all descriptions of Cotton fabrics. At Messrs. Cumines and Co.'s auction Grey Shirtings were from 2 to 4 candareens lower all round. T-Cloths, best Mexican 7 lbs. and 8 lbs. maintained previous quotations, were scarce, and well held. In White Shirtings there was still a small inquiry at Tls. 1.65 per piece. Woollens and Worsteds were selling at auction in moderate quantities at about previous quotations, but there was no private inquiry for such fabrics at present. There had been no improvement in Metals, the demand for all kinds being less active; Nail Rods showed a further depression. In Lead there had been very little doing.

FOOCHOW.—The sales during the interval had been:—T-Cloths: 7 lbs., 1,000 pieces at $1.72 per piece; 8 lbs., 500 pieces at $2.32; 8¼ lbs., 500 pieces at $2.62. Lead, 4,300 pigs at $8.50 to 9.00 per picul.

HONG KONG.—There had been no improvement in business generally, the only inquiry being for one or two special articles which were in small supply. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Good to best Nos. 16 to 24 English Yarn command former prices, but Nos. 28 to 32 are wholly neglected, and Nos. 38 to 42 are only inquired for at reduced values. Piece Goods: The market has been quiet for most articles, the only strong demand having been for White Shirtings, all counts of which have been in request at well maintained rates. 7 lb. Grey Shirtings have not been dealt in, and the sales of 8.4 lb. have amounted to only 4,000 pieces. English Drills are not wanted; quotations for American makes are unchanged, although there are now no supplies on offer. Of American Sheetings a few bales of Massachusetts mills have been placed at $3.55 per piece, and a few P.M.C. Jeans at $3 per piece. Woollens: A few parcels of Blankets have been sold, and Camlets have commanded higher prices, but in other articles there have been no transactions, and values are unchanged. Metals: Lead has been in better request, and has been fairly taken at former prices. Tin plates are not specially wanted. Quicksilver has been moderately speculated in and has slightly advanced, owing to telegraphic advices from San Francisco. Yellow Metal is somewhat easier as dealers are fairly well supplied at the moment. Coals: The receipts have been 10,100 tons, comprising 8,100 tons of Australian and 2,000 tons of Cardiff. The sales have been 5,860 tons of Cardiff at $10 to $10.25 and 42s. per ton, and 2,700 tons of Australian at $8.50 per ton ex ship. Owing to warlike telegrams from Europe, and advices from Singapore of the destruction of a large quantity of coal there by fire, there has been more desire shown here to buy, and an advance of 25 cents per ton has been paid. Ample supplies are near at hand, however, and no material advance is looked for by the most sanguine operators.

CANTON.—In the absence of inquiry quotations for Lead were unchanged, L.B. ruling at $8.30, and W.B. and Hole Chop at $8.40 to 8.45 per picul. Quicksilver had met with no attention during the interval.

SINGAPORE.—The import market had continued exceedingly dull, business in Cotton staples had almost come to a standstill, stocks were accumulating, and there were heavy supplies afloat; quotations generally were weaker.

PENANG.—The demand for Cotton goods in the interval had been very quiet, and only a small business had been done, at about previously ruling rates.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business in old tea had been virtually suspended, whilst supplies had ceased to come in, and season 1876-77 was therefore considered closed. One or two "garden" samples of new leaf had been shown, representing, of course, nothing; and the usual small forced parcels were expected in a few days from date. The season generally, however, was a fortnight later than the last, and it seemed improbable that much more than these "garden" lots would be down in time for shipment even by the 10th May steamer, though doubtless ample supplies would be available for the following opportunity. As regards probable prices for new teas nothing was said, the up-country markets for green leaf being still unopened.

SHANGHAI.—*Black:* Settlements for the interval had been 188 chests Ningchow at Tls. 11 to 11½ per picul, leaving 833 chests in stock. Advices from Hankow state that the market is expected to be rather late in opening this year as the season is backward, and also that less money than usual has been sent into the country for the purchase of leaf. *Green:* Only a small business had taken place, and the season was considered as closed.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—The interval between this and the date of our last issue, being but ten days, coupled with the usual small business doing at this season of the year, leaves us with very little matter of interest to report upon. Market settlements and private contracts are said to exceed 2,000 boxes New Season's New make Congou, costing from Tls. 21 to 32, and, at these prices, they are at the parity of late current rates. The quality of the "leaf," daily arriving from the country, unfortunately does not improve, and what has been shipped may now be considered a fair criterion of the "first crop."

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—European advices had caused an almost complete suspension in business; the few settlements made had been on a basis of $580 to 600 (21s. 6d. to 22s. 2d., or f.60 to f.62) for Medium Sinshius. Oshius and "Filatures" were pressed for sale, but in the absence of firm offers, it was impossible to ascertain what prices would be accepted. Settlements, 1st July to date, 20,350 bales, against 12,600 bales during corresponding period last season. Stock, 1,400 bales.

SHANGHAI.—Very little business had been done, although the settlements (which had been partly on consignment or joint account) are reported at 1,300 bales. A further decline of fully Tls. 20 per picul had taken place in price. Only 25 bales of Re-reels had been bought, and these were for America. The estimated unsold stock was 10,000 bales.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—A few dealers showing inclination to sell has resulted in the settlement of some 70 to 80 bales Tsatlee, but a concession of $15 to $20 per picul has again been made in favour of buyers, compared against last quotations. Our market is virtually cleared of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 classifications. No. 4 can be bought on basis of late rates ruling in Europe, say, $400, equal to 14s. in London and f. 39.50 in Lyons, but with anything like a general demand holders are sure to advance their prices. Long-reels have been dealt in, to a small extent, for shipment by this outgoing mail. Re-reels.—There is nothing fresh to report about these, beyond the settlement of 30 boxes at fully $20 per picul, decline in price. Stock is estimated as follows:—450 to 500 bales Tsatlee, 50 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, and about 100 bales of inferior sorts. Reports say the weather up country continues favourable for the "new crop," and the "first yield" is expected to be a large and good one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted $2 to $2.05, Isinglass, $31 to $34; Camphor, $16 to $16.50; Tobacco, $6.50 to 9.25; Wax, $11 to $12.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Copper: Transactions had been unimportant, amounting to 250 piculs only. Camphor: Deliveries of 700 piculs are reported at about previous rates. Wax: Some small purchases had been made at an advance on last quotations. Tobacco: About 800 piculs had found buyers at prices much the same as last reported.

HANKOW.—There had been small arrivals of common Zechuen Rhubarb, which was offered at Tls. 15 to Tls. 30. There had been no arrivals of Musk, and quotations were nominal. Arrivals of Hides continued on a large scale, and prices had declined m. 4 per picul. Shipments since 1st April 1,042 piculs, quotations Tls. 7.1 to Tls 7.4.

HONG KONG.—Camphor had been scarce, no Japan having offered and the receipts of Formosa being small; for parcels of the latter to arrive holders were firm, asking $18 to 18.25 per picul. Vermilion could be had at $34 per case. No good Gamboge was on offer. Moderate quantities of Drugs had been received at Macao, and quotations were:—Aniseed Oil $190, Cassia Oil $100, and Aniseed Stars $24.50 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—The market had been quiet; with the exception of a more active demand for Gambier and Sago Flour there was not much alteration; quotations for most articles were unchanged, but the tone of the market was firm. A considerable business, 1,900 tons, has been done in Gambier; the market opened firm, with an upward tendency, and the price advanced gradually from $4.40 to 4.50, then suddenly rising to $4.70 and 4.80, near the close $4.82½ had been paid, but there was no further demand at this rate, and at the departure of the mail supplies were being offered at $4.65; Cube Gambier was scarce; quotations were firm, 130 tons of No. 1 quality contracted for at $5¼, and 10 tons of No. 2 quality at $5.35 per picul.

PENANG.—There had been a moderate business in Pepper, Tin, and Basket Sugar, but the market for other produce had been very dull. Tin: Small transactions. Rates had declined from $19.50 to $19.20, closing at the latter quotation. Stock, 4,800 piculs. Black Pepper had been in good demand for England, but rates showed a decline. Sales about

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7,400 piculs, at $7.65 to $7.56 for West Coast, and $7.45 for Atchin. Market nearly cleared, but moderate arrivals expected. White Pepper: A small lot purchased at $14. Sugar: Basket had been contracted for to the extent of about 350 tons, at $3.50 to $3.60, principally at the higher rate—delivery 1½ to 2½ months. Offers at $3.70 had since been made and refused. Manufacturers declined to do more at present. Transactions in Penang No. 1 from $6.80 to $7.10 according to quality. No. 2 in demand, but no supplies.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, June 2, Teviot (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, May 26, Windhover.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 18, William H. Deity; 19, Wealthy Pendleton; May 30, Fifeshire; from Freemantle, April 19, Catherine Marden; from Cardiff, May 26, Gryfe; from Hamburg, May 26, A. E. Vidal; from London, May 26, Elgin (str.), Hope; 30, Western Chief, June 2, Gordon Castle (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 23, Portland; from Shields, 23, Eidenhope; from Cardiff, 23, Beatrice, Emilio V.; 31, Broderson, Foscola; from New York, 23, Francisco Storace; from Liverpool, 23, Diomed (str.); 31, Mohican, Victoria (str.); from Leith, 23, Dale (str.); from Swansea, 31, Mallard; from Sunderland, 31, Caldew; June 2, Archos, Bon Accord; from London, May 23, Glengyle (str.); from Newcastle, June 2, Aikshaw.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From HANKOW.—For London, May —, Glenartney (str.), Tartar (str.), Braemar Castle (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, May 31, Glenearn (str.).

From SWATOW.—For the Channel, f.o., April 7, Jane Woodburn.

From HONG KONG.—For New York, April 12, McNear.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, April 27, Burdwan; May 24, Ironside; for New York, April 27, Isolina.

From PENANG.—For Liverpool, April 22, Aurrera (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At HIOGO.—For London, via Nagasaki, Fiery Cross; for New York, Mary Jane.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Eliza Shaw; for New York, Haydn Brown.

At FOOCHOW.—None.

At FORMOSA.—For London, Pallas; for New York, Sir Harry Parkes; for Australia, Empress of China, Constance, Maid of Judah, Pelham, Orange Grove.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Anglo Saxon, Nyassa, Leucadia; for New York, Albert Russell, Mystic Belle; for San Francisco, Belle of Oregon, Rurik, Rosetta McNeil, W. H. Deits; for Portland (Oregon), Forward, Mount Lebanon; for Callao, Hydra.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Monarchy, Eureka; for Boston, Sooloo, Favorita.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Parthia; for the Channel f.o., Francis and Amanda, Sarah Nicholson; for New York, Daniel Marcy, Lightning; for Boston, Western Belle.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, James Wishart; for Marseilles, Amadeo; for New York, Dewa Gungadhur; for Boston, Chocorura.

At PENANG.—For London, Clan Alpine, Kinfauns Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 10s. do.; cocoons, £4 10s. do.; general merchandise, £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £4 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 per ton of 50 feet; by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet; to New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FORMOSA.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, $16 to 17 per ton for sugar.

From CANTON.—To London, by steamer, £3 3s. to £3 13s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, £2 per ton of 20 cwt., £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to San Francisco, $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s., do. in boxes, 45s.; pepper and coffee, 45s.; hides and gutta-percha, 65s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 15s.; dead weight and measurement goods, 60s. to 70s. per ton. To Marseilles, by sailing vessel, pepper, 60s. per ton. To New York, by steamer (via London) Tin, 35s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar (in bags), 45s.; pepper, 50s.; hides, 65s. by steamer, Tapioca, 80s.; Tin, 15s., measurement goods, 80s.; Rattans, £5. To Amsterdam, Tobacco, 80s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
April 7	Waalstroom	Bantam	Amsterdam
„ 12	Niegota Mori	Yokohama	London
„ 13	F. H. Thayer	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ —	Korsor	Hong Kong	Do.
„ 14	Hope	Newport	Cheribon
„ —	Chinaman	London	Hong Kong
„ —	Proteus	New York	Batavia

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	84580539	59797447	2929143	18961888	166347918	45943
From June 1, 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19768968	155834443	35915

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	56222286	53725
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	10451104	48711

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	47613381	6819
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	53219023	9473

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	16,822,955
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	16,228,925

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,269,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

	To Great Britain.	To Russia.	To Shanghai.	Total Hankow Teas.	Total Kiukiang Teas.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1876×1877.	34,519,697	4,805,764	34,468,900	63,752,268	9,805,526	73,557,794
1875×1876.	24,463,672	5,759,625	34,660,858	55,797,190	9,086,925	64,884,115

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to April 26, 1877. Piculs.	Total to April 26, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	10,495	5,702
Gambier	150,179	99,702
Cutch	—	843
Pearl Sago	27,985	19,168
Sago Flour	39,163	57,123
Tapioca	20,113	13,859
Black Pepper	46,304	59,379
White Pepper	16,162	12,156
Coffee	3,078	6,003
Gutta Percha	7,436	5,181
Gum Benjamin	1,386	1,030
Gum Copal	2,269	814
Gamboge	104	43
Rattans	16,134	19,563
Buffalo Hides	16,584	4,371
Buffalo Horns	2,883	1,983
Cow Hides	592	1,557
Vegetable Tallow	384	1,210

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to April 21. 1877. Piculs.	Total to April 21, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,527	40,907
Sugar	71,564	32,410
Black Pepper	13,034	11,557
White Pepper	1,947	1,841
Cloves	212	17
Tobacco	1,053	5,890
Tapioca	7,464	4,356
Hides	1,591	2,518
Horns	126	377
India-rubber	226	161
Mace	166	53
Nutmegs	262	337
Rattans	3,184	5,260
Coffee	145	1

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COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 14, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	17864	11400	362	607	13336	12009	—	548	3997	4474
Hemp	Bales	41572	39639	216	2250	22568	29131	647	40	4500	7522
Coffee	Tons.	1039	293	326	400	—	—	—	—	119	4
Cigars	Mil.	4277	1723	440	283	260	60	2120	50	150	233
Indigo	Qqls.	959	334	—	—	691	114	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310½	Rs. 223
,, Hong Kong	27½ to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 74.5.5	2½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 910.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 635.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited). $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 87.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 25 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,200 per share.
Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $670 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $147 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $210 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 31 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $120 (nominal).
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MAY 30.—The P. and O. steamer Pera, with the India, China and Australian mails, arrived here at 7, and the mails left at 10 P.M. for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MAY 30.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on June 7.

INWARD MAIL DUE JUNE 25.—GALLE, MAY 27.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 18.—SUEZ, MAY 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, from Marseilles, arrived here to-day and proceeded for Singapore and Japan.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 4.—GALLE, MAY 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hooghly, from Marseilles, May 6, left here to-day for Singapore.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Eastern Telegraph Company notify that in order to ensure uninterrupted transmission by the company's duplicate cables which are worked on the duplex system by English operators throughout, telegrams should be ordered "Via Eastern."

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of May amounted to £46,309, against £32,288, in the corresponding period of 1876, being an increase of £14,021; and those of the Eastern Extension Company were £25,445, against £10,630 for the corresponding period of 1876.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 30, at Sunderland, from Rangoon, Jessie Gilbert; 31, at London, from Singapore, Laurens Koster; 30, at Texel, from Batavia, Celebes (str.); June 1, at Liverpool, from Sangoon, Mandalay (str.); at Falmouth, from Swatow, Venezuela; at New York, from Ilo Ilo, Ericsson; 2, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Fidio.D; from Sourabaya, Emanuel; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Malleville.

DEPARTURES.—May 30, from London, for Shanghai, Wylo; from Falmouth, for Hong Kong, C. R. Bishop; 31, passed Deal, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Clara; from Penarth, for Hong Kong, Cilurnum; for Singapore, Hermon; 31, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Tecumseh; from Penarth, Sapphire; from Sunderland, Lobo; from Flushing, for Batavia, Maria and Elizabeth; June 1, from Glasgow, for Penang, &c., Ashmore; at Deal, from Antwerp, for Tientsin, Hermann.

SPOKEN.—St. George, from Cardiff, for Anjer, April 25, 3 N., 26 W.; Gesina Brons, Amoy to Falmouth, April 23, 94 days out; I. N. W. C. (Dutch barque), Cardiff to Anjer, April 30, 4 N., 24 W.; Hedwidge, Bassein to Falmouth, May 3, 6 N., 90 E.; Barque Maud, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 15, 75 days out; Balgownie, Swatow to Falmouth, Feb. 15, 11 N., 110 E.; Zephir, Rotterdam to Macassar, May 6, 7 N., 25 W.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—June 1, Lorne, from London, for China.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malta, June 1, arrived, Quarta (str.), from Ilo Ilo for orders.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 2.—Gambier, $4.30; Black Pepper, $7.60; White, $13.70. Tin, $1.937½. Mule Twist, 40's, $98. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.62½; 7 lbs.; $1.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.12½; 7 lbs., $1.30.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.

The *Loudon Castle*, from Hankow, arrived at Singapore on the 2nd, and left the same day for London. The *Gleneagles* also arrived at Singapore on the 2nd, and left on the 3rd. The *Glenearn* left Foochow on the 31st May. Freights 90s.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BRASSEY ON GUNBOATS.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Brassey has appeared in *The Times*:—

It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to know that the two gun vessels recently constructed by Sir William Armstrong's firm for the Chinese Government were at Aden on the 16th of April, having performed their long voyage from England satisfactorily. The opening of the Suez Canal, which has made it practicable to despatch vessels of small size and limited coal carrying capacity to those distant Eastern waters, in which our commerce is so important, has added a new element to the many complications of the naval problem. It is certain that small vessels can now be employed with far greater advantage than formerly. The most important positions which our naval forces would be required to occupy, such as the Straits of Gibraltar, Bab el Mandeb, and Singapore, are eminently adapted for the effective use of small vessels armed with powerful weapons. It has been urged most strongly by Mr. Barnaby that every monster ironclad should be supported by a flotilla of gunboats. Has due weight been given to this suggestion of the Chief Constructor, which received the strongest support from Sir Spencer Robinson and other authorities? As skirmishers, in combination with the monster ironclads of the *Inflexible* type, gunboats of the type designed by Mr. Rendel would be invaluable. In addition to the attendant flotilla of gunboats, each armoured ship should carry torpedo boats of great speed. Mr. Samuda, some years ago, urged the Admiralty to introduce into the Navy swift torpedo boats built on Mr. Thorneycroft's principle. His suggestion should have been more promptly followed. At the commencement of an action the torpedo boats should be lowered, ready, as soon as the contending fleets had opened fire, to rush in, under cover of the smoke, and destroy the enemy's ships. When it is remembered that the blow from a single torpedo would prove fatal, and how improbable it is that such tiny craft steaming at the rate of 17 knots, and enveloped in smoke, will be struck by heavy projectiles, it can scarcely be doubted that victory would incline in favour of that fleet which should possess the greatest number and the most effective of these light-armed naval skirmishers.

Again, considering how impossible it is to construct an invulnerable ship, and that the costliest ships are almost as liable to destruction as those of a smaller and less costly type, ought it not to be a cardinal maxim with naval constructors and administrators to distribute the strength of the navy into as large a number of ships as may be, taking care, of course, that no ship shall be built which is too small to be thoroughly effective in its own particular class? Let us seek for the best practical application of this principle. If, on the one hand, we agree that the *Inflexible* type is too large, and, on the other hand, insist that no design shall be accepted which is not adequate for the special object in view, then the only solution of the problem is to be found in the abandonment of the attemdt to unite in one hull all the qualities to be desired in a ship of war. The exaggerated dimensions of our latest ironclads are due to the attempt to carry the heaviest guns that can be constructed, under the protection of impenetrable armour, and at extreme speeds. The result has been a growth of dimensions which involves as a consequence, much to be regretted when the advances in artillery and torpedo warfare have rendered the most powerful ship destructible, a corresponding diminution in the number of ships built. And not only is there a reduction in the ships; there is also a reduction in the number of guns, which, viewed in connection with the inevitable uncertainty of aim in the excitement

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of battle, is equally to be regretted. The expediency of adding largely to the dimensions of an armoured steam ram, for the purpose of mounting an armament of two or four 80-ton guns, is open to question on another ground. A captain may hesitate to open fire, and to obstruct his field of view by the smoke of a heavy cannonade, when he sees a cloud of torpedo boats hovering round him, only deferring their fatal assault until their movements are rendered invisible to the enemy by the smoke from his own guns. How, then, are we to meet these various and complicated conditions with which the naval constructor has to deal? It can only be done by adopting distinct types of ships for the use of the gun, the ram, and the torpedo respectively. The artillery of the fleet should be mounted on floating gun-carriages of the *Gamma* type, designed by Mr. Rendel. For the torpedo each large ship should carry two or more of Mr. Thoneycroft's swift launches. For the purposes of ramming, a swift armoured ship of handy proportions is required; and, with the view to a limitation of size, and in order to secure that quality of handiness so vitally necessary to an effective ram, these vessels should not be encumbered with armour-protected guns. Let progressive, unprejudiced naval officers compare the kind of force that could be created for a given sum of money, if constituted, according to the suggestions here offered, with a fleet composed of vessels of the *Inflexible* type. I assume that armoured vessels can be built for £50 per ton. The *Inflexible* type, in round figures, has a tonnage of 10,000 tons, and costs £500,000. Five millions sterling, therefore, would produce only ten *Inflexibles*, which, powerful as they are, possess no special defence against the torpedo, are armoured with penetrable armour, and together carry only forty guns. A fleet of *Inflexibles*, it will be remarked, costs £125,000 a gun. I venture to believe that a like sum of £5,000,000 might be much more effectively applied in the construction of the following vessels:—

1. Thirty armoured steam rams of 2,000 tons, without guns, costing, at £50 a ton, each £100,000	£3,000,000
2. Sixty gun-vessels of the *Gamma* type, armed with one 38-ton gun, two 12-pounder breech-loading guns, and one Gatling gun, each £25,000	1,500,000
3. Launches on Mr. Thorneycroft's plan, and other descriptions of offensive torpedoes and torpedo boats...	500,000
	£5,000,000

For operations in European waters, in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Straits of Singapore, in short, along the whole line of our communications with the East, such a fleet as I have indicated would, in the hands of dashing commanders, be more effective than ten *Inflexibles*. Is the ram, as some think, the most formidable weapon of the Navy, and is the quality of handiness the first condition of efficiency. Then thirty rams are matched against ten, and the smaller vessels, being more handy, are the more effective. True it is that the *Inflexibles* could steam faster than the smaller rams, and could therefore place themselves beyond their reach; but such powerful vessels were surely not built to run away from an enemy. Is the gun the weapon on which we chiefly rely? In the plan suggested eighty guns are carried as against forty; and they are, for many purposes, mounted, so as to be more available than if carried in ships of the *Inflexible* type. For bombardments and for coast defence, a shallow draught is often essential in the vessels employed. It may be necessary that they should pass over shoals or navigate shallow channels. St. Petersburg and Cronstadt were inaccessible to our line-of-battle ships. They might have been destroyed by gunboats. Take, again, the question of coast defence. What could be done to protect the Thames, the Mersey, or the Humber, by ships drawing 30ft., in comparison with the services which could be rendered by gunboats capable of navigating the inshore channels, and threading their way through the intricate maze of mud flats and sand banks, with which the estuaries of our largest rivers are beset? In a naval engagement the utility of gunboats would be scarcely less apparent. Having double the number of guns the chance of delivering a fatal shot is largely in favour of the fleet supported by a flotilla of gunboats. It may be thought that the gunboats could not sail in company with the larger ships. The plan of towing would meet this difficulty. For an example of what may be done with torpedo boats the recent experiments at Cherbourg are conclusive.

A general review of the situation cannot fail, as I think, to convince dispassionate minds that our present large expenditure on ironclads would be more judiciously applied in perfecting our means of attack rather than in a hopeless competition of armour against guns. In France, where the art of naval design has reached its greatest perfection, and where original ideas in naval architecture are boldly and freely adopted, some of the most eminent constructors have already pronounced the days of ironclads to be numbered. In the United States no attempt has been made to construct sea-going ironclads. Those produced in Russia have proved failures. The other Powers are followers of our example in matters naval. Were half the money, now so lavishly, and I fear vainly spent on unwieldy and no longer indestructible or impenetrable ironclads, employed in procuring for the navy the means of destroying them, the naval administrations of other Powers would abandon the construction of armoured vessels. They would acknowledge the hopelessness of the attempt to give protection to their fleets by means of armour against the cloud of gunboats, torpedo boats, and rams which we could bring together against them.

SHIPBUILDING EXHIBITION.

A very interesting collection of models of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs, fishing smacks, and the like, emanating from the Shipwrights' Company, has been opened for competitive exhibition at Fishmongers' Hall, by the permission of the governing body of that ancient civic guild. The Lord Mayor honoured the company with his presence at the opening ceremony, as did also the Sheriffs and many other persons of consideration; the chief magistrate of the City going in some State from the Mansion-house. The Company of Shipwrights as a society existed from a very early time in English history; but its incorporation by charter dated from the reign of James I.—May, 1612—its first Master being Mr. Phineas Pett. The drafts for the ships of the Royal Navy were afterwards ordered to be submitted to the company for approval previously to being built from; and upon it was conferred jurisdiction over all builders, whether of the Royal Navy or of merchant shipping. The Shipwrights' company, mindful of its old traditions, is now anxious to encourage any improvement that learning or invention can suggest in the building of ships of every class, and has offered in this Exhibition numerous liberal prizes for that purpose. The models now on exhibition are marvellous not only for their great number and variety, but for the excellent design and workmanship they display and the taste shown in their arrangement. The prizes include three for steamers of the largest class, suitable for passage through the Suez Canal, for our India and China trades; and for service between Great Britain and the United States. The first prize a gold medal, the freedom of the company, and £100; the second, a silver medal, the freedom of the company, and £26 5s.; the third, freedom of the company and honourable mention. Under this class is a model of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Kashgar*, exhibited by Mr. James Laing, of Sunderland; a half model of the *Meiji Maru*, built for the Mikado of Japan by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, and exhibited by Mr. Swan, of London. In the second-class, which consists of screw steamers, for cargo only, of about 1,500 tons gross, there are two prizes—a gold medal, freedom of the company, and £26 5s.; and, secondly, a silver medal and freedom of the company. In the third-class, which comprises fast steamers, either paddle or screw, designed for carrying passengers and mails, for the Channel service, there are two prizes—one a gold medal, freedom of the company, and £26 5s.; the other a silver medal and freedom of the company. In this division the comfort and accommodation of passengers are specially taken into consideration, having regard to the harbour room which might be given at Dover and Folkestone, Boulogne and Calais. Then there is a prize for sailing ships of 1,200 tons register—viz., a gold medal, freedom of the company, and £26 5s. Under the class of Miscellaneous objects there is a fine model of the P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, as lengthened 80ft. amidships, exhibited by the P. and O. Company; also a model of the White Star steamer *Britannic*, exhibited by Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co., the owners. There is also under this class a model of the lighthouse on the S.E. coast of Ceylon. The list of rewards also includes one for the best model of a sailing ship of about 700 tons register. But rewards of money and medals with the freedom of the company, are not the only or the chief incentives held out. It is hoped that the exhibition of models and drawings will tend both to heighten general interest in the subject and excite a generous rivalry among designers. All kinds of commercial and pleasure craft have prizes allotted to them. Yachts, fishing smacks, seagoing and river tugs, and barges are exemplified by their respective models. It will thus be seen that it is the hearty wish of the company of the Free Shipwrights of London to exercise its influence again, and with more than renewed vigour, in promoting in every possible way the progress of the noble art they represent. It numbers in its ranks some of the foremost shipbuilders and shipowners and members of Parliament of the present day.

THE KASHGAR ENVOY.

The letter of a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject of the visit of the Kashgar Envoy contains the following observations:—The Syud Yakub Khan and the object of his visit to England deserve more than a passing word of comment. Next to his Sovereign, the envoy who is now among us is the most remarkable man in Kashgar, and the successful consolidation of the Ameer's kingdom, and its friendly relations with England and Russia, are largely due to his influence. The object of his journey is one of those interesting combinations of business and pleasure which are not uncommon among Western diplomatists. A rapid sketch of the present circumstances of his country will make that object the more comprehensible. Some ten or twelve years ago a Khokand adventurer succeeded in recovering from the Chinese invader that part of Eastern Turkestan now known as Kashgar and Yarkand. A descendant of the old Kashgar princes was placed on the throne; but, sinking into lethargy and debauchery, the Khokand soldier removed his patron, and, by means that will not bear much examination, he set aside every other obstacle to his ambition and ascended the throne. The early days of his sovereignty were marked by a cruel and rigorous rule. No favour was shown to enemies or to doubtful friends. The Chinese and their religion were effaced, and the country reconstituted on the basis of a fanatical Mohammedanism. Even now he rules with an iron hand, but his vigour is tempered with sagacity, especially in his foreign relations. Yakub, for such was the adventurer's name, had no sooner fixed himself upon the throne than he sought to be recognised by his two great neighbours, Russia and England. In 1868 he sent an agent to St. Petersburg, who was coldly received. The following year this same agent was despatched to Calcutta. Lord Mayo was favourable to his mission, and adopted negotiations which had been unofficially commenced the year before by Mr. Shaw, then on a visit as a private traveller in Kashgar. Sir Douglas Forsyth was appointed as the head of a mission to return with the Ameer's agent; but the mission failed through want of time. Lord Mayo's over-caution having led him to prohibit its wintering beyond the mountains. The ruler of Kashgar not unnaturally took offence at the Viceroy's distrustful policy, and once more he turned his face towards Russia. The Viceroy's action had been unexplained to him, and the approach of the Russian armies to his very borders in 1871 led him to invite Baron Kaulbars to negotiate a treaty of peace and friendship. This treaty was ratified in 1872, and in the following year Russia acknowledged Kashgarian independence. The Russian capture of Kulja had forced the Ameer to come to terms with the Czar's Government, but he was nevertheless distrustful of the Russian commanders. Events in Central Asia had shown him that sooner or later his new kingdom might be absorbed into the ever increasing empire, and he therefore still looked for Calcutta to acknowledge his independence. In the summer of 1873 Syud Yakub Khan, our present guest, while on his way to Constantinople, made formal

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offers of friendship to the Indian Government, and on his return from Stamboul in the autumn of that year he was accompanied from Calcutta homewards by Sir Douglas Forsyth. This mission resulted in a commercial treaty, dated February, 1874, and one of the circumstances connected with that treaty forms a leading object of the envoy's present visit to England. The Syud's journey to Constantinople was not without importance to Kashgar and its relations with Russia. The religious revival which the Ameer's conquests had brought about in Eastern Turkestan had been watched with much interest at Stamboul. It was recognised that this new champion of Islam might some day head a Mohammedan rising, and become an ally of the Turkish Government. The Sultan revived in him the title of "Commander of the Faithful," once held by the Caliph of Bagdad, and distinctions and presents were heaped upon his Envoy. All these incidents were carefully noted by General Ignatieff, who was then living in Constantinople, and his knowledge of Central Asia led him to appreciate the danger of a union between the Mohammedans of the East and the West. Not the least interesting of that diplomatist's many intrigues at Pera relates to his negotiations with the Syud Yakub Khan. But the General's endeavours failed to arouse the Syud's suspicions of English sincerity, or to shake his fidelity to his master. The Syud returned home, his journey having been successful in every respect. His uncle's independence was recognised and honoured at Constantinople, and the Forsyth mission and treaty completed its recognition by the English Government.

The subsequent relations of the Ameer with the English and the Russian Governments have been highly honourable. Unlike Shere Ali, and departing from his earlier disposition, he has not sought to play one Power off against the other, but he has endeavoured to give offence to neither. His part has been exceedingly difficult, for Russia having gained little by Baron Kaulbars's treaty, has watched with no little envy the result of the Forsyth mission. The tariff under the Forsyth treaty is of a nominal amount; the only obstacles to trade are the mountain ranges, and, though these are immense, the trade has doubled from £60,000 to £120,000 in a season. Even this is not a large sum; but the rivulet is worth preserving, for the Kashgar population is enormously increasing, and though the treaty is purely commercial it helps to maintain that outwork of friendly and independent kingdoms which most statesmen now acknowledge as desirable for the protection of India. There is one clause in the 1874 treaty of much importance, but it has not yet been acted upon. It sets forth that the English Government shall appoint a representative at the Ameer's Court, and appoint commercial agents, subordinate to him, at any towns or places considered suitable within the Ameer's dominion. You pointed out some weeks ago as being remarkable that, while we were asking Shere Ali to let us place agents at Balk and Herat, in order to watch the attitude of Russia on the western frontiers of Afghanistan, we should fail to avail ourselves of our treaty rights in regard to this same matter in Kashgar. Kashgar may not open up so easy an access to India as Herat, but the signing of this treaty gives us an interest in Kashgar which is well worth preserving.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 1st inst.; Henry Pease, Esq., of Darlington, was in the chair, and the following gentlemen also took part in the proceedings of the meeting:—Serjeant Simon, M.P., Mr. E. Young, R.N., Rev. Joseph Mullens, Rev. John Kennedy, and the Rev. Horace Waller. The report was first read by the Secretary; after mentioning the work of the year, he called attention to the Commission on the China Coolie Traffic with Cuba, which he said paralysed the loan then being raised by the Cuban Government, at the time that the report of that Commission was issued. He also mentioned that he had a letter from a missionary in China, which reported that girls were being sold in numbers for slave purposes. Speaking on the fourth resolution, Mr. Chessan mentioned the report of the Commission which the Chinese Government sent to Cuba, for the investigation of the state of the Coolies there, which he said was shocking. Coolies were not absolutely sold, but were bound to serve for a term of six or seven years; this, he thought, was a system of coercion. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

The Colonies has the following on Captain Colomb's paper, noticed in a late number:—

What are the undefended points in our Empire, and who shall pay the cost? Perhaps the most useful addition to the discussion was made by Colonel Crossman. He showed that the Russians were advancing down the Gulf of Saghalin to Vladivistok. Hong Kong is only defended at this moment by our fleet, though it ought to be fortified, the principal purpose of a navy being, not to guard isolated places, but to carry war into an enemy's country. When land defences are in existence the strength of the navy is virtually doubled. Singapore, which commands the Straits of Malacca—those Straits of Malacca about which Lord Beaconsfield has been so pompous and Mr. Gladstone so elaborately satirical—has no defences. Neither has Point de Galle, and the defences of the Island of Mauritius are inadequate. Yet these strategic points have the complete mastery of our route to Australia by way of the Indian Ocean. St. Helena, as Colonel Crossman thinks, has lost its ancient value. The good old days of the East Indiamen are over, the Napoleonic tradition has almost perished, and to use popular language, St Helena has rather gone down in the world. Nevertheless, St. Helena will always be a handy coaling-station, and as to the foolish rumour which has lately been current about our intention to abandon Ascension, we can only observe that a more silly fable was never circulated at a more inopportune time. Moreover, as Colonel Crossman stated, Simon's Bay is not fortified, neither are the Falkland Islands. The actual cost of the defences of the Empire, in Colonel Crossman's judgment, would not exceed two millions, and that two millions might be divided were an equitable quota paid by the Imperial Executive and the Colonial Exchequers. Another point on which Colonel Crossman touched was the need of more complete telegraphic communication between the different sections of the Empire. The telegraphic line from Australia to England passes through Java; and, though the Dutch are very good friends, circumstances might occur under which it would be inconvenient to transmit confidential news through one of the possessions of a foreign State. It is the same with regard to two other telegraphic lines. When we wish to communicate with British Columbia we have to send through the United States; and the only telegraphic line which unites our South African Colonies with the mother-country passes through Madeira; and therefore we are dependent upon the civility and the good offices of Portugal. It should be an accepted doctrine that no portion of our telegraphic system should be allowed to pass through an alien country, for our political allies of to day may be transformed into our foes of to-morrow. In matters of this sort, to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and Captain Colomb's advice was therefore seasonable. The main heads may be summed up shortly. If we do not make the Pacific our own, we shall find that we have been outwitted by Teutonic and Muscovite energy. We must acknowledge the truth that our military and naval base must be equal, one here and one at the Antipodes.

FULMER CHURCH, BUCKS.—Dr. Swabey, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, held a Court at Slough, with reference to the desire of Mrs. Sabine Ellen Dent, of Fern-acres, Fulmer, to erect, at her sole expense, a new chancel and add a vestry and organ chamber to the church of that parish, as a memorial to her late son, Lancelot William Dent. A Faculty was asked for by the rector (the Rev. C. Joyce) and churchwardens in accordance with a resolution passed at an adjourned vestry, held on March 15, and among those who had signalled a wish to see the work carried out in harmony with the present structure, and as Mrs. Dent desired, were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Leven and Melville, Lord John Hay, Lady Curtis, Lady Willoughby, and the Dean of Windsor. Major Gaskell, J.P., a non-resident landowner of the parish, represented a small body of objectors to the erection of a new chancel. The petition which he presented against the granting of the Faculty set forth, among other things, that the church was built in 1610 by Sir Marmaduke Darell, "servant to Queen Elizabeth in her wars both by sea and land, and after in her household; cofferer to King James, and died cofferer to King Charles;" that every consideration of the character of the founder, as well as the circumstances of the times and locality, pointed to the probability that the church was as carefully and liberally designed as it was substantially and usefully constructed; that it was the second or third parish church built in England for Protestant uses—*i.e.*, since 1540; that, if simple, it was symmetrical and suitable to its position and purposes; that it was designedly left by the founder devoid of the architectural embellishments which it was now proposed to introduce, and of which the effect would be, by throwing back the architectural period of the portion treated, to confuse and falsify the tale which the whole exterior at present uniformly, consistently, and plainly told; that the church was a landmark of the religious history of the country, and that its characteristic features ought to be preserved. Major Gaskell also quoted the opinion of a most eminent architect, which was to the effect that no structure, however costly or architecturally designed, would compensate for the demolition of the present one. After patiently hearing both sides, the Chancellor granted the Faculty, observing that he did not think the Court ought to make itself judge of architectural propriety.

LONDON LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on the 31st May, Lord Houghton occupying the chair. The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted, showed a net gain of 92 members, there being a loss by death, withdrawals, and otherwise of 119, as against 211 new members. There remain altogether on the register 1,518 members. The balance-sheet shows a gross income of £4,758 and a gross expenditure of £3,452, leaving a balance at bankers of £1,305. The sum expended in purchasing new books was £715, the number of volumes acquired being 2,245, whilst £228 had been absorbed in binding books. The circulation of books showed increased activity, more than 72,000 volumes having been taken out of the library by subscribers in the course of the year, being 9,000 more than in the previous year. Mr. C. M. Kennedy and Mr. Frederick Pollock having been elected members of the committee, and Mr. John O'Neill and Mr. F. Espinasse auditors of the accounts for the current year, a discussion ensued about closing the library on Saturday afternoons. After several amendments the resolution was withdrawn and the matter referred to the committee. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, also to Mr. Harrison, the Librarian, and his assistants.

RETURN OF MR. BRASSEY, M.P.—Mr. Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, with Mrs. Brassey and family, arrived in their yacht *Sunbeam* off Hastings on the 26th ult., having accomplished a trip round the world. As soon as the vessel was sighted two gigs, manned by local Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, a corps originated by Mr. Brassey, rowed off to her, and the men heartily congratulated him upon his safe return. The *Sunbeam*, in her voyage, has traversed 36,000 miles under steam and canvas, having been away forty-six weeks.

THE Queen of Holland died yesterday. The late Queen Sophie Frédérique Mathilde, consort of William III., King of Holland, was in her fifty-ninth year, having been born June 17, 1818; she was a daughter of William I., the late King of Wurtemburg. Her marriage took place on June 18, 1839, and she leaves two sons surviving her—Prince William Nicholas of Orange and Prince William Alexander.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of San Francisco* has been lost while on a voyage from Panama to San Francisco. The vessel alone was worth over £100,000.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

THE report of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, the substance of which we noticed in our last issue, is undoubtedly a very noticeable document; and, although the objects which it sets forth with little disguise, that, namely, of taking the steamer traffic out of the hands of foreign companies, can scarcely command the full sympathy of Europeans, it is undoubtedly a very elaborate and well-prepared statement, and shows a desire on the part of the Chinese to adopt foreign applicances, so long as they can see their way to do so, without injury to their own countrymen. It is evident that they are determined to throw all the energy possible into their enterprise, and to endeavour to enter independently into the field of steam navigation on the China coast and rivers. After enumerating the difficulties which have had to be encountered, the report goes on to state that the efforts of the Company during its three years of existence have not been without success. During the first year a profit of 10 per cent. was divided, and during the second 15 per cent.; while the profits of the Company during the third year had been good, in spite of the prolongation of the Yunnan disagreement, the famine in the south and drought in the north, the reduction of freights by foreigners, and the heavy rate of interest which had prevailed. Owing to these adverse circumstances, after payment of interest due on liabilities to native banks, the Company was in a position to declare only 5 per cent. dividend. The troubles, however, are yet to come, in the shape of repairs and renewals of steamers. We certainly admire the courage of the managers in publishing such an elaborate report.

IN another column we publish the Report of the P. and O. Company for the six months of their present financial year, which commenced on the 1st October last. Considering the depressed condition of business and the competition which has had to be met, the state of affairs shown is satisfactory. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 4 (four) per cent. per annum is proposed, and, since the last report, further debentures to the amount, namely, of £70,500, have been paid off. The directors have succeeded in obtaining from the Italian Government an extension of the contract for the service between Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi for two years, from February, 1878.

IT is very much to be regretted that any one in the position of Dr. AYERS should have sent forth in an official report—to be found in our Hong Kong news—a statement in regard to opium smoking, which is not only opposed to the experience of residents in China, but is calculated to induce young men, who are ever ready for any new sensation, to give opium a trial.

MR. BRASSEY, M.P., has written to *The Times* valuable and important letters—which we reproduce—in which he calls attention to the two gunboats recently completed for the Chinese Government, and takes occasion to point out that small vessels can now be employed to much greater advantage than formerly.

ON the occasion of HER MAJESTY'S birthday, Sir HARRY ORD, formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been raised to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Mr. GEORGE VANE, Colonial Treasurer at Ceylon, has been made a Companion of that Order.

SALES TO ARRIVE IN JAPAN.

IN a former issue we drew attention to the question of sales of imports to arrive in Japan, and the manner in which the case of TEMPLE WILLCOX and Co., *v.* YOKOZAWA ZENSUKE had been decided by the Japanese Court. On that hearing, the plaintiff sued his Japanese buyer, the defendant, for an order of the Court to compel him to take delivery of 300 pieces of velvets which had been sold to him by sample "to arrive," and which were refused, upon the ground that the goods did not come up to sample. This fact was clearly proved by the admission of the plaintiff's own arbitrator; and, in commenting upon the case at the time, we held upon this fact, and, contrary to the opinions expressed in some of the Japanese papers, that the decision was an obviously fair and reasonable one. Here it might have been supposed the matter would have ended, but a curious and interesting complication has since arisen. On the basis of the decision given in his own Court, the Japanese very naturally claimed back from the seller the earnest money, amounting to $150, which he had paid on signing the contract; but Mr. TEMPLE WILLCOX refused to return it, notwithstanding the adverse decision upon the quality of the goods which he had offered. This action seems to be quite inexplicable; and what follows is unique in the history of legal proceedings. The Japanese merchant brought a claim for the return of the earnest money before the Law Secretary of the English Court there, Mr. HIRAM S. WILKINSON, who with a display of learning which would probably astonish both Bench and Bar here, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was bound to take delivery of what, according to the defendant's own arbitrator, were declared not to be goods which the plaintiff had bargained for, and that before he had done so he could lay no claim to the return of his earnest money. In other words, it has been decided that if a man buys one thing from another he is bound to take anything which the seller may offer him, provided that the said other thing happens to go by the same general name as the thing bargained for. No doubt, according to the proverb, "eggs is eggs," but velvets is not always velvets, and a variation in quality will ordinarily make so great a difference in the merchantableness of the article, that to offer a materially inferior kind of goods practically amounts to offering different goods altogether. This really is the whole *gist* of the case, but it has been lost sight of unfortunately in the very elaborate judgment which has been delivered upon this very simple matter. Had the difference in value been only trivial, and had the goods been such as could fairly be considered of the class bargained for, no doubt the Japanese buyer ought to have taken delivery, sold them in the ordinary way, and claimed the small difference if necessary. But 25 cents on the value of a piece of velvet is a large difference, and was at least quite sufficient to raise the presumption that the goods offered were practically of a different kind to those stipulated for. If this were the fact it is simply waste of time to argue as to what decision the Court should have arrived at. As the matter now stands, it has virtually been decided that the unlucky Japanese is to lose $150 because he will not take what he never asked for, and cannot get what he did ask for. A more unfortunate decision could scarcely be arrived at; and we trust that some of those in Japan who are interested in upholding our good name and credit will enable the Japanese merchants concerned to appeal from the Court at Yokohama, and in doing so take care that the true nature of the matter be stated. If the same ruling as that which has been given were made in the opposite case, for example, when a Japanese sold silk or tea for delivery and offered an article not up to sample, our export business with Japan would almost be brought to a standstill. On the other hand, it is needless to point out that such a decision as that under notice opens the door to wide-spread fraud on the part of any foreign trader who might think it a good stroke of business to make bargains for delivery of goods to Japanese, and on the basis of Mr. WILKINSON'S recent decision insist upon their paying for and taking delivery of widely inferior, and consequently different articles, on pain of forfeiting the heavy earnest money previously received from them.

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CHINESE STRIKES.

THE history of the recent strike of the cotton yarn dealers in Hong Kong, particulars of which we have from time to time given, is interesting as illustrating at once the strength and the weakness of such combinations. That it is possible for Chinese Guilds to exercise much coercion and to force their members to comply with their regulations is shown by what was done by the Canton Cotton Guild, and has been illustrated by similar acts on other occasions. But that there is also some limit to this apparently arbitrary power is equally well displayed, and from what took place it is clear that even in China, where combinations of the kind are perhaps more powerful than in any other part of the world, it is not within the power of the few who direct them completely to ignore the wishes of the others concerned. Some of the cotton and yarn dealers were in fact found to be going their own way, notwithstanding the threats of the Guild, and it appeared by the last accounts beyond the power of that institution to restrain them. This indeed would seem ordinarily to be the weak point in Guilds and trade combinations in China as it is in other places. At the same time, strikes similar to the one which has recently attracted attention are of unpleasantly frequent occurrence both in Hong Kong and at the Treaty ports; and they tell with especial force in the latter place, as it is there impossible to bring the force of authority to bear upon them as can be done at the Treaty ports. Combinations among the Chinese to the detriment of foreign trade have often been put down in Shanghai and other places, simply by invoking the aid of the local authorities on the ground that such attempts at coercion are contrary to the provisions of the Treaty. In Hong Kong, unfortunately, this cannot be done, as we are unable to do with the Chinese there what their own officials can easily accomplish in China. It may, however, be worth while of the local Government in Hong Kong to ascertain, if possible, whether in some instances at least the aid of the Chinese officials might not be brought indirectly into play. Where, for instance, a Guild has its head establishment at Canton and a branch at Hong Kong, it might at times be possible to induce the authorities at the former place to bring a little wholesome pressure to bear upon the members of the Guild living under their jurisdiction. This could not of course be claimed as a right; but the Chinese authorities might be disposed as a matter of courtesy and comity to assist us to this extent; and if such were the case, we should at least on some occasions have a check upon the combinations which have so often proved harassing and detrimental to trade.

Literature, Science, &c.

Although no new publications of first importance have been announced, several very interesting works are noted as being shortly forthcoming. Macmillan and Co. are publishing a volume entitled *Turks and Greeks*, by the Hon. Dudley Campbell, being an account of a recent journey through Servia, Roumania, and Greece, including a visit to Constantinople. Cassells have invited Mr. Ffyfe to write a popular history of the present century, which is to appear a volume at a time as it is finished, and it is also known to Sir Charles Dilke's friends that he is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the nineteenth century, although it is believed that he does not intend that any portion of his work should appear for many years. A new work, bearing the title of "The Sea of Mountains," by Mr. Molyneux St. John, will be shortly issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, which will comprise an account of Lord Dufferin's tour through British Columbia in 1876. Dr. Delitzsch's Hebrew New Testament is now complete, and Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, so well known to English theological students by his Christology, is said to be engaged on a treatise on systematic Christian doctrine.

Among literary matters connected with the East, we note that the second part of Facsimiles of Oriental MSS., &c., issued by the Palaeographical Society, is now ready for distribution. It consists of fifteen plates, with letterpress; and, dealing with eight languages, has, among others, specimens of Syriac, A.D. 509; Hebrew, A.D. 718; Arabic, A.D. 885; and Sanskrit, A.D. 1008.

The *Contemporary Review* and the *Academy* have both taken somewhat prominent notice of the Opium question. The former in its number for June publishes an article from the pen of Mr. Justice Fry, which is interesting alike for the lawyer-like skill and energy with which the case is argued, and the conspicuous want of accuracy with which the nature and bearing of the facts are set forth. These for the most part are taken from the Report of the India Finance Committee of 1871, but only a few isolated statements which go to make Mr. Justice Fry's case are noticed, and many of these are misunderstood, while the only practical suggestion made is founded upon a complete misapprehension as to the bearing of the Lekin duty question which has arisen in connection with the Chefoo Convention. Upon this point the writer of the article says:—

I have pointed out some things which in my opinion we ought to do; I will now refer to one which I think we ought not to do. The Treaty of Tientsin, as I have repeated, forced China for ever to admit opium at a fixed duty; subject to revision by consent of both parties at decennial periods. As regards goods, other than opium, the Chinese Government were restricted as to the amount of inland duties which they should levy; but with regard to opium, the Chinese Government were left free to levy what taxes they pleased on it after it left the hands of the foreign owner,—a distinction due to Lord Elgin, who accepted the opium trade as an inevitable evil, and thought a regulated and licit trade better than an illicit one, and at the same time held that we were bound to do nothing to quicken this trade or enable us to scatter the drug broadcast through China. This check on the opium trade the English merchants have greatly objected to; and they induced Sir Thomas Wade in his negotiations for the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin to urge the point on the Court of Peking.

This is entirely erroneous. What the merchants have been urging was that the levy of the *Lekin*, a species of inland duty, should not be made within the limits of the foreign settlements upon any goods, not that the inland taxes should be taken off opium—a request which the foreign merchants in China know perfectly well it would be useless to make. The article in the *Academy*, which is from the pen of Mr. J. F. Goldsmid, is based upon the Rev. Mr. Moule's recent pamphlet, and upon another pamphlet written by Mr. J. F. B. Tingling. Its tone is far more moderate and sensible than that of the more ambitious essay in the *Contemporary*. While disapproving of the Indian Government being directly concerned in the production of opium through the Bengal Monopoly, the writer admits there is at least something to be said on the other side. He concludes as follows:—

The whole question is beset with difficulties; and not the least striking commentary on the mistaken zeal of some pupils of the ultra-school of Opium Abolitionists is to be found in the very recent reply of the Chinese Ambassador in London to a deputation which waited upon him to ascertain his views. His Government, he is reported to have said, wished to put a stop to the import, but they found that unless they were assisted not only by England, but by other countries, it would not be sufficient. It would not be sufficient for only England and China to refuse to continue it. . . If England were to leave the trade it would simply fall into other hands. Slavery has been abolished in the United States, and serfs have been emancipated in Russia, irrespectively of money-claims involved. In a case of mere material profit and loss, England is capable of like efforts and a like sacrifice. But does the opium monopoly throw upon her shoulders the whole grave responsibility attributed to her? And is the time ripe for independent action? In any case, as the sudden removal of the objectionable drug must be physically injurious to the individual consumer, so might the cessation of the trade be gradual, and, to a certain extent, tentative.

Macmillan's Magazine for June contains an article upon Miss Jacob's recent biography of Rajah Brooke, from the pen of Mr. Sebastian Evans. He says with reference to the recent correspondence in *The Times*, that the vindication of the first English Rajah of Sarawak from the unadorned calumnies of Richard Cobden and Joseph Hume, calumnies uttered with motives as excellent as those with which Mr. Gladstone now reiterates them, has long ago been decisive and complete.

Japan Historical and Descriptive.—By C. H. EDEN. London: Marcus Ward and Co.—This book, which is compiled from larger and more expensive works on Japan, conveys a very good idea of the history, manners, and customs of that country, and will be acceptable at the present time, when so much attention is being directed to Japanese matters. To readers who are already acquainted with the subject, the most interesting part of the book will be the historical introduction, while the lighter and more descriptive portion of the work will also be acceptable to general readers. Mr. Eden has evidently taken considerable pains in consulting his authorities, and he brings a thoughtful and reflective mind to bear upon the different problems which present themselves for consideration. Speaking of the suppression of the powers of the Japanese Priests, he observes the curious parallelism which may be traced in it between Eastern and Western history. In the isolated Empire of Japan, the same difficulties which threatened the very existence of early European States made their appearance, and had to be confronted. The subjection, he notes, of the priestly or clerical classes to the State was found as necessary for the safety and well-being of Japan as of England or France.

Catalogue of the Buddhist Tripitaka. By Samuel Beal, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The above valuable catalogue has been prepared for the India-office. The number of books in the collection is so large that a full report of their contents could not be prepared in time to accompany this catalogue, but sufficient has been done to show its peculiar value. Embracing, as it does, the writings of the early and late, or Southern and Northern, Schools of Buddhism, it will be seen that we have materials at hand for a complete history of that religion in all its develop-

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ments. There are also a great number of volumes devoted to the early writings of the Buddhist Schools of China, particularly that of Tien-tai, and the Southern Contemplative (Tsung) School. And no history of Buddhism can be complete unless it reaches to these Schools, as they embrace within them many millions of followers, and in old time filled a still more important place in the religious history of China and Japan, the Tien-tai School being known in this latter country as Ten-dai.

Messrs. Wyld, of Charing-cross, have issued an excellent map of the country between Odessa and Constantinople, embracing the present seat of war on the Danube.

The author of "Flemish Interiors" writes to *The Times* as follows, under date May 25 :—"I observe you quote a paragraph from the *Athenæum* to the effect that the authorities of the British Museum are purposing to add to our National Library a rare, curious, and voluminous Chinese Encyclopædia, now offered for sale at Peking. It may interest bibliophiles to learn that there has long been in the *Bibliotheque (Royale? Imperiale?) Nationale* of Paris a Chinese Encyclopædia in fifty vols., 4to., entitled the 'Kou-kin-i-tong,' dating from a period answering to 220 of the Christian era. I may mention that among a vast number of very early discoveries practically in use by that ingenious people, but forgotten and discovered again in our own day under the fallacious idea that they are 'new' (as if there were anything new under the sun), is the employment of anæsthetics, at that time, and probably much earlier, in common use in surgery there, a Chinese physician, who flourished under the dynasty of Wei, by name Hao-Tho, being in the habit of administering a preparation of 'Ma-yo,' *alias* 'cannabis Indica,' or the hemp of the country, to his patients ; when after a few minutes they became as if dead, and remained insensible to any amount of punctures, probings, incisions, amputations, &c. It is, therefore, probable that should England become possessed of the work in question, and should our Oriental philologists live long enough to translate it, we shall stumble prematurely upon some of those results of a refined civilisation to which the ordinary course of progress would only bring us after the lapse of many centuries."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Asiatic Society a curious and interesting paper has been read by Mr. N. B. E. Baillie entitled "Is the Sultan of the Turks the Caliph of the Mussulmans and the Legitimate Successor of the Prophet?" in which he examined at considerable length the admitted authorities on this question, especially Maverdy, and came to the conclusion that, on the taking of Baghdad by Tatars in A.D. 1258 and the overthrow of the Abbasside House, the Caliphate became vacant, and that the story of a certain Ahmed, who is said to have been recognised by Bibars, the Mamlook Sultan of Egypt, cannot be relied upon as satisfactory evidence.—At the Society of Antiquaries last meeting, Mr. Rendle exhibited a long Chinese roll on silk, representing, with elaborate mythological detail, the newly-born Cycle or Buddhist Kalpa. Mr. A. W. Franks explained the subjects of the drawing, and deciphered the Chinese inscriptions, which proved the date to be of a cyclical year of the period Wang-leit. The date would probably be A.D. 1631. Following the date was an inscription, which Mr. Franks rendered, "From the precious repository of the shining saint." In illustration of this roll, Mr. Franks exhibited a similar roll from his own collection. This was much shorter, but was coloured. It represented the same subject, and was inscribed, "A drawing of the birth of a Kalpa by Wang Chin-pang." Then followed the date, viz., the second year of Hung-wa, A.D. 1369. In both cases the hooks to fasten the rolls and the ends of the rollers were of jade.—At the Archæological Association, some important Roman remains found at Sittingbourne, Kent, have been exhibited by Mr. G. Payne.—At the Zoological Society's meeting, on the 15th May, the Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Menagerie during the month of March, and called particular attention to a Ceylonese Fish Owl (*Ketupa Ceylonensis*), from Ceylon, presented by Capt. H. B. Turner.

A Paris correspondent informs us that Don. Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, has been elected Associé Etranger of the Institution Ethnographique de France.

The various Fine Art Exhibitions continue to attract a large attendance. The Royal Academy, as usual, is crowded, and contains a large number of notable pictures, though upon the whole it is not considered to come fully up to an average. In addition to the works by the well known accademicians, there are many very excellent works from general sources. Mr. Leslie's *Time of Roses*, Mr. M. E. Fréres *La Dinette*, Miss Bonneau's *La Siesta*, Sir John Gilbert's *Senators of Venice* are well criticised, and Mr. Chevalier's opening ceremony of the *Vienna Exhibition* in 1873 is one of the most notable, and has attracted much attention. The Grosvenor Gallery, which is a great acquisition in the Art world, contains many of the gems of the season. Miss Thompson's "Roll Call," "Balaclava" and "Inkerman" continue to attract large numbers of visitors to the galleries of the Fine Art Society in Bond-street. The Burlington Fine Arts Club brought together in its galleries in Burlington-gardens a curious and interesting assortment of the etched works of Rembrandt. It is a loan exhibition, to which nineteen of the most learned *acquereurs* of these exquisite performances have contributed from their repective collections. The examples now displayed are not classified, as is the usual practice, according to subject, but rather according to the date of production, a plan which shows the successive phases of the artist's genius, and the progressive stages of its development.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Envoys, accompanied by the Chinese Secretary of Legation and Dr. Macartney, were present at the Derby, and they have also visited the ships' models at the Fishmongers' Hall. They expressed themselves especially interested in the models of the Indian and Australian steamers. The subordinate members of the Embassy also appear to take great interest in our public institutions, and are frequently seen at the British Museum and other like places. A few days back one of them caused some amusement by the curiosity he displayed with regard to one of the Egyptian sarcophagi, to inspect which fully he hauled himself up with his arms till he could obtain a convenient point of view. The mummies are also much admired by the Chinese, but it is difficult to bring them to believe fully in their antiquity.

MR. GLADSTONE AND RAJAH BROOKE.

The subjoined letter has been addressed to *The Times* by Vice-Admiral Farquhar :—

It is with extreme reluctance that I again ask the favour of a small space in the columns of *The Times*, but the reputation of a naval officer is as dear to him as is that of Mr. Gladstone to him, and I cannot rest under the imputation conveyed in his reply to Lord Grey's letter of having, in July, 1849, conduced to the useless and wanton slaughter of Dyaks without giving the assertion the most widespread denial. Mr. Gladstone's words are (speaking of the destruction of the piratical flotilla)—"Instead of a severe and protracted battle, my recollection is of a large, easy, unsparing slaughter, either without resistance or after resistance had ceased." Very briefly I beg to narrate what actually occurred, and, having been in command, I can speak with authority and with certainty. The European forces under my command, acting in concert with Sir James Brooke and the native allies, arrived off the mouths of the Botang Lupar and Kaluka rivers in July, 1849, with the intention (in accordance with my orders) of proceeding up those rivers to destroy the strongholds of the piratical communities of "Sarebas and Sakarren," but information having reached Sir James Brooke that a large piratical flotilla had left the rivers a day or two previously, and proceeded along the coast on a plundering and head-hunting expedition, we determined to intercept the pirates and punish them returning red-handed from slaughter. Accordingly, we guarded the entrances of the river (the highways to the strongholds of the pirates), and on the evening of, I think, the third day, after dusk, the flotilla was reported approaching the rivers. Immediately we were discovered in position, the pirates seemed to hold a short consultation, and then pushed boldly forward, and it was in barring their progress that a considerable number of them were killed. Two thousand at least ran their prahus on shore and made for the jungle, encountering the native allies on the beach, where a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Another division of the flotilla met the European force, and several prahus, with their crews, were destroyed. Instantly the fight was over orders were issued to stay pursuit, it being in our power to have cut off almost to a man the body of pirates who had escaped into the jungle. On the beach were found ghastly trophies of the expedition in the shape of mutilated and headless trunks of a woman and of other captives. Thus was a severe punishment inflicted on these pirates without much loss of life on our side, and without having to inflict misery on helpless women and children, such as attacking the strongholds would have produced. From close intimacy and friendship with the Rajah, Sir James Brooke, I am in a position to assert that a more truly humane man never lived. The greater portion of his life was devoted to trying to ameliorate the condition of the poor and simple Dyaks, whom he loved, and by whom he was beloved, but with the piratical communities, who were a curse to Borneo, he had no sympathy. I never knew him to commit any one act approaching to cruelty, and he stayed the hands of the native allies from shedding blood when they had much to avenge. Mr. Gladstone is powerful ; let him also be just and withdraw expressions which taint the memory of the dead and the character of the living."

To the above letter Mr. Gladstone has replied as follows :—

When Mr. Baillie Cochrane put to me in the House of Commons a question, framed with excellent judgment, I assured him that in my view the whole responsibility of these proceedings had been assumed by the Government, and more especially by the Parliament, at home ; and I added that Sir James Brooke enjoyed, to my knowledge, the respect and confidence of many excellent persons. When Lord Grey made a lengthened statement of the case from his point of view, I was contented with a few words, describing my own recollection, in reply. Had Admiral Farquhar confined himself to giving his version of the facts, I should have remained silent. Nor have I taken any public notice of the letter of a Bishop who describes me, in print on this occasion, as a reckless calumniator. But Admiral Farquhar calls upon me to withdraw the expressions I have used. Gladly would I do so upon cause shown. Most reluctant am I to enter largely into the case, for many reasons, of which the labour and inconvenience it will entail upon me are the smallest. But I cannot consent to stand before the world as a man who makes an accusation and then declines either to substantiate or to withdraw it. So soon, therefore, as I may be able, after returning to town in the beginning of June, I intend to re-examine

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and state publicly the whole case, which may possibly exceed the limits of any letter you could admit to your columns. I shall not fail to abandon my former conclusion if I find it untenable. But I am bound to say that, so far as I can judge from a partial review, this is not likely to be the result of the stringent challenge I have received:

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S REPORT.

In anticipation of the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 5th June, the directors beg to submit their report for the six months of the present financial year, which commenced on the 1st October last. As the proprietors are aware, this meeting is held for the purpose of receiving this report, and also when the operations of the period admit of it, for declaring an interim dividend in anticipation of the results of the year's working, the accounts of which are submitted in December.

THE FLEET.

The table prefixed to this report contains the usual particulars of the fleet.

Since the last report was issued, the *Columbian* has been sold. This vessel had been twice bought into the company's service, having been disposed of by the company in 1864, and re-purchased in 1866 at a time of great urgency. She had in the meantime been re-constructed, improved, and supplied with new machinery, but so rapid and extensive have been the changes in the company's work during the past few years that ships of the *Columbian's* stamp are no longer equal to it, and would not repay the cost of alterations for that purpose.

The directors have, for a similar reason, been compelled to lay up several other vessels, some of which were built comparatively a few years ago, and which were then well adapted for carrying on the business of the company. The proprietors do not need to be reminded that the Suez Canal completely altered the conditions of the company's carrying trade (upon which they depend for four-fifths of their revenue), and thus rendered obsolete a considerable portion of the fleet. Such vessels as the directors could clearly see their way to modernise sufficiently to meet the standard of the present day they have dealt with in that manner; but other ships, from the fact of being constructed with very fine lines, expressly for the mail service, are incapable of being converted into thoroughly efficient steamers of the type now required. It is the best policy, therefore, to dispose of such vessels as opportunity offers.

The *Australia*, which at the date of the last report was receiving new boilers, and an extensive overhaul, has completed a very satisfactory voyage to Calcutta. This vessel was the first steamer built by the company with engines on the latest high and low pressure principle, but in the boilers recently supplied to her the steam pressure has bee n greatly increased with marked additional economy.

The *Hindostan*, which has been receiving new machinery and other improvements under the hands of Messrs. Day and Co., is expected to be ready to recommence work next month. The directors recently invited tenders from a number of eminent firms for the construction of a new steamer of upwards of 4,000 tons, and the lowest offer—that of Messrs. Caird and Co.—was accepted. The present condition of the iron trade has enabled the directors to make this contract on favourable terms. This vessel, to be named the *Kaiser-i-Hindi* (the title assumed by the Queen as Empress of India), will be the largest and fastest steamer as yet built for the company, and will be fitted with every improvement to adapt her for her future work. The directors are happy to add that during the past six months the services of the company have been carried on with the utmost regularity, and without a mishap of any kind worth noticing either to ships or machinery.

INSURANCE—LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Following the example of last year, the directors have ceased to effect any outside insurance on the fleet between London and Southampton for the summer months, reserving their decision as regards the winter insurance till further on. The proprietors will therefore note that this, in common with the other sea risks, is at present insured by the company as their own underwriters.

ITALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The contract with the Italian Government for the service between Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi, which is worked in connection with the English Mail Service between Brindisi and Alexandria, was secured for a period of six years, expiring in February next. The directors for some time past have been endeavouring to secure the extension of this contract, the payment for which is 500,000 lire, Italian currency, or about £20,000 sterling, for a further period of two years from 1878, so as to bring it into harmony in point of duration with the English contract. The efforts of the company's representatives, supported by the influence and goodwill of the Venetian community, have at length been successful in securing this object, and an enactment has just passed the Italian Parliament enabling the Government to renew this contract for a further period of two years from February, 1878, on the conditions at present existing. As the Italian people are vigorously and successfully endeavouring to foster their own mercantile marine, they entertain a very natural jealousy of any pecuniary arrangements in favour of a foreign flag. The fact of this contract being obtained will therefore be gratifying to proprietors as an evidence of the appreciation felt in Italy of the company's services in connection with the trade of Venice.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HENRY.

The importance of Bombay as the company's principal station in the East requires that the appointment of superintendent there should always be held by an officer of proved ability, experience and integrity. These qualifications were possessed in a rare degree by Captain George Fitzgerald Henry, who, moreover, combined with them an amount of personal tact and public spirit which rendered him not only an excellent and popular manager in the company's service, but a most valuable citizen in the community among whom he lived. Captain Henry lost his life suddenly by being thrown from the carriage in which he was driving to the company's dockyard at Mazagon, on the 23rd February last, and the directors take this opportunity of recording their deep sorrow at this event, and their sense of the loss of an invaluable officer, who had spent thirty years in the service of the company.

DEBENTURES.

Since the last report was issued the directors have paid off further debentures, amounting to £70,500. This reduces the original debenture debt of £800,000 to £565,000. As the financial arrangements of the company at present stand, the directors hope to pay off a further amount of debentures during the year, without being immediately obliged to replace the same by debenture stock which they hold authority to issue.

OPERATIONS OF THE HALF-YEAR—DIVIDEND.

During the period now under review the competition which the company's vessels have to contend against has certainly not been slackened, and in some quarters it has even been increased. Nor, as proprietors are no doubt fully aware, has there been any steady revival of business; on the contrary, the apprehensions excited by the warlike situation of Europe have tended to impose caution and restriction in almost every branch of trade. Nevertheless, there have been occasional glimpses of improvement in one direction or another, and the greater capacity of the company's fleet has always told when such opportunities have occurred,—so that for the first time for three years the earnings show an advance on those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The demand for silver in the East at the same time accounts for the greater part of the increase, but, as this is always a fluctuating and uncertain source of revenue, the directors do not feel warranted in assuming that, in the very peculiar condition of European politics and their bearing on trade in general, the increase in revenue will be borne out by the whole year's working.

The directors are glad to say that the working expenses of the company show a decrease, in some measure owing to the fact that certain ships, which were not profitable, have been laid up. The directors now beg to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the six months ended 31st March last. The warrants for this dividend will be payable on and after the 25th proximo.

MISSIONARIES AND MORALS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice that you take exception to some remarks having been made by one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society upon the moral conduct of the foreign residents in China, as being a hindrance to the spread of Christianity in that country. At the same time you do not deny that there are some grounds for complaint, and you admit that it is to be regretted that Sabbath-breaking in China is to be deplored. I have no more desire than you evince to be unduly severe upon residents in the Far East. I can make many excuses for their shortcomings, and regret that the absence of much that civilises and refines at home forms a temptation to a lax way of life, which is assuredly inadequately described as merely Sabbath-breaking. In order, however, to look upon other people's acts with charity we need not ignore plain facts, and I cannot see that those Missionaries are to be blamed who speak plainly on such subjects. I would appeal to any reasonable and sober-minded person at home whether there is not very much that requires correcting in the way of life in China. Of late years matters have improved, and I only trust that with the abandonment of much of the old luxury and extravagance, we shall find some of the want of self-restraint and the recklessness which have gained so unenviable a reputation for China residents abandoned likewise. There has been improvement in this direction, and I pray that it may continue; but in the meantime I can hardly consider it would be right, even if it were politic, as you urge it might be, for Missionaries to shut their mouths to things upon which they cannot shut their eyes or their ears. In conclusion, Sir, permit me to say that your remark that "Missionaries hold so much aloof that they are unable to put into force the very salutary influence (upon the European residents) which it would otherwise be in their power to exert" is scarcely warranted by at least the ordinary run of facts. Certainly so far as my experience goes it is the communities in the East who hold aloof from the Missionaries more than the Missionaries from them. The quiet way of life which Missionaries have of necessity to adopt as compared with others is little to the taste of the large majority of people, and Missionaries, however well educated, or however well informed, are seldom looked upon by the self-satisfied residents in China as gentlemen who have a right to be treated at least on an equality. If this habit be done away with, I do not think that as a rule Missionaries in China will be found indisposed to mix with the foreign communities; and I fully agree with you that their doing so could not fail to be beneficial.—Your obedient servant,

T.

London, May 23, 1877.

A YACHTING VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., has published a very interesting account of his voyage in the yacht *Sunbeam*, which shows that he has made good use of opportunities for making "notes." The voyage is certainly the most complete thing ever accomplished in yachting experience. Mr. Brassey says:—

The expedition is in some respects unprecedented; a circumnavigation of 35,400 miles has never before been made in the short period of forty-six weeks, from which must be deducted 112 days of well-earned re-

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pose in harbour. We had, it is true, the advantage of steam, without which such a performance would have been an impossibility; but we travelled 20,517 miles under sail alone, and the consumption of coal has not exceeded 350 tons. The *Sunbeam* sailed from Cowes on the 6th of July, called at Torbay, Madeira, Teneriffe, and the Cape Verds, crossed the Line on the 8th of August, and, carrying a favourable breeze in the south-east trades, without even a momentary lull, a distance of 2,500 miles, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th of August. Following the coasts of South America, we visited Montevideo, Buenos Acres, and Ensenada, steamed through the Straits of Magellan and Smyth's Channel, and reached Valparaiso on the 21st of October. While on the coast of Patagonia it was our privilege to rescue a crew of fifteen hands from the barque *Monk's Haven*, laden with an inflammable cargo of smelting coals, which had been on fire six days, when we most providentially descried her signals of distress.

On the 30th October we commenced our long and lonely voyage of 12,330 miles across the Pacific. We touched at Bow Island in the Low Archipelago, Maitea and Tahiti in the Society Islands, and Hawaii and Ohau in the Sandwich group. On the 21st January we sighted Assumption in the Ladrones, and on the 29th arrived at Yokohama. While in Japan we were present at the opening of the railway from Osaka to Kioto by the Mikado, and subsequently cruised in the Inland Sea in severe wintry weather. At Simonoseki we found the people much agitated by the recent outbreak of the Satsuma clan. On the 19th February we bade a reluctant farewell to Japan, and, following the most direct route to England, visited in succession Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Singapore, Johore, Malacca, Penang, Galle, Colombo, Aden, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon.

Having given the principal dates, the story of the voyage will be most rapidly completed by entering our successive passages in a tabular statement:—

	Miles.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
Thames and English Channel	193	205	398
Torbay to Madeira	353	874	1,227
Madeira to Orotava (Teneriffe)	164	72	236
Orotava to Tarafal Bay (San Antonio, Cape Verd)	35	886	921
Tarafal Bay to Rio Janeiro	689	2,647	3,336
Rio to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres	509	712	1,221
Buenos Ayres to Possession Bay (Straits of Magellan)	816	524	1,340
In Straits of Magellan and Smyth's Channel	565	—	565
To Lota and Valparaiso	634	500	1,134
Valparaiso to Yokohama, calling at Hao in the Paumotu Group, Maitea and Tahita in the Society Islands, and Hawaii and Oahu in the Sandwich Group	2,108	10,225	12,333
Yokohama to Kobé and Simonoseki, through the Inland Sea	653	—	653
Simonoseki to Hong Kong	395	1,015	1,410
Hong Kong to Singapore	312	1,251	1,563
Singapore to Point de Galle, calling at the Straits Settlements	1,668	—	1,668
Galle to Colombo and Aden	2,202	—	2,202
Aden to Suez	807	551	1,358
Suez to Alexandria	436	—	436
Alexandria to Cowes, touching at Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon	2,440	934	3,374
Total	14,979	20,396	35,375

Having sketched the voyage in outline, the following details may not be devoid of interest to readers with nautical tastes.

Every yachtsman should be a lover of sailing. In the cruise of the *Sunbeam*, although expedition was an essential consideration, steam has been used almost exclusively in calm or in narrow waters, or when, as it has often happened, we have sailed at sunset after a hard day's work on board, intending to make an offing during the night and set sails in the morning. Of the total distance of 15,000 knots under steam, 12,000 were traversed under those special circumstances which seemed to justify even a yachtsman in availing himself of the unromantic but invaluable engine. The best run under steam alone was 230 knots, and the most successful continuous performance was on the passage from Penang to Galle, in the week ending the 15th of April, when the *Sunbeam* steamed1, 451 knots, with a daily consumption of 4¼ tons of coal. The best runs under sail from noon were 298 and 299 knots respectively, The first was on the passage from Honolulu to Yokohama, sailing along the 16th paralled of north latitude, and between 163deg. and 168deg. 15min. east. The second was in the Formosa Channel.

The highest speed ever attained under sail was 15 knots in a squall in the North Pacific.

On 28 days the distance under sail alone has exceeded, and often considerably exceeded, 200 knots.

The best consecutive runs under sail only were:—

I. Week ending 13th of August, South Atlantic. In the south-east trades, wind abeam, force 5—1,456 knots.

II. Week ending 19th November, South Pacific, south-east trades, wind aft, force 5—1,360 knots.

III. Four days, 15th to 18th of January, North Pacific, north-east trades, wind on the quarter, force 5 to 9—1,027 knots. The average speed in this case was 10·7 knots an hour.

The following were the average speeds of the longer passages:—

	Days at sea.	Total distance. Miles.	Distance under steam. Miles.	Daily average. Miles.
1. Cape Verd to Rio	18	3,336	689	185
2. Valparaiso and Yokohama	72	12,338	2,108	171
3. Simonoseki to Aden	37	6,931	4,577	187

The vessel which has carried us so rapidly and safely round the globe claims a brief description. She was designed by Mr. St. Clare Byrne, of Liverpool, and may be technically defined as a composite three-masted topsailyard screw schooner. The engines, by Messrs. Laird, are of 70 nominal or 350 indicated horse-power, and developed a speed of 10·13 knots on the measured mile. The bunkers contain eigkty tons of coal. The average daily consumption is four tons, and the speed eight knots in fine weather. The principal dimensions of the hull are:—Length for tonnage, 157ft.; beam, extreme 27ft. 6in.; displacement tonnage, 531 tons; area of midship section, 202 square feet. With an addition of 20ft. to the length, and more engine power, the *Sunbeam* presents a type which might be found efficient for naval services in distant waters, where good sailing qualities are essential, and large ships are not required. On looking back, and contrasting the anticipated difficulties with the actual experiences of the voyage, the ease and certainty with which every passage has been made are truly surprising. Our track has been for the most part within the Tropics. The storms off the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn have been avoided in the inland passages of the Straits of Magellan and the Suez Canal. We have encountered no continuous stormy weather, except during the four days preceding our arrival at Yokohama. We have suffered discomfort from heat and detention in calms, but storms have disturbed us seldom, and they have not lasted long.

Our experience of gales include a north-east gale off Cape Finisterre, on the outward voyage; a northerly gale between Rio and the River Plate, a westerly gale off the east coast of Patagonia, short but severe gales on each of the four days preceding our arrival at Yokohama, a severe gale from the north-west in the Inland Sea, a north-east gale in the Formosa Channel, a northerly gale in the Straits of Jubal, a westerly gale off Port Said, and an easterly gale on the south coast of Candia. On the passage homewards from Gibraltar we met strong northerly winds on the coast of Portugal, and a north-east gale off Cape Finisterre.

The navigation has presented few difficulties. All the coasts that we have visited have been surveyed. Lighthouses are now as numerous and efficient on the coasts of China and Japan as on the shores of Europe. Such is the perfection of the modern chronometer that lunar observations, the only difficult work in ocean navigation, are no longer necessary; and the wind charts published by the Admiralty supply to the amateur navigator accumulated information and valuable hints for every stage of his voyage. How infinitely easy is the task of the modern circumnavigator compared with the hazardous explorations of Magelhaens and Captain Cook, when the chronometer was an instrument of rude and untrustworthy quality, when there were no charts, and the roaring of the breakers in the dead of night was the mariner's first warning that a coral reef was near! Our comprehensive and varied cruise has strengthend my former convictions that the disasters due to negligence bear a large proportion to the number of inevitable losses. Every coast is dangerous to the careless commander; but there are no frequented seas where, with the exercise of caution and reasonable skill, the dangers cannot be avoided. These remarks do not, of course, apply to cases of disaster from stress of weather. In fogs there must be delay, though not necessarily danger. I am bound to commend the efficiency of our Consular Service in the remotest outposts of civilisation which we have visited; and evidences of good colonial administration are abundantly manifested at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, and Aden, in the prosperity and contentment of the people.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MAY 29.

We are in full Spring now, trees and flowers are in full blossom, and the approaching hot season is already making itself perceptible; the wealthy classes take to their country seats or are preparing for the baths; the City Theatre on Thurday next will give its last performance before the vacation, and the city will soon be in that dead state which signifies the summer.

In the upper Baltic circumstances are still very dull; at St. Petersburg fearful masses of ice have come down from the great Ladoga lake, and the newly-opened shipping has again been closed by barriers of ice that have accumulated in the river. At Cronstadt vessels can arrive, but are unable to get their cargoes, which have to be brought down by barges from the capital, to which the road now is blocked up by ice. The losses incurred by shipping through demurrage are very considerable. By a report received here to-day the Merchants Union at St. Petersburg has issued a publication announcing that the official opening of the shipping at St. Petersburg has not yet taken place, a fact of great importance upon the made contracts for the delivery of cargoes to the arriving vessels. The northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia also is reported full of ice, and shipping will reopen there unusually late.

In room of the deceased senator Dr. Gossler, Dr. Sieveking has been selected as a member of our executive power. Although such a selection is regarded as the greatest honour one can obtain here at Hamburg, still it sometimes involves very considerable losses to the selected, who is not further allowed to follow his former practice and occupation. Dr. Sieveking, although rather a young man, hitherto was very much employed as an advocate, and had an income certainly three times larger than the salary of a senator.

Rear-Admiral Batsch yesterday at Wilhelmshaven hoisted his pendant on board of the ironclad Deutschland. The squadron under command of this very active and experienced officer consists of the ironclads Deutschland, Kaiser, Preussen and Friedrich Carl, and the despatch boat Falke; it was to leave to-day for up Straits, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. The German corvette Victoria on the 27th of March left Gibraltar for the eastern Mediterranean; the Gazelle (corvette) and the two gunboats Comet and Pommerania will join the squadron after its arrival in the Mediterranean, and the whole fleet then will be on the alert to take care of the interest as well of the German as the Russian subjects on Turkish territory, the Russians in Turkey, as you will remember, at present being under the protection of Germany.

Prince Bismark's unexpected return to Berlin has been followed by a number of conferences with the Emperor and the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and, although the topics taken into consideration on this occasion are not made known, the public opinion will not be very wrong in believing questions of great political importance have been decided. On Thursday evening the Imperial Chancellor went to Kissingen, Bavaria, accompanied by his family, to drink the waters there.

The Emperor sent delegates to Vienna in order to discuss with the Austrian and Hungarian authorities the conditions of a new commercial treaty between the two empires; but the Austrian Ministers demanding such stipulations which could not be granted by a free trading Government, our delegates have been called back to Berlin. In consequence of this circumstance, Count Andrassy has made several concessions,

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and now our delegates are ordered to return to the Austrian metropolis on the 5th and 6th of next month for a new conference of probably better result.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

In spite of the Whitsuntide holidays forming the first part of the past week, transactions in some articles have been of considerable extent as with the gradually approaching warm season a good consumption demand sets in for all northern ports.

COFFEE.—Business during the first days of the past week has been a quiet one; afterwards it became very buoyant, because buyers tried to seize all cheap lots, and values went higher, in consequence of the higher prices paid in the Maatschappy auction, held on Thursday, at Rotterdam. All purchases in spot consisted of American provenience. Quotation for Java m.105 to 150 per ½ kilo.

SUGAR.—Transactions of any importance did not transpire during the past week. Quotations are:—Manila brown clayed, m.28 to 31; do. unclayed, m.22 to 24; Mauritius brown, m.22 to 30; do. yellow, m.30½ to 32; Batavia white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31 to 33; do. brown, m.22 to 30; Siam, Benares and China white (wanting), m.31 to 33; Zanzibar brown and yellow, m.28 to 32½; China brown and yellow, m.22 to 29. per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Transactions in raw quality did not transpire.

TEA quiet; a parcel of 35 ⅝-boxes Souchong changed owners.

COTTON with very limited transactions, and only such of American provenience.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, m.5.60 to 6.40; Mace, ditto, m.5.70 to 5.90. Ginger firm; Bengal m.27½ to 28; Cochin m.60 to 81. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, m.136 to 138. Pepper without transactions of importance; Singapore quality, m.37¼ to 38; Batavia, m.35½ to 36; White, m.68 to 76.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.37 to 20.31 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

In consequence of the approaching settlement and the political disturbances in France transactions have been of no importance during the past week, but the tendency has in general been a firm one, although it must be taken in mind that the settlement has had the most influence, as for the higher quotations of to-day in comparison with last Tuesday.

SHIPPING.

During the first week of the past fortnight the trade on the river side was unusually lively, and arrivals as well as departures were very numerous; of late, though, they have taken off again. Of arrivals from the Far East we can name the Hesperia, s.s., Johannsen, from China, *vid* Singapore and Penang; Melpomene, Molsen, from Rangoon; Conrad Hinrich, Schueler, from Papeite; Eastern Empire, Ferguson, from Malden Island; Parana, Lane, from Hong Kong; Prinz Albert, Hoepfner, from Levuka; Fanoe, Norby, and Feiga, Chistiansen, both from Hong Kong. Of departures only two are to be reported, namely, the Casilda, Johnsen, for Apia; and Meteor, Dinokelberg, for Hong Kong. Of vessels on the berth are to be named Hesperia, s s., for the usual route to Penang, Singapore, &c.; Louise and Georgine Gosau, for Singapore and Penang; Cordelia, Williams, for Batavia; Walter Siegfried, Stolp, for Manila; Marco Polo, Jaeger, Rhuddlan Castle, Richards, and Niagara, Wischhusen, for Hong Kong; Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai; and Johann Wieghorst, Heyanga, for Japan; Fritz Reuter, Peyn, for Rockhampton (Australia); and Humboldt, Busch, for Brisbane.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, MAY 30.

The papers are filled up with particulars about the forthcoming elections for Members of the Second Chamber of the States General. It looks as if we are about to have once more the old parties, the old cries, the old measures, the old leaders, the old tactics, and, with a few exceptions, the old men. On every side it is assured that the new Parliament will be very much like its predecessor. Only, if I am correct in my estimates, I should like to say that the Liberals will become a more, a very decided majority in the new Parliament, and it may be that this majority of the House will be united on behalf of a clear and definite programme, and will be compelled to adhere together so long as the Lower Class Instruction question remains undecided. Without joining in all the abuse that has been levelled at the Premier I dare to say that the Heemskerk regime will soon be done with. The spectacle of a Ministry maintained in office by adroitness of tactics—of a minority ruling because the majority could never summon up courage to assert its supremacy, of a party sacrificing the one principle after the other, tradition after tradition, to retain power—this is a state of things which cannot any longer be endured. At all events, the present era of unworthy compromise will come to an end with approaching appeal to the country; and for that, if for no other cause, the majority can look cheerfully towards the immediate future.

The Members of the First Chamber met for the despatch of business. They have voted several Bills that were approved by the Second Chamber.

I regret that I have to state that her Majesty, our most beloved Queen, has been attacked by a serious illness, which causes earnest fears for her life. The tenor of the latest telegrams were, however, somewhat better, and so much is certain that his Majesty, who resides on his seat "het Loo," has not yet returned to the Hague; he will even start to-morrow to Harlingen in order to attend the festivals to inaugurate the new harbour works.

According to the *Handelsblad*, within a few days several officers of our army will be pensioned, whilst in the same time a promotion will take place.

The issue of the new loan in behalf of the Netherlands-India Gas Company has been crowned with a complete success. An amount of five millions was subscribed, whilst only 1,200,000 guilders were wanted.

On the 25th of this month a meeting was held by the shareholders of the Java Steam Shipping Company. The results of the last booking year seemed to be satisfactory. One of the steamers, the *Borneo*, that could not give any more profits, was sold. The treaty which was concluded with the Company Nederland proved to be satisfactory. A dividend was declared of 2½ per cent.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The market for Colonial Produce was very calm; the transactions by private tender and public sales have given a satisfactory result.

COFFEE.—On the last sale of the Dutch Trading Company most of the lots offered were sold above the brokers' valuation, viz., the white sorts at 1½c. to 2½c., the yellowish 1c. to 1½c., greenish ½c. to 1½c. The article looks very healthy, and the general opinion is that prices will go up.

RAW SUGAR.—The trade is very limited, though full prices are still paid. The offers are very trifling. The very low prices of the beetroot sugar mark the attention actually.

TOBACCO (JAVA).—A very limited business was done here. Only some couple of hundred bags changed hands, at prices that did not transpire. The stock includes 19,556 bs. Java, 7,294 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila and 3,000 bs. East India.

COTTON looks dull; prices are much declining.

SPICES.—Some demand prevailed for Nutmegs and Mace; even large quantities were bought for export. Cloves without demand. Pepper somewhat firmer, in consequence of a demand for export.

RICE meets with a good demand. 4,952 bs. Kandanghauer and 4,805 bs. Indramayoe were sold at firm prices, the particulars of which did, however, not transpire.

DRUGS.—On the 1st of June the Trading Company will sell large quantities of articles under this head.

RATTANS dull; only 70 piculs ex Conrad were sold.

JAVA INDIGO.—About 70 chests were sold at unaltered prices.

TIN looks enormously dull. Of Banca nothing was sold, and of Billiton some trifling lots at f.41⅜.

HIDES met with a lively demand; about 15,000 ps. East India were sold by private tender.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 63 11-16; do. Three per Cent., 76; do. Four per Cent., 100 1-16; Dutch Trading Company, 106; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 125; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102½; Netherlands Bank, 338; Rotterdam Bank, —; Amsterdam Bank, 83; Java Bank, 199; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company, "Java" (Shares), 44½; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 93; do. "Netherland" (Shares), 83; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 101¼; Dutch India Railway Shares, 96½; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100¼.

The Bourse was calm and the transactions were very limited. The trade looked, however, healthier. The Money Market was well provided, but somewhat dearer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 27, at Flushing, from Akyab, Anny Dora; 28, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, County of Bute; at Flushing, from Batavia, Drente.

DEPARTURES.—May 24, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Bima.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts.
China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/0	—	2d.	2d.
Cochin China	6d.	3d. each	1d.	2d.
Philippine Islands ...	1/0	—	2d.	2d.

VIA BRINDISI.

China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz
Java	1/2	—	3d.	4d.
Cochin China	8d.	4d. each	2d.	3d.
Philippine Islands ...	1/2	—	3d.	4d.

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/2	—	3d.	4d.
Cochin China	6d.	3d. each	1d.	2d.
Philippine Islands ...	1/2	—	3d.	4d.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China, Hg.Kg., & Japan...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5⅝d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	887,896	625,643

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Monetary and Commercial.

In our last number we noted the departure of the steamers *Loudoun Castle* and *Gleneagles* from Woosung, on the 25th ult., and since then advices have been received of the *Glenartney* and *Tartar* passing Woosung on the 28th and 30th ulto. respectively, and the *Deucalion* leaving Foochow on the 23rd, at which latter place, as noted below, the market opened much earlier than was anticipated. There are thus over 12,000,000 lbs. of the new season's teas afloat, in steamers, which will arrive here all within a week of one another, and will be a very severe test of the strength of this market. It is evident that there has been a rush of the old kind at the opening; but it is satisfactory to note that by the last accounts there was a decided lull, as, indeed, might well be expected after the large purchases made, amounting as they do to the settlement in a week of four times the consumption here. Importers generally express disappointment at the amount purchased, and the prices paid; but it may be hoped that the lull reported will continue. The probability, however, is that upon any material fall in the prices in China a large number of buyers, excluded by their limits from operating at the opening, will rush in, and further large supplies be sent forward. There is no doubt that the opening rates have been discountenanced on this side, and that orders to continue operations at anything like present prices will not be sent forward.

The Foochow Market opened with a brisk tone, and telegrams dated the 30th ult. state that settlements to the amount of about 40,000 chests, including Paklings, had been made. The opening prices were on an average Tls. 3 below those of last year. The early opening of the market at Foochow has no doubt taken buyers in the North by surprise, and has probably been, to some extent, the cause of the lull which has taken place.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week (five days, Whit-Monday being excluded) was 2,972,723 lbs., of which 1,827,830 lbs. was for home consumption, 557,235 lbs. was removed coastwise, 462,956 lbs. was exported, 121,710 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,992 lbs. was for ships' stores, while during the same period the amount received as duty was £45,696. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 673,231 lbs.; cocoa, 68,866 lbs.; tobacco, 348,254 lbs.; cigars, 12,714 lbs.; wine, 139,744 gallons; brandy, 25,878 gallons; and rum, 27,735 gallons.

The reports of the likelihood of a short crop of silk both on the Continent and in China are confirmed by the latest accounts. From Milan telegrams have been received stating that the weather continues unsettled, and that complaints increase respecting the fourth stage of the worms. The latest Shanghai telegrams report that the crop of Hangchows, as well as that of Hainings, is likely only to be half of the average.

In the Produce Markets extreme quietude has been the prevailing feature. As is usual during the "Derby week," public sales have been almost entirely suspended, and the course of business generally has been greatly interrupted. Coffee has become dull, owing to heavy supplies, and has receded in value. Sugar continues dull, and there have been no transactions in East Indian descriptions. Rice is unsaleable, except upon easier terms, which sellers decline to accept. The supply of Cinnamon at the quarterly sales went off at an advance for low and medium kinds, but a slight decline for fine quality. Tin is again lower, Straits being quoted £69 to £69 10s., Banca £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton. The Dutch sale has gone off at an average of 42½ guilders.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 18½ to 19½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 26 to 27; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.645; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 29 to 31; Oriental Bank, 43 to 44; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.617½; Suez Canal, f.636¼; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 105 to 108; ditto, 7 per cent., 103 to 105; China Loan, 103 to 105 (buyers at 103).

A correspondent writes as follows on the subject of China Loans:—

I observe with pleasure that you have called attention in your article upon Mr. Hart's Circular concerning the Chinese loans to what is undoubtedly the most important point in connection with them, but one which is very likely to be overlooked at home, where we have nothing at all parellel to the divided authority in the Government as represented on the one hand by the Peking officials, and, on the other, by the Provincial authorities. As you point out, we cannot assume as a matter of course that any loan in regard to which the local authorities have been the immediate negotiators has the sanction of the Imperial Government; and it is very desirable that some steps should be taken to make it clear in all cases, whether a loan set on foot in China is one made on the authority only of a local official or one for which the Peking Government hold themselves responsible. The divided authority existing in China extends to matters of finance as well as to other affairs. It is perhaps one of the most troublesome lements with which we have to deal; and is at the bottom of much of the difficulty connected with transit dues, lekin taxes, &c.

With reference to the notice in our last of the suspension of Messrs. van Oordt and Co., of Yokohama and London, a circular has been issued by Messrs. Lawrance, Plews and Co., that a statement of affairs will shortly be submitted to the creditors.

The directors of Reuter's Telegram Company report that the net profits for the year ending the 31st December last, after payment of current charges, and deducting rebate on unexpired subscriptions, amount to £3,820, including £28 brought forward from the last account. The liquidation consequent on the dissolution of the joint-purse agreement referred to in the last report has rendered it necessary to provide for losses amounting to £6,887. The moiety of this amount falling to the company's share the directors have charged to the reserve fund, on account of its exceptional character. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid in October last, and the directors now declare a further dividend of 4s. per share, equal to 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, making a total distribution of 5 per cent. for the year, and leaving £122 to be carried forward. The directors regret that the adoption of the word-tariff by the Petersburg Telegraph Convention has adversely affected the profits derived from the transmission of private telegrams. They have confidence, however, that the measures in progress to augment the revenue from other sources will have favourable results in the future.

At the approaching meeting of the Suez Canal Company a dividend of f.3. 55½c. will be recommended, making, with the usual interest, f.28. 55½c. for the year, as compared with f.26. 88c. in 1875.

The Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company announce that the result of the company's business for the year ending 31st May will not justify their recommending a dividend at the approaching meeting. Their report will be issued along with the annual accounts as soon as the latter are passed by the company's auditor.

Since the allotment of the India Council bills at a further decline the price of Bar Silver has fallen to 53⅝d., and that of Mexican Dollars to 54½d. per oz.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Nepaul*, which was despatched from Southampton yesterday, has on board specie to the amount of £249,730, including £200 in gold for Galle, and in silver, £14,900 for Penang, £7,350 for Singapore, £37,700 for Hong Kong, and £48,800 for Shanghai.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a very dull and inanimate market during the past week, and there is little prospect of any improvement as long as weekly public sales supply current requirements at very low rates, and telegrams from China assure the trade of a very full supply of new season's Teas from Hankow and Foochow at the beginning of July. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings are firm, the supply being small; common to good common are fairly saleable at the low current quotations; fair to medium and fine are without alteration. Pak Lin kinds are unchanged. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common sell slowly at very low rates; fair to medium have been forced off at low prices, merchants wishing to close invoices; good to fine are now in small supply and without inquiry. New-make Congous: Several parcels of new season's have been forced off at auction without reserve, resulting in a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. in the value of common to fair quality, common new season's selling at 9½d. to 10¾d., and fair to good at 11½d. to 1s. 2½d. In Oolongs and Souchongs business has been small at previous rates. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers have been realised at auction without reserve at low rates, common selling at 10½d. per lb., and fair to good at 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Orange Pekoes are difficult of sale at about former prices. Green Teas.—Transactions have been unimportant, and prices tend in favour of buyers. The public sales have comprised 16,034 packages, nearly the whole of which were printed and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,176,412	2,191,010
Coastwise...	688,617	636,346
Exports	644,205	311,010
	3,509,234	3,138,366

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says:—Our market keeps very quiet, and throughout the past month it has worn an inanimate appearance; privately, business continues much restricted; public sales also have been on a more limited scale. It is hardly possible that any life or animation will now be manifested until the arrival of the New Crop Tea, which may be expected in London about the 5th proximo. It is satisfactory to know that buyers at Hankow are operating this season more cautiously.

SILK.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker, and Co.'s Circular says:—During the past month only a small business has been done in Raw and Thrown Silk, and the deliveries of the former are again disappointing; prices, however, show some improvement on the depressed rates ruling a fortnight or three weeks ago, and latterly there have not been wanting indications of an improved demand. Telegrams from China estimate the new season's crop at 55,000 bales, and report opening prices in the interior 22s. to 22s. 6d. for Blue Elephant class. Advices from the Continent are, as usual, of a conflicting nature, but it is generally admitted that the crop will not exceed two-thirds of an average one. From Canton

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we hear the first crop will produce about 1,500 bales of an inferior quality to last year, and that prices of Market No. 4, which opened at 12s., have since advanced to 13s. 6d. The deliveries for the month are 2,118 bales, against 2,302 bales last month, and 4,172 bales in May, 1876.

	Stocks. May 31.		Imports. Jan. 1 to May 31.		Deliveries. Jan. 1 to May 31.	
	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.
China	15,320	21,465	10,642	12,791	12,996	8,261
Canton	4,884	6,754	618	1,632	2,452	2,746
Japan	4,459	8,256	1,976	3,413	2,275	2,034

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The position of Silk is scarcely less unsatisfactory than at the date of our last Circular on the 1st May. The deliveries are very small—we fear beyond any mere influence of holidays—marking continued partial working of mills and looms. During the month there have been daily reports of something more than usual doubts and uncertainties as to European crop, and in the middle of the month telegraphic reports of comparatively small estimates of supply from China, backed by orders to purchase in this market, of no great extent probably, still marking faith in the estimates. The effect of these reports was somewhat counteracted by the political move in France, but they were sufficient to raise the drooping courage of holders and to cause the withdrawal of sundry small parcels which were pressing upon the market. The business since done, as compared with some few sales of Tsatlels, China and Japan Silk that were made in the earlier days of the month, has been at an improvement in several cases of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Large purchases are also reported of manufactured goods, which, although it is said that they are at very low prices, must be trenching heavily upon stocks at the present reduced scale of production, and thus afford prospects of better things. The periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 20th instant.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 1.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
„ No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
„ No. 3	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Amatski	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Large quantities at auction have met less demand, and have gone off without activity at irregular rates, Plantation Ceylon being especially dull, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower, closing prices being, triage 83s. to 91s., common to fine small 94s. to 99s., low middling 100s. to 102s. middling 103s. to 104s. 6d., good middling to fine middling coloury 105s. to 107s. 6d., dull to fine bold 109s. 6d. to 115s., pea-berry 105s. to 111s. About 200 bags Native Ceylon have been sold, small at 75s., barely good ordinary at 85s. 6d., bold at 88s.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly public sales held on the 28th ult. offered a total of 2,424 bales Ceylon, against 3,058 bales at the February sales, and 1,955 bales in May last year. Excepting fine qualities, which were rather slow of sale, and occasionally slightly cheaper, there was a good general demand, at last sales' rates to an advance of 1d. for second sort.

531 bales	First sort, good to fine at	2/4 to	2/9
	superior	2/10	3/8
	ordinary to medium	1/9	2/3
1,073 bales	Second sort, fine to superior	2/3	2/9
	medium to good	1/9	2/2
	low and ordinary	1/6	1/8
587 bales	Third sort, fine to superior	1/11	2/3
	medium to good	1/7	1/10
	low and ordinary	1/3	1/6
233 bales	Fourth sort, good to fine	1/5	1/8
	ordinary to medium	1/1	1/4
	low and spurious	0/8	1/0
2,424 bales			

Of Chips 2,119 bags Ceylon met a good demand, and were nearly all sold at steady rates, bark at 3¼d., ordinary to medium chips at 3¾d. to 4¾d., fair to good at 5d. to 5¾d., cuttings and broken quill at 1s. to 1s. 6½d.

COTTON.—A very quiet tone has prevailed, and sales have been limited, but little alteration in prices has occurred. The sales for the week are about 2,000 bales:—Western Madras 4¾d. to 4 13-6d. Coconada 5 1-16d., and for arrival—Tinnivelly 5 3-16d. June-July, good fair.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—About 500 boxes unworked have been sold from 48s. cash to 50s. full prompt.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 441 bales met an improved demand, and fully 300 bales were disposed of at about the former values as follows:—White, coarse wide £5 17s. 6d., good ordinary to middling £7 5s. to £8 12s. 6d., good middling to good £9 17s. 6d., to £15 15s., a few fine narrow £20, mottled £5 10s. to £8, middling to good middling £9 to £9 17s. 6d., one lot fine £19 5s., coloured (Black and White) £11 5s. to £13 5s., Tuscan £7, per bale.

CUTCH.—During the week about 500 boxes Pegu have been sold privately at 24s. 6d. for good, to 25s. for Elephant. At auction of 550 boxes offered 50 boxes Engine sold at 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been quiet, and transactions have been limited in extent. Fine Cochin is £42, Ceylon £37 10s. to £38, according to packages.

GAMBIER.—Sales of 50 tons have been made at 19s. ex ship arrived, and business has been done on the spot at 19s. ex quay. In auction 67 bags Cubes sold, 1st class damaged pale free at 27s.

GALLS.—At auction 314 cases fair China were partly sold at 54s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 123 cases Sumatra, 10 cases seconds sold, dark £6 7s. 6d., fair mixed with dark at £7 15s. to £7 17s. 6d., the remainder bought in at £8 10s., free drop partly run at £15, and thirds in block at 65s., or withdrawn.

HEMP.—Privately the following business has been done in Manila: On the spot 1,000 bales fair to fully fair at £30, and for arrival 500 bales Zebu, March sailing, at £31 10s.

HATS.—At auction of 104 bales China Rush 26 bales damaged sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8½d. per dozen.

HIDES.—The sales again presented a liberal supply of China, for which an animated export demand existed, and, at current rates, which were equal on the average to those of last sale, the catalogues might have been cleared; the bought in portion was held above market value. For the few Singapore Buffalo offered a slight advance was obtained. Of 32,953 China Ox and Cow offered, 20,403 sold; Light, average 9⅝ to 11⅛ lb. 6⅞d. to 7d.; heavy, average 15½ to 18⅛ lb. 6⅝d. to 7d.; extra heavy, average 23⅞ to 27¾ lb. 7¼d. to 7⅞d.; kips, average 5⅞ to 6½ lb. 7¼d. to 7¾d.; thirds, average 12 to 19⅛ lb. 5d. to 5⅝d. per lb. 393 Singapore, Buffalo, sold: Ordinary, best heavy, average 29 lb. 5⅛d.; 2nd heavy, average 28⅛ lb. 4¾d.; light, average 13½ lb. 6⅛d.; heavy, average 21¼ lb. 5d. per lb.

PEPPER.—*Black:* A moderate business has been effected, Penang at 3½d. to 3 9-16d., Singapore at 3⅝d. to 3 11-16d. *White:* No sales.

RHUBARB.—67 cases China sold, good fair rather mixed 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d., middling to fair mixed 1s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.

RICE.—Floating cargoes of Burmah continue neglected, and sales can only be effected on easier terms, which holders are unwilling to accept. There has been no business on the spot. The floating cargo per Devana, 920 tons Japan, February sailing, has been sold, price not reported. A floating cargo of 1,100 tons Rangoon, February sailing, has been sold at 9s. 9d. open charter.

SAGO FLOUR.—300 bags have been sold at 15s. 10½d. short prompt.

STAR ANNISEEDS.—24 cases good fair China Star rather mouldy sold at 89s. to 89s. 6d.

SOY.—88 casks China sold at 1s. 8d. per gallon.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a dull tone, and as suitable refining kinds continue in limited request, prices have given way about 6d.; brown sorts are neglected, but crystallised and grocery Porto Rico at auction have sold firmly. There have been no transactions in East Indian descriptions.

TOBACCO.—Leaf: 416 bales Japan sold at 4d. to 8½d., 111 bales ditto damaged 2d. to 6¾d., 420 bales China 1¼d. to 5d., 28 bales ditto damaged 2½d. to 4¼d., 53 bales Sumatra 4d. to 3s. 5d., 15 cases seed 4¾d., and 13 bales Java 6½d., 1 bale Manila withdrawn. *Cigars:* 24 cases Manila Cigars and Cheroots sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., one lot 6s., 2 cases ditto Cigars damaged 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

TIN.—The Dutch sale of Banca, comprising 23,400 slabs, took place on the 30th ult., and realised 42½ guilders, on the average equal to about £72 to £72 10s. delivered here. There have been small transactions in Straits at £69 on the spot, and closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot £69 10s., afloat £70, Banca £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The tone of the market has been stronger, and producers have felt warranted in asking more money. The effect is still to check business, as neither in Yarns nor Goods do the majority of buyers seem inclined to advance their limits. There have been offers for considerable quantities at the late low prices, but without result, though finally there is more disposition to pay a slight advance, and some transactions have been carried through. Altogether the market has gained strength.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7lbs.	5 2¼	to	7 5½
Do. do.	„	8¼lbs.	5 11¼	to	8 7
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs.	6 2½	to	8 3¾
Do. do.	„	8lbs.	6 10	to	8 8¼
Do. do.	„	9lbs.	7 10½	to	9 8⅝
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.	9 5⅞	to	10 8⅞
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6lbs.	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	„	7lbs.	4 9 9-16	to	5 9 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	„	7lbs.	5 3 1-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	8lbs.	6 2 5-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.	2 5 17-32	to	2 6 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.	8 6⅞	to	11 2⅞
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.	6 8¾	to	8 5¾
White Spot Shirtings	36 in.		9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in.		9 9		
Damasks	36 in.		17 2⅝		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24		0 9½	to	0 10¼
Do. do. do. do.	28-32		0 10½	to	0 11⅝
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42		0 11	to	0 11⅞

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.			
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per	piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	10	„	yard	„
HH / SS	Camlets	63	0	„	piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„	„	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„	„	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„	„	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„	„	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„	„	„

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EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool :—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	49,620	40,800	23,210	98,315	24,160	14,665
	,, Japan	—	257	360	51,720	—	38,192
Total		49,620	41,057	23,570	150,035	24,160	52,857
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	60,920	37,250	18,320	70,960	29,322	8,408
	,, Japan	—	—	390	35,620	—	9,373
Total		60,920	37,250	18,710	106,580	29,322	17,781
Do. 1875	To China	56,180	33,700	22,450	76,145	22,663	30,674
	,, Japan	—	1,060	490	74,565	—	8,518
Total		56,180	34,760	22,940	150,710	22,663	39,192
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64 335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	,, Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 22	J. H. Love	Hansen	Hong Kong	Callao
May 5	Edward James	O'Brien	Do.	Astoria
23	Parana	Larne	Do.	Hamburg
23	Amy Dora (s.)	Stephens	Akyab	Antwerp
23	Nymphæa (s.)	Adam	Bassein	Copenhagen
23	Lennatar	Danielsen	Java	Do
24	Prinses Amalia	Timmerman	Do., for Amsterdam	Passed Deal
24	Sunda	Volkerts	Samarang	Brouwershaven
24	Juno	Dilrichs	Manila	Copenhagen
24	Quinta (s.)	Wrang	Rangoon	Flensburg
25	B. Webster	Prince	Java	Greenock
26	Elphinstone (s.)	Real	Rangoon	Liverpool
26	Captain Dan	Williams	Java	Do.
26	Larnax	Trail	Singapore	London
26	Havfruen	Trolle	Sourabaya	Landskrona
26	Charles L. Pearson	Swain	Yokohama	New York
26	Madame Demorest	Bissett	Hong Kong	Do.
27	Ceylon	Kelly	Do.	Do
27	Hermann	Schmidt	Samarang	Ymuiden
27	Abercarne	Lewis	Rangoon	Helvoet
27	Chateaubriand	Herve	Samarang	Falmouth
27	Avo Giuseppe	Gamba	Rangoon	Do.
28	Staffa	Burns	Do.	Do.
28	Alfred	Schade	Batavia	Do.
28	Condor	Bruhn	Amoy	Do.
28	Pieter Adolph	Roever	Banjoewangie	Plymouth
28	Belle of Oregon	—	Hong Kong	San Francisco
28	Mary E. Russell	Nickerson	Samarang	New York
28	Hesperia	Johannsen	Penang, &c.	Cuxhaven
28	Melpomene	Nielsen	Rangoon	Do.
28	County of Bute	Craig	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
29	Mercur	Borgwart	Singapore	London
29	Celebes (s.)	—	Java, for Nieuwe Diep	Passed Dungness
29	R. B Chapman	Rourke	Sourab., for Falmouth	Passed Lizard
30	Agamemnon (s.)	Wilding	Shanghai	London
30	Borga	Dale	Penang	Do.
40	County of Lancaster	Drysdale	Java	Queenstown

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
May 15	Hoogley	Frost	Samarang	New York
16	Fleur de Lis	Rees	Singapore	San Francisco
17	Analhuac	Matthews	Java	Do.
22	Abel	Oosterhuis	Samarang	Ymuiden
23	Buna	Hoppe	Sourabaya	Do.
23	Ruth	Minto	Penang	Sunderland
24	Kersbergen	Klasen	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
24	One	Morgan	Yokohama	Cardiff
24	Yuca	James	Java	Do.
24	Stadacona	Davies	Singapore	Do.
24	Carrizal	Organ	Do.	Do.
25	Indus	Schiaffino	Do.	Do.
25	Sappho	Williams	Java	Do.
25	Star of Brunswick	Timothy	Anjer	Penarth
26	Martha Jackson	Logan	Hong Kong	Do.
26	Alexandra	Elliott	Do.	Liverpool
26	Gjbertus Hermanus	—	Atchin	Newcastle
26	Invincible	Bowes	Anjer	Sunderland
27	Kate Carnie	Wilson	Hong Kong	London
27	Kingdom of Sweden	Smith	Yokohama & Hiogo	Do.
28	Tordenskjold	Hansen	Singapore	Cardiff
28	Lord Kinnaird	Black	Do.	Do.
29	Patroclus (s.)	Courtney	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
29	Cadiz (s.)	Echevarria	Singapore & Manila	Do.
30	Condor	Weir	Rangoon	Do.
30	Stratton Audley	Richardson	Singapore	Sunderland

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
May 27	Holland	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia
27	Prins Hendrik	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
28	Mikado	London	China

SPOKEN

SARCO, Rangoon to Channel, March 29, 10 N., 87 E.
ALKER, Akyab to Falmouth, April 17, 23 S., 61 W.
STAD MIDDELBURG, Flushing to Java, April 25,4 N., 23 W.
WERRIA, Cardiff to Singapore, May 13, 47 N., 12 W.
CUTWATER, Hong Kong to New York, April 27, off St. Helena.
GLENISLA, London to Singapore, April 15, 28 S., 28 W.
WEMYSS CASTLE, London to Penang, April 25.
Q.K.P.H. (N. G. barque), Cardiff to Singapore, April 26, 1 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—May 28, the French barque Chateaubriand, arrived here from Samarang, collided last night, and carried away jibboom, jibboom rigging, bobstay, and martingale, and started cutwater.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LISBON.—May 22, sailed, Anna, for Sourabaya ; this vessel left Rotterdam on Dec. 29, put into Isle of Wight for repair of damage, and resailed on May 1, but had to put into Lisbon, crew refusing to proceed.

CADIZ.—May 24, arrived, Aurrera (str.), from Manila.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, May 22, N.M.H.F. (str.), from Batavia, for Rotterdam ; 26, Glenfalloch (str.), from London, for China.

MALTA.—Passed, May 26, Lorne (str.), from London, for China ; 27, Hampton (str.), from Rotterdam, for Batavia ; 29, Glenfalloch (str.), from London, for China.

CAPE TOWN.—Sailed, April 26, Scharnhorst, for Singapore.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, April 21, Hebe, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo : Atholl. Burmese.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Birchvale. For Hong Kong : Melbrek, Elmstone, Lord of the Isles, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Felix Mendelssohn. For Batavia, &c.: Indien. For Singapore : Lake Leman, Selim. For Penang: Celæno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Stentor (str.). For Manila: Trinidad, Granger. For Anjer : Ellen Munroe. For Singapore : Kalliope, Nola.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai : Hopewell. For Penang and Singapore : Ashmore. For Singapore : Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates for steamers on the berth are very firm, few vessels being obtainable, but for July loading easier rates are obtainable. By sailing ships the rates are firm. There is nothing doing in homeward chartering.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama : 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo : 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki : 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow : 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong : 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore : 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang : 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo : 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia : 60s. meast. To Samarang : 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama : 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong : 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore : 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang : 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya : 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s meast. To Colombo : 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows :—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama : £30. To Shanghai : £30. To Hong Kong : £25. To Bangkok : 25s. To Singapore : £22. To Penang : £23. To Colombo : £20. To Galle : £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya : £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama : 35s. To Shanghai : 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong : 27s. 6d. To Manila : 25s. To Singapore : 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo : 22s. To Galle : 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya : 22s. To Macassar : 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong : 22s. 6d. To Shanghai 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE GLASGOW SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.—There is not the slightest indication of a termination of the struggle between the Clyde shipbuilders and their employers. The ranks of those on strike have been swelled by 1,300, making fully 8,000 now idle. The effects are beginning to tell on the shopkeeping community in the various districts, money being very scarce. The Executive of the Blacksmiths' Association of Scotland have agreed to allow their members who have been locked out strike allowance. Nearly 100 ships are lying unfinished in the river for want of shipwrights.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Hindostan, which has recently had new engines and boilers, at the yard of Messrs. Summers and Day, Southampton, took her trial trip on the 28th ult. Everything worked satisfactorily, the average speed attained being fourteen knots. She leaves Southampton with the usual mails on the 7th inst.

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THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

THE Rev. T. RICHARD, of Chefoo, whose communications have been recently referred to in the columns of *The Times*, writes as follows: "People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. This is no exaggeration. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and in these, taken together, I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily. Perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. It is most heartrending. Can anything be done immediately at home? Friends in Chefoo have sent me $500. Shanghai and other places I have not heard from yet. The first steamer of the Spring is expected north to-day. Perhaps $1,000 more will be made up. Funds will save lives on to the end of May. It will be only charity after that. If you can do anything telegraph." Under date March 5 Mr. Richard says:—"I draw another £50 to-day, making in all £250. If I die before the year is out let my property here make up the deficiency, so long as I have anything to mortgage. I cannot abide the sight of people dying about me without giving them relief. Thousands upon thousands have perished already. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold. Old men, middle aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense, so they are cast daily into large pits. Terrible."

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have, by telegraph, advised Mr. Richard to draw £250 at once, and authorised the payment of a further sum of £250 if urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Famine Relief Fund will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Joseph Tritton, Esq., 19, Castle-street, Holborn, London, E.C., or by the bankers of the Society, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

The following contributions have been received:—

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A. S.	... ...	1	1	0	Anonymous	... 2	0	0
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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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Mr. J. T. COOPER,

In his celebrated TRAVELS IN CHINA, published in 1871, says:—

"I had with me in my travels a quantity of "Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, "and nothing could exceed their gratitude: and, in "consequence—milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed "poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of "Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of "peas, and the demand became so great that I was "obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

This fine OINTMENT is invaluable in the cure of BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD SORES, wounds, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All anguages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent crokery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c, &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

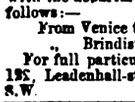
...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
Hindostn.	3,186	600	June	7	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Mongolia.	2,833	530	June	14	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
*Malwa ...	2,933	450	June	21	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawur	3 781	600	June	28	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.



COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

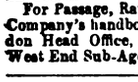
Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
China, Japan, &c., Malls., & Meditn..	Messagers. Maritimes de France	...	...	V.L.D. V.L.D V.L.D.	June 16 June 30 July 14

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CONRAD, 3,000 tons, June 12.
*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.
CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £38: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 11
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles ...	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first class passengers.

Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 6, Topsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Straits and China	Cassandra, s.s.	A1 20yr.	S.W.I.	June 20
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CASSANDRA, S. S., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South-West India Dock; last shipping day, June 20.

For Freight apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years. 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known clipper ELMSTONE, A1, 15 years, 698 tons register, THOMAS BRAGG, Commander, East India Docks.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

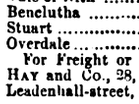
Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	June 9
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—LONDON to SHANGHAI.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched, as under:—

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	W.I.	Sailed, Mar. 24
Abbey Cowper	A 100	699	W.I.	Sailed, Apr. 30
Birchvale	A 100	893	W I.	May 31
Abbey Town	A 100	702	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Doon	AA1	669	W.I.	To follow
Vale of Nith	AA1	697	W.I.	To follow
Benclutha	A 100	970	W.I.	To follow
Stuart	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow
Overdale	A 100	890	W.I.	To follow

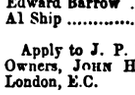
For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE. ANTWERP TO SHANGHAI.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Dock.	Last ship ping day.
Wigton	A 100	727	—	Sailed
Edward Barrow ...	3/3 L.1.1.	958	—	Sailed
A1 Ship	—	—	—	To follow

Apply to J. P. BEST and Co., Antwerp; or to the Owners, JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glenroy, s.s.	2,121	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	June 8
Burmese, s.s.	1,262	Norris & Joyner ..	June 10
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	June —
Selim.....	699	Wright Bros. & Co.	June 20
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s. ...	—	Alfred Holt	June 9
Nestor, s.s.	—	" "	June 25
Stentor, s.s.	—	" "	July 6
GLASGOW			
Ashmore	1,100	Ths. Skinner & Co.	June —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, June 4, 1877.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 719.] LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received June 9.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Mar. 2	Apr. 18	Apr. 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Feb. 23	„ 18	„ 19*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 14
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 9
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 15
Chefoo	—	—	„ 14
New-chwang	—	—	Mar. 28
Hankow	—	—	Apr. 18
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 13
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 18
Shanghai	Mar. 2	„ 15	„ 22
Ningpo	—	—	„ 21
Foochow	—	—	„ 22
Formosa	—	—	„ 24
Amoy	—	—	„ 25
Swatow	—	—	„ 26
Hong Kong	„ 16	„ 22	„ 28
Canton	—	—	„ 26
Macao	—	—	„ 27
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 2	„ 11	„ 18
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	—	—	May 3
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 1
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	Apr. 17
Sarawak	—	—	„ 27
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	May 3
Samarang	—	—	„ 1
Sourabaya	—	—	„ —
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Apr. 6	May 5	„ 6
Penang	Mar. 30	Apr. 27	Apr. 30
CEYLON—Galle	Apr. 20	May 13	May 14
Colombo	—	—	„ 12

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, *via* Marseilles, on Saturday, two days early. There are no later Japan advices than those received per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, on the 4th inst., and published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, which will bring advices from Yokohama 25th, Shanghai 29th April, Hong Kong 5th, Singapore 13th May, is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 18th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, arrived June 7.—List not to hand.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, May 31.—To Yokohama: Mr. E. W. Rayment. To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. C. Horrocks. To Colombo: Mr. J. McD. Gallwey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, June 8.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Wilson. From Brindisi, June 11.—To Shanghai: Mr. C. W. Holliday.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, June 7.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Oppenheim.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, June 14.—To Singapore: Mr. Mussum. To Ceylon: Comy. C. W. Penrice, Mrs. Pennington, Miss Drury.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, June 17.—To Yokohama: Messrs. E. Jacob and Dousdebés. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Barther. To Colombo: Messrs. A. White, W. L. Bennett, E. Wells, and R. H. Godfrey.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ironaddy*, from Marseilles, July 1.—To Colombo: Messrs. H. S. Saunders and A. H. Baillie.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per steamer *Glenroy*, from London, June 9.—To Singapore: Mrs. Bloomfield Douglas, Miss Helen Douglas, Miss Mary Douglas, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. James Bruce, Mr. Stewart Bruce, Miss Elizabeth Bruce. To Hong Kong: Mr. Davis. To Shanghai: Mr. H. Black.

Summary of News from the Far East.

Affairs with reference to the opening of the new ports in China appear to be progressing quietly and satisfactorily. Letters from Wuhu, dated the 16th April, stated that a proclamation had been posted expressing strong satisfaction at the advent of foreigners to the port. Up to that time, however, not a single foreign merchant had ventured upon opening an establishment there. The United States steamer *Monocacy* has been up to Ichang, where the Commander and the United States Consul were received courteously by the officials, who offered their congratulations, and appeared to be actuated by very friendly feelings. Another satisfactory evidence of some tendency to advance has been given at Shanghai. For some time past there has been considerable speculation there with reference to the action likely to be taken by the Chinese authorities regarding the Woosung Railway. The engagements of the foreign *employés* were about to expire, and it was feared that at their expiration the railway itself might have been allowed to fall into disuse. The agreements have, however, been renewed for eighteen months, from which it is clear that the Chinese officials, in whose hands the control of the railway now is, are willing that it should continue open. This is the more satisfactory, as it does not appear that anything in the form of pressure has been resorted to to induce them to take this step, which has in fact been entirely of their own motion. The prospectus of the Chinese Insurance Company, which has been for some time past spoken of, has been issued; and a translation of the prospectus of the China Steam Navigation Company is published. Both documents are interesting, and afford a curious insight into the ideas of the Chinese both with respect to special business concerned and the nature and object of joint, stock association. A report had gained some currency to the effect that the starving Chinese had threatened to murder one of the Missionary gentlemen who had proceeded into the interior in order to aid them; but it was apparently a mere unconfirmed rumour when the mail left. The distress is still very appalling, and efforts both in China and in neighbouring places to aid the sufferers continued to be made with commendable energy. The "mourning" for the late Emperor is approaching its conclusion. A decree in the *Peking Gazette* of March 29 remarks that the customary three years have nearly elapsed; and that the time will soon arrive when the ceremonials of rejoicing should be entered on. But, the present Emperor being still of tender years, there are forms which it is impossible to carry into effect; and several of these will accordingly be dispensed with, while others will be observed in conformity with precedent.

In Hong Kong, H.E. Mr. Hennessy, the new Governor, has been installed. The cotton dealers' strike was said to be subsiding, but it was not at an end when the mail left. The case of Lembke *v.* the Oriental Bank is to be appealed to the Privy Council. Another armed attack has been made on Captain Sand's slip.

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From the Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, and Java our Budget of news is but meagre. Cholera, occasioned by the drought and consequent scarcity of water, continues prevalent at Singapore. Two native seamen have been accidentally poisoned on board the steamer *Edinburgh*. A Commission has been appointed to arrange for the representation of the Straits Settlements at the Paris Exhibition. Captain A. R. Ord has been appointed to act as Postmaster-General. A balloon ascent has been successfully carried out at Batavia by an American aeronaut. Trade at Batavia was very dull. The schooner *Willard G. Patton* has been destroyed by fire. From Manila it is announced that brigandage has become rife in Luzon. The tobacco crop in some of the provinces was likely to be somewhat deficient, owing to drought.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writes under date of April 9th that the excitement with reference to the tail-cutting had nearly subsided, the firing of multitudes of crackers having proved efficacious as usual in driving away both sleep and public alarm. It was reported that the Empress Dowager expressly gave orders to relax the prohibition against the firing of crackers and petards, which had been in force for the last two years as part of the "national mourning;" H.M. observing that the prevalence of evil influences might be attributed to the long continued abstinence from this practice; and H.M.'s wisdom has been amply justified by the result.

There is a memorial in the *Peking Gazette* from the General commanding in the province of Kwangsi, that would afford a Meadows Taylor material for a novel. Born to poverty, on the seaboard, he borrowed a few Tls., in 1851, with a view to a little trading in the interior; but, instead, he got caught by the rebels, and was robbed of everything. Escaping after a fortnight's detention, he volunteered into the nearest Imperial force; and after fighting in many provinces, has reached his present position. But what was his astonishment, on receiving a copy of the official record of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion, to find himself described as a rebel leader who had surrendered with his followers. He indignantly protests against such a disgrace being brought upon the spotless reputation of his ancestry, and, knowing that the printed record cannot be changed, suggests that the blunder be rectified by the falsification of a character in his name.—The "Properties," however, forbid compliance with his request, and he is told to rest and be thankful for the rewards he has earned. The memorialist has long been regarded with affection and honoured with distinguished rewards; the real facts are on record elsewhere; but "The archives of the rebellion were issued with the approval of the late Emperor, and it is out of the question that any alteration of the text should be hazarded."

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Herald* correspondent writes as follows, under date April 14:—

"A chapter of accidents," "it never rains but it pours," and other trite sayings, if we know any, of similar import, chase each other through one's mind, when one hears a series of accidents, or disasters, all at once, or occurring about the same time. Probably something like this passed through the minds of most of us on Tuesday last as the news of three unfortunate occurrences became known.

While training on the race course, preparatory to the spring races, the griffin which Mr. W. C. C. Anderson had just mounted, "bucked," lifting him some distance in the air, and sprung from under him. The result of the fall was a broken leg—a "clean" fracture however. Fortunately for the unfortunate rider, Dr. Frazer was on the ground, and the leg was at once set, and is doing well.

The *Yung-ching* in going down the river on her last trip collided with a junk, but I have been unable to learn any particulars. Will the facts become known and damage be paid in cases demanding it, by the steamers of this Company?

The other disaster is the total loss of the *Serpent* on the Shallatine Islands, with all her cargo, which consisted of ice. She had but just left Tientsin for Nagasaki. Shortly after clearing the bar, a dense fog settled down. The crew were coming up from breakfast to tack ship, the captain thinking they must be nearing the banks. A short time previous, the lead had shown ten fathoms. A slight scraping, and then, with the current and a stiff breeze blowing, she was hard aground. As her pumps bring up sand and shells, there is little doubt of her bottom being stove in. She is considered to be a total wreck. A tug-boat went out to save anything that was salvable. This reminds one anew of the lighthouse promised so many years ago. Is no one responsible for this?

There have been one or two hot days experienced of late, with changeable weather. A good deal of typhus and throat complaints prevail amongst the Chinese. The Hoppo of Canton and suite were to leave in the *Pautah* on the 15th. The Hoppo chartered her for $5,000. He sent word to Captain Patterson that he had heard six P.M. was a favourable time to start, and asked him to move the vessel a short distance on the way. To oblige him, she was dropped down about her own length.

CHEFOO.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Nevius describe the measures which he is taking for the relief of the sufferers in the district in which he is operating:—

"I have already enrolled over 20,000 names, from about seventy villages, and applications for aid from other villages are coming in so fast that it is with difficulty we can attend to them. They are so urgent that I cannot refuse them so long as I have hope of more funds. With the additional grant just received I shall increase my list to 50,000. To supply them the money on hand will last twenty-five days. Please let me know as soon as possible about what I may expect in the future, that I may know how to form my plans. I infer from Mr. Richard's letter that he has use for all the money he has on hand, in the vicinity of Ching-chin-foo, and that I am to look for further supplies to special grants sent to me personally.

"The tales of suffering which I hear every day are almost more than I can bear. Yesterday, coming back from a tour about thirty *li* from here, I met with two families on the road who had but just deserted their homes in the morning. Their only plan was to travel east, sell two girls they had with them, and then try to support life by begging. They said—'If we cannot beg enough to eat, we may as well starve abroad as at home.' When I promised them our daily allowance of 10 cash each, and to send men to the village to enrol the names of those who are left, they were delighted, and immediately returned home. There is a great deal of sickness in this region."

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—A report reaches us from Chefoo that some of the starving Chinese in the interior have, in desperation, we suppose, turned upon the missionaries and attempted to murder one of them. We sincerely hope the rumour is a mistaken one. Business is getting a little more lively here now, writes a correspondent at that port. The weather is delightful, even rather too hot in the sun. The Taoutai's new yamen is finished, and a very handsome building it is. The United States Minister and Mrs. Seward passed up on the 13th *en route* for Peking, and the gunboat *Lapwing*, Captain Sir William Wiseman, arrived on the same day from Nagasaki, bound for Tientsin.

ICHANG.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes:—

On Thursday, the 15th March, the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, Commander Fyffe, left Hankow, having on board General Shepard, United States Consul for Hankow, Kiukiang, and Ichang, accompanied by Nelson E. Bryant, and F. H. B. Jenkins, acting as Interpreter, for the purpose of opening the port.

Nothing of importance occurred until the northern end of Sunday Island was reached, where only eight feet of water could be found; anchored and communicated with H.B.M. gunboat *Kestrel*, which was on shore about two miles further up the river. They advised a trial of the channel on the other side of the island, which was done, but without finding sufficient water to cross. After waiting eight days, the *Monocacy* returned to the old chrnnel, and got over on the 28th ult., and arrived at the Sha-Ssze on the next day, coaled and proceeded to Ichang, arriving on Sunday, April 1, just in time to see the Custom-house opened, which took place at 11.30 that day.

Monday, 2nd.—The General paid an official visit to the Taoutai, inside the city. On the following day, the Taoutai, Prefect, and Hsien returned the visit on board the *Monocacy*. On the 5th, General Shepard, accompanied by Messrs. Bryant, Jenkins, Commander Fyffe, and nine officers of the *Monocacy* landed and proceeded to the house prepared by the Taoutai for them, in front of which a flag-staff had been erected. After receiving the congratulations of the Taoutai and local officials, General Shepard presented Nelson E. Bryant to them, as acting U.S. Consular Agent for that port; all then proceeded to the flag-staff and the flag was hoisted, the amateur band of the *Monocacy* playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and a salute was fired from the steamer. The officials then went on board and partook of refreshments. Everything went off quietly.

General Shepard, accompanied by Mr. Jenkins, left Ichang on the 6th April, in a native boat, escorted by a Chinese gunboat, arriving in Hankow on the 14th.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd April; the P. and O. mail from London March 2 was received on the 15th April.

The present mail brings very little news of more than local importance from the above port, the matter attracting most attention being apparently the departure of the steamers with the new season's teas. The *Daily News*, referring to this subject,

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says that the "tea race" this year promised to be the quickest and most keenly contested one ever known. The two favourites of the winning line of steamers for the last three years—*Glenartney* and *Glenearn*—had both received improvements to increase their speed; and they proved very successful on the passage out. A great deal, too, was expected from the new steamers *Loudoun Castle* and *Gleneagles*, something better than anything done before.

The *Customs Gazette* for the last quarter of 1876 had been issued. The import of Shirtings during the quarter was more than double that during the corresponding term of 1875, and that of T-cloths 120,000 pieces greater. There was a great decrease in Long Ells and Lustres, but no material variation in other kinds of Woollens. The revenue was Tls. 90,000 greater than in 1875.

The foreign *employés* on the Shanghai and Woosung Railway have commenced the term of their second period of engagement of eighteen months. It was, it appears, at one time thought uncertain whether, at the expiration of their first term of eighteen months, some, or even all of them, would not be sent home. The fact of the second term being commenced without any change is considered to speak favourably for the permanency of the line, and the probable extension of railway enterprise in China.

Volunteering continues to keep up, notwithstanding the temporary lull which had set in. At a muster of the forces which is noticed between eighty and ninety men attended, and the movements were said to be well gone through, though a little practice was decidedly wanted.

The statement which gained currency (doubtless from having been set on foot by the Chinese), to the effect that the wheelbarrow and ginricksha-men, who, as recently mentioned, had struck, had been taken by surprise in regard to the increase in the licensing fee, is pronounced to be unfounded. The last minutes of the Municipal Council set forth that due warning had been given to them.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following items of general news.—

We regret to hear of the loss of the British barque *Serpent*, on the Shalutein bank, near Taku. The *Serpent* left Taku on Friday, the 6th April, with a cargo of ice for Nagasaki. The same evening a heavy gale come on from the E.N.E., and at 3 A.M. on Sunday she struck on the bank about twelve miles from the Taku outer achorage. As she was bumping very heavily and making a good deal of water, the crew abandoned her and arrived safely at Taku in the boats. Captain Abel went back in the tug *Pathfinder* to the wreck, but had not returned when the *Sin Nanzing* left. It is feared she will become a total wreck. The *Serpent* was owned by Mr. C. F. Adams, of Nagasaki.

The Court-martial held on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, with reference to the stranding of H.M.S. *Lapwing*, opened on the 31st March, and was concluded on the 5th April. The Court was composed of the following officers:—Captain Buller, of the *Modeste* (President), Colomb, and Douglas, Acting-Commander Castle, and Lieutenant Garbett. At the termination of the inquiry the Court severely reprimanded Commander Wiseman and the Navigating Lieutenant, and reprimanded the gunner, whose watch it was at the time of the disaster.

So much interest has been taken in the proceedings of the crows on the P. and O. flagstaff, that it is worth while noting that the lower nest was blown away during the recent gale. They had immense trouble to fix it in the first instance, and its fate was predicted as inevitable. The curious thing is why they should have selected such an inconvenient spot. They made desperate efforts to build in the same place last year, but could not then succeed in establishing a foundation. Can crows be believers in Fung-shuey?

A rather singular accident as occurred at the Japan Mail Wharf. Shortly after the *Hiroshima Maru* had moored, a steam launch belonging to Messrs. Farnham and Co. was made fast to the outer paddle-wheel. When the luggage of two lady passengers had been transferred to the launch, the paddle-wheel partly revolved, swamping the launch and precipitating a large portion of the luggage to the bottom of the river. The engine was set in motion in ignorance of the launch being where it was, and a gentleman on the gangway seemed not to have presence of mind to cut the connecting rope. Fortunately, nobody was in the launch, which has since been raised, but a portion of the luggage, including, we hear, some valuable jewellery, was swept away.

The above-named paper has received a copy of the prospectus of the new insurance company, the "On Tai," started entirely under Chinese auspices. After giving in the usual Chinese style the object and institution of insurances, it proceeds to state:—

It has been ascertained that these offices (those started by foreigners) have been making great profits since their formation, and more are being established gradually. But goods to and from the interior of China are increasing daily, and wealthy men of our country are not wanting; nevertheless there has not been as yet an insurance company (among the Chinese themselves). This want not only causes the profits to be scattered abroad—a circumstance much to be regretted—but renders goods from the interior which have to depend on the foreigners' insurance to be deprived of the facilities of insurance (lit. to be driven to the corner). Therefore in the 12th Moon of the last year, the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai, gathered together a number of merchants to subscribe a capital and establish an insurance office. The primary object was to insure the company's own steamers and goods, but after operating for barely a month, outside applicants for insurance came pouring in like the water of a stream, so that frequently, from the limited extent of the capital, reinsurances had to be made in foreign offices. This does not fail to give rise to sighings for the dropped pearls. Consequently, during the seventh moon of the current year, another office was added, called the Yan Woh Insurance Company, thinking thereby that by the increase of one more office it might prevent profits from being dropped on the roadside, little knowing, however, that there were still more risks than could be taken, and there is still an overflow of business. We (the promoters) seeing this state of things, raise within our minds a feeling of emulation, and are therefore desirous of making an additional good undertaking. We propose to rise with the advance of the times, and to follow in the wake of the excellent footsteps of former projectors. But in a thing where profits conserve how can it be appropriated to oneself? Moreover, the capital (in this concern) ought to be large, therefore it should, more especially, be shared in by the public. It is now proposed to establish in Hong Kong, with agencies in all the Treaty ports, the On Tai Insurance Company, for the sole purpose of insuring vessels and inland goods for shipment abroad, and of goods to and from the different ports in China.

The *Shanghai Courier* has published a translation of the prospectus, issued at the time of the formation of the China Merchants' Steamer Company. It states:—

The amount of Government grain from each province is again approaching the statutory amount, and Ningpo and Shanghai junks are already insufficient for its transportation. It is certain to increase in amount in future, while the number of junks diminishes: and things are coming to a pretty pass. If grain has to be transported to Peking from Kiang-su, An-hui, Hunan, and Hupeh, it should be done successfully, and how can that be accomplished if the quick and handy steamer is rejected, and we build, buy, and hire Shanghai and Ningpo junks? The High authorities of these provinces have memorialised the Throne for the establishment of a Steam Navigation Company, which should have for its primary object the transport of Government grain from Chekiang and Kiangsu, and starting from that basis extend its views to higher aims, so as to prevent the outside foreign merchant taking away our trade, and supply the deficiencies of our Shanghai junks. The plan was a truly comprehensive one, providing for every possible contingency. . . .

Our experience in business shows us that we can fight foreign merchants successfully in three ways:—

1st. Our steamers have the rice-transport. Foreign steamers are only carriers of goods.

2nd. The expenses of our offices, of our godowns, of our steamers, of our lighterage, and of our coolie hire, will all be less than those incurred by foreigners.

3rd. Our own people, in shipping our country's produce, will have more confidence and find much more profit and convenience in us than in foreign Steamship Companies.

With these advantages we shall be able to fight foreign merchants. What have we to be afraid of?

We have heard fears that foreign merchants' capital being exceedingly great, they will probably lower freights in order to harass us. Your Directors, Mr. Tong King-sing, and the others, have also directed their attention to this, and the following is their opinion. If foreigners, who come thousands of miles in search of profit, are content in their competition with us to throw away the profits they make without fear of the consequences, this will be an advantage to our merchants. Why should we hinder them? We have but few steamers, our opponents many; our cargoes are large, theirs are small; from our Government rice-transport alone we make as much in three months as suffices for the expenses of the rest of the year, and even supposing foreign merchants to monopolise the whole of the general carrying trade, and receive the whole of the freights paid thereon, let us fight it out.

The hearing of the charge of larceny preferred by the China Navigation Company against William Henry Shaw was resumed on the 14th April before R. A. Mowat, Esq. It was explained that, since the case was last before the Court, the accused had had access to all the books to be used in evidence against him. No additional evidence was given; and the depositions having been read over and signed, the accused was formally committed to take his trial before a jury.

The weather, which had been stormy and uncertain, was improving, and it was hoped that the change had taken place early enough to prevent injury to the country.

A somewhat serious assault has been made upon Mr. Grimner, manager of the Temperance-hall, as he was passing through a Chinese crowd. It appears to have been quite unprovoked. The instigators of the attack were brought up before the French Mixed Court and punished.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 28th April; the P. and O mail from London March 16 arrived out on the 22nd April.

H. E. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor of the Colony, was installed in office on the 23rd inst. His inaugural address has been well received. The *Daily Press*, in commenting upon it, says it was "brief but to the purpose, manly, but neither egotistical nor pompous." He promises that the main object of his policy will be to protect the large commercial interests of the colony.

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In the appeal case of Lembke *v.* the Oriental Bank, the Judges were divided in their opinion, Mr. Justice Snowden considering that the original judgment should be reversed and be for defendants, and the Chief Justice that it should stand. Under these circumstances, the Chief Justice exercised his powers under the local ordinance of giving a double vote, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff; but notice of appeal to the Privy Council has been given.

The *Daily Press* says that combination among the Hong Kong and Canton cotton dealers on the chopped dollar question, though not finally broken up, has been much weakened, and they would, it is believed, be glad to come to any terms, save the old ones, with the foreign merchants, being very short of cotton and anxious to obtain a supply. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that a small quantity has been sold to them on their terms. The foreign hongs are now holding out for a principle rather than the avoidance of the loss which would accrue from the acceptance of the terms dictated by the Canton Cotton Guild, and it is a principle well worth contending for. It must be remembered that they are fighting the battle not for themselves alone, but for all branches of trade. If they were to lose, other branches of trade would then have to face the same difficulty, with all the disadvantages arising from the defeat of the cotton merchants. If the Canton Cotton Guild is compelled to succumb to the determination of the foreign hongs not to yield on the point, native dealers in other goods will be discouraged from making any attempt to force broken silver upon the merchants in payment. It is, consqeuently, the obvious duty—both from interest and on principle—of all foreign merchants engaged in the cotton and yarn trade to hold out resolutely against the combination of the native dealers, and so teach them, once for all, that any attempt at coercion will always be resisted and resented.

At the annual general meeting of the seatholders in St. John's Cathedral, the question of lighting the building was discussed, and it was agreed to make further inquiries as to the probable cost and best style of lighting.

A number of attachés of the Hoppo of Canton arrived in the Colony to meet him on his return by one of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s. steamers from Shanghai.

Another desperate attempt to rob Captain Sand's slip has been made. The police secured one of the robbers, but not until he had nearly bitten off one of the sergeant's fingers.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The subjoined items of intelligence are translated by the *Straits Times* from Manila newspapers:—

Brigandage has of late become so rife in the island of Luzon that those guilty of it are to be tried exclusively by military tribunals in thirteen provinces of that island. The *Diario* of the 14th April, in noticing this fact, states that brigandage is an old evil in those provinces, and that it is a hydra, which can only be destroyed by radical means. Military tribunals have hitherto proved to be the most effective means of checking its prevalence, but to root out the evil thoroughly further measures must be taken, and hence the *Diario* advises that all vagrants and bad characters, suspected on good grounds of complicity with brigands, should be deported to the thinly-peopled new settlements in the southern portion of the Philippines.

In the provinces of Cagayan and Ilocos Norte the tobacco crop this year is not so abundant as in previous years, owing to want of rain. At Zamboanga a great drought was prevailing by last accounts. Many head of cattle had died there in consequence.

The Manila *Official Gazette* notifies the discovery of a shoal between Saigon and Hong Kong, by the steamer *Zamboanga*, in lat. 15 degs. 2 min. 50 sec. N., and 110 degs. 40 min. 48 sec. E. from Greenwich.

In the province of Zambales a man has died owing to a fish slipping into his throat, he having put it into his mouth for the purpose of killing it.

On April 9, 3,691 mils. of cigars were sold by action at Manila, on behalf of the Treasury, for $24,793.25, including $2,915.85 premiums.

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

From Atchin the latest information is, that on 16th April the Dutch troops attacked Lohong. The enemy resisted, but were defeated with heavy loss. Seven stockades were taken by the Dutch. The enemy then hoisted a white flag, and all the Chiefs, with the exception of Tunku Nya Oetoe, went on board the Dutch man-of-war *Bromo*, tendered their submission, and promised to deliver up the plunderers of the Chinese vessel, the seizure of whom was the principal reason of the expedition. The state of health at Atchin is reported fair, and the weather is hot and dry. The immigration of free Chinese is increasing.

The *Batavia Handelsblad* of April 21 says:—Trade at present is unusually dull; the high prices of rice are the cause of it; a couple of failures amongst Chinese dealers have, however, been the consequence; if European traders go to work with prudence and await the harvest without putting pressure upon the Chinese merchants during the coming month, no catastrophe will take place in the opinion of experts. The small-pox is prevalent here, and the authorities have requested the inhabitants to place white flags before houses where cases of this disease appear.

Mr. Rufus Gibbon Wells, the American æronaut, made a successful ascent in company with Mr. Servais, a coffee-house keeper at Batavia, on the 27th April. The æronauts, together with the balloon, reached the earth in safety about sunset, in a field about ten pauls from Batavia. The *Java Bode* states that never before at that city had such crowds been seen assembled together as on that occasion. Mr. Wells intends to make a second and third ascent there. The filling of the balloon with gas cost 270 guilders.

A fire has occurred on board the North American three masted schooner *Willard G. Patton*, J. Connor Swanton, from Hong Kong to the English Channel, and laden with sugar. The fire increased so rapidly that extinguishing it was impossible, so that the whole of the crew was soon obliged to abandon the vessel which shortly afterwards sunk. No portion of the cargo has been saved.

The *Java Bode* says:—Netherlands India will take part on a grand scale in the approaching Exhibition at Paris. Drawings of the Tanjong Priok harbour works will be exhibited, and probably models of the same will be prepared and sent to Paris.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 6th May; the French mail from London April 6 was received on the 5th May. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The heat, drought, and consequent scarcity of water continue, and, in spite of official reports and denials, rumours of cholera being fatally rife among the natives are numerous. We are informed that in the Malay village on Guthrie's land next to Tanjong Pagar the Malays are dying off like flies, and the tenant of Parsee Lodge has been obliged to leave, cholera being too close to be pleasant. There is little or no water to be got in the village, and what there is is exceedingly bad. The deaths are not reported by the natives, on account of the trouble it would get them into. There are no medicines at the police station, we are informed, and if this be the case, it shows neglect somewhere. Chlorodyne has been given by a resident in the neighbourhood, and has saved several lives. It is furthermore stated that if the wells about and near the village were dug deeper, a good and plentiful supply of water would be found.

A distressing fatal accident has occurred on board the Telegraph Company's steamer *Edinburgh* while the vessel was opposite Malacca, on her way to this port. Two native sailors, having complained of illness, were ordered Epsom salts by the chief officer, and a native boy was despatched to the store to obtain the salts. He brought, however, instead, a bottle of chloral hydrate, which was given to the men, and the mistake was not discovered until five minutes afterwards. Both men died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held on their bodies, and, after hearing the evidence, a verdict of "Accidental poisoning" was returned.

H.M.S. *Juno*, Captain Wilcox, has left for Hong Kong, and will be replaced here by H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Captain T. E. Smith, which was stationed here during the greater part of 1875, and which has since been in China, principally at Shanghai, where the officers and crew seem to have been very popular. The *Charybdis* is now in Hong Kong awaiting the troopship *Tamar* with reliefs, and is to be re-commissioned for the China station, when she will come down here.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette*, all dated the 3rd May:—

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) to be a Commission for the purpose of making arrangements for the representation of the Straits Settlements at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition; and for the collection of articles in Singapore, Malacca and the Native States for that purpose;—Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Hon. W. H. Read, Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C.M.G., Hon. J. R. MacArthur, and W. G. Gulland, Esq., President of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of the "Crimping Ordinance":—Mr. W. A. Pickering to be Acting Protector of Emigrants, Singapore; Mr. E. Karl to be Acting Protector of Emigrants, Penang.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Captain A. R. Ord to act as Postmaster-General, Straits Settlements, till further orders.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. P. Trevenen to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Malacca, till further orders.

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His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of the "Malacca Lands Ordinance" :—Honourable C. J. Irving, Commissioner of Lands, Malacca; Mr. N. P. Trevenen, Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Malacca.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to grant Mr. F. A. Swettenham, Assistant Secretary for Native States, three months' vacation leave, and nine months' leave of absence from the 26th March.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Lloyd, in charge of the Dindings, to be a Magistrate of Police and a Commissioner of the Court of Requests for Penang.

With the approval of his Excellency the Administrator, Mr. A. P. Talbot has been appointed by the Coroner of Singapore to act as a Deputy Coroner.

Information has been received that the following Kuala's named Barajan and Jampah (the boundary rivers between Enjong and Merdow), and Passangan and Samalangan, on the North-East Coast of Sumatra, are for the present closed for trade.

The note circulation of the three Banks during April was as follows :—

Oriental Bank	$222,265
Chartered Bank	575,420
Mercantile Bank	538,160

THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.

The steamer *Benarty* sailed from Foochow on the 3rd inst., with the second cargo of new season's Teas from that Port. The steamer *Glenlyon*, from Hankow, passed Woosung on the 3rd inst. The steamer *Glenartney*, from Hankow, left Singapore on the 4th inst., and the steamer *Glenearn*, from Foochow, on the 7th inst.

ESTIMATED CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
May 23	... Deucalion (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
„ 25	... Loudoun Castle (s.)	... Hankow	... 3,000,000
„ 25	... Gleneagles (s.)	... Hankow	... 3,000,000
„ 26	... Glenartney (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 28	... Tartar (s.)	... Hankow	... 1,800,000
„ 31	... Glenearn (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
June 2	... Braemar Castle (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 3	... Glenlyon (s.)	.. Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 3	... Benarty (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
„ —	... John R. Worcester	... Hankow	... 1,000,000
Total	... ...		21,435,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

WOOD—On the 8th June, at 24, Richmond-crescent, Barnsbury, N., the wife of J. L. Wood, Lu Shan House, New Barnet, Herts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLES—MCINTOSH.—On the 5th June, at Llanerfyl Church, by the Rev. C. J. Wilding, cousin of the bride, Frederic William Coles, of St. James's-street, Piccadilly, London, late of Canton, China, second son of Richard Cooke Coles, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, to Alice Margaret McIntosh, second daughter of the Rev. J. McIntosh, of Llanerfyl Rectory, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

GRIGOR—MACTIER.—On the 8th May, at Mahableshwar, James Matheson Grigor, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of R. F. MacTier, Bombay C.S.

KIDD—On the 7th June, at All Saints' Church, Norwich, by the Rev. R. B. Porson Kidd, Vicar of Potter Heigham, Norfolk, and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Bailey, Vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, the Very Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain of Hong Kong, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson, of St. Stephen's Plain, Norwich.

KIDNER—CROSBIE.—On the 5th June, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, William Kidner, of Shanghai, to Jamesina Nicol, youngest daughter of the late James Crosbie, of Banff, R.N.

RANSOM—SHIELD.—On the 5th May, at Christ Church, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Rev. Henry Newton, Oliver Ransom, of Goomustenne, Madoolkelle, to Mary Turner, youngest daughter of Wm. Shield, late of Notting-hill, W.

SANDERS-PURVIS.—On the 6th June, at the Wesleyan Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. R. N. Young, assisted by the Rev. T. Ackroyd, George Frederick, only son of George Sanders, of 31, Manor Park, Lee, to Mary Elizabeth (Minnie), eldest daughter of H. T. Purvis, of Westacres, Alnwick, and niece of John Hall, of Bondicarr, Blackheath-park.

DEATHS.

CHADWICK—On the 5th June, at Yokohama, Charles Robert, only son of Jas. Chadwick, of High Bank, Prestwich, aged 23.

IRWIN—On the 5th April, suddenly, at Bermuda, in his 21st year, Henry Melville Irwin, R.N., of H.M.S. *Dryad*, beloved eldest son of Rev. John J. Irwin, D.D., of Eastbourne, and formerly chaplain at Hong Kong.

PITT—On the 4th June, at Montagu-place, Margaret Adey, widow of the late Samuel Pitt, of 6, Montagu-place, Montagu-square, W., and Kendall's Lodge, Elstree, Herts, and last surviving daughter of the late Francis Magniac, of Kensington Manor House.

RODGER—On the 6th June, at 17, Newton-place, Glasgow, Capt. Alex. Rodger, many years in the China trade, aged 75.

RODGER—On the 6th June, at 17, Newton-place, Glasgow, Alexander Rodger, in his 76th year.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, with the present inward French mail, arrived at Marseilles on the 7th inst. She brings 100 passengers, and a general cargo, including 358 bales of silk, 10,652 packages of tea, 8,045 packages of sugar, 509 packages of coir yarn, and 216 packages of sundries; also specie to the value of £1,784 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Indus*, due in London on or about the 19th inst. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Bokhara*, with the mail due on the 2nd proximo, and specie to the value of £770,000, left Galle on the 7th inst., its due date

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, April 12, Perardua; from Antwerp, 19, Flying Scud; from Liverpool, June 6, Priam (str.); from Sydney, 4, Thermopylae.

At HONG KONG.—From Liverpool, June 2, Priam (str.), Diomed (str.); from London, 2, Gordon Castle (str.); 5, Glengyle (str.); from Cardiff, 6, Caribon.

At PADANG.—From Sunderland, April 13, Maiden Queen.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 27, Queen; from New York, June 7, Northern Star; from London, 7, Nankin (str.).

At PENANG.—From London, June 8, Amboto (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From HANKOW.—For London, June 4, Stad Amsterdam (str.), John R. Worcester.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, April 11, Antenor (str.); 14, Eliza Shaw, for New York; 12, Agate.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, June 3, Benarty (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, April 21, Antenor (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, April 28, Antenor (str.); May 3, James Wishart, for Boston; May 5, Chocorura.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	84580539	59797447	2929143	18961888	166347918	45943
From June 1, 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19768968	155834443	35915

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	5632386	53725
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	10481104	48711

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	47613391	6819
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	53219023	9473

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to Apr. 11, 1877	16,822,955
Do. do. 1875, to Apr. 11, 1876	16,228,925

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,263	57,268
1861 to 1863	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,378
1862 to 1863	131,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,465,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,488

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,925,446
1875-76	6,082,036
1874-75	6,079,086
1873-74	5,519,449
1872-73	5,503,295
1871-72	5,014,660
1870-71	4,452,071
1869-70	2,131,252

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1876-77.

To New York	5,679,197
„ Chicago	822,015
„ Boston...	235,065
„ San Francisco...	98,723
„ Canada	26,380
„ London	64,066
Total	6,925,446

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to April 30, 1877. Piculs.	Total to April 30, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,899 ...	41,330
Sugar	71,564 ...	32,410
Black Pepper	13,034 ...	11,557
White Pepper...	1,947 ...	1,841
Cloves	212 ...	17
Tobacco	1,053 ...	5,890
Tapioca	7,464 ...	4,356
Hides	1,591 ...	2,518
Horns	126 ...	377
India-rubber	226 ...	161
Mace	166 ...	53
Nutmegs	262 ...	337
Rattans	3,184 ...	5,260
Coffee	145 ...	1

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EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to April 28, 1877. Piculs.	Total to April 28, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	10,495	5,702
Gambier	150,183	121,485
Cutch	—	843
Pearl Sago	27,985	20,009
Sago Flour	39,163	63,321
Tapioca	20,083	15,266
Black Pepper	46,064	61,050
White Pepper	16,162	12,227
Coffee	2,443	5,868
Gutta Percha	7,730	5,806
Gum Benjamin	1,386	1,040
Gum Copal	2,269	814
Gamboge	105	44
Rattans	16,724	25,241
Buffalo Hides	16,584	4,371
Buffalo Horns	2,883	1,984
Cow Hides	592	1,557
Vegetable Tallow	384	1,210

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.	From May 1, 1872-3. lbs.
To New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902
„ San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—
„ England	37,537	—	—	—
Total	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton „	3s. 11½d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 0⅜d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Penang „	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Manila „	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 304	[Rs. 227
„ Hong Kong	26⅝ to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.2.5	2½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 685.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 87.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 24 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $700 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $147 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $215 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $125 (nominal).
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅝d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 6, at New York, from Manila, John Bunyan; at Boston, from Ilo Ilo, C. O. Whitmore; at Scilly (for orders), from Rangoon, Reichstag; 7, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Catharina; at Greenock, from Java, R. B. Chapman, Buston Vale; at Liverpool, from Manila, Kirkland; at Queenstown, from Java, Summer R. Meade; from Manila, Petunia; 8, at Liverpool, from Manila, Ferdinand; at London, from Hong Kong, Hansa; May 27, at Boston, from Manila, Midnight; June 6, at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Avo Giuseppe; 7, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Papa di Rossi; Amoy, Gesina Brons.

DEPARTURES.—May 7, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Warwick; June 7, resailed, from Portsmouth, for Hong Kong,, Ferdinand Brumm; from Newcastle, for Batavia, Hindustan.

SPOKEN.—D.C.N.D.F.B. (German), Cardiff to Singapore, 1 N., 26 W.; Ullock, Liverpool to Anjer, 3 N., 27 W.; Commissary, London to Hong Kong, May 4, 1 N., 25 W.; Bernhard Carl, Hamburg to Japan, May 6, 7 N., 23 W.; Menai Straits, Sunderland to Java, May 8, 10 N., 26 W.; Californie (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, May 29, 40 N., 12 W.; T.R.Q.K. (Amer. barq.), Batavia to Lisbon, March 12, 25 S., 65 E.; Persia, Bassein to Falmouth, April 11, 35 S., 24 E.; Princess Louise, Java to Falmouth, same time; Apennino, Akyab to Queenstown, April 23, 35 S., 25 E.; Petronella, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 27, 34 S., 27 E.; H.Q.C.G. (German barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, April 30, 35 S., 22 E.; Daniel, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 10, 22 S., 5 E.; Oregon, Bassein to Falmouth, May 15, 17 S., 5 E., Liberta, Rangoon to Bremen, May 26, 36 N., 34 W.

CASUALTIES.—St. Helena.—May 29, the Raymond, Evans, from Shanghai, reports:—On April 22, in lat. 35 S., lon. 25 E., experienced a furious gale, during which several sails were lost and cutwater started; April 24, 35 S., 24 E., three more sails were lost, ship labouring heavily throughout. Aden—June 6, the Bangkok (str.), from London, to Singapore, has put back through stress of weather; she must be repaired to enable her to proceed. Batavia—June 7, Louis August Constantin; the cost of repairs is estimated at about £5,000, probably more. [The above vessel arrived at Batavia, April 15, from Ymuiden.]—St. Thomas—June 8, the Andreas Rickmers (Ger. ship), from Rangoon, to Bremerhaven, has put in here, leaking badly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, arrived, June 8, Quarta (str.) from Ilo-Ilo, for Liverpool. Passed June 8, Prins Hendrik (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep. St. Helena, arrived and sailed, May 16; Raymond, from Shanghai, for London; 17, Middlesex, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 20, Ocean, from Batavia, for Amsterdam. Passed, May 15, Penthesilea, from Bassein; 17, Argo, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 19, Industrie, from Banjoewangie, for Rotterdam.

CONSULAR REPORT UPON THE TRADE OF SAIGON.

A Blue-book has been issued containing the subjoined Report by Consul Tremlett on the Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of Saigon for the year 1876:—

This colony (Cochin China) has for several years become of less and less value to European merchants, and the change to their disadvantage during the twelve months under review has been more marked than formerly. Chinese have been gradually obtaining possession of the export trade until, as present statistics show, they have shipped during 1876 nine-tenths of the entire rice crop, and the whole of all other articles of produce; the reason may be found in their ability to purchase from the natives, with whom Europeans cannot come directly in contact, at slightly cheaper prices, but principally in the fact that their inexpensive establishments enable them to reduce their charges and commissions proportionately. The import trade has long been entirely in their hands.

From the following statement it will be seen that 317 vessels of all nationalities, and aggregating 234,299 tons register, loaded at this port, of which 215 vessels of 158,151 tons were British; again, about two-thirds of the tonnage employed, and the predominance of British steam tonnage has been as noticeable as in previous years.

VESSELS LOADING AT SAIGON DURING 1876.

Flag.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	215	158,151
Danish	23	23,204
Dutch	14	14,632
French*	33	17,783
German	26	18,113
Norwegian	2	700
Spanish	1	451
Swedish	2	611
Siamese	1	654
Total	317	234,299

The production of the staple of the colony shows again an increase upon any previous year, and reached the large quantity of 5,700,000 piculs, equal to 340,000 tons. Prices have fluctuated somewhat, but the average value may be placed at $1.38 per picul of 133⅓ pounds English; as usual, the greater part of the crop has been taken by China. The following table of the exports of rice will show destinations, actual quantity, and value.

* Exclusive of mail steamers.

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Countries.	Ports.	Quantity. Piculs.	Total. Piculs.
China	Hong Kong	4,256,119	
	Amoy	60,200	
	Swatow	167,500	
			4,483,819
Tonquin	Quinhon	...	6,000
Straits.	Singapore	...	291,510
Java	Batavia	60,700	
	Samarang	77,970	
	Sourabaya	587,372	
	Passorvoran	36,000	
			762,042
Mauritius	Port Louis	...	71,600
America	Rio de Janiero ...	10,326	
	Havana	10,000	
	Buenos Ayres... ...	8,400	
	Valparaiso	16,600	
			45,326
Europe	Falmouth	13,300	
	Belle Isle	26,100	
	Marseilles	10,100	
			49,500
Grand Total			5,709,797

Pepper, Sugar, Cotton, and Coffee have been produced to about the same extent as during the previous year. The trade in hides, horns, and gamboge has been upon a very limited scale.

Manchester goods continue to supply the entire native population, and larger quantities than ever have met a fair market here. Coals: The Government contract amounted to 5,000 tons Australian, and was taken at f.54.88, equal to about 39s. 6d. per ton; importations privately were inconsiderable. The opium and spirit farms remain upon the same terms previously advised.

The port of Quinhon was opened to foreign commerce on the 1st November last, under the conditions stipulated in the treaty of 15th March, 1874. The Government rate for Treasury payments has been reduced from f.5.55 to f.5.35 per dollar. Hospital charges have undergone some alteration, and officers are now received at f.9, and seamen at f.7 per diem. Cost of burial from hospital is f.20. Postal rates to Europe and America have been very much reduced, being now 40c. per 15 grammes, while the rate to Singapore, Hong Kong, and Chinese ports remains at 48c. The prompt measures taken in apprehending the pirates engaged in the *Pelican* affair, and their subsequent speedy execution, has apparently rid the country of an organised gang that bade fair to cause considerable trouble. An insurrection, headed by the brother of the King of Cambodia, broke out in that country during the early days of June, but was totally suppressed by the end of July. A new cathedral is to be erected, at a cost of f.800,000.

THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

On the 2nd inst. a numerous company assembled in the grounds of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, on the occasion of the Board of Visitors attending to receive the annual report of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George B. Airy. In this report, which entered into details as to the buildings and apparatus, it was mentioned that the astronomical instruments used for the Transit of Venus had been all returned from the Exhibition, and that those which had been borrowed from private contributors had been repaired, where necessary, and returned. Of those belonging to the Government, one of the photoheliographs is in daily use at the Observatory, another at the Cape Observatory, a third at the engineer establishment at Chatham, and a fourth at the South Kensington Museum. The last is accompanied with equatorial transit, altazimuth, clocks, micrometer, &c., with their appropriate huts and chymical rooms, forming a complete representation of a first-class establishment for observation. Photographs of the sun had been taken on 140 days, of which 239 have been preserved, the photographs showing a complete absence of spots on 57 days, and on 29 of these there are neither spots nor faculæ. The magnetical and meteorological instruments comprise all which are necessary for the fundamental eye-observations and the continuous self-formed register of the three following phenomena:—The three magnetic elements and earth currents, barometric pressure, force and speed of wind, rain, temperatures of air (at different elevations), and evaporation, ozone, and solar radiation, with *maximum* and *minimum* thermometers at the Observatory and in the waters of the Thames at Poplar, and thermometers deep sunk in the earth. Besides these, which are adapted for reading every day, there are the dip instrument, and atmospheric electrometers, &c., to be observed occasionally. The observation on the pluviometer, mounted in the *Royalist*, at Poplar (the ship to which the Thame thermometers are attached), at the elevation of 17ft. above the river, appears to show that the amount of rain collected there is the same as that on the ground level at the Royal Observatory in the months of June, July, and August, but less than in all other months of the year, the aggregate for the year being nearly the same as that of the rain collected on the roof of the octagon room at the Observatory. The computation of the photographic records of the barometers from 1854 to 1873 has so far advanced that it is asserted positively there is no trace of lunar tide in the atmosphere, but that there is a strongly-marked semidiurnal tide, accompanied with a smaller diurnal tide. Observations of small planets are sent every quarter to the Paris Observatory and other observations occasionally to the Royal Astronomical Society. Daily meteorological results are also supplied to M. Le Verrier, to the War Department at Washington, to the Registrar-General, and to the Meteorological-office, and are made more quickly accessible to the public by newspapers and by *affiche* on the Observatory walls. After stating that there are 191 chronometers under care at the Observatory, the report states that the automatic drop of the Greenwich time ball has failed only on seven days, when the ball was not raised, on account of high wind, and on three days from accident. The Deal time-ball failed on six days from high wind, and on fifteen days from error in the telegraph connection; and on six days the assistance of the attendant was required, on account of the feebleness of the current, to work the relay by which the dropping current is created.

COAL-LADEN SHIPS.

Mr. B. F. Cobb, of the Globe Marine Insurance Company, has put together some very suggestive figures relative to the loss of ships through spontaneous combustion of coals. A number of vessels are every year posted at Lloyd's as missing—*i.e.*, lost with all hands; and it appears to have been suggested that a considerable proportion of these ships are coal-laden. There can be no doubt that no insignificant number of coal-laden ships do disappear mysteriously at sea and are never more heard of. The plain inference is that these ships take fire in mid ocean and that the crews perish miserably either in the vessel, as those rescued by Mr. Brassey might but for him have done, or in their boats. The importance of putting an end to dangers of this kind does not concern the loss of life merely, though that is great, but also the economy of our national trade. On both points it will be best to quote] Mr. Cobb's own words.—"In 1874 the missing coal-laden vessels were eleven vessels of a tonnage of over 7,000 tons. In 1875 the number had advanced to twenty-eight vessels of upwards of 15,000 tons. In 1876 there were twenty-one coal ships missing, of a tonnage of over 10,500 tons. For these three years we have a total tonnage of 33,000 tons register. Some of these vessels were steamers, which would carry engineers, stokers, &c., such as the *Ionia*, 1,758 tons, Shields to Aden; the *Thornaby*, 1,000 tons, Cardiff to Bombay; while some of the sailing vessels were known to have a few passengers on board. It therefore is only a moderate calculation to reckon the number of lives at 3½ per 100 tons, which gives for the three years a total of 1,155 lives lost through the spontaneous combustion of coal. Of course, it is possible some of them may have been otherwise destroyed, as we have only the melancholy fact that there is nothing known as to their exact fates. The tonnage of the missing coal-laden vessels of the last three years I have shown, in round figures, at 30,000 tons register, and we may take this as representing 37,000 tons of coal. In addition to these, there were during the last four years 37,712 tons of shipping and 47,873 tons of coals burnt from spontaneous combustion, 47,873 tons of shipping and 58,866 tons of coal 'on fire.' Including the missing ships, the loss of property may be taken in round figures at £1,250,000 sterling, represented by 70,000 tons of shipping and 107,000 tons of coal."

CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THE COTTON TRADE OF LANCASHIRE.

Researches directed to ascertain the amount of capital engaged in any trade are always welcome, and Mr. Richard Seyd has already rendered valuable service in this direction. The following paragraph gives the general results of his late inquiry concerning the cotton trade of Lancashire:—

Mr. Richard Seyd, F.S.S., has compiled an estimate of the financial resources of the cotton-spinning and manufacturing trade of Lancashire, including Dukinfield, Glossop, Hyde, Marple, Mottram, New Mills, and Stockport, in Cheshire. From his figures we learn that in 1870 the total imports of cotton amounted to 1,339 mill. lbs., and in 1876 to 1,556 mill. lbs., the values of which were 53 mill. £, and 50 mill. £ respectively. The total exports in the same year were 238 mill. lbs. and 258 mill. lbs. The excess of imports, which in 1870 was 1,101 mill. lbs., rose in 1874 to 1,307 mill. lbs. Although the amount was much greater in 1874 than in 1870, the value of the excess was considerably less, the figures standing at 43 mill. £ in 1870, and at 42 mill. £ in 1874.

Mr. Seyd states that in "the spinning and manufacturing of this enormous amount of raw material there are about 1,900 firms engaged in the district above alluded to, including about 270 joint-stock companies under the Limited Liability Act. The nominal capital of these companies (many of which do not issue any report) may be estimated at about £15,000,000, of which it may fairly be taken that one-half (say £7,500,000) is paid up. The capital of private firms and individuals (numbering say about 1,600) can be placed at about £50,000,000, based on such figures as are obtainable, giving an average of about £30,000 for each firm.

Besides the limited liability companies, with their paid-up capital of £7,500,000, there are firms, each estimated to possess resources as under:—

6	firms exceeding	£1,000,000	each
12	„	500,000	„
26	„	200,000	„
50	„	100,000	„
72	„	75,000	„
101	„	50,000	„
106	„	30,000	„
155	„	20,000	„
258	„	10,000	„
280	„	5,000	„
187	„	2,000	„
200	„	1,000	„
1,453			

These figures give £57,500,000 as the total capital employed, viz., £50,000,000 by private firms, and £7,500,000 by limited companies, nearly all the shares in which are held by the operatives employed in, or living near to them. This very large amount of £7,500,000 of paid-up capital (carrying a liability for as much more), equal to a considerable portion of the whole of the private capital in the same trade, is a most remarkable phenomenon. Many of these limited company

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mills have, as a matter of hard fact, paid dividends of from ten to thirty per cent. per annum, and the shares in them are largely bought and sold at high prices. It would be a public service if some one, having accurate local and technical experience, would follow up Mr. Seyd's figures by a careful history of the progress and administration of these limited company mills.

COURT OF APPEAL.—THE LISBON TRAMWAYS CASE.

The case of "Twycross *versus* Grant" has been heard upon appeal from the Common Pleas Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Bramwell, and Lord Justice Brett. It was the appeal of the defendants in the action by a shareholder in the Lisbon Tramway Company against Mr. Grant, the projector, and Messrs. Clark and Punchard, the contractors, for putting forth a prospectus of the company not mentioning two contracts of the contractors with Mr. Grant and the Duke of Saldanha to pay each of them a large sum of money—to the Duke for the concession, and to Mr. Grant for his services in getting up the company and raising the capital, &c. The line was made, but worked at a loss, and in 1874 the plaintiff got a winding-up order, and in the course of the proceedings discovered these contracts, and then brought this action. The action is founded on Sec. 38 of the Companies' Act of 1867, which requires that every prospectus inviting persons to subscribe for shares shall specify the dates and names of the parties to any contract entered into by the company or the promoters, directors, or trustees before the issue of the prospectus, whether subject to adoption by the directors or otherwise, and any prospectus not specifying the same shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters and directors knowingly issuing the same, as regards any person taking shares in the company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he shall have had notice of such contract. The plaintiff in this case swore at the trial, and the jury so found, that he took the shares on the faith of the prospectus, and that he would not have taken them if the contracts in question had been disclosed, and that the contracts were material to be known and were such as ought to have been disclosed, and the jury also found that the prospectus was knowingly issued by the defendants and that they intentionally omitted to mention the contracts, though they did so under tha *bonâ fide* belief that they were not contracts which required to be disclosed. On these findings Lord Coleridge, having directed the jury that they could give the plaintiff all the damages caused by the fraud, and that these might be the whole amount he had paid for his shares, they gave him a verdict for £700, on which Lord Coleridge and two other Judges of the Division gave judgment in his favour, from which judgment the defendants appealed.

Their lordships were divided in opinion, and consequently delivered their decisions separately, Lord Justice Bramwell and the Lord Chief Baron giving judgment for the defendants, or for a new trial; the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Brett took an opposite view, the result being that the judgment for the plaintiff stands and the appeal is dismissed. Notice of appeal to the House of Lords has been given on behalf of the defendant.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

An interesting article upon the value of torpedoes as weapons of war appears in *The Times*. In the course of the article the subjoined observations occur:—Until the internecine struggle between the Northern and Southern States of America the value of this modern weapon of destruction was absolutely unknown. During the Crimean war in 1854 torpedoes were employed by the Russians in the Baltic against the British Fleet, but with no effect. The Austrians also in 1859 organised a system of torpedo defence at the time of the threatened attack upon Venice by the French. The armistice that followed led to the removal of the mines before their destructive power was ascertained. With the exception, therefore, of the employment of the torpedo by the Confederate States of America in the Civil War of 1862-4 it has remained in abeyance in actual warfare until the present Russo-Turkish War, and everything that may throw light upon its destructive effects, that may tell us of the possible effects of the torpedo on a naval force, of whatever kind, is eagerly seized upon. For many years the attention of Governments has been directed towards the perfect development of this engine of defence and attack, and a very great advance has been made upon the more primitive system employed in the American campaign. But it must not be forgotten that the destructive effects of the torpedo when employed against ships in that war first arrested the attention of Europe. Naval officers from the various Powers came over to England to study the system at that time developed by Holmes and Maury. The seed then sown has now fructified into an elaborate science, as will doubtless be exemplified in the mode of defence and attack by torpedoes carried out in the present war. One, therefore, of the most important naval problems now to be solved is, how are our ironclads and ships to be protected against the insidious attack of this submarine monster. The comparative cheapness of the torpedoes permits of large numbers being employed for the defence of shallow waters and harbour and river approaches; and as they may be rapidly laid, a defence by means of ground torpedoes can be organised in a few hours. One single ground torpedo in 1864 defended the James river for thirteen months, and sufficed to frustrate the intended advances of the Federal fleet. When the vast sums expended by this country annually upon her ironclads and gunboats are considered, it is most unsatisfactory to think that at any moment contact with one of these missiles might send any one of our ships to the bottom, and it has become very necessary that effective means should be devised to enable our ships to withstand or avoid the attack. Torpedo warfare consists of two systems—shallow water mines laid down for defence upon the ground in depths varying from three to forty fathoms, and the torpedo launch and locomotive mine for deep-sea attack. It is comparatively easy with modern appliances to avoid injury by contact with ground defence torpedoes, but not so with the deep sea locomotive mine. The latter is generally planned so as to be launched by skilled engineers under cover of darkness, and, without some special means of detecting its approach, may prove destructive to the most powerful monitor yet afloat. Many engineers and men of science have devoted all their energies to determine some effective means of disclosing the manœuvres of the attack and preventing it being effective. The recent suggestion of employing a flexible wire rope netting, surrounding the submerged portion of the vessel's hull, as a shield to ward off the attack by recoil, can only be regarded as a cumbersome appendage likely to interfere with the speed of the vessel, and at best only a partial defence. Increased velocity in the locomotive mine may render any such precautions unavailing. It becomes, therefore, only a recurrence of the struggle for supremacy that has so long existed between the penetrating powers of rifled guns against the penetrability of armour-clad ships. The employment of a flotilla of gunboats to surround the ironclad, another suggestion, would be found in actual warfare to be an expensive encumbrance, impeding the fighting capacity of the ship, rather than a safeguard. When it is established that no gun torpedo can be effectively launched to insure impact within moderate shot range, and that no torpedo launch can act with effect except it absolutely approaches the vessel within striking distance, neither can any torpedo be affixed or placed near a ship except the forlorn hope actually approach the vessel.

The most valuable means of defence, and the one to which special attention should be directed, is that of illumination. Light of sufficient power to disclose any object attempting to enter a cordon of illumination round a ship, the ship itself remaining in darkness, is at once the simplest and most effective precaution that can be devised against night attack. The employment of the electric light or of the ordinary modes for this purpose is impossible. Yet if a sufficient and persistent illumination can be maintained at a given distance from a ship no torpedo launch or boat would venture to approach it. The launch would be doomed for destruction, being a mark out for the gunner, and if it can be prevented from approaching within the range necessary for the launching and effective impact of the Whitehead or other similar torpedo those missiles would become comparatively valueless. Within the last few weeks a very important advance has been made towards solving this problem of illumination at sea by an adaptation of what is known as the Holmes' distress signal, in the form of a shot, for illuminating purposes, to be fired from mortars at ranges varying from 500 to 2,500 yards. These signals possess the remarkable property of emitting a very powerful white light the moment they come into contact with the water, and when once ignited are absolutely inextinguishable by either wind or water, and burn with a persistency that is almost incredible, thirty or forty minutes being an average duration. The shot containing this light is constructed so as to be buoyant upon the water, and, at the same time, with sufficient rigidity of form to withstand the concussion of the powder. Upon striking the water at the required range, the shot, floating up to the surface, immediately bursts into a brilliant flame, with great illuminating power. Some half-dozens of these shots fired from an ironclad or gunboat would effectually surround her with an impassable cordon of light at any required range, and by such a device, while the vessel herself would remain in darkness, the enemy's movements of attack would become plainly discernible, and any attempt to break through the illuminated zone of light be at once detected, however dark the night.

THE HOME FOR ASIATICS.—The Home for Asiatics, at Limehouse, held its twentieth annual meeting last week, at the Institution, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the president, in the chair. This institution was established in 1857 for the purpose of providing shelter, protection, food, and clothing for destitute Asiatics of all nationalities. Since its foundation it has afforded refuge to 6,232 natives of Asia; 1,450 were destitute cases. Inmates have deposited for security £15,090 in money and £6,400 in watches and trinkets. Twelve thousand Bibles and 90,000 Testaments have been distributed among them. The report, which was read by Captain W. D. Chapman, shows that during the past year the Home has sheltered 314 Asiatics, of whom 110 were destitute; 137 of the inmates were natives of India, 65 coming from China, and 99 from East Africa, Arabia, and Turkey. Of those received during the past year into the Home 292 came in English ships. The Society's missionary reports having paid 100 visits to thirty-seven large steamers and ships, when he addressed in all 1,677 men and distributed 853 copies of the Scriptures. The most extensive field of labour was among the ships of the P. and O. Company and those of the British India Company. The year's receipts amounted to £2,189, and the expenditure was £2,128, carrying forward a balance of £61.

FAILURE IN THE SILK TRADE.—At the Court of Bankruptcy on the 6th inst. the case of Messrs. Pursell, Howard, and Daniels, who are silkmen, of Great Winchester-street-buildings, and of Macclesfield, came before Mr. Registrar Murray. The debtors have petitioned for the liquidation of their affairs; and the failure is one of some magnitude in the silk trade. The debts amounted to about £53,000, but many of the creditors were secured, leaving an unsecured balance of about £13,000. An application being supported by creditors for £40,000, the Registrar appointed Mr. Mesnard, of Old Jewry-chambers, to the office of receiver and manager.

DR. PAUL GOLDSHIMIDT died at Galle on the 7th ult. He had been appointed by the Ceylon Government to collect and edit the rock inscriptions and to report on the ruined temples and cities of the island. During the two years and a half that he was thus engaged on the archæological survey he had collected a vast mass of materials for the elucidation of the ancient history of Ceylon, some of the results of which have from time to time been published.

THE Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James's Palace on Thursday, at which General Grant was presented. The presentations, which numbered 400, also included Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice, and Dr. Hampshire, Colonial Surgeon of the Straits Settlements, and Major-General Sir Harry Ord.

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THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Envoys have visited Westminster Abbey, being shown round the building by Dean Stanley. It was explained to them that it was the burial place of the English Kings, celebrated statesmen and literary-men, similar in this respect to the "Hwang-Ling," and "Chên-Ling" in China—the former the burial places of Emperors, and the latter of literary celebrities. They were struck by the fact of the oldest part of the building being 800 years of age, and of the English Parliament having as much as 600 years ago met in the building. The First Minister, Kuo, was present at the State dinner given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 2nd June; and he afterwards attended the reception of the Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Chamberlain. On the 5th inst. the Envoys visited the American Minister and met General Grant; on the 6th they were present at the Duchess of Argyll's garden party, and on the 7th they were present, as is required by official etiquette, at the levée held on behalf of Her Majesty by the Prince of Wales.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

The report of the above Company, presented to the meeting of Shareholders on the 29th May last, gives the details of the working of the steamers during the year 1876. The gross value of the fleet on the 31st December 1875, was f.108,566,334.14, and, deducting therefrom the amount for vessels disused and written off (amortissement) of f.42,922,535.22, the net value was f.65,643,778.92. The increase in the value of the fleet on Dec. 31, 1876, as compared with the same date in 1875, was f.521,807.24. The *Parana*, which has been built at Ciotat, and destined to work on the bi-monthly service between Brazil and La Plata, made its first voyage on the 20th September last year. With regard to the *Seyne*, which was constructed by the "Societe des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée," some years back, the report states that the company obtained possession of the vessel in virtue of an adjudication at Horore in the month of March 1876. This vessel has been overhauled and repaired, so as to become perfectly suited to the requirements of the company. She made her first voyage in September last. The details of the voyages made by the Company's steamers show that the speed now attained exceeds the good results in 1875. The Brazil boats have reached the annual mean of 11·84 knots per hour; those of the China line 11.25 knots, and those of the Mediterranean 11 knots. Last year the general average of speed for the whole of the vessels of the Company was 11·50 knots; this year it is 11·68 knots. An improvement to the extent of 4½ per cent. in the traffic on the Indo-China line is noticed in 1876 as compared with the previous year. The products of all the services for that year show a trifling falling off of 1·84 per cent. as compared with the year preceding, but they are practically on a par with it, when the journeys accomplished respectively are taken into account. The revenue of the Indo-China line, however, shows a falling off of 4¼ per cent. The reduction of receipts for passengers has been a little more than 6 per cent., principally on the main line and on the branch to Japan. The reduction on freights has been 3½ per cent., chiefly on the main line and the branch to Calcutta. The branches to Japan, Batavia, and Mauritius have on the other hand, sensibly progressed. The fact which is most striking on considering the traffic of this large Indo-Chinese line is that in 1876 the fall in returns has coincided with an augmentation of the conveyance, as it is shown that the number of passengers had increased during that year 4½ per cent., and the quantity of goods 8¼ per cent. in comparison with the previous year. The commercial crisis which still weighs on these regions has worked in with a multiplicity of circumstances to bring about a fall in the rates of freight, of which the Company's steamers, in common with all shipping, have felt the consequences. The report shows that the reserves for assurance were on the 31st December, 1876, f.5,404,147.29, and at the end of 1875 they were f.5,44,109.39, thus showing a small excess of f.16.962.10. The expense of 1876 compared with the previous year, show a falling off of f.1,340,856.93, which is counterbalanced, however, by an almost corresponding falling off in receipts (part of which results from the withdrawal of f.476,833 of the Government subsidy). The directors in consequence propose the distribution of a dividend of f.35 per share. This is the same amount as was declared in 1876, and the report frankly admits that perhaps it may not be considered too favourable under the circumstances in which it is presented. The events which have recently troubled the East of the Mediterranean make it very difficult to form any estimate of the results of the current term of business. The Danube and the north of the Black Sea are at present closed to the Company's steamers, and it is impossible to ignore that the war will affect the receipts from this portion of the Company's service. Account must however be taken of the commercial operations which war generally brings with it, and in this connection it is pointed out that the greatest part of the wants of consumption do not disappear with the complications which war engenders, and it is natural that trade should seek in regions left outside their influence those products which the countries occupied by the armies cannot as under normal conditions furnish. It may thus be hoped that, thanks to the variety and diffusion of the Company's services, compensation will be found elsewhere for the difficulties which affect the trade with Constantinople.

The working account for 1876 is as follows:—

Receipts of all kinds	f.50,037,702.28
Expenditure including depreciation and Insurance ...	44,284,961.25
Excess	f.5,752,741.03
Deduct Interest on Bonds	1,330,186.25
Leaves Balance of profit	f.4,422,554.78
Of this 5 per cent. is to go to Reserve, say	f.221,127.73
A dividend of f.35 per share (of which f.15 has been already paid in December last) is	4,200,000.00
Leaving Balance to account of 1877	1,427,05
	f.4,422,554.78

THE CASE OF THE AGRA BANK V. MACCALL.

The award of Mr. J. Thos. Kingdon Kingdon, Q.C., who was appointed Arbitrator in the above case, was issued on the 5th inst. After setting forth the authority of the arbitrator, and other technical facts, the document runs as follows:—

"Whereas it was admitted before me on the said reference that no imputation rests upon the defendant's character for honesty in the service of the plaintiffs, and it was agreed that I should certify this fact in my award, which I certify accordingly, and I also certify my concurrence therein; now I the said arbitrator, having so taken upon me the said reference as aforesaid, and having heard, received and considered the allegations and evidence made, given and produced before me, by and on behalf of the said parties respectively; do make and publish this my award, in writing, of and concerning the matters so referred to me as aforesaid in manner in following: that is to say, I find and award the several issues joined in the said action do stand, but that the claim in the declaration be reduced to the sum of £10,133 12s. 6d., for which last mentioned sum I award and order that the verdict entered for the plaintiffs do stand; and I further award and order that the defendant shall and do pay to the plaintiffs or to their attorney, Mr. John Morris, on demand, the plaintiff's costs of the said reference to be taxed by the proper officer of the Court, and shall and do bear and pay his own costs of the said reference; and lastly, I award and order that the defendant shall and do pay the costs of this my award, and that if the plaintiffs shall pay the last mentioned costs on taking up this award, then that the defendant shall and do pay the plaintiffs or to their attorney, Mr. John Morris, on demand, the sum which the plaintiffs shall have so paid on account of the said last mentioned costs as last aforesaid. No matters in difference between the said parties other than the matters in difference in the said action were brought before me by or on behalf of either of the said parties respectively; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1877. Signed "T. K. KINGDON.

"Signed and published in the presence of F. Bugby, Clerk to the said T. K. Kingdon, 4, Paperb-uildings, Temple."

THE JAPAN INSURRECTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 8th inst., referring to the above subject, says there is no doubt that Japan is now passing through a very serious crisis in its history. The insurrection has attained formidable proportions, and the resources of the central Government are sorely taxed. At present the revolt has been confined to the island of Kiushiu. This is a most important matter, both because it enables the Government to concentrate all its strength in that locality, and because it tends to show that the real causes which have led to the movement are not general. We previously pointed out that the Samourai class in Japan amount to a large proportion of the population of the country, and if common grounds of complaint were to lead to a general rising of this class, the results might be most serious. If, on the other hand, the feeling of active hostility to the present régime is local, the Government will in all prabability soon obtain again the upper hand. Some even go so far as to assert that the grievances of the Samourai class, even in the Kagoshima Ken, had but little to do with the revolt, and that it is to be attributed almost entirely to personal rivalry and animosity directed against certain members of the present Ministry—notably against Okubo, Minister of the Home Department; Okuma, Minister of Finance, and Ito, Minister of Public Works. There is no doubt that feudal notions are only partially extinguished in Japan, and that those who were but lately armed retainers are still ready to follow the wishes of their chiefs even if these lead them to overt acts of rebellion.

There are two great leaders in the Satsuma clan—Saigo Takamori and Shimadzu Saburo. The latter has remained loyal to the Government, or at least neutral; the former is the head of the revolt. Saigo was most prominent in the restoration of the power of the Mikado. He possesses undoubted courage, great talent, and a prestige earned by unvaried success. For some time after the restoration he was one of the chief supporters of the central Government. His advice was almost law. He held the post of Commander-in-chief of the Mikado's forces. His position in Japan may be compared to that occupied among us by the old Duke of Wellington. But lately his popularity, except among his own clan, has been somwhat on the wane. When a mission to Corea was proposed he wished to

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be named Ambassador; but, after great hesitation, it was decided that it was not prudent to send him. Later, Kuroda and Enouyé were named joint envoys. After their successful return the rivalry between Saigo and Kuroda continued to increase; but still it was considered impossible that Saigo could ever seriously attack the Government he may be said to have created. It was known that some of the Satsuma malcontents had applied to him to assist them, but he is reported to have said that 'they might kill him if the country would be benefited, but that while alive he would never assist in a rebellion.' What caused his ultimate defection is still a matter of surmise. The best-credited report is that he believed a plot to assassinate him was organised by Kawagi, the head of the Government police; that he proposed to proceed to Kioto with an armed force to demand redress from the Mikado, and that this being resisted, he defied the national army. Be this as it may, he has now entirely thrown off the mask, and, though still pretending that his loyalty to the Mikado is unshaken, he commands the large insurrectiontary force, estimated at about 20,000 men.

This insurrection, serious as it is for Japan, is also affecting in a very injurious way the trade between that country and England. Imports have dwindled down to an insignificant amount, and no confidence is felt in the future. It is to be hoped that this state of things will prove to be merely temporary, and that the demand for our manufactures from one of our most promising customers is not likely to fall off permanently. But there are signs that English popularity is not increasing in that country, and that, justly or unjustly, most of the grievances are attributed to us. If it is necessary to reduce the pensions of the Samourai, the reason assigned is that treaties prevent the Government from raising the funds it requires by Customs duties, as in other countries. The Japanese papers point out that while the Customs in England produce over £20,000,000, or more than one-fourth of its revenue, those in Japan amount to only about £350,000, or less than one-thirtieth of its receipts. It is, however, probable that if a free revision of the commercial treaties were permitted to Japan, the fiscal advantage would be comparatively small; but the refusal by foreign countries to permit it to act in this matter as it thinks best is a continual sore. When rice reaches an unheard-of price, foreigners, and particularly the English, are blamed, and foreign trade is said to be ruining the people. Much of all this may be owing to false notions, based on merely a smattering of commercial knowledge; but our object should be to leave unsettled no real grounds of grievance, or in the long run we shall find we have been checking what we really want to promote—namely, an increase of our trade and proper confidence in our relations.

THE VOYAGE OF THE IMMORTALITE.

The subjoined is an account of the voyage of the Immortalité, one of the vessels of the Detached Squadron, which returned home lately from the Far East:—

The Immortalité was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 14th of October, 1872, by Capt. Algernon M. L. Lyons, and on the 8th of December arrived at Portland, the rendezvous of Admiral Campbell's squadron. A few days later, the squadron, which consisted of the Narcissus (flagship), Immortalité, Aurora, Endymion, and Doris, anchored at Plymouth. After a short stay, the Immortalité was despatched to the Irish Channel in search of a derelict, the Margaret Pollock, which Captain Lyons succeeded in finding. Owing, however, to a continuance of heavy gales, he was unable to keep in company with her, and as his ship had started a serious leak it was deemed advisable to return to port, and she accordingly put back to Portsmouth on the 6th of January, 1873. The necessary repairs took more than a month to complete. In the meantime Admiral Campbell left with the other ships of the squadron for Madeira and the West Indies, the Immortalité joining company with them at Barbadoes on the 11th of March. The squadron then proceeded to Trinidad, thence to Jamaica, touching at several ports in the Windward Islands and at St. Domingo, and onward to Halifax, where orders reached them to proceed to Gibraltar, which port they reached on August 8, 1873. The squadron was then employed for some months on the coast of Spain in consequence of certain difficulties arising out of the Civil War in that country, and more particularly on account of the Intransigentes, who, having possessed themselves of several Spanish men-of-war, were behaving in a somewhat novel and irregular manner. The squadron cruised about from port to port, sometimes singly and sometimes in company, the officers taking the opportunity offered by their stay at Malaga to visit Granada, Seville, and Cordova. On the 17th of November the Immortalité was detatched on a cruise to the coast of Morocco, as the bearer of the usual congratulations to the new Emperor on his accession to the Throne; and having first called at Tangier to embark the Moorish Minister, Seyd Mahomed Bargash, family, and suite, she proceeded to Rubut, where the Emperor was residing with a large following of motley, but picturesque troops. Capt. Lyons and some of his officers were presented to the Emperor. After this incident the squadron was ordered to Malta, and after refitting, cruised on the station until June, when it returned to Gibraltar, having visited Corfu, Athens, Symrna, Candia, Palermo, Sardinia, and other places. The Doris was then ordered to Halifax, but the remainder of the ships returned to England, where they were paid down and new captains and several officers appointed, Rear-Admiral Randolph being placed in command. On the 20th of September, 1874, the squadron, which now consisted of the Narcissus, Immortalité, Topaze, Newcastle, Raleigh, and Doris, the Immortalité being commanded by Capt. Hume, again left England, and after touching at various places, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd of April, 1875, where they remained a month to refit. The vessels returned to Gibraltar by St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Vincent, and shortly afterwards received orders to repair to Bombay to await the arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., being at the same time appointed to the command. The squadron arrived at Bombay on the 6th of September, after a tedious passage of 91 days, and one week at the Cape, which was not more than sufficient for the performance of all necessary duties. Everybody in the squadron had opportunities of visiting famous places, seeing wonderful sights, and receiving Indian hospitality. After a considerable stay at Bombay the squadron visited Colombo, Trincomalee, and Calcutta, and then returned to Bombay. The orders were out, and the ships were to have sailed in a week for the Suez Canal, when, owing to Chinese troubles, a telegram arrived in time to arrest their return and to despatch four ships—the Narcissus, Immortalité, Topaze, and Newcastle—to Singapore and Hong Kong, where they arrived on the 7th of April, 1876. The squadron remained in Chinese waters during the negotiations between the two Governments, and visited Shanghai, Amoy, Japan, Chefoo, and Talien. When at Chefoo Admiral Lambert hoisted his flag on board the Immortalité and proceeded to the Taku Forts, at the mouth of the Peiho River. Here the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Ryder, and Staff, accompanied by Sir Thomas Wade and Admiral Lambert and Staff, proceeded up the river in the Vigilant and Mosquito to Tentsin, and thence to Peking. Several officers of the Immortalité also visited Peking and the Great Wall of China. Affairs having by this time been satisfactorily settled by diplomatic means, the squadron returned to Hong Kong in November, 1876, and having refitted, proceeded home *via* the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Vincent, arriving at Plymouth on the 11th ult. In the first year of her commission the Immortalité sailed over 12,309 miles, and was 109 days at sea; in the second, 10,309, miles, and 106 days; in the third, 32,423 miles, and 228 days; in the fourth 14,491 miles, and 134 days; and in the fifth 16,824 miles, and 120 days. During the whole commission, therefore, she had sailed over 86,356 miles, and been 697 days at sea, and 975 days in harbour, including 175 days fitting out, docking for repairs on her return from the Irish Channel, paying down and fitting out the second time at Portsmouth. In the five years she was 111 times in port, and visited 76 different ports, of which 69 were foreign and colonial. The following are the names of the officers who have served in the Immortalité the whole of her commission, from October, 1872:—Commander Alan B. Thomas, Lieut. of Marines T. K. Byam, Chaplain the Rev. A. Nicholls, B.A., Paymaster W. Warburton; Sub-Lieuts. J. W. Litle and Montgomerie; Surgeons C. G. Woodsworth and I. H. Anderson; Engineer, G. F. Greaves; Boatswain, John Mahoney; Acting Sub-Lieut. Haswell. and Navigating Sub Lieut. Scott. Fleet Surg. J. C. Ingles served from the 4th of February, 1873. The Immortalite will be paid off into the Fourth Division of the Steam Reserve, and, as her hull is sadly out of repair, she will not probably be again called upon for service at sea.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The subjoined Official Despatch from the Earl of Derby to Lord Lyons, dated 16th ult., has been published:—M. De Lesseps called upon me at the Foreign-office on the 10th instant, having, as he stated, come expressly from Paris to lay before Her Majesty's Government a project for regulating the passage of ships of war through the Suez Canal. I received him, in company with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he handed to me a draft project. After some conversation, I told him that the question of the position of the Suez Canal under present circumstances was a difficult and delicate one, and that I could not then say more than that the project which he had been good enough to submit to me should have full consideration. Her Majesty's Government have since carefully considered the project, and have come to the conclusion that the scheme proposed in it for the neutralisation of the Canal by an International Convention is open to so many objections of a political and practical character that they could not undertake to recommend it for the acceptance of the Porte and the Powers. Her Majesty's Government are, at the same time, deeply sensible of the importance to Great Britain and other neutral Powers of preventing the Canal being injured or blocked up by either of the belligerents in the present war, and your Excellency is at liberty to inform M. de Lesseps that Her Majesty's Government has intimated to the Russian Ambassador that an attempt to blockade, or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches, would be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. I added that, on both those grounds any such step, which Her Majesty's Government hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take, would be incompatible with the maintenance by Her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality. Her Majesty's Government will cause the Porte and the Khedive to be made acquainted with the intimation thus conveyed to the Russian Government, and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and Agent in Egypt will be instructed to state that Her Majesty's Government will expect that the Porte and the Khedive will on their side abstain from impeding the navigation of the Canal, or adopting any measures likely to injure the Canal or its approaches, and that Her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations. In stating this to M. de Lesseps, your Excellency will explain that Her Majesty's Government have thus taken the initiative in regard to the protection of the Canal on account of the pressing necessity, as regards British interests, of maintaining the security of the Canal, and they do not doubt that if the Canal were to be seriously menaced, the French and other Governments would adopt a similar course.

Subjoined is the "International Agreement" referred to above, submitted by M. de Lesseps:—"Since the opening of the Suez Canal, in 1869, complete liberty of transit through the Canal and the ports connected with it has been respected as well for ships of war as for vessels of commerce, and since the Franco-German War this has been done even by belligerent Powers. The Governments are now agreed to preserve the same liberty to every ship, whether of war or of commerce, under every flag and without any exception—it being understood that ships of war are subject to the necessary territorial provisions to prevent vessels in transit landing troops or munitions of war on Egyptian soil."

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Naval and Military.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing that Vice-Admiral Ryder was at Yokohama on the 4th of June; he will leave for Hakodadi and the Russian Settlements on the 20th.

The Channel Squadron, consisting of the Minotaur, 17, armour-plated ship, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp P. Seymour, K.C.B., commanding the squadron; Thunderer, 4, double screw armour-plated turret ship; Achilles, 16, armour-plated ship; Lord Warden, 18, armour-plated ship; Black Prince, 28, armour-plated ship, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., second in command; Defence, 16, armour-plated ship; Resistance, 16, armour-plated ship; and Valiant, has left Plymouth on the annual cruise, which will only extend at present round the British and Irish coasts.

Brevet Major W. R. Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, whose term of employment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth will shortly expire, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., who will assume command of the Southern District on July 1. Major Lascelles served with distinction in the China War of 1860, receiving the medal and two clasps, and also in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

The following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from the Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, dated June 1, at Iquique:—"Rebel turret-ship Huascar committed piratical acts against British subjects. Shah and Amethyst engaged her off Ylo on the 29th. She escaped after dark, but so damaged as to surrender to Peruvian squadron." The Huascar was a ship of the Peruvian navy. No information as to how she got into rebel hands, or of a revolution having broken out again, has been received.

There has been a somewhat serious outbreak on the part of a section of the crew of the Alexandra, now with the Mediterranean fleet. Great discontent is said to prevail on board, owing to excessive drill and severity of punishment. The watch, which had been kept hard at work on deck about the sails on a Sunday, were ordered in the afternoon to get up ashes from the stokehole. The men also affirm that the captain ordered all the private provisions of their messes to be thrown overboard. They all refused to bring up the ashes, and the watch were made prisoners, but not till after the sights of the guns had been thrown overboard, and some of the live stock of the officers. Four of the ringleaders have been sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment, and have been sent home. There has been considerable exaggeration in the reports of the occurrence, which has been sensationally described as a "mutiny." The facts are as above stated, the outbreak being confined to the watch in which it originated.

A series of torpedo experiments, intended to show the application of torpedoes to defensive purposes, has been given by Captain Arthur and the officers of the Naval Torpedo School, in Porchester Creek, Portsmouth Harbour. First, a steam pinnace, electrically steered, dropped a countermine, exploded by means of a slow fuse, which experiment was to illustrate the ease with which an enemy's mines could be destroyed, a countermine containing 500 lbs. of gunpowder being calculated to explode all torpedoes within a radius of 120 yards. Then a hand charge in a cask was exploded, the disc, composed of guncotton, weighing eight ounces. It is thrown at a vessel, and fired by a process similar to that of a pistol. Another experiment was with wet gun-cotton in a net. A charge of 15 lbs. was hauled away by the aid of ropes and fired with a detonator, the explosion sending up a tremendous volume of water to a considerable height. Afterwards a drifting countermine was dropped and exploded, the charge being 300 lbs. of gunpowder. This countermine has to be taken by wind and tide into an enemy's torpedoes. It was dropped from two barrels used for floating powder. The fall of the countermine was indicated by a slight explosion, and the destruction it would work amongst mines was demonstrated by the height to which a large mass of water was driven by its firing. With 2½ lb. of guncotton a chain cable of nearly 2 in. in thickness was subsequently broken—this experiment being an exemplification of the destructive power of this explosive material. It is computed that more than 100 lb. of gunpowder would not have effected the same result. The next experiment was with two outriggers with charges of 100 lb. of gunpower. They were fired from beneath a rifle-proof steel shield. The explosion was terrific, although each torpedo was fired separately. The power of the charge might be increased to 33 lb. of guncotton, which would destroy any ship with which it came in contact. Four mines of 300 lb. each, with circuit closers, were fired in succession by the striking against them of a steam launch, the bumping influence affecting their mechanical arrangements so as to complete the electric circuit. The experiments, which were regarded throughout as most successful, concluded with the simultaneous explosion of a line of 12 countermines.

The Queen has approved of the following appointments as Field-Marshals:—General Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Regiment; General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade and Constable of the Tower of London; and General the Right Hon. Hugh Henry, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. Sir William Rowan entered the army in 1803. He served throughout the Peninsular War and at the battle of Waterloo. Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade and Constable of the Tower of London, entered the army in 1807. He also served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Lord Strathnairn is the son of the late Sir George Rose, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Munich. He was born in 1803, and was for many years employed in the diplomatic service, but in 1820 he entered the 19th Regiment, and received successive promotions until he became Lieutenant-Colonel and Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge in 1839. He served with distinction in the Crimean War, and during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

The new helmets have been sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief. The material is of felt, with a brass spike on the top, and a brass *plaque* in front, consisting of a star surmounted by a crown, with the royal motto surrounding the regimental number. There is a brass scale chin-strap, and a small brass scale chain above the peak, which gives the helmet a light and handsome appearance. There is a neck-piece behind, and the peak is of the Prussian shape. There is also a new forage cap for the calvary, each class—Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers—having a distinctive badge, which has been approved of after trial. The cavalry will be armed with revolvers.

Deputy Surgeon-General Thomas Moorhead, M.D., recently employed at Hong Kong, died at Tunbridge Wells a few days since, aged fifty-five years. He entered the Medical department of the army in 1845, and had served in the Crimean and Abyssinian campaigns.

The German squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, viz., the Kaiser, 10; flagship Deutschland, 10; Friedrick Carl, 16; and Preussen, 4, left Plymouth Sound on the 6th inst. for the Mediterranean.

Assistant-Paymaster McLean, of the Active, has been tried at Portsmouth, by court-martial, for desertion and appropriating £10 to his own use. He was dismissed the service with disgrace.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 per annum has been awarded to Major Thomas Waters, Royal Marines, it having fallen vacant by the death of Colonel J. K. Willson.

The launch of the Japanese corvette, building by the Milford Haven Shipbuilding Company, is fixed for the 12th inst.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded!*

INDIAN FINANCE.—The home accounts of the Government of India for the year 1876-77 have been published. The total receipts from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, were £18,489,710 7s., and the total disbursements £17,569,811 10s. 6d.; balance £919,898 16s. 6d. The estimated receipts for the year ended March 31, 1877, were £21,103,468, and the disbursements £18,388,853, leaving a balance of £2,714,615. The debts in England of the Government of India on March 31, 1877, amounted to £56,320,632, and the credits to £12,252,248; excess of debts over credits, £44,068,384.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.*

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

IN another column we publish an important despatch with regard to the Suez Canal. It will be seen that M. DE LESSEPS proposed to Lord DERBY a "project" for the neutralisation to be adopted by the European Governments in concert, but that Her MAJESTY'S Government have declined to adopt that project, and have informed M. DE LESSEPS of the intimation made by them to the Russian Ambassador that any attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by them as a menace to India. It is satisfactory to note that the course pursued by Lord DERBY was approved by the shareholders at the meeting in Paris.

WE publish in another column the award made by the Arbitrator in the case of the AGRA BANK V. MACCALL, which has been so long under consideration. It will be seen that, although when the case was referred, all imputations against the defendant personally were withdrawn, judgment has been given against him. We trust, however, now that the Bank have—for their own benefit, and that of other banks—vindicated the principle of the necessity of strict adherence to instructions, the matter will be allowed to rest, and that the defendant may not be pressed for the sum which has been awarded, amounting to over £10,000.

WE learn with pleasure that the statements which were some time back made, to the effect that the idea of establishing an India and Colonial Museum would have to be abandoned in consequence of a want of support in official quarters, were premature, if not altogether unfounded. Mr. GRANT DUFF will shortly bring the matter to the notice of the House of Commons.

WE are glad to notice that the Government is quite on the alert as to the possibility of difficulties in the Far East, growing out of the present war. It will be seen by a telegram under our Naval and Military Intelligence that Admiral RYDER was to leave Yokohama for Hakodadi and the Russian Settlements on the 20th inst.

MR. DAVID JENKINS, M.P., has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons with reference to the high rate for pilotage levied by the Suez Canal Company, which he holds to be contrary to the spirit of the International Convention of 1873.

PROGRESS IN SIAM.

SIAM is a kingdom which, as most of our readers are aware, has not realised all those golden dreams of commercial successes that were formed in ignorance of the real nature and wants of its people when the country was first opened by Sir JOHN BOWRING'S treaty more than twenty years ago. Labour is dear and bad, partly owing to the former existence of slavery, and the trade has for many reasons drifted into Chinese hands. Still it is satisfactory to know, as we do now by long experience, that there is in Siam a growing demand for English wares, a supply of rice and other staples which makes the export trade more than pay for the imports, and, above all, a steady desire on the part of those who rule to develop their resources and progress in civilisation. Let us add that the Siamese are a kindly, intelligent people, constant in their friendliness to Great Britain, and so little given to crimes of violence that European life is perhaps safer in Bangkok than it is in London. We are glad to have been able lately to make public in our columns the useful and energetic steps which the King of SIAM is taking to promote the welfare of his dominions. The repression of the robbers who haunt the jungles along the remote trade-routes notoriously taxes the energies of our own officials in Burmah, but the latter are now seconded in that difficult duty far more ably than was once the rule, and very stern measures, indeed, have recently been taken by the Siamese provincial authorities to make an example of the dacoits. Roads constructed with judgment and economy tend in the highest degree to raise the value of land, to develop agriculture, encourage trade, and augment the revenues. Nothing can, therefore, be wiser than the scheme which is now on foot at Bangkok for bringing Korat, by means of a tramway, into quick and easy communication with the capital. The Korat provinces are among the richest and best parts of Siam, yet the chiefs reach those districts by an elephant track, and commodities are conveyed between Korat and the river bank by paniers on oxen. A little blasting-powder and engineering skill will work wonders in this direction. The construction of telegraphs, too, so as to bring Bangkok into direct and immediate connection with Europe, and with all the great emporiums of trade in her immediate vicinity, would be an achievement the benefits of which it is impossible to over-estimate. What, for instance, can be of more prime necessity than for a State to defend the wealth of its subjects (the wealth of the citizens, for example, is the true safeguard against famine), and in a kingdom such as Siam, where the staple export trade is, from the nature of things, a most speculative one, telegraphic intelligence of the fluctuations in the foreign rice markets of the ports which are over-stocked with rice, and of the places where a scarcity is apprehended, would be of immeasurable consequence?

The protection of property and life from fire is another matter of which we are glad to observe that the King of SIAM is not losing sight; and, indeed, look which way we will, there are signs that the Monarch and his Ministers are setting earnestly to work to effect improvements. In an Asiatic country progress can rarely hope to be rapid; solidity and the certainty that the undertaking set in hand are such as will bear fruit should be the main considerations. Hurried changes rouse disaffection, and make matters worse than before. A good sound metallic currency, abundance of the circulating medium, and smaller change in plenty, are things vital to commerce, and we rejoice therefore to learn that the Siamese have already put their currency on a sound convenient basis they have hitherto had the wisdom also to avoid foreign or internal debts, and we hope that they will long continue to follow this policy, effecting improvements with what speed they may, but steering clear of public liabilities incurred for works which perhaps prove unremunerative. Adventurers from abroad, whose sole object is personal plunder, will no doubt flock to Bangkok, but we recommend the Siamese to turn a deaf ear to all their shallow glowing representations. The experience of an intelligent native ruler is commonly the safest guide to what is really for the good of the people. The temptation to issue paper-money should also be resisted. Bank-notes are as useful as they are profitable in a society where commercial credit stands high, and where the institutions have been so thoroughly organised as to afford reasonable protection against fraud. But in Siam the issue of bank-notes would expose the Government to the wiles of Chinese forgers, and damage the reputation of the country by the consequential financial entanglements. The development of the mines, we understand, has the attention of the Government, and is only a question of time. Some good engineers have been engaged to assist in the matter. We heartily approve the course which the Siamese authorities are pursuing, and we wish them all the success which their efforts merit; but in taking leave of them for the present let us offer them one friendly suggestion—It is this: let the incidence of taxation be inquired into, and let the sources of public revenue be readjusted. Nothing so strangles commercial enterprise, and, by consequence, reduces the exchequer receipts, as a clumsy, oppressive fiscal system.

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THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S MEETING.

THE proceedings at the half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, which took place on the 5th inst., did not present anything especially new, but are satisfactory as showing that the directors are steadily persevering in the policy which they have for some time past proposed to themselves, and which has met with the approval of the shareholders, and of those of the general public who feel an interest in the prosperity and success of this important institution. While preserving due economy in the working of the company's business, the directors are at the same time careful to maintain the high standard of their vessels both for carrying cargo and for the accommodation of passengers; and are steadily moving with the times—unfortunately by no means easy ones—and replacing such vessels as are no longer suitable to the altered state of trade by such as have all the advantages which have been introduced by modern naval architecture. The sale of the *Columbian*, and the order given to Messrs. CAIRD and Co. for the *Kaiser i-Hind*, a magnificent vessel of 4,200 tons, formed the main features in the matters discussed in the Chairman's speech, and to judge from the particulars given, the Company may certainly be congratulated upon the prospect of an accession to their fleet of which they will have just reason to be proud. As regards the working of the Company and its financial position, the explanations of the various matters set forth in the report were in every way encouraging. As the Chairman observed, the dividend was satisfactory, considering the continued great stagnation of trade which has had to be faced. As much as £70,500 of the debentures had been paid off since the last report, and the directors hoped to be able to pay off a further sum without being called upon to replace it by the debenture stock, which, however, they have authority to issue, should it appear desirable to do so. The efforts which have been made to place the Company upon such a basis as will enable it to meet the altered state of affairs in the present day are thus steadily succeeding; and there can now no longer be any doubt in the minds of the most sceptical that it will be able to hold its own and maintain its old *prestige*, notwithstanding the persistent and insidious efforts which are made by the issue of pamphlets and the like discreditable tactics to damage its reputation. It might have been thought that the exemployé of the Company who has so long indulged in this amiable amusement would by this time have seen the folly of persevering in what it has become only too evident everybody either at the meeting or away from it regards as miserable and contemptible attempts to do injury. It may, however, not be unreasonable now to hope that for the future this gentleman will show as much discretion out of doors as he did in the room, where, though temperately and courteously challenged by one of the shareholders to explain what possible reasons he might have for the issue of his last *brochure*, he had the commendable prudence to refrain from doing so.

Correspondence.

OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I fully concur in the regret which you express that Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon of Hong Kong, should have made so ill-considered and ill-advised a statement as that "the use of Opium in moderation is no more harmful than tobacco." My own experience and the experience of all who have had an opportunity of judging goes diametrically against any such opinion, and I can confidently appeal to the numerous readers of your paper both at home and in China to confirm this statement. I am not at all prepared to say that opium-smoking is as injurious as has been represented by some of its more energetic opponents; but most unquestionably it is far more so than tobacco; and even those who do not endorse all that is said as to the extreme injuriousness of the drug must regret that so exaggerated a statement has been made on the other side. Dr. Ayres seems to be a homœopathist, at least on this subject, and on the principle of "similia similibus curantur," seems to think that he can correct one exaggeration by himself making another.—Yours faithfully,

London, June 6, 1877. IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS.

MISSIONARIES AND MORALS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Your correspondent "T.," who is evidently either a Missionary gentleman himself or so friendly to that class that he may be fairly looked upon as their advocate, takes exception to the remarks which you made as to the inadvisability of missionaries seizing such opportunities as they have for coming before the public, in order to fire shafts at their countrymen in the East. I cannot but admit—and I do so with great pleasure—that your correspondent treats the subject in a thoroughly fair and reasonable spirit; but at the same time I think he goes farther than common sense or justice will warrant in his defence of the intemperate harangues which are occasionally made from the platform at Exeter Hall, and other similar places. I would be the last to wish to see any pressure brought to bear upon Missionaries or any other people to prevent them from frankly stating their views and opinions upon all subjects; but my objection to the speeches that are frequently made by them is that they are exaggerated in themselves, and are addressed to people unacquainted with the circumstances to which they relate—in a word, that they are both objectively and subjectively wide of the strict truth. People at home, judging from the nature of the society in which they live, are unable to appreciate the necessary shortcomings of places far away, and, unlike your correspondent, make no allowance whatever for "the absence of much that civilises and refines" those here, while they also overlook the great publicity which the acts of private persons of necessity attain in small places, and which in China brings into unpleasant prominence much that is fortunately hidden from, at all events, the general view here. Your correspondent "T." appeals to any reasonable and sober-minded person at home whether "there is not very much that requires correcting in the way of life in China"—and in return I would also appeal to the said sober-minded persons whether (with far less excuse) there is not very much that requires correcting in the way of life at home. If allowance be made for the different circumstances attaching to each place, I suspect the truth is, we find things very much the same in them both, and it is neither wise nor charitable to indulge in strong invective, and to hold residents in the East up to reprobation with regard to actions which, however deeply they are to be deplored, differ rather in form than in substance from what unfortunately we find in all parts of the world. In speaking of such matters to audiences who know nothing of the surrounding circumstances, justice demands that those circumstances should be explained; but, in lieu of doing this, Missionaries too often make sensational speeches which, addressed to hearers unable to supply what is omitted from their own knowledge, have the effect of representing matters far worse as than they really are. This habit I should like to see corrected; and I am confident that by doing so Missionaries will find they will greatly increase their influence in combating the evils upon which they are in the habit of enlarging, and which I need scarcely say I deplore as heartily as they do. Exaggeration and deviation from truth, even in the best cause, have never worked any real good, and I cannot but think that Christian influence would have been much more felt in China but for the unfortunate habit of overstating the facts, to which you have drawn attention.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, May 30, 1877. OLD CHINA.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I observe that you call attention to the split which has occurred among the members of the Straits Association, and as I have some acquaintance with what has taken place I may perhaps be able to throw a little light on the subject. Some of the members assume that they are the true conservatives of the Association, resisting attempted modifications of its original character; and secondly, they seem to regard the interests of the Colony as in the hands of the non-official members of Councils, and to be desirous of leaving them there. Now, as to the first point; the history of the Straits Settlements Association is a sufficient answer. Anyone who recalls the activity which charactised it, some years since, when grievances were new and keenly felt, will know that almost every step taken was taken at home, and was not suggested, much less dictated from abroad. The criticism of colonial expenditure, the protest in favour of economy, the successful warfare waged on behalf of the independence of the judges, which wrung from Lord Granville a speech in the House of Lords, all these points, and many more, were the result of thought and action by the Association in London. The members of it have always claimed to be representatives and not mere delegates, the position to which it is now proposed to relegate them. As to the second contention, gentlemen who urge that the non-official members of Council are a sufficient representation of the general interests, must shut their eyes to facts and to the tradition of the Colonial-office. In the eyes of the Secretary of State for the Colonies there is but one medium of communication between him and the colonists—I speak, of course, of Crown Colonies that—medium is the Governor, and to imagine that any adequate return is got from the services of the non-official members is contrary to the experience of every Crown Colony. Even if it were the case, the increasing difficulty of finding the best men in a colony, ready and able to give up their time to the work of legislation should make it evident that it is wise for the colony to utilise help wherever it is offered. Unless I misread the signs of the times, the Straits Settlements will need help soon enough,

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and to attempt at this moment, to paralyse the exertions of the Association is a mistaken, however sincere a policy. It is time, at all events, that this policy were put before the public in the Straits, and their opinion taken upon it; time also, I think, that the majority of the Association here should go on with any measure decided on, even if a small but influential minority dissent; for as I have said, with all respect to those composing the minority, the grounds of their dissent are untenable.—Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

London, May 28, 1877.

SALES TO ARRIVE IN JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In an article under the above heading in a recent issue of your journal there are remarks regarding our Japan firm and Mr. Willcox which are so manifestly calculated to create a false impression that we beg you to give space in your columns for the counter views we desire to express. Few of your readers who are acquainted with the import trade in Japan will deny that the "custom" or understanding exists that if there is, as you say, only a trivial difference in value, goods sold to arrive, not equalling the sales, samples are taken delivery of at a fair valuation for such difference. The difference in question was 25c. per piece, or 2·84 per cent. on the sales price. Mr. Willcox did not offer this allowance because he thought it a just one, but simply because "the market had fallen 90c. to $1.00 per piece, and the defendant would not come to terms." This is in evidence, and yet you assume that the allowance of 25c. was made solely on account of the inferiority of quality, and call it "a large difference." To any expert in Velvets it is well known to be impossible to get 300 pcs. finished exactly alike in shade of colour, cutting, &c., and certainly a difference of only 2.84 per cent. (even if admitted to be a fair valuation) is *not* "a large one." Your remarks on the "Opposite Case," where a Japanese sells silk or tea, are, we submit, entirely contrary to the experience of the Trade. Few parcels of either article are delivered up to sample, and "rejections" of the whole, or part, or "allowances" are the rule and not the exception. As the interest of a client were involved, Mr. Willcox was advised *not* to accept the decision of the Japanese Court, but to hold the bargain money of $150 subject to the decision of the only Court whose decisions are binding on him, viz., the English Court. The result is known, and few will doubt that the law, as well as justice, was as fairly administered in the English as in the Japanese Court. As we understand it, a similar point is involved in a case in the Silk Trade here, shortly to be argued in the London Courts. Pending decision in that case it would be presumptuous to argue which of the Courts in Japan has given a correct verdict.—We are, &c.,

TEMPLE WILLCOX and Co.

London, June 6, 1877.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' REPORT.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—No doubt, as you observe, the China Merchants' Steam Company's Report is an important document in its way; but I scarcely think, if the facts set forth in it are even to be fully relied upon, that it can be taken as giving any very flourishing picture of the state of affairs. Time will show what the Company can do when they get to the matter of repairs and renewal of the fleet. If all that we know of the Chinese can be taken as a guide in this matter, it is here where the shoe is certain to be first found pinching. The Chinese, shrewd men though they are, seldom allow sufficient for the inroads of time, and are most unwilling to expend money to repair them. The likelihood is that the Chinese shareholders in the Company and the native officials who now support it will begin to get a little impatient when funds are wanted, as they undoubtedly will be, for this purpose.

I cannot also but regret the rather childishly anti-foreign tone of the report. It is scarcely wise, even when one's ground is unmistakably strong, to invoke opposition needlessly; it is clearly foolish to do so when one's ground is at best of a doubtful character.—Your obedient servant,

HOO-LOONG.

London, June 4, 1877.

Literature, Science, &c.

The war-note recently sounded in political circles has found an echo even in the peaceful realms of Literature. The chief activity in the publishing trade has been in what are called "War Maps," and beyond these there is hardly a noticeable book either in preparation or for sale. The "Bible and the Koran," "The History of the Ottoman Empire," "Travels in Russia," "The Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe," and one or two more books, more or less referring to the present struggle, seem to be those chiefly interesting to the public just now. Poets, of late years unusually prolific, are not to be restrained; Mr. Austin Dobson issues, through Messrs. King, a new and very welcome volume of his neatly finished and scholarly verse—verse, the structure of which ought to be studied; Mr. Aubrey de Vere sends out the first volume of his poems, and the very singular, and in some cases most original, poems of Matthew Arnold are issued in a new edition of two volumes. Lovers of modern art are promised a treat by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, who will shortly publish "The Royal Academy Album," consisting of a series of photographs of some of the works in this year's Academy. Mr. Gladstone's speeches on the Eastern question will be issued in a popular form.

The *Academy* notices that the tenth number of *Mélusine* contains two long and interesting original communications. The one is an article, occupying ten columns, by M. H. de Charency, on a number of American legends in which a subterranean origin is attributed to the human race. The other is a reply by M. Loys Brueyre to a letter which M. Emmanuel Cosquin contributed to the seventh number of *Mélusine* on the origin of Popular Tales. Commenting upon the story of the two hunchbacks and the fairies, generally connected in the West of Europe with a song in which the days of the week are named, M. Cosquin compared it with the similar story in Mr. Mitford's *Tales of Old Japan* about two wen-marked guests at a fairy gathering, and then proceeded to argue in favour of the Asiatic origin of European folk-tales. M. Brueyre disputes the correctness of M. Cosquin's views, believing that the Japanese tale has been borrowed from Europe. But, since the publication of Mr. Mitford's book, Mr. C. W. Goodwin has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Japan (in a paper read on March 17, 1875) a complete version of the Japanese tale in question, taken from a Japanese work entitled *Stories Omitted from the Uji Collection*, of which Mr. Goodwin says:—"This book was first printed in 1664, but is supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, the author being unknown." Several other European variants of the story are given in the present number of *Mélusine*.

Tropical Agriculture. By P. L. SIMMONDS. London: E and F. N. Spon and Co., Charing Cross.—This valuable work of reference upon the products of tropical climates, which we noticed some time back as being about to appear, has now been issued. The work is excellently compiled and printed, and, as already noticed, will form a reliable standard book both for general reading and for reference.

Mr. Henry Dyer, C.E.M., A.B., &c., of the Imperial College of Engineering in Japan, has issued the Calendar for the Session of 1877. The length of the course for the students is six years. The curriculum is divided into three parts—(1) The general and scientific course, taught during the first and second years; (2) the technical course, taught during the third and fourth years; (3) the practical course, taught during the fifth and sixth years. As far as possible, the students are taught by lectures, and no special text-books are adopted, the object being to prevent mere book-cramming. In the engineering library there is a selection of engineering tools, and in the drawing office the teaching is of a thoroughly practical character from the commencement of the course. Each department has a special lecture room attached to it, so that the professors divide the time between these and the designing room. The museum building, which contains a large collection of models, &c., was originally erected for the college. The whole of the Public Works Department is open to the students, and the engineering works of Akabane are directly connected with the college, and under the management of Mr. Dyer. At present they comprise fitting, pattern, and machine shops, and foundry, and give employment to about 320 workmen, exclusive of the students. Large erecting and boiler shops are now being built, and it is intended to extend the works considerably. From the foregoing it will be seen that the students have much better opportunities for practical education than those in many European technical colleges.

The *Geographical Magazine* for the present month contains among other interesting matter, an excellent map designed to assist in following out the military operations now being carried on in Asia. It will be of considerable use in conveying a general idea of the country, though it is admitted that it possesses but few claims to accuracy, as, of the countries delineated, only a small portion has been made known to us through the surveys of Russian officers and of other Europeans, some of whom were in the Turkish service. Allowance has also to be made for the short time available for its production. A glance at the numerous altitudes indicated will convey some idea of the difficulties which the country must offer to the movements of troops.

The Picturesque Tourist. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—This little book, which is published at the moderate price of a shilling, is one of the most pleasing and useful hand-books which has for some time been issued. As its title, "A Handy Guide-book Round the World," indicates, it is designed to give information to those who purpose to make the tour of the globe by any of the well known routes, and is of course equally valuable to those who wish to travel only part of the distance—as, for instance, to or from China or Japan, or the intermediate countries, by either the Pacific or the Overland route. The work has evidently been compiled with great care, and, as an instance of its accuracy, we may note that the new ports of Woohoo, Wenchow and Ichang, to be opened under the Chefoo Convention, are mentioned in the summary of places to be visited in China.

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The illustrations and maps are well executed, and the book may be read with pleasure and advantage for general information, as well as by intending travellers.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) for June notices the various reviews of the address which was issued some time back to the Chinese people. It appears that for the most part the professions of a desire to put down the traffic are looked upon with suspicion, if not discredited altogether. Many of the Chinese writers put but little bridle on their invective; and some of the criticisms give small encouragement to those who hope to benefit China by moral movements. One of the critics says.

In Europe Russia is the largest country. The profit derived from opium takes the lead in Europe. Can Russia for a single day cease to think of India? If opium is not prohibited, Russia will certainly get India. If India is lost, England's power will be in danger. The English are clever enough, and have devised this complete scheme, whereby to dissipate the jealousy of all the kingdoms and stay the designs of Russia. This is capital diplomacy, and in addition gets the credit of a high morality in China. Capital, capital. If this project works, England will flourish!"

Upon this the *Friend of China* writes as follows :—

The strength of the conviction that our address is not sincere appears from the absurd reasonings of which the above is a specimen. Anything seems more credible than that the English nation should hate injustice and pity Chinese suffering. This utter inability to believe that England can be moved by any regard for China's welfare may be partly accounted for by the total indifference of the Chinese to the concerns of outside nations; but unhappily it is fortified by the history of the opium trade. Without this dark stain upon our national character the Chinese would have with difficulty given us credit for a real care for their interests as well as our own. While this stain remains, it would be ridiculous for us to complain that they think us a nation inaccessible to other than selfish motives.

The above statement is undoubtedly conceived in a fair spirit; but we think an error is made in considering that the Chinese are incapable of believing in anything being done by England for the benefit of China. The natives there are shrewd reasoners, and doubtless perceive that the first step necessary is to move the Governments of both countries to act; and that until this is done any attempts in other directions must be useless.

The number for June of *Street Life in London*, by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. (formerly of China), published by Samson Low, and Co., contains illustrations of "The Dramatic Shoe-Black," "Tickets, the Card Dealer," and an "Old Clothes' Shop in St. Giles's." They are all characteristic of London life, and the story of Jacobus Parker, the shoe-black, is a touching history of long-continued misfortune and of manly resignation to the inevitable.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers on May 29 Mr. G. R. Stephenson, President, in the chair, a paper was read "On an Economical Method of Manufacturing Charcoal for Gunpowder," by Mr. G. Haycraft.—At the Quekett Microscopical, on May 25, H. Lee, Esq., President in the chair, a paper, "On Improvements in the Ordinary Condenser," by Mr. W. K. Bridgeman, was read. It described the result of his investigations as to the best form of diaphragm to secure equal illumination of the binocular fields of view; he also exhibited specimens of a new tint of glass for use as a ground under strong glare of light. A paper was also read, "On the Process of Staining Vegetable Tissues," by Mr. W. H. Gilburt, in which he minutely described the best methods of bleaching and double staining, and gave the results of his experience in the preparation and mounting of specimens so treated.—At the Physical, on May 26, Prof. G. C. Foster, President, in the chair, Lieut.-Col. Campbell explained and exhibited a double slit which he has employed fo measuring the distances between the lines in the spectrum, and finds of great service in cases where the illumination is so slight as to preclude the possibility of using the ordinary micrometer.

THE LATE RAJAH BROOKE.

The following notice of the late Sir James Brooke appears in the "Life of Harriet Martineau," Vol. III., p. 346, and is of interest in connection with the late assertions of Mr. Gladstone :—

Sir James Brooke devoted his life and fortune to the service of the natives of the Eastern Archipelago, and was made a prince by them, because he had fostered their industry, stimulated their commerce, counselled their foreign policy, protected them from piracy, and ruled them in their own native customs and ideas, using these meanwhile as a basis for reforms, and resisting all efforts of the Dutch, English, French, or Belgians to settle in the country in great bodies, or to make it a European Colony. A man so high-minded and devoted, a man of such practical genius and utter disinterestedness, a born ruler, was sure to be maligned and calumniated; and it was while he was striving under this load of calumny to obtain such recognition by his native country as might best enable him to serve his adopted one, that Harriet Martineau consulted with his counsel, Mr. Templer, studied his case, received him at her home, and wrote that able article in the "Westminster Review" which, showing her thorough understanding and strong grasp of the whole matter, made him desire her action as a legislator for the Eastern Archipelago. But her various other duties precluded such an effort.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Shareholders in the P. and O. Company took place at their offices in Leadenhall-street on the 5th inst; Mr. Fane de Salis in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said he would offer a few remarks on the past half-year's operations, and would commence by adverting to the subject which interested them most closely—viz., the position of their fleet. He was happy to be able to report that it continued in a high state of efficiency, and that through its agency the postal service confided to them by the Government—the most extended service the world had yet known had during the half-year been carried out with punctuality, to the satisfaction of the Post-office and the public. No breakdown in machinery or other mishaps had occurred, and under Providence the working of the half-year had been marked by an entire immunity from maritime casualty, which, having regard to the large amount of freight and passengers carried, as well as the vast expanse of ocean traversed by their ships—upwards of a million of miles—while it reflected credit on the excellent system of ship equipment inaugurated by their executive officers, pointed to the discipline of their ships and proved the professional skill and vigilance of their commanders and officers. It would be noted from the report that they had ordered a new large steamship which had been named the *Kaisar I Hind*, after the title assumed by Her Majesty in that part of her Empire with which they were so closely connected. Strictly speaking, they might have deferred ordering any new ship for the present; but it had ever been the policy of the company—a policy to which its past success was in great part due—to be always rather in advance than behind the possible requirements of the important public service they had undertaken. Acting on this view, and influenced also by the low price of iron, they had decided on reinforcing the fleet by ordering the *Kaisar*. Several firms of eminence tendered for her construction, and the task of building her was ultimately allotted to the well-known house of Caird and Co. Fitted with the most recent improvements in steam machinery, she would be the largest ship ever yet owned by the company. Her dimensions would be as follows:—She would be 400ft. long, with 42ft. beam. She would measure 4,200 tons, and berth 200 passengers. Her engines would possess 700-horse power, and she was to have a guaranteed speed of 15 knots, equal to nearly 18 miles, an hour on the measured mile; and she would take high rank amongst the steam-ships of the mercantile marine of England. One of the main objects of the directors in designing this vessel had been to secure for her a quality in which many of their ships were to some extent deficient, namely, the largest possible carrying capacity; and she would accordingly carry 3,000 tons of cargo, besides coal sufficient to propel her for fifteen days at her ordinary speed. In every sense of the word she was a ship built for the purposes of commerce and peace; but there were other purposes which in case of need she would subserve. Admirably adapted from the strength of her decks to support the heavy armament which the Chief Constructor of the Navy, in his recently-published paper, recommended for large merchant steamers—namely, two 64-pounder guns forward and the same number aft, she would belong to a class of ships available alike for the defence of our harbours and coasts, or the protection of our commerce on the ocean. Armed as Mr. Burnaby recommended, she would rank among the ships destined to put down the *Alabamas* and *Sumters* of future naval wars. No privateer would either approach or escape her, and though quite unequal to contend with an ironclad, from the weight of her guns conjoined to her high speed, an unarmoured frigate would find that she was an adversary not altogether to be contemned. Whether their ships would ever be required by the Government for any other than postal service was not a subject they had met to discuss. He would, however, observe that their fleet comprised not one but many ships of the class of the *Kaisar;* it constituted no inconsiderable portion of the National Auxiliary Naval Reserve; it was also maintained without cost of any kind to the public, and under the terms of their contract it was available to the Government at an hour's notice—a fact which in times of peace people were apt to forget. The Admiralty had but to touch the wires when, from every port in the East where England had an arsenal, from Malta, from Bombay, from Calcutta and Hong Kong, from Melbourne and Sydney, their ships, whether armed or as transports, would at the shortest date issue to place themselves under the orders of Her Majesty's navy. The services rendered by their fleet to the public in times past were matter of history. In the Crimean War, in the Indian Mutiny, and in the Abyssinian Expedition their ships had rendered efficient aid to the State, and if their services were again required they would again be promptly tendered in support of the honour of the Crown and the country. (Hear, hear.) After adverting to the sale of the *Columbian* and the refit of the *Hindostan*, which vessel on her recent trial trip had averaged nearly fourteen knots, the Chairman said he had to congratulate them on the late extension of their postal contract with the Italian Government, for which they were much indebted to the exertions of Mr. Sutherland, one of the managing directors, who had made a journey to Italy for the express purpose of arranging this matter. On the part of the board he wished to take this opportunity of stating publicly how highly they appreciated the friendly feelings recently expressed towards this company in the Parliament of Italy, and more particularly how grateful they felt for the generous support accorded to them by the city of Venice. Whether their connection with that historic port—the cradle of the commerce of mediæval Europe—was destined to be long or to be short, they would ever retain the liveliest recollection of the warm and friendly reception accorded to their flag by the Queen of the Adriatic; they would also ever esteem it a high honour to have been permitted to be among the first to reopen for her her ancient communications with the East, and thus to assist with their ships in restoring her to the high position she occupied of old in the commerce of the world. (Hear, hear.) The accounts for the year would be laid before the proprietors as customary at the annual meeting next December; in the interim, he might state that the receipts showed some improvement over

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those of last year. The Indian exchanges had been less adverse, and they had carried a considerable amount of specie. He wished he could say they had received for it the same freight which used to be paid in the old pre-Canal, the halcyon, days of the company, for then they would be able to offer them a larger dividend than that recommended by the report. That dividend was no sufficient return on capital invested in steam shipping; nevertheless, under the circumstances of the case it was viewed as satisfactory by the directors, and it would be satisfactory to them when they remembered the stagnation which had affected every branch of the trade, and which still pressed with special severity on the shipping interest. Having regard also to the active competition they had to meet, as well as to the difficulties they had to contend with arising out of the opening of the Canal, as men of business they would see that no large dividends could for the present be expected. He could assure them the most rigid economy was being enforced in all departments. Those reserves also which were absolutely necessary to maintain the fleet in its present high state of efficiency and the company in a sound financial position had the anxious attention of the board. Since they last met £70,500 of the debenture or floating debt had been paid off, and he hoped the greater part of it would be liquidated prior to the expiry of their present contract, to be reissued, if the extension of the company's operations required it, in the shape of debenture stock under the powers contained in their last charter; a mode of raising capital which the directors considered better adapted to the circumstances of a shipping association than that of borrowing on terminable debentures. After passing a high eulogium on the memory of Captain Henry, the company's superintendent at Bombay, who had been cut off by an accident in the prime of his intellectual life, the chairman expressed his readiness to reply to the inquiries of any proprietor, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. THORNTON, C.B., seconded the motion.

Dr. BEATTIE said that two circulars concerning the Company's business had again been issued. The one was signed by "A Holder of 150 Shares," and the other was from Captain Bain, who he found was the registered proprietor of exactly one £20 share in the Company. He could see, and everyone could see, the mischief which such circulars were calculated to work; and, as Captain Bain was present, he would ask him to state what his object was in issuing at some expense to himself pamphlets for the benefit of other people, who did not thank him for so doing. Among other things he stated that the Company's vessels could not take the mails at the required speed. This was an entirely unfounded statement. The mails *viâ* Brindisi were always within the time, and the vessels could go at greater speed if, upon grounds of economy of fuel, it were not considered advisable to refrain from doing so. He could not see what Captain Bain imagined would be the result of his pamphlets. Did he think that the shareholders would in consequence call upon the directors to resign, or that those gentlemen would retire of their own motion? (Laughter.) He must, however, have some object, and he had better state to the meeting what it was.

Mr. HOVEDER made some objection to the vessel now building being included in the company's fleet; but the CHAIRMAN in reply pointed out that it was noted as being in course of construction.

Mr. JONES congratulated the shareholders on the report, and said he felt confident that the dividend had been fairly earned. He inquired, with reference to the new steamer under construction, whether the directors had thought of the possible advisability of having the shaft made of "compressed steel," which was less liable to injury than other.—The CHAIRMAN said that it was impossible with the large interests which the company had at stake for them to make experiments. If they commenced doing so they might soon easily expend over £50,000 a year in that manner. He could assure the speaker that Messrs. Caird were as anxious for their own reputation as for the company's benefit that all the improvements possible should be introduced into the new vessel.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff of the company, the meeting terminated.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JUNE 5.

The summer has now come in full earnest, and rather sooner than was anticipated. Since last Sunday we have had really oppressive heat, the thermometer showing 25 degrees R. in the shade, and to-day it is still higher. At the same time a drying up easterly wind has set in, and a shower of rain would be most welcome. On the whole, the weather of late has been very favourable to the growing crops as well as to the orchards, and the harvest may still turn out at least a middling one, notwithstanding the cold weather of March and April.

The statistics of emigration from Hamburg to transatlantic ports, especially the United States, for the first five months of the present year, have now been published, and they prove that the movement of the German population to the westward is still falling off. The total number of emigrants shipped here during the period mentioned amounts to 8,643, against 11,754 in the corresponding period of last year. During the month of May the number of emigrants was 3,272, of which 2,047 went direct, and 461 *via* England to New York, and 483 in two sailing ships to English colonies, namely, 228 to Cape Town, and 255 to Australia.

The German Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, left Wilhelmshafen on the 30th of May, but without the despatch boat Falke, in the engines of which just before leaving some defect was found, which will involve a fortnight's delay to that vessel. It is somewhat strange that the Koenig Wilhelm, ironclad, has never been put into service; this formidable vessel, one of the largest ever built, has now been lying idle since 1871. It is thought that there must be something wrong with this frigate, as otherwise, being the fastest of all the German fleet, she certainly would not be thus neglected.

Last Sunday a great rowing-match took place on the river above the City, the distance being 4,500 metres, which was made quickest by a ten-oared gig, in 16 minutes 1 sec. The annual sailing regatta on the river, which is arranged by the "Nordd. Regatta Verein," is to take place on the 17th inst. We are very desirous to see English sportsmen taking part in this match, the more so as there is one yacht here named the Welle, which is so exceptionally fast that she has hitherto never been conquered. On the 3rd inst. a deputation of the Great Farmers' Association of the Prussian Province of Posen left the capital of that Province for London, to confer with the British Parliamentary Committee about the English Cattle Export Laws which are rather of a prohibitive character as regards German dealers. An outbreak of cattle plague has occurred at Petrikan, in Poland, some miles from the Prussian frontier. All precautionary measures observed by the German Government have been taken to prevent the mischief extending.

During the early part of the past week the absence of any important news of the seat of war, as well as the half monthly settlement, exerted an unfavourable influence; but during the last few days a firmer feeling has set in on higher quotations from Frankfort, but lower reports from London afterwards had a depressing influence.

With regret I have to announce the bankruptcy of the firm Edward Jarck and Co., well-known stock and money dealers. The liabilities are said to be over m.600,000.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our markets have shown rather less buoyancy than during the previous few weeks, and transactions have been limited to regular consumptive purchases. The Money Market has remained, notwithstanding the half monthly settlement, very well supplied.

COFFEE.—The tone of this article has been good, and the enhanced values are firmly maintained, but holders being very much reserved, transactions have not been of importance. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per ½ kilo. The total import of coffee in Hamburg during the period from 1st January to 31st May consisted of

1876.		1877.	
Barrels.	Bags.	Barrels.	Bags.
6,840 ...	582,849	9,524 ...	557,883
each 72 8/10 lbs.	... ...	each 71 3/10 lbs.	

SUGAR.—The stock being small, transactions have been of no importance; 890 bags yellow and brown Zanzibar sold at m.30½ to 32½, and 160 bags China at m.36. Quotations are:—Manila brown clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.23 to 24½; Mauritius brown, m.22 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.22 to 30½; Siam, Benares and China white, m.32 to 36; Zanzibar brown and yellow, m.28 to 33; China brown and yellow m.23 to 32.

RICE.—I have only to report the arrival of 16,700 bags Rangoon per Melpomene, which had changed owners already afloat.

TEA.—The following first hand parcels have been sold at unchanged rates, viz., 160/4, 2,551/8 boxes Congou, 97/16 boxes Imperial, and 250/16 boxes Gunpowder.

COTTON.—There is a somewhat firmer tendency; besides other parcels of American Provenience, each 100,000 lbs., Tahiti have been sold for delivery.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, are quoted m.5.60 to 6; Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90. Of Ginger, Bengal quality has been sold at m.27½ to 28; Cochin m.60 to 81. Cloves are firmer; Zanzibar, m.137 to 138. Pepper in good demand for consumption; Singapore quality, m.37½ to 38; Penang m.35½ to 36; White, m.68 to 76.

SHIPPING.

The East India and China shipping trade is extremely dull; there is hardly any cargo in the market, and freights are nominal. The Cassandra, s.s., Captain Langer, has left for London, to load there for her usual route to Penang, &c., not having been able to obtain a cargo here; the Hesperia, s.s., is to follow on the 25th inst., both steamers belonging to the Deutsche Dampsschiffs Rhederei. Sailing vessels are still worse, and a barque on the berth for Hong Kong, which has been lying here for several months, has hardly any cargo on board. Of arrivals from the Far East only the Conrad Henrich, Schueler, is to be reported, and of departures, besides the above-named Cassandra, s.s., the Marco Polo, Jaeger, and Rhuddlan Castle, Richards, both for Hong Kong. At Bremen two arrivals from the East Indies have taken place, namely, the Maria Rickmers, Heins, from Moulmein, and Anton Gunther, Huhn, from Rangoon. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place. Steamers arriving here are to go "dead slow" in the vicinity of Muehlenberg, where a diving-bell is employed in deepening the river and taking away some heavy rocks from the ground.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 6.

The whole nation is in mourning. On the 3rd inst., at noon, our most beloved Queen died at her country-seat, *het Huis ten Bosch*. Only two days before her illness assumed such a severe character that the Prince of Orange was summoned from Paris. The King and Prince Alexander were also present, and the Queen died most calmly in the midst of her family. The late Queen's goodness of character was known to all; she was in one word an excellent queen, mother, and wife. Her loss is an irreparable one, both to her family and also to the nation. In accordance with her own wish her body was not embalmed. It is laid in a leaden chest, which will be placed in an outer coffin of mahogany, ornamented with silver. The interment will take place on the 20th inst., at Delft. Up to that date all public amusements are suspended. With great good feeling the Roman Catholic authorities have prohibited the public demonstrations, which were organised on a large scale, in celebration of the Papal jubilee.

The political news is of no importance. We are waiting for the result of the elections, which will take place on the 12th inst. Numerous candidates are brought forward, but, nevertheless, I think that the changes will be very few, and that most of the old members of the Second Chamber will be re-elected. The Minister of the Department of Justice, Mr. Van Lynden, has not gone to Marienbad; the death of the Queen rendering his presence in the Hague necessary.

The *Handelsblad* in an article regretting the death of Mr. Motley

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suggests the erection of a statue in commemoration of the late historian. This plan is generally approved.

It is asserted that the Dutch representants at the Paris Sugar Conference have been at last authorised by our Government to sign the protocols of the meetings. They had hitherto declined to do so.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our markets for Colonial Produces are very dull, and no transactions of importance have taken place, except in Tobacco. The trade looks, however, very healthy.

COFFEE is firm; some business was done at an advance on the last auction prices, but only a few lots of private import changed hands.

TEA.—The sale first-hand business is 576 chests Java Pecco Souchon. Prices remained unaltered.

RAW SUGAR has met with a good demand, but owners decline to operate at the current quotations. One lot Java, No. 17, was sold at f.41. Refined Sugar had a good trade.

TOBACCO.—A large quantity of several marks has changed hands. Fine qualities are very dear. The imports have been very large. The stock includes 18,663 bs. Java, 6,975 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila and 3,000 bs. E. I.

SPICES without any particulars. The trade is very limited, prices firm.

RICE is very quiet, except for cleaned Java and Japan.

JAVA INDIGO has met with a steady demand, but the trade is waiting for the new arrivals per *Conrad*, viz., 1,200 chests.

The Bourse has looked much healthier. A good demand has prevailed, especially for Russian and Austrian stock. The rate of discount has remained unaltered, and large sums can be obtained at 2½ per cent.

Subjoined are the closing prices of our principal Stocks:—Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 64⅛; do. Three per Cent., 75⅜; do. Four per Cent., 101; Dutch Trading Company, 106½; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 125; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102¾; Netherlands Bank, —; Rotterdam Bank, 82; Amsterdam Bank, 80½; Java Bank, 199; Java Gas Company, 98; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 49¼, 48¼; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 93; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 83; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 101; Dutch India Railway Shares, 96½; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100¼.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 1. At Maassluis, from Batavia, Drenthe (str,); June 4, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Mary.

DEPARTURES.—May 31, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Noach V.; June 3, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Kosmopoliet III.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	———	Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	10⅜ to 11⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	18⅛ to 19⅛
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	26⅛ to 27⅛
20	City	10	14 to 15
100	Colonial	30	57 to 59
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	650 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	30 to 32
50	Imperial	15	16 to 17
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	63⅛ to 64⅛
25	Oriental	All	43 to 44
50	Union of London	15	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅜ to 7⅝
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	Great Northern	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
25	Indo-European	All	16 to 18
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ..	All	27 to 28
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22 to 24
8	Reuter's	All	8 to 10
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 22
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9⅛ to 10⅛ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15⅛ to 16⅛ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¼ to ¼ dis
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1⅛ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2⅜ to 3⅛ pm
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8⅛ to 8⅜
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7⅞
20	Universal Marine...	5	8⅜ to 9⅛
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	74 to 77
20	British Indian	All	6⅛ to 6⅜
20	Darjeeling	All	19⅛ to 20
10	Eastern Assam	All	4 to 5
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	57 to 61
10	Lebong	All	11 to 12
10	Upper Assam	All	6⅛ to 6⅛
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10⅛ to 9⅛ dis.
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 19
10	International Finance	5	2⅛ to 2⅜ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9⅛ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	595 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	50 to 53
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	665 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 110
92⅛	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	103 to 105

Monetary and Commercial.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on the 6th inst. M. de Lesseps's report to the shareholders stated that the net profit of ast year had exceeded 2,000,000f., an amount which would enable the company to pay a dividend of 3f. 55½c. per share. The dividend paid last year had been only 1f. 88c. per share. During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passing through the Canal had increased nearly 9½ per cent. on that of the similar period of 1876. The report further stated that ten votes had been given to the British Government as the proprietor of 176,000 shares. With reference to the situation of the Canal as affected by the war, M. de Lesseps said he had been in England to consider this question with Her Majesty's Ministers, and he had received the following declaration from Lord Derby:—

Any attempt to blockade or hamper by any means whatsoever the Canal or its approaches would be considered by Her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a serious injury to trade in general. From these two considerations, any such act, which Her Majesty's Government hopes and trusts neither of the belligerents will commit, would be incompatible with the maintenance by Her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.

M. de Lesseps said that the attitude and categorical declaration of Great Britain were preferable to the project of an international understanding, which he had proposed to Lord Derby, as the desired understanding was thereby established.

The Eastern Telegraph Company notify that, subject to the final audit, the accounts show a balance available for dividend which will enable the directors at the general meeting on the 21st instant to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making with the previous payments on account a dividend for the year ending 31st March last of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and carrying to the reserve fund a balance of about £35,000. The distribution is the same as in the previous year, but the amount carried to the reserve is larger.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in May, 1877, were £18,427. The total receipts from 1st January to 31st May were £76,156; in the corresponding months of 1876 £73,994, and in the corresponding months of 1875, £61,728.

An extraordinary meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China will be held on the 16th October, to authorise the directors to apply for a supplemental Charter, or an extension of the existing Charter.

In the Tea market much dissatisfaction has been generally expressed at the large settlements which have been made in China. Telegraphic advices report that up to the 5th inst. 15,000,000 lbs. had left the North, 10,000,000 lbs. Foochow, and 2,000,000 lbs. Canton, thus making a total of 27,000,000 lbs. up to that date. Up to the 10th June last year the total shipments amounted to 26,000,000 lbs. We have, however, to take into account that the market at Foochow opened this year fifteen days earlier than last year, while that at Hankow this year opened six days later, a circumstance which to some extent modifies the unfavourableness of the comparison. At the public sales yesterday the tone of the market still continued dull, but common teas went off slightly over valuation.

In the Silk market very much the same tone as reported by last mail has continued to prevail. The reports concerning the European crops confirm the statements previously made concerning the probability of a deficiency. In France it is hardly expected that there can be a much better result than last year, owing to the smallness of the quantity of seed, and to the trees having suffered from the cold. From Italy the accounts are conflicting, but the weather has been cold and unfavourable. No definite estimates can be ventured upon until the worms have passed the last stage; but a full crop is considered out of the question. Under these circumstances, there has been little disposition to operate, holders continuing indisposed to meet the market in the face of so much tending to the conclusion that the supplies will be short. Deliveries have only been on a very small scale, and until general trade improves, it is hardly possible for the market fully to recover.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended 2nd inst. was 2,930,338 lbs. No comparison can be made with the preceding return, as the present one is for five days only, there having been a holiday in celebration of the Queen's birthday. The amount taken for home consumption was 1,832,918 lbs., while 637,626 lbs. was removed coastwise, 394,396 lbs. was exported, 61,203 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,195 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £45,823. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 508,909 lbs.; cocoa, 188,895 lbs.; tobacco, 330,900 lbs.; cigars, 14,105 lbs.; wine, 135,606 gallons; brandy, 28,539 gallons; and rum 26,679 gallons.

In the Produce Markets, although more activity has been displayed than was observable last week, there is a con-

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tinued absence of speculation, and trade remains unsettled. Coffee has undergone considerable decline, but shows signs of recovery at the close. Sugar has slightly improved, and China has been somewhat largely dealt in both on the spot and afloat. Pepper, Rice, and Tin have declined in value. Other articles are for the most part very quiet, without important alteration in quotations.

An important Bill in its bearing upon questions which have arisen with respect to dock warrants and other documents of title to goods is about to be introduced in the House of Commons by Sir John Lubbock. It is designed to provide against difficulties, of which an illustration has been given in a recent case, arising from persons being allowed to continue in possession of goods, warrants, or other documents of title to goods belonging to some other person, after there has been a revocation from them of the intrustment or agency. In such case the present Bill is intended to provide that the rights of persons purchasing or making advances on such goods or documents in the ordinary course of business shall not, where no notice of the revocation of the entrustment or agency has been given, be prejudiced. Its effect appears to be to place the matter again in precisely the position it occupies at common law, and to remove ambiguities created by the "Factors Acts" at present in force. It does not, as might at first be supposed, introduce any new principle.

The new Indian Four per Cent. Loan, to be raised in India, has been announced. It is for two crores and fifty lacs of rupees (equal to nearly £2,500,000 sterling) in promissory notes, the forms and conditions being the same as those of the notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-3, of which they will form a part. The notes will be payable to order, and will bear interest half-yearly. Interest on each payment will be paid in advance from the date of its receipt to the 31st of January next.

At the Bank of England on the 6th inst. tenders were received for the usual weekly amount (26½ lacs, or £265,000) of India Council Drafts, plus the £11,500 unallotted last week. The entire sum was placed at last week's minimum of 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee, Calcutta obtaining £237,900, and Bombay £38,600.

A demand has sprung up during the past few days for Bar Silver for India and China, and a considerable business has been done at 53⅜d. per oz.; at this rate the market may be considered firm. Mexican Dollars have improved in value, and 54¾d. per oz. has been obtained.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered :—

The Tramways and General Works Company (Limited)—Capital £100,000, in £5 Shares; to carry on business as railway and tramway engineers and contractors.

The Canada Honda Gold Washing Company (Limited)—Capital £40,000, in £1 Shares; to acquire the "Bendigo" and "Buena Esperanza" claims at Canada Honda, St. Luis, in the Argentine Republic.

The General Meat Supply Association (Limited)—Capital £50,000, in £10 Shares, to deal in meat, fish, poultry, &c.

Joshua Williams and Company (Limited)—Capital £40,000 in £400 Shares; to take over the business of the firm of Joshua Williams and Co., tin plate manufacturers, Aberdulais, Glamorgan.

The Yorkshire Glass Bottle Company (Limited)—Capital £50,000, in £25 Shares; to manufacture glass bottles at Whitwood Mere, York.

The Cleddaw Valley Slate Quarries Company (Limited)—Capital £24,000, in £5 Shares; to acquire slate quarries in Carmarthenshire.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3⅝d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5⅝d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	...1/8¼ to 1/8 5-16...1/8⅜ to 1/8 7-16...		1/8⅛
Singapore	... 3/10 to 3/10¼ ... 3/10¼ to 3/10¼ ...		3/10½ to 3/10¼
Hong Kong	... 3/10 to 3/10¼ ... 3/10¼ to 3/10¼ ...		3/10⅛ to 3/10⅜
Shanghai...	... 5/2 to 5/2¼ ... 5/2¼ to 5/2½ ...		5/2½ to 5/3⅛

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	887,396	625,643

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular, says :—There is no improvement to notice in our market, which remains exceedingly dull; prices, however, show no material alteration, the public sales going off steadily but slowly at last week's prices. Privately, business is much restricted, though importers are now anxious to quit old stocks in the face of such large shipments advised from China, the first of which may be expected here early next month. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common to good common sell at previous rates; fair to medium kinds are dull of sale; good to fine are firm, being now in moderate supply. Pak Lin kinds have been sold at public auction at rather lower prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common show no improvement, the demand being moderate; fair to medium kinds still realise low prices from the anxiety to quit stocks; good to fine have sold at about former prices at public sale; privately there is but little demand. New-make Congous: further arrivals of new season have been placed on the market, but they do not sell readily, and prices must be quoted in favour of buyers. Oolongs at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. have been saleable, but the finer kinds sell slowly at about previous prices. Common Souchongs have sold at auction from 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb., other kinds showing no change, with a dull demand. Scented Teas.—Business has been small, and prices much as before, both for Canton Capers and Orange Pekoes. Foochow kinds of both are steady, especially the finer kinds of Orange Pekoes. Green Teas.—There is no few feature—the supplies are still in excess, and prices rule very irregularly. Some Japan kinds at auction went at very low prices. The Public Sales have consisted of 17,971 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve.

Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Circular says :—Common Black Leaf shows ¼d. to ½d. per lb. rise from the lowest point, but the demand is limited. Fair to medium are difficult to quit, except at very low rates. Good medium to fine sell slowly at fair prices, and fine to finest are not in over supply, although doubtless there is quite sufficient of this class on hand to meet the requirements of the trade, for the time of the year, till the new season's arrive. Kaisow siftings are scarce, and command full rates compared with the prices paid for leafy Teas. Common Red Leaf brings 7½d. to 8d. per lb., fair to good Sayunes and Ankois sell from 9½d. to 11d., showing good value; medium to good Kaisows are rather scarce, and fine to finest are in a small compass. Packlings sell slowly at rather easier rates. New-make Congous: Further arrivals of season 1877-78 have come to hand, the quality, however, is disappointing. Sales have been made at auction from 9½d. to 10½d. for common to fair, and by private contract from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. for medium to good. Souchongs: A few sales have been effected at rather easier rates. Oolongs not having been offered quite so freely have slightly hardened in value. Scented Teas: Canton Capers have been pressed for sale, and prices show a decline on those previously ruling; but even at the reduction the trade do not respond very freely. Orange Pekoes show little alteration in value. Foochow Orange Pekoe is in small supply, and realises full rates. Green Teas: The amount offering, although smaller, is beyond the requirements of the trade, and prices rule very low and irregular. Japan Teas are dull of sale. Twelve public sales were held in May, comprising 67,197 packages, principally "without reserve."

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn, and Co.'s Circular says :—The market during May, until towards the end of the month, was in a most unsatisfactory condition; prices dropped, and there was no demand; a few forced sales were made at rates which showed a heavy decline from quotations, but there was no general inquiry. Holders of Silk, as a rule, were firm, and waited reports of the new crops, and when telegrams came from China announcing damage done to the crop, and the probability of a serious deficiency, the downward movement was stopped, and a few sales soon procured a recovery of 1s. to 2s. from the lowest price. This news has since been confirmed, and as the general opinion is that the European crops will also be below an average, we may reckon that we have seen the lowest point touched: deliveries, however, are on a very small scale, and until trade itself is materially better, we must not look for much improvement. Stocks of Silk show a slight increase in total over those of May 1.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular says :—After our advices of the 5th May unfavourable reports on the European crop changed the tone of our market. Purchases of Silk goods were resumed, but, stocks being heavy, prices obtained were 5 to 15 per cent. under those of May last (when raw materials stood about 15 per cent. lower), thus bearing very heavy losses. Such results did not encourage manufacturers to pay higher prices for Silk; still some purchases were made at unchanged rates; on Tsatlees alone an advance of f.2 to f.4 was obtained. On the 16th many English American and Parisian buyers were on the market; large lots of ready-made goods were bargained for, and orders for next season about to be placed; under such circumstances, the news of the injury to the China crop reached us in the afternoon and caused great sensation; an advance of f.2 to f.3 took place on Tsatlees, and business was only limited by the restricted number of sellers. Unfortunately in the evening the unexpected change of Ministry in France checked all transactions, and even caused orders placed to be withdrawn. Such opposite influences, coupled with contradictory reports on the European crop, kept, during a week, the market in a very undecided state, and scarcely any transactions took place. Afterwards some business was resumed in silk goods and silk at quotations of the beginning of the month. Tsatlees alone maintained their advance, partly owing to some purchases effected on Chinese account. Since a few days transactions have again been checked by Shanghai telegrams announcing an export of 60,000 bales, and by better news on the French crop.

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's New York Circular dated 19th ult. says :—Since our last we have had a market utterly demoralised, with shrinking in prices. Recent news by cable from London, Lyons, Milan and China, all telling the same story of damaged seed and unfavourable weather, and consequent diminished crops, has for the past few days brought about a better feeling, and at present holders are firmer, decidedly, and in some cases higher in their demands. It is pretty clear that the high prices of the past months in China brought to market all the silk which could be scraped together, even to the extent of stopping some of their native manufactories, and much of the coming season's silk may go to supply the void thus created; this may make the Chinese exacting in their demands when the new season

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opens. As our prices to-day are below China prices, such a course must have an effect here. Our stocks here are only half of what they were last year at this time, and this includes a good deal of trash,—silk which is foul, coarse and heavily adulterated, so that the stock of really good available silk is smaller than even figures indicate. Consumption is reduced on account of general dulness and unsatisfactory results, and silk weavers have chosen this as a fitting time to "strike."

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 8.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
„ No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
„ No. 3	22s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	18s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	20s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 3	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Amatski	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction have been relatively moderate, but with a slow demand, prices have followed a downward movement, amounting to a total decline of fully 3s., but with an improved demand at the close a recovery of 6d. has been obtained for all qualities above the value of 103s. per cwt., middling closing at 102s. 6d. to 103s. In Native Ceylon business has been unimportant. The public sales of Plantation have included one well-known mark, of which the total reached 460 casks, bold selling at 113s. to 113s. 6d., B at 109s. 6d. to 110s., C at 104s., D at 97s., peaberry at 109s. 6d. The closing prices are—Plantation, triage 80s. to 89s. 6d., common grey to fine small 91s. to 98s. 6d., low middling grey 99s. to 101s., middling 102s. to 104s., good middling to fine middling coloury 104s. 6d. to 109s., fine 109s. 6d. to 110s., bold 110s. to 117s. 6d., pea-berry 104s. 6d. to 111s.; Native, small 75s., barely good ordinary 85s. 6d., bold 88s. The only sale of other East India has been 200 bags Singapore picked Bally 76s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market has revived, more especially as regards American future deliveries, which have been in good demand, resulting in larger sales at an advance of ⅛d. to 3 16d. per lb. In East India kinds, however, business shows only an unimportant extension, and prices are only 1-16d. higher. Quotations: Tinnivelly 5 3-16d. to 5¼d., good fair to good; Western Madras 4½d. to 5⅛d., fair to fine; Coconada 5 1-16d. to 5½d., fair to good fair; Broach 5⅛d., good; Salem 4⅞d., fair; Bengal 4⅛d. to 4⅝d., fair to good.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At auction of 1,589 cases Ginger 780 cases (containing large jars), ex May Queen, from Canton, sold at 5d. to 5¼d., being steady, and 10 cases Cumquats at 7⅞d.

COCOA-NUT OIL has continued quiet, Cochin still rules at £42, and Ceylon at £37 10s. to £38, according to packages.

CUTCH.—340 boxes Pegue (Elephant with a Flag) bought in at 25s. per cwt. 1,060 half-boxes fine Pegu in papers, just arrived ex Othello, were partly sold at previous rates, blocks at 26s. 6d., cake 27s. Privately 100 boxes Elephant Pegu have been sold at 25s.

EBONY.—At auction 8 tons (23 logs) new Ceylon sold at £26 to £34.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Anniseed is dull, with small sales at 6s. 4½d., and Cassia at 3s. 7d.

GALLS.—At auction 154 cases China, slightly broken, were sold at 52s. per cwt. At a subsequent sale of 404 cases China offered 200 cases good pale sold at 52s. to 52s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—150 tons ex ship arrived have been sold at 19s., and retail sales of whole bales have been made at 19s. 3d. per cwt. Of 781 bags Cubes about one-half sold, sound pale but rather blocky 29s., and 29 bales 4 part bales block at 19s.

GUM COPAL.—18 cases low Manila sold without reserve at 14s., 100 bags bought in at 20s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM DAMAR.—Of 150 cases offered 80 cases fine pale Batavian sold at 74s., being rather easier.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues very dull, and a moderate supply at auction attracted little attention, and was all bought in; privately sales have been unimportant. In public sale 977 bales Manila were all withdrawn or bought in, good brown at £30. Of 142 bales China (Jute) offered 20 bales sold at £20 10s.

HEMP YARN.—4 winches Manila Twine sold at £56 10s. Of 10 hauls and 60 winches, 24 thread, a small part sold at £37.

JAPAN WAX has been in good demand. Early in the week 300 cases fine squares sold at auction at 46s., and 100 cases at 47s. At a subsequent sale 160 cases were bought in, bold squares at 48s. to 49s. Privately, fine squares have been sold at 47s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The public sales offered 3,076 bags, and with more disposition to meet the market about 1,800 bags found buyers, prices being again rather lower; 400 bags old Penang sold at 3⅝d., of 2,476 bags Singapore 1,200 bags sold at 3⅝d., with a few at 3⅞d., 200 bags Aleppy sold at 4d. *White:* A total of 1,177 bags was brought to auction, partly of old import, and about one-half sold at a decline of ⅛d., except for fine, which sold steadily. Of 928 bags Singapore 500 bags sold, import 1873 at 6⅛d. to 6⅜d. landing weights, fresh at 6⅜d. to 6½d. for fair, good and fine at 6⅝d. to 6⅞d., and fine bold at 7⅛d. Of 249 bags Penang 60 bags sold at 6d. For arrival 25 tons Singapore, distant shipment, have been sold at 6⅜d.

PLUMBAGO.—At action, 343 barrels Ceylon met a fair demand, and 150 barrels sold rather easier, fine small chippy lump 14s. to 14s. 6d., fair bright chips 10s., middling dust 8s. to 8s. 6d.

RICE.—A further decline of 3d. has been accepted for Rangoon afloat, the cargo per Malleville, 1,287 tons Rangoon, off coast, having been sold at 9s. 6d. for Bremen. The cargo per Fidio D, 1,013 tons Rangoon, off coast, has also been sold, supposed at about 9s. 4½d. for the Continent.

RATTANS.—At auction 3,925 bundles (26 tons) Penang met a good demand, and were sold at £22 to £24 2s. 6d. per ton.

SPICES.—*Cassia:* 50 bales Japan skins sold at 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. *Cassia Lignea:* 40 bales unworked withdrawn, 100 boxes unworked sold at 48s. cash, less interest. *Ginger:* 14 cases damaged Japan sold at 32s., and 59 bales very low dark at 19s. 6d. to 22s. *Cloves*: 73 cases fine Amboya sold at 1s. 5½d., also 60 boxes ditto at 1s. 6d. 50 bags bought in at 1s. 5d. *Nutmegs* met a limited demand, and were only partly sold at easy rates. Of 31 cases 1 box Penang 4 cases sold, 76 to 77's at 3s. 9d. Of 48 cases Java 7 cases sold, 77's at 3s. 8d., 85's at 3s. 5d., 108's at 2s. 3d., the rest bought in, 100's at 2s. 9d., 122's at 2s. 4d.; 7 cases inferior per land carriage sold without reserve at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d. Of 24 cases Wild 4 cases sold at 1½d. to 1⅝d. *Mace* continues dull of sale, and of 17 cases Penang only 3 cases sold, fine bright at 2s. 8d., good at 2s. 3d., the remainder bought in at 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. Of 13 cases ordinary Java 6 cases sold at 1s. 9d.

SAGO.—The large supply of 3,594 bags offered at the public sales met a steady but slow demand, and about 2,500 bags sold at previous rates for large and small, but 6d. lower for medium; good bright small at 16s. 6d. to 17s., middling at 15s. 6d. to 16s., heated at 13s. 6d., good large at 19s., ordinary ditto at 18s., medium at 19s. *Flour:* 89 bags damaged sold at 15s.

SUGAR.—Both China and Manila have been dull of sale, and prices have slightly declined. until towards the close, when there has been more inquiry, and prices are firmer, the sales consisting chiefly of China, on the spot at 20s. to 21s., and two floating cargoes, one at 22s. 3d., and one fine clayed at 23s. 9d. The market for Penang has been steady. The following are the week's sales in detail:—On the 2nd inst. 50 tons good Swatow sold at 20s.; also the floating cargo per Condor, 5,500 bags fine clayed China, at 23s. 9d. for the Clyde. On the 4th on the spot 100 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 21s.; and the floating cargo per Venezuela, 6,000 bags brown China, at 22s. 3d. for an outport. On the 5th, in auction 561 bags Native Penang sold, chiefly fair brown at 20s. 6d., a few fine at 31s. 6d.; of 4,576 bags clayed China 1,500 bags sold at firm prices, fine strong brown and grey at 27s. to 27s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 27s. to 30s. Privately 900 tons brown China sold at 21s. On the 6th, privately 500 bags Native Penang sold at 21s.; also 100 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 21s., 100 tons Taal at 20s. 6d. and 200 bags brown clayed China at 25s. 6d. On the 7th the following private sales were made:—2,400 bags fine yellow China at 23s. 3d.; 300 tons unclayed Taal at 20s. 9d.; 5,000 bags unclayed Zebu at 21s.; and 600 bags Ilo Ilo at 21s.

TAPIOCA has met a good demand, and was chiefly sold at very full rates; of 1,577 bags Penang 1,000 bags sold, one lot superior Alma at 3¼d., chiefly ordinary grey at 2½d., low discoloured at 2¼d. to 2⅝d., fine Malakoff bought in at 3⅛d. Of 813 bags Singapore 500 bags sold, good small at 2⅝d., fine at 2⅞d. to 3d. *Pearl:* 408 bags medium met rather less demand, but 320 bags sold at 19s., being barely the previous value.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—136 boxes Singapore bought in at 3d. Of 780 bags ditto 80 bags sold at 1⅞d. Of 467 bags sold Penang 210 bags sold at 1⅝d. to 1⅞d., inferior at 1¼d.

TIN has continued to rule in buyers' favour. Straits has been sold at £69 10s. to £68 5s. cash. Banca is quoted £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Last week closed with a steady market, and with a largely increased business in Liverpool further strength has since been added. Considerable offers were put forward, and wherever the low prices of the previous week were accepted a good business resulted, but further transactions of some extent could not be carried out, owing to the advanced prices demanded. Some fair transactions have been effected at a slight advance, but not many buyers will submit to a moderate increase on the prices lately current.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	... 7lbs. ...	5 2½	to	7 5½
Do. do.	„	... 8½lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 7
Do. do.	44 45 in.	... 7lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 3½
Do. do.	„	... 8lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 8½
Do. do.	„	... 9lbs. ...	7 10½	to	9 8½
Do. do.	50 in.	... 10lbs. ...	9 5½	to	10 8½
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	... 6lbs. ...	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	„	... 7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 9 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„	... 7lbs. ...	5 2 1-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 2 5-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	... 2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	... 2lb. 1 oz....	2 5 17-32	to	2 6 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	... 14lbs. ...	8 6½	to	11 3½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 8½	to	8 5½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	... 9 9		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	... 10 0		
Damasks	36 in.	...	... 17 5½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	... 0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	...	... 0 10½	to	0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	... 0 10½	to	0 11½

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	9	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	61	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

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METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £6; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 5s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and § in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d. to 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. to 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £22; do., other brands, £20 15s. to £21; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20 10s.; Sheet, £22; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. to £24 15s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 5s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May30	Jessie Gilbert	Blanford	Rangoon	Sunderland
30	Celebes (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
30	Prinses Amalia	Timmerman	Java	Nieuwe Diep
31	Laurens Koster	Bax	Singapore	London
June 1	Mandalay (s.)	Wilson	Rangoon	Liverpool
1	Venezuela	Kroncke	Swatow	Falmouth
1	Ericsson	Thatcher	Ilo Ilo	New York
1	Anton Gunther	Kuhn	Rangoon	Brake
2	Emanuel	Augor	Sourabaya	Falmouth
2	Carrick Castle	Dodds	Java	Greenock
2	Staffa	Burns	Rangoon	Dr.
2	Fidio D.	Tambuccio	Do.	Falmouth
2	Malleville	Harlow	Do, for Bremen	Queenstown
3	Zaritza	Skautze	Do.	Liverpool
3	Mary	Pyl	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
4	Veloce	Ferraro	Rangoon, for Schiedm.	Falmouth
4	Rifleman	Bishop	Singapore	London
4	Cutwater	Creelman	Hong Kong	New York
4	Noord Zee Kanaal	Bron	Samarng., for Amstdm.	Off Needles
6	Armida	Werner	Manila	Falmouth
6	Landore	Anderson	Maulmain	Do.
6	Princess of Wales	Griffiths	Bassein	Do.
6	Ernesto Parodi	Bonifacio	Rangoon	Do.
6	Emanuele Mainetto	Rivero	Do.	Do.
6	Cassiope	Withers	Do.	Liverpool
7	Carl Ritter	Larsen	Manila	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
May17	Samos	Bryant	Hong Kong	San Francisco
22	Ellsworth	Smith	Anjer	New York
23	Valiant	Nickerson	Batavia	San Francisco
26	Olustee	Nickerson	Anjer	New York
30	Wylo	Brown	Shanghai	London
30	C. R. Bishop	Warnken	Hong Kong	Falmouth
31	Cilurnum	Shrewsbury	Do.	Penarth
31	Hermon	—	Singapore	Do.
31	Tecumseh	Bennett	Do.	Cardiff
31	Sapphire	Congdon	Do.	Penarth
31	Lobo	Tait	Do.	Sunderland
31	Maria and Elizabeth	Bonjer	Batavia	Flushing
June 1	Ashmore	Simpson	Penang, &c.	Glasgow
2	Lake Leman	Clark	Singapore	London
2	Marco Polo	Jager	Hong Kong	Hamburg
3	Kosmopolict III.	Dienske	Batavia	Brouwershaven
4	Melbrek	Pierce	Hong Kong	London
4	Faugh-a-Ballagh	Ruse	Do.	Do.
4	Hermann	Haack	Tientsin (from Antw.)	Deal
4	Walborg	Hansen	Anjer	Cardiff
4	Alice Reed	Kilough	Do.	Do.
4	Nola	McIntyre	Singapore	Liverpool
4	Noach V.	—	Batavia, for Rottdm.	Isle of Wigh
4	Rhuddlan Castle	Richards	Hong Kong	Cuxhaven
6	Atholl (s.)	Thompson	Penang, &c.	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
June 1	Lorne	London	China
1	Atalanta	Hamburg	Do.
1	Hampton	Rotterdam	Batavia.
2	Glenfalloch	London	China
5	Voorwarts	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia

SPOKEN

ST. GEORGE, Cardiff to Anjer, April 25, 3 N., 26 W.
GESINA BRONS, Amoy to Falmouth, April 23, 94 days out.
J. N. W. C. (Dutch barque), Cardiff to Anjer, April 30, 4 N., 24 W.
HEDWIDGE, Bassein to Falmouth, May 3, 6 N., 90 E.
BARQUE MAUD, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 15, 75 days out.
ZEPHIR, Rotterdam to Macassar, May 6, 7 N., 25 W.
ANNA, Cardiff to Singapore, May 24, 48 N., 9 W.
KINDERDYK, Java to Amsterdam, April 30, 35 S., 20 E.
STAGHOUND, Liverpool to Hong Kong, May 23, 28 N., 20 W.
CANOPUS, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 7, 22 S., 9 E.
ARGO, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 4, 26 S., 4 E.
PERSIA, Bassein to Falmouth, April 6, 32 S., 36 E.
BALGOWNIE, Hong Kong to Falmouth, April 30, 17 S., 3 W.
ARES, Rangoon to Holland, April 6, 27 S., 48 E.
MARY A. DIXON, Swatow to Falmouth, April 29, off Cape of Good Hope.
LILIAN MORRIS, Rangoon to Falmouth, April 6, 23 S., 62 E.
JHDF (American barq.), Cardiff to Hong Kong, April 15, 23 S., 29 W.
FRED. P. LITCHFIELD, Cardiff to Hong Kong.
NELLY, Macassar to Amsterdam, April 12, 12 S., 8 W.

CASUALTIES.

ST. HELENA.—May 14, the Florence Nightingale, arrived here from Foo-chow-foo, bound to London, reports having encountered a terrific gale on the 22nd April, whilst off the Cape of Good Hope, and lost lower topsails, staysails, &c.

BREST.—June 4, the Leonie (French ship), Richards, from Glasgow to the Philippine Islands, with iron and coal, put into these roads yesterday, leaky, and with wheel broken, and a sailor washed overboard by a sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPLES.—June 3, sailed, Prins Hendrik (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA, June 2, sailed, Quarta (str.), from Ilo Ilo, for Liverpool.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and sailed, May 2, Pallas, from Takao, for Boston; 5, Florence Nightingale, from Foo-chow-foo, for London; 9, Noach IV. and Noach III., both from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 10, Clementine, from Java; 12, Yvonne and Marie, from Akyab; 13, Emily A. Davies, from Cheribon; all for Falmouth; 15, President Trakranen, from Tjilatjap, for Plymouth. Passed, April 29, Francis B. Fay, from Java, for ——; 5, England's Glory, from Hong Kong, for London; Sierra Madrona, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 9, Antje, from Penang; Jumna, from Japan, both for London; 14, M. A. Dixon, from Swatow, for Falmouth; Parthenope, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 15, Blanche Maud, from Rangoon, for Falmouth.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cassandra. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Burmese.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Leander. For Hong Kong: Elmstone, Lord of the Isles, Felix Mendelssohn. For Batavia, &c.: Indien. For Singapore: Selim. For Penang: Celæno.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Stentor (str.), Nestor (s.). For Manila: Trinidad, Granger. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Singapore: Kalliope.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Hopewell. For Singapore: Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth remain firm. There is nothing doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CLYDE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.—A settlement of the lock-out on the Clyde seems further off than ever, as the men in the upper reaches of the river show no disposition to meet the masters in their pacific efforts. The shipwrights at Greenock, numbering 500, who have been agitating for a rise of a penny per hour, have also come out on strike. The men who have been locked out state that they will not return to work till a higher rate is paid, so that matters are becoming very serious.

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamer City of Venice, of Glasgow, on the North Rock, county Down, on April 17, has been concluded at Belfast. The Court attributed the stranding to an error of judgment, arising from the defective state of the light on board the South Rock lightship, and they returned Captain Barrie his certificate.

THE Glasgow, Partick, and Whiteinch branches of the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of Great Britain and Ireland have resolved to insist upon an advance of ten per cent. on their wages.

SEVERAL hundred workmen are engaged on the new harbour works at Calais, and the excavation is proceeding rapidly. Large quantities of materials have also arrived.

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BROMFORD IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MAY, 1877.

CAUTION.—It having come to our knowledge that Sales of Nail Rods in China, and quoted in the Printed Circulars (Price Currents), have been made under "Lie Dawes," we hereby Certify we make only the well-known Brand of

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Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use this preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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VAN

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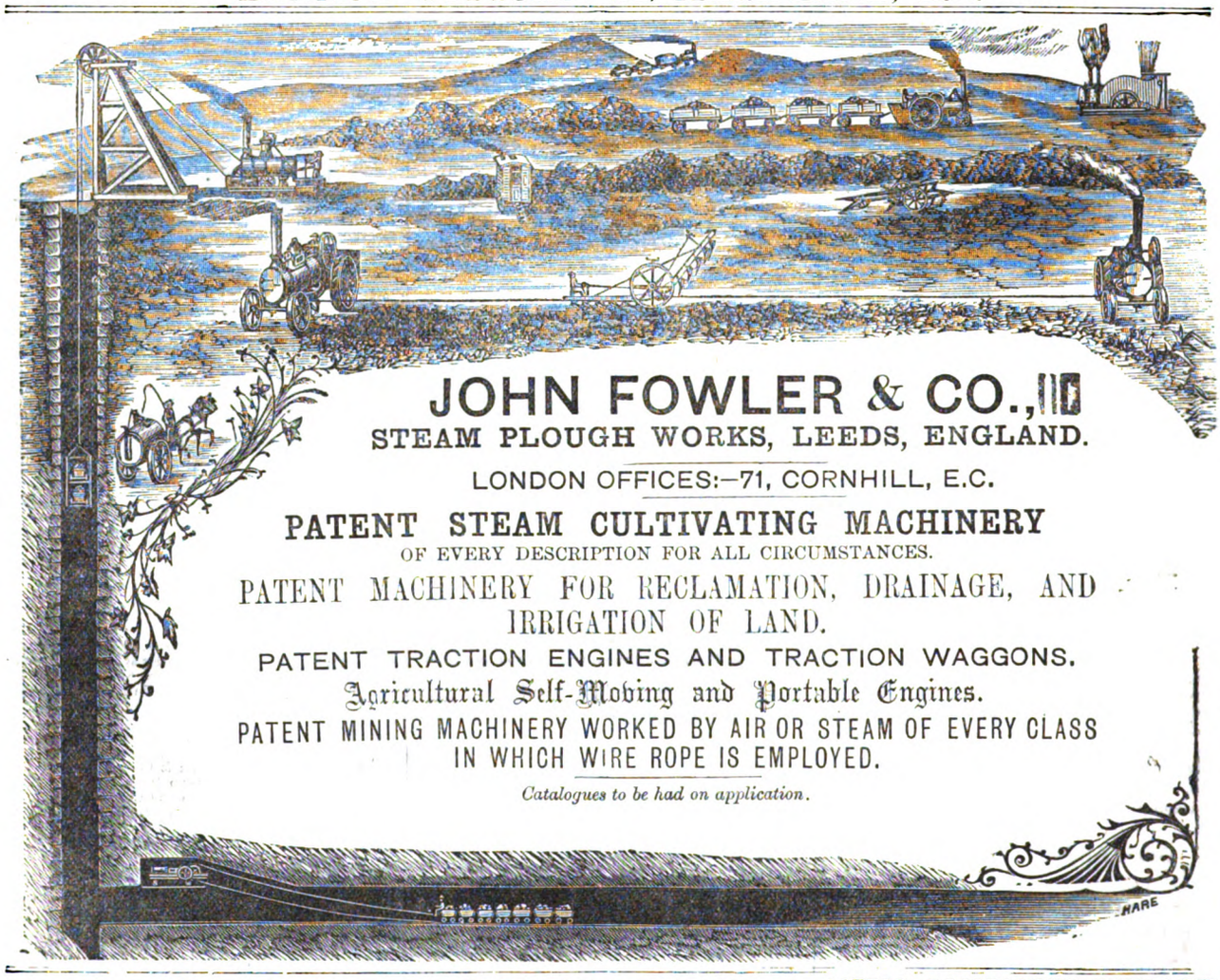

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—MONSR. G. GIROD.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokosama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Philpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David Mclean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge, and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers

by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL, CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLETT & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c. Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c, &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

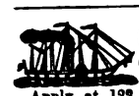
...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
*Malwa ...	3,933	450	June	14	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
*Peshawur	3,781	600	June	21	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Mongolia.	2,833	530	June	28	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Assam ...	3,033	500	July	5	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ...* Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.



COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle. Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Yorkshire..	100 A1	2273	V.L.D.	June 25

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite ss. YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds, H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about June 25. Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath-rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CONRAD, 3,000 tons, June 13.
*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.
CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	June 12
Hong Kong	Lord of the Isles	A1 10 yr	W.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'S INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Straits and China	Cassandra, s.s.	A1 20yr.	S.W.I.	June 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CASSANDRA, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South-West India Dock; last shipping day, June 20, unless previously full.

For Freight apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

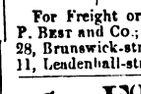
Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	July 14
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, GOW, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Birchvale	A 100	893	Sailed	London
Shanghai	AbbeyTwn	A 100	792	Tofollow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-3L1.1	958	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A Clipper Ship	A 1	—	Tofollow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Vale of Nlth	AA1	697	Tofollow	Liverpl.

For Freight or Passage apply in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
LONDON.			
Burmese. s.s.	1,262	Norris & Joyner ..	June 12
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros.& Co.	June —
Selim.....	699	Wright Bros.&Co.	June 20
Gleneagles, s.s.....	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 14
LIVERPOOL.			
Nestor, s.s.....	—	Alfred Holt	June 25
Stentor, s.s.	—	„ „	July 6
GLASGOW.			
Ashmore	1,100	Ths.Skinner&Co.	June —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years, 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, June 11, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 720.] LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received June 18.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Mar. 16	Apr. 30	May 10*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 6*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Apr. 25
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 17
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 23
Chefoo	—	—	„ 21
Kew-chwang	—	—	„ 18
Hankow	—	—	„ 24
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 20
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 25
Shanghai	„ 16	„ 28	„ 29
Ningpo	—	—	„ 28
Foochow	—	—	„ 28
Formosa	—	—	„ 30
Amoy	—	—	May 2
Swatow	—	—	„ 1
Hong Kong	„ 23	May 2	„ 5
Canton	—	—	„ 3
Macao	—	—	„ 4
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 16	Apr. 23	„ 2
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 3
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 1
BORNEO —			
Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	„ 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 8
Samarang	—	—	„ 1
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 5
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Apr. 6	May 5	„ 12
Penang	„ 13	„ 13	„ 14
CEYLON—			
Galle	—	—	„ 25
Colombo	—	—	„ 24

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, this morning. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 2nd, Shanghai 6th, Hong Kong 12th, Singapore 20th May, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 25th inst., left Marseilles last night, and will reach London to-morrow, six days early.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Siam*, to Brindisi, June 15.—None. To Venice, June 18.—From Singapore: Mr. E Davidson. From Penang: Messrs. F. Brown and J. W. Gillespie. From Galle: Mr. Peake.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, expected to arrive at Southampton, June 25.—From Hong Kong: One second-class passenger. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Cockle, Capt. Balfour, Asst. Condr. Campbell, and three second class passengers. From Galle: Mrs. Bell and three children, Mrs. Pole and two children, Mr. M. Waley.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, June 17.—To Yokohama: Messrs. E. Jacob, Dousdebés, Marimebara, and Tzuboukan. To Shanghai: Mr. C. A. Recs. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Barther. To Colombo: Messrs. A. White, W. L. Bennett, E. Wells, and R. H. Godfrey.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irowaddy*, from Marseilles, July 1.—To Colombo: Messrs. H. S. Saunders, A. H. Baillie, and A. Churchill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, June 14.—To Hong Kong: Two second-class passengers. To Singapore: Mr. Mussum. To Ceylon: Comy. C. W. Penrice.

Per P. and O. steamer *Thibet*, from Venice, June 15.—None. From Brindisi, June 18.—None.

Per steamer *Stentor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, June 13.—To Singapore: Mr. Burbidge.

To Batavia, per Nederland Company's steamer *Conrad*, from Nieuwediep, June 2.—Mr. Kirr, Mr. T. A. Locff, Mr. G. H. Van Steyn, Mr. Horst Van Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Heus and daughter, Mr. J. K. Van Haeften, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Van Olden, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pyper and five children, Mr. T. F. Mosselmans, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Dinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Senn Van Basel and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bieshaar, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bosch, Mr. Henckel Van Donnersmarck, Mrs. Ross-Kreuter, Mrs. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dalen, Mr. G. L. Hilling, Mr. H. Timmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuypers and five children, Mr. C. Schad, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Schipperheyn, Mr. K. Milius, Mr. J. Heynis, Mrs. Berghuis and child, Mr. L. H. Van de Kolk, Mrs. H. B. D. Hasselaer, Mr. A. H. Thepas and three children, Mr. T. B. Meerkers, Mr. M. P. H. Krol, Mr. Burghard, Mr. H. F. Van Geuns, Mr. C. T. P. Van Muhlen, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Van de Landen, Mr. A. Van Diajel, Mr. D. E. Van Galen, Mr. and Mr. Howard, Mr. K. Degens and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. H. Booms and three children, Mrs. Hartsteen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. F. Leysaius, Mr. C. Lem, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. P. Grevers, eight subaltern officers, and 125 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

From Japan but little further news of a definite character is brought by this mail; there having apparently been a lull since the re-occupation of Kumamoto. An expedition of 7,000 men was made to Kagoshima; they landed without opposition. It was reported that Itagaki, a former Minister, was about to raise the "Sumari" in Tosa, and march with them to Kioto, and there demand a representative assembly. It was rumoured that a compromise had been arrived at with the rebels on the basis of the retirement of all the present Ministers; but there was not much importance attached to this statement.

The opening of the new Treaty ports in China does not seem to be producing commercial results of importance, and but little anxiety seems to be felt to follow up with any alacrity such advantages as they may offer. This is to be accounted for in part by the disappointment which has ensued upon the opening of branch houses at the new ports in 1860, and probably also in part by the fact that no confidence can be felt until the Convention has been ratified. Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., have, however, started business at Wenchow. The Kiukiang native tea merchants have presented a petition against the opening of Hukow, which, they say, will greatly interfere with their trade. They set forth that the proposed new port is only 50 *li* from Kukiang, and that if it be opened it will undoubtedly draw all the business from that place. The opium merchants have presented a similar petition. It is however shrewdly observed on this subject that the anxiety displayed at Kiukiang to prevent steamers calling at Hukow seems to tell rather in favour of the design. The anxiety to assert the unsuitability of Hukow is quite superfluous; that is a question which will very soon decide itself. If, on the other hand, it proves a convenient place of call—as it seems the Kiukiang people think it will do—the argument that steamers should be debarred from going there, because it will affect the local trade of Kiukiang, is not tenable. Letters from the Bishop of Tsi-nan-foo, and other Roman Missionaries, regarding the famine in Shangtung, have been published, which amply confirm the descriptions already given from other sources of the sufferings of the people. It will be a satisfaction to those who have contributed so liberally, to learn how timely has been the relief afforded. An interesting account is published of the proceedings

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at the Imperial Torpedo college at Tientsin. Li-Hung-Chang has assisted the Japanese with ammunition to put down the rebellion.

From Hong Kong there is little of special importance. Some further comments are made concerning the official landing of Mr. Pope Hennessy, which appears to have been sadly mismanaged. The Hoppo of Canton paid a visit to H.E. the Governor, but it was of a strictly private character. He brought from 200 to 300 men in his suite.

The principal item of news from the Straits Settlements is the account of a great fire at Singapore on the 3rd of May, which resulted in the utter destruction of the premises occupied by Messrs. Jaimie and Co. and Mr. Emmerson. The fire at Tanjong Pagar had been completely extinguished. The long-continued drought had been mitigated by a fall of rain, and the prevalence of cholera was rapidly decreasing. A Chinese riot, which was suppressed before it had attained serious proportions, has occurred at Chungkat, Province Wellesley. There had been a cessation of military operations in Atchin. The chief of Madjapahit, an Atchinese State on the east coast, has signified his submission to Dutch rule. The remains of General Bixio, who died of cholera in Atchin, have been shipped at Batavia with much ceremony. The dispute between the Siamese and Chinese at Tongkah is still unsettled. The official notification of the opening of Sulu to trade appears in the Straits Settlements *Government Gazette.*

JAPAN.

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YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 25th April, and we have advices *via* San Francisco fifteen days later, viz., to the 10th May. The French mail from London, March 9, arrived out on the 27th April, and the following P. and O. mail of March 16 was received on the 30th April.

The news from the seat of war as received up to the date of the mail's departure, indicated that since the re-occupation of Kumamoto by the Government troops there has been a lull in the course of events, and the only news of importance from the seat of war which has transpired is the despatch of an expedition of 7,000 men to the town of Kagoshima. No opposition was made to the landing of this force, but since then some fighting has taken place there, although the results of it are unknown. Although this constitutes the entire news of the insurrection itself, an event is reported in the native papers which will have a great effect upon its success. It is said that Itagaki, a former Minister, who has great reputation in his native province—Tosa,—is about to raise the *samurai*, and march with them to Kioto, to petition the Government for a Representative Assembly. Should this news be true, and it has not yet been contradicted, it would be a crushing blow for the present Administration, as it would be impossible for the Government troops to make head against these fresh assailants. Meantime rumours of dissensions are current both amongst the Ministers and the rebels.

The P.M.S.S. Company's steamer *City of Peking*, after leaving for Hong Kong on the 24th April, ran ashore on Rubicon Point, a short distance this side of Kanonsaki. The first news was brought by the chief officer of the ship, who was sent up for assistance. On the receipt of the intelligence Mr. Foster, the agent of the company, immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements, and at two o'clock the P. and O. s.s. *Massilia* left with four lighters and 200 coolies for the scene of the disaster. She was accompanied by the tugs belonging to the P.M.S., M.M., and P. and O. Companies, and also took down a quantity of hawsers, &c., with a view of attempting to tow the ship off, and these efforts were so successful that ere high water 800 tons of cargo and 440 tons of water from her forward boilers and water tanks had been discharged. Meanwhile an anchor had been laid out astern, and as high water approached, the hawser was hove taut. Steam was up, and everything ready to turn astern, when on Captain Tanner, who had been engaged forward, proceeding aft to see that all was clear, he found that the hawser was already slack, the strain on it as the tide rose having been sufficient to start the vessel from her bed. The engines were immediately turned astern, with a view of helping in case the vessel should again stick, but owing to the very steep shelving of the bank on which the *Peking* lay, she gathered way faster than was expected. An attempt was made to haul in the hawser, but this was impossible, and it was at last cut to save fouling the screw. Meanwhile the U.S.S. *Alert* and the P. and O. s.s. *Massilia* were laying some four or five lengths astern, with hawsers ready, waiting to attempt to tow the *Peking* off. Owing to the stern way the latter vessel had on her, and the impossibility of checking her, she unfortunately ran, stern foremost, into the port forward sponson of the *Massilia*, smashing eight of her guard stanchions, the lamp room and closets and also breaking some of the iron stays between decks. This damage however will be easily repaired. On examination being made it was found that the *City of Peking* had not sustained the slightest damage, and was not making an inch of water. As soon as daylight appeared she therefore steamed into smooth water, where the work of reshipping her cargo was immediately commenced.

The scheme for the formation of the Yokohama Race Club has been published. It proposes amalgamation with the Racing Association and that its object shall be to provide for the proper governance of the Race Course and for the management of racing generally. All members of the foreign community of Yokohama are eligible to membership of the Jockey Club. The Jockey Club shall, in the first instance, consist of the existing five Committee Members of the Yokohama Race Club and the Yokohama Racing Association jointly. The Committee of ten members as provided for in the preceding Clause shall receive applications for admission to membership to the Jockey Club, for a period of one month after notice of such formation has been publicly given.

The *Japan Herald* has the following:—The two Fu, Tokio and Osaka, are each to have a Deliberative Assembly hereafter, and the President of the Osaka Assembly is to be Wantanabe, the Governor of Osaka, and the President of the Tokio Assembly is to be Senda, the Vice-Governor of Tokio. These assemblies are to be composed of men selected from all classes of the community on account of their literary ability, the Presidents only being necessarily Government officials. This is a great innovation, as hitherto the assemblies have been composed entirely of Government officials, and it is expected that there will be beneficial results from this change. The assemblies in the various ken, however, will continue to be composed of Government officers as heretofore.

The *Echo du Japon* reproduces a rumour, "under all reserve," to the effect that a compromise has been arrived at with the rebels, on the basis of the retirement of all the present Ministers, with the exception of Okuma, the Minister of Finance. This news is almost too good to be true, although, with the *Echo*, we hope that it may be so. There is, we believe, not the slightest doubt that this would at once end the present trouble, for as we have before remarked, the sole object of the present outbreak, so far as is understood by foreigners, is simply to cause a change of ministry, which could be brought about in no other way. The appointment of the younger Saigo to the post of Acting Minister of War would indicate more conciliatory measures, as it is scarcely to be supposed that he would have accepted the promotion were he to be obliged to push matters to an extremity against his brother; but still in spite of this we scarcely think that the present Ministers will retire from their posts and give up the administration of the loaves and fishes for the sake of restoring peace to their country, unless a very strong pressure is placed upon them; at any rate they have thus far given no signs of doing so.

A Tokio Saibansho official, named Hayashi, has just been fined for resorting to torture to extract evidence in a criminal suit. The man stated that he was entirely ignorant that any laws against torture had been promulgated. All the lower officers of the Saibansho have again been specially cautioned about the punishment that awaits them if they ignore the new law, and some of these gentry are not a little indignant at being deprived of what they looked upon as a pleasant relaxation to their arduous duties.

We are informed that 29,789 articles have been received for the Exhibition at Uyéno, being presented by 17,930 persons, and valued at 172,540 yen.

TOKIO.

Since the news of the relief of the siege of Kumamoto and the subsequent retirement of the main body of the rebels to Hiuga greater tranquility in the minds of the people of Tokio is noticeable, and an improved tone of feeling and security reigns among the masses. While this is so, however, no corresponding resuscitation in the business world follows in the wake of these outward signs of returning confidence, but the fact of the belief in the ultimate, and, perhaps, not distant success of the Government forces is itself sufficient grounds for entertaining hopes of an approaching favourable reaction in commercial pursuits. Meanwhile economy is the order of the day, and people of all classes keep a tight hand on their purse strings. The wants of the people are confined within the narrowest possible limits, while pleasures and amusements, involving requisitions on the pocket, are almost universally foregone. Consequently, places of public amusement are neglected, and even the tea houses, which, in Japan, are the very last to suffer, are at present in a languishing condition. The *geisha*, too, who particularly at this season of the year are usually in great request, are dying of ennui, and their hands are going out of practice for want of demands on their professional calling; like the Jews in captivity, they are obliged to hang up their harps on willow trees, and patiently wait for the troubling of the waters.

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A few influential and philanthropic men of Tokio have in contemplation the formation of a Temperance Society for the benefit of their countrymen, after the model of those in existence in Western countries. These men—some of whom have travelled in foreign countries—are of opinion that such an institution is really desirable in Japan; and entertain the belief that it would meet with general support from all classes of the people. Whether they are justified in such a belief is perhaps not to be easily affirmed or denied by foreigners, but it is clear, however, that drunkenness is less prevalent among the Japanese than it is in most other countries, and that its worst forms and effects are seldom perceptible to the same degree as elsewhere. However, everybody must concede that the object that the promoters of this movement have in view is worthy of commendation.

The people of the capital are much rejoiced to hear of the approaching return of his Majesty and Court from Kioto.

HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* says:—

Large numbers of wounded continue to arrive here from the South. The *Sumida-maru* brought four hundred on the 18th and the *Kanagawa-maru* two hundred and fifty on the 19th, both lots being from Nagasaki. From these arrivals, however, nothing can be gathered as to recent casualties, as most of these sufferers are convalescents.

The actual "war news" amounts to very little, and may be all summed up by saying that the rebels appear to have been pushed a very little further to the eastwards, and that the Government has been concentrating troops in Kumamoto. By far the most interesting news is that about General Kuroda, but whether he voluntarily resigned his command or was deprived of it is as unknown to us as the causes which have led to his retirement.

CHINA.

PEKING.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes on the 18th April:—We are losing a number of our small community to-day, M. and Madame de Prat and M. de Carcer of the Spanish Legation, and Messrs. de Roquette and Arene of the French Legation, besides Mr. Nicholson of the British Legation, who goes on a visit to Shanghai. Bye-the-bye, I see that in a notice the other day of the arrival of Kwoh and Co. in England, the *Revue Diplomatique*, which ought to know better, stated the object of his mission to be the delivery of assurances of the continuance of the Treaty of Tientsin! With such false notions in Europe respecting China and the Chinese as we see daily to be current, how is anything to go on satisfactorily here?

The *Peking Gazette* of the 6th April contains a memorial advising the appointment of a Sub-prefect on the island of Ho Yueh Chow, opposite Tatung, as the real site of trade at that newly opened "place of call." The same paper of the 4th April contains a curious memorial from the Governor-General of Fengtien (Manchuria), regarding the anxiety felt by the Koreans lest the Chinese emigrants who are rapidly settling in the country up to the Korean frontier should overflow into Korea. It is proposed to give the Korean Government power to arrest a Chinese subject found across the border, and to send him a prisoner to Moukden, for execution. "It shall also be lawful for the Koreans to slay any Chinese who may attempt to resist capture at their hands."

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes under date of April 19:—

On Saturday (14th April) his Excellency Li Hung-chang spent a long day at the Imperial Torpedo College engaged in holding the first annual examination of the students. His Excellency arrived at 9 A.M., and was received by Mr. Betts and the native officials attached to the College; he then carried out a minute and careful inspection of the new building, taking particular notice of the workshops and fuze-rooms, where the unattached students were busily engaged making electrical fuzes, small torpedoes for experimental work, and other apparatus connected with torpedo warfare. The examination was held in the large lecture-room, eighty feet by forty-five, and comprised English composition, translation, mathematics, and proficiency in telegraphy; after which Mr. Betts gave a lecture on Torpedo Appliance, illustrated by such experiments as could with safety be shown in a room, and translated at his Excellency's request by Mr. Chan Laisun, the *wei yuen* of the College. The Viceroy then selected various questions from a list of one hundred which had been prepared, and the students answered them by diagrams on the black board, or practical illustrations where possible. At the conclusion of the examination the Viceroy awarded buttons to six of the most successful students and additional prizes of about 100 taels in value. H.E. also took much interest in the erection of the line of telegraphs which is now in course of construction to his yamen, and left the College attended by his numerous retinue about 7 P.M., after a long and fatiguing day's work.

On Wednesday a series of torpedo experiments took place on the river, near the Bridge of Boats, at the junction of the Peiho and the Grand Canal; at which the Viceroy was also present. The chief point of interest was firing torpedoes from spars thirty feet long, run out from an eight-oared boat manned by the students of the College. Charges of 50 lbs. of powder were fired, and made a very fine show, throwing up a large column of water, which owing to the high wind besprinkled the crowds on the river bank in a very liberal manner. The smart style in which the students launched and fired the torpedoes was highly commended by the Viceroy and foreigners present; small charges fired in groups were also shown, but owing to the crowded state of the river none of the charges contained more than 50 or 60 lbs. of powder, as Mr. Betts thought it too dangerous in such a confined space to fire heavier charges.

We hear, says the same paper, that the steamer *Haining* brings down a large quantity of ammunition placed at the disposal of the Japanese Government by Li Hung-chang, immediately he was informed that the Government of Japan was in want of ammunition in their operations against the rebels. It would thus seem that a growing *entente cordiale* exists between the two nations.

SOOCHOW.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

During the last two or three weeks the devotees of Buddha have been in a very religious frame of mind, and of course the priests reap the harvest. 'Tis not often, however, that we see their gains coming in so rapidly. In the 2nd moon a Buddhist priest "dreamed a dream." He saw in a dirty pool near the southern wall of the city an old stone image which the rebels had consigned to a watery grave. In his night visions it was told him if a very aged and rich old lady, who was without a son, would build a temple for this rock Busah, all the desires of her heart would be given her. The old lady on being told this gladly agreed on the "exchange," gave the money and is now enjoying the promise. Who this old lady is, only the priests know, but the answer she received to her many prayers to Kwan-yin now at this late day encouraged many, and the news spread.

The image was set up on its pedestal, a straw hut built over it, and it was affirmed this month that it was "efficacious." "Ling keh," *i.e.*, had "virtue to heal." It was proclaimed that the dumb had only to drink of the waters of this pool, and they would speak, the deaf hear, and any disease be immediately cured. As the Chinese have never read the advertisements of patent medicines, these tales obtained an easy credence. Multitudes went to worship, &c., "Gyiu Seu Shuay," "ask for the *sien* water." As fast as one would "keh-teo," there would be another to take his place. Continually those who were dealing out the water would yell out: "Hurry up and let the others have a showing." Each man brought a teapot or bottle for the water, and as fast as one jar was exhausted the greasy servant would dip up another out of the pool. Have you seen any one who was cured? "Oh! yes, of course; what would all these people be coming here for, then?" But have you seen anyone? "No, but *it is so*, for they all say so." The only way was to quote their proverb: "What the ear hears is not always true, but what the eye sees."

The money of the first few days was enough to put up a small temple, so they just built it over the straw shed. The water is sold at 64 *cash;* besides other perquisites they make two candles from each worshipper, as there is no room to burn one-tenth of them. Numbers of scholars in silk and satin go to worship. People in boats from other places also come.

HUKOW.

A correspondent writes as follows with reference to the proposed opening of the above-named port:—

After mature consideration as to the benefit to be derived by making Hukow a port of call, it appears conclusive that it cannot fail to be most detrimental if not absolutely fatal to the commercial interests of Kiukiang. It would also appear that this so-called concession had been obtained without reference to the native and foreign interests centered at Kiukiang, and in opposition to the general opinion prevailing on the subject in 1869, when Consul Swinhoe, the official delegate of the special mission up the Yangtsze, stated "that the landing-place, while perhaps a boon to the river steamer interests, would be the death blow to Kiukiang." Such being the case, and nothing having transpired to alter the condition of affairs, it appears unwise in the extreme to make Hukow a port of call, when it is almost certain to prove fatal to the local native and foreign interests at Kiukiang, and be of no advantage whatever to the steamer companies or merchants generally. It would be interesting to learn what advantage is anticipated from the opening of Hukow, or by whom the step was suggested. The memorialists of 1st May, 1867, merely recommended that the Po yang lake should be open to steam, to enable exports to be brought more expeditiously to Kiukiang, which has always been the regular mart or emporium and port of shipment, as they were fully aware of the loss and injury Kiukiang would sustain by produce being shipped at the lake as proposed in the Chefoo Convention. It should be pointed

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out that the sterotype argument that "the detention of the tea boats at the lake by adverse winds is a source of annoyance, &c.," is rather imaginary than real; and it does not appear that the persons directly interested, the boatmen and teamen, have ever advocated the constitution of Hukow into a port of shipment or discharge, for the good reason that it is ill-adapted as a rendezvous for boats, there being no shelter and no means of obtaining return cargoes.

Geographically speaking, Hukow may appear to be the natural outlet from Kiangsi; but had it been a suitable place, Kiukiang would not have been selected by the Chinese as their emporium, nor would it have developed into a town of commercial importance, while the "natural outlet" has remained what it always was—a mere garrison town.

As trade is not likely to be benefited in any way whatever, and the local interests of Kiukiang are likely to be seriously affected, it is said that foreign merchants have sent in an official representation against the opening of Hukow; and the native merchants have also held meetings to signify their disapproval of the procedure, and ratify their determination not to ship or land cargo at that port.

It is understood that the delay in opening the port arises from the difficulty in reconciling local interests. In Kiangsi the provincial officials are unwilling that any produce should leave Hukow unless export duty is paid beforehand, so it is possible that a branch Custom-house may be opened there, which is sure to lead to a transfer of a portion of the shipping business from Kiukiang to the lake, and eventually to the opening of hongs, to the ruination of those established at Kiukiang.

Since traders do not desire the opening of Hukow, I fail to see the wisdom of coercing the Chinese to do so, especially as such a course is calculated to ruin the commercial interests centred at Kiukiang.

After the British Government has selected Kiukiang as a settlement, and induced merchants to invest a vast amount of capital in lands and buildings, it seems unfair and impolitic to coerce the Chinese into opening a port against the interests and wishes of all concerned, especially as it has been demonstrated that it is of no benefit to trade in general.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 29th April. The French mail from London March 9 was received on the 24th April, and the following P. and O. mail of 16th March arrived out on the 28th April.

The recent sale of the S.S. Company's steamers to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has called forth a paper on the subject of "British Shipping Interests in China," which has been published in the papers, and also sent to the Chamber of Commerce. In commenting upon it the *North China Daily News* considers that it would be premature to suppose that any political attack on those interests could be seriously contemplated—that would be utterly futile; and however ill-judged the mode of commercial opposition adopted by the great Mandarin promoters of the China Merchants' Steamers Company may be deemed, it is very difficult to limit the right of a Government to subsidise such companies, if it chooses. The doing so in the present instance has undoubtedly been an economic blunder; but it cannot be accused as a political wrong. Of the economic mistake, it is possible that the authors may sooner or later be convinced. All that diplomacy has to do in the meantime is to take care that no undue advantages, contrary to treaty rights, are conceded to the native company; and let the competitors fight it out.

The Municipal Council have determined upon again calling upon the Chinese Authorities to expend some portion of the tonnage dues on the conservancy of the port, and intend to agitate the Porting point question again with this object. It is stated that at present there is ample work for a dredger in this river alone, and the importance of the trade is such as to call for its employment. Plans have been obtained, showing the depth of water opposite the foreshore, and the position of the opium hulks, with reference to such an eventuality as the berthing of steamers at pontoons opposite the Bund. It is believed that, contrary to the general impression, it is a fact that sufficiently deep water is within easier reach opposite "E-wo" than opposite the Club.

Mr. W. Shaw, who was indicted for stealing and embezzling Tls. 5,800 Kukiang currency, the property of his late employer, Mr. Francis, has pleaded guilty before the acting Assistant Judge, Mr. R. N. Mowat, and has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following:—

The United States war-vessel *Monocacy* has returned from the Riverine ports.

The steamer *Conquest*, the first foreign trading vessel to Wenchow, has returned. She made a favourable passage to the new port, and was cordially welcomed by the natives. Besides her cargo she landed six foreign passengers, and on her return had Mr. and Mrs. Stott, missionaries, to Ningpo, and about 500 packages of cargo, principally charcoal. Between Wenchow and Ningpo she experienced dense fog, and had to anchor for several hours on three different occasions.

It was mentioned at the time that the report of the barque *Agate*, respecting the supposed existence of seventeen Europeans on one of the islands adjacent to New Guinea, had been forwarded to Admiral Ryder. We understand the Admiral has sent on the despatch to the Commodore commanding the Australian station, within whose limits the localities indicated lie.—It will be remembered that the statement of the master of the *Agate* was to the effect that, on the 2nd February last, when the barque was in Dampier Straits, lat. 0.34 S., and long. 130.22 E., she was boarded by natives from Battanta, King William, and other islands; and one of the chiefs stated as well as he could by signs and broken English that, on some of the islands to the northward, there were sixteen white men and one white woman. The *Agate* could not herself attempt to verify the report, as she had been on a reef and badly injured her hull. No doubt a gunboat will be despatched to search the neighbourhood, when Admiral Ryder's communication is received in Australia.

An extraordinary meeting of the Shanghai Race Club has been held to reconsider the proposals made at the last general meeting respecting the rebuilding of the stables in the Grand Stand Compound, and the means of raising funds for the purpose. It was resolved to proceed with the work, and also the removal of the "red house" to a site close to the back of the grand stand, immediately after the present Spring Meeting, and to raise the necessary funds, estimated at Tls. 6,000, by the issue of debentures of Tls. 100 each, the capital so raised to be redeemable by the annual payment of Tls. 1,000, the interest to be arranged with the persons who applied for the debentures.

The str. *Soochow* has left on her first voyage to Hankow; Formerly she was known as the *Japan*, and since she has been under her present management she has been fitted with a hurricane deck, affording accommodation for about 300 native passengers, as well as comfortable quarters for foreigners; her engines and boilers have been overhauled; and in other respects she has been altered and improved for river traffic. She is under the same agency as the *Paokong*, *Tah-yue-fong*, and *Ping-on*; and it is now understood to be a fact that the same combination—the Company has not yet assumed a name—have two steamers now building in England.

We hear that the barque *Serpent*, which was abandoned on the Shalutine Islands, in the Gulf of Pechili, under circumstances now well-known, has been towed into Taku by the pilots there.

The *Celestial Empire* gives the following:—

Many distinguished Chinese officials have lately passed through our Settlement. Only a few days ago the Tartar General Wen, of Foochow, and the Hoppo of Canton and families, passed through here, while for the last week the Tartar-General elect of Hangchow has resided among us. The last-named official has been awaiting the arrival of his predecessor, who on the 1st of this Chinese moon left Hangchow on his way to Peking, previous to taking up his new appointment as Tartar-General at Kui-chow in Hunan. This distinguished mandarin, the Marquis He, accompanied by his mother, a lady closely related to one of the Empresses, his wife, the daughter of the well-known Viceroy Jui Lien, who died a few years ago at Canton, and a numerous retinue, arrived here on Wednesday from Hangchow *via* Soochow. They are being entertained by a foreign firm having large dealings with the official class.

We are informed that Mr. Tong King-sing is going to reside at Tientsin, as head manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

It is said that the tea-market in the interior is opening at low prices; about 30 per cent. cheaper, indeed, than last year. The market for greens in Sung-yang has opened at 190 to 200 cash per catty of 32 taels' weight, against 200 to 275 a year ago; at Ningchow, too, prices have opened at 120 to 130 cash per catty of 16 taels' weight against 190 to 200 last year. The crop is likely to be very large, and with further depressing news from England the market is likely to go still lower, as many hongs have reduced their limits considerably.

WENCHOW.

A correspondent writes:—

Up to the 11th April the community consisted of the long resident missionaries—Messrs. Stott and Jackson, and the members of the Customs' staff. On the 11th the *Mosquito* arrived with reinforcements in the shape of Mr. Consul Alabaster. He has seen the officials, I believe, and employed himself in hunting for premises to serve as a Consulate. Not having seen the British ensign floating in the breeze on shore, I take it that to date the search has been unsuccessful. In the city the people seem perfectly indifferent, either to the presence of foreigners or to the fact that steamers are now at liberty to visit the port. They don't seem to want anything, unless it be a small cargo of rice. Native opium is plentiful, and piece goods come overland from Ningpo. Kerosine lamps are used in the principal shops, and matches are cheap. As to tea, a contract might be made for some raw leaf from the Ping-yang district, but the season is now well advanced. No foreign merchant has established to date, nor has a merchant vessel put in an appearance.

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HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 5th May; the French mail from London March 23 arrived out on the 2nd May.

There is not much news of general importance brought from Hong Kong by the present mail. In its absence considerable sensation appears to have been created by a somewhat extraordinary incident which occurred at the Club. It appears that a sergeant of the 28th Regiment entered that establishment, and, presenting a drawn sword at the beasts of two gentlemen successively who were sitting in the verandah, demanded of each "if he were one of them." On the gentlemen replying promptly in the negative, the man, who was mad drunk, walked into the reading-room, demolished the whole of the gas lamps and brackets with his sword and then chased the members about the Club. He ultimately fell down, and on being taken before the magistrate on the following day he was ordered to pay $30 for the damage he had done, and to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

The Hoppo of Canton, who arrived on 27th March from the North *en route* to Canton, called on H. E. the Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy. The visit was strictly a private one. The Hoppo has brought with him some 200 or 300 men in the *Pautah*, which he had chartered for $5,000. His suite was so large that there was not sufficient accommodation for them in the Hong Kong Hotel, so that the Hoppo had to engage the premises lately occupied by the M.M. Company.

According to the Registrar-General's return of the births and deaths for the quarter ending the 21st March last, it appears there have been 437 births and 971 deaths during that period. Of the births forty-one have occurred among the British and foreign population.

The *China Mail* gives the following :—

We are glad to hear that a large map of Kwangtung Province is in process of preparation by the Rev. J. G. Loercher, of the Basel Missionary Society, who for some years past has been gathering information with a view to the production of a guide to the whole province which shall be available for the merchant equally with the missionary. One of the last acts of our late Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, was a graceful recognition of the unobtrusive labours of the rev. gentleman in the shape of a grant from the Colonial Treasury to enable the publication to be at once proceeded with. It is believed that the map will be engraved in Gotha.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the names of the Government Board of Examiners in the Chinese language should be published. The Board consists of—The Hon. C. C. Smith, Chairman; Mr. F. Stewart; Mr. J. Russell; the Rev. E. J. Eitel, Ph. D., Director of Chinese studies; and Mr. Alfred Lister, Secretary. All communications to the Board must be addressed to the Secretary, and, if proceeding from a person in the Government service, must pass through the head of his department." It ought to be noted that to the present Chairman, who has but recently returned, and resumed his seat among the examiners, is mainly due the existence of this useful Board, the quiet but effectual services of which must in due time exercise a most powerful influence over the various departments of our Colonial service.

The small steamer *Sea Gull*, belonging to Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., which arrived here on 24th April, from Yokokama, had rather a long run, having had to contend with very heavy weather the whole passage. We understand that she is to be employed at the wreck of the s.s. *Japan* during the salvage operations this summer.

Among other damages caused by the heavy rain-fall of the 21st April a landslip occurred on the hill-side above Mr. Dorabjee's new bungalow in Robinson-road. About fifteen or twenty tons of earth, together with several large boulders and smaller pieces of stone, came down from a great height, and the noise thus caused startled the whole of the neighbouring residents. A cow-house which is immediately underneath was slightly injured, but no other damage was caused to life or property.

We are glad to learn that Commodore Watson, R.N., senior officer on this naval station, has received a good service pension. This fact we are sure will give general satisfaction to the Commodore's well-wishers in the service, as well as his many friends outside of it.

Navigating Lieutenant Maunsell, H.M.S. *Hornet*, was tried by Court Martial on the 26th April for drunkenness and dereliction of duty, and the Court decreed that he lose eighteen months' seniority, and be dismissed his ship.

An inquest was held on 23rd April on the body of a marine, named Joseph M'Millans, at the Naval Hospital, by Mr. James Russell, coroner, with Messrs. W. H. F. Darby, P. Rhodes, and William A. F. Schmidt, as jury. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased, who was a marine on board H.M.S. *Charybdis*, was on sentry duty on board on the night of the 17th April. He was suddenly missed at a short time before 8 P.M., and every search was made for him. He could not be found, and the general opinion was that he must have fallen overboard or gone ashore. Nothing more was heard of him until his body was found floating near H.M.S. *Modeste*. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

What with the arrival of our new Governor and one or two little occurrences in connection with that event, there is more than the usual amount of gossip floating round here just now. I should have said our Lieu-Governor, for the preparation of letters-patent appears to be a task that cannot be comfortably got through by the Home authorities within six months, and so for the present Mr. Hennessy has to be satisfied with the title and authority of a Lieu-Governor. There is no use in disguising the fact that the British portion of the community here were not very enthusiastic over Mr. Hennessy's appointment as successor to Sir Arthur Kennedy, and I cannot say that the new Governor's *debut* here has been altogether a successful one. The landing, which took place in the dusk of the evening, was bungled, and the salute from the shore battery had to be fired over again on the following morning, apparently by way of apology for the general breakdown in the arrangements on the previous evening.

The first act of his Excellency on landing—and I would have you mark this fact well, for it has created an immense amount of gossip here, and has only been indirectly alluded to in the local papers—was to bend and kiss the ring of the Roman Catholic Bishop, who was awaiting him in full canonicals on the wharf. Of course it may be quite right that a good Catholic should pay this respect to his Bishop; still the circumstance seems to stick a little in the throats of the people here, despite what they say to the contrary, and it also seems strange to see the head of the Colony attending the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday leaving vacant the well-known seat so long graced by Sir Arthur Kennedy and his predecessors in St. John's Cathedral. The Portuguese community, however, seem to be exceptionally pleased with Mr. Hennessy. They got up a cheer for him when he landed, and it is said that Mr. Hennessy is the first Governor who has ever been cheered here. The new Governor certainly appears to be anxious to please, and I hope he will be successful.

Talking of matters ecclesiastical, there has been a slight "breeze" at St. Paul's College, and the very small modicum of popularity Bishop Burdon has enjoyed here of late seems to be threatened with a total extinguishment. You will recollect that a few months ago the *London and China Express* contained a rather glowing account of "Mission Work in China." It was stated in the course of the article that St. Paul's College here had resumed its original purpose as a training college for mission clergy, and that its students had recently been added to by six English students, who had just gone out with the Rev. E. Davys. Well, two of these students went back to England by a recent mail, and a third has left the College and is awaiting instructions from home as to what he is to do. They make certain complaints against the Bishop, and it is also said that the living at the College was such as was not calculated to bring on attacks of the gout, nothing but bread and water being supplied for the table after "tiffin." Anyway, there was a general "flare up" at the College, with the results I have mentioned. The Rev. E. Davys has also been dismissed from the post of Military Chaplain by the Bishop.

General Colborne seems determined that the "coolness" which existed between himself and Sir Arthur Kennedy shall not extend to the new Governor. The General certainly did not grace the departure of our late popular Governor with his presence, and it was remarked as somewhat significant that none of the officers directly under his command were present at the Farewell Banquet, although they were all invited; nor could they, themselves, have had any objection to attend. The military magnate in question, however, came down on horseback to meet the new Governor at his landing, and was also present at the levée at Government House on the 1st May.

We have had some rather violent thunderstorms here lately, with a great deal of rain—about eight inches per week. The temperature yesterday (May 4) was, maximum 84½, and minimum (over night) 79¼.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes :—

One of those fierce encounters between the Customs officials and the people which so frequently take place in this shamefully misgoverned country has lately occurred in the Ying Tak district, about a hundred miles from here. It appears that a passenger on board a junk from this port arrived at Ying Tak about the commencement of this month, and when the lekin guard searched his luggage they found a few articles which they said were dutiable. The owner rejoined that they ought to be free, as they were not in the tariff, and he would not pay duty on them. The dispute soon waxed high, and at length from words the parties came to blows, and the officials hauled the luckless passenger before the mandarin of the place. That worthy ordered him to be tied up in the station, and gave instructions to his minions to "squeeze" the refractory man. All attempts to extort money from him having proved fruitless, the soldiers tied him up and gave him a severe flogging. The people of the neighbourhood, of which, by the way, the passenger was a native, had in the meantime been growing gradually more and more excited, and when they saw this unmerited punishment inflicted their

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indignation broke bounds, and arming themselves with bamboos they attacked the lekin station. The guard turned a gun upon them, and firing, killed two of the crowd. who thereupon fetched out all the guns and other weapons they could muster and a general fight ensued. Several persons have been killed on both sides, and a large number wounded, some seriously. The fight was still proceeding when the news was despatched to Canton. The Viceroy has despatched a delegate to inquire into the case, and investigate into the conduct of the mandarin in charge of the station.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The peaceful solution of the dispute between the Siamese and the Chinese at Tongkah appears, according to our latest accounts, to be as far off as ever. The Siamese are still drawing large bodies of Malay levies from the coast, and a force of not less than from 4,000 to 5,000 armed Malays and Siamese from Quedah, Lancavi, Purlis, Sitole, Trang, Poongha and Salang, are quartered near or about Tongkah; besides this there is a small body of regular troops from Bangkok, and two men-of-war in the harbour; all this force is brought into requisition for the purpose of overawing and intimidating the Chinese, who still maintain a dogged and sulky attitude, and are unwilling to come to any terms or conditions with the Government, short of anything wherein the privileges of their Kongsees and their own personal interests are likely to be compromised. Meantime the Government insists that certain terms for the future peace of the country shall be entered into by the Chinese. One of the terms is, that each Kongsee shall be answerable for the good conduct of its members, and if any act of disobedience to the law can be traced to any individual member in that Kongsee, then the head men of the Kongsee shall deliver up the delinquent to justice, and make restitution for any destruction of property caused by the overt acts of the individual or individuals belonging to the Kongsee. In carrying out this proposition these conditions to extend to the heads of tribes who are in the different Kongsees and to those also who are in no Kongsee. The second condition is that all arms and ammunition shall be delivered up to the Government, and none shall be allowed to bear arms without a license from the authorities. The other conditions are merely of a minor character, such as delivering up to justice the men who have been guilty of the late disturbances, and that the people shall return peacefully to their labours and employments as before.

The promulgation of Christianity in Siam is increasing, and there are now some two thousand communicants in the Roman Catholic Church at Patriw; they are mostly Chinamen and Cambodians. Patriw is a very flourishing province, and the chief town of the name, celebrated for its native sugar and rice mills.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The latest intelligence from Atchin is to the effect that all is quiet, and no further disturbances have been reported. The Dutch have just commenced operations against Langsa and Madjapahit, the only two States on the East Coast that had not yet submitted, but the latest news is to the effect that the chiefs of the last mentioned State offered their submission upon receiving an ultimatum from the Dutch officer in command.

It will be remembered that General Nino Bixio, Garibaldi's able Lieutenant in the last Italian revolution, died of cholera at Atchin in December, 1873, while in command of the Italian mercantile steamer *Maadaloni*. The remains were recovered with much trouble by the Dutch authorities, and have been handed over with military honours at Batavia to the Italian man-of-war *Christoforo Colombo*, Captain Count Canevaro, in order that they might be taken home for interment in Italian soil.

It has been officially notified that, from the 1st June, until further notice, the import of rice to Pedier, Ayer Labu, and Enjoong is prohibited unless duly authorised by the Assistant Resident of the East Coast of Sumatra.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 12th May; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

On the morning of 3rd May another of those disastrous fires which have lately caused so much havoc here broke out near Cavenagh-bridge, on the premises of Messrs. Jaimie and Co., ship-chandlers, and completely gutted those as well as Mr. Emmerson's tiffin-rooms above. Every effort was made by the police, who were quickly on the spot, and a number of residents and the blue jackets of the *Growler*, to save the property, but owing to its inflammable nature nearly the whole was entirely consumed.

The alarm appears to have been given about half-past one A.M., and before the arrival of the fire-engines attempts were made to enter Messrs. Jaimie and Co.'s godown in order to save some of the property, books, &c., of the firm, but every such attempt, both from Flint-street and Cavenagh Bridge-road, was repelled by thick volumes of suffocating black smoke which came pouring out of the doors and windows. Captain Walshe, Inspector General of Police, Superintendent Maxwell, Inspectors Ord, Richards, &c., were soon on the ground with their men, along with a detachment of artillery and a company of H.M. 74th Highlanders from Fort Canning, under Major Eden, R.A., with Lieuts. Hay and Adams. Captain Jones, of H.M.S. *Growler*, the only British man-of-war in harbour, also landed a party of blue jackets with their engine, who did good service. Captain Ellis also, the Master Attendant, was among the first present, and actively superintended the working of the fire engines, along with Mr. Carrington, Municipal Engineer. By two o'clock the two municipal steam fire-engines, in charge of Mr. Cazalas, had arrived and were hard at work, the one stationed at Cavenagh Bridge, and the other at Johnston's Pier, and about the same time the Insurance Companies hand-engine was set to work at the river steps in Flint-street. But, by that time, the fire had gained such a mastery over the combustible materials of a ship-chandler's store inside the building that it was impossible to save anything, even out of Mr. Emmerson's rooms on the first floor. Fortunately there was little or no wind, and, fortunately also, the night was clear calm moonlight. There was further an abundant supply of water close at hand. Another favourable circumstance was that the block of buildings was divided into two halves by a substantial brick wall, which aided very materially the fire-engines in preventing the flames from spreading from the half next the river to the half next Battery-road. It was feared at first that the whole block would go, in which case Messrs. McAlister and Co.'s store would have been in imminent danger; but it was soon seen that the Municipal fire-engines, which really worked admirably, could master the fire. Nevertheless, as a matter of precaution, the contents of the godowns in the block untouched nearest the fire, which were occupied, one as a shop, and the other by the E. and A. Company for stores, with Messrs. Bryce and Ellis the ship brokers' office upstairs, were rapidly cleared of their contents in a somewhat summary manner. Close attention was also paid to the roofs of Messrs. McAlister and Co. and Messrs. Hinnekindt's godowns on the other side of Flint-street. By three o'clock the whole of Messrs. Jaimie and Co.'s premises and Mr. Emmerson's rooms were nearly gutted, and the roof had fallen in, but the fire was completely under control, and there was no longer any danger of its spreading further. By half-past three it was being rapidly extinguished by full streams of water from the three engines, and the bugles sounded "fall in" to the soldiers and blue jackets, who were then withdrawn, after having done great good service, and displayed excellent discipline. The entire premises occupied by Messrs. Jaimie and Co., and by Mr. Emmerson were consumed, with all their contents. Messrs. Jaimie and Co. were fully covered with fire insurance to the extent of $50,000, distributed amongst the following offices:—

Phœnix Fire Office	$20,000
Royal Insurance Company	15,000
North German of Hamburg	10,000
Netherlands India Office	5,000

Mr. Emmerson had his tiffin and billiard-rooms also fully covered, to the extent of $5,000, in the Netherlands India Fire Insurance Company. The contents of the shop were all saved. The E. and A. Company were fully covered with insurance, but all the damage to their stores occurred from and during their hasty removal, and consisted mainly of a portion of their liquors being broached by some thirsty souls, and the loss will be trifling. Messrs. Bryce and Ellis had their office furniture and books considerably knocked about and damaged in the process of being pitched out of window and door for safety from the fire. In addition to the insurance on goods, the block of buildings is covered in the London Assurance Corporation to the extent of $24,000, but this amount covers also the buildings on the opposite side of Flint-street, occupied by Messrs. McAlister and Co., and Messrs. E. and H. Hinnekindt.

We are glad to announce that at last the Colonial-office has awakened to the necessity of providing another judge for these Settlements. On the 4th May his Excellency the Administrator received a telegram from the Secretary of State to the effect that Mr. Justice H. L. Phillips, of Natal, had been appointed here, and the announcement was received with general satisfaction. The present sittings of the Assizes conclude on the 12th May, and in the middle of the evidence in an important commercial suit the Acting Chief Justice has to leave for Penang to preside at the Assizes there, having had to adjourn the summary side of the Supreme Court until his return. It is arranged that Mr. Justice Ford will take the criminal cases at Penang, leaving the civil causes to be heard by his successor, Mr. Phillips, and will return to Singapore about the 4th June, after which he will

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remain here permanently, and we shall thus have the advantage —which has taken us so long to obtain—of one judge being always here.

Mr. Justice Ford has been engaged in the Supreme Court in hearing an action, in which Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay are the plaintiffs, and Messrs. R. M. C. A. Chitty and M. V. A. Chitty are the defendants—for the recovery of $27,402.86 and interest, for wrongful conversion of plaintiffs' goods, for detention of plaintiffs' goods, for goods sold and delivered, money received, interest and on account. The case is a complicated one, and involves an intricate question of accounts and will not be completed for some time. The Attorney-General appears for plaintiffs and Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw for defendants.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell, who succeeded Mr. Davidson as Resident of Perak and performed the offices appertaining to that post until the arrival of his successor, is expected to return here about the end of May, and he will then be appointed senior police magistrate, in the place of Captain Walshe, who is now acting for the inspector-general of police, absent on leave.

On the 7th May, a flash of lightning struck a corner of the residence on Tanjong Pagar hill occupied by Captain Smith, Manager of the Dock Company. The lightning seems to have first struck a tree close to the house and then glanced on to the roof, tearing a portion off, and then zig-zagging down the wall into the ground twisting the wall-paper and other materials in the way into all sorts of shapes. Mrs. E. M. Smith and her ayah, who were in the house at the time, had a very narrow escape from sudden death. Mrs. Smith was at first believed to have suffered no injury beyond a shock to the system, but subsequently symptoms of paralysis supervened in the lower limbs.

Two prisoners, one of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Dent, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted, and the other, a long-sentence prisoner, who was tried at the present assizes for having endeavoured to escape, have succeeded in making their escape from the Criminal Prison, and have not since been heard of.

The engines at Tanjong Pagar have stopped playing at night. The coals may now be said to be wholly extinguished, and rapid progress is making with clearing away the debris and erecting the new coal sheds.

The Commission appointed to make arrangements for the representation of the Straits Settlements at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition has held a preliminary meeting at the office of the Colonial Secretary.

Rain has fallen and cholera has been considerably on the decrease in town. In fact, the epidemic may now be said to have almost completely disappeared.

The following notification by the Government of the Philippines has been forwarded by H.B.M.'s Consul at Manila :—

"In compliance with the instructions which I have received from H.M.'s Government, I have decreed as follows :—1st. All the ports of Sulu Archipelago are open to free commerce, and trade shall be respected according to the principles of the Maritime International Law. 2nd. The Ports held in military occupation by our land and naval forces are excepted from the operation of the above disposition, and vessels shall be subject to the restrictions which the security of our military occupation may necessitate in the said Ports, which in all other respects are also declared free for general commerce."

The *Gazette* also notifies that the Hon. H. Plunket, Superintendent of Police, Penang, has received six months' leave of absence from the 10th of April, and Dr. A. F. Anderson, Colonial Surgeon, six months' leave of absence from the 5th May. Dr. T. I. Rowell will act as Colonial Surgeon during the absence of Dr. Anderson.

PENANG.

The present mail brings advices extending to the 14th May. The P. and O. mail from London April 13 arrived out on the 12th May.

We learn from the *Penang Gazette* that a Chinese riot, which might have resulted in a serious fight between the newly-formed Gee Hock society and the Ghee Hins, occurred at Chungkat, in the south of Province Wellesley, on the 1st May. Fortunately, owing to the active exertions of the manager of Caledonia estate, Mr Halliday, assisted by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Dunlop, who pluckily exerted themselves in maintaining the peace, the police under Inspector Scully were enabled to crush the affair in the bud. It is to be hoped that the headmen of the kongsees concerned will be held responsible for this breach of the peace, and that the Executive will not hesitate to exercise the powers of deportation conferred upon it by the Legislature.

Mr. Trevenen, who was to have been appointed to the second Magistracy in Province Wellesley, has been shifted to Malacca, and in the meantime no one has been appointed to succeed him in the previous appointment.

The destruction of coal by the late conflagration in Singapore has had the effect of making a considerable rise in the price of the article at Penang.

The average note circulation of the local banks during the month of April was :—Chartered Mercantile Bank $426,920, Chartered Bank $192,785.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—On the 6th May, at Penang the wife of John Allan, of a son.
DUFF—On the 15th April, at Hanghai, the wife of Thos. W. Duff, of a son.
HOHNHOLZ—On the 28th April, at Yokohama, the wife of H. W. Hohnholz, of a son.
JACKSON—On the 5th May, at Singapore, the wife of Edward Jackson, C.E., of a daughter.
MCDONALD—On the 4th April, at Tientsin the wife of J. McDonald, of a son.
MUSS—On the 1st May, on Ye Shamn, the wife of Charles D. Muss, of a daughter.
PALMER—On the 10th April, at Ningpo, the wife of the Rev. Robert Palmer, C.M.S. of Ningpo and Shaou-hing, China, of a son.
SMITH—On the 13th April at Tientsin, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Smith, of a daughter.
TURNBULL—On the 27th April, at Shanghai, the wife of William A. Turnbull, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN—ANSON.—On the 5th June, at St. Saviour's Maida Vale, by the Rev. T. A. Anson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nolan Vicar, Thos. Duncan, son of the late Dr. James Duncan, of Edinburgh and Ceylon, to Henrietta Constance, daughter of the late Major O. H. St. G. Anson, H.M. 9th Lancers.
GRAFTON—WINCH.—On the 9th June at St. Philip's, Liverpool, by the Rev. Corbet M. Moore, Vicar of All Saints', Cheltenham, Alfred, younger son of the late John Grafton, of London, to Sophia Caroline, only child of John Hammond Winch, late of China.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—On the 5th June, at No. 99, Huskisson-street, Liverpool, Henry Fletcher, fifth son of the late Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D.D., of Stenney, aged 58.
HERRIOT—On the 5th May, at Penang Stuart Herriot, aged 65 years.
HUNT—On the 29th March, at Peking, the wife of P. B. Hunt, of the American Board Mission, aged 67.
MEYER—On the 2nd May, at Colombo Adolph T. Meyer, of Trincomalee Farm, Ceylon, formerly of Hong Kong.
MOYO—On the 30th April, at Yokohama, Madame Goto Moyo, aged 62 years.
OEHLRICH—On the 1st May, at Yokohama, George Oehlrich, a native of Hanover, aged 26 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Transactions in Imports had been altogether on a much restricted scale. Yarns were less inquired for, and lower rates generally were offered. Shirtings were in scarcely any demand. Small sales of Drills had been made at lower rates; Government requirements having been apparently satisfied by direct importations from Shanghai. Indigo Shirtings had attracted some attention at low prices, and Victoria Lawns were in fair demand also at a decline. In Woollens, best qualities of Italian Cloth were occasionally saleable : Mousselines had been more inquired for, and Blankets remained in some demand. Metals continued very quiet; local dealers seemed to be fully supplied or were without orders, and to effect business holders would have to accept low quotations.

SHANGHAI.—Without any improvement in prices obtainable there had been a rather better demand for several of the leading Cotton manufactures. In Grey Shirtings sales are reported of all weights, most of which had been of the better qualities at Tls. 1.88 for Eagles and from Tls. 1.65 to 1.70 for good medium, to good 8-4lbs. Cloths; low descriptions were neglected, and Heavy Shirtings without any improvement. T-Cloths had changed hands without much alteration in prices. Drills had been wanted, and sold at the following rates :—Tls. 2.67 to 2.80 per piece for American makes, which have been most asked for, English Drills finding buyers at Tls. 1.82½ to 1.83 per piece of 14 lbs., and about Tls. 1.90 to 1.91 per piece of 15 lbs. weights. White Shirtings had moved quietly as wanted, at about previous quotations. In Jeans and Sheetings only a small business was passing. Woollens were still sold freely by public auction. The sales mark some improvement in Camlets, but Lastings and Spanish Stripes were if anything rather lower in value. Prices for nearly all kinds of Metals remained as last quoted. A moderate business had been transacted in some leading articles, but a more limited demand had been experienced for Lead and Iron, supplies of Nailrods had increased beyond anticipations, and depression was the characteristic feature of the market.

HONG KONG.—The market for Yarns and all articles under the heading of Piece Goods had been inactive, owing to the non-settlement of the currency question, chop-dollars being quoted at $10.00 discount per mille. The heavy rains had also had a depressing influence upon business generally. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says :—All counts of English Yarns command about former figures. Piece Goods : Sales of Grey and White Shirtings have been small, while T-Cloths have been moderately bought. English Drills are not in demand, and no American Drills are on offer. Some further small sales of American Cotton Goods have been made:—Continental mills Sheetings at $3.30 to $3.35, Massachusetts mills Sheetings at $3.55 to $3.60, and P. M. C. Jeans at $3.20 to $3.25 per piece. Woollens : Stocks of Camlets are light, and prices are maintained Spanish Stripes are hard to place. Best 12lbs. Blankets are scarce and inquired for at quotations. Metals : Fair sales of Lead have been made at slightly better prices. Tin Plates are slow of sale. Steel is wanted. The stock of Quicksilver is large, and there are now sellers at a decline from late rates. Yellow Metal has been quitted upon lower terms. Coals : The receipts have been 9,550 tons, comprising 7,100 tons of Cardiff and 2,450 tons of Australian. The sales have been 1,400 tons of Australian at $8.25 to $8.50 per ton, and 1,260 tons of Welsh, at 42s. for Cardiff, and $9 per ton for North Wales. The arrivals have not been excessive in the past fortnight and the market is now fairly steady at quoted rates, but buyers are showing no inclination to pay better prices.

CANTON.—Lead : Quotations unchanged; Mixed Brands $8.30, WB and Hole Chop $8.40 to $8.45 per picul. Quicksilver : Prices quoted $61 to $61.50 per picul. Ginseng : Clarified, No. 1, $385 to $435; No. 2, $235 to $285; No. 3, $135 to $195 per picul: Crude, No. 1 $380 to $420; No. 2, $230 to $270; No. 3, $130 to $180 per picul.

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MANILA.—The Piece Goods market had been a little more active during the fortnight. Values of Plain Staples, with the exception of White Shirtings, had given way a little. Woven Coloured goods, which were scarce, exhibited signs of advancing, while Printed had declined considerably.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Manchester staples had continued dull, and prices generally had had a weaker tendency; but the amount of business done, although not large, showed a considerable improvement on the preceding period. The market was well stocked with Cotton staples, and the supplies coming forward were heavy. Grey Shirtings had continued quiet; about 10,000 pieces had been placed, chiefly 8¼ lbs. of low quality, at $1.65. Grey supers difficult to place, holders taking lower rates to effect sales. T-Cloths sold to a moderate extent, 7 lbs. were pressed for sale at declining rates; 6 lbs. quiet, and moved off very slowly. Drills unchanged. White Shirtings dull, and business unimportant. White Cambrics in more request at previous rates. White spots neglected. Grey Yarn, No. 40's, had received more attention; rates unchanged. Dyed and Printed Goods without change. Prints saleable at low rates. Iron quiet; stocks in first hands very low. Steel unsaleable, market overstocked. Yellow Metal in heavy stock, quiet, and weaker.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done during the fortnight, but in some instances prices were lower. Grey Shirtings: Moderate sales of 7lbs. at $30 to $33, and 8¼ lbs. at $35½ to $44 according to quality. A sale of 45-inch 9 lbs. at 45. Grey Supers: In no request. Grey Madapollams: A sale of 2¼ lbs. at $12.37½. Grey T.-Cloths: In good demand; sales of 5 lbs. at $22, 6 lbs. at $24½ to $31½, and 7 lbs. at $28 to $29. Grey Yarns: Small sales of No. 40 at $103. White Shirtings: Fair sales from $48 to $80, according to quality. A sale of 45-inch at $68. In Woollens and Metals nothing had been done.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The first arrivals of "new crop" came to hand with the opening of the month of May, and had found buyers at prices ranging from $48 to $56 per picul. The musters so far shown afforded no criterion of the season's crop, being mostly "Garden Teas;" but the weather had been fairly favourable. Settlements to date are reported to have been about 260 piculs. The s.s. Gaelic with the present mail would take about 2,000 packages new crop tea.

SHANGHAI.—Black: No business whatever had been done, the small remaining stock being held by the teamen for prices far above the London market. Green: The season had, closed slightly lower prices having been accepted by teamen for country teas.

TAMSUI.—It is reported from this place that the production of Formosa Oolongs will be greater than in any previous season. The estimated supply is 11,000,000 lbs.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—During the past fortnight transactions in Congou have amounted to about 9,700 boxes; the demand has chiefly run upon the better grades, the prices asked by teamen for common descriptions being much too high to tempt buyers into operations. Purchases have generally been made at from Tls. 21 to 28, but a few small parcels of finest tea have found buyers at Tls. 30 and upwards; no change can be quoted in the market; prices have, in some instances, ruled rather lower, but the quality of the settlements shows a falling off. Shipments from Macao continue on a fair scale, and consist for the most part of contract teas. Scented Teas: Musters have been shown on the market during the past few days, and about 4,000 to 5,000 boxes of Capers and Pekoes have been packed for early shipment; prices have not yet transpired, but they are said to range from Tls. 21 to 28 for fair to fine. It is perhaps premature to offer any opinion on the quality of the crop, but, as far as can be seen, it is likely to be inferior to that of last season; the Capers being apparently of poor make, much mixed in leaf, and coarser in cup, while the Pekoes show no improvement on the indifferent teas of last year. In our next issue we shall doubtless be able to advise a considerable business. Scenting flower has been in fair supply and of good quality, and has been purchaseable at lower rates than at this time last year. The shipments of New Season's Congou to date have been 431,657 lbs., against 461,499 lbs. to corresponding date last season.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been nearly at a standstill, the only transactions which had taken place consisting of a small lot of Hanks at $560 (20s. 6d., or f.58) and some Oshius at $500 (18s. 9d., or f.52), besides deliveries of "Filatures" under contracts. Sellers were anxious to realise, and would probably accept lower prices, but there was no demand whatever at the moment, and quotations were nominal. Settlements from 1st July, 1876, to date 20,425 bales, against corresponding period, season 1875-6, 12,850 bales; do., 1874-5, 11,200 bales.

SHANGHAI.—The unfavourable telegraphic advices had caused an almost complete cessation of business on the part of foreign buyers, but natives had been heavy shippers. Tsatlees: Prices showed a decline for the fortnight of Tls. 30 to Tls. 40 per picul, and at this concession 400 to 500 bales had been settled by foreign buyers, and about as many more bought by native speculators to hold. These operations had cleared the market of all good Silks, and nothing remained on offer but common and undesirable parcels. As regards the new season's Silk the Chinese reported an abundance of worms, but an inadequate supply of mulberry leaves; so far the weather had been fairly propitious.

	1876-77.		1875-76.
Settlements for the fortnight ...	1,000	against	1,000
Total settlements to date	72,500	„	69,600
Stock, about	8,000	„	800

CANTON.—There are settlements reported to the extent of some 100 bales No. 3 and No. 4 Tsatlee at prices showing a reduction on last quotations of fully $20 to 30 per picul. The available stock of these classifications was firmly held. Long Reels: Market almost cleared of this description. Re-reels had been settled at lower prices, and the season was at its close for this class. New Silk: Reports from the country continued favourable, although the weather during the fortnight had been very wet. Musters were looked for in two or three weeks from date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Camphor was quoted $16 to 17, Wax $11 to 12, Rice $2.05 to 2.10, Isinglass $28 to 30.

HONG KONG.—Supplies of Camphor had been very light, no cargo having been received from Japan and but little from Formosa, and the value of the Formosa article was $18.50 to $19.00 per picul. Vermilion was quoted $33.00 per case. Gamboge was scarce and good quality commanded full prices. Aniseed Oil was in fair supply and held for $190 per picul. Holders of Cassia Oil were demanding $97.50, but buyers would not pay this price at the moment. Aniseed Stars of ordinary quality had been in demand at $25.50 per picul, and but a small supply was offering.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Drugs and Spices: Cassia Lignea is quoted at for New Season's loting $10.40 to 10.50 in mats, $10.75 to 10.80 in boxes, for Old Season's $10.75 to 10.80 in mats, $11 to 11.10 in boxes. Sales of "New Season's" 1,300 to 1,400 piculs. Stock 1,500 piculs. Sales of "Old Season's" nil. Stock 7,000 to 8,000 piculs. Cassia Buds, $18 to 18.25 per picul. Star Aniseed, $25 to 26. Aniseed Oil, $58 to 60. Rhubarb, No. 2, $58 to 60. Alum, $1.80 to 1.90 per picul. Camphor, $16.50 to 17 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 75c. per box for Manhing's No. 1 gold chop. Vermillion, $32 to 33 per box. Matting, Manhing's Fine contract, White 4/4, 10½c.; 5/4, 12½c.; 6/4, 15c. per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11½c.; 5/4, 13½c.; 6/4, 16c.; Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½c.; 5/4, 16c.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar and Hemp have been very active during the fortnight, but Coffee has declined. Freights have further given way slightly, and exchange has gone in favour of buyers. Sugar: Telegraphic news has greatly excited our market, and sales to the extent of about 100,000 piculs have been made at continually advancing prices. Purchases of superior have latterly been made at $5.50 to $5.62½ per picul, and for extra $5.75 to $5.81¼ per picul is freely offered. Unclayed: Arrivals taken at $2.87½ to $3.3 per picul, but higher prices have been obtained though terms have not been made public. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu there is a good demand, and prices have a strong upward tendency. Hemp: The price has again advanced, and sales are reported to have been made at $5.43¾ to $5.56¼ per picul (£22 8s. 6d. to £22 17s. 6d.). Holders, however, are now asking more for stored parcels, and free supplies are very difficult to be had. In course of shipment there are now 7,000 bales going forward to Great Britain, but none to the States. Coffee: The price has now dropped to $19.50 per picul (£73 7s. 4d.), at which there is only a very moderate demand.

SINGAPORE.—During the fortnight a moderate business had been done in produce, Gambier and Pepper had had a downward tendency, but values of most of the other staples had been very firm although both exchange and freights seemed likely to rise. The Gambier market opened at $4.75 to $4.70, but rapidly declined to $4.47½, closed weak. Black Pepper, the second crop coming on, the market opened at $8.05, but had since declined to $7¾ per picul. White Pepper unchanged, about 100 tons taken up at former rates. Tin was quoted firmer.

PENANG.—Transactions in Tin had been moderate, and a limited business had been done in Pepper. Very little had occurred in other produce. Tin: The purchases had been at $19 to $19.50. During the fortnight there had been a great excitement in the market whenever there was a demand, holders at one time asking $20.20. The last transaction was at $19.50, but there was no more obtainable at this price; the stock being held for $20. Black Pepper: Arrivals small, and the market had fallen; 750 piculs West Coast sold at $7.56 to $7.65, and 1,400 piculs Atchin at $7.40 to $7.25. White Pepper: In demand for Singapore, and transactions at $13½ to $14. Sugar: Both European and Chinese manufacture had been in demand, but manufacturers declined entering into contracts.

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

Telegrams report the sailing of the steamer *Cairnsmuir* from Hankow on the 9th inst., and the steamer *Glenfinlas* from Foochow on the same date. The steamers *Braemar Castle*, *Glenlyon*, and *Radnorshire* from Hankow, and the *Glenfinlas* from Foochow, have called at Singapore *en route* for London.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9.—Manchester Goods steady; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8. Silk; Market not yet opened.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 17.—Manchester Goods, firm; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8 Silk market not yet opened.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, JUNE 9.—Manchester Goods, flat. 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½. 16-24 Water Twist, $97. Bengal Cotton, $12½.

HONG KONG, JUNE 16.—Manchester Goods, flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; Water Twist, 16-24, $97; Fair Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of Tea from June 1, 1877, 29,000,000 lbs.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 16.—Gambier, $4.40; Black Pepper, $7.55; White, $13.70. Tin, $19.42½. Mule Twist, 40's, $96. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.62½; 7 lbs.; $1.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.10; 7 lbs., $1.30.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle N. S. W., April 24, Sea Star ; May 8, Bothwell Castle ; from London, June 10, Elgin (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, June 8, Gordon Castle (str.) ; 9, Forward Ho ! ; 12, Glengyle (str.) ; 13, Albert Victor ; from Liverpool, 9, Diomed (str.) ; from Penarth, 9, John Milton ; from Hamburg, 9, H. Bremer.

At HONG KONG.—From London, June 13, Daphne ; 16, Osaka, Nankin (str.) ; from Buryport, 11, Robert Henderson ; from Cardiff, 13, J. D. Peters, Brown Brothers.

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N. S. W., April 21, Lord of the Isles ; June 7, Kapunda.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, May 11, Daa ; June 9, Altonal (str.) ; 11, Amboto (str.) ; 13, Glenorchy (str.) ; from Sunderland, 9, Winlow ; from Newcastle, 11, Brisbane ; from Liverpool, 11, Menelaus (str.) ; 13, G. B. S., from Cardiff ; 11, Agnes ; from Hamburg, 16, Bellona (str.) ; from ———, 11, Lotus, Philippo, Charlotte.

At PENANG.—From Troon, May 3, Star of the North.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Petropaulovski, May 5, Friedrich.

From HANKOW.—For London, June 9, Cairnsmuir (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For New York, April 25, Haydn Brown ; for London, 27, Ulysses (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, June 9, Glenfinlas (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, April 25, Anglo Saxon ; for New York, 30, Mystic Belle.

From MANILA.—For Falmouth f.o., April 16, Severn ; 20, Sarah Nicholson, Francis and Amanda, Omba ; for Cadiz and Liverpool, 15, Aurrera (str.) ; for Liverpool, 20, Parthia ; for New York, 17, Lightning ; 21, Daniel Marcy ; for Boston, 23, Western Belle.

From CEBU.—For New York, April 24, Nehemiah Gibson.

From ILO ILO.—For Boston April 18, Favorita ; 23, Sooloo ; for New York, 18, Eureka ; for Malta f.o. 22, Quarta (str.).

From BATAVIA.—For Rotterdam, June 14, Torrington (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For Gibraltar f.o., May 8, Joseph Brown.

From PENANG.—For London, May 7, Kangaroo (str.) ; 11, Antenor (str.) ; June 11, Vergen de Cormin.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, *via* Nagasaki, Sea Star.

At HIOGO.—For London, via Nagasaki, Fiery Cross ; for New York, Mary Jane.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Anchises (str.).

At FOOCHOW.—None.

At SWATOW.—For London, Arabella.

At FORMOSA.—None.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Nyassa, Leucadia, Imbros (str.), Lalla Rookh ; for New York, Albert Russell, New Era, Thomas Lord, Ellen Rickers ; for San Francisco, Rurik, Rosetta McNeil, W. H. Deits ; for Portland (Oregon), Forward, Mount Lebanon ; for Callao, Hydra.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Monarchy, Edeline, Signal ; for Boston, Windermere.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Hermann ; for London, Carioca, Lord of the Isles.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Ironside ; for Liverpool, Majorian, Helens ; for Marseilles, Amadeo.

At PENANG.—For London, Clan Alpine, Kinfauns Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers : Silk, to London, $9 per cwt. ; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9 ; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai) : To London, silk, $5 per bale ; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft. ; waste silk, £4 5s. do. ; cocoons, £4 5s. do. ; general merchandise, £4 5s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers : Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb. ; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents ; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £4 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 ft.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet ; by steamer, £3 3s. to £3 13s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; to New York, by steamer, £4 13s. ; by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet ; £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 20 cwt. ; to New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; to San Francisco, $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s. ; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s., do. in boxes, 45s. ; pepper and coffee, 45s. ; hides and gutta-percha, 65s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 15s. ; dead weight and measurement goods, 60s. to 70s. per ton. To Marseilles, by sailing vessel, pepper, 60s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, deadweight, 40s. per ton ; gambier, 42s. 9d. ; sago, 45s. ; hides, 80s. ; rattans, £5.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, measurement goods, 80s. ; tapioca, 70s. ; tin, 20s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.		From		To
April	17	... Carolus Magnus	...	Cardiff	...	Singapore
,,	—	... Genevieve	...	Nieuwe Diep	...	Batavia
,,	19	... Vanadis	...	Manila	..	Liverpool
,,	21	... Peruvienne	...	Bordeaux	...	Batavia
,,	—	... Luctor & Emergo	...	Sourabaya	...	Order
,,	27	... Jules Dufaure	...	Passaroeang	...	Falmouth
,,	—	... Schiedam	...	Pamaroekan	...	Rotterdam
,,	—	... Tai-Lee	...	Plymouth	...	Nicolajefsk
,,	28	... Zuid Holland	...	Batavia	...	Rotterdam
,,	30	... Advance	...	Glasgow	...	Singapore
May	1	... Iitzug	...	Fremantle	...	Shanghai

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai ,,	5s. 4½d.	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d. to 5s. 5¾d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 0¾d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,,	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Penang ,,	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1¾d. to 4s. 1½d.
Manila ,,	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 3¾d.	4s. 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306 to 308	Rs. 287½
,, Hong Kong	26½ to 27 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.8.5	3 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 710.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1½d., Hong Kong 4s. 0¾d., at Shanghai 5s. 5¾d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—June 13, at Boston, from Sourabaya Francis B. Fay ; at London, from Samarang, Erling Skjalgson ; 14, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Thomas Stephens ; at Deal, for Zwyndrecht, from Rangoon, Nuova Stella ; 4, at Boston, from Passaroeang, William Clowes ; 14, at Cuxhaven, from Bassein, Evelina ; at Bremen, from Rangoon, Felicitas ; at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Prins Hendrik (str.) ; 15, at New York, from Singapore, Auguste ; at Liverpool, from Ilo Ilo, Quarta (str.) ; 16, at London, from Maulmain, Landore.

CASUALTIES.—Liverpool, June 14,—It is reported that the Daniel Marcy, from Manila, for New York, with a cargo of hemp, has been lost. New York, June 14. The Herzogin Anna, fromBatavia, to Falmouth, has put in here leaky ; she will discharge for repairs. Amsterdam, June 15, the Prins Hendrik (str.) ; from Batavia, arrived at Nieuwe Diep yesterday, slightly damaged by collision. Hong Kong, June 14, the Daphine, from London, with general cargo, arrived here yesterday, while at sea a fire broke out, cargo damaged by fire and water. Singapore, June 12, the Gloria (Span. str.), from Manila to Liverpool, is ashore at Natuna ; assistance has been sent, twenty feet of ter in hold, all hands safe. June 14, the Bertha (British str.) ; from Manila to London, has put back with loss of propeller ; she will discharge cargo, and go into dock for repairs, and probably finish in seven days.

DEPARTURES.—June 13, from Sunderland, for Macassar, Phaeton ; 12, from Flushing, for Java, Henriette Adriana ; 13, from Brouwershaven, for Samarang, Liberaal ; 14, from Cuxhaven, for Shanghai. Adolph ; from Penarth, for Hong Kong, Helicon ; 16, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Matterhorn ; from Liverpool, for Anger, Frederick.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—June 15, Patroclus, from Liverpool, for Penang, &c. ; 17, Cadiz, from Liverpool, for Manila.

MISCELLANEOUS.— Barcelona, June 10, sailed, Cadiz (str.), from Liverpool, for Manila. Malta, 14, arrived, Antenor (str.), from Shanghai, for London. Gibraltar, June 17, off, Glenroy (str.), London to Singapore, &c. Malta, June 17, arrived, Atholl (str.), London to Penang, &c.

AFFRAY AT YOKOHAMA BETWEEN GERMAN AND FRENCH SAILORS.—The *Official Gazette* of Berlin announces that, according to official intelligence from Yokohama dated June 5, an affray occurred there between some men belonging to the German man-of-war *Elizabeth* and some French sailors. One of the latter was killed, and two others mortally wounded. "It seems from the report," says the *Gazette*, "that the provocation came from the French. Steps have been taken to institute a searching and impartial inquiry into this lamentable occurrence."

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Literature, Science, &c.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect. By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, PH.D., Part I., A-K. Trubner and Co.—For twenty years Dr. Williams's Tonic Dictionary in the Canton dialect has been the *vade mecum* of every Cantonese student, and the envy of all students of other Chinese dialects—not favoured in the possession of such a portable and useful assistant to the acquisition of the most trying of languages. Lately, however, the tables have been turned on the Cantonese scholar. Taking Williams for his model, Dr. Carstairs Douglas brought out a Tonic Dictionary of the Foh-Kien dialect; and then Dr. Williams excelled his former work in his Mandarin Dictionary. Meantime the whole stock of the Cantonese Dictionary was exhausted, and second-hand copies were rarely in the markets, and only at several times the original cost. It is therefore a distinct pleasure to us to call attention to the fact that Dr. E. J. Eitel, already well known to students of Chinese and Buddhistic literature by his vocabulary of China, equivalents of Sanscrit terms, and his very able and interesting lectures on Buddhism, his work on *Feng Shui*, &c., has devoted his labour to the production of a new dictionary to supply this want. The fact that Dr. Eitel at first only contemplated a revised edition of the Cantonese Tonic Dictionary is a high and well deserved compliment to his predecessor. Nor does it cast any slight upon the acknowledged value of Dr. Williams's work that now, after an interval of twenty years, the advance in Chinese scholarship, and especially the herculean labours of Dr. Legge upon the Chinese classics, led to a change of plan. The present work will be found in every respect a decided improvement on the former, unless it be in bulk, for increased size and diminished handiness is not in itself a recommendation. It is difficult, however, to see how the increase of size could have been avoided. A number of words omitted by Dr. Williams are included here, the Chinese characters (a most valuable improvement) are added to the illustrative sentences, and the classical meanings taken from Dr. Legge's vocabularies necessarily swell the volume. One most convenient novelty, appearing, we believe, positively for the first time in any Chinese dictionary, takes up no extra space, and deserves the gratitude of all who will use the work. Dr. Eitel has marked above each character its radical and number of strokes. All who have experienced the difficulty of retaining 214 radicals in memory, some of which are very rarely encountered in reading, and the bother of counting on the fingers the strokes which make up a Chinese symbol, will appreciate this welcome service. This feature of the work, and its embodiment of the classic vocabularies, will render it useful to students of other dialects besides the Cantonese, and the Mandarin pronunciation being added makes the work suitable for consular and other interpreters. The introduction contains much interesting matter which our space does not allow us to discuss. We are glad to note that Dr. Eitel's is thoroughly outspoken and sound on the subject of tones. He could not have rendered the beginner a more valuable service than this firm protest against the indolence which would slur over as unimportant this essential peculiarity of Chinese speech. The recognition in the Cantonese of a ninth tone besides the eight usually accorded a place in the dictionaries is a great merit, because the ninth tone is a fact, because the recognition of it draws the student's attention to the necessity of learning the tones by ear, and not relying absolutely on what teachers and books say about them, and also because it required courage to admit such an unpopular discovery into the already too formidable list of tones. The examples for tone-practice are new and well-arranged. Dr. Eitel has amply repaid the confidence which led the Legislative Council and the Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong to grant him assistance for the production of this work.

PROFESSOR SHELDON AMOS ON CHINA.

On the 9th inst. Professor Sheldon Amos delivered a lecture before a small audience at the Working Men's College, upon our relations with China during the last forty years. The lecturer directed special attention to the opium traffic, and took up a strongly condemnatory view of our action towards China, both in that and in other matters. After dealing with the early history of our intercourse with the country, he went on to say that a clear notion of the nature of those relations might be gathered from two or three great events—the treaty of Nanking in 1842 and the first Chinese war immediately preceding it; and the treaty of Tien-tsin in 1860, which still existed; and he then related the circumstances which had led to these treaties, enumerating their terms, and criticising the action of England in relation to the Chinese policy. After describing the steps taken by the Chinese Government for the suppression of the opium traffic, the war which followed, and the subsequent treaties imposed, he expressed an opinion that throughout our relations with China our endeavour had been mainly to get new ports open. He characterised the action of England in regard to China as iniquitous, and in support of this assertion he specially mentioned the taking of the island of Hong Kong, which, since it came into possession of this country, had, he said, "been converted into a hotbed of legalised vice, by which a great evil had been inflicted upon China." The whole of the difficulties with China he attributed, directly or indirectly, to opium, and concluded by reading one or two passages from Chinese writers condemnatory of the English policy and the continuance of the opium traffic, by which social and moral obligations were destroyed.

HONG KONG.

In the Blue-book on the Colonies for 1875, just issued, Sir Arthur Kennedy's report on Hong Kong is published. The observations made by the late governor are very concise, and for the most part are merely introductory of the reports from the Heads of Departments, which have already been noticed in these columns from time to time. Sir Arthur's general remarks are as follows:—

A vast amount of material improvement has been effected during the year. Sanitary improvements have been progressing. The drainage and sewage have, at considerable cost, been cleansed, flushed, and improved; new drains constructed, and many which had been choked and stagnant for years put into working order, resulting in the improved health of the whole community. A large extent of road and streets have been re-made, and side channels to carry off the floods of rain constructed. Many miles of mountain path have been made. The public gardens have been enlarged and improved, and will now compare favourably with any place of recreation in the East. Trees have been extensively planted on the hitherto barren waste lands. Justice is firmly and fairly administered. The Chinese population are docile and orderly, having full confidence in the impartial administration of the laws. The Colony is well served by its public officers, and I could not report of its condition and progress in the satisfactory manner I now do, If I had not received their efficient and cordial support.

CEYLON.

A Blue-book recently issued contains the report for the year 1875 by Sir W. H. Gregory, late Governor of the above Colony. The value of the imports in 1875, exclusive of specie, was Rs. 44,828,049, or Rs. 1,818,814 less than the corresponding amount in 1874, Rs. 46,646,863. There was an increase of Rs. 11,467,647 on the exports, the value for the two years having been, 1874, Rs. 44,868,358, and 1875, Rs. 56,336,005. Adding to these the specie imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1875 stands thus, as compared with the preceding year:—

Imports.			Exports.		
1874	...	...Rs. 56,918,600	1874	...	...Rs. 46,873,887
1875	...	... 57,186,559	1875	...	... 57,337,707

Regarding the health of the colony, the Report says:—The prevailing diseases were the same as in former years—Fevers, diseases of the lungs, affections of the liver and spleen, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal affections, skin diseases, ulcers, &c. Cholera, which carried off twenty-two prisoners in the Northern, six in the Western, one in the Southern, and one in the Central Province, contributes towards the excess in the mortality, and were it not for this the death-rate of the year 1875 would have been almost on a par with that of the previous year. But even including the deaths from cholera, the mortality, 2·77 per cent., contrasts very favourably with that of the years 1871 and 1872, when it was as high as 6·8 and 5.05 per cent. respectively.

On the subject of railways the report states:—

The number of miles open for public traffic in 1875 was 91½, viz., Colombo to Kandy 74½ miles, Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya 17 miles, against an average of 83 miles in 1874.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,896,223, or Rs. 470,663 more than the earnings in 1874, Rs. 2,425,560, and the working expenses to Rs. 982,830, as against Rs. 886,845 in 1874. The difference between these figures and those in the returns of the Auditor-General is accounted for by the fact that the latter show the amounts brought to account within the year, and the former the actual amounts of the annual receipts and expenditure. The actual net increase of profits over 1874 was Rs. 374,678.

The number of passengers carried was 858,094, against 708,376 in the previous year, and the tonnage of goods, inclusive of breakwater materials (18,990 tons), 212,229 tons, against 167,975 tons in 1874.

A contract for the construction of a line from Colombo to Morotuwa, a distance of 11½ miles, was let to Mr. Mitchell during the year at Rs. 282,049, exclusive of permanent way and rolling-stock, which are provided by Government, and the line is to be open for traffic by February 1877. The cost is to be defrayed out of general revenue.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The above-named Blue-book also contains the reports from Sir W. Jervois on the Straits Settlements for the same period. It states:—The grand total of the value of imports into the three settlements for the year 1875 is $63,137,716, showing a decrease of $3,980,266, rather under 6 per cent., when compared with the amount for 1874. The value of imports into Singapore for the year is $43,766,201, a decrease of $3,120,869, or a little more than 6½ per cent. from the previous year. The following statement shows the amounts under each of the three classes into which the imports are divided:—

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From United Kingdom		$8,669,518
„ British Colonies and Coasting ...		15,373,924
„ Foreign Countries		19,722,759

In the first the decrease amounts to $1,735,831, or nearly 17 per cent. on the value in 1874. This decrease is due chiefly to the general stagnation in trade, and to the low price of cotton goods, but partly also to the fact that English goods are now sometimes conveyed direct to the markets in China, Manila, and Java, instead of being transhipped here, as was formerly the case.

The grand total of the value of exports during the year from the three Settlements is $62,493,328, showing a decrease of $149,667, or less than a quarter per cent., when compared with the total for 1874. The value for Singapore for the year is $41,619,519, viz.:—

To United Kingdom	$6,658,236
„ British Colonies and Coasting	9,791,975
„ Foreign Countries	25,169,308

In the first there is an increase of $212,040, or more than 3 per cent., in the second there is a decrease of $3,033,658, or about 24 per cent., and in the third an increase of $2,932,339, or more than 13 per cent.

Regarding the Judicial arrangements of the Colony the report says :—The whole work of the Supreme Court, in the absence of the judge of Penang as acting chief justice at the Fiji Islands, continued to be performed by the puisne judge, whose salary, made up of the whole of his own and the half of that of the absent judge, amounted to $10,008, or $912 more than the full salary of the senior judge of the Settlement. It has now, I think, been conclusively proved that, with a little strengthening of the stipendiary magistracy, one judge for the Settlement is sufficient.

The working of the new court of quarter sessions has been eminently unsatisfactory, and the court may be designated a failure. This may, to a considerable degree, be attributed to the appointment as president of the court of the puisne judge, who, as already stated, had also acted from the establishment of the court as judge of Penang. Many of the seventy-one cases sent to this court by the magistrate of Prince of Wales Island, as well as of the twelve cases sent up by the magistrate of Province Wellesley, were remitted to the courts of those magistrates and ultimately disposed of by them.

Naval and Military.

There is no truth in the rumour that General Colborne, at present in command of the troops on the Straits and Hong Kong Station, has applied for leave of absence.

Commander William M. Lang has been appointed to the command of the Magpie, gun vessel, in China, vice Charles V. Anson, invalided.

Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, accompanied by Earl Stanhope, has paid an official visit of inspection to the Exmouth, which has taken the place of the Goliath as a training ship for the pauper boys of London. The right hon. gentleman addressed the lads, and pointed out the advantages which had been afforded them by the excellent training they were receiving in being made proficient to take their places in Her Majesty's navy or the mercantile marine of their country. He congratulated them as well as their instructors on their appearance and perfect discipline, and urged them to continue their exertions to attain the high positions which were open to them through the training they received on board that ship, and he was proud of his connection with the work.

On the 9th inst. Midhat Pacha, accompanied by Mr. Austen, C.E., and Mr. J. R. Mayers, visited the works of Messrs. J. Thornycroft and Co., at Chiswick, and inspected the arrangements for turning out those little vessels. After the inspection, Midhat Pacha witnessed the launch of a torpedo vessel, just completed for the Dutch Government. This vessel, 76ft. long by 10ft. beam, was launched complete with steam up, and the arrangements were so perfect that immediately after the launch Midhat Pacha was taken for a short run on the river, and ultimately landed opposite his hotel at Blackfriars. During the run the engines, then tried for the first time, worked most admirably, and Midhat Pacha expressed himself much gratified with his visit and with the pleasant run he had on the river.

The armour-plated ship Teméraire, under construction at Chatham, is expected to make a trial of her machinery at the measured mile, off the Maplin Sands, about the 25th inst. All is bustle on board now in finishing the vessel off. Her fitments for firing the fish and other torpedoes are now well advanced, but everything in connection with them is kept a profound secret. It is said that the firing apparatus is an improvement upon any yet fitted on board any vessel. A strict order has been issued that only workmen engaged upon the vessel are to be allowed on board, and a policeman is kept on duty at the gangway to prevent strangers going on board.

By permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Popoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy, has paid a visit of inspection to Chatham dockyard. He went over the various vessels under construction and fitting out, but the greater part of his time was spent on board the armour-plated ship Téméraire, which is preparing for sea.

The Dahomian blockade was raised on the 12th ult., the fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil having been paid by the King. The blockading squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Tourmaline, Sirius, Boxer, Seagull, Mallard, and Cygnet, were to leave on the 15th ult., for Cape Coast.

The Supply, 2, iron troop and store ship, has arrived at Chatham from the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa, and is being dismantled, preparatory to being paid off and put out of commission.

The Marquis of Lorne is going through a course of instruction in gunnery at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, under the direction of Major Duncan, R.A.

Commander Hugo L. Pearson, of the Osborne Royal yacht, which arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean on the 11th inst., has forwarded to the Admiralty, through Admiral Sir George Elliot, the Commander-in-Chief, a report respecting a sea monster the yacht encountered during her homeward voyage. The report states that on the afternoon of the 2nd instant., while the yacht was proceeding round the north coast of Sicily towards Cape Vito, the officer on watch observed a long ridge of fins, each about six feet long, moving slowly along, the sea being very calm at the time. He called for a telescope, and was at once joined by other officers. The Osborne was steaming westward at a speed of about 10½ knots an hour, and the fins were progressing in an eastwardly direction. As the yacht met the fins those on board noticed the foremost part of a gigantic sea monster. Its skin was apparently devoid of scales, was almost as sleek as a seal. The head was bullet-shaped, with an elongated termination, being somewhat like that of a seal, and about six feet in diameter. Its features were only seen by one officer, who described them as like those of an alligator. The neck appeared to be narrow, and the body was somewhat like that of a turtle, a fin about fifteen feet long extending from either side. The appearance of the monster is accounted for by a submarine volcano which occurred north of Galita, in the Gulf of Tunice, about the middle of May, and was reported at the time by a steamer which was struck by a detached fragment of submarine rock. The disturbance below water, it is thought probable, may have driven up the monster from its "native element," as the site of the eruption is only 100 miles from where it was reported to have been seen.

A letter written by one of the crew of the Alexandra gives the following as the cause of the *émeute* on board :—"The squadron being at drill, the work of the Alexandra did not please the captain, who ordered the watch extra drill, which they refused to perform. Two days later the hands were turned up and informed that the admiral had ordered the ship to sea for fourteen days to do "black list," and that many of them would find out before long what that meant. As soon as the men were passed down they commenced hooting and howling, and a short time afterwards the rammers, worms, pikes, and sights of the guns were thrown overboard. Since then sailor sentries have been placed all over the ship in charge of the guns and gear, and are held responsible for their safety." The ship was with the squadron when this letter was written.

A few days since a boy belonging to one of the ships of the Channel Squadron, the Lord Warden, fell from the mizentop, a height of nearly 100 feet. He struck against the lower rigging and rebounded overboard. Captain Fremantle was on the quarter-deck and saw the occurrence, and, knowing that the boy would be stunned and instantly sink, he dived off the deck into the water, and succeeded in grasping him and bringing him to the surface. The boy is likely to recover.

With the view of promoting uniformity in the dress of seamen in the navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the flannels of seamen shall be cut square across the breast, and close up to the neck—so as to afford more protection to the chest—with a narrow half-inch blue binding round the neck, the wearing of sleeves being optional.

The London School Board purposed to undertake the management of a training ship for Industrial School boys, but the Admiralty have informed the Board that no ship can be lent for the purpose.

The model of the bust of the late Commodore Goodenough, which is to be placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, is now on exhibition at Count Gleichen's studio, St. James's Palace.

The iron screw steamship Monarch, Captain M. Culme Seymour, arrived at Spithead on the 13th inst. from the Mediterranean station. She will proceed to Sheerness to be paid off.

Captain Charles Inglis died on the 9th inst., in his 83rd year. He was present at the pursuit and destruction, in October, 1809, of the French ships Robuste and Lion.

A French fishing smack of Granville has been captured by H.M.S. Dasher whilst fishing within the limit of English waters, and has been taken with her crew to Jersey.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts.
Via Southampton.				
China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	... 3d. each	... 1d. per 4 oz.	... 2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/0 „	... —	... 2d. „	... 2d. „
Cochin China ...	6d. „	... 3d. each	... 1d. „	... 2d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/0 „	... —	... 2d. „	... 2d. „
Via Brindisi.				
China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	8d. per ½ oz.	... 4d. each	... 2d. per 4 oz.	... 3d. per 2 oz
Java	1/2 „	... —	... 3d.	... 4d. „
Cochin China	8d. „	... 4d. each	... 2d. „	... 3d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 „	... —	... 3d. „	... 4d. „
Via Marseilles (by French Mail).				
China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	... 3d. each.	... 1d. per 4 oz.	... 2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/2 „	... —	... 3d. „	... 4d. „
Cochin China	6d. „	... 3d. each	... 1d. „	... 2d. „
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 „	... —	... 3d. „	... 4d. „
Via San Francisco (by American Mail).				
China, Hg.Kg., & Japan...	6d. per ½ oz.	... —	... 2d. per 4 oz.	... 2d. per 2 oz

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

THE report of the Messageries Maritimes Company for the past year, of which we gave an abstract last week, is of interest as showing the working of the steamers during that period. Upon the whole, considering the general depression of trade which has prevailed, it is of a satisfactory character. The Insurance reserve has been increased, the expenditure considerably reduced, and a dividend of f.35 per share, or the equivalent of 7 per cent., has been declared. The directors do not anticipate such serious results from the war in Europe as might at first be feared, and point out that the effect of an outbreak of war is generally not to diminish the wants of consumers, and that products which ordinarily would come from the countries in which the warlike operations are being conducted have to be brought from other parts of the world. The Company having lines so greatly diffused may therefore, under such circumstances, expect compensation in one direction for what is lost in another.

THE report by Mr. Consul TREMLETT on the trade of Saigon for the year 1876, which has been published, gives a very discouraging account of the commerce of that Colony, so far as European interests there are concerned. For many years past the complaint has been made that the trade was drifting steadily into the hands of the natives; and according to the above report, it appears that no less than nine-tenths of the entire rice crop and the whole of the other articles of produce were shipped during 1876 by the Chinese. This results in part from their coming into direct contact with the natives, but chiefly from their being able to carry on their business with inexpensive establishments, in fact, from the same causes as make the Chinese such formidable competitors with us in their own country.

THE launching of the *Kiyer*, a Japanese corvette, which has been constructed by the Milford Haven Shipbuilding Company, Pembroke Dock, took place in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators on 12th inst. The Japanese Minister, his wife, and suite, with Mr. E. J. REED, M.P., arrived from London to witness the launch, and were met at the station by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession was formed through the streets of Pembroke Dock, and during its progress a choir of 1,000 children sang a song to welcome the Minister and his suite. After the launch there was a grand banquet and a display of fireworks, the town of Pembroke being profusely illuminated.

THE Blue-book on China having special reference to the Grosvenor Mission and the Chefoo Convention has not yet been issued, and the cause of delay is attributed to the non-completion of the report of Sir THOMAS WADE. The question of ratification consequently remains open. The Order in Council for the working of the Supreme Court of China and Japan is still under compilation by Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE and other officials at the Foreign-office in connection with the Law Officers of the Crown.

WITH reference to the letter of our correspondent "SINGAPORE," in which he notices the delay in the issue of the expected Blue-book upon the Malay States, we are glad to be able to state, upon reliable authority, that it will be published in a few days.

WE understand that the arrangements for the issue of a new Chinese Loan are in a forward state. It is to be issued in sterling by the London office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, but the amount and terms of issue are not yet decided on.

THE printing of Professor DOUGLAS's Catalogue of the Chinese Books in the Library of the British Museum has now been completed. Three hundred copies of the work are in the hands of the binder, and will be ready for issue in a few days.

MR. JAMES J. ENSLIE, of H.M. Consular Service, Japan, has been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. AYRTON, of the Consular Service, returns to China this week.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT pertinently directs attention to the divergence between the actual facts connected with the Woosung Railway and the theories, which a short time back were propounded in a pamphlet published over the signature of "Justum" with regard to it. It was set forth by the writer of that *brochure* that a gross injustice had been inflicted upon the Chinese by forcing a railway upon them, and the little line between Shanghai and Woosung of about twelve miles length was spoken of as if it were a line of at least some hundred of miles whose introduction would do little less than revolutionise the country. The kind of argument which was used was a fair specimen of much of the indignation which is from time to time expended with respect to Chinese matters; and its uselessness is certainly well illustrated by the existing facts. That there was likely to be some opposition on the part of the Chinese Government to the introduction of railways was well known to those who started the Woosung line, and they wisely abstained from raising any questions more than necessary, and certainly did not press the matter upon the authorities in the form of its being a startling innovation or an affair requiring the settlement of any great abstract question. Had they done so, the result would have been some lengthy and elaborate correspondence and a distinct refusal upon abstract grounds to allow any steps to be taken in the matter. By a little management affairs have been brought to a much more satisfactory issue, and we find by the latest accounts that the Chinese officials are willing to continue to keep the line open, and it is even said there is every probability of its being before very long extended also to Soochow. A beginning has thus been made, and it has been demonstrated to the Chinese that railways need not necessarily be the dangerous and subversive things which, judging upon abstract grounds, they had imagined them to be; and the result is that the chances of ultimately inducing them to accept the iron road upon a more extended scale are very greatly enhanced. Had the strictest formality been observed and reference been made to Peking, it is quite certain that nothing whatever would have been accomplished, and the consequence would have been that an admirable chance of effecting material improvement in China would have been completely lost. It is not to be overlooked in discussing questions of this kind that the Chinese officials themselves are quite ready at times to stretch a point with a view to the attainment of practical ends. Hedged in on all sides by old traditions, they are only too glad occasionally to break through the strict letter of their laws; and where they are willing to do so it would be absurd on our part to suggest formalities and raise up difficulties against ourselves and against the prospects of ultimate progress. A great deal can be done by coming to an understanding with local officials, which would, if referred to the Central Government, be at once negatived; and, as a rule, nothing is more likely to lead to the failure of any enterprise in China than the adoption of that course. On the other hand, we have abundant proof that the Peking authorities are not inclined as a rule to look very severely upon what

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is done by the local officials when it has once become a *fait accompli*, unless something occur to bring it forcibly and officially to their consideration.

RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

WE have received a copy of a very interesting and valuable report upon the proposed routes for the main trunk lines of Railways in Japan, compiled in September last year by Mr. R. VICARS BOYLE, Engineer in Chief to the Japanese Government. It is accompanied by a map, upon which the lines of railway proposed, those already staked out and those actually completed, are set forth. A glance at this sheet suggests strongly the small amount of railway which has been opened compared with what has been suggested. Mr. BOYLE'S scheme is to establish a grand trunk line through the whole of the country, namely, from Kobe through Kioto, passing through the centre of the country, branching out at Uyeda on the north to Niigata, bearing south to Tokio. He states that to make railways profitable in Japan a judicious selection and centralisation of main trunk lines in the first instance is manifestly desirable; and he justly advises that any rivalry of towns or localities striving for their own peculiar advantage should be discouraged in favour of the country at large and with a view to the development of the resources of the central districts generally, making them conveniently accessible to the capitals and sea boards by the most natural and ready channels of communication. He considers that the line above indicated will meet these conditions and prove in all respects, physically, commercially and politically, the best suited to the character and requirements of the country. The line proposed is divided as follows into five divisions, namely, from Tokio to Tagasaki 66 miles, Takasaki to Matsunoto 80 miles, Matsunoto to Nakatsugawa-yeki 70 miles, the last-named place to Kano and Gifu 271, and from Kano to Kioto 74 miles, making a total length of the line from Tokio to Kioto 345 English miles. The branch line from Uyeda to Niigata will be 150 miles in length. The lines from Kobe to Kioto and from Yokohama to Tokio are, as our readers are for the most part aware, the only portion of this scheme as yet completed; but the route is staked from Kioto to Mai-bara, with a branch north thence to Tsuruga, and from Maibara to Gifu with a branch south to Miya; so that some progress is being made towards carrying out the scheme which has been proposed, though it proceeds apparently at a somewhat slow pace. It is, however, a subject of congratulation to those who have the progress of Japan at heart that a definite plan of action has been laid before the Government, and we trust that it will see the advantage of following Mr. BOYLE'S advice, and of being careful to subordinate local interests in particular lines to the general interests of the conntry at large. Commencing to introduce railways at the present time, Japan has the advantage of many years' experience on the part of other countries; and there is no doubt, that much injury to the general good of the public has repeatedly resulted from railways having been set on foot, too much with reference to limited and comparatively local interests. If this danger be avoided there seems no reason to doubt that railways may be gradually extended throughout Japan to the great advantage both of the Government and of the country at large. In conclusion, Mr. BOYLE urges the importance of commencing the ten miles extension from Kioto to Otsu on the Biwa Lake—part of the line to Gifu which, as already mentioned, is now staked out—and of sixty-six miles at the proposed trunk line, namely from Tokio to Takasaki. This latter he says would form a material instalment of the future central trunk line, and could be worked with convenience and advantage in connection with the open line from Yokohama to Tokio. He considers these two lines should be constructed without difficulty at a cost of about 5,000,000 yen, or say £1,000,000 sterling, and adds that, whether considered alone or in connection with the open lines, there seem to be no other districts in Japan where more remunerative traffic may be expected; nor is it possible that any other two extensions of corresponding lengths could be adopted which would more surely tell in favour of the two lines already in operation.

Correspondence.

OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I cannot agree with your correspondent "In Medio Tutissimus" in the remarks which he makes concerning the report of Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon in Hong Kong, with reference to opium-smoking. The statement objected to is that "the use of opium in moderation is no more harmful than tobacco"—and I cannot see why this assertion should be put down as unwarranted, seeing the strong qualification which is to be found in the words *in moderation*. I cannot myself help thinking, and in fact during many years' residence in China have thought, that this is precisely the point upon which we have never yet taken the trouble to obtain any reliable information. We know a great deal about those Chinese who abuse the drug. Dr. Ayres comes forward and tells us some things about those who use it and do not abuse it; and straightway we say he must be wrong. It is said, and no doubt with some plausibility, by old China residents, "We have the evidence of our eyes as to the perniciousness of opium. We had Chinamen coming into and going out of our offices all day long, and we knew only too well the dull, sleepy, listless men, never to be seen before twelve or one o'clock in the day, as the opium-smoking Chinamen." True, you knew a certain number of Chinese who took a great deal more opium than was good for them, just as one unfortunately knows only too many people at home who pretty well ruin themselves by similar vices. But has anybody taken the trouble to ascertain much about those who smoke opium within Dr. Ayres's limit, *i.e.*, with moderation? I think I can confidently reply that this has not been done. The strong opponents of opium have met the point whenever it has been raised by the assertion, so easy to make and so difficult to refute, that it is *impossible* for any one to take opium moderately, and that the use of the drug once commenced, the victims are bound to go on until they have poisoned themselves. To my mind Dr. Ayres's testimony supplies just the missing link in the chain of evidence required to form a just conclusion on the subject. He happens to be in a peculiarly favourable position for forming a judgment, having some hundreds of Chinamen to watch over at the Hong Kong gaol, of whose habits he can form some practical and accurate estimate; and I cannot see why his testimony should not be believed in the main, though I quite agree with your observation on the somewhat ill-advised form in which his remark is couched. I do not myself think there is any more similarity between opium-smoking and tobacco-smoking than there is between opium-smoking and opium *eating*, with which it is popularly confounded here. I can only, in conclusion, mention one instance of an opium-smoker to whom my attention was many years ago called in China. He was compradore in the house to which I went out, and part of my duty brought me into daily contact with him. He was an opium-smoker, and had been so as long as the memory of man in the house in question extended—certainly over twenty years. Well, Sir, that old gentleman died, but no more of opium than Harry the Fifth died, or was likely to die, for the love of Katherine of France. He was something like sixty-five years of age, and within a fortnight of his death was about the most circumspect and clear-headed man of business with whom I ever came into contact, even in China.—Yours faithfully, S.

Oriental Club, June 13, 1877.

SALES OF PIECE GOODS FOR ARRIVAL.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I fully endorse the remarks which you make with reference to the extraordinary decision in the Court at Yokohama, in the case of Temple Willcox and Co. *v.* Zensuke, so much so that I should have liked to see them extended, so far as they refer to the effects as to merchantableness of a deviation from sample in the articles supplied to fulfil contracts for piece goods. There is no question that in the large majority of cases supplying piece goods of any description of a quality inferior to that stipulated for amounts practically to supplying different goods altogether; and is extremely unfair upon the buyer, as he may be quite unable to sell them again at any price whatever. This circumstance alone is sufficient to show the absurdity of the decision that the buyer ought to take delivery even when the quality has been pronounced by his own arbitrator inferior to what was bargained for. I may state that I have had under my own cognisance strong illustrations of the importance which natives both in China and Japan attach to particular qualities of goods, and have known cases where those really of an inferior quality have sold higher than a better class of goods—the one simply being wanted and the other not. To offer a purchaser for arrival inferior goods, or indeed goods differing in any way materially from those bargained for, will in most cases completely upset his arrangements, and perhaps prevent his having any means whatever of redisposing of them.

The decision which has been given is specially to be regretted at the present time. For years past we have been endeavouring to establish trade with the Japanese upon such a footing that we

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may be able to sell to them, by sample, goods for arrival, and so prevent the needless accumulation of stocks on the Japan markets to the loss of importer or manufacturer. The result of the judgment, if it be not overruled, will be to do away with our chance of establishing trade upon this basis, and to bring back the heavy stocks and lagging trade of former days.—Your obedient servant, EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

London, June 5, 1877.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Will you permit me in a few words to "point a moral and adorn a tale" on the basis of the information brought by last mail from China? It appears that the mandarins have *entirely of their own motion* determined to continue keeping the Woosung Railway open, and it is also stated that there is a probability of the line being extended to Soochow. It is not very long ago that a furious pamphlet was issued in London, setting forth the enormous injustice which the introduction of this line was to China, and exaggerating every little flaw in connection with the transaction which it was possible to detect. I hardly think a plainer illustration could be given of the harm which these ill-advised enthusiasts constantly work by unfounded statements or unwarranted exaggerations. There can be no doubt that the introduction of the Woosung Railway has been already beneficial, and there is every reason to hope that this benefit will be extended generally in China. The paving of the way for attaining this end is what a short time back was spoken of as if it were an act little short of criminal.—Yours faithfully, PROGRESS.

Manchester, June 11, 1877.

COMBINATIONS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice in the accounts which are given in the Hong Kong papers with reference to the recent combination among the Chinese cotton-yarn men in that Colony that the effects of that movement were much increased in severity from the want of uniform action among the foreign merchants. I am aware that it is an old complaint, but still I would ask whether it is not in the highest degree ill advised for the European merchants thus to throw everything into the hands of the Chinese? Experience has amply proved that the combinations made by Chinese, though no doubt of a serious character, are not by any means so formidable as is commonly supposed, and there can be very little question that if foreign merchants in China only held together a little more they might often put an end to these combinations by simply waiting till the Chinese had had enough of them. Instead of this, the merchants in China invariably vie with one another who shall be the first to break through any compact which may be come to in such cases, and, as a natural consequence, the Chinese always gain the day, and the conclusion is jumped to that they are simply irresistible. It seems absurd, however, to believe that foreign merchants with greater resources and capital could not, if they set about it in earnest, "see the Chinamen out;" but unluckily it seems that business in China ever will be conducted as it ever has been, upon those principles of unchecked and unmeasured competition which have so long been the bane of foreign trade in that country.—Yours faithfully,

London, June 12, 1877. IN UNITATE VIRES.

THE MALAY STATES.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I hear many inquiries about the promised Malay Blue-book. The Straits Community was long kept in the dark about Malay affairs, and Colonists at home, as well as many members of Parliament, and others who have kept an eye on the proceedings of our officials in that part of the world, are expressing some impatience at the delay in producing the papers. It is time that some improvement were made in this matter; the complaint is of old standing. Last year Lord Stanley of Alderley, in his speech on the Malay Peninsula, observed that the Fiji papers were given to the House of Lords only on the day of the debate, the Gambier papers only one clear day before the discussion; the Malay Blue-book, No. 1,111, was delivered to members only in August, 1875, though purporting on its title-page to have been presented July 31st, 1874. No. 1,320, in the same way, which professed to have been laid before Parliament in August, 1875, was really not delivered to members until the day of the debate on Mr. Noel's motion in the House of Commons, May 17, 1876. In short, the general practice seems to be to withhold papers until the day or eve of a debate, in which case no use can be made of them; or to withhold them till the session is closed, and then the affair to which they relate may be safely considered to have passed into the domain of ancient history. Of course no great public department would deliberately resort to such an artifice for the purpose of escaping criticism; but when procrastination is attended with the undoubted advantage of conducing to repose, it tends quickly to become habitual. Let us trust that the Colonial-office will do something to show that it is capable of shaking off a habit which has little to recommend it.—Your obedient servant,

London, June 14, 1877. SINGAPORE.

PROFESSOR SHELDON AMOS ON HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—If the accounts which are given in the daily papers of a lecture delivered by Professor Sheldon Amos at the Working Mens' College upon our relations with China are correct, a statement made by that gentleman which, though not entirely unfounded, is nevertheless put in a form eminently calculated to mislead, calls for a word of notice.

Professor Amos is reported to have said that "Hong Kong, since it came into possession of this country, had been converted into a hotbed of legalised vice, by which great evil had been inflicted upon China." It is of course impossible to refute a statement couched in such general terms; but I can only say first that the licensing of vice in Hong Kong neither did nor could in any way affect China generally; secondly, that the residents of Hong Kong have always been as opposed to the licensing of vice as Professor Amos himself can possibly be; and lastly, that only one form of vice is licensed there in the present day; and this is simply a precautionary measure similar to those adopted under the Contagious Diseases Acts at our own Military stations here. The licensing of gambling, which, as the special hobby of a particular Governor, was at one time in force, was several years back put down, in consequence of the general public opposition made to it; and so far as the other license of the form of vice, is concerned, though the general feeling is against the system, it is deemed, and I think justly, as absolutely necessary at a place where a regiment is permanently stationed, and where our men of war have to stay for long intervals.—Yours faithfully,

Glasgow, June 12. A HONG KONG RESIDENT.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JUNE 12.

Hardly have disturbances in the East attained a decided form, and already new clouds are accumulating on the political sky to the westward; the late events in the French capital are far from being regarded here, or in any other part of Germany, with much confidence. The Government at Berlin also does not appear to trust much in the present situation, and being anxious "to be always ready," has given orders that several fortificatory labours on our western boundaries are to be finished as speedily as possible. Thus the new fortifications at Cologne will be finished in August, notwithstanding the contracts made allowing the contractors the deliverance of their works no sooner than the next year. Strassburg is also to be surrounded by one more fort; in short, everything is done here to prevent being overtaken by unexpected events, which, in our time, seem to be the order of the day.

Emperor William, with a considerable suite, has visited the city of Liegnitz, in Silesia, during the past week. The regiment of grenadiers there in garrison, that Emperor's own regiment (Leib Grenadiers), celebrated its sixtieth anniversary of the day on which the Emperor, at that time Prince of Prussia, became Commander-in-Chief of the regiment, and great festivals have taken place on that behalf. On this occasion his Majesty caught a cold, and the departure to Ems, previously fixed on the 14th of this month, was spoken of as to be postponed; but now the Emperor having fully recovered, will part for that bathing place on the mentioned date.

The negotiations with Austria for the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce are not yet resumed, but, as I hear, the German Plenipotentiaries are going in the next days to Vienna. The result of the coming negotiations between Germany and Austro-Hungary are at the same time of considerable importance for Great Britain, as these negotiations are also the basis of a new treaty between your Kingdom and Austria. As I wrote already to you in one of my former letters our free-trading Government cannot concede with the demands of the Austrian authorities, which are asking an increase of the Austrian import duties on iron, on textile fabrics, and an abolition or limitation of the so-called refining system, consisting of free import of all articles, which after exposure to a certain process of washing, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, printing &c., are again exported in a fixed term. Bismark addressed himself directly to the Hungary Cabinet, and threatened in case of acceptance of higher import duties with compensatory measures, viz., increasing the import duties on Hungarian wines.

Prince Bismark is at present, as you know, at Kissingen (Bavaria), and at the same time Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, has taken his residence there. As I hear also, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, will go to that town during the stay of Bismark.

Herr Baare, an industrial man in the so-named Rhine province, has been sentenced these days of the High Court at Cologne to m 500 and fifty days imprisonment for having offended Herr Camphausen, the Prussian Minister of Finance, asserting this gentleman having said to a deputy of iron-men, visiting him at Berlin, "the iron-establishments in Westphalia may be ruined if they cannot compete with British industry after abolishment of the iron-duties."

The marine underwriters at Hamburg during the year 1876 have signed a capital of m.1,834,495,600, at an average premium of 1.22 per cent. against

1875	...m.1,788,812,600	at 1.24	per cent.	average prem.
1874	... 1,723,685,800	at 1.16	"	"
1873	... 1,802,568,100	at 1.12	"	"
1872	... 1,370,889,200	at 1.01	"	"

From all quarters very satisfactory reports are coming in about the growing crops; the cornfields almost everywhere look very promising; the ray already displays a pleasant look of well grown and long ears, wheat also looks very well and healthy, and the summer grains, although somewhat retarded by the cold May, are rapidly recovering

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by the extraordinary fruitful weather. The rape has blossomed well, and in southern Germany is on the eve of being cut, promising to yield very satisfactory. From Hungaria the reports also are good, and prices there are already going down. The fruit trees, especially apples and pears, show a good stock, and those exporters of fruit who only four weeks ago were anxious to get their contracts annulated, are quite as anxious now to make new ones.

Two fearful murders have been committed here of late; in the first instance a fireman of the steamship Wega (trading to London) killed his comrade on board of the said steamer; both having got into a quarrel about a girl, the one drew his knife, three times stabbed the other, instantaneously killing him, and then fled, but was soon arrested. The second case, occurring only two days later, was also caused by love; a young sculptor had been engaged to a painter's daughter, but this engagement had been broken by the father of the young girl, on the ground of the young man having given false accounts about his circumstances. Some days ago the girl's father, returning in the evening with his two daughters, was shot twice by the rejected lover, and died an hour afterwards. The murderer, being attacked by a commissionary, inflicted a fearful wound on the latter, and then fled away, but being pursued by a policeman soon fell to the ground, when it was found that he had also wounded himself very severely. Both the murderer and the commissionary very likely will not recover, and thus three men would be killed in a most barbaric manner.

The Opposition party to the Government at Copenhagen of late has received a severe blow; its leader for many years, Mr. Hansen, a man who enjoyed the highest confidence all through the country, and who already had been made a present of a fine building as a mark of esteem of his party, all of a sudden was discovered to be a defraudant and deceiver on a large scale. Hansen was director of the so-called Volksbank (a saving-bank for the lower classes), had a fine income, and hitherto never had been asked a balance. But when this was done it was found that this man, the *ne plus ultra* of a gentleman, was nothing else than a mean falsifier of his books, and a cheat. Mr. Hansen died soon after this discovery, but his party, indeed, received a severe blow by it.

The Swedish professor Nordenskjold, well known by his two successful voyages up the Karian Sea to the river Jeniser in Siberia, will not make an exploitary voyage during this summer, but is preparing for a great expedition in 1878; the hardy professor not being satisfied with having given proofs of the possibility of a trade with northern Siberia, on his next voyage will try to find his way all along the northern coast of Asia, and intends to return through Behring's Straits and over China and East India to Europe. This idea finds much support, and a sum of kr.150,000 has already been subscribed. The expedition is to leave in June 1878.

Prinz Frederic Carl, the celebrated German field-marshal and cavalry general, at present is at Stockholm, where he arrived on the 8th inst., being heartily received by the King of Sweden and his family.

The position which England has taken in the Suez Canal question is regarded here with much satisfaction, as it gives the security for an unimpeded trade through this great fair way. Russia, *nolens volens*, will have also to be satisfied, as her naval forces hardly would allow it any real undertaking against Turkey in these quarters.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business on our Produce Markets has been rather a dull one during the past week, as demand only existed for consumption. Money remained very abundant, and the rate of discount has throughout been below that of the Imperial Bank, and if in spite of this circumstance a speculative demand did not spring up, the reason can only be found in politics.

COFFEE.—Transactions have been of limited extent, and because first hands have been very much reserved, the article was able to maintain values.

SUGAR.—First hand lots did not change owners. Quotations are:—Manila brown clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.23 to 24½; Mauritius brown, m.22 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.22 to 30½; Siam, Benares and China white, m.32 to 36 (are wanting); Zanzibar brown and yellow, m.28 to 33; China brown and yellow m.23 to 32.

RICE.—Of raw quality no transactions transpired.

TEA is firmer, and holders remain reluctant. The following first hand parcels have changed owners:—2,005/8 boxes Congou, 211/8 boxes Souchong, and 500/16 boxes Imperial.

COTTON.—Tendency has become rather a better one, but sales have only been made in American produce.

SPICES.—Nutmegs of prime quality, m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, prime quality, m.4.70 to 4.90. Ginger maintained its value, Bengal quality m.27½ to 28; Cochin m.60 to 85. Cloves are quiet; Zanzibar, value m.136 to 137. Pepper has been dull, Singapore m.37 to 37¼; Penang m.35 to 35½; White, m.68 to 76.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.36 to 20.30 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business during the past week has been a rather curious one. In the first place it has been influenced by a rumour, according to which Great Britain had taken possession of the Suez Canal, military spoken, and quotations of the whole line have gone back, but afterwards, when the absurdity of this rumour became apparent, values rose and on occasion of any advance realisations took place, thus reducing quotations rather considerably. On the whole the tendency has not been a very firm but a varying one, and the sole benefit is to be found in Austrian shares and stocks, which have been influenced at the bright harvest prospects.

HOLLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 13.

The result of the election which took place here has been made public. As was anticipated, the Liberals have obtained a large majority, Messrs. Holtzman, Stieltjes and Rutgers van Rosenburg being elected. We are now waiting for telegrams from the other districts. Utter dulness prevails in politics. The attention of everyone is fixed upon the result of this election, which will decide the to be or not to be of the Cabinet. I am of opinion that Mr. Heemskerk will not be turned out just yet, even if the Liberals obtain the victory, because they wish him to clear the way by moving the Lower Class Instruction question, and it is not improbable that he will find the means to delay it as much as possible.

The members of the First Chamber are summoned to meet to-morrow, in order to vote an address of condolence to the King. The corps, of the late Queen will be interred on the 20th inst.

The "Old Catholic" bishops have published a protest against the demand of the Roman Catholics, claiming the intervention of our King in order to restore the Pope to his temporal power.

At Rotterdam there has been established by Messrs. P. and M. G. Van den Arend a company under the title of "*Tabak* Maatschappy Arendsberg." The aim of this Society is to plant tobacco and other articles in Sumatra and to sell them. The capital is fixed at one million of guilders, of which only f.75,000 will provisionally be raised; sixty-three shares are subscribed for. Messrs. J. A. M. Van Berekel, G. Kolff and Mr. M. Mees are elected Commissaries.

The second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, Prince Ibrahim, arrived here. He was accompanied by Zeki-Pacha, Zahrab-Bey and Ibrahim Bey.

The report of the *Nederlandsche Sui-ker-raffinadery* was published to-day. I told you some weeks ago that this company had stopped payment. The figures are most deplorable, and prove that the greatest mismanagement has prevailed. The activa are estimated at an amount of f.50,059.69, and the passiva at f.749.217.29½. The result will be of course most injurious to both the shareholders and the creditors.

The Government has opened an Architectural competition, in which foreigners are allowed to take part, for the erection of a new University at Leyden. The author of the best plan will be entrusted with the execution of it, or receive a prize of 5,000 florins, whilst the author of the second best will receive a prize of 2,500 guilders.

The plan to erect a statue in commemoration of Mr. Motley finds many supporters, and is generally approved by the Press. A commission will be formed in order to collect the subscriptions, which will be very large.

Much sensation has been caused by the fact that Mr. Decker, of the shipowners firm Van Zeylen and Decker, has been arrested at Middelbourg. It is said that this measure has become necessary, because Mr. Decker had insured an East Indiaman after he had received a telegram that she was lost. By mistake he should have added the said telegram to the papers destined for the Insurance-brokers.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 14.

The following candidates have been elected:—at Rotterdam, W. H Viruly Verbrugge and H. C. Verniers Van der Loeff; at Utrecht, Jhr Mr. J. Roell; at Winschohen, Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbloet; at Assen, Mr L. Oldenhuis Gratama; at Nymegen, Mr. Heydenryck; at Haarlem Mr. C. J. F. Mirandolle; and at the Hague, Mr. Schimmelpenninck. The election at the Hague was a severe blow to the Liberals, who had put forward there their best man, viz., Mr. Lodewyk Mulder.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 15.

The definitive result of the Parliamentary elections has been in favour of the Liberal party, which is reinforced by five new members. In two districts re-elections must take place, because none of the candidates obtained the requisite majority. I need not add that the position of the Cabinet is much endangered now.

Another extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Dutch India Railway Company has taken place. The four proposals, including that to sell the line Batavia-Buitenzorg to the State for an amount of five millions, were approved with a very large majority.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

A lull has prevailed in the markets for Colonial Produce, and scarcely any transactions have taken place. Business is checked, especially by holders waiting for higher prices. Money is in good supply at 2½ to 3 per cent.

COFFEE.—Prices have been well maintained, but the transactions are most unimportant, both in first and second hands.

SUGAR.—The trade looks healthy, but nothing has changed hands. There is a lack for offers of good parcels. About 8,000 kranjangs were sold at f.2½ to f.3½ above the April prices, according to colour and quality.

TOBACCO.—The several lots Java and Sumatra that were offered in public sale and by private tender were all sold at full prices. The stock now includes 18,417 bs. Java, 7,255 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manilla, and 3,000 bs. E. I.

COTTON.—The market is firm, but trade is dull, because the holders decline to operate.

SPICES of every kind are very dull. Prices are, however, maintained.

RICE is dull. The arrivals have been extensive. Cleaned Java and Japan have met with a good demand for export.

INDIGO.—About 150 chests Java have changed hands at unaltered prices.

DIVI-DIVI.—The arrivals have been considerable, and large quantities will shortly be brought into the market.

HIDES without transactions. On the 19th inst. some thousands of Buffaloes will be brought into the market.

TIN.—No business has taken place in Banca. Billiton has been sold in small quantities at f.41¼.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 6, at Flushing, from Banjoewangie, Susanna Johanna; at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Ava Guiseppe; 7, at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Noordzeekanaal; 8, at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Favorit; from Rangoon, Veloco, at Flushing, from Bombay, Commonwealth.

DEPARTURES.—June 9, from Nieuwediep, for Batavia, Conrad (st.).

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BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	10⅝ to 11⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	27 to 28
20	City	10	14 to 15
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	660 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	33 to 34
50	Imperial	15	16½ to 17½
50	London and County	20	61½ to 62½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	64 to 65
25	Oriental	All	42½ to 43½
50	Union of London	15	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	Great Northern	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
25	Indo-European	All	16 to 18
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	27 to 28
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22 to 24
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 11
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	90 to 92
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10½ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15½ to 16½ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¼ to ¼ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2⅜ to 3⅛ pm
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8¼ to 8⅝
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7½
20	Universal Marine...	5	8⅜ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	74 to 77
20	British Indian	All	6¾ to 6⅞
20	Darjeeling	All	19½ to 20½
10	Eastern Assam	All	4 to 5
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	57 to 63
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12
10	Upper Assam	All	6½ to 6¾
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis.
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 19
10	International Finance	5	2⅝ to 2⅝ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	605 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	50 to 53
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	666¼ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	107 to 110
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	103 to 105

Monetary and Commercial.

The Oriental Bank Corporation notify that the coupons due the 1st prox. on the bonds of the Imperial Government of Japan Seven per Cent. Loan of 1873, and the bonds drawn on April 3 last, amounting to £55,000, will be paid by them on and after the 2nd prox.

The steamers of the Pacific Mail Company and the Occidental and Oriental Company will leave San Francisco from the 20th inst. for Japan and China every twelve days.

We understand that the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte have decided to close the Yokohama and Hong Kong branches of their establishment.

The case of E. M. de Bussche *v.* W. J. Alt for difference in value of steamers sold in Japan will come on for trial to-day.

The Tea Market during the past week has shown increased depression, and at the public sales unprecedentedly low prices have ruled, the majority of buyers being terrified by no less than 20,000 packages being offered in face of telegraphic advices of 36,000,000 lbs. to arrive, all in July. The only Teas which have supported their prices are those between 1s. 2d. and 1s. 5d. Quotations for common Teas are nominally the same as for the last few weeks, but, if quality be taken into account, they will be found to have dropped ½d. to 1d. It is surmised in quarters generally well informed as likely that the principle of selling teas by auction without reserve may be adopted in fresh directors. The feeling is at the present time strongly against holding, an illustration of the evil effects of that principle being given in this week's sales, at which a parcel of Kaisow imported per *Statesman* in 1875, for which 2s. had been refused, sold at 1s. 0½d. The postal advices from Hankow relative to Season 1877-78 state that the Shensi traders (Chinese), who have hitherto packed teas in the Oopack Province for the overland trade, *via* Kiachta, to the great fair held annually at Nichni Novgorod, this season prepared them for shipment to Russia, *via* the Canal, and this doubtless accounts for the rumours of the full supply offering at Hankow, a large portion of which is evidently destined for immediate transhipment from hence to Russia. There seems to be much difference of opinion of the yield, some telegrams stating an average crop, others that it is inferior; all, however, agree the cost is lower. That shipments must cease for a time to impart confidence to the home trade is patent to all watching the current course of events now ruling in this market.

There has been a sudden reaction in the Silk Market from the rise which took place during the past fortnight, and quotations have fallen from 1s. to 1s. 6d., as much as 2s. per lb., or £10 per bale, having been lost on speculative purchases made a fortnight since. In view of the public sales next week, purchasers are holding off. The reports as to the crop in France are more favourable, but latest telegrams from Italy state that the worms have been injured at the fourth stage by the sudden heat.

In the Produce Markets business continues very quiet, and in the prolonged absence of any speculative inquiry transactions in all articles have been restricted. Coffee has slightly improved. Sugar is again quiet, the improved demand noticeable last week having disappeared. Gambier is active and higher. The periodical sales of Isinglass have established a lower range of values. Rice continues dull, and has sustained a further decline.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for the half-year ending March 31 states that the company's revenue amounted to £224,635, from which is deducted £52,952, the ordinary expenses of the company, leaving a balance of £171,683. Of this amount £24,332 has been absorbed by special expenditure during the half year, £800 for bad debts, and £1,504 by income-tax, leaving £145,047, which, together with £2,959 brought forward from the preceding half-year, leaves a balance of £148,006. From this balance £6,960 is payable for interest on debentures, and £16,094 for interest to 31st March, 1877, at 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, in accordance with the terms of issue. The directors have during the half year paid to the shareholders £46,212 as interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the ordinary shares. They now recommend the declaration of a final dividend on these shares of 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on the 14th of July next, making, with the three previous payments on account, a total dividend for the year of 5 per cent., and £32,526 be carried to the reserve fund. The board have applied £100,000 from the reserve fund to the reduction of the cost of cables, &c., instead of issuing further capital as originally intended to replace that amount heretofore expended in the new works. The reserve fund is thus left at £121,611.

The following Joint-Stock Companies (Limited) have been registered :—

Baltic Saw Mills and Medway Coal Wharf—Capital £40,000, in £100 shares.
Central Land—Capital £20,000, in £50 shares.
Celt Steamship—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Flintshire Consolidated Lead Mining—Capital £45,000, in £4 shares.
General Ice Factory—Capital £150,000, in £10 and £1 shares.
Halliwell Reform Club—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Hull General Omnibus—Capital £2,000, in £5 shares.
Hull People's Public House—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares.
Little Wonder Mineral—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares.
Mexbrough and District Water—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
Morley House—Capital £5,000, in £10 shares.
North-Western Provision Supply—Capital £10,000, in £2 shares.
Outlay Indemnity Society—Capital £100,000, in £5 and £1 shares.
Patent Chef d'Œuvre Show Tablet—Capital £30,000, in £5 shares.
San Juan Reduction—Capital £12,000, in £10 shares.
Sunningdale, Sunninghill, and Ascot District Gas Light, Coal, and Coke—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Tramways and General Works—Capital £100,000, in £5 shares.
Walker and Co. (Filter Manufacturers)—Capital £2,000, in £10 shares.
Winchester Observer and County News—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares.
Worcester Land and Investment—Capital £50,000, in £100 shares.

Brook's Wharf, which, it will be recollected, was some time back burnt down, has been rebuilt, and is to be opened on the 18th inst. Mr. Charles John King, formerly of Messrs. Chapman, King and Co., of China, has undertaken the general management of it.

The directors of the Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have decided to pay the usual ad interim dividend of 5s. per share on July 2, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. At a meeting of the directors of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company the usual payment of interest for the half-year ending June 30, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was agreed upon.

The directors of the Standard Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 4s. per share, payable on July 2.

The directors of the Jorehaut Tea Company (Limited) have recommended the declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. at the annual general meeting on July 2, making 20 per cent. for the year.

Bar Silver has improved slightly in value, and a large business has been done at 53⅞d. per oz. Mexican dollars have maintained their value, and for a few small parcels received during the week 54¾d. has been paid.

The P. and O. steamer *Malwa* left Southampton Thursday, with the heavy portion of next outward mail and £403,246 in

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specie, including £124,080 for Penang, £15,900 for Hong Kong, and £500 for Shanghai, all in silver.

The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst., with specie to the value of $2,000,000, which is the largest amount ever exported from America to Japan.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d. to 77s. 10d.	per oz.	
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.	per oz.	
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5⅞d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6d⅛.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6⅜d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8¼ to 1/8 5-16	1/8⅜ to 1/8 7-16	1/8⅛
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10⅛ to 3/10⅛	3/10⅛ to 3/10¼
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10⅛ to 3/10⅛	3/10⅛ to 3/10⅜
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2⅜	5/2⅛ to 5/3⅛

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	903,796	749,723

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of May present some satisfactory features, and tend to confirm the impression lately held that trade was slightly on the improvement. The value of our exports of British and Irish produce for the first time for a very long period shows an increase, the total being £17,461,139, against £17,055,504 for the same month last year, showing an increase of 2⅜ per cent. Compared with 1875, when the total was £18,225,152, there is a decrease of 4 per cent. In the imports the total was valued at £34,647,682, against £29,405,133 in May of last year, showing an increase of 17¾ per cent.; while the increase on the total of £32,346,107 for May, 1875, is 7 per cent. The total value of corn imported was £3,285,445, against £1,796,860 in the same month last year, or an increase of 83¾ per cent. The quantity shows an increase of only 42½ per cent., the wide margin between the two percentages being due to the war in the East, which has lately kept up the price of corn. Amongst the general items of export cotton yarn shows no change in quantity, but the value has diminished 3 per cent.; cotton piece goods show an increase of 11¾ per cent. in quantity, and 8 per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn a decrease of 8½ per cent. in quantity, but an increase of 2⅜ per cent. in value; linen piece goods, an increase of 25½ per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value; woollen and worsted yarn have decreased 3½ per cent. in quantity and 12½ per cent. in value; woollen cloths decreased 3½ per cent. in quantity and 7⅜ per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 4⅜ per cent. in quantity and 8½ per cent. in value; silk manufactures increased 1¾ per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., increased 1¾ per cent. in quantity but decreased 8 per cent. in value; and iron and steel increased 7½ per cent. in quantity and 2½ per cent. in value. In regard to the imports raw cotton has decreased 3¾ per cent. in quantity and 7½ per cent. in value; raw silk increased 11¾ per cent. in quantity, but as much as 58½ per cent. in value; while the value of silk manufactures has only increased 1¾ per cent. Wool has increased 56½ per cent. in quantity and value; flax increased 79¾ per cent. in quantity and 60¾ per cent. in value; hemp decreased 23 per cent. in quantity and 21½ per cent. in value; sugar decreased 5 per cent. in quantity, but increased 24¾ per cent. in value; tea increased 99 per cent. in quantity, but only 85¾ per cent. in value; coffee increased 13½ per cent. in quantity, but only 5¾ per cent. in value; cocoa decreased 39⅞ per cent. in quantity and 45 per cent. in value; rice increased 103 per cent. in quantity and 118 per cent. in value; wine decreased 14½ per cent. in quantity, but only 3⅞ per cent. in value; and tobacco increased 5¼ per cent. in quantity, but only 2⅜ per cent. in value. The imports of iron and steel manufactures show a decrease of 7 per cent. in the quantity, but the value has diminished only 1½ per cent.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st May. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,451,909	840,000	2,050,400
Japan	„	2,202,400	1,140,000	1,226,400
Straits Settlements	„	272,000	172,300	147,800
Ceylon	„	2,000	18,500	5,000
		For the Five Months ended 31st May.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	6,405,200	5,155,900	9,243,400
Japan	„	7,947,300	5,330,500	4,580,500
Straits Settlements	„	922,500	788,300	963,100
Ceylon	„	85,700	75,600	51,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st May. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	37,198,200	37,707,900	45,514,600
Japan	„	3,749,900	3,329,000	2,057,200
Philippine Islands	„	2,235,700	1,657,400	5,576,000
Java	„	5,906,300	6,174,100	13,476,300
Straits Settlements	„	6,784,300	8,861,300	9,023,700
Ceylon	„	3,175,300	3,172,400	2,106,200
		For the Five Months ended 31st May.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	171,818,300	185,245,100	191,818,400
Japan	„	17,509,100	13,644,300	9,618,300
Philippine Islands	„	12,289,500	9,981,200	23,796,500
Java	„	28,427,600	26,734,900	44,146,700
Straits Settlements	„	36,004,800	44,962,500	50,790,300
Ceylon	„	14,275,000	16,260,600	14,088,500

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st May. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,353,100	1,044,100	1,605,100
Japan	„	683,500	170,000	282,700
		For the Five Months ended 31st May.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	6,229,400	6,125,500	7,025,700
Japan	„	2,960,000	977,800	1,732,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 31st May. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	118,900	236,900	178,300
Japan	„	42,900	22,100	35,300
		For the Five Months ended 31st May.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	701,500	145,500	895,400
Japan	„	58,800	46,000	211,800

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	269	550	1,290
For the five months	„	3,714	6,159	8,183

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market remains in a very unsatisfactory state, business by private contract is very limited. At auction a larger quantity has been offered, and with a general disinclination to add to stocks on the part of the trade, the sales have passed off very flatly, and in nearly all cases prices must be quoted rather easier. Congous:—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common has sold from 7d. to 7½d. per lb., fair to good common 7¾d. to ⅞d. per lb., fair kinds from 9d. to 9½d., medium kinds from 11½d. to 1s. 1½d., fine from 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., all being in favour of buyers. Pakling kinds sell with difficulty at last week's rates. Black-leaf kinds: Common has sold from 6¾d. to 7½d. per lb., good common 7¾d. to 8¾d. per lb., fair from 9d. to 10¾d., medium from 11d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., good from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., fine 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7¾d. per lb.—all at auction and at lower prices than before, especially for the better grades. New-make Congous: Common to fair from 8d. to 11d. per lb. are in request, the better kinds have sold with difficulty from 11½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., showing 1d. per lb. decline. Oolongs have realised lower prices — say good from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. Souchongs have also sold cheap at sale, good common to fair, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.; good, 1s. 4½d. per lb.; and fine 1s. 7½d. per lb. Scented Teas remain dull of sale for Canton kinds; common Capers sold at 10d. to 10⅜d. per lb.; good, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. Orange Pekoes, good kinds, at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. Foochow kinds remain firm. Green Teas.—The market is without improvement, and all kinds are selling at low prices, there being no export demand, and the home trade only buying sparingly. The public sales have comprised 24,283 packages, nearly the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,111,914	2,026,333
Coastwise	696,711	637,249
Exports	424,613	561,067
	3,233,238	3,224,649

SILK.

There is nothing doing in the market. The public sales will be held next week, and although small, still there will be sufficient Silk offered for sale "without reserve" to make quotations, and holders can then decide whether they will accept such prices or carry their stocks over to the new season. The deliveries so far this month have been good, and are the only cheering feature in the market.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 15.

CHINA.	
Taatlee, No. 1	23s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
„ No. 2	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
„ No. 3	21s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3	19s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Idah, No. 2 (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Amatski	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Kakidah	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

ACONITE.—Of 15 cases Japan offered 10 cases third to first class damaged sold at 34s. to 37s., the remainder, sound, was bought in at 49s.

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COFFEE.—The slight improvement noticeable at the close of the market last week has been more fully developed during the past few days, and the supplies at auction have met a strong demand, and have gone off with competition, plantation Ceylon, of which the greater part has consisted, selling at an advance of 6d. and in some instances 1s. per cwt., and Native 1s. higher. The prices paid have been, Plantation triage 84s. to 90s. 6d., grey to coloury small 93s. to 99s., low middling 100s. to 102s. 6d., middling 103s. to 105s., good middling to fine middling bright coloury 105s. 6d. to 109s., dull to fine bold 109s. to 116s., pea-berry 105s. 6d. to 113s. Native Ouvah small 75s. 6d. to 76s. 6d., good ordinary 86s. to 86s. 6d., bold 90s. to 90s. 6d., pea-berry 90s. to 93s. There have been no sales of other East India, an offer of 23 bags Manila being bought in at 92s., and 100 bags Singapore being withdrawn.

COTTON.—An increased demand has prevailed, giving the market a more active tone, and resulting in a good amount of business at an advance in value.—The prices paid have been on the spot—Tinnivelly 5⅛d. to 5⅜d., good fair to fine; Western Madras 4⅜d. to 4⅞d., fair; Northern ditto 5¼d. to 5⅜d., good fair to good; Sawginned Dharwar 5⅝d., good; Broach 5⅜d. to 5½d., good; Bengal 4½d. to 5d., fair to fine; Rangoon 4⅝d., good fair. For arrival—Tinnivelly 5 7-16d., June-July, good fair; Coconada 5d. to 5 1-16d. May to August, fair red; Bengal 4⅜d. April to July, *via* Cape and *via* Suez, good fair.

COIR GOODS.—At the sales there was a languid demand for Yarn, and sales could only be effected on easier terms, which were generally accepted, and the bulk found buyers, a considerable part consisting of roping and ordinary kinds of Cochin at a further decline. Of 47 tons Ceylon Yarn, 23 tons sold, common £21 15s. to £23, good ordinary to middling £23 10s. to £24, good middling to good £25 to £27 10s., fine well made in ballots £31 to £36.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—108 bales at public sale were chiefly sold, white middling qualities £12 10s. to £14, good £15 to £18, Black and White £11 to £13 10s. per bale.

CHINA FEATHERS, &c.—Of 140 bales China Duck and Poultry only a few lots sold at 2d. to 8d., 1 bale Down sold at 3s. 6d.

CHINA PRESERVED GINGER.—Of 727 cases Mansing brand offered 370 cases containing small jars sold at full rates at 6½d., the remainder, large jars, bought in at 6d. per lb.

COCOANUT OIL has been steady but quiet; Cochin has sold at £41 15s. to £42, Ceylon in pipes is quoted £37 10s., hogsheads £38 5s. to £39 10s.

CANTHARIDES.—Four cases China offered were bought in at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10s.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—*Aniseed:* On the spot 40 cases have been sold at 6s. 6d., being dearer. *Cassia:* Small sales have been made at 3s. 7d.

GALLS.—Of 404 cases China offered 204 cases fair with some rather dark and partly broken sold at 48s. to 50s. 6d.

GUM BENJAMIN.—5 cases Sumatra seconds sold, fair rather mixed with dark at £7 10s. to £8, and 40 cases thirds without reserve, common to middling at 37s. to 63s., very ordinary 30s., low 10s. to 17s., and one case very low at 3s.

GAMBIER.—There is more demand, and prices are dearer. On the spot business has been done at 19s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. for whole bales and ex quay ready for delivery. For arrival 200 tons March and May sailing have been sold at 20s. to 20s. 6d. ex ship.

HAIR.—7 cases China Human bought in at 5s. 6d., and 10 cases Bristles at 2s. 6d. to 3s.

HIDES.—Singapore and Penang show no change in value. China have been in large supply, and, there being a disposition to sell, a considerable business was transacted, at an average decline of fully ½d. per lb. Of 51,781 dry China offered 26,981 sold: Light, average 9 to 12¼ lb. 6½d. to 7d.; heavy, average 14½ to 20⅜ lb. 6½d. to 6⅞d.; extra heavy, average 22 to 29⅜ lb. 7d. to 7½d.; kips, average 5⅛ to 8⅛ lb. 6⅜d. to 7¾d.; thirds, average 12⅜ to 17⅛ lb. 4¾d. to 5⅜d. per lb. The supply of Singapore and Penang Buffalo was much larger than for many months past, but a fair demand existed, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although the turn was occasionally in buyers' favour. Of 8,616 offered, 7,092 sold; Penang, slaughtered, 1st heavy, average 43¾ lb. 6d.; 2nd heavy average 43½ lb. 5½d.; Singapore, &c., good 1st heavy, average 24¼ to 28 lb. 5½d. to 5⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 22⅛ to 24¾ lb. 4¾d. to 5⅜d.; 1st light, average 11⅛ lb. 5¾d.; light, average 12⅝ lb. 5½d.; fair, 1st heavy, average 25¾ lb. 5¾d.; 2nd heavy, average 22⅞ to 22½ lb. 4⅞d. to 5d.; 1st light, average 16 lb. 5½d.; light, average 13⅝ to 15⅜ lb. 5d. to 5¼d.; ordinary, 1st heavy, average 27¼ to 42¾ lb. 5d. to 5⅛d.; 2nd heavy, average 25⅞ to 38½ lb. 4⅝d. to 4⅞d.; light, average 12 to 20⅝ lb. 4¼d. to 5¼d. per lb. 92 China sold, average 34¼ to 34⅜ lb. 4⅜d. to 4⅞ per lb.

ISINGLASS.—A large portion of the supply at the periodical auctions consisted of Penang and Saigon, which went off slowly, and was only partly sold at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb. for tongue, 2d. for leaf, and 2d. to 3d. for cake. Bombay, however, sold readily at an advance of 1d. to 3d. for tongue, and 1d. to 2d. for cake, bladder pipe at full rates to 1d. higher. Brazil met a good demand, lump at steady rates for fine to 2d. advance for ordinary and medium, but tongue rather easier. Of 121 cases Penang about one-half sold, good and fine clean tongue at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., low dark to good ordinary at 3s. 2d. to 3s 11d., good and fine leaf at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d., thick 3s. 9d. to 4s. 4d., dark 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., middling to fine cake at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d., ordinary 1s. 10d. Of 75 cases Saigon, &c., 25 cases sold, ordinary dark tongue at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d., pale leaf at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d., low to middling ditto at 3s. 7d. to 4s., cake at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d., dark 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., the remainder bought in, leaf at 4s. 6d., tongue at 4s. to 4s. 6d. 76 bales Manufactured Japan were bought in at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.

JAPAN WAX.—A small quantity of fine squares has been sold at 47s. Of 266 bags Carnauba offered 2 bags fine sold at 81s., the remainder, chiefly greyish and grey, being bought in at 58s. to 65s.

MUSK.—Of 38 tins and 10 caddies Tonquin offered 19 tins and 10 caddies sold, pile 1, fair to good shaped pods 43s. to 48s., pile 2, rather rough but genuine, 28s. to 29s., inferior 16s. 6d., pile 3 at 15s. to 16s.; 5 tins Cabardine bought in at 15s., and 12 tins grain at 50s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black:* A very quiet tone has prevailed in this market, and although only 984 bags were offered at the auctions, only a few lots sold at former rates. Of 894 bags Singapore 100 bags good sold at 3 11-16d., 60 bags Penang sold at 3¾d. Privately supplies have sold slowly at 3⅞ l. for Singapore, and 3⅝ l. for Penang. *White:* The market is quiet, and of 494 bags at auction only a small portion sold at previous rates; 373 bags Singapore were all bought in, brown at 6¼d., and fine 7¼d. Of 121 bags Penang 80 bags sold at 6d. to 6¼d.

RHUBARB.—Of 81 cases China offered 15 cases sold, good at 4s. to 4s. 1d., good middling 2s. 6d., low middling to middling 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.

RICE.—The market is dull, and a further slight concession has been accepted afloat, Rangoon selling at 9s. 3d., or a total decline of 1s. to 1s. 3d. per cwt. from the recent highest point. The floating cargo per Fidias D., 1,013 tons Rangoon, off coast, has been resold at 9s. 3d. ex ship London. In auction 25 barrels cleaned Java were bought in at 26s., also 46 bags cleaned Japan at 20s. 6d.

RATTANS.—At auction 77 tons were nearly all sold, Penang at £28 to £29, Singapore £19, from Akyab £20 7s. 6d. to £21 15s. per ton. 78 bales split chiefly sold at 3⅜d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Owing partly to heavy landings for the week, and increased stocks, the market opened flatly, and as a very dull tone has prevailed with only a languid demand for any description, the small sales effected show a decline of 6d., and in some instances 1s. from those of last mail. The following has been the business in East Indian descriptions. On the 8th inst. at auction 1,312 bags Native Penang were bought in at 21s. to 21s. 6d. Privately the following sales were made:—150 tons unclayed Taal at 20s. 9d.; 3,500 bags brown China at 21s. 3d., and the floating cargo per Emmanuel Auger, 16,000 bags brown Java syrups at 22s. for the Continent. On the 12th in auction 225 bags European Penang sold, brown at 27s., middling to good yellow at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; 570 bags 359 baskets Native Penang were bought in at 21s.; 1,484 bags China were chiefly bought in, ordinary to good clayed brown at 23s. to 25s., only 100 bags refined pieces being sold, grainy white at 35s. 6d., low white at 32s. 6d. On the 13th in auction 5,303 bags grocery Penang met a slow demand, and only 2,200 bags sold at fully 6d. below valuations, middling to good yellow crystallised at 31s. to 32s., the remainder bought in, crystallised at 33s., soft yellow at 29s. to 30s., fine coloury 31s.; also 530 bags Native at 21s. 6d., 700 baskets ditto withdrawn; 1,517 bags China offered were withdrawn.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea* continues slow of sale, and in auction 412 cases unworked were withdrawn. *Cassia Buds:* 6 cases China sold at 74s., being 1s. dearer. *Cinnamon:* 100 boxes China, rather coarse quill, sold at 9d. *Cinnamon Chips:* 40 bags Ceylon bought in at 5d., 11 bags broken quill sold at 1s. 5½d. *Cloves:* 5 cases Penang sold at 2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d. *Nutmegs:* Only 12 cases Penang were offered, and all bought in, consisting of 111 nuts to the lb. at 2s. 6d., but 69 boxes West India were all sold, 69's at 3s. 9d., 75's at 3s. 8d., 86 to 80's at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d., 114 to 104's at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d., smaller and defective at 1s. to 1s. 5d., in shell at 2s. 1d., bold ditto at 2s. 4d.

SAGO.—In auction 1,566 bags went off slowly at 3d. decline for medium, but previous rates for small; good small 16s. 9d., fair at 16s. to 16s. 6d., heated at 15s. 6d., medium at 17s. 9d.

SOY.—129 hogsheads good China sold at 1s. 8d., 2 lots 1s. 8½d. per gallon.

TAPIOCA.—844 bags Singapore were held firmly, and all bought in, fine and very fine at 3½d., Malacca sort at 3d.

TIN has continued dull during the week, but is without important change in value, business having been done in Straits at £68 15s. to £69 10s. per ton. Banca is quoted £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

VERMILION.—Four boxes China have been sold at 2s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

With advanced prices and large business in Liverpool, a decidedly firmer tone has prevailed, and buyers have gradually extended their operations at advancing prices. The business has been of considerable extent, and more could have been done were it not that the activity and dearer prices of cotton have led many manufacturers to ask still higher rates, which, so far, buyers are reluctant to pay.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in. ...	7lbs. ...	5 3½	to	7 6½
Do. do.	,, ...	8½lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 8½
Do. do.	44-45 in. ...	7lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 3½
Do. do.	,, ...	8lbs. ...	6 11½	to	8 10
Do. do.	,, ...	9lbs. ...	7 11½	to	9 8½
Do. do.	50 in. ...	10lbs. ...	9 5½	to	10 10½
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in. ...	6lbs. ...	4 2	to	5 0½
Do. do.	,, ...	7lbs. ...	4 9	9-16 to	5 9 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,, ...	7lbs. ...	5 3	9-16 to	7 0 9-16
Do. do. do.	36 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 3	5-16 to	8 0 13-16
Madapollams	32 in. ...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2	11-16 to	3 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in. ...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 6	17-32 to	2 7 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in. ...	14lbs. ...	8 8½	to	11 3½
Grey Jeans	30 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in. ...	...	9 9		
Brocade do.	36 in. ...	...	10 0		
Damasks	36 in. ...	...	17 5½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24 ...	...	0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	24-32 ..	...	0 10½	to	0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42 ...	...	0 11	to	1 0

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.			
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet	
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	9	,, yard	,,	
HH SS	Camlets	61	0	,, piece	,,	
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	,, ,,	Black	
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	,, ,,	,,	
HH	China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black	
H	Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,	
LL	Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May27	Midnight	Marey	Manila	Boston
30	Forward	V. de Voord	Hong Kong	Astoria
30	Galathea	Windblad	Java	Helsingfors
June 6	John Bunyan	Graves	Manila	New York
6	C. O. Whitmore	Tilton	Ilo Ilo	Boston
6	Reichstag	Hoffman	Rangoon	Scilly
7	Catharina	Schulte	Samarang	Falmouth
7	R. B. Chapman	Rourke	Java	Greenock
7	Bustan Vale	Anderson	Do.	Do.
7	Sumner B. Meade	Dixon	Do.	Queenstown
7	Petunia	Harland	Manila	Do.
7	Airkland	College	Do.	Liverpool
7	Noordzee Kanaal	Bron	Samarang	Ymuiden
7	Mary	Pyl	Banjoewangie	Helvoet
7	Papa di Rossi	Lupi	Maulmain	Falmouth
7	Gesina Brons	Trembach	Amoy	Dr
7	Varuna	Sachau	Cebu	London
8	Hansa	Deneken	Hong Kong	Do.
8	Pertinacd	Westergaard	Manila	Liverpool
8	Aurrera (s.)	Munitis	Do.	Do.
8	Louise	Ramien	Bassein	Hamburg
8	Ave Guiseppe	Gamba	Rangoon	Helvoet
8	Veloce	Ferraro	Do.	Do
8	Amanda	Haynes	Ilo Ilo	Boston
9	Johann Smidt	Bohkar	Cebu	London
9	Calcutta	Coignan	Probulingo	Falmouth
9	Castine	Avery	Sourab., via St.Thom s	Do.
9	Venezuela	Kroncke	Swatow	Bristol
9	County of Lancaster	Drysdale	Java	Greenock
10	Charity	Taylor	Sourabaya	Do.
10	Valparaiso	Goff	Manila	New York
10	Golden State	Delano	Shanghai	Do.
10	Pallas	Ballehr	Hong Kong	Boston
11	Favorite	Bentlich	Bassein	Helvoet
13	Cornelis Smit	Ouwehand	Java	Greenock
13	Bulwark	Seator	Maulmain	Plymouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
May2	2Coringa	Josselyn	Hong Kong	Honolulu
26	Electra	Heiner	Batavia	Pensacola
28	H. D. Brookman	Pettigrew	Anjer	New York
31	Charles Cox	Cox	Do.	Do.
31	S. R. Bearse	Onkes	Hiogo	Philadelphia
June 7	Warwick	Sexton	Singapore	Cardiff
7	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Hong Kong	Portsmouth
7	Hindustan	Allerding	Batavia	Newcastle
8	Cordelia	Williams	Do	Hamburg
8	Johanna Maria	—	Anjer. from Sundkl	Dungeness
9	Birchvale	Garrett	Shanghai	London
9	Elmstone	Henderson	Hong Kong	Do.
9	Celaeno	Payne	Penang	Do.
9	Dora Anu	Lloyd	Do.	Cardiff
9	Newman Hall	Slater	Yokohama	Do.
10	Cleuroy (s.)	Donaldson	Singapore, &c.	London
13	Stentor (s.)	White	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
12	Conrad (s.)	Adriano	Batavia	Southampton
13	Dartmouth	—	Hong Kong	Penarth
13	Lutterworth	—	Singapore	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
June 11	Lord of the Isles	Batavia	Rotterdam
13	Friesland	Do.	Do.

SPOKEN

D.C.N.D.F.B. (German), Cardiff to Singapore, 1 N., 26 W.

ULLOCK, Liverpool to Anjer, 3 N., 27 W.

COMMISSARY, London to Hong Kong, May 4, 1 N., 25 W.

BERNHARD CARL, Hamburg to Japan, May 6, 7 N., 23 W.

MENAI STRAITS, Sunderland to Java, May 8, 10 N., 26 W.

CALIFORNIE (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, May 29, 40 N., 12 W.

T.R.Q.K. (Amer. barq.), Batavia to Lisbon, March 12, 25 S., 65 E.

PERSIA, Bassein to Falmouth, April 11, 35 S., 24 E.

PRINCESS LOUISE, Java to Falmouth, same time.

APPENINO, Akyab to Queenstown, April 23, 35 S., 25 E.

PETRONELLA, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 27, 34 S, 27 E.

H.Q.C.G (German barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, April 30, 35 S., 22 E.

DANIEL, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 10, 22 S., 5 E.

OREGON, Bassein to Falmouth, May 15, 17 S., 5 E.

LIBERTA, Rangoon to Bremen, May 26, 36 N., 34 W.

W. MASON, Hong Kong to New York, Feb. 4, 4 S., 106 E.

FELICITAS, Rangoon to Bremen, May 23, 33 N., 35 W.

R.N.P.C. (barque), Maulmain to Falmouth, April 1, 33 S., 14 E.

RENTON, Sunderland to Singapore, May 6, 4 N., 24 W.

PHILIP FITZPATRICK, Philadelphia to Anjer, May 11, 8 N., 28 W.

ORION, Sunderland to Bangkok, April 16, 21 S., 30 W.

DEUTSCHLAND, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 27, 11 N., 27 W.

HBCR (N. barq.), Singapore to Marseilles, 46 days out, off C. Agulhas.

DANUBE, London to Hong Kong, May 3, 2 N., 21 W.

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL.—June 11, the owners of the Sealkote, from Rangoon, for Falmouth, with rice, have received a telegram from Algoa Bay, announcing the foundering of that ship near Plettenburg Bay. The second officer and six men had arrived; the captain died on shore, and the chief officer, with a boat and thirteen men, were missing.

BREST.—June 8, the Leonie, from Glasgow to Ilo Ilo, put in here, is discharging cargo, and will be put on the gridiron for examination. Surveyors have ascertained the following damage:—Covering boards and sternpost much shaken; three stern timbers and a spoke of the wheel broken; and a leak near the channel of the sternpost; she makes now one inch of water per hour.

NEW YORK.—June 1, the Constance Wilson, arrived from Amoy, reports that on March 10, off Algoa Bay, she experienced a N.N.W. gale, lasting thirty hours, during which she lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and had cabin filled with water.

CAPE TOWN.—(By telegram, dated Madeira, June 10.)—U.S. barque Emma and Alice, from Java, for Falmouth, has put into Table Bay leaking badly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATAL.—April 15, Sailed, Success, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cassandra. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Burmese, Yorkshire. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Leander. For Hong Kong: Lord of the Isles, Felix Mendelssohn. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty. For Singapore: Selim, Star of the South, Mercur.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (s.). For Manila: Trinidad, Granger. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe, Frederick. For Batavia, &c.: Annie. For Singapore: Kalliope.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Hopewell. For Manila: Olano. For Singapore: Ulva.

At GREENOCK.—For Macassar: Campsie Glen.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth remain firm. There s nothing doing in homeward chartering.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The traffic returns of the Suez Canal Company in the month of May last, and in the same month of the two preceding years, were as follows:—1877, 153 vessels and f.2,856,000; 1876, 116 vessels and f.2,452,858; 1875, 130 vessels and f.2,520,802. During the first five months of the three years:—1877, 766 vessels and f.15,023,236; 1876, 692 vessels and f.13,732,866; 1875, 714 vessels and f.13,144,170. A rumour that the depth of water at the Mediterranean entrance of the Canal has been reduced to twenty feet, thus obstructing the passage of ships of greater draught, is contradicted in an official telegram, in which it is stated that the depth of the Canal throughout is 26ft. 3in., and that the least depth of water at the Mediterranean end is 27ft. 3in. There is a report current that the English Government are in negotiation for the purchase of the territorial rights of the Sultan and the Khedive over the canal, its banks, and its approaches.

SHIPS DETAINED FOR SURVEY.—A Parliamentary return has been issued, showing the total number of ships ordered to be detained since the commencement of the Act 39 and 40 Victoria, distinguishing between those cases in which the ships were found safe or unsafe. From this return we perceive that the number of ships detained on account of alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery has been 82, of which 81 were found unsafe, and in the other case the survey is pending. The number of vessels ordered to be detained on account of alleged overloading or improper loading has been 23, and all of them were found to be unsafe.

THE CAPE MAIL SERVICE.—A new screw steamship, to be added to the Union Company's fleet, and to be employed in the Cape of Good Hope and Natal mail service, has been launched from Mr. James Laing's yard at Sunderland. She is named the Durban, in honour of the colony of Natal, Durban being the principal port of that colony. The leading dimensions of the vessel are as follow:—Length, 360ft.; breadth, 38ft.; depth, 31ft.; and gross tonnage about 3,000 tons. Her engines have cylinders of 56 and 97 inches respectively, with 54 inches stroke, and 9,000ft. of heating surface.

THE Nederland Company's steamship Conrad, Captain Adriano, sailed from Southampton on the 12th inst. for Naples, Padang, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, with mails, 140 cabin passengers, 125 Dutch troops, and a full general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Indus arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst., bringing the India, China, and Australian mails, 171 passengers, about £562,000 in specie (principally from Australia), and 15,111 packages of cargo.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company's steamer Normanby, with the Queensland mails, due in London 16th July, arrived at Singapore on the 7th inst.

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BROMFORD IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MAY, 1877.

CAUTION.—It having come to our knowledge that Sales of Nail Rods in China, and quoted in the Printed Circulars (Price Currents), have been made under "Lie Dawes," we hereby Certify we make only the well-known Brand of

DAWES' BROMFORD BEST REFINED,

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(LIMITED).

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This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TENTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1877, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 1, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, when the Report and Accounts of the Directors will be presented, a Dividend declared, the ordinary Business of the Company transacted, and a Resolution submitted to authorise the laying of a New Cable between Bona and Malta.

Notice is also Given, that the Registers of Transfers will be Closed from the 15th to the 21st June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.
London, June 12, 1877.

GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL, CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN OF 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due 1st July, 1877, on the Bonds of the above Loan, and the Bonds drawn on 3rd April last for payment at par, amounting to £55,000, will be PAID on and after 2nd proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, June 15, 1877.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean. 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy five pupils and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48 Bould. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
"	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
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Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
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Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office
Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and C
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUP, Anjer Hotel
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	REDGE and Co
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	IGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch newspapers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any articles. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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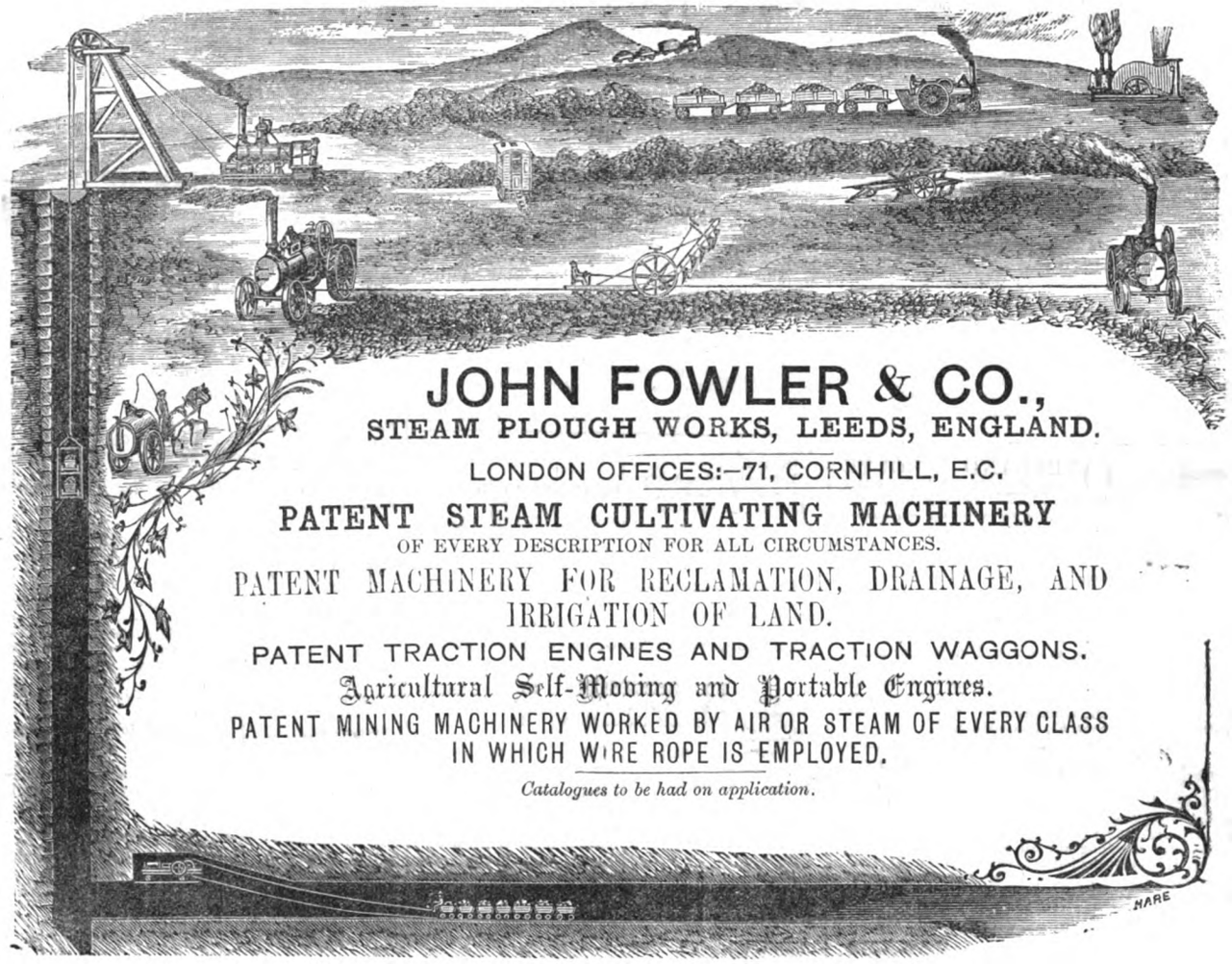
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY

THIS celebrated Brandy is highly esteemed for its purity, delicacy of bouquet, and softness flavour. It is used in preference to any other in many of the leading Paris and London Clubs.

It has also met with the highest approval wherever it has been shipped, and the Proprietors are able to refer with pleasure to the recognition of its superiority which reaches them from every part of the world.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY WHOLESALE OR EXPORT MERCHANT.

LONDON OFFICES: 24, MARK-LANE, E.C.



JOHN FOWLER & CO.,

STEAM PLOUGH WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

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PATENT STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

PATENT MACHINERY FOR RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, AND IRRIGATION OF LAND.

PATENT TRACTION ENGINES AND TRACTION WAGGONS.

Agricultural Self-Moving and Portable Engines.

PATENT MINING MACHINERY WORKED BY AIR OR STEAM OF EVERY CLASS IN WHICH WIRE ROPE IS EMPLOYED.

Catalogues to be had on application.

HARE

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872 from an old inhabitant of Horningsham near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

COWASJEE DINSHAW

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers

The *London and China Express* on Sale.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Peshawur	3 781	600	June 21	Mediterrancan, Aden, Bombay.
*Mongolia	2,873	530	June 28	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Assam ...	3,033	500	July 5	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus ...	3,470	500	July 12	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg.,&Japan	Yorkshire..	100 A1	2273	V.L.D.	June 25

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite s.s. YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds, H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about June 25. Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

*STAD HAARLEM, 3,000 tons, June 19.
CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.

* Not calling at Naples.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg. Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I D.	July 6
Do. do.....	Radnorshire, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I D.	To follow
Yokohama & Hiogo	Carnarvonshire	A1 14 yr	S.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Straits and China	Cassandra, s.s.	A1 20yr.	S.W.I.	June 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd L1.1.	S.W.I	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yokohama & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CASSANDRA, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South West India Dock; last shipping day, June 20, unless previously full.

For Freight apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenesgles	100 A1	2,900	530	July 14
Glenartney	100 A1	2,105	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Birchvale	A 100	893	Sailed	London
Shanghai	Abbey Twn	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-3L1.1	958	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A Clipper Ship	A 1	—	To follow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire ...	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight or Passage apply
In Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.
In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street.
In London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Lake Lemun.....	976	Wright Bros.& Co.	June —
Selim.....	699	Wright Bros.&Co.	June 20
Glenesgles, s.s.....	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 14
Strathairly, s.s.		Norris & Joyner...	

LIVERPOOL.

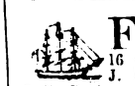
Nestor, s.s	—	Alfred Holt	June 25
Stentor, s.s.	—	" "	July

GLASGOW

Ashmore	1,100	Ths.Skinner&Co.	June —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With despatch.



FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday June 18, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 721.] LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received June 19.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Mar. 16	Apr. 30	May 10*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 6*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Apr. 25
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 26
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 29
Chefoo	—	—	„ 28
New-chwang	—	—	„ 18
Hankow	—	—	May 2
Kiu-kiang	—	—	Apr. 27
Chin-kiang	—	—	May 2
Shanghai	„ 16	„ 28	„ 6
Ningpo	—	—	„ 2
Foochow	—	—	„ 6
Formosa	—	—	„ 1
Amoy	—	—	„ 7
Swatow	—	—	„ 10
Hong Kong	„ 30	May 6	„ 12
Canton	—	—	„ 10
Macao	—	—	„ 11
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 16	Apr. 23	„ 2
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	Apr. 6	May 8	„ 16
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 13
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	„ 5
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 17
Samarang	—	—	„ 9
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 5
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 13	„ 14	„ 19
Penang	„ 13	„ 13	„ 14
CEYLON—Galle	May 4	„ 27	„ 27
Colombo	—	—	„ 25

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, *via* Marseilles, on the 19th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those received, *via* San Francisco, on the 18th inst., and published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, which will bring advices from Yokohama 9th, Shanghai 13th, Hong Kong 19th, Singapore 26th May, and which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, left Galle on its due date, the 7th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, to Marseilles.—From Shanghai: Mdme. Bade and three children. Messrs. De Carca and de Prat; Mdme. de Prat; Messrs. de Rcquette, Alexander, L. Juvet, G. Guild, G. P. Henri. From Yokohama: Messrs. de St. Quentin, Thebaucher, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chaplain Ayrton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and three children. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Alford, Henderson, Bux, Wotton, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and child; Messrs. Ludwig, Mercer, Martinez Sanz, J. de Castro, Westaby, Boustead, J. P. Pastor, Figueras, Fuster, Halloran, M. de la Pezuela, Dolores de la Penzuela, Mdlle. Nicanora, Mde. Modeste Rinez. From Saigon: Mr. Menard. From Singapore: Major C. W. Lloyd, Messrs. C. W. Katz, F. der Kenderen, Winkel and child, Appolini, S. Remi, S. G. Wanligs. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Miserny and Mrs. Sinkerbuick, Mr. and Mrs. Kindersey, La Baronne Vosran Steenuzk; Messrs. Roskes, Beeckman: Ken Keimeister, Merkins, Der Kinderer. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Dowden; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and two children; Messrs. W. Grieve, S. Green, D. Boyd, Mess, Mr. and Mrs. Meneer, Messrs. Penaud, Robo, Sabrie, and R. J. Jaines.

To London, per steamer *Antenor* (Holt's line), expected June 25.—From Shanghai: Master Halkett. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. From Singapore: Mrs. Kock and five children, Mrs. Leisk, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Brown, Capt. Van Dearsen, Dr. Anderson, Mr. R. R. Read, Master Griffin.

To London, per steamer *Ulysses* (Holt's line), expected June 25.—From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Smith. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, June 14.—To Hong Kong: Two second-class passengers. To Singapore: Mr. Messum. To Ceylon: Comdr. C. W. Penrice.

Per P. and O. steamer *Thibet*, from Venice, June 15.—None. From Brindisi, June 18.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, from Southampton, June 28.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Elmes. To Ceylon: Lieut. H. I. Moore.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Danuh.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ironaddy*, from Marseilles, July 1.—To Singapore: Mr. de Vienne. To Colombo: Messrs. H. S. Saunders, A. H. Baillie, and A Churchill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The manner in which relief has been afforded to the sufferers from the recent famine has been the subject of notice, in consequence of a report from the Governor of Kiangsu, which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, setting forth the measures which were taken for the relief of the refugees from the famine-stricken districts north of the Yangtsze, who were cared for in that Province during the winter. It is stated that altogether some 85,000 people were provided with shelter and sufficient food to sustain life, and that order was maintained. They were given a supply of seed and a month's rations when sent back to their homes. This, however, it is to be noticed, was the case of a comparatively wealthy province bearing a burden suddenly thrust upon it from outside, and where little or no Imperial assistance was given or required; but in Shangtung, where the local resources entirely failed, no aid was afforded by the Imperial Government, and the people were apparantly left to die their own way. What official report will be given of this remains to be seen. Messrs. Cornabé and Co., of Chefoo, who acted as honorary treasurers of the relief fund there, had received Tls. 22,245 up to April 19, of which Tls. 16,871 had been expended. The accounts from the usually prosperous district in the south-west of Chihli are of a very harrowing character. It is said that all the seed-corn for this year has been expended, so that there will be no crop in June. The people were endeavouring to subsist upon bark, grass and weeds. The climate at the newly-opened port of Wuhu is reported to be tolerably good, and the people gentle and polite, the usual complimentary epithets applied to foreigners not being heard. From Shanghai there is but little local news by the present mail beyond the details of the Spring Races, which, notwithstanding the badness of the times (or possibly in consequence of it), still occupy four days of the week in which they "come off." A Naval Court has been held with reference to the wreck of the barque *Serpent*. From Hong Kong the mail brings news of a rather serious accident at the United States Consulate, where the verandah came down bodily on account of some unknown defect. Attention is called to the fact that there is no interpreter in the Colony who speaks the Mandarin dialect. Mr. Huffam, the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, left by the steamer *Hankow* on leave of absence.

From Japan the dates brought by the present mail have been anticipated *via* America.

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From Singapore we learn that the scheme for the new Exchange Rooms, Chamber of Commerce, and Club buildings is making progress. The foundation-stone of a new Mission-house, in connection with St. Andrew's Mission, has been laid by the Acting Governor. The starting of a Chinese newspaper in the Colony is in contemplation. A solemn requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of General Nino Bixio, whose remains are in course of transmission to Italy, has been celebrated.

JAPAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 28.

As regards matters political here I am unable to send you more than the most meagre news. So rigid a censorship has been exercised over the Japanese newspapers by the Government that their columns have been simply a chronicle of Government successes, the truth of which many have been inclined to doubt. It is a fact that the Castle of Kumamoto, which was beleaguered by an insurgent force, has been relieved, and the insurgents have taken up a position elsewhere. Without doubt this is of late years the most serious revolution that has occurred in the country, and has taxed the utmost powers of the Government to keep down. The opposing forces have been so nearly equal as to make the Imperialists very timid of striving to win at one stroke, and their game has evidently been to avoid large pitched battles until their force was numerically so much stronger as to leave little doubt of success when an engagement took place. The Mikado still remains at Kioto, where he has continued since the State opening of the Kioto and Osaka Railway in February last. He is expected back in Tokio (Yedo) shortly.

Trade of course is in a measure paralysed, while the country is torn in this way; but the returns for 1876 will show a considerable increase in the export figures, due to the impetus in the silk trade which characterised the business in that staple last year. People should, I think, make up their minds that the Japan trade will never attain to large dimensions. The country is essentially a poor one; nay, I will go further, and say a very poor one. Any one with half an eye can satisfy himself of this by a short trip into the interior where squalor and pauperism are paramount, here and there, notably in the silk districts, a few prosperous-looking villages will meet the eye. The American Press may claim the somewhat unenviable distinction of having written up Japan to such an extent as to have entailed a great deal of misery on a large number of foreigners, who, urged by the glowing accounts given of Japan in the columns of American newspapers have rushed to Yokohama, to find themselves simply, after the lapse of a few days, with empty pockets and starving on the streets.

The country has a future before it undoubtedly, and when thrown open in its entirety, with full facilities to foreigners to embark capital in all sorts of enterprise, will, doubtless, grow into a country of wealth and importance; but that time must be bided with patience. One thing is, I think, certain, and that is that there will be no general opening of the country until the jurisdiction question is settled, that is until the exterritoriality is done away with and the Japanese have full jurisdiction over foreigners. Before this comes to pass many years must, I think, necessarily elapse. It is true the Japanese have established Courts of First Instance, and Courts of Appeal, but the experience of foreigners here with regard to Japanese Courts is not a happy one. Interminable delays, a vexatious procedure, and a multiplication of forms have not tended to impress foreigners with a sense of admiration for the administration of justice by Japanese. As a fact, the Japanese have not in them the bent of mind which makes good judges; calm deliberative qualities are foreign to them, petty details absorb them. Petty-fogging is essentially in their line. I do not mean to say that all this will not in process of time be cured. But who will fix the date when this shall come to pass? I will not deny to them the possession of qualities which are apt to blind people abroad and make us in England and elsewhere allow to Japanese a far higher place in the world's civilisation than is really deserved. Too much is made of the few instances where Japanese students in England and on the Continent and in America have passed successful examinations, and great things are prophesied of the country that produces such marvels. It is not these shining lights that will make Japan a great country just at present. Instances are not wanting in other countries of men who pass brilliant examinations, and are marvels of quick intelligence, but whose countrymen are plunged in general ignorance, if not barbarism.

The movement that is to impel Japan forward must come from within, and a better example must be set by the governing classes in the way of more decent and orderly modes of life, and in a more heartfelt care for the real wants of the masses. No one sympathises more with the Japanese in their present efforts than I do, and no one despises more than I do the opinion that characterises every forward movement of the Japanese as monkeyish (a favourite term amongst many foreigners), or as merely imitative; but I would not be content with singling out Japanese as examples of progress to the disadvantageous comparison of other nations, as the Chinese, for instance. There is an impulse towards civilisation in China of as true, if not, indeed, of stronger beat than that which has sprung up in Japan. A Chinaman is as capable of solid attainments as a Japanese, and his commercial integrity is far in advance of that of the over-praised Japanese. While the possession of a line of steamers (plying along the coast and to Shanghai) by Japanese is pointed to in terms of excessive laudation as a marked instance of civilisation and advancement, the purchase by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company of the fleet of the S.S.N. Co.'s steamers at Shanghai, and the extended operations of the C.M.S.N. Co. are passed over with slight comment, though the movement originated with Chinese, and continues to be carried on successfully by them. It is distressing to me to see in many of the London newspapers of the day allusions to China and the Chinese, in terms such as "almond-eyed Celestials," "Cousin of the Moon," when speaking of the Emperor, and a hundred phrases which imply a sort of contemptuous liking or disliking, as the case may be, of a people that are singularly intelligent, hard-working to a degree, and capable of very great enterprise.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writes under date of April 26th:—

By your last paper I notice the serious aspect of the Turko-Russian affair. I learn that a telegram has been received at the Russian Legation, announcing the moving of Russian troops, so that fighting may now be in actual progress. I suspect you may have the same. It will be interesting to note the influence which the attitude of Turkey, in defying (practically) the European Powers, will exert on China. I have heard it intimated that a change was already thought to be perceptible in the aspect and conduct of the officials. The political status at Constantinople is doubtless known by the Government here; and it is quite possible that high officers may reason thus: "If little Turkey can take such a stand, what may not we do?" However, where so little is known, it is perhaps not wise to conjecture, for China never does what one thinks should or might be done in any given case.

Have you ever visited Peking? If not, then, "don't!" I do not wish to be heterodox, and run against the prejudices of that large class of good people who want to see everything "and use the rest of creation." Still, I say "don't"—unless you want to, and can get yourself insured against accident to life or limb, against dust and mud, for one never knows whether a day may bring forth a wind or rain storm or both; and unless a life policy is carried a *stranger* may be smothered or drowned. It would be some relief if he could choose his own way of meeting his fate. Unprecedented at this season, and unheard of "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," several quite heavy showers have fallen recently, and the temperature is quite as merciful as the circumstances will permit, in extreme and sudden changes. The wheat is looking well, and these spring rains must increase very much the prospects of a fine harvest.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes under date of April 21:—

The tail-cutting mania has made its appearance here, and several cases are reported, but no proclamation has yet been issued. An Imperial Festival—so called—which was to have been held on the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd of the current Chinese month, in honour of the T'ien Hong Kung, or Goddess Mother, has been ordered to be abandoned by the Che-fu, although widely circulated notices of the same have been issued. The reason assigned is the bad year and starving poor, but the connection is not obvious. I must suppose that the mandarins are desirous of economising the sums which are usually lost, by allowing certain classes of merchandise sent to or received from places in the immediate neighbourhood of Tientsin to go free of duty, on the occasion of such festivals, in consideration of the purchasers and sellers being engaged in religious duties. The same drought which prevails in Chihli is said to have occurred in the more fertile province of Shansi, where there has been great destitution, and the price of children has fallen to a sum merely nominal.

CHEFOO.

A balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditure of the Shantung Relief Fund up to the 19th April has been published. Messrs. Cornabé and Co., of Chefoo, who acted as honorary treasurers, had received up to that date Tls. 22,245, out of which Tls. 16,871 had been expended or remitted to the interior leaving a balance of Tls. 5,374, in hand, to meet future requirements.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—

We have received distressing private accounts from a populous and hitherto prosperous district of the south-west portion of Chihli. Our letters say the miserable people have died of starvation in great numbers, that thousands of country-people are endeavouring to subsist on a mixture of tree-bark, dried leaves, millet-stalks, potatoe-vines, grass and weeds, that

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most, or some say all, the seed corn for this year was eaten in the past winter, so that the earth will bear no crops in June next, that the people are utterly pauperised, and that fowls, ducks, pigs, oxen, sheep, are not to be seen in large villages, which even in 1875 were fairly well to do. The starving wretches have had the additional affliction of epidemic disease, and our correspondents say that very few cases of recovery occur, as the famished bodies quickly succumb to the attacks of fever. The accounts we receive prove to us that China is undergoing in many of her provinces a terrible visitation of famine and plague, the like of which for magnitude and horror the world has but rarely seen. We take up letter after letter from natives and foreigners, all giving the same dismal testimony, and the Governments, Imperial and Provincial, are powerless to deal with the accumulation of calamity. We have reason to fear that even if the coming harvest should be good, the distress will rather increase than diminish until the end of June. In most parts of Chihli, in some part of Shantung, the growing crops so far promise well, although in many cases large tracts of fields have been injured by unseasonable weather during the past fortnight.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Shanghai Courier's* correspondent, writing under date of the 27th April, gives the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy enacted in the district of Hai-chung, about forty-five miles to the north-east of this port, in the beginning of February. At Chuang Ti Wo (boat-dock), a small village inhabited by fishermen and small junk people, some conversions to the Roman Catholic faith took place a year ago, or rather an old man and his son, on their visit to Newchwang (thirty miles from the port of that name), were received as members of the religion they had adopted. The rest of the villagers held to the faith of their forefathers. One day the two converts fired off crackers in honour of a holy picture over the *kang* (brick-bed-place), and they knelt down to adore the Saint represented before them. As they were kneeling one of their cousins or brothers (for I believe natives call such relationship by the latter title) rushed into the room with a hoe or some other instrument of husbandry, and nearly severed the head of the younger man. The father ran off for assistance, and laid his complaint before the magistrate, but when he got back to his house he was told that his son had been dragged to the Joss-house, and then immolated. Not satisfied with one murder the villagers, led by two uncles or relatives, having demanded that the old man (over seventy years of age) should give up his new religion, on his refusal to do so tied him to a donkey with a rope round his neck, and dragged him to the Joss-house, the poor fellow being strangled before he reached so far. The hearts of the two martyrs were searched for, as it was said they had been stolen by the evil spirit, and finally a hole being made in the ice the bodies were thrown in. All this happened on the 2nd February, and, strange to say, the authorities have not done anything towards punishing the murderers, nor have the bodies been recovered, or any inquest been held. Such venal conduct must render the lives of all who choose to become converts very insecure, and unless the matter be taken up pretty quickly very serious results may be the consequence, not only to the natives, but to foreign priests also.

HANKOW.

The Shanghai *Courier* says :—

We hear from Hankow that prices of tea in the country are reported to be still declining. There is a further fall of 15 per cent. on the cost of the new leaf at Yung-low-tung in the Sung-yang district, and 20 per cent. in the Ning-chow district; so that, on the whole, leaf is 40 to 45 per cent. cheaper than last year. This looks as if tea were about to have its turn at last; and as the country people are obviously willing to sell their produce at moderate rates, it only remains for foreign buyers to exercise caution and self-control in order to secure profitable results. The moderate exchange and cheap freights are all in their favour. So far reports as to quality speak well of the coming crop.

WUHU.

A letter from Wuhu, dated the 22nd April, says :—Wuhu is necessarily a dull sort of place at present, but if the community, which now consists only of Consular and Customs officials, increases at all, it will not be a bad place, especially as the climate is tolerably good. The people are very gentle and polite. I seldom hear the epithets usually applied to foreigners. The river is rising rapidly, at least it seems so to me, though it may not appear so to a more experienced eye. The houses that lined the river when I arrived here first are being gradually removed out of the way of the water.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 6th May; no later mail from London had been received.

The races have been the chief subject of public attention during the week of which the present mail brings the news, and the general intelligence is accordingly somewhat scanty. The weather, with the exception of one day, was fine, and all went off very satisfactorily, excepting that it was unfortunately impossible to procure a band, there being no man-of-war in harbour of sufficiently high rating to possess that luxury.

The effects of the extra tax imposed some time since upon the wheelbarrow men, by the Municipal Council, appear likely to be more serious than was expected. A large exodus has at all events taken place from the foreign settlements. This fact may perhaps cause some misgivings as to the judiciousness of the tax.

The *North China Herald* states that a petition has been presented by certain Chinese to H.B.M.'s Consul, seeking to recover compensation from the steamer *Haining*, belonging to the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, for having run down a junk on her last voyage but one from Tientsin. It appears that between Chefoo and the North-East Promontory the *Haining* was in company with the China Merchants' Company's steamer *Fungshun*, and the steamers were so near together that the junk people appeared bewildered as to which course they should take. It was about nine o'clock at night, and the weather was clear. Both steamers, we hear, altered their helms to go clear of the junk, which, however, also altered its course, and attempted, as usual, to cross under the bow of the *Haining*. The result was a collision, both vessels being damaged. The *Haining* had a hole knocked in her bows, while the bow of the junk was smashed to pieces and the hull appeared also to be damaged. The junk people asked to be taken on board the steamer, and apparently without an examination as to the probabilities of the junk being kept afloat for any length of time, half of them were taken on board the *Haining* and the other half on the *Fungshun*. They were brought forward to Shanghai, and proceedings against the *Haining* were at once instituted. It was currently reported in Chefoo that the junk was afloat for two days after the occurrence, and that if her crew had remained by her she would, in all probability, have been saved.

From the *Herald* we also take the following items :—

A Naval Court, to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the British barque *Serpent*, on the Shalutien shoal, in the Gulf of Pechili, has been held before Commander Church, of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Curlew*. The circumstances of the wreck, now well-known, were fully gone into, and the captain of the *Serpent*, Mr. Abel, was reprimanded, but not deprived of his certificate. We hear that the *Serpent*, as she lay on the shoal, was sold by public auction to Mr. James Watt, a pilot at Taku, for the low sum of $30. With difficulty he managed to tow the hull into Taku, where it is to be placed as a pontoon.

Some time ago a passenger by one of the outgoing China merchants' river steamers placed his bag on the bed in his stateroom, and went on deck for a stroll. On going below again, after the steamer had started, he found the bag had been stolen. Among other things, it contained a watch, Bible, Letts's Diary, and a packet of eleven letters addressed to residents at Chinkiang. Complaint was in due course made to the police, and a search resulted in the discovery of the Bible and some other of the articles hidden in a hole in the city wall. The watch was found at a pawn-shop, and this led to the apprehension of the thief, who was recognised as an old hand. The remainder of the property, including the letters, is still missing. The prisoner was sentenced, at the Mixed Court, to 200 blows and three months' cangue.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Morriss lost his race-pony Sultan. He was suddenly felt to swerve badly, while taking his morning canter, and the rider had hardly time to free his feet from the stirrups before the pony fell dead. The cause of death was, we believe, rupture of an aneurism.

After the interest that has been taken in the operations of the crows in building nests on the P. and O. flagstaff, it may be worth mentioning that a pair are now trying to establish themselves on the flagstaff in the Consular compound. They have chosen as a foundation the crosses of the weather-vane, and have made great progress with their work, the nest being already formed. It is "generally believed" that they are the same pair that had their nest blown off the P. and O. staff a week or so ago, and their perseverance deserves to be successful.

We have lately received from a piscatorical rambler, some beautiful small fish which were caught with the fly within a very few miles of Shanghai. We think they are of the trout species from their form, although they lack the spots. Though small in size, they were very delicate in flavour, and quite free from the muddy taste which is usual in Shanghai fresh-water fish.

An orchid show has been going on during the week in the so-called Tea Gardens in the City.

It is curious what a number of Liu-ch'iuan sailors seem to get driven on to the Chinese coast. Nearly every month some one of the Governors of the coast provinces reports that a crew have been picked up in his territory and are being cared for according to rule, preparatory to being sent home. The *Gazette* of the 15th April relates two such incidents. One boat load was picked up by some Chinese fishermen in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and taken by them to Foochow, where they are being maintained at the extravagant rate of a pint

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of rice and six *cash* a day, until they can be sent back. The adventures of the second party were more startling. They sailed from Napa for the Meiaco Sima Islands in May, 1876, but were driven in a gale to the coast of Korea, from whence they drifted down to the mouth of the Yangtsze, when their vessel became a total wreck. Having swum ashore, they were taken charge of by the local authorities and sent to Soochow, where they arrived in October. Kept there four months, for no apparent reason, unless to give the officials the gratification of feeding them on the regulation pint of rice and 6 *cash* per diem during that period, they were eventually sent through Shanghai to Foochow, where they are also waiting an opportunity of being sent back to Napa.

The coming Tea Campaign is laconically indicated by the *Daily News* of the 5th May as follows :—

"Sixteen chaazes and two bank managers took their departure for Hankow this morning, by the steamer *Shanghai*."

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following :—

The Courier line between this port and Amoy has, we notice, been re-established since the 1st inst.

Mr. Pedder having left for Europe per steamer *Yesso*, Mr. Everard assumed temporary charge of the British Consulate on the 1st inst.

Tea picking commenced in the adjacent district of Pehling on the 25th ultimo, being a few days earlier than usual. The crop is reported to be a good one, and district prices under last season's range.

A Malay sailor, evidently a runaway, arrived a few days ago from Amoy. He travelled overland, without either money or food, and was entirely dependent on the charity of the natives. According to his own statement, he started from Amoy for Swatow, and, travelling without guide or compass, reached this port after thirteen days on the road.

An instance of communal justice was witnessed by a party of foreigners a few days ago in the Mei Tau Temple at Pehling. A man suspected of having maliciously destroyed a number of tea plants was seized by the country people, examined before an improvised tribunal of village elders, and duly convicted. The prisoner was given the option of another trial at Foochow, before the constituted authorities, or of punishment on the spot. He decided upon the latter, and was accordingly suspended by one thumb at about a foot from the ground. The man was seen by our informant in this position for nearly a quarter of an hour, in a fainting state, and evidently suffering great agony.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 12th May; the P. and O. mail from London March 30 arrived out on the 6th May.

Since the departure of the last mail nothing of salient interest has occurred in the colony. The arrival of the new Governor has called forth the usual visiting and other complimentary ceremonies; and a reception in honour of Her Majesty's birthday was announced as on the *tapis*.

A somewhat curious right of way case has come forward in the Supreme Court. The parties were Chinese on both sides, and the action was brought to recover the sum of $200' damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of defendant's having obstructed plaintiff's right of way; and to procure an injunction against defendant, restraining him from interfering with the right of way. The property in reference to which the dispute has arisen is situated in Lascar-street. The backs of plaintiff's and defendant's houses abut on a narrow lane. In this lane defendant had built party walls and placed other obstructions, which, however, have been removed and are not now in dispute. The question before the court was as to whether plaintiff is entitled to have steps from the end of the lane in order to connect it with Ladder-street. It was contended for the plaintiff that he was entitled by his deed of conveyance to a right of way and free ingress and egress to and from the lane, also that steps had existed up to November last. The contention for the defendant was that by the deed plaintiff was only entitled to free ingress and egress between his property and the lane, and not between the latter and any other thoroughfare. Ultimately, after giving the matter a patient hearing on two days, the Chief Justice recommended that it should stand over, with a view, if possible, of enabling the parties to effect a compromise.

The death of Charles Wotton, a fireman on board the *Candia*, has occurred suddenly. It appears he had been suffering from heart disease for some time, and on the afternoon previous to his death he was on shore. While walking along he was suddenly seized with an attack, and fell. He was taken to the police hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

An accident of a serious, though fortunately not fatal, character, but which reflects but little credit upon the energy and promptitude of the local officials concerned, has taken place. At about half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of May 9 a large portion of the north verandah of the American Consulate fell. Early in the morning Mr. Bailey, the Consul, noticed that it appeared insecure, and, apprehending that some catastrophe might occur, communicated with the owner of the house. A Chinese contractor shortly afterwards came and said he would see to the matter, without delay, but with the exception of a few bamboo poles being put up nothing was done. At two o'clock Mr. Bailey sent to the Government Inspector of Buildings, requesting that some one might be sent to inspect the premises, stating at the same time that he was in hourly expectation of some portion of the building falling. No one arrived, however, until after four o'clock, when the inspector came and made an official examination. He had not left the verandah five minutes before it fell with a loud crash. The United States flag, the staff of which was affixed to the verandah, was of course brought down with a run, and considerable damage was done in the garden below. Fortunately no one was injured. Mr. Bailey had taken the precaution of warning his domestics not to go under the unsafe part or allow others to do so, and the prudence of this step was made manifest by the result. At the time of the accident Mrs. Bailey was sitting between two windows fronting on to the verandah, and was much alarmed, as the first impression naturally was that the whole house was going. Although the wall has not given way it is considerably cracked both inside and out, and the windows are much loosened, though not a pane of glass was broken. The accident was confined to the American Consulate, but the verandah of the adjoining house, the French Consulate, has been shaken, and will no doubt require repair. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it would appear to arise from some defect in the building rather than from unsoundness of the material, as there is no symptom of white ants or dry rot in the woodwork. Probably the foundation of one of the pillars was not firm.

The *Daily Press* observes, in connection with the above matter, that it would seem that if persons are in "hourly" expectation of a catastrophe, and apply to a Government official in the matter, they may expect to see him in a few hours. The difficulty of getting Chinese to do a thing quickly is even greater. Had the place been shored up the accident could not have occurred.

From the paper above-named we take the following :—

We believe it is a fact, though, perhaps, not generally known, that no interpreter with a knowledge of mandarin Chinese is to be found in this colony. With the exception of one gentleman, who is about to leave Hong Kong permanently, not a soul in the place is competent to act as interpreter between his Excellency the Governor and any Chinese officials who might happen to visit the colony. This is certainly not as it should be. That a British colony within a mile of the mainland of China should be unprovided with an official capable of acting as interpreter between the Governor and any mandarins he may have occasion to see is very awkward and not very creditable to the colony. It is strange that the desirability of having some one acquainted with the mandarin dialect at hand in case of such a contingency seems never to have occurred to the Government, but it is probably owing to the fact that hitherto the Chinese officials passing through Hong Kong have been accompanied by interpreters. But it will not do to calculate upon this being always the case, nor is it consistent with the dignity of the Government of the Colony that it should be dependent for mandarin interpretation upon strangers. The matter is not of very urgent importance, perhaps, but it is one that should be seen to without any undue delay.

We have received the Customs Gazette for the quarter ending December, 1876. The total collection of dues and duties for the quarter was Tls. 3,016,024, as compared with Tls. 3,023,211 in the corresponding quarter of 1875. The total is made up of the following figures :—Import duty, foreign Tls. 522,680, native Tls. 18,227; export duty, foreign Tls. 1,411,974, native Tls. 156,376; coast trade duty, foreign Tls. 133,604, native Tls. 26,335; opium duty, foreign Tls. 535,376, native Tls. 23,929; tonnage dues, foreign Tls. 51,169, native Tls. 3,104; Yangtsze river steamer coast trade duty deposits, foreign Tls. 69,837, native Tls. 3,939, and transit dues Tls. 62,568.

We note the rather sudden departure of Mr. F. S. Huffam, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, by the steamer *Hankow*, *via* Hankow, for England, on a short leave of absence, after twenty-three years' service under the Government of this Colony and twenty-seven years' residence in Hong Kong. Mr. Huffam was Acting Registrar from the time of Mr. Alexander's death to the arrival of the Hon. C. B. Plunket, and has certainly fully earned his holiday.

CANTON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The north-east monsoon has at length broken up, and given way to south-west winds. This change of season has, as you may easily imagine, been attended with frequent thunderstorms and very heavy showers of rain. Indeed, so great has been the fall of rain as to cause the various creeks by which the country on the north-west of Canton is intersected, to overflow their banks and to inundate all the neighbouring plains. This natural irrigation of lands, which are to be tilled for the cultivation of rice crops, is a source of much joy to the farmers. The minds, however, of agriculturists and of Chinese in all ranks and conditions of life have been much occupied during

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the past month in repairing and worshipping the tombs of their ancestors. Thousands of people have proceeded daily from this city to near and distant cemeteries, in order to propitiate by prayers and offerings the manes of the departed dead. This annual pilgrimage to the tombs of ancestors on the part of Chinese families or clans has been scrupulously observed for many centuries, and, judging from the vast numbers who, on this occasion, took part in such a singular proceeding, the interest in the ceremony is evidently unabated.

The Cantonese are blessed, at present, with excellent magistrates. Thus, for example, the Viceroy, who is named Lau-Pun-Yat, is a man of very high principles, and rules well the two southern kwangs or provinces of this great and densely populated empire. He has latterly been very much occupied, having, since November last, been called upon, not only to discharge his vice-regal duties, but those also which appertain to the all-important office of Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner of Customs, or the Hoppo, as he is more generally called, had to repair to Peking, of which city he is a native, in order to spend one hundred days in mourning for his mother, who, in October last, died at an advanced age. He returned to his post at Canton on the 29th ultimo, per s.s. *Pau-Tah*. His arrival and debarcation were announced by salutes fired in honour of those events from various gunboats. Two new native officials have recently arrived here. Of these mandarins one is named Taai-Tchu-Cho. He holds the office of Chuung-Hip, or General of the Cheetoi or Viceroy's troops. The other is a member of the clan or family Hu. He is also a military mandarin, and holds under the Footai, or Governor, an office styled Yau-fu. These new-comers are said to be very efficient officers. The Cantonese have recently been much engaged in celebrating festivals in honour of two of their most popular deities, namely Paak-Taai and Tieu-Hau. Of these divinities the former is regarded as the "Great God of the North," while the latter is esteemed as the tutelary goddess of sailors, and of all, in short, who have their business on the great waters. Idols in honour of these two mythological worthies were carried in procession through all the principal streets of the city. These processions were formed in a great measure of bands of music, bannermen, grave-looking elders, and boys and girls. The boys and girls in question were so attired as to represent heroes and heroines of a past age. The dresses which they wore on the occasion, being of costly textures, gay colours, and magnificently embroidered, added greatly to the splendour of the scene. The procession in honour of Paak-Taai was so long as to require an hour to pass any given point. Plays were also performed in honour of these heathen deities, in temporary theatres erected in front of certain temples. And here it is my painful duty to record a most melancholy accident, which occurred in the theatre especially set apart for dramatic representations in honour of Paak-Taai. Owing to the crowded state of the theatre, the wooden supports of one of the galleries gave way, and fourteen persons were in consequence, crushed to death.

Two sets of prisoners have recently been made to undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the common execution-ground of this city. The first lot consisted of two malefactors, one of whom had been convicted of opening a tomb and despoiling the corpse which it contained of several valuable ornaments. The second batch numbered not less than forty-two criminals, some of whom had been found guilty of piracy, and others of burglary. They were, one and all, quickly despatched, falling beneath the blows of the executioner as grass before the scythe of the mower. Three nights ago a large fire occurred in the vicinity of the execution-ground. When extinguished it was ascertained that seventy-eight houses had been consumed. There was, also, I am sorry to add, a loss of life on the occasion, two men having been killed by the falling of a wall.

Two very grave criminal cases are now occupying the attention of the judicial authorities of this city. The first of these cases may be described as follows:—A bride aged seventeen years, who resided at Kwong-ling-uen in this province, having formed a criminal intimacy with a youth named Ng'-Akwei, the younger brother of her husband, resolved, with the aid of her adulterous and incestuous paramour, to put her husband to death. This diabolical purpose the two grievously-erring ones unfortunately succeeded in carrying into effect, and they are now, consequently, undergoing daily very searching examinations before the tribunal of the Provincial Judge. Death by a lingering process under the hands of the public executioner evidently awaits this guilty pair. The other case is that of a man named Chaong-Achee, who is fifty-four years of age, and who dwelt in the western suburb of this city. He is accused of having violated the chastity of a little girl aged nine years. Of the guilt of this man there is apparently no doubt, and as the punishment merited by a crime of this nature is death by decapitation, his days are numbered. Let me now conclude my remarks on these important police cases by observing that on the 8th instant sixteen malefactors, chiefly pirates, were beheaded on the common execution-ground of this city.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 19th May; the P. and O. mail from London April 13 was received on the 14th May. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We are glad to learn that progress is making with the scheme for the new Exchange Rooms, Chamber of Commerce, and Singapore Club buildings. The Government have executed a lease conveying to Messrs. Gulland and Adamson on behalf of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Singapore Exchange the piece of ground on which the building is to be erected in Fort Fullerton, adjoining the Post-office, for a period of ninety-nine years, at the quit rent of $150 per annum. Plans for the building, submitted by Mr. W. D. Bayliss, have been adopted by the Building Committee. The cost of the building has been estimated at $30,000, with an additional $5,000 for contingencies, and of this amount $10,000 has been already subscribed by the mercantile houses constituting the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce; $10,000 more is proposed to be raised by additional subscriptions in bonds of $100, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and the balance will be obtained by a first mortgage on the property at 7 per cent. The annual income from rent on the building is estimated at $4,080, and the expenditure at $3,700, and there will thus be left a small annual balance to pay off the bonds or redeem the mortgage.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a mission house connected with St. Andrew's Mission, on a piece of ground off Stamford-road, was performed by H. E. the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson. A number of residents witnessed the proceedings.

A solemn requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Italian General Nino Bixio—whose remains were found lately in Atchin, and handed over to the Italian Consul to be forwarded to Italy for interment—was celebrated at the French Roman Catholic Church. Among those present at the ceremony were the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Attorney-General, Colonel McLeod, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, commanding H.M.'s troops, Straits Settlements; Major Eden, Major Lloyd, Captain Walshe, Mr. T. H. Anson, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Administrator; Mr. Maxwell, the Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese Consuls, Mr. Hermens, as representative of the Dutch Consul General, and a number of Dutch military officers in full dress uniform.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, we are glad to say, have rewarded the men of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders in a handsome manner for their services during the first night of the great fire at the wharf. In addition to granting them a sum of money to cover all the expenses to which they had been put to repair the damage done to their clothing, each sergeant engaged at the fire has been awarded a gratuity of $5, and each private $1. We understand the Company intend to reward the police also for their services on the occasion.

Mr. Inspector Miller has been dismissed from the police force for misconduct, the authorities having satisfied themselves of the justice of some complaints made against him.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Rev. M. E. Le Turdu, who, for some years past, was Vicar Apostolic of the Malayan Peninsula, and who, for thirty years, was connected with Roman Catholic Missions to the East. Intelligence of the death of the Right Rev. gentleman, which occurred in Paris on last week, reached here by telegram, and was received with great regret by the large circle of friends to whom the deceased prelate had endeared himself by his piety, works of charity, and amiable qualities. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated this morning at the French Roman Catholic Church.

Messrs. Powell and Co. began the auction of the coal salved from the Tanjong Pagar fire on the spot, and had sold some five or six thousand tons at various prices, when the sale was put a stop to by a sudden squall and downpour of rain.

We are informed that the Chinese in this Colony contemplate starting a newspaper which will discuss and advocate their views on all public matters. This is another symptom that the Chinese, who form such an important element in this community, are keenly alive to their own interests, and have not been unmoved by, or unwatchful of recent legislation. There can be no objection to the advent of an organ which will represent their views, and we have no doubt its expressions of opinion will meet with every consideration in official circles. We trust, however, that the promoters of this undertaking understand and appreciate fully the difference between the use and abuse of the freedom of the press.

We take the following new notifications from the *Gazette*:—

Mr. James Irving has been appointed Surveyor of Steam-Vessels in Penang in place of Mr. Small.

Mr. J. M. R. Magalhaens has been appointed Municipal Commissioner, Penang, *vice* Captain Satterthwaite, R. E., absent on leave.

The Secretary of State has confirmed the leave of absence to the Honourable W. W. Willans, for twelve months with half salary.

A Marine Notice regarding the Orissa coast, Bay of Bengal, is published.

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The School Returns for the month of March in the three settlements are published.

Mr. J. K. Birch, Collector of Land Revenue, Penang, notifies that a portion of the ground in the old Government Brick Fields, Penang, will be sold at auction at twelve o'clock P.M., on the spot, on Tuesday, the 29th May, 1877.

Captain Ord, Acting Postmaster-General, advertises that the Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to lend money at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on approved security.

Mr. Bell, Chief Inspector of Police, has left for Europe on three months' leave of absence.

Captain Walshe, Acting Inspector General of Police, has, we are informed, appointed, Mr. Inspector Richards, a very diligent officer, head of the detective department of the police force here in the place of Mr. Miller. Mr. Inspector Smith of Penang has been appointed to Mr. Richards's late position, in charge of the A division of Police at the Central Station.

Jewellery, diamonds and money, to the value of $100,000, were, the Rajah Mahdie reports, stolen from his house in Short-street. The police are making inquiries into the circumstances of the case, but the thieves have not yet been discovered.

Major Gray, Superintendent of Prisons, and successor to the lamented Lieut. Dent, has written an elaborate report, which contains some valuable suggestions with reference to prison discipline in the Straits.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—On the 16th June, at Surbiton, the wife of W. R. Anderson, prematurely, of twin boys, who survived their birth only a few hours.

ANDERSON—On the 22nd April, at Amoy, the wife of L. A. Anderson, of a son.

BABER—On 19th June, at Ivy Cottage, Barnes the wife of C. H. Baber, of a son.

BANDINEL—On the 28th April, at Newchwang, Mrs. J. J. Fred. Bandinel, of a daughter.

BOSANQUET—On the 16th June, at Sydney House, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Theodore Bosanquet, Bombay C.S., of a daughter.

CASWELL—On the 19th June, at 142, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, the wife of J. G. Caswell, of a daughter.

HUDSON—On the 19th June, at Ecclesbourne, Anerley, the wife of John Hudson, of Yokohama, of a daughter.

LAURIE—On the 17th June, at 9, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, the wife of Peter G. Laurie, of a son.

MARTIN—On the 18th May, at Singapore, the wife of Alfred Martin, of a daughter.

MILNES—On the 22nd April, at Tokio, Japan, the wife of Alfred Milnes (née Goldberg), of the Imperial Naval College, of a son.

TOOTAL—On the 18th May, at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Edward Tootal, of a daughter.

WINTON—On the 15th June, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of John J. Winton, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter.

WOOLWARD—On the 10th June, at Ardmore, Portswood, near Southampton, the wife of Navigating Lieut. John Horatio Woolward, R.N., H.M.S. *Midge*, China Station, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAULFIELD—GOLDSMITH.—On the 14th May, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, by the Rev. R. Collins, Henry St. George, youngest son of the late Hon. James Caulfield, C.C.S., to Jane, youngest daughter of William Goldsmith, of Gravesend.

CASTRO—BORISI—At the Roman Catholic Church, and at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate Shanghai, G. B. A. Castro, of the I. M. Customs, to the Countess Barbara Nicolina Maria Borisi, daughter of the Count Bernardo Borisi of Capodistria (Istria, Austria).

GRAFTON—WINCH.—On the 9th June, at St. Philip's, Liverpool, by the Rev. Corbett M. Moore, Vicar of All Saints', Cheltenham, Alfred, younger son of the late John Grafton, of London, to Sophia Caroline, only child of John Hammond Winch, late of China.

MACKENZIE—AYERS—On the 28th April, at the Shanghai Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Robert Mackenzie to Eleanor Agnes Maud, eldest daughter of the late James Shanon Ayers, formerly of Shanghai.

PENN—LUCAS—On the 20th June, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart, M.A., Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, and the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, William, son of John Penn, Esq., of The Cedars, Lee, Kent, to Constance Mary, daughter of Thomas Lucas, Esq., of 12a, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Eastwick Park, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ANGELINI—On the 12th April, at Hoong-gia-loo, a village near Tsi-nan-fu, Shantung, of typhus fever, the Reverend Angelo Angelini of the Order of St. Francis, aged 41 years.

JAMES—On the 14th June, at 3, Cumberland-terrace, Southampton, Lieut. General Sir Henry James, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, aged 74.

MCDONALD—On the 21st April, at Tientsin, Alice Sarah McDonald, only surviving daughter of J. McDonald, Imperial Customs.

MESURIER—On the 20th inst., at Summerlands, Exeter, Lieut.-General W. A. Le Mesurier, aged 90 years.

NEVILLE-GRENVILLE—On the 15th June, at Boltonsborough, the Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and widow of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor, in the 89th year of her age.

PEASE—On the 14th June, at Malvern, aged 41, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Pease, of Greencroft, West Darlington.

RICHTEN—On the 4th May, at Bangkok, Charles Richten.

WALLER—On the 1st May, at Chefoo, China, Joseph Ede Waller, youngest son of the late Thomas Waller, Esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire, aged 38.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 3, Cynosure.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 8, Hannah and Mary; from London, June 20, Altona (str.), Glenorchy (str.); from Cardiff, 20, Polynesia.

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, June 6, Connaught Ranger.

At BATAVIA.—From London, May 12, Marina; from Cardiff, 12, Thor.

At SAIGON.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 29, Petit Bourgeois; from Marseilles, May 12, Bianca Pertica.

At SINGAPORE.—From Southampton, June 18, Cape Clear (str.); from Liverpool, 20, Cotherstone; from Cardiff, 20, Occident; from Sunderland, 20, Ionian.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, April 27, Ulysses (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, May 8, Ulysses (str.); Imbros (str.).

From MANILA.—For New York, June 11, Caranjah.

From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., May 7, Coldstream.

From SAIGON.—For Reunion, April 29, Maria Anger; May 2, Esmeralda.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, May 15, Ulysses (str.); 17, Imbros (str.); for Marseilles, 16, Amedio.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 5d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „ ...	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Penang „	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d. to 4s. 1⅛d.
Manila „	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅝d.	4s. 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307½ to 309½	Rs. 227½
„ Hong Kong	26 to 26⅛ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.9.7½	3 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 710.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders' Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 19 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $141 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $220 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30½ per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $125.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0⅞d., at Shanghai 5s. 4⅛d.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	85551172	59797447	2929143	18970088	167326751	48110
From June 1, 1875, to May 4, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19771708	158837183	36785

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	5625286	54316
Do. do. 1875, to May 4, 1876	10481104	49265

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	49077066	7114
Do. do. 1875, to May. 4, 1876	53857625	9923

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	16,822,955
Do. do. 1875, to May 4, 1876	16,242,925

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

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EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England ...	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France ...	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America ...	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total ...	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 28, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	13815	15164	939	647	19304	13906	—	698	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales	47863	54847	329	3770	41031	35766	887	2618	4506	12023
Coffee	Tons.	1037	329	375	913	—	—	—	—	119	69
Cigars.....	Mil.	5099	2370	440	—	460	60	3060	127	150	233
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	—	975	114	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to May 19, 1877. Piculs.	Total to May 19, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	10,495	5,892
Gambier	156,240	138,114
Cutch	—	843
Pearl Sago	31,060	26,902
Sago Flour	45,303	79,713
Tapioca	21,418	18,119
Black Pepper	46,551	67,514
White Pepper	18,033	16,679
Coffee	3,078	6,110
Gutta Percha	8,770	6,446
Gum Benjamin	1,403	2,127
Gum Copal...	2,269	1,450
Gamboge	113	87
Rattans	20,063	28,093
Buffalo Hides	18,079	7,039
Buffalo Horns	3,120	2,046
Cow Hides	592	1,591
Vegetable Tallow	384	1,274

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

DEPARTURES NOT IN THE TABLES.—June 18, from Helvoet, for Samarang, Medea; for Singapore, Professor Simon Thomas; 20, from Penarth, for Java, Vale of Doon; from Southampton, for Batavia, Stad Haarlem (str.); 21, for Penang, &c., from London, Burmese (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—June 21, Gleneagles, from Hankow, for London; 19, Koning der Nederlanden, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

CASUALTIES.—The New York Journal of Commerce of June 9 says:—The Daniel Marcy, from Manila to this port, has been lost in Gaspar Straits, crew saved. Nantes, June 21, the Leonie, from Glasgow to Ilo Ilo, which put into Brest, leaky, had discharged 300 tons cargo on June 16, and was no longer making water, from which it was supposed that the leak was in her upper works. Rio de Janeiro, June 21, the Strassburg, from Liverpool to Batavia, has put in leaky she will discharge for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, passed, June 19, Antenor (str.), Shanghai for London; 20, Ulysses (str.), China for London; 16, arrived and cleared, Tertia (str.), from Maulmain for Antwerp; Cape Town, May 22, sailed, Roseneath, for Batavia.

MISSING SHIP.—The Royal Family, of Liverpool, Fowler, which left Bassein on October 23 last, for the United Kingdom, with rice and teak, has not since been heard of.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

The Times says:—Some further information has at last been received throwing light on the events that are occurring down to the end of March in the very heart of Central Asia, where Yakoob Beg is face to face with the Chinese Army which has undertaken the reconquest of Kashgar. A Russian Embassy was despatched last October to the Emir, who had, however, departed before its arrival for the eastern portion of his dominions, in consequence of rumours of Chinese victories on the borders of Kansuh. After residing a month in the city of Kashgar, the Embassy set out on its journey after Yakoob Beg, and passing through on its route the towns of Aksu and Kucha, reached Kurnja, where the Emir then was, on the 25th of January. It received a most flattering reception at his hands and remained at his head-quarters at Turfau for several weeks. On the 18th of February it commenced its return journey, and concluded it in safety on the 18th of April, when it entered Tashkent. In this march of nearly 950 miles each way, the greater part of the territory of Yakoob Beg was passed through, and exceptional means for acquiring information was at the disposal of the Russian officers. Captain Kuropatkin, who was intrusted with the charge of the Embassy, has since his return contributed to the *Turkestan Gazette* an account of the army which the Emir has collected round Turfau, and of which but for this interesting statement we should know nothing authentic. The picture he draws of this force is anything but favourable. Instead of having under his command an army of 50,000 men, as had previously been asserted, his main force at Turfau is estimated at but 8,500, while at various other points along the frontier there are only 17,500 more. Of these 10,000 are Doungans, who are the same as the Dungani or Tungani, the Mahommedan rebels of Kansuh, and Captain Kuropatkin represents them as not only badly armed, but also untrustworthy. The Kashgar force proper is, therefore, according to this Russian account, scarcely 16,000 men. Even in their equipment, the stories told of his troops being armed with breechloaedrs seem to have been much exaggerated, for our informant says that when he saw them only 2,000 were armed with such weapons, the remainder possessing only flint locks, match-locks, and falconets of various degrees of usefulness. It is only proper, however, to point out that Captain Kuropatkin on his return journey met several supplies of breechloaders being sent to the front. Yakoob's artillery is also said to be not so formidable as would appear at first sight from its number. The breechloading guns are without any value through the want of proper ammunition, and his other cannons are either of a greatly inferior or of an obsolete character. Of the condition of the Chinese Army we are far better informed than we are of that of Yakoob Beg. It is not a force, it must be remembered, that has its laurels yet to win; its main body, viewed by the light of its recent successes, may be styled veterans. It has approached the Tian Shan as the conqueror of Urumtsi and Manas, and as the avenger of the massacres of its countrymen thirteen years ago in Kashgar. Its recent capture of Manas was alone no mean military achievement. The siege was conducted in accordance with the principles of modern warfare, and the gallantry with which the breaches were stormed would not have been unbecoming in European soldiers. Its General, Kin Shun, has in all his arrangements proved himself to be competent to undertake great enterprises, and not at all inclined to risk the result by being allured into premature action. The fall of Manas destroyed the last vestige of the Tungain revolt, which for more than thirty years had devastated the North-Western Provinces of China; and this victory left only one more object to be accomplished to effect the long striven for restoration of the Chinese Empire to its former limits. On that final task the Chinese are now engaged, and General Kin Shun is collecting all the forces within reach to sweep through the passes of the Tian Shan Mountains on the Army of Kashgar. Captain Kuropathine says that he is also offering lucrative employment to such as will desert to the Chinese, and that, in consequence of this proclamation, there have been serious defections among the Emir's forces. But the Chinese are not trusting to diplomatic measures as the chief means whereby the campaign is to result victoriously, for no preparation whatever seems to be omitted to insure success. While the communications with the interior are being facilitated, and the troops armed with improved weapons sent to the front from Lanchefu, the chief town of Kansuh, we have also heard that a loan has been raised for the special purpose of increasing the efficiency of the army operating against Eastern Turkestan. In numbers there cannot be less than 50,000 men collected in the neighbourhood of Guchen, the Chinese head-quarters, and very possibly there may be a great many more. It will not be long now before we shall be receiving definite news of the conflict round Turfan.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace begins by the rehearsal to-day, and will be continued on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next week. The Crystal Palace Company has done a great service, not only to the memory of our most illustrious composer, but to the musical taste of the public, by these festivals. Nothing like them has ever been attempted in this country, and probably with the exception of some extraordinary doings at Boston and the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, no such musical performances have ever taken place. The vast size of the building, the huge orchestra, and the immense number of the performers make a combination which could perhaps be adapted only to Handel's music, and could only take place in England. In the Crystal Palace the solos are well heard; but the real grandeur of the choruses was never fully appreciated till these festivals provided a vast orchestra and some thousands of performers.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD'S great expedition, for which a vessel has already been chartered at the price of 150,000 crowns, is to leave Gothenburg in June, 1878. It is to circumnavigate the whole of Asia through the Polar Sea, the Behring Straits, along the east and south coast of Asia, and to return to Europe through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, in the autumn of 1879. King Oscar has contributed 50,000 crowns towards the expedition. The principal expense of the expedition will be borne by Mr. Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, with the present inward mail, arrived at Marseilles on the 17th inst. She brings 140 passengers and a general cargo, including 3,857 packages of sugar, 24,097 packages of tea, 371 packages of yarn, 139 packages of sundries, and specie valued £10,296 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Ganges*, due in London on or about the 3rd July.

The directors of the Messageries Maritimes have ordered their agent at Aden to forward the passengers and crew of the steamer *Meikong* to Suez by the first mail steamer; from Suez they would proceed to Alexandria by rail, and on reaching Alexandria they would embark on the company's first steamer for Marseilles.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

THE NEW PORTS AND THE CHINA MERCHANTS.

NOTHING can be more striking than the want of alacrity, which has been displayed by the merchants in China with reference to availing themselves of the new ports which have been (or are to be) opened under the Chefoo Convention. For years past the cry has been that greater facilities for trading are required, and now that some instalment of what has been demanded has been granted, the China merchants appear to be but little concerned in the change, and hold back in a manner which is in marked contrast to the eagerness displayed on the opening of the river and northern ports in 1860. Perhaps the lesson then learnt is in reality at the bottom of what at first sight appears to be a great inconsistency. With enthusiastic ideas as to the indefinite powers of extending trade, the merchants then rushed with alacrity to the new ports, and spent thousands in opening agencies, purchasing land and building houses and warehouses, only to reap a trade feverishly excited and paying for a short time, but destined to lead to serious loss and disappointment. The trade after a short period was found to be steadily drifting into the hands of the Chinese, whose local information enabled them necessarily to conduct it with much more effect than Europeans could do, while the comparative inexpensiveness of the native Hongs also gave them a great advantage. Although, therefore, the trade became established at the new ports and their opening tended thus to further our commercial interests, looked upon in their largest aspect, the gain to the foreign merchants on the spot was not by any means so large as had been anticipated. This fact, combined with the generally unfavourable nature of trade of late years, may to a great extent account for the want of alacrity which is spoken of in the China papers; but undoubtedly the circumstance is due in some degree also to the uncertainty which must generally be felt as to the effect of any such step, so long as it is not known definitely whether the Chefoo Convention will be ratified. While this remains doubtful, considerable risk of loss must be faced in establishing agencies or making arrangements for business; but apart from this circumstance there is reason to believe that at the present time the feeling among commercial men connected with China in favour of establishing houses at new places is by no means so enthusiastic as might be supposed, considering the strong advocacy which has from time to time been made of that measure.

So far as we can gather from the opinions of those well able to judge, the new ports will be tried but very cautiously, and great care will be taken to avoid the error which proved so disastrous before, of making large investments in property with the idea that a business springing up from exceptional causes will prove of a permanent and reliable character. No word of warning is needed upon this point. Experience of the past has been too bitter and its bearing too plain to make it at all likely that the errors of 1860 will now be repeated. Indeed, the danger would appear to lie in a contrary direction, and the idea may be jumped at that the benefit of opening new ports has been greatly over-estimated. This, however, is not strictly speaking the case. What has been over-estimated is the immediate advantage likely to accrue to foreign merchants in China, not the general benefit to our trade with that country. Whether the traffic between the large centres of import and export be conducted by foreigners or by Chinese, there can be no question that a larger amount of business will be done, in precise proportion as points of trading contact are increased. The manner in which this principle works, though obvious to those acquainted with the details of Chinese commerce and of the system of inland levies and "squeezes" to which it is subjected, is not so easily grasped by even very well informed people at home; and it is important that the true merits of the matter should not be misunderstood. The terms of our treaties with China as to the exemption of goods from taxation beyond the amount of the commuted inland dues are never likely to be respected at any great distance from a centre of trade to which we have access by treaty, and hence, even if the opening of a given new port do not lead to the establishment at it of more than half-a-dozen foreign firms, an important point is gained, as our having the right to go to it will prevent the local officials from imposing upon Chinese traders burdens in the form of taxation which they would be unable to impose upon Europeans, and the continuance of which would necessarily result in the advent of foreigners in larger numbers to the port in question—which is precisely what the Chinese officials in an ordinary way desire to avoid. It would, therefore, be an error to conclude that because the facilities for trade at the new ports may be only slowly availed of, they are not of a valuable character in their bearing upon the ultimate prospects of our commerce with China. On the contrary, the fact that they are likely to be only sparingly availed of in the present instance is rather a subject of congratulation than otherwise, as it shows that our merchants in China are prepared in the present day to look carefully before they leap. With care and circumspection a business may doubtless be developed at them, which will prove advantageous to merchants locally; and even though, as past experience shows, the bulk of the coast and river trade, wherever it springs up, is destined to find its way into the hands of the Chinese, there can be no question that the opening of new ports, except under very exceptional circumstances, will have the effect which has always been anticipated from it, of both directly and indirectly doing away with the restrictions which ordinarily stand in the way of commerce in China, and which our treaties with that country are designed to remove.

A CORRESPONDENT in Canton gives an interesting account of some important criminal proceedings which at the time he wrote were attracting attention in that city. The terrible nature of the crimes committed, and of the punishment to be inflicted—in one case that of being cut into 10,000 pieces, or, in other words, slowly sliced to death—are both illustrative of Chinese life and civilisation. They are, the one, the natural accompaniment of the other, barbarous punishments having ever had the tendency rather to induce than to restrain crime. It is to be feared that it will be many years before a reform in this direction can be expected, and so long as such barbarity continues Chinese civilisation cannot be regarded otherwise than as still at a very low point. The absurdity of the demands at times made for removing the protection which we enjoy under the exterritorial system in force in China while Chinese jurisprudence remains what it is, is apparent when facts such as the above are borne in mind, but unfortunately they are too frequently overlooked by many people who undertake to argue upon this and kindred subjects.

THE case of DE BUSSCHE *v.* ALT, to which we drew attention in our last, came on before Vice Chancellor HALL on the 18th inst. The claim arises out of the sale in Japan of certain steamers by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff, the latter alleging that defendant received from the purchasers money in excess of that for which he rendered account sales, and that he was liable for the full amounts received for the vessels, less commission and charges. The answer of the defendant traverses the statement of liability for the full sums received, and also contains a plea to the effect that the nature of the transaction was known to, and approved of by an agent who was sent to Japan to look after the plaintiff's interests in the matter. Some lengthy documentary evidence, consisting of the correspondence going

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to establish the facts, was put in. The case is of great importance in its bearing upon other transactions in Japan similar to the one now called in question.

WE regret to record the loss of one of the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers. The *Meikong*, having on board the mails due here on the 9th proximo, was wrecked at Ras-a-foon, near Cape Guardafui, at the entrance to the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits, on the 17th inst. The steamer *Glenartney* reached Aden on the 20th with the crew and passengers, but the mails are lost, the wreck having been abandoned. The *Meikong* left Galle on the 10th, with seventy passengers, 197 bales silk, and 8,045 packages sundries for Marseilles; 185 bales silk, 13,390 packages tea—supposed boxes shipped in Hong Kong on or about May 26, 971 sugar, and 1,199 packages sundries for London. The *Meikong* was comparatively a new steamer, of 3,176 tons and 500-horse power, and was under the command of Captain Foache.

WE are glad to learn that during the academical year which has just closed there has been a fair attendance of students at the lectures on Chinese given at Oxford by the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, the Professor at that University. One of the students will, we believe, be going out shortly to a mercantile house in China. Others have been attracted to the lectures by their general interest in philology. We trust that the Foreign and Colonial Offices may speedily adopt a system for enabling students to obtain instruction at Oxford, in connection with appointments as interpreters in China and the Straits, as we suggested when the Chair was first established.

A RUMOUR has gained some currency to the effect that the second Chinese Minister is about to proceed to Constantinople. It has been also stated that the Chinese Government are negotiating for the purchase of two ironclads now building here for the Turkish Government.

THE appointment of Baron VON SODEN as German Consul at Hong Kong has been gazetted.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys were present at the reception given at the American Minister's in honour of General Grant, and on Wednesday they met the Prince of Wales at the same place. The Second Minister, H.E. Liu, went to Epsom on the 13th inst., and both Envoys were present at the Caledonian dinner, H.E. Kwo occupying the seat of honour on the right of the Duke of Buccleuch. They also attended a reception by the Earl of Salisbury, and went to a garden party at the Duke of Argyll's. On Saturday last they visited the East and West India Docks, accompanied by Sir William Baynes, and other members of the committee, and were shown over the warehouses, hydraulic presses, and other objects of interest. They were taken to and from the docks, from the Speaker's stairs in a steamer specially provided for the purpose.

A portrait of H.E. Kwo has appeared in *Vanity Fair*, which sagely observes that he is a mandarin of the Red Button, but not of the Peacock's Feather. This is no doubt near enough to accuracy as information on China matters goes, only the peacock's feather is not an indication of a mandarin's grade, but is conferred as a special honour, like the Companionship of the Bath. The *Law Times* has waxed very facetious at what it calls the "good joke" of the Chinese Envoys having in leaving one of the Courts when they visited them shaken hands not only with the Judges but also with the Usher. We believe the statement is really unfounded; but supposing such a terrible error to have been committed, it is rather difficult for the lay mind to perceive the great joke in a Chinaman mistaking one European for another.

MISSIONARIES AND MORALS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The letter signed "T" in your issue of the 4th inst., is such a very unamiable production that it deserves, I think, a reply of a different nature from that which "Old China" has seen fit to give. Passing over the very extraordinary sentence that it is to be regretted that "Sabbath-breaking in China is to be deplored"—Sabbath-breaking being, moreover, such a vague term as to be inadmissible without a definition—permit me to state that European life in China is, although generally extravagant, by no means uncivilised and unrefined; it is on the contrary, rather over-civilised and over-refined. In fact, the majority of European residents in the East lead a life which is, from an ordinary European point of view, above their station, and which, in nine out of ten cases, they are unable to keep up at home; I, however, fail to perceive any great amount of wickedness in this. It savours, perhaps, of folly; but so does the action of a missionary gentleman, for instance, who marries on a small salary, and becomes the father of a great many more children than he can conveniently feed and decently educate; a state of affairs which is often seen and which is decidedly to be deplored. Our common aim is happiness, the pursuit of which is hardly, in our present state, possible without a certain amount of selfishness. We all live in glass-houses, and should beware of throwing stones.

If gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in China had greater facilities for marrying and settling I suspect a good deal of the extravagance which "T." deplores would wear off quickly; but circumstances are very much against them. The majority go out to China quite young, and work hard for many years before they are able to get the proverbial "run home," a period generally too short to admit of courtship and matrimony. Many return to China slightly disappointed at what they term their bad luck, and seek to forget their disappointment in work and social pleasures. I admit that some men in China "go to the bad"—I know a few myself—but the percentage is smaller than perhaps "T." imagines, while the general morality of European residents in China compares favourably with that of the same class of individuals at home. "T." may object that this is mere assertion, and attach no importance to testimony other than clerical. If so, let him ask the opinions of military and naval chaplains; he can find many who, I feel convinced, will bear witness of the genial, and in a moral sense perfectly satisfactory social life which exists in China. By such inquiries he would, moreover, find that a missionary as such is no more excluded from the society of European residents in China than a clergyman in this country, who understands what social life enjoins, is excluded from good society. It all depends upon the individual.—I am, &c.,

D.

Manchester, June 18.

Literature, Science, &c.

The approaching Caxton Celebration, which is to take place on the 30th inst., has been the chief subject of general interest among literary circles for some time past. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone's oration on the occasion will be something very great, the theme being one well suited to his great powers as a speaker, and his extensive acquaintance with literature and art.

A new edition of D'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation* is announced by Messrs. Longman; and a work of some interest to be entitled *New Ireland*, by Mr. Sullivan, M.P., is to appear this autumn. It will contain an elaborate review of the changes made of recent years. The New Testament Committee of Revisers have held their seventy-first session. They have proceeded with the second division of the Acts of the Apostles.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. London: S. O. Beeton, 39, Bedford-street.—This work, a portion of which was written before Mr. Disraeli became Earl of Beaconsfield, will be read with very general interest at the present time, Its object, which is well fulfilled, is not to produce a dissertation, but to give a complete account of Lord Beaconsfield's career, so that every reader may have the means of forming his own opinion. The speech, in which Mr. Disraeli sat down amidst the laughter of the House of Commons, and said the time would come when they would hear him, is given, and is of interest as showing that this is not, as has been supposed by some, merely an invention of the historian.

Wei-Ch'i, or the Chinese Game of War.—Under the above title, an interesting paper (published a short time back in the *Temple Bar* Magazine) has been written by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, of H.B.M. Consular Service. Wei-chi, which has been popularly called Chinese chess, on account of its bearing a distant resemblance to that game, has long been thought far too difficult to be understood by Europeans; but though it is undoubtedly complicated, Mr. Giles has not only succeeded in understanding its mysteries, but also in explaining them in a clear and very amusing style. The invention of Wei-chi is attributed to the Emperor Yao, who flourished 2,000 years ago.

Keramic Art of Japan.—The fifth part of the above work, which we have noticed from time to time, has been issued by Messrs. Sotheran, and fully keeps up to its very high standard of excellence. The engravings in the present number (in common, in fact, with all that have appeared) are master pieces, the refined colouring and drawing of the designs on the various objects illustrated being brought out to perfection. The work when completed will be simply invaluable to all interested in Japanese Art.

The Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint for 1876.—The present Report of the Master of the Mint is of an interesting character in a general point of view, besides containing the usual amount of technical information. A valuable print of old coins is given, and it is noticed that the design of modern coins is in almost all respects inferior to that of coinages of former times. It is noticed that the consignments of coin packed during the year for transmission to the Colonies in aid

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of Treasury chests were of the total nominal value of £234,129, as against £284,807 in 1875. and consisted of £185,000 in British gold coin, £11,050 in British silver coin, and £38,089 in Mexican dollars sent to Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

It is understood that Miss Marianne North's Sketches of Tropical vegetation are about to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Miss North has long been known to the scientific world as a distinguished amateur artist and an indefatigable traveller. The sketches—which are, in fact, finished studies in oil-colour—are 510 in number, and are at this moment being mounted, framed, and catalogued at the expense of the Government. They chiefly delineate the trees, plants, and fruits of Teneriffe, the West Indies, Ceylon, Java, Japan, Borneo, the Brazils, California, &c., &c., and were entirely executed on the spot. As a whole, they probably represent the most remarkable work of the kind ever executed by a single hand.

The catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Library of the India House, made by Professor O. Loth, of Leipzig, has appeared. This collection, containing 1,050 numbers, is chiefly important for Mohammedan law, philosophy, and theology, and in some respects also for poetry.

The editorship of the *Economist*, which has not been filled up since the death of Mr. Walter Bagehot, has now been jointly undertaken by Mr. Lathbury and Mr. Inglis Palgrave.

The *Contemporary Review* for July will contain an article on "Rajah Brooke and Borneo," by Mr. Gladstone.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the above Company took place on the 21st inst., John Pender, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the revenue for the six months ending 31st March, 1877, amounted to £224,634 16s. 7d., from which was deducted £52,951 17s. 10d., the ordinary expenses of the Company, leaving a balance of £171,682 18s. 9d. Of this amount, £24,331 18s. 0d. has been absorbed by special expenditure during the half-year, £800 for bad debts, and £1,504 1s. 5d. by income-tax, as shown in the accounts, leaving £145,046 19s. 4d., which, together with £2,958 13s. 3d. brought forward from the preceding half-year, left a balance of £148,005 12s. 7d. From this balance £6,960 was payable for interest on debentures, and £16,094 11s. 6d. for interest to 31st March, 1877, at 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, in accordance with the terms of issue. During the half-year £46,212 10s., an interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the ordinary shares, had been paid, and a final dividend on these shares of 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on the 14th July next, making, with the three previous payments on account, a total dividend for the year of 5 per cent. was recommended, leaving £32,526 1s. 1d. to be carried to the reserve fund. The Board had applied £100,000 from the reserve fund to the reduction of the cost of cables, &c., instead of issuing further capital as originally intended to replace that amount heretofore expended in new works. The reserve fund was thus left at £121,611 6s. 1d., represented by securities and cash. The several sections of the Company's cables continue in good working order, with the exception of the Falmouth-Lisbon Direct Line, which was interrupted in February last near to Falmouth, and the Company's new repairing ship is now engaged making the necessary repairs. The interruption, however, does not interfere with the regular transmission of the traffic. Since the last general meeting the directors have received the definitive concession and decree of the President of the French Republic for the establishment of the new cable between Marseilles and Bona (Algeria), which was referred to in the last report, and an agreement has been concluded with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the manufacture and laying of the cable. It is expected that the line will be completed in a few weeks.

The Chairman, after going through the details of the accounts, noticed that the costs of repairs had been heavy, and were doubtless larger than might be wished; but this resulted apparently from the nature of the ground upon which one of the cables lay. The other was only at a short distance, but, being upon a better bed, kept in good order. The difference resulting from this cause was such that there was good reason to hope that as knowledge of the nature of the beds increased the cost of repairs would be much diminished. The Aden duplicate cable was in good order. A resolution was to be submitted to the meeting to authorise the laying of a new cable between Bona and Malta, and this would have the effect of duplicating the whole of the system from India. With respect to the system of duplication, the Chairman pointed out that it was of the utmost value, as, in the event of an interruption, loss resulted not only from the cost of repairs but also from the loss of working time. The duplication which had been effected had also, from another cause, proved of even more value than was anticipated. The working of the Indo-European line had been suspended in consequence of the outbreak of the war, and the traffic had, therefore, come into the hands of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He might mention that they had always been upon the most friendly terms with that Company. He did not believe in competition which would unduly cut down prices, and he hoped that by co-operation they would not be allowed to fall below what would offer a fair dividend to the shareholders. The general prospects of the Company were good. With India an increased traffic might be looked for with the revival of trade, especially in grain, which article was becoming increasingly important, India being able to send grain to England, which would pay at anything over 40s. English capital was also now more largely employed in India, this being found a better field of investment than sending it to foreign countries where it had not been found to be profitably employed. With Australia there was also every prospect of increased telegraphic communication, provided the Government there would co-operate in introducing lower rates; while there was no doubt that before long a line to the Cape Colonies must also be laid down.

With these remarks the Chairman moved the adoption of the report. This resolution, being seconded and carried, and the resolutions authorising the construction of the line between Bona and Malta, and the payment of the dividend as recommended, and a further resolution empowering the Board to create and issue £200,000 Five per Cent. Debentures having been also passed, the meeting separated with the usual compliment to the chair.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JUNE 19.

The great slowness with which the operations are going on in the East, especially on the banks of the Danube, is regarded here with much dislike. Every one had entertained hopes that after the example of Germany, the present war would be carried on by Russia in such a manner as to make sure of a quick course, and that peace, and with it more settled circumstances in the mercantile world and more confidence, soon would return; but now it becomes more and more plain that the present war will become a protracted one, and that trade and industry still will have to suffer a long time to come. Emperor William, who has quite recovered of his indisposition, departed on Friday last for Ems, his annual summer residence, for some weeks, and has arrived there on Saturday, the 16th of June. At Ems the Emperor met with his brother, Prince Carl, returning from his trip to Italy and Egypt, and with her Majesty, the Empress Augusta. The members of the Royal family dined together on that day, and afterwards Prince Carl departed for Berlin and the Empress for Koblenz.

On the 13th of June the Grand-Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, Lewis III., has died. The Duke was born on the 9th June, 1806, and is succeeded by his nephew, Lewis IV., born in 1837, and married to Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland.

Herr von Kendell, the German Ambassador at Rome, went this week to Vienna, in order, as the Government journals say, to join there with his wife, and to consult a famous physician of that town. "But in other circles the meaning prevails that gentleman being gone to the capital of Austria in order to confer with Count Andrassy and the plenipotentiary of Russia about mutual measurements against the Pope and the Vatican.

In consequence of great disturbances of telegraph-traffic during stormy weather our German authorities have decided to lay an underground cable between the largest cities, and these works have already begun between Berlin and Hamburg, and are completed to Ludwigslust in Mecklenburg, about the half-way to our town. A lengthening of the mentioned cable is intended to Khiel, on the Baltic.

On the 14th of this month an election of a member of the Reichstag has taken place at Berlin in the so-named Sixth Election County, and the struggle between the Liberals and Socialists has been rather a hard one, the latter being victorious as their candidate, Mr. Hasenclever, has been elected with a majority of nearly 1,200 votes. In the Fifth County of Berlin, in which a similar election had to take place yesterday, Monday 15, the two candidates were Carpenter Kapell (Socialist) and Dr. Zimmerman (Liberal), and the latter has been elected.

The boards of several railway companies of Westphalia have decided on a reduction of coal-freights to Hamburg, Bremen, &c., if this coal is despatched by extraordinary train. In consequence of this reduction ships coming to our town with transatlantic goods are now able to find fuel as frieght at any time.

The Anglo-Deutsche Bank held an extraordinary meeting of her shareholders last Thursday, which has been of a very agitated character, as the proposed winding-up of the establishment was the order of the day. A considerable number of shareholders were present, and after a long debate the further existence of this establishment was voted by 13,252, against 7,831. As you will remember, the mentioned banking establishment has been a child of the so-named "gruender period," the time after the Franco-German War, and as rather all engagements at the bank have been of a ruinous character for the shareholders, a winding-up would have been the best way for them if this could be done in a short time, but by forced sales of the property now in hand the proprietors would lose rather all; therefore the majority of them decided for a further existence, as all losses are now written off and the present position may be taken as a healthy one.

The successes of the Russian torpedoes on the Danube have anew given inducement to many civil engineers and scientific men for new inventions. As reported from Copenhagen, an invention in this regard has been made there, which, if it should prove practicable, all at once would make all the fleets of the world, and even the most formidable ironclad a mere toy. The inventor is to construct a boat, which by moving under the surface of the water is able to fix torpedoes to the bottom of any ship without being seen, and thus blow the attacked vessel up into fragments, without even the slightest presentiment of the coming catastrophe being felt by any on board. The diving vessel is to last fully twelve hours under water, thus being able to come up again at a long distance from the place of disaster. As reported, the inventor has offered his invention to the Danish Government, but not having agreed with the latter, is willing to offer his destructive invention to some great European Power. It must be remembered here that similar inventions have been made before, without ever having been found practicable.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company has reduced the expeditions of its West Indian boats in such a manner that in future only one boat every month will leave here on the usual route to St. Thomas, &c., instead of the former two boats per month; certainly a good arrangement, as the steamers of the Company on this route hitherto never have yielded any profit.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The total demand on our Produce Markets has only been of a consumptive character during the past week, and transactions therefore

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have shown no considerable extent. The rate of discount at the Imperial Bank is five per cent., but money in the open market is obtainable at a rather lower rate.

COFFEE.—Holders maintained their high rates and the margin between these and the offers come forward has prevented any speculative transactions. Quotations for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per ½ kilo.

SUGAR.—Brown qualities have been in more demand during the period under review; 16,000 bags brown Java, 2,800 bags unclayed Manila and 720 bags yellow Zanzibar have been sold for delivery or otherwise. Quotations are: Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.24 to 25; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.24½ to 31; Siam, Benares and China white, m.32 to 36; Zanzibar, brown and yellow m.28 to 33; China. brown and yellow, m.23 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—The supply of broken qualities is small, and the demand has also been a limited one; 9,000 bags arrived per "Louise" from Bassein have changed owners already afloat.

TEA.—At firm rates the following lots have been sold; 881/4 boxes and 1,290/8 boxes Congo.

COTTON.—In consequence of a better tendency prices went slowly higher. Among other lots of American provenience 50 bales Rangoon have changed owners at m.0.45.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality are quoted m.2.80 to 3.10. Mace, prime quality, m.2.35 to 2.45. Ginger is firm, Bengal m.27½ to 28; Cochin, with small stock and advancing in value, quotations m.63 to 85. Cloves are in good demand, Zanzibar quality m.136 to 137. Pepper is quiet, Singapore quality, m.37 to 37½; Penang m.35 to 35½.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.36 to 20.30 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The past week has been a curious one for the Stock Exchange. Political news of any importance has not transpired, and therefore the tendency in general has been a firm one, but several times when news of minor importance came to hand a set of speculators tried to press values downward, but with rather little effect, as quotations very soon improved, and showed very distinctly the good disposition of the Stock Exchange. There exists no believing of a soon peace, but the meaning prevails that after the first decisive blow on the theatre of war negotiations will come forward, the more as Serbia keeps neutral and Austria therefore has no reason, at least for the present moment, to interfere in any respect. Whether this view of the case is a right one can only be shown by the future in the meanwhile the Stock markets are influenced by it. Quotations are:—

	June 12.		June 19.	
	Money.	Account.	Money.	Account.
Russian Loan (6th Stieglitz)	82¼	82½	—	80
Russian-English Loan of 1862	—	77¾	—	75¼
Spanish Interior	—	10⅛	—	10
„ Exterior, '67-'69-'70	—	10⅜	—	10⅜
Turkish of '65	4	—	—	3¾

SHIPPING.

The spring rush being over, shipping on our river goes on at a midling scale. To the northward, up in the Gulf of Bothnia all the harbours are open now, and even the port of Archangel, in general the latest of all, no longer is obstructed by ice. At Cronstadt, a fortnight ago, so many vessels had accumulated that the port was no longer able to harbour them, and as lighterage was wanting many vessels had to wait for weeks for their cargos, and many claims for demurrage and refused demurrage no doubt will ensue. Of arrivals from the Far East we can report the Evelina, Samuel, from Bassein; Feliottas, Davies, from Rangoon, and Louise, Ramsen, from Bassein; of departures, the Fritz Reuter, Kopper, for Australia; Peter Godeffroy, Wendt, for Porte Adelaide; Joh. Wickhorst, Heyenga, for Hiogo; Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai, and Cordelia, Williams, for Batavia. The Edw. P. Bouverie, Evans, has arrived from Rangoon at Bremen. As on the berth for Far East are to be named:—Hesperia, s.s. for her usual route, to Singapore, &c. (to leave on the 25th of June); Louise and Georgine, Josau, for Singapore *vid* Penang; Conrad Hinrich, Scheuler, for Singapore; Palma, Binge, for Bangkok; Walter Siegfried, Holp, for Manila, and Niagara, Wischhusen, for Hong Kong.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 21.

The mortal remains of H.M. the Queen were interred yesterday at Delft with many demonstrations of sorrow and respect. Queen Victoria was represented by the Duke of Teck. The Bourse was closed.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Netherlands-India Trading Bank took place yesterday. From the report I gather that, though the capital had been augmented to twelve millions, the profits made had been so large that a dividend of f.22.50 per share (equal to 9 per cent.) is available for distribution. On the 1st of April an agency was established at Samarang under the management of Mr. J. Walraven, and it has realised a net profit of f.40,000. Bills of exchange were discounted in Java to an amount of seven millions, and these operations had been effected without losses. Sugar had been consigned to the extent of 363,000 piculs, and the Company had further sold 40,000 pic. coffee, 900,000 kilograms tea, three-and-half millions kilograms tobacco, 6,000 pic. spices, and 8,000 pic. rice. Vanilla had been for the first time imported by the Company. The meeting passed the report, Mr. A. R. J. Cramerus was re-elected director, and as Commissaries were appointed Messrs. F. H. Bunge and R. Daniel Wolterbeck. The two vacant seats at the board in Batavia were given to Messrs. E. Boutmy and M. A. van Walcheren. Approval was expressed of the report of Mr. J. J. van Santez.

ARRIVAL.—June 18, at Hellevoet, from Samarang, Medea.

DEPARTURES.—June 19, from Hellevoet, for Singapore, Professor Simon Thomas; 20, from Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Attolina.

Monetary and Commercial.

In the Tea market there is little alteration to report, the dulness which has existed for some time past being unabated. There would seem, however, to be an undue apprehension of the market becoming largely oversupplied, as it must not be overlooked that only 10,000,000 lbs. from all quarters have been imported during the past three months, against a consumption of 45,000,000 lbs., while the stock of China Congou is not more than 35,000,000 lbs., and is admitted on all hands to consist chiefly of common to fine quality, it being an undoubted fact that good to finest Congou is really scarce, so that the new Congous will arrive to a bare market, and not only will Russia and other European countries draw their supplies from London, but the latest figures relative to the export bear favourable comparison to those of last year, say to 16th June, 1876-7; shipments were 40,000,000 lbs., to the Continent 4,500,000 lbs., against, according to Reuter's telegrams, to 16th inst., 29,000,000 lbs. to London, and no shipments whatever to the Continent. According to the latest advices at the different shipping ports a quieter feeling appeared to have set in, and it is quite certain good third and second crop teas, lately selling here at 8d. to 10d. per lb., must cause a decided check to production, for the Chinese cannot manufacture the tea for the foreign markets at these figures, and it is not likely buyers will be found to continue season after season shipping at a dead loss. The first crop is reported to cost from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than for some seasons past, and it is satisfactory to note this sign of healthier prospects. The *Loudoun Castle* and *Gleneagles* have arrived at Suez but their Teas cannot, under almost any circumstances, be on show here before the 5th or 6th proximo; the *Glenartney* is reported at Aden, so that her two predecessors will have about ten days', at least, advantage, and entire control of our market.

The tone of the Silk Market, as evidenced by the public sales, is somewhat better, and prices are now about on a par with what they were before the rise which took place a short time since, and was subsequently lost. The following quotations at the sales will give an idea of the present state of the market, say:—2 Beautiful Woman, 17s. 7d.; 3 do., 17s. 4d.; Red Peacock, 17s. 5d.; Black Lion, 17s. 2d.; 4 Dragon, 17s.; 1 Dancing bear, 18s.; 2 do., 17s. 4d.; 3 do. 16s. 8d.; 4 do. 16s. 1d. Taysaams were generally rather easier, especially, long reels which sold for 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. In Japans very little has been done. Cantons were rather stiffer. The latest advices from Italy state that the Silk crop this year is estimated at about 7 per cent. over that of last year. The first shipment of the new season's Silk from Canton, 400 bales, has been lost in the wreck of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*.

The annual report of the Silk Association of America, which has just been issued, contains a valuable review of the fluctuations in silk from 1857 to the present time. The deficit in the European crop last year is stated to have been as much as two-thirds of the whole.

During last week the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,240,048lb., of which 2,061,558lb. was for home consumption, 592,142lb. was removed coastwise, 530,520lb. was exported, 53,041lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,787lb. was for ships' stores. During the same period the sum received as duty was £51,539. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 499,489lbs.; cocoa, 61,653lbs.; tobacco, 361,593lbs.; cigars, 15,374lbs.; wine, 141,649 gallons; brandy, 27,451 gallons, and rum, 23,694 gallons.

In the Produce Markets the dulness continues, affecting nearly all articles, with the exception of Coffee, which has met with an active demand, under the influence of unfavourable reports regarding the Ceylon crop, and has risen in value. Sugar is quiet, and lower in value. Gambier, Hemp, Pepper and Tin have also declined. Other articles are quiet, but steady.

The annual report of the Ceylon Company, Limited, states that considerable profits have been realised by the Ceylon branch of the company's business during the year ending on the 31st March last, but the directors regret that the unfavourable result of the operations for the same period in Mauritius prevents them from recommending the declaration of a dividend. There is a balance of £64,821 to be carried forward.

At the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, the Report was adopted, and the directors were authorised to duplicate the cable from Bona to Malta. A resolution was also passed, authorising the creation and issue of £200,000 Five per Cent. Debenture Bonds.

The directors of the Assam Tea Company propose to distribute a dividend of 25 per cent. on the 10th prox., which, with 10 per cent. already paid, makes 35 per cent. for the year.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation has declared a dividend of 16 per cent. on the capital stock for the half-year ending at Midsummer. The Alliance Marine Assurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 6s. per share on the consolidated shares.

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The directors of the Maritime Insurance Company (Limited) have declared an *interim* dividend for the current half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

India Council drafts to the usual amount of 26½ lacs (say £265,000) were tendered for at the Bank of England on the 20th inst., and were allotted at last week's minimum of 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee, all tenders at that price for bills receiving in full, but those for telegrams on Bombay obtaining only 50 per cent. of applications. Calcutta obtained £150,716, Madras £14,284, and Bombay £100,000.

The price of Bar Silver is lower, a limited amount having been sold at 53½d. per oz. standard. Mexican Dollars are also lower, having been disposed of at 54½d. per oz.; there is, however, some amount held for higher rates.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 10d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 5⅝d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ...	1/8¼ ...	1/8⅜ ...	1/8½
Singapore ...	3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10½ ..	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Hong Kong ...	3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Shanghai ...	5/2 to 5/2¼ ...	5/2¼ to 5/2½ ...	5/2½ to 5/3¼

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	903,796	749,723

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have no improvement to report in our market, but the smaller quantity offered without reserve at auction has tended to steady prices, and in a few instances they showed a slight advance on the low rates established last week for common to fair kinds of Congou. Privately business continues very limited, the trade endeavouring to work off their stocks in the face of the large supplies of new season's Teas now close at hand. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings show no change; common to good common have sold at a shade firmer prices; fair kinds remain as before; medium to good and fine show no change. In Pak Lin kinds the sales made have been at last week's prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have been well maintained; fair kinds sell slowly at about previous prices; medium to good, at auction, have supported last week's rates; fine show no change, and to close accounts of this season the prices accepted are comparatively low. New-make kinds: There has been some inquiry for fair to good kinds from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; further supplies of new season have been put on the market to-day. In Oolongs and Souchongs the only transactions have been at public sale at prices much the same as those of last sale. Scented Teas: Canton kinds both of Caper and Orange Pekoe remain dull of sale at former prices. In Foochow kinds business is limited by the small supply on offer. Green Teas show no improvement the bulk of the business continues to be at public sale without reserve at low and irregular prices. The public sales have been small, comprising only 10,981 packages, nearly the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,008,110 ...	2,045,695
Coastwise...	508,317 ...	621,097
Exports	668,523 ...	389,763
	3,184,950	3,056,555

SILK.

The market has undergone an unfavourable change, and prices of all descriptions have again given way. Deliveries, on the other hand, are better than they were last month, being from 1st to 20th inst. inclusive—China, 1,233 bales; Canton, 385; Japan, 125; Bengal, 44; total, 1,787 bales.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The periodical public sales are concluded. The quantity offered was 160 bales Bengal, 1,600 bales China, 550 bales Japan, and 600 bales Canton Silk, with about 30,000 lbs. English Thrown Silk. About two thirds of the Raw Silk, and the bulk of the Thrown Silk, was printed to be sold without reserve. The total was thus smaller than has usually been offered, many holders preferring to wait in the hope that in the uncertain issue of the European crop something may yet turn up to help them. The result is perhaps better than might have been anticipated from the long-continued depressed state of the trade, but prices were very irregular—scarcely in any case exceeding recent quotations, and too generally falling short of them.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 22.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfan and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Amatski	14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidak	20s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon brought to auction have been on a large scale, but with a well-sustained demand, the whole has been taken off at rising prices, closing 2s. to 3s. higher for the week, middling at 106s. to 107s.; all coloury qualities selling with good competition. Native Ceylon has advanced to 86s. 6d. for good ordinary on the spot, and a large business has been done for arrival, but details have not transpired. The closing prices are, Plantation, triage 82s. to 93s., common grey to fine coloury small, 94s. to 101s. 6d., low middling 102s. to 105s., middling 105s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 108s. to 111s. 6d., dull to fine bold 112s. to 118s. 6d., pea-berry 105s. to 113s. Native, small 74s. to 80s., good ordinary 86s. to 86s. 6d., one lot 87s., bold 90s. to 91s., pea-berry 90s. to 93s. The only sales of other East India have been 165 bags Penang at 79s. 6d. to 80s., and 500 bags picked Bally Singapore at 78s. per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's next public sale is announced for the 27th instant, when 108,500 bags Java will be offered.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 303 bales met a limited demand, and about one-half sold at the following rates, which show little change from last sales' prices; white coarse wide sorts, £6 17s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d.; low medium to good medium, £10 5s. to £12 5s.; good narrow, £16 to £18; mottled, 2 lots coarse, £6 per bale.

CAMPHOR is steady; for arrival 100 tubs Japan per Jumna have been sold at 95s., and on the spot 50 tubs at 100s. per cwt.

CUTCH.—Privately small sales of Pegu have been made, including flag BB at 24s. 3d., and 50 boxes Elephant at 25s. per cwt.

COIR YARN.—The public sales, at which a fair supply was offered, were characterised by an absence of demand, and only about one-third found buyers. Of 90 tons Ceylon offered 10 tons sold, medium £28, fine even £35.

COCOANUT OIL has been steady. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon in pipes £37 15s., puncheons £38, and hogsheads £38 10s. to £39.

COTTON.—The activity noted last week has subsided, renewed dulness has prevailed, accompanied by small transactions, and the great part of the advance quoted last mail has been lost. Closing quotations are:—Tinnivelly 5d. to 5⅛d., fair to good; Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5¼d., fair to good; Northern ditto 5⅛d., good; Broach 6d., good; Bengal 4⅞d. to 4¾d., fair to good fair.

GUM COPAL.—606 bags hard Manila (from Rotterdam) bought in at 30s., except 86 bags blocky, which sold at 21s. 6d.; 5 cases fine soft yellow ditto sold at 26s.

GAMBIER.—There is less activity, but holders are firm. Retail sales of whole bales have been made at 20s. 3d. At auction 1,025 bags 64 bales cubes were bought in at 29s. 6d. to 30s., pressed 26s. 6d., except 70 bags rather blocky damaged, which sold, 1st class at 24s. 3d. to 25s.; 200 bags damaged cubes sold, 1st class and rather blocky at 25s. per cwt.

HEMP.—A very dull tone still prevails for Manila, and prices show a further downward tendency. The small supply at the periodical auctions met few offers, and was all bought in at £27 10s. to £30, except 20 bales, which sold at £29 10s. A few sales have been made privately at easy rates, on the basis of £29 for really fair.

HIDES.—Singapore Tanned Hides have been sold at a decline of ¼d. per lb., viz., average 13⅝lbs., first class at 8½d.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The market remains quiet, and at auction the small supply of 826 bags was nearly all bought in, Penang at 3½d., only 40 bags ordinary Trang being sold at 3⅜d. Privately about 500 bags have been sold, chiefly Singapore, at 3⅝d. to 3 11-16d.; also about 500 bags Penang, consisting chiefly of damaged, price not reported. *White:* At auction a total of 382 bags at auction went off slowly at rather lower rates; 161 bags Singapore sold without reserve at 6¼d. to 6⅜d. for fair, and 6½d. to 6⅝d. for fine; of 221 bags Penang 75 bags sold at 6d.

PLUMBAGO.—Of 260 barrels Ceylon 72 barrels sold, good chippy lump at 13s., fine bright chips 11s., good dust 8s. 6d.

OIL ANISEED.—About 100 cases have been sold on the spot at 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d.

ORCHELLA.—52 bags Ceylon sold at 45s. to 46s.; and 114 ballots good flat Ceylon at 49s.

RICE.—Extreme quietude has prevailed in the market during the week, and scarcely any business has occurred on the spot. Sales of 4,500 bags Japan have been made at 10s. 6d. prompt one month, and 1,000 bags Japan have been sold at 10s. 6d. cash. The floating cargo per Granville, 886 tons Rangoon, February sailing, has been sold during the last day or two at 9s. 4½d. open charter.

RATTANS.—At auction 13,180 bundles (35 tons) sold, chiefly Singapore at £25 15s., Penang £27.

SAGO.—At public sale 1,998 bags met a steady demand, and 1,100 bags sold at firm rates, good fair small at 16s. 6d., fair to fine medium at 18s. to 19s., good large at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

SUGAR.—Early in the week there was rather more inquiry at the decline established last week, but as holders became firmer little business was effected. During the last few days the demand for all descriptions has again been limited, and the tone of the market at the close remains dull, prices being barely sustained. The following have been the sales of East Indian descriptions:—On the 15th inst. 360 baskets Native Penang ex a previous auction, sold at 20s. 6d. By private contract 500 tons Hainan sold at 20s., being 1s. lower. The floating cargo per Gesina Brons, from China, was sold as follows; 7,900 bags brown at 21s. 6d., with 2,000 bags yellow at 28s. 6d. for Greenock. On the 18th on the spot 100 tons brown China sold at 20s. On the 19th privately 300 bags soft grocery sold at 28s. 6d. On the 20th privately 700 bags crystallised Penang sold at 32s. 6d.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* 10 boxes China bought in at 10d. *Cloves* The market is quieter; of 15 cases Penang 5 cases sold at 2s. 1⅛d. to

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2s. 2d. *Nutmegs:* 2 cases Penang bought in, 84's at 3s. 3d., 95's at 2s. 8d., 18 boxes low damaged sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. *Mace:* 38 boxes good ordinary red Penang sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., chiefly the former price, being cheaper.

STICKLAC.—An offer of 216 boxes Siam was bought in at 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—247 bags good white Singapore sold at 2⅞d. to 3d., also 370 bags grey and ordinary Penang at 2½d. to 2¾d. *Flour*: 125 bags Singapore bought in at 2d. *Pearl* is in more demand, and prices are rather dearer, 19s. 9d. having been paid for medium and 22s. for seed.

TOBACCO.—12 bales Manila sea-damaged sold, 1a Ysabella at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., 2a ditto 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. Of 15 cases Manila Cigars and Cheroots 5 cases sold, 2a Nuevo at 5s. to 5s. 3d., and 5 cases ditto ditto sea-damaged 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.

TIN.—A limited business is reported in Straits on the spot at £68 10s., whilst for forward delivery a small quantity has been sold at £69. Banca is quoted £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Quietness has continued to be the predominant feature of the market, buyers doing little beyond urgent requirements, but prices have been little affected, excepting where the encumbrance of large stocks has led to slight concessions. The tone at the close has verged upon dulness, the over-estimate of the sales of cotton during the week having had a prejudicial effect, and very little business has taken place in either yarns or goods. Producers do not quote less, but there is a tendency to easier prices in most quarters.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.			s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38¼-39 in.	7lbs.	5	3¾	to	7	6¾	
Do. do.	,,	8½lbs.	6	2¾	to	8	8½	
Do. do.	41 45 in.	7lbs.	6	2¾	to	7	9¾	
Do. do.	,,	8lbs.	6	11¼	to	8	10	
Do. do.	,,	9lbs.	7	11¾	to	9	8¾	
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.	9	4¾	to	10	10¾	
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	6lbs.	4	2	to	5	0¼	
Do. do.	,,	7lbs.	4	9 9-16	to	5	9 9-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	7lbs.	5	5 1-16	to	7	0 9-16	
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	8lbs.	6	5 5-16	to	8	0 13-16	
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.	2	2 11-16	to	2	6 11-16	
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.	2	7 17-32	to	2	8 17-32	
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.	8	8¾	to	11	8¾	
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.	6	10½	to	8	7¼	
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	9	7¾				
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	9	10½				
Damasks	36 in.	...	17	2¾				
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	0	9½	to	0	10¾	
Do. do. do. ...	24-32	..	0	10½	to	0	11¾	
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	0	11½	to	1	0¼	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May30	Garibaldi	Forbes	Hong Kong	Astoria
June 4	William Clowes	—	Passarocang	Boston
6	Herzogin Anna	Houth	Batavia	New York
13	Francis B. Fay	Rollins	Sourabaya	Boston
13	Erling Skjalgson	Sheil	Samarang	London
14	Thomas Stephens	Richards	Rangoon	Liverpool
14	Nuova Stella	Ferraro	Do., for Zwyndrecht	Deal
14	Felicitas	Davids	Do.	Bremen
14	Prins Hendrik (s.)	Braat	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
15	Evelina	Samuel	Bassein	Hamburg
15	Auguste	Riis	Singapore	New York
15	Quarta (s.)	Haye	Ilo Ilo	Liverpool
16	Landore	Anderson	Maulmain	London
16	Louis Eugene	Menard	Singapore	Havre
17	Papa di Rossi	Lupi	Maulmain	Antwerp
17	Ladoga	Pierce	Manila	New York
17	Armida	Werner	Do.	London
18	Gesine Brons	Tremback	Amoy	Greenock
20	Petunia	Harland	Manila	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
June 6	Southern Chief	Higgins	Anjer	New York
8	Hudson	Vaughan	Yokohama	Do.
8	Navesink	Barstow	Shanghai	Do.
12	Henrietta Adriana	Walters	Java	Flushing
13	Phaeton	Sheel	Macassar	Sunderland
13	Liberaal	Wierikx	Samarang	Brouwershaven
14	Adolph	Hupfer	Shanghai	Cuxhaven
14	Helicon	—	Hong Kong	Penarth
16	Matterhorn	Jessen	Singapore	Cardiff
16	Frederick	Doran	Anjer	Liverpool
16	Mauritius	—	Java	Burryport
16	Kalliope	Oelrichs	Singapore	Liverpool
16	Johann Wichhorst	Heyenga	Hiogo	Hamburg
16	Sevilla	Reid	Do.	Greenock
17	Jupiter	Stokhuyzen	Batavia	Ymuiden
17	Stad Haarlem(s.)	De Rudder	Do.	Do.
17	Djemnah (s.)	Champenois	Shanghai	Marseilles
17	Oneida	Clyma	Hong Kong	Cardiff
17	Admiral	—	Singapore	Penarth
18	Pauline C. Eleanore	Ger	Java	Shields
19	Sir Henry Havelock	Anderson	Do.	Do.
19	County of Ayr	Torrance	Batavia	Do.
19	City of Halifax	Evans	Hong Kong	Cardiff
19	Challenge	Doughty	Singapore	Do.
19	Lord of the Isles	Watt	Hong Kong	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
June 15	Patroclus	Liverpool	Penang, &c.
17	Cadiz	Do.	Manila
21	Loudoun Castle	Hankow	London

SPOKEN

JOHANNA MARIA, Sunderland to Anjer, June 13, off the Lizard.
ASTROP, Singapore to London, March 20, 30 S., 41 W.
P.V.R B. (Italian barq.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, April 6, 24 S., 4 E.
NIAGARA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, April 1, 20 S., 34 W.
H. D. BROOKMAN, New York to Anjer, May 31, 39 N., 70 W.
SAGA, Bassein to Falmouth, May 7, 4 S., 88 E.

CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM.—June 15, the Prins Hendrik (str.), from Batavia, arrived at Nieuwe Diep yesterday, slightly damaged by collision.

CAPE TOWN.—May 22, the Emma and Alice, from Java to Falmouth, which put into Table Bay yesterday, is said to be making fifteen inches water per hour.

MAURITIUS.—May 24, the Charmer, from Moulmein to Amsterdam, put into quarantine anchorage on May 21, in a leaky state, and entered harbour on 23rd. The master reports that in a heavy gale on the 16th April, in lat. 23 S., lon. 60 E., the vessel strained heavily, and sprung a leak, making eight inches water per hour. Surveyors find part of topsides in bad condition, and have ordered planking to be dubbed bright from doubling upwards all round, graving pieces to be taken out, washboard taken out, and plankshear scraped bright; when this has been done another survey will be held. The vessel makes no water in harbour.

ADEN.—June 20, 3.20 P.M., the French mail steamer Meikong, from Shanghai to Marseilles, was wrecked at Ras Hafoon on the 17th; passengers and crew saved; mails lost; ship abandoned.

June 20, 3.10 P.M. (another account), Glenartney arrived; brought passengers and crew of Meikong, lost at Guardafui; proceeds evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—June 16, Conrad (str.), from Nieuwe Diep for Batavia.

GIBRALTAR.—June 16, passed, Glenroy (str.), from London to Singapore, &c.

MALTA.—June 14, arrived, Antenor (str.), from Shanghai for London; 17, Atholl (str.), from London for Penang, &c.; passed, Ulysses (str.), Penang, &c., for the United Kingdom; June 19, 9.40 P.M., Glenroy (str.), for Singapore.

HONOLULU.—April 25, passed, South American, from San Francisco, for Manila.

ADEN.—June 20, arrived, Glenartney (str.), and was to proceed the same evening.

GALLE.—June 18, sailed Lorne (str.), McCulloch, for China and Japan.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cassandra, Madagascar. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Yorkshire, Strathairly. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Leander. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty. For Singapore: Selim, Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (s.), Agamemnon (s.). For Manila: Granger. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Annie. For Singapore, &c.: Leon (s.).

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Hopewell. For Manila: Olano. For Singapore: Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have receded, on account of an increase in available tonnage. The approach of the new tea steamers adds to the depression. There is nothing doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 40s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 40s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

ON the 16th inst. an iron screw steamer named the Horrox was launched from the yard of Mr. T. R. Oswald, Woolston, to the order of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, Liverpool. The dimensions are:—length on water line, 280 feet; extreme breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth in hold clear, 24 feet; gross tonnage, about 1,745. The vessel will be fitted with a pair of Oswald's compound engines of 200 nominal horse power, and the working pressure of steam in the boiler will be 80 lbs. per square inch. She has handsome accommodation aft for sixteen first-class passengers, and forward for twenty-eight second-class.

FEARS are entertained respecting the safety of the fine new clipper ship Arthurstone, which sailed from Dundee on the 10th of December last for San Francisco, and has now been 192 days on a voyage which ordinarily occupies 120. The Arthurstone was on her first voyage, and is a ship of 1,200 tons, and carried a cargo of general goods and a crew of twenty-eight or thirty hands.

BROMFORD IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MAY, 1877.

CAUTION.—It having come to our knowledge that Sales of Nail Rods in China, and quoted in the Printed Circulars (Price Currents), have been made under "Lie Dawes," we hereby Certify we make only the well-known Brand of

DAWES' BROMFORD BEST REFINED,

in Nail Rods, Bars, and Hoop Iron, and none are genuine unless they are so branded.

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CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
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ESTABLISHED 1859.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN OF 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due 1st July, 1877, on the Bonds of the above Loan, and the Bonds drawn on 3rd April last for payment at par, amounting to £55,000, will be PAID on and after 2nd proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, June 15, 1877.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fa ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

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EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

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Drawing and Reading-room free to Passenge
The *London and China Express* on Sale.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
LONDON.			
Lake Leman	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	June —
Selim	699	Wright Bros. & Co.	June —
Strathairly, s.s.		Norris & Joyner	July 6
Gleneagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 14
LIVERPOOL.			
Nestor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	June 25
Stentor, s.s.	—	" "	July
GLASGOW.			
Ashmore	1,100	Ths. Skinner & Co.	June —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Imperial 8vo., with maps, monthly, price 1s. 6d., or 20s. per annum, postage free,
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First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
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Reserve Fund, $500,000.

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Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

S. BING,
DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all direotions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, nd Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton for the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Mong	2,833	530	June 28	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Assam	3,033	500	July 5	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus	3,470	500	July 12	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Surat	3,141	530	July 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Birchvale	A 100	893	Sailed	London
Shanghai	AbbeyTwn	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-3L1.1	968	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A Clipper Ship.....	A 1	—	To follow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire ...	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight or Passage apply
In Antwerp to JOHN F. BEST and Co.
In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street.
In London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11 Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Yorkshire..	100 A1	2273	V.L.D.	June 30

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite ss. YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds, H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about June 30. Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath-rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
Fares:—First Class, £38: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 6
Do. do.....	Radnorshire, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Yokohama & Hiogo	Carnarvonshire	A1 14 yr	S.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Peng., Singap., H. Kong, & Shang....	Madagascar, s.s.	3-3rd L1.1.	S.W.I.	July 5
	City of Limerick, s.s....	I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I.	July 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

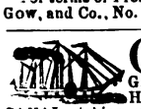
MADAGASCAR, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South-West India Dock; last shipping day, July 5. To follow, the City of Limerick, s.s., July 20.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	July 14
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,473 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective; to load in the S.W.I. Docks, and sail early in July. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship LEANDER, A1 16 years, 848 tons register, MATTHEW J. KNIGHT, Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years, 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, June 25, 1877.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 722.] LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received July 2.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 6	May 21	May 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Mar. 23	„ 14	„ 20*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 4
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 1
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 3
Chefoo	—	—	„ 5
New-chwang	—	—	„ 2
Hankow	„ 16	„ 3	„ 8
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 7
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 9
Shanghai	„ 30	„ 11	„ 13
Ningpo	—	—	„ 12
Foochow	—	—	„ 15
Formosa	—	—	„ 10
Amoy	—	—	„ 16
Swatow	—	—	„ 17
Hong Kong	April 6	May 12	„ 19
Canton	—	—	„ 17
Macao	—	—	„ 18
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Mar. 30	„ 8	„ 16
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	Apr. 6	„ 8	„ 21
SIAM—Bangkok		—	„ 21
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 17
Sarawak	—	—	„ 18
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	„ 22
Samarang	—	—	„ 14
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 5
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 20	„ 21	„ 27
Penang	„ 27	„ 25	„ 29
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	June 7
Colombo	—	—	„ 5

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, *via* San Francisco, on the 27th ult. The next inward (French) Mail from Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 20th, Hong Kong 26th May, Singapore 3rd June, which was due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 9th inst., has been lost in the wreck of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, and there will consequently be no further mail delivery until the 16th inst. The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, June 29.—None. To Venice, July 2, from Galle: Mr. A. Jameson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, to Southampton, expected to arrive July 9th.—From Yokohama: One second-class passenger. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Pedder and child, Mr. Henman, Lieut. W. P. Kelly, R.A. From Singapore: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. A. K. Murray. From Singapore to Gibraltar: Don F. Lizarza, wife and children, Dona D. Genzales, Mr. J. Higgin, and six second-class passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irowaddy*, from Marseilles, July 1.—To Singapore: Mr. de Vienne. To Colombo: Messrs. H. S. Saunders, and A. Churchill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, from Southampton, June 28.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Elmes. To Penang: Mr. Wray and son. To Ceylon: Lieut. H. I. Moore, Messrs. Scovell, H. E. West, and G. D. Twigg.

Per P. and O. steamer *Siam*, from Venice, June 29; Brindisi, July 2.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Bradley. To Ceylon: Col. W. W. Kenny, Messrs. J. Coutanche and J. H. Campbell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells. To Ceylon: Mr. Compes.

Per steamer *Nestor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, June 26.—To Penang: Mr. Former. To Singapore: Mr. Thos. Jones. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Ayrton.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The cry from China is still that of misery and distress caused by the famine in the North. The accounts from Shantung and Chihli are again of a most harrowing description. A correspondent at Tientsin says that the famine in these regions is becoming more terrible in its ravages every day, and will continue to do so until the first crop of rice is produced. The Government aid unfortunately stopped just when it was beginning to be most needed. A further illustration of the improved tone in the intercourse between our representatives at Peking and the Chinese officials has been given by a communication from Prince Kung, to the effect that his own private residence and those of the other members of the Tsungli Yamen (the Chinese Foreign-office) will be open at all times to friendly visits from the members of the foreign diplomatic body at the capital. This is an undoubted proof of an improvement in the manner in which the representatives of foreign nations are regarded; as hitherto, although friendly relations were maintained by many of the ministers with the more important Chinese officials, this was looked upon in a purely personal light, and was not recognised as having any connection with their official intercourse, which was always kept within the limits of the strictest etiquette and formality. Li-Hung Chang had a narrow escape at a review which took place at Tientsin, when a number of shells exploded in his immediate neighbourhood. It is stated that the Chinese Government are at last about to take steps to develop the large coal resources of the country, and that three gentlemen were shortly to proceed up the Yangtsze to "prospect" on their behalf. The opening of the new ports continues to go on quietly. Messrs. Baker and Gill have arrived at Chungking, and have settled there without any trouble or disturbance. The difficulty at Ichang has quite subsided, and all is satisfactory at that place. From Hong Kong the most important news is in connection with the chop-dollar question. The Chinese complain of the amount of discount demanded by the banks on receiving chopped coins, and desire that weight of silver shall be adopted as a basis of transactions. The foreign firms oppose this concession, and have sent a memorial to the Governor on the subject. A violent thunder-storm took place on the 17th May, when the lightning struck a building near East Point.

From Japan the news concerning the civil war still continues very doubtful. Reinforcements had been demanded by the 7,000 troops sent to Kagoshima. The Government still continued its policy of keeping back the news, and native messages were again stopped on all the telegraph lines. Kido, one of the most trusted of the Mikado's advisers, was dangerously ill. The new National Bank was to be opened on May 20th. A rumour which had gained currency to the effect that the Minister of Finance was about to proceed to Europe to negotiate a loan is now stated to be without foundation.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the Queen's birthday has been celebrated with the customary rejoicings at Singapore. There had been no event of importance either in the Settlements or the Native States.

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JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 9th May, and we have advices *via* San Francisco fourteen days later, viz., to the 23rd May. The French mail from London, March 23, arrived out on the 10th May, the following P. and O. mail of March 30 was received on the 13th May, and the French mail of April 6 arrived out on the 21st May.

As usual, the accounts from the seat of war are of a conflicting and doubtful character, and the public, both native and foreign, are to a large extent in the dark as to the actual course of events. With respect to the main body of the rebels, who retired from before Kumamoto, they appear, according to the *Japan Herald*, to be holding their ground in the fastnesses of the mountains and in many places have achieved victories over the Imperial troops. Some reports even said that they had been joined by a fresh body of men from Satsuma. Even the 7,000 troops which were despatched to Kagoshima are not at their ease, and had demanded reinforcements, the rebels being encamped only a few miles from the town, in the neighbourhood of which skirmishes were taking place. The outskirts of Kagoshima have been burnt by the Imperialists. Meanwhile a small outbreak has taken place in Oita *ken*, and the news from Tosa is not reassuring. Itagake was commanded to disband the local militia he was raising, and to come to Kioto. The latter order he complied with, and, it is to be presumed, presented his petition for representative government; but he retired again to Tosa, and no news had been heard of the disbanding of the freshly-raised bands. The Government were again despatching reinforcements to the south-west, the last steamer taking 1,900 men, part of which are for Tosa. It is supposed to be the untoward turn which circumstances have taken which has interfered with the return of the Mikado to Tokio. Everything was arranged and publicly announced, when a notification was issued stating that the journey was postponed, the vague reason "on account of circumstances" being given.

The Yokohman Spring Races commenced on the 16th May; the weather was fine, the attendance of foreigners was very fair, but that of the native element was far below the average.

From the above-named paper we take the following items :—

The two Trans-Pacific Steamship Companies are making great efforts to secure the command of the American tea-carrying trade. This trade has of late years undergone several changes, amongst which the continued development of the Suez Canal traffic must not be overlooked. Thus in the season 1875-76 the shipments by the different routes were roughly as follows :—

San Francisco	lbs. 6,780,000
Suez Canal	„ 1,950,000
Sailing Vessel	„ 9,570,000

whilst in the season just concluded the relative proportions were :—

San Francisco	„ 5,750,000
Suez Canal	„ 4,400,000
Sailing Vessel	„ 6,230,000

It will thus be seen that while the Suez Canal traffic more than doubled, the other two routes show a large falling off. With a view of retaining the trade thus slipping from their grasp, the P. M. S. and O. and O. Companies have determined on offering shippers further facilities, and with this view have mutually made arrangements to run an extra steamer during the height of the tea season. With this object a steamer will leave San Francisco about every twelve days until September 1, whilst from Hong Kong they will run at an interval of seven to ten days until October 1. No doubt shippers will welcome this increased service, but we imagine that the feelings of their corresponding clerks, &c., will be exactly the reverse, as they are not at all likely to welcome an additional monthly mail. In the present day one never seems to get rid of these ever-recurring visitors, and we are tempted to sigh for the days of long ago, when two mails per month, *via* Shanghai, comprised our postal facilities with the outer world. The companies, however, despite of this, deserve great praise for their efforts to study the trade of the port, and we hope that they will find the speculation a lucrative one.

All the ports of Kagoshima being carefully guarded by Government war vessels, it is not surprising that the greatest anxiety is felt in the capital about the proceedings of Itagaki (ex-*sangi*), who calmly assures inquirers that the men he is raising in Kochi *ken* are simply to protect the province against stragglers who might come over from Kagoshima. In the first place, Itagaki now holds no Government appointment, and, consequently, if such an absurd proceeding as the raising of men for protection in Kochi *ken* were at all necessary, then officers of the Government would be appointed to perform this duty; but in any case Itagaki would have nothing to do with it whatever. Furthermore, whether the men raised by Itagaki (the Rishisha of Kochi *ken*) have actually presented a petition to the Government for a representative assembly or not, there can be little doubt that to procure this is the ultimate object of these men being brought together, and it is now feared on all sides that Itagaki is about to follow the steps of his colleagues, Yeto Shimpei, Mayebara, and Saigo Takamori, all of whom rose to exalted positions in their country from sheer force of merit, and when we reflect how little this country can afford to lose the services of such able men, we cannot but regret that drawing the sword is the only way they have of proving to the Government how great are the grievances of the people whose cause they have espoused. Since both Itagaki and Goto have resigned their positions, there is now no influential officer of Tosa in the Government, though this powerful province largely assisted to overthrow the Shogunate, and to re-establish the Mikado's temporal power.

It is now said that owing to the increased labour thrown upon the Finance Department by the Kagoshimi rebellion, the pensions of the *kuazoku* and *shizoku* will not be capitalised until August or September, instead of June, as was previously stated, and we are informed that *yen* 150,000,000 will be paid away in bonds, and over *yen* 80,000,000 in cash. The recipients will be made contented for the delay of two months, by having a liberal interest paid to them for waiting. The Government cannot afford, however, to trifle with them in this matter too far. The expenses of the rebellion will be in a measure paid for, because all the Kagoshima *samurai* therein engaged will forfeit all claims for pensions, whether capitalised or not, from the Government. Therefore, the amount to be paid away by the Government will be much less than was estimated last year.

The German and French Ministers, with their suite, visited the Japanese Arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokio, on the 13th inst., where they examined the premises, and complimented the Japanese officers connected with the establishment upon the excellent manner in which everything was managed. Before leaving they were hospitably entertained at a banquet given by the Government.

The New National Bank established by the *kuwazoku* will be opened on the 20th inst. The directors are Mori, Tokugawa, Yamaguchi, Kuroda, and Ikeda.

Our import market shows but a limited amount of business. In Silk, owing to news from Europe, some little activity was shown, but the rise in prices has had the effect of checking transactions. Large settlements have been made in Tea, and prices have declined. The quality of the new crop is said to be superior to that of last year.

The *Echo du Japon* of 16th May contains the following : "The French Mail of this morning took away one of the most honoured, most esteemed and most popular of our fellow residents, Mr. E. Piquet, the former silk inspector to the house of Messrs. Walsh, Hall and Co., who returns to Europe after a residence of fifteen years in Japan. The departure of Mr. Piquet leaves a blank in our community which will not readily be filled. The correctness of his judgment and his wide experience constituted him a competent authority on questions of public interest, in which he was always ready to take his part. Whenever it was necessary to find some one who would devote his time and his best energies to such questions, popular choice immediately selected him as the man who would shrink from no task, however arduous. Mr. Piquet possessed many firm friends in Yokohama, who will feel his loss deeply. The *Japan Mail* found in him, on all that pertains to commercial statistics, more especially with regard to the article of silk, an assiduous and conscientious collaborator whose authority was unquestionable, and that journal will keenly feel his loss, as will the Silk Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

TOKIO.

The Tokio *Times*, referring to the Nobles' School, says :—This promising educational foundation, to which we called attention several weeks ago, is now nearly in condition to begin active work. Examinations for admission are already in progress, and in a very few days instruction will informally commence. Since we saw the building in the early spring a great change for the better is manifest in the general appearance of the school, both in-doors and out. The rooms have a very comfortable look, and seem moreover to be well adapted to the purposes designed. From the cupola a fine view may be obtained of the city. The grounds surrounding the edifice are rapidly assuming those characteristic beauties of Japanese horticulture for which the country is so widely famous.

The scholars, for the present, are to be taken from the kuwazoku alone, though, as we stated in our former article, the advantages of the institute will ultimately be afforded to all. At present about one hundred are to be admitted, and this number will be increased after further accommodation. They will represent all classes now eligible, of both sexes, and ranging in age from six to twenty. Work on the dormitories has only been begun, and it will be autumn before any large attendance can be provided for. On this account the school will not be formally opened till toward the close of the year, when it is supposed that the occasion will be honoured by the presence of the Imperial patrons of the foundation.

Thirteen teachers have been engaged to supply immediate needs. Of these, twelve are graduates of the Tokio Normal school, who will instruct in accordance with the theories there inculcated. The other gentleman has been connected heretofore with the Mom Bu Sho, and will pay more particular attention to

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advanced pupils. The question of the employment of foreign instructors is under consideration, and several names, prominent in educational circles, are spoken of in connection with such engagements; but any announcement at present would be premature.

It has been stated by Japanese, and copied into foreign, papers, that the cost of the whole school, with building, grounds, apparatus, &c., will amount to one hundred and thirty thousand yen. This seems to be rather an exaggeration. The cost of the main edifice, complete, has been twenty-eight thousand yen, and it is not probable that the entire expense incident to the full equipment of the school will bring the total beyond one hundred thousand yen.

OSAKA.

A correspondent of the *Hiogo News* writes:—

Whatever may have been the effects of the Southern Rebellion at the other chief centres of population, hitherto we have been very quiet at Osaka. And were it not for the incessant click of the sewing-machines of the out-workers in the employ of the army contractors, and the omnipresent blue-gowned and white bandaged convalescents in every street, these might be mistaken for "piping times of peace." In fact, owing to the cessation of the bugling which before the war was so pertinaciously practised in the military quarter, the vicinity of the Castle is much quieter than it was three months ago.

Last week, however, was by no means a quiet one. One day a policeman was, so it is reported, killed by some soldiers in the Matsushima, and on Saturday a still more bloodthirsty deed was perpetrated. At a late hour, five men armed with swords broke into the house of one of the numerous pawnbrokers who live in the Honden, the well-known thoroughfare to the south of the Concession. Many of these so-called pawnbrokers are reputed "fences," but this one was known as a miser, and was credited with possessing considerable wealth. Be this as it may, the savage intruders, on his refusing to disclose the whereabouts of his hoard, cut him down, killing him on the spot. Another man who was living in the house barely escaped with his life, being slashed about the head and body in a dangerous manner. All that the ruffians succeeded in getting was 38 yen, and it was the smallness of the amount which made them so savage.

The statement of passenger and goods traffic on the Kobe-Kioto Railway for the week ending May 13, 1877, is as follows:—First class, 80; second class, 705; third class, 36,298; total, 37,083. Amount received for passengers, yen 10,704·95; for luggage and parcels, yen 38·395; for goods, yen 443·564; total amount, yen 11,532·464. Corresponding period of last year, yen 5,189·502.

CHINA.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The Viceroy Li has had a narrow escape at Tientsin from wounds or perhaps death. He was inspecting a battery of horse artillery armed with Krupp guns. After witnessing the usual manœuvres, which were creditably performed, a few rounds of percussion shell were fired across the marshes which lie between the city wall and the great arsenal, when the wind suddenly shifted and a cloud of dust arose. The Viceroy gave orders for the exercises to be stopped, and for the battery to return to quarters. He then went to a shed for shelter. He had scarcely reached the shed when a percussion shell exploded, and in an instant all the rest of the ammunition, about forty twelve-pound shells and the same number of cartridges, each weighing a pound and-a-half, also exploded. Six men were blown into small pieces, and over forty artillery men were wounded. We hear some of the wounded men have since died. The affair caused much sensation, but it has been kept as secret as possible. It is said that the disaster was brought about by some mismanagement of the delicate percussion apparatus attached to the metal fuse.

The famine in the destitute regions is becoming more terrible in its ravages every day, and will continue to do so till the earth has time to produce its first crop. The Government aid stopped just when it was beginning to be most needed. The poor refugees who came to Tientsin were sent away in March, to destitute homes, and in many cases to unsown fields (for they had no wheat to sow last autumn), and no seed for the spring sowing. Many of them, after being carried through the winter, have been left to perish at the last.

From the Lau Ling district there comes the most distressing account of the terrible ravages of disease, consequent upon the famine. Rev. Mr. Hall, writing from thence, begs for more aid, and speaks of some most heartrending scenes he has witnessed. Other places are equally destitute.

We learn from Peking that Prince Kung has issued an official notification to the effect that his private residence, as well as the private residences of his colleagues in the Tsung-li Yamen, will in future be open at any time to friendly visits on the part of the representatives of the Treaty Powers in the Capital.

Mr. Eli T. Shepard, late U. S. Consul at Tientsin, has resigned that post in order to accept an appointment in the Japanese Foreign-office.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 13th May; the French mail from London March 23 was received on the 7th May, and the following P. and O. mail of 30th March arrived out on the 11th May.

A Naval Court, to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the British barque *Serpent*, on the Shalutien shoal, in the Gulf of Pechili, has been held before Commander Church, of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Curlew*. The circumstances of the wreck were fully gone into, and the captain of the *Serpent*, Mr. Abel, was reprimanded, but not deprived of his certificate. The *Serpent*, as she lay on the shoal, has been sold by public auction to Mr. James Watts, a pilot at Taku, for the low sum of $30. With difficulty he managed to tow the hull, as already announced, into Taku, where it is to be placed as a pontoon.

The China Navigation Company's steamer *Tientsin* was aground throughout the whole of one day just below the Harbour Master's jetty. She left the Company's Wharf about one o'clock in the morning, bound for the North, and when in the usual channel, opposite the Hongkew Wharf, a thick fog came on, and suddenly she gave a sheer and ran hard and fast aground at the place indicated above. A portion of her cargo was lightered, and she floated off.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, and an unusually interesting set of papers. Dr. Macgowan read a short but very suggestive note on the alleged use of opium in China during the Yuen dynasty, a theory which rests upon the testimony of an old book whose title Dr. Macgowan had been unable to discover, but which figures upon the Chinese *Index Expurgatorius*. According to this authority, the cultivation of opium had been encouraged by the Mongol Emperors to such an extent that when Kao-tszu, the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty (Hung-wu) came to the throne he implored Heaven in a most solemn and impressive manner to help him root out the growing vice. The responsive omens are said to have been favourable; but under the *régime* of the Tsings the growth of opium is represented as having again sprung up and increased. It will be noticed that the insinuation here is the reverse of complimentary to the foreign dynasties, and the book was interdicted in consequence. Unfortunately, however, for the prosecution of the inquiry, the book cannot be traced—or has not been, hitherto; but, as the meeting agreed, Dr. Macgowan's little paper offered the very interesting though of course not conclusive suggestion that the odium of introducing opium into China does not, after all, rest with the Honourable East India Company. Dr. Edkins then read a most valuable essay upon the variation of the compass as observed in China during the 9th, 11th, and 12th centuries. Dr. Ross, of Moukden, gave an account of some very remarkable superstitions which are current in Manchuria.

Messrs. Baber and Gill reached Chungking on the 8th April. They have engaged a house, in which they seem comfortably settled. There had been no hot weather up to date (April 14), and winter clothes were still in vogue. Very little sun, but a great deal of mist and fog. Letters and papers were reaching them regularly. The voyage up was not marked by any adventure of importance, and occupied sixty days from Hankow.

The first merchant steamer for Ichang, the *Ta-yew-fêng*, left Hankow on the 22nd April, and arrived here again on the 3rd May, without having met with any accidents on her journey. The *Tunsin* left on the 3rd May for the same port, with Mr. Warrick, the C. N. Co.'s Agent at Ichang, on board, and a hulk, which is to be that gentleman's dwelling-place, in tow. H.M.S. *Sheldrake* followed on the 5th May with Mr. W. King, H. B. M. Consul, and Mr. Octavius Johnson, Consular Assistant.

The *Celestial Empire* announces that all the finer kinds of tea prepared specially for the Russian market, and known as Karavansky Tchai, will this year go to Europe *via* the Urals, and no direct shipments will be made to Odessa. The purchases to be made in Hankow in the coming season for Russia will be much smaller than usual; the losses suffered by importers in the past two or three years have been prodigious, and the unsold stocks are large. We hear of Moscow merchants giving as limits 50 per cent. of the absurd prices current in May, 1876; so that it is certain some moderate counsels have reached Hankow, but not before they were wanted. A Russian correspondent speaks of even 40 per cent. being a common loss on last year's teas, and we have not heard of a single shipment being profitable to its owners.

A petition has been presented by certain Chinese to H.B.M.'s Consul, seeking to recover compensation from the steamer *Haining*, belonging to the China Coast Steam Navigation Company for having run down a junk during a recent voyage from Tientsin.

The new Taoutai *pro tem.*, Liu, has been paying a round of visits among the foreign Consuls. He is described as having a rather European cast of countenance, and as speaking the mandarin dialect with a pronounced Ngan-hwuy brogue.

The Kweichow correspondent of the *Courier* writes that the extraordinary powers lately granted to the Governor-General are causing a great deal of anxiety to the principal military officials who took part in the late insurrection, and it is feared they may rebel against the Imperial rule once more.

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There have been some heavy thunderstorms at Kweichow. The lightning struck the Powder Magazine, which exploded, and did considerable damage, and it is feared some lives have been lost.

Two proclamations have been issued by the Governor of Soochow. One was intended to abolish the opium dens which abound in the city, and the other prohibits the use of small cash.

It was rumoured there were three gentlemen in the settlement who are about to proceed up the Yangtsze to "prospect" for coal mines on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The Rev. Canon Scott has read himself in at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity, and was formally instituted and assigned a stall by the Dean.

The last news from Ichang was that everything was quiet, and all seemed going on satisfactorily.

The *North China Daily News* has the following on the opium trade :—

So long ago as 1838 the Chinese Government of the day found itself unable to take any effective measures against the use of opium in China. In Captain Hall's "Cruise of the *Nemesis*," published in 1844, we find the following remarks :—"The more numerous were the edicts which were issued against it, the greater did the craving for the forbidden luxury, amounting almost to a national mania, go on increasing day by day. And if the great despotic ruler over hundreds of millions of people, whose very word was law, still found himself totally unable to exclude the drug (even under the severest prohibitions) from his *own palace*, is it to be wondered at that all his strongest measures have failed in withdrawing the mass of the nation from the temptation?" Since that time the cultivation of opium has become one of the staples of Chinese industry; an enormous capital is invested in the traffic, and the Government itself draws no inconsiderable portion of its revenues from the drug. Customs dues, and *likin*, and growers' taxes are levied in all the provinces, not as a matter of private caprice, but under Imperial or provincial regulations; and by a scale of differential duties sometimes amounting to as much as 50 per cent. in favour of Chinese opium, the home-grown is openly fostered as against the imported article. Now if the Chinese Government of 1838 found itself, with all its efforts, utterly unable to check the use of opium even in high places, is there any hope that the Government of 1878 will render any more effective opposition? Since 1838 the cultivation has widely spread, its legality has been officially recognised, and the legal status of the growers and dealers acknowledged. In 1838 matters were in a transition state, the growth and traffic were both denounced in high quarters, yet no effective steps could be taken in the face of the general desire for the drug. Do the anti-opium agitators desire to restore the state of affairs then prevailing at the Court and throughout the Empire? It would be well that they should mind what that state was before urging further their opposition to the present condition of matters. If they do not desire to restore affairs to their then condition, of what avail is their crusade against Indian opium? We know on the best authority that the imported drug forms but a small proportion of that used in China, and that the native supply could readily accommodate itself to the demand were the entire import cut off.

Yet even so partial, or rather utterly ineffective, a measure towards the end put forward as the sole *raison d'être* of the Anti-Opium Association could not be carried into effect without disturbing, not only the revenues of British India—and entailing the ruin of those whose connection with the trade is perfectly honest and honourable—but also enormous vested interests having no more connection with the trade than the ordinary interdependence of commerce. If the growth of opium, again, in Bengal were to be interdicted, would the British Government have any show of reason or justice in forcing on the dependent native states a similar prohibition? Yet, unless the growth of opium in native states were put an end to, even the small measure of stopping the supply from Bengal would be utterly ineffective towards the end in view. Again, if the British Government hesitated to commit the monstrous injustice of robbing the dependent states to forward the chimerical ideas of a body of philanthropists, it would still be on the horns of a dilemma. Either it should continue the transit dues as they are, in which case it would still be deriving a revenue from the drug, or, in case of its abolishing those dues, it would be directly encouraging a trade which it is asked, on moral grounds, to suppress. On all sides, therefore, difficulties arise in marking out any line of policy which would recommend itself to practical men who at the same time were desirous of abolishing or modifying the trade. Those which we have touched on have left out of view the commercial aspect of the question; but this is no less worthy of due consideration, and should naturally have suggested itself to those mercantile men who have allowed their names to appear in connection with the organisation.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 19th May; the French mail from London April 6 arrived out on the 12th May.

The old difficulty resulting from the abominable habit of the Chinese of "chopping" dollars has turned up in a somewhat serious form. The banks, to protect themselves against dollars defaced in this manner, that is having the names of the various Chinese hongs through whose hands they pass indented upon them till their faces are often entirely destroyed, have refused to take any but clean dollars, except at a considerable discount. Against this the Chinese, who are themselves the origin of the trouble, now protest, and they ask that weight may be adopted as the basis for money transactions, irrespective of coinage, or the mutilated condition of the dollars. The foreign firms are on the whole opposed to any such concession, and a memorial, addressed to the Governor, and giving expression to this opposition, has been sent round the colony, and received numerous signatures. It is evidently issued in opposition to the one from the Chinese community, advertised a few weeks ago. Now that the question of a coinage has been referred home, and the Chinese Government seem to be contemplating the establishment of a Mint (an event which is bound to happen sooner or later), it is to be hoped that the vexed questions of currency will soon receive a solution. The *China Mail*, referring to the subject, says that from facts in its possession it is only fair to say that the framers of the memorial before us do not do the framers of the memorial from the Chinese community justice when they intimate that it mainly emanated from "certain opium merchants and others." It believes that the opium merchants had no more to do with the production of the memorial than other classes of Chinese merchants. Referring to the Blockade Question the *Mail* says that many conjectures have naturally been indulged in since the arrival of the new Governor, as to the views he will take on the various public questions in this colony, that are still *sur le tapis*. The inaugural speech of his Excellency was in every way a promising one, but of course he did not tell us in it what his ideas are in regard to, for instance, the Blockade Question, the Praya Reconstruction Scheme, and the Special Fund, or the Water Scheme. It is more than probable that his Excellency did not possess any opinions at all on these subjects at the time, and had he ventured to manufacture a few for the occasion, he might have found himself at some future day in the uncomfortable position of having to repudiate them. We hear, however, that his Excellency is likely to fully meet the views of the community with respect to public works. In regard to the Blockade Question it may prove serviceable if we give a brief sketch of the existing position of the matter :—At the present moment the residents in Hong Kong are awaiting the appointment of the commission provided for the Chefoo Convention, and which is to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hong Kong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank.

From the *China Mail* we also take the following items of news :—

Before proceeding with the usual business of the Supreme Court on the 18th May the Hon. the Attorney-General moved the admission of Mr. Ng Choy on the rolls of the Supreme Court to practise in the Courts of the Colony. He had filed the certificate of identity and two affidavits, one by himself, and the other by Mr. Francis, as to his being the same person as described in the certificate of call. The learned Attorney-General had much pleasure in moving for the admission of the first person of the applicant's race who had become an English barrister. The Chief Justice then said: I have looked through the papers and am satisfied that they are correct. They are not absolutely necessary in the present motion, as Mr. Ng Choy is well-known here, and is so notorious—I mean the word in its good sense—and I have, therefore, much pleasure in admitting him on this motion. I am glad to see a Chinaman seeking to run in a race the most highly intellectual in the world. I am glad to see that a Chinaman who has been educated at St. Paul's College, and who for years acted as interpreter in the police court, has become a member of the English Bar. In England every office becomes open to talent without favour or affection. A distinguished American statesman has become and now is an ornament to the English Bar. All the Bar would gladly hail the time when a Chinaman shall distinguish himself as much as the eminent counsel to whom I have referred. I have seen stranger things happen. I have much pleasure (addressing Mr. Ng Choy) in admitting you.

We observe that the new Chinese Insurance Company, called the On Tai, notifies that it will commence business on and after the 13th May. The rates charged and the bonus returned will be the same as those current in the foreign offices here. The first call of the subscribed capital of the Company is to be paid in on or before the 12th May, after which date interest will be charged at the rate of 33 cents per $1,000 each day, or nearly 12 per cent. per annum.

A thunderstorm of some severity passed over the city on the 17th May, and some little damage was caused. The lightning struck the China Sugar Refinery at East Point, the point of contact being the original belfry of the late Mint, situated just behind Mr. Dickie's house. Fortunately no further damage was done beyond the shattering of one of the belfry pillars and the breaking of a few panes of glass. No one was hurt, though the incident naturally caused considerable alarm. The lightning also struck a native junk anchored off the Harbour Master's

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Office, splitting the main-mast nearly to the deck, and cutting the upper part of it right off. The junk was loaded with native pottery, and a considerable portion of it has of course come to grief. Strange to say, although there were a number of people employed on board of her, not one was injured.

The following account of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 30th April, is published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$267,522
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	844,452
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	380,905
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,898,380
Total	$3,391,349

We note the arrival from Swatow of Mr. H. A. Giles, of H.M. Consular Service, who proceeds to Canton as Vice-Consul at that port. He relieves Mr. C. T. Gardner, who goes to Shanghai, after several years' residence at Canton, where his high character has gained him many friends.

The Spanish Government has recently created at Amoy a Consulate General for China, and Mr. Ortuno has been appointed to the post. We may add that Mr. Ortuno was H.C.M.'s Consul in this Colony from 1867 to 1872.

Gambling is said to be very rife in Shum Shui Po and Chungchow Island, in Chinese territory, and Colonel Lai, the Commandant at Kowloong City, under whose jurisdiction these places come, has issued a proclamation, threatening the gamblers with severe punishment.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette*:—That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed provisionally and until further notice the Hon. C. B. Plunket to act as Official Trustee. Her Majesty's birthday shall be kept in this Colony on Thursday, the 24th May. Ships conveying Chinese passengers under the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 of 1874 will not be allowed to carry them on the upper or weather deck between the 1st June and 15th October inclusive.

The remarks which were made by H.E. Kuo at the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society have been the subject of some criticism in the Chinese press. The *Mail* says with regard to them :—

There was one little argument against opium-smoking advanced by the Chinese Envoy to England, when the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society waited upon him, which was certainly ingenious, and, we believe, original. "Now that the Chinese Government has taken the step of sending envoys to England, and intends sending representatives to other countries," said Kwo, "it is not likely that the people will remain at home, but will spread over the world, and if they continue to indulge in opium smoking the vice will spread with them. It is therefore important to take steps to stamp it out. It would undoubtedly be a bad thing for England if her curse of drink were supplemented by that of opium-smoking, but it scarcely follows that Englishmen or any other nationality would be so ready to adopt that evil. Opium-smoking seems to have special allurements for Chinamen. In India, where the drug is chiefly produced, we hear little or nothing of the evils of opium-smoking. It is at the same time interesting to note that such a high Chinese official as Kwo, who is probably not so far advanced in his ideas as many of his official confreres, is convinced that his countrymen are destined to spread all over the world. There was a time when no Chinese was permitted to settle beyond the borders of his own country, and even now, we believe, there is a law in force forbidding the transportation of offenders beyond Chinese territory.

FOOCHOW.

Mr. C. E. Porter, an American citizen, formerly a pilot of this port, was brought into town on the 6th May, a prisoner in the custody of Chinese soldiers, having been arrested by Chen, the chief of the Committee of Foreign Trade. It appears that Mr. Porter entered into a contract some time previously with a company of native fish merchants to go outside Sharp Peak, on the Company's fishing grounds, to superintend the protection of their nets,—the Company having lost much property through the thievish propensities of neighbouring lawless fishermen. It is asserted that some trumped-up charge made to the Chinese authorities in the interest of these piratical fishermen led to the arrest of Porter, together with some natives who were employed with him. Instead, however, of immediately handing over Mr. Porter to the custody of the United States Consul they conveyed their prisoner through the Foreign Settlement to the Yamen of the Trade Committee in the City; but in the meantime the United States Consul called upon the Committee to deliver Mr. Porter to him—pending an inquiry into the case—and this was promptly done.

The twentieth vessel built at the Mamoi Arsenal was about to be launched. Some interest is taken in this vessel from the fact of it being the first composite craft that has been constructed at the establishment in question. It has, moreover, been built entirely by Chinese.

We hear that a tiger cub is on exhibition in the Settlement. It was caught in the Ting Chow Prefecture of this province on the borders of Kiangse, and presented by H.E. the Fantai to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s Compradore.

The Futai has returned from Formosa, after an absence of several months. His Excellency is in bad health, and unable to transact official business.

The s.s. *Conquest*, being the first trading vessel from Wenchow to this port, arrived here on May 6, and returned to the same place on the 8th.

Mr. Pedder, late officiating British Consul at this port, has left for Europe.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 18.

In consequence of the very heavy rains which have recently fallen the Canton or Pearl river has overflowed its banks, and caused thereby in many parts of the country through which it directs its course considerable damage to several newly-planted rice-crops. The current is so strong as to sweep almost everything before it. Thus, for example, on the 14th instant, a sampan when in the act of conveying passengers to the river steamboat *Ichang* was dashed by the violence of the waters against the paddle-wheel of the steamer in question and capsized. Four persons who were in her, one of whom had, not more than a week ago, been married at Hong Kong, met with a watery grave. Again, a small steam-launch belonging to the Mandarins was a few days since carried by the force of the current against H.M.S. *Fly*, and upset. Once more, during a very severe storm with which this city was visited yesterday morning, two boats came into collision, and ten men, I regret to add, who were serving as seamen on board one of the craft in question, fell into the river and were drowned. This melancholy accident occurred in close proximity to the Custom-house. Further, on Wednesday last, a ferry boat, while crossing from the Honam to the Canton side of the river, was struck by a squall and upset. Of the few passengers which she contained, one, a youth of nine years of age, was drowned. It is also reported here that not more than ten days ago a very small hamlet, which was situated near to Shek-Wung on the banks of the eastern branch of the Canton river, was literally swept away by the rolling waters. Not less than fifty persons are said to have perished on this occasion. The U.S. gunboat *Ashuelot* is here. Yesterday she was visited by his Excellency the Viceroy of the two southern Kwangs, who, on leaving her, was honoured by a salute of three guns. H.M.S. *Fly* returned to Hong Kong on Monday last.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Advertiser* says .—

When the present Minister of Foreign Affairs was an officer in Petchaburi much of the taxes of the province was used in making roads, and in opening up the province generally, and the town of Petchaburi in particular. It was a favourite resort of Phra Chaum Klaw, the present King's predecessor and father. The King built a palace on a mountain there, and invested money in improving the market. Several prominent officials built country seats, and the place was a pleasure resort. It has lost its prestige in this last respect, but perhaps has] lost none of its value as a productive progressive province.

It seems now to be taking the lead in progress in opening up advantages for school education, both in the male and female departments, and in laying the base of sound education by spiritual instruction, which is conspicuously blessed by the great head of the Church. No other town has gone before the Presbyterian Mission there in missions to the Siamese. The missionaries at Petchaburi have attended to their own specific work in a spirit of faith and fidelity, and God has blessed them. They have recently received a token of the King's favour. He has donated to the mission a thousand ticals ($600) towards completing their school buildings. The donation will be an admirable investment for the progress of Siam. The Presbyterian Mission has expended tens of thousands for the good of Siam. It is meet that the Siamese should help them in their arduous and consecrated labours.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The following intelligence is extracted from the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 19th May :—

On the 5th May H.M.S. *Moorhen*, with his Excellency the Governor of Labuan on board, anchored in the river opposite the Astana, on a short visit to Kuching, remaining to the 9th May. A State dinner was given on the 8th to Governor Ussher and the Captain and Officers of the *Moorhen*, and the *Gazette* expresses the hope that such visits may be frequent in the future.

H.I.M.S. *Christoforo Colombo*, Captain Count Canevaro, arrived in Sarawak waters on the 15th May, but, from her great draught, could not go up the river further than Pinding. On the 16th their Highnesess the Rajah and Ranee paid a visit on board, and were received with a salute of twenty-one guns and the usual honours. The salute was returned on the morning of the 17th, the Italian flag being hoisted at the flagstaff across the river. Count Canevaro and the officers of the *Christoforo*

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Colombo were entertained at Astana on the evening of the 16th May.

Mr. F. R. O. Maxwell, Resident of Batang, Lupar, and Saribas, under date 1st April, reports all quiet in his district.

The *Gazette* publishes the Revenue and Trade returns for 1875 and 1876, which are appended, with the remarks of the Treasurer and Registrar of Sarawak attached, addressed to H.H. the Rajah.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 27th May; the French mail from London, April 20, was received on the 21st May. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Her Majesty's birthday was observed as a holiday in the Government offices on Thursday, the 24th May. In the morning H.M.'s 74th Highlanders paraded at Tanglin Barracks and fired a *feu de joie*. During the day all the flagstaffs and the shipping in harbour were gaily decorated with flags. In the evening H.E. the Administrator and Mrs. Anson held a reception at Government House in honour of the day, which was numerously attended, and which was followed by a dance and supper, the band of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders being present. Owing to mail exigencies, the banks and mercantile offices held the previous day as a close holiday.

All is quiet in the Peninsula, so far as the public know, and a deadly dulness, savouring much of Penang or Malacca, seems to have overspread officialdom, which seals up intelligence more effectually than red-tape or sealing-wax, about all matters small and great, although perhaps there is really nothing to tell about anything. The chiefs of Perak are still awaiting the decision as to their place of deportation; and the chief event may almost be said to be a robbery to the extent, it is said, of $100,000 worth of jewellery and other property from the residence of the late State prisoner—but now liberated on his own recognisances—Rajah Mahdie, of Salangore fame. The impression is spreading that, from ignorance, considerable injustice has been done to this chief, and that he is a man of straightforward manly character, of no mean abilities, besides being of no hostile disposition towards British supremacy, although he did order the *Pluto* and *Rinaldo* to be fired upon in 1871. He is of the blood royal of Salangore, being, it is said, a maternal nephew of the late Sultan, and, as such, having a strong claim to the Sultanship, in accordance with ancient Menangkabow, that is, Malay custom. He has always been consistent and pertinacious in maintaining his rights, and he certainly has shown his good sense by yielding to superior force and keeping good faith with Government, while still sticking stoutly to what he conceives to be his own rights.

The war in Europe between Russia and Turkey occupies a good deal of attention, and its incidents, as briefly told by Reuter's telegrams, are watched with keen interest by the whole community, including the Natives, more particularly the Mohammedan portion. It is almost needless to say that the general sympathy is with Turkey, and it is a fact that the part England may play in it will have considerable effect throughout the Peninsula.

The Dutch Extradition case, which has been alluded to in several previous summaries, is still undecided; H. E. the Administrator, assisted by Captain Walshe, investigated the matter, and decided that the Arab trader must be given up to the Dutch authorities, provided an application, which is to be made by counsel on his behalf to Acting Chief Justice Ford on his return from Penang, is unfavourable. Meanwhile, the trader is in custody.

The hotel accommodation of Singapore is shortly to be increased and improved. A large three-storied hotel is to be built for Mr. C. Emmerson in Beach-road, next Raffles Institution, and facing the sea, and it will be ready in the course of a year.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—On the 15th May, at Hong Kong, the wife of W. E. H. Dunn, of daughter.

HASELWOOD—On the 15th May, at Yokohama, the wife of A. H. C. Haselwood of a son.

MARTON—On the 22nd June, at Capernwray, Lancashire, the Hon. Mrs. Marton, of a daughter.

MAXWELL—On the 23rd June, at Eton House, Albert-road, Brighton, the wife of W. E. Maxwell Singapore, of a son.

MOUNSEY—On the 19th May, at the British Legation, Yedo, the wife of Augustus H. Mounsey, of a daughter.

RASCH—On the 6th May, at Kobe, the wife of Carl Rasch, of a son.

WALKER—On the 22nd May, at Del Rey, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon, the wife of Giles Frederick Walker, of a son.

YOUNG—On the 22nd June, at Balham, London, the wife of John Stow Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—DE MONTEVERDE.—On the 24th April, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gibraltar, Charles H. Hamilton, younger son of the late Lewis G. Hamilton, of Teneriffe, to Maria del Carmen, younger daughter of the late Don José de Monteverde of the same Island.

LEAH FIELDING.—On the 20th June, at St. Augustine's, Honor Oak, Surrey, by the Rev. T. B. Coulson, M.A., Rector of St. Buryan, Penzance, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Forest-hill, Henry Leah, Lieutenant R.N., to Clara, fourth daughter of J. C. Fielding, The Grange, Forest-hill.

THISELTON-DYER—HOOKER.—On the 23rd June, at St. Anne's, Kew, by the Rev. George Henslow, M.A., William Turner Thiselton-Dyer, elder son of the late W. G. Thiselton Dyer, M.D., of Berkeley-street, W., to Harriet Anne, daughter of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., P.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic-gardens, Kew, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BROWN—The 30th of April, at Kiukiang, Rose Hannah Brown, wife of Robert Brown, of the I.M. Customs.

CANTERBURY—On the 24th June at 12, Queensberry-place, the Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., aged 63 years.

COOKE—On the 22nd June, at Plumstead, Kent, Mary Jane, the wife of William Butterworth Cooke Asst. Commissary Army Service Corps, Ordnance S. Dept.

DETTMER—On May 11, at Yokohama, aged 33 years, Carl Dettmer, late of Bremen.

HERRIOT—On the 5th May, at Penang, Stuart Herriot, second son of the late Robt. Herriot, Whitsome-hill, Berwickshire.

KUBIK—On the 21st May, at Yokohama, J. Kubik, aged 40 years, a native of Posen.

ORMATHWAITE—On the 22nd June, at Warfield-park, Bracknell, the Lady Ormathwaite.

RANDELL—On the 22nd June, at Singapore, Henry Lloyd Randell, Surgeon-Major A.M.D., and Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, aged 43.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been again limited. Yarns 16/24 continued in fair demand, especially the lower spinnings, and 28/32 were apparently attracting more attention. Grey Shirtings were very dull, and prices easier. Indigo Shirtings had somewhat improved, but Turkey Reds were still very neglected. Velvets continued fairly saleable at a slight concession. Woollens generally were very inanimate, Mousselines and Blankets being the only goods for which much demand existed. There had been no improvement in Metals; business had been exceedingly small, holders refusing the low offers made

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Business in most departments has been confined within the narrowest limits, and the tendency of prices is still downwards. Cottons: Shirtings continued depressed, holders generally refusing to accept the low offers made. The demand for T-Cloths and Grey Drills has also subsided. Black Velvets are weaker, while large sales of Turkey Reds and Victoria Lawns have been made at, however, lower prices. Woollens and Worsteds: Plain Orleans are still neglected. Assorted Lustres have, however, been in some request. Cloth continues in demand for Government requirements. Black Lastings and Italians have sustained a further decline. Large deliveries of Mousselines have taken place, at slightly lower rates. Metals are dull, at unchanged rates.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabé and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been no material alteration in the tone of our market, which remains in a very depressed state. In Cotton Goods we have nothing of interest to note. The transactions during the month have been unusually small, and at low and unremunerative rates. Metals: The receipts of Lead have not been excessive, but the market is quiet, with prices much the same as last quoted. Iron remains unaltered.

HANKOW.—The business passing had been very small. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: The only sale reported consisted of 500 pieces 8½lbs. Cloth "Lion" chop at Tls. 1.36 per piece. Lead was unchanged in value, and a small business had been done at Tls. 5.90 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Piece Goods: Without much improvement to notice in manufactures there had appeared more desire on the part of buyers to operate. The prices offered for English fabric were still in most cases lower than Manchester cost, but good American Cottons had been more sought after. 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings Dewhurst's "Eagles" maintained previous quotations, and sales of sound had been placed at Tls. 1.88, a parcel mildewed being reported settled at Tls. 1.84. "Horse and Jockey" were still valued at Tls. 1.68, but commoner grades were all lower, and for them no very reliable quotation could be given; 6 and 7 lbs. were unchanged in value, and in very little request. Some inquiry had been made at the close for cheap Heavy Shirtings at about Tls. 1.90 to 2.00 per piece, but the selection of quality for this price was difficult. White Shirtings over 64-reed had been asked for, and some business effected at previous quotations. T-Cloths attrated little attention, and sales had been on a lower basis of value, 7 lbs. 15 × 15 from Tls. 0.92 to 1.00.; ordinary 7 lbs. Mexican at Tls. 1.12 to 1.15; good at Tls. 1.20, and best "Hand" and "M.T." chops from Tls. 1.35 to 1.37½ per piece, a few best 8 lbs. changing hands at Tls. 1.65 per piece. Drills, ordinary English 14 lbs. had declined fully 1 mace in value, but American Drills had been wanted and found buyers from Tls. 2.70 to 2.80 per piece. In Fancy Cottons there was little business passing, trade with Japan and through Hankow being curtailed. The business in Woollens and Worsteds had again been concluded entirely at auction, where prices were ruling rather in favour of buyers. There had been very little business transacted in Metals; prices remained unchanged. Lead was steady; and well assorted Nailrods were in better request. There had been a quiet market for Coal with reduced rates, and but little demand for any description.

HONG KONG.—There had been no improvement in the market, and only a retail business, confined apparently to absolute requirements, had been transacted. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Piece Goods.—Transactions in nearly all articles had been small, the only demand of any importance having been for Mexican 7 lb. T-Cloths which had been moderately bought at a slight reduction from former figures. Grey and White Shirtings had been slow of sale at low rates. Drills and Sheetings had been neglected. Woollens.—Camlets are in demand, but holders are asking prices which preclude business. Spanish Stripes are somewhat inquired for, and best 12 lbs. Blankets are scarce and wanted. Metals.—A further slight improvement is quoted in Lead, but dealers are now not inclined to buy at the advanced prices. Tin Plates are weak. Steel is in moderate request. Yellow Metal is

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neglected at lower prices. Quicksilver has undergone no special change, and the only business done has been speculative re-sales. Coals.—The only sale has been a single parcel of 1,000 tons of Cardiff at 41s. to arrive. The market has been quiet for all kinds, and Cardiff is now the only description for which there is any inquiry. Rice.—From Canton reports have been received that serious damage is likely to result to the crops from the heavy rains and floods, and in consequence considerable excitement has been displayed here, and prices of both Siam and Saigon grain have materially advanced, the market being strong at the close.

CANTON.—In Lead there had been but little doing, but the market was firm at the following quotations: Mixed brands and L.B. $8.30 to $8.35, and W.B. $8.35 to $8.40 per picul. Quicksilver was quoted at $60 per picul.

MANILA.—The Piece Goods market had become much quieter, and dealers appeared to be disinclined to enter into further operations of any extent, the retail business being also exceptionally dull. Values of Plain Staples in some cases had given way a little, several large parcels having been forced on the market at very low rates. Printed Goods continued to arrive in large quantities, and rates had suffered a further decline, while Coloured woven wore a shade firmer.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Manchester goods remained very quiet in the early part of the the fortnight, but during the closing week there had been more inquiry for some of the principal staples; holders had met the demand very freely by a reduction in values, quotations generally were weaker, supplies had been heavy and stocks were increasing. Grey Shirtings had continued dull, business being confined to sales of 8¼ lbs. ordinary quality at $1.70 to $1.65 per piece; the sales of 7 lbs. and 6 lbs. had been very trifling. Grey Supers and Maddapollams in little inquiry. Business in T-Cloths larger, but values had given way. A moderate business had been done in Grey Yarns, chiefly in No. 40's, lower rates being taken; Nos. 24's and 30's had been in limited request, a few sales reported. Turkey Red Yarn had been moving off more freely, favourite marks had been placed at previous rates. Dyed and Printed Goods unchanged. Metals without improvement.

PENANG.—There had been a moderate demand for the principal Staples during the fortnight, and sales had been effected to a fair extent. Grey Shirtings: Fair sales of 6 lbs. at $29, 7 lbs. at $32, and 8¼ lbs. at $35 to $43, according to quality. 45-inch 9 lbs. placed at $41. Grey Supers: Sales of 5½ lbs. at $35½. Grey Madapollams: No sales. Grey T-Cloths: A fair business done in 6 lbs. at $24 to 31½, and in 7 lbs. at $28 to 28¾. Sales of 7-lbs. Mexicans at $32 to 33½. Grey Yarns: Small sales of No. 40 at $103. White Cambrics: Fair transactions in 50s at $22½ to 24½, and in 15/16s at $22 to $25, and $29½ for finer quality. Woollens in very little inquiry.

EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—During the earlier portion of the interval there was a comparative absence of demand, and willing buyers were able to effect settlements on favourable terms—as low as $30 to $32 per picul being accepted for fully "fine" to "finest." Subsequently business became very general, so much so that arrivals were not sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers—the demand, moreover, running chiefly on Teas for price—until, at the close, barely "fine" Teas had fetched $30 per picul, with apparent great firmness on the part of natives for this grade. Fully "finest" to "choice," on the other hand, which were at first most eagerly sought after, could be bought rather cheaper. At the close the quality of arrivals, so far, compared very favourably with last year's, and it was hoped that the improvement would last throughout the season. The export to date had reached 246,591 lbs., against 268,625 lbs. in correspounding period last season. Quotations were: Fine, $30 to 32 per picul; Finest, $33 to 36; Choice, $38 to 42; Choicest, $43, and upwards.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The first "Garden" parcels were offered on the 5th May, and found buyers at prices ranging from $39 to $47 per picul. Since that date the market had been active, and rates had steadily declined. Settlements for the season to date were 5,500 piculs, against 4,000 piculs at the same time last year. Stocks were estimated at 1,000 piculs, consisting almost without exception of fine to choicest grades.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—Latest advices from Tamsui report the opening of the market there for Formosa Ooloongs by the settlement of about 4,500 piculs of Tea at the following rates, duty paid in Amoy: good cargo $30/31; superior $33/34; fine $37/38; finest $42/44; and choice $46/52 per picul. The weather had been favourable for the picking of the leaf, and the quality of the spring crop was thought well of. About 3,200 packages native-packed Tamsuis had been placed on the Amoy market for sale, but many of them were not desirable having been very hastily prepared, *i.e.*, insufficiently picked of flake and objectionable leaf, and only about half fired. Notwithstanding these objections, settlements had been made to the extent of 2,000 packages, said to be for the American market, at $39/40 for fine; and $48 duty paid for fully finest, showing a good advance upon rates ruling in Tamsui. Amoy Ooloong.—A muster of one chop had been placed on offer grading superior cargo. Until the arrival of more samples from the country no opinion could be formed upon the quality of the crop. The supply was expected to show a considerable increase upon that of last year, as there would be very little of the leaf made into Congou.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—We have had an active market in Tea during the past fortnight, the chief attention having been paid to the New Season's Scented teas. Congous: A moderate business has been transacted, but no decline in prices has taken place; settlements have been chiefly confined to medium grades. From Macao heavy shipments are reported, and they comprise a good many teas of very common quality. Scented Teas: Since the first shipments were made per Ulysses on the 8th inst. an active inquiry has existed for Scented Capers, and a very large business has resulted at full prices; we quote fair to medium Tls. 20 to 25, good medium to fine Tls. 26 to 29, finest and choice Tls. 30 to 34 per picul. Scented Orange Pekoes have also been in good demand; "new make" kinds have attracted most attention, the quality of "long leaf" teas offering little inducement for operations at the prices asked by teamen. Of the settlements given below more than one-half consists of "new make" kinds; these have been taken at Tls. 19 to 21 for fair, and at Tls. 26 to 33 for medium to finest; prices for "long leaf" sorts have ruled from Tls. 25 to 30 per picul. Prices as compared with those ruling at the opening of last year are quite a tael higher for all medium grades of Capers, while for fine and finest teas rates are slightly lower. Pekoes have also opened at higher prices; "long leaf" and medium descriptions of "new makes" being one tael, and common and fair "new makes" Tls. 1½ to 2 per picul dearer than last season. The remarks made in our last report regarding the quality of the crop have been fully borne out by a further acquaintance with the teas. Musters put forward of late show no improvement upon those first shown, and prove that the crop of Capers is certainly inferior to that of last year both in leaf and liquor. Scented Orange Pekoes must also be considered not so good as the previous season, the leaf after infusion being very indifferent and much mixed. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 5,400 boxes at Tls. 22 to 32 per picul; scented caper, 62,000 boxes at Tls. 20 to 34 per picul; scented orange pekoe, 10,100 boxes at Tls. 19 to 33 per picul.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Upon the receipt of telegrams, advising unfavourable weather in Europe, a sudden inquiry sprang up, and relatively large settlements were made. Dealers immediately raised their asking prices by about $50 per picul, and business had, in consequence, since fallen off. At the close, a good many rejections of Hanks were being made. Oshiu silks, offering the best assortments, had been principally dealt in. Arrivals had been small, and stocks were reduced to 1,100 bales. The settlements during the interval had amounted to 350 bales. Prices paid had been Hanks No. 2½ 21s. 8d. to 22s. 4d., No. 3 20s. 3d. to 21s. 4d. Oshiu, good 18s. 10d. to 20s. 7d., Kakeda, good 21s. 8d. to 20s. 3d., Hamataki, common to medium 16s 5d. to 17s. 6d.

SHANGHAI.—The only transactions had been some shipments of Rereels to America on Chinese accounts, and some trifling purchases of R.R. Haineens and Tsatlees at Tls. 350 to 360 for good market classes. There had been a firmer disposition apparent amongst holders of Silks with any pretension to quality, and a small speculative demand was current with natives. As the stock was almost bare of fair quality Tsatlees and in Rereels the selection was becoming limited. The latest advices from the country regarding the new crop report the worms progressing very favourable and mulberry leaves rising in value.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Previous expectations of an abundant and satisfactory "first crop" cannot now be entertained, as the continual downfall of rain has done more damage than was anticipated. Judging from the few "hank samples" shown on the market, the thread is less fine, and colour less dingy than was at first expected, but it is yet early to give a definite opinion of the crop. Native accounts are still conflicting regarding quality, but they fairly agree as to the probable yield, viz., 1,000 to 1,200 bales. For Bombay a small contract of Long-reels is reported at $385 per picul, and some portion of it may perhaps be made ready for this outgoing steamer. Chinamen wish to contract at a parity of $360 per picul for No. 4 Tsatlee, but no doubt some considerable reduction would be ceded if a firm offer was made. In Re-reels there is no business doing. The stock of old season's staple is computed at 150 bales Tsatlee, and 100 bales inferior sorts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Copper: Settlements of 924 piculs, chiefly on Chinese account, are reported; prices for rough and slab were higher, and there was but little on offer. Camphor: Deliveries had comprised 750 piculs, at an advance on last quotations. Wax: Purchases had been made on a trifling scale, amounting to 140 piculs only. Tobacco: Settlements, 1,500 piculs. Stocks much reduced, and prices somewhat firmer.

HANKOW.—Rhubarb: One settlement of Shensi reported at Tls. 36 per picul. A fair quantity had arrived. Musk: Several boxes had arrived, but only two had been settled on this market, one Szechuen at Tls. 86 and one Yunnan at Tls. 105. Hides had advanced about m.8 per picul, and there was a fair inquiry by Natives at Tls. 7.2 to Tls. 7.6.

FOOCHOW.—The sales had been T-Cloths 7 lbs., 400 pieces at $1.72 per piece; ditto 8 lbs., 250 pieces at $2.32 per piece; lead, 1,700 pigs at $8.50 to $9.00 per picul.

CANTON.—Drugs and Spices: Cassia Lignea is quoted at, for New Season's, $10.20 to 10.25 in mats, $10,50 to 10.55 in boxes, for Old Season's $10.45 to 10.50 in mats, $10.75 to 10.80 in boxes. Sales of "New Season's" 700 piculs. Stock 2,000 piculs. Sales of "Old Season's" nil. Stock 7,000 piculs. Cassia Buds, Stock exhausted. Star Aniseed, $26 to 27. Rhubarb, No. 2, $55 to $60. Alum, $1.85 to 1.90 per picul. Camphor, $17 to 17.50 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73 to 77 cents per box. Vermilion, $33 to 34 per box. Matting, Manhing's Fine contract, White 4/4, 10¼ cents, 5/4, 12¼ cents, 6/4, 15 cents per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11¼ cents, 5/4, 13¾ cents, 6/4, 16 cents; Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½ cents, 5/4, 16 cents, 6/4, 19 cents; Red Check, 4/4, 15 cents, 5/4, 17½ cents, 6/4, 20½ cents per yard. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong) $3.50 per box of 6 jars, Mandarin, $4.10, Young Stem, $5 70.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—A great advance has taken place in sugar and hemp during the fortnight, but coffee has remained much as last quoted. Freights are weaker, and exchange has taken a considerable start upwards. Sugar: Late telegrams have completely disorganised our market, and purchases are only practicable to-day at prices considerably in excess of those ruling in the home markets according to latest quotations. The raw article is now both scarce and dear, and, to make matters worse, prospects for

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the coming crop in the Manila districts are very poor indeed, as the continued absence of rain is doing great injury to the young plant. We estimate sales during the fortnight at about 85,000 piculs, superior having been taken at $6 per picul and extra at $6.50 per picul. Dealers now refuse to sell at these prices. Unclayed: Shortly after the date of our last a purchase of Taal was entered at $3.25 per picul, and since then buyers have come out at $3.50 to $3.62½ per picul, the market closing firm at the last named price. The arrivals during the fortnight amount to over 30,000 piculs. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices report a strong upward tendency in both markets. Manila Hemp: $6.50, equal to £27 3s., had been paid for good quality. In course of shipment there are now 8,000 bales going forward to Great Britain and 15,000 bales to the United States. Stocks here, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 4,862 bales, and in Cebu at 9,901 bales, together 14,763 bales. Coffee: The sales during the fortnight have been small, and the demand moderate. Current value is $19.50 to 20 per picul (£75 16s. 11d. to £77 14s. 3d.), at which figures holders are tolerably firm. Cigars: No auction has been held since the 20th ultimo, and it is reported that, in future, auctions will be done away with and sealed tenders admitted instead. The change is not likely to benefit the mercantile community in any way.

SINGAPORE.—The market had been quiet, with a fair demand for most of the principal staples; there had not been much change in quotations, and an average business is reported. Gambier had been in fair inquiry and steady at $4.45 to $4.42½ per picul until the close, when the price was easier and the demand quiet. Cube had been more freely offered, No. 2 quality had been bought at $5.27½ per picul, No. 1 quality was weaker. Black Pepper had been steady at $7¾, with a quiet demand; about 300 tons had been purchased; at the close there was less inquiry, and rates were weaker. White Pepper had been in fair inquiry, prices had been a little more in favour of buyers; purchases of 100 tons reported. Pearl Sago quiet; owing to the high price of Sago flour the manufacture was falling off; no business of importance had transpired. Sago flour further advanced. Tapioca had also risen considerably. The Tin market had remained quiet; supplies had been heavy, about 4,000 piculs having arrived during the fortnight; the price had declined.

PENANG.—Black Pepper: There were purchases of West Coast at 7¼ to 7.45, and Atchin at 7⅛ to 7.30—in all 5,000 piculs. Stock 4,000 piculs West Coast; holders firm. White Pepper: A small lot of good quality bought at $14. Sugar: Basket Sugar had been contracted for at $4. Market firm. No. 1 Penang, no sellers at $6.90; No. 2 in good demand, but sellers refuse $4.50, and require a considerable advance. Gutta-percha: Very scarce. Gum Benjamin: Retail sales of ordinary No. 2 at $16. Supplies of 300 cases T. T. and Co., and 200 cases inferior quality had arrived. India-rubber: Small arrivals taken at 40½. Hides: Buffalo Hides had advanced to 9¼ and were in demand. Small purchases of Cow at 14½.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	85551172	59797447	2929143	18970088	167326751	48110
From June 1, 1875, to May 4, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19771708	158537183	36785

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	5625386	54316
Do. do. 1875, to May 4, 1876	10481104	49265

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	49077066	7114
Do. do. 1875, to May. 4, 1876	53957625	9923

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	16,822,955
Do. do. 1875, to May 4, 1876	16,242,925

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,043	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1873	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 28, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	1876.	United States. 1877.	1876.	Australia 1877	1876	San Francisco 1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	3815	15164	939	647	19804	13906	—	698	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales	17863	54847	329	2770	41031	35766	887	2618	4500	12022
Coffee	Tons.	1037	329	375	913	—	—	—	—	119	69
Cigars.....	Mil.	5699	2370	440	—	460	60	3060	127	150	233
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	—	975	114	—	—	—	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 8, Bothwell Castle; 18, Scawfell; from Cardiff, June 23, Maitland.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, May 10, Kent's Bank; June 25, Blackadder; 28, Allen; from London, June 25, Nankin (str.); 26, Glenorchy (str.); 28, Altona (str.); from Liverpool, 28, Menelaus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Hamburg, June 23, Bellona (str.), Galatea (str.); 27, Batavia; from Cardiff, 23, Matchless; from Liverpool, 23, Menelaus (str.); from London, 23, Amboto (str.); 27, Belted Will; 30, Mikado (str.).

At MANILA.—From Liverpool and Cadiz, April 29, Gloria (str.); from San Francisco, May 6, Ringleader, Valley Forge, Grecian; from Newcastle, 11, West Australian.

At BATAVIA.—From Rotterdam, June 27, Hampton (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 22, Java'; 24, Portland; from London, June 24, Glenfalloch (str.), Berwickshire, Mikado (str.); 27, Glenisla; from Glasgow, 24, Janet Ferguson; from Sunderland, 24, Charlton; Deerfoot, Empress; from Cardiff, 24, Augustina Merello, General Caulfield, Annie Reed; from Liverpool, 24, Achilles (str.); from Newcastle, 24, Gateshead; from Greenock, 27, Glenfruin.

At PENANG.—From Sunderland, May 22, Beaufort; from London, June 27, Wemyss Castle.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From HIOGO.—For London (via Nagasaki), April 24, Fiery Cross.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 8, Anchises (str.), June 26, Glengyle (str.), Windhover.

From HANKOW.—For London, June 28, Gordon Castle (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, June 25, Fleurs Castle (str.)

From HONG KONG.—For London, May 16, Anchises (str.); for San Francisco, 13, Rurik

From MANILA.—For London, May 3, Carioca.

From ILO ILO—For New York, April 24, Signal; 26, Adelaine; for Boston, May 8, Windermere.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, May 21, Majorian; for London, 23, Anchises (str.); 24, Ironside; for Havre, 26, Sauvegarde.

From PENANG.—For London, May 17 Ulysses (str.); 21, Clan Alpine; 26, Anchises (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At HIOGO.—For Europe, Laurel, Pujaub.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

At FOOCHOW.—None.

At SWATOW.—For London, Arabella; for the Channel f.o., Woodlark.

At FORMOSA.—None.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Nyassa, Leucadia, Ellen Rickmers, Lalla Rookh; for New York, Albert Russell, New Era, Thomas Lord; for San Francisco, Rosetta McNeil, W. H. Deits, Madura; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Callao, Hydra; for Australia, Helena, Novelty.

At ILO ILO.—For Boston, Mary Goodell, for New York, Strathnairn.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, Gloria (str.), West Australian, Hermann; for London, Bertha (str.), Lord of the Isles, for New York; Caspar, American Lloyds, Ringleader, Caranjah, Antioch.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Carolus Magnus, Beatrice, Emilio V., for Liverpool, Bertie, Helens; for Havre, Sauvegarde; for America; Neptun, Ethan Allen.

At PENANG.—For London, Kinfauns Castle Vergen del Carmen.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, £4 5s. do.; cocoons, £4 5s. do.; general merchandise £4 5s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by steamer, £4 2s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 ft.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 3s. to £3 13s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 13s.; by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; to New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to San Francisco, $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 37s. 6d., do. in boxes, 45s.; pepper and coffee, 45s.; gutta-percha, 65s. To New York, by sailing vessel, light freight, 60s. to 65s., deadweight, 40s. to 50s. per ton. To London, by steamer, tin, 15s.; dead weight and measurement goods, 60s. to 70s. per ton. To Marseilles, by sailing vessel, pepper, 60s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, deadweight, 40s. per ton; gambier, 42s. 9d.; sago, 45s.; hides, 80s.; rattans, £5.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, measurement goods, 80s.; tapioca, 70s..; tin, 20s.; light freight, 70s.

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VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
May 1	John Milton	England	Shanghai
„ —	Western Chief	London	Hong Kong
„ —	Sir Robert Sale	New York	Batavia
„ 2	Maitland	Cardiff	Yokohama
„ —	A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Hong Kong
„ 6	Thora	Cardiff	Batavia
„ 8	Forward Ho	London	Shanghai
„ 9	Pepita	Cadiz	Manila
„ 11	Lightning	Manila	New York
„ —	Marina	London	Batavia
„ —	Caribou	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Araminta	Swansea	Batavia
„ —	Professor Daa	London	Do.
„ 12	Sully	Havre	Bangkok
„ 13	Juliane	Hamburg	Yokohama
„ —	Ville de Bruxelles	Marseilles	Saigon
„ 14	Torrington	Rotterdam	Batavia
„ —	Bastian Pot	Cardiff	Do.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 2d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5¼d. to 5s. 5¾d.	5s. 6¼d.	5s. 6¾d.
Canton „	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 0¾d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.
Penang „	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d. to 4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d. to 4s. 1⅝d.
Manila „	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¾d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306½	Rs. 226½
„ Hong Kong	26¾ to 27 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	3¾ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.76.	3 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 710.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited). $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Po otung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 21 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,450 per share.
Hotel Shares, $55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 9 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $143 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $220 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $125.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid). $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1¼d., Hong Kong 4s. 0¾d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Charles Barber, of the firm of Barber Brothers and Co. having retired, the firm will in future be continued by Mr George Gompertz Barber in conjunction with Mr. William Farquhar Huggins, the surviving partner of Messrs. Huggins and Co., of Threadneedle-street, under the style of Barber Brothers and Huggins.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—June 26, at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Octava (s.); at Zierikzee, for Rotterdam, from Batavia, Noach III.; at Texel, from Rangoon, Birmah; 27, at Antwerp, from Rangoon, Olaf Trygoeson; at St. Nazaire, from Bassein, Avenir; at Liverpool, from Singapore, Our Annie; 28, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Piemonte; from Batavia, for Hamburg, Atlantic; passed Dover, for Hamburg, from Japan, Josephine; 29, passed the Lizard, for London, from Hong Kong, Balgowrie; 26, at Copenhagen, from Samarang, Chateaubriand; 27, at Bremen, Alice Rickmers; at Brouwershaven, Medusa; 28, at Cuxhaven, Europa—all three from Rangoon; at Bremen, from Bassein, Virginia; at Flushing, from Batavia, Friesland (s.); 29, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Margaret Knight; at Queenstown, from Probolingo, Clementine; from Java, Princess Louise, and proceeded to Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.—June 25, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Hesperia (s.); 28, from Penarth, for Hong Kong, Cuba; 14, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Denbighshire; 25, from Rotterdam, for Macassar, Zeenymphe; 29, from London, for Hong Kong (via Cardiff), Carl Ritter; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Progressista, Maria Rickmers; 30, from Penarth, for Singapore, Undine; from Liverpool, for Manila, Granger; from Sunderland, for Singapore, County of Flint.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—June 27, Conrad, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

CASUALTIES.—Gibraltar, June 28, Lord of the Isles (Brit. str.), Java, to Rotterdam, with general cargo, has put in here with boiler leaky. She is repairing in the harbour, and will probably proceed to-day. Amsterdam, June 29, a parcel of 22 packages Sumatra tobacco, marked Hibernia Lankat, was loaded at Sumatra in a boat destined for Penang. On the river this boat sank, and all the 22 packages were salved entirely wet. They were dried and repacked in 19 packages, which were shipped at Penang in the Agamemnon (str.), for London, and have been brought thence to this place. The parcel has now been examined, and its value found to be greatly depreciated. Rotterdam, June 29, advices from St. Helena of June 2 state that half the crew of the Maasluis, at that port of Tjilatjap, had suffered on the voyage from fever, and that three men died, and others had been shipped in their place. At St. Helena eight sick men were taken to hospital; they were to go on board again on June 10, when the vessel would proceed to Holland. Advices from St. Helena of June 11 state that the master (des Vos) of the Zes Gezusters, from Banjoewangie to this port, died at sea May 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, June 27, arrived, Lord of the Isles (str.), Jarva, for Rotterdam; Burmese (str.), London, for China; Rio de Janeiro, sailed, May 24, Amphitrite, for Java; cleared, June 8, Alsen, for Batavia; St. Helena, passed May 29, Star of the East, Singapore, for New York; Gibraltar, arrived June 29, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

SPOKEN.—Volonta di Dio, Rangoon, to Falmouth, June 24, 49 N., 19 W.; Lion, Falmouth, to Padang Heads, May 1, 3 S. 28 W.; Britannia, Rangoon, to Bremen, May 31, 16 S., 77 E.; P.G.R.K. (Brit. barq.), Cardiff, to Singapore, May 11, 12 S., 32 W.; England's Glory, Hong Kong, for London, June 23, 49 N., 10 W.

EXTENSION OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM TO NETHERLANDS INDIA.—A Post-office notification says:—On July 1 next, and thenceforward, money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in the Dutch East India possessions, viz.:—Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Madura, the Moluccas, the Archipelago of Billiton, the Archipelago of Banca, and the Archipelago of Riouw. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on British India, viz.:—On sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10; and, as the Netherlands Government has stipulated that the amount to be remitted by the same remitter to the same payee, is not to exceed £10 during a period of eight days, the public are cautioned that if, in any instance, orders are drawn in excess of that sum, a portion of the remittance will be liable to be detained at the Hague until the following mail. Measures will be taken by the Netherlands Post-office for the issue of money orders in the Netherlands Possessions in India, payable at money-order offices in the United Kingdom.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on the 29th ult.; the Duke of Manchester, president, in the chair. Sir Henry Barkly, lately Governor of the Cape, was among those present. The report stated that 121 Fellows were elected during the past year, which brings the total number in England and the colonies to about 700. The Council had communicated with the Colonial Governments as to the proposed Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India on the Victoria Embankment, and had received responses from which it might be fairly hoped that if the site on the Embankment were promised conditionally on the Colonial Governments finding funds for the building, they would readily co-operate in the establishment of a museum.

IN celebration of the return of Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., with Mrs. Brassey and family, from their voyage round the world, a banquet was given on the 27th ult. in the pavilion of the pier at Hastings. About 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down, the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gansden, presiding. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., and Lady K. Shuttleworth were among the assemblage. In responding to the toast of the evening, Mr. Brassey gave some interesting particulars of his voyage, and spoke highly of British enterprise and prestige.

IN the course of a discussion at the Diocesan Conference at Winchester last week, Lord Henry Scott, M.P., acknowledged the great services which Vice-Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and one of the noblest officers, he said, who had ever stood on the deck of a British ship, had rendered to the Hampshire Penitentiaries, for the rescue and reformation of fallen women.

BY the steamship *Antenor*, which has just arrived, the Zoological Society has received a valuable consignment of animals, presented to them by Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.B., ex-Governor of the Straits Settlements. Among these is a very fine specimen of the black leopard, which fills up a vacant space in the series of the large carnivora now lodged in the lion-house.

THE municipality of Colombo have commissioned the London Stereoscopic Company to paint a life-size oil picture of the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, the late Governor of Ceylon, to be placed in the Town-hall of Colombo.

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Correspondence.

MISSIONARIES AND MORALS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Express.*)

SIR,—I trust I may be permitted to reply in a few words to your correspondents "D." and "Old China," who take exception to the remarks in my letter of May 23 on the comments of missionaries with respect to the moral and religious tone prevalent in China.

I have already said that I do not myself take extreme views on this subject, and am willing to make some excuse for the absence of much that civilises and refines at home. Your correspondent "D." takes exception to this expression, and states that life in China is rather over-civilised and refined than the contrary, and then goes on to explain what his ideas of civilisation and refinement are. I will not lengthen this letter by entering into an elaborate disquisition on this somewhat difficult subject, but will only say that my intention was to allude to something very much higher than any "refinement" which can come within the category of material luxury or living above one's station. To my mind what is thus indicated appears rather in the light of vulgarity. What I meant to allude to was the strong influence of the circumstances which surround everyone at home; his family connections, the respect he owes to his parents, his sisters, his more valued friends and acquaintance, the general religious and orderly tone of the community and other similar elements which must affect all to some degree and some few it may be hoped to the extent of making them wiser, better, less selfish, and less self-indulgent—in a word, more Christian men. These elements it is to be deplored do not exist in China as they do here, and to this extent some excuse may be pleaded for shortcomings which it is impossible to ignore. Your correspondent "D." puts his finger upon the weak point in saying that "if gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in China had greater facilities for marrying and settling" a good deal of the "extravagance" would wear off quickly, but he adds "circumstances are very much against them." Is this not arguing in a circle? Are not the "circumstances" just this very extravagance itself? Remove that, and there is no reason why peopleshould not "marry and settle" in China as well as in other places, and this is precisely what every well wisher of Anglo-Chinese Society must desire to see brought about.

As to the remarks of "Old China," they are so extremely sound that they practically amount to nothing. Nobody will deny that there is a great deal to be deplored at home as well as in China; but "two blacks do not make a white." I hardly think that as a rule, missionaries are as prone to exaggeration as "Old China" represents. He should not forget that unchristian life presents itself, and I trust ever will present itself in a more serious aspect to their minds than to those of other people; and that if they at times speak strongly it is because they feel deeply. Those whose business it is to administer the Gospel know, perhaps, better than anyone else the weaknesses of human nature, and can make excuses for them; but they are apt to look more seriously upon short-comings, when they find them accompanied by a spirit of self-sufficiency and pride which will find an answer to the most temperate denunciation of the most obvious transgressions.—I am, &c.,

T.

London, June 26, 1877.

THE FAILURE OF SILK IN 1876.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Silk Association of America gives the subjoined account of the failure of the European crop of silk last year, which will be read with special interest at the present time:—

The first notes of warning had been uttered as early as April, and the statement was confidently made in May that the wet and chilly weather had diminished the European crop of silk. The warning was at first totally unheeded, buyers being far more keenly alive to the causes which had so long depressed the market than to the rumours that favoured a rise in prices. But before June opened these rumours had taken the more definite shape of alarming facts. It was known that the unusual frosts in April had checked the produce of leaves, and that wet and chilly weather which supervened had extensively destroyed the silkworms. The prices of raw silk were not advanced, but a few of the bolder operators made speculative purchases, and the market stiffened, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of trade in manufactured goods. For at least a fortnight the opposing considerations balanced the European market. About the middle of June the deficiency of the Italian crop was estimated at 50 per cent.; that of France was known to be in far greater proportion, so that its yield of raw silk was calculated as low as one-tenth of the usual quantity. The same cause—cold and wet weather at the season for harvesting the crop of silk—was effective in both countries, producing disease and death among the silkworms and reducing the amount of silk spun by the survivors. Simultaneously advices were received by telegraph from Shanghai that the Asiatic crop was deficient 10 to 15 per cent. The importance of this will be seen when it is stated that the shipments of silk from China to Marseilles had very nearly tripled between 1873 and 1876. Shortly after the receipt of these advices from Shanghai there was a break in the telegraph that make it impracticable to transmit, from France to China, orders appropriate to the altered condition of affairs. The net total change in the silk supply of the world, on July 1, 1876, as since ascertained, was as follows:—

Total supply of	For 1875-76. Bales.	For 1876-77. Bales.	Decrease.
Full-sized silks*...	93,986	94,300	nil.
Fine-sized „ ...	83,164	32,850	60 per cent.
All sorts	177,150	127,150	28 per cent.

A great rise took place in July. It was stimulated by large speculative purchases and an extraordinary excitement among buyers. During June and July this rise amounted to 30 and 50 per cent. on European silk, 50 and 55 on China silks, 50 to 80 on Japans and Bengals. The deficit of European production was ascertained to be two-thirds of the whole. The deficit of Asiatic silk was shown in a falling off of export from Shanghai. A further great rise of prices took place in August; and the record is one of advance even through September. The whole advance (Lyons quotations), from the end of March to the end of September, was as follows:—

Italian raws, 2nd class	110 per cent.
Brutia	95 „
Hanks, No. 2	150 „
Tsatlee, all round	97 „
Kahing	87 „
Italian organzines	70 „

The average advance on all sorts may be roundly stated as having exceeded 100 per cent.

It must be admitted that the market was in a perilous condition. The stocks of both raw silk and manufactured goods were large at the beginning of the year. Several of the causes of diminished consumption which have been referred to were in full development at this period. In this country, for instance, the contraction in the expenditure of all classes of the people—the rage for economy—was at its utmost.

Abroad, the silk manufacturers had greatly damaged their home market by carrying the practice of weighting silks to the most extreme limits, so that the complaints of consumers went outside the avenues of trade and reached the public ear through the newspapers. A correspondent of the London *Daily News* describes the fraud, and says that he has seen at Lyons 12 ounces of silk dyed and weighted up to 52 ounces. This statement is, indeed, quite within limits, as it is not uncommon for French dyers to make 80 ounces from one pound of silk. Silk dresses, another correspondent declares, are so inferior in quality and durability to those of ten years ago that in self-defence ladies have had to adopt other material for their dresses. It is specified, more particularly as to the wearing quality of these loaded silks, that "they split, grease, or turn rusty." The manufacturers themselves were conscious that their goods had lost popularity, though they attributed the change to fashion alone. But it was clear beyond all question that so weak a market for manufactured products was ill calculated to sustain the mountain of speculation in raw material that was piled upon it. While the fever lasted, however, the market for goods sympathised with the upward movement, and their prices rose continuously, though there could have been no reasonable hope that a free demand which had been refused to the goods while they were cheap would be accorded to them when their prices rose 50 per cent. or more.

In short, the condition of the trade invited calamity. In October the revulsion came. It was precipitated by rumours of war, which rapidly assumed an alarming character. The market for raw silk yielded readily, though the fall of prices was slow; but the manufacturing interest of Lyons was seized with a panic. At least half the looms were stopped. An army of working people were thrown out of employment, and while the early reports were said to have exaggerated the distress, there can be no question that the whole silk industry of France was plunged in trouble. On the one hand there was not enough concession in the price of raw silk to make manufacture profitable. On the other, Europeans hesitated to buy silk goods while war was impending, and Americans bought sparingly because of the unsettled condition of business while the Presidency was in dispute. The importance of this industrial crisis was recognised by the authorities, and measures of relief were taken. A sum of f. 200,000 was assigned to the relief fund by the Lyons Municipal Council and f.50,000 by the corresponding authority of Paris.

The extent of the distress among the silk workers of Lyons has been made the occasion of a political dispute in France. While it is charged that on the one side the reports of distress were exaggerated, it may be the case on the other that they were underestimated. It is probably not true that gangs of workmen, unemployed, wandered from street to street, soliciting work or alms. But there can be little doubt that a large proportion of the looms ceased running, and that about half of the working-people were thrown at least temporarily out of employ. Some relief was also brought by liberal orders for such classes of silk goods as are consumed in Government offices and buildings under the national control. In December also there were some concessions made by the holders of raw silk, which helped the manufacturers; speculators especially who were heavily burdened, after trying the English market in vain, sold certain descriptions of raw silk at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. Afterwards there was a slight rally of prices both for raw silk and for goods, the advance of the former being 10 per cent. for European and the finest Japan.

The crisis in the silk industry of Lyons had more than an abstract interest for American manufacturers. It prompted speculative shipments of goods to this country, there being a chance that the market would prove less unsettled here than in Europe. The deterioration in goods had not hurt foreign reputations here so much as it had abroad. Moreover there was a chance of being able to pass the goods through our Custom House with little recognition of the fact that during the crisis they would sell for a higher price in France than was stated as their value in the invoices.

* By full-sized silks are meant all raws from 17 deniers upwards. By fine-sized silks are meant all raws from 10 to 16 deniers.

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Throughout the world, other silk markets promptly sympathised with that of Lyons, and followed it quickly both as to unwonted excitement and depressed reaction. In China the high prices brought silk to the shipping ports much earlier than customary. Consequently while the export from Shanghai was about the same as in the two preceding years—say 65,000 bales from June to March—the amount remaining at that port was enormous; at last advices it was 15,000 bales, as against 1,500 in 1876 and 2,800 in 1875. It may be mentioned, however, that a large proportion of this excess is not desirable silk. The export from Canton has been about 20,000 bales to March 14th, being little different from that of 1876, and exceeding 1875 by about 5,000 bales. At Hong Kong there is an excess of stock, compared with 1876, of 1,000 bales, of which a third is of inferior character.

Shipments direct to the United States from Chinese ports did not altogether reach the excessive amount of 1876, but surpassed the more moderate figures of 1875. The following are the direct shipments from June to March:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Shanghai	3,571	6,249	3,546
Canton	3,154	2,576	2,344
Bales	6,725	8,825	5,890

The Yokohama market displayed similar scenes of animation and dulness. While the speculation was at its height, eager buyers were seen at unexpectedly early hours in the morning going about to secure bargains and purchasing at extravagant prices, so as to anticipate their slower rivals who invariably found the market bare at later hours. The average annual export from Yokohama is about 14,000 bales. Under the pressure of the past year's demand it rose between July 1st and March 28th to more than 20,000 bales, leaving a stock of 1,500 bales at that port, as against 300 bales last year. It is probable, according to the *Japan Mail*, that the annual export of 14,000 bales from that country leaves from 6,000 to 8,000 bales for Japanese home consumption.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing Mr. Fry's paper on the above subject in the *Contemporary Review*, to which we recently called attention, says:—Without desiring to enter upon a vindication of the opium monopoly, we cannot but think there is lack of a common-sense practical statesmanship in the extreme views advocated by Mr. Justice Fry and the Anti-Opium Association. In a true partisan spirit, he can see only the moral consequences of indulgence in opium, and even these are not very fairly estimated. If we look to the great vice of northern nations it appears indisputable that the evils of drinking within these isles are immeasurably greater than those which have hitherto been traced to opium-smoking. We have at home more crime and vice, more wrong from waste of substance and violence, more injury to the national industry and wealth of the nation than can possibly be identified with the consumption of opium in China. This truth is altogether overlooked; and yet the degree and kind of injury wrought by the abuse of opium enters essentially into the question of moral wrong, which it is the object of such writers to affix on all concerned in supplying the drug. It has never yet been proved by any trustworthy or sufficiently enlarged field of statistics that opium-smoking does habitually or must necessarily destroy health and so enervate the constitution that its continued use in increasing quantities is inevitable. We know this statement is reiterated by missionaries, some of them practicing medicine in China, but we have never seen any satisfactory evidence that such is the fact. That these observers have truly and honestly described what fell under their own observation we do not question; but how many thousand cases have come under their notice? and what proportion do these bear to the total number of opium-smokers in China? No doubt thousands of such cases there are where the constitution is undermined and the worldly fortune of the victim ruined by excess in the use of opium. But how far does this apply? Wine and gin and beer kill their thousands every year in these isles, and ruin the health and fortune of many more; but what should we say of any foreigner who, describing the abuse of Cognac and French wines, held the French nation or Government responsible for the mischief occasioned by habits of intemperance? There are 30,000,000 of people here. In estimating the real magnitude of the evil we ought to know what proportion of these consume ardent liquors, and of these how many suffer in health or fortune. The same inquiry should certainly not be neglected when we are dealing with a nation numbering over 300,000,000. How many of these can possibly be slaves or victims to the habit of smoking in excess by means of Indian opium is of course easily ascertained, because we know to a chest how much is annually imported into China. And how many out of the three hundred millions can 80,000 chests debauch? Something infinitesimally small if compared with the proportion of our own population brutalised and impoverished by excess in drink. Of course it is not so easy to ascertain how much opium is annually produced in China, and for some portion of the evil produced by this, as we have fostered the habits we may not unreasonably be held more or less responsible. But the Chinese grew opium before we traded with their country. Nor were we the first foreigners who introduced opium from abroad, but the Portuguese. This merely by way of parenthesis, and for the removal of error. We are to a certain extent, no doubt, responsible for the rapid increase in the consumption of opium, both of foreign and native growth. We are responsible in a double sense, as the actual producers and manufacturers of the drug, and for having used our superiority in war to compel the withdrawal of all fiscal prohibition. These things being freely granted, we still disagree with the writer of the article in the *Contemporary* as to the ascertained perniciousness of opium smoking; and secondly, as to the policy incumbent on the Indian (British) Government in regard to its participation in the trade.

Upon the statement recently made by Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon in Hong Kong, the *Pall Mall* says that—As to the necessarily pernicious effects of opium-smoking, after hearing so much on the missionary side, it is but fair to hear other medical evidence, and adds that opium has been ascertained to contain a principle akin to quinine in its effect as a curative for malarious fevers. Is it quite certain that in the mud deltas of Chinese rivers, under a tropical sun, opium may not be a prophylactic of great value and power—with a population living almost exclusively on rice and fish, not always of the freshest, and vegetables made putrescent to heighten their flavour?

Naval and Military.

The fifth and last of the new armoured gunboats which have been lately constructed for the German navy has been launched at Bremen. The new vessel is to be christened the Scorpion. Her sister ships—all of which are already afloat—are the Wespe, the Viper, the Biene, and the Mücke. Of these the two former were launched in 1876, the two latter in the early months of the present year. The gunboats are of 1,000 tons displacement, are driven by engines of 700 indicated horse power, and can steam nine knots an hour. They are built of iron, and are armoured with plates 203 milimetres, or very nearly eight inches in thickness, and carry each one heavy gun of 30·5 centimetres, or about eleven and a-half inches, calibre; throwing a 680 lb. projectile and consuming a charge of 150 lb. of powder.

The Temeraire ironclad left Chatham on the 25th ult. for its steam trials, but it does not seem to have gone far when the machinery connected with its steering apparatus gave way, and it had to return to harbour. It will take a fortnight to make the necessary repairs. In the meanwhile another trial has been made, hand steering-gear being employed. The trial was a perfect success. Six runs were made, the average speed being between 14½ and 15 knots, there being no hot bearings, and everything going smoothly. The Constructor of the Navy and other Admiralty officials were on board. The vessel will be got ready for commission to join the Mediterranean fleet, and will be ready for sea about the first week in August.

It would appear that sanguine hopes are now entertained of H.M.'s ship Vanguard being raised from her long submerged bed, near the Kisch bank. Captain Coppin, who has recently ratified his contract with the Admiralty, commenced work on the unfortunate ironclad last week, and it is said his divers found the ship in a much more favourable position for being operated upon than was anticipated, as she lies nearly upright, and very little embedded. The present intention of Captain Coppin is to lift the Vanguard by passing huge wire cables under her and bringing them up to pontoons of sufficient capability to raise the ship. The first of the cables has, we are informed, been successfully placed under her.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Sir Charles Adderley, has conferred the Albert medal of the second class on Sub.-Lieut. Robert Archibald James Montgomerie, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Immortalité, as a reward for his gallant endeavours to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on the 6th of April last. The Immortalité was under sail at the time, moving 4½ knots. The latitudes in which the occurrence took place abound with sharks, and the water was rough, and had not Mr. Montgomerie been a most powerful swimmer he would have had little chance of his life.

In the recent bestowal of honours on the occasion of the fifty-eighth anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, an officer from the navigating ranks of the Navy—Capt. Robert Calder Allen—was among the recipients of the C.B. Capt. Allen has seen service in every part of the world. As master of the Vixen in 1841-43 he was present at the storming and capture of Tching-Kiang-Foo, and subsequent operations in the Yangtsze. As master of the Dido, 1843-45, he served in her boats against the Malay pirates in Borneo, and was present at all the skirmishes that took place.

Lieut.-Col. N W. de Courcy, Royal Marines, who has recently received the distinction of C.B., served with the battalion sent out for service in Japan in 1864-66, and was present at the bombardment of the batteries at the Straits of Simonosaki, the entrance of the inland sea of Japan, the assault, capture, and destruction of the five batteries, stockade, magazines, and barracks on 5th and 6th Sept., 1864 (severely wounded by a musket ball in the left wrist, middle finger amputated; mentioned in despatches, and brevet of major).

Commander Leicester Keppel, of the Avon, has received the full approval of the Government for the steps taken by him a few months since to punish the natives of villages in the Congo who pillaged the American schooner John Nickerson. The commander of the Avon landed some boats' crews and destroyed the huts of the offenders, being fortunate in carrying out this service without lose, although the boats were fired upon.

Messrs. J. and G. Thompson have launched from their yard at Glasgow a gunboat named the *Firefly*, built to the order of the British Government. She has a tonnage of 400, and engines of 360 indicated horse-power, being identical in all respects with Her Majesty's gunboat *Firebrand*, which was launched by the same firm about two months ago.

In consequence of the Lord Warden having nearly collided with the Resistance a few nights since, during a dense fog, the Admiralty have under their serious consideration several suggestions as to the course to be adopted by Her Majesty's vessels immediately a fog comes on.

The German squadron, consisting of the four ironclads Kaiser, Frederich Karl, Deutschland, and Preussen, and the despatch boat Falk, under the command of Admiral Batsch, arrived at Malta on the 21st ult. from the Baltic. Their destination is Port Said.

Captain Edward Hardinge, R.N., A.D.C., in command of Her Majesty's ship *Challenger*, has received the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, and is about to proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to undertake the duties pertaining to the office.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.*

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877.

THE RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

WITHOUT desiring in any way to depreciate such efforts as have been made by some of the Chinese authorities to relieve the famine-stricken population, it is impossible not to regret the evident want of organisation and of system which has characterised them, nor can the manner in which the Peking authorities have stood aloof be passed over without notice. All accounts agree that little or nothing was done by the Imperial Government in the matter. The old Chinese system of making the provincial and local authorities directly and solely responsible for their own districts has been adhered to, and thus the burden has been thrown upon the very provinces and districts which urgently required aid. In the large and usually flourishing province of Shantung, indeed, no assistance whatever appears to have been afforded by the Imperial Government, and it is impossible, in face of the harrowing reports which have come from all sides, not to feel the deepest regret that so obvious a duty should have been so persistently neglected. In saying this we do not ignore certain difficulties which beset the Chinese in dealing with such a matter, from which foreign nations are fortunately free. The system of divided authority in China is such that co-operation between the Imperial and local officials is rendered extremely difficult, and in a case such as that under notice it may be simply a question whether assistance should be rendered by the one or the other, as if the Imperial authorities showed a willingness to take the duty upon themselves, the local officials would in all probability be disposed to neglect what they could do, and endeavour to shift the burden from their shoulders altogether. Still, while it is only reasonable to admit this fact, we cannot the less deprecate the consequences, and can only trust that the terrible results which have been brought about on the present occasion will be productive of more energy should another famine of the same kind arise.

On the other hand, it is a subject of congratulation that, so far as the relation between China and foreign nations are concerned, good, and that of no small magnitude, is likely to arise out of so much evil. It would perhaps be difficult to have hit upon anything better calculated to remove the prejudices which exist in the minds of the Chinese against Europeans than the opportunity which circumstances have presented to us of showing that we can sympathise with their sufferings and relieve their necessities when occasion requires. The assistance which has been extended to them in all directions cannot fail to be widely spoken of; and we trust that our Consular authorities at the various ports will take such measures as may be within their power to bring the fact into general notice. It will of course not be desirable to do so in any way that may offend the natural susceptibilities of the natives or that may go counter to the golden principle with respect to charitable actions of not letting one's left hand know what one's right hand does. This can safely be left to the discrimination of the various gentlemen who exercise the Consular functions; but some opportunities may very probably present themselves for bringing the matter into prominence, and if such should be the case, it will be to the interests of our relations with the Chinese that they should be availed of. That a sum of over Tls. 22,000 should have been collected and distributed at Chefoo, as we learn by the last accounts from China, is a circumstance in which we may feel some pardonable pride, and it is certain that this practical evidence of the good-will of foreigners must have an immense effect upon the minds of the Chinese people generally, and materially assist towards dispelling the false ideas and adverse prejudices which are so frequently and so insidiously disseminated by the Mandarins and the Literati.

THE LAST BLUE-BOOK ON THE MALAY PENINSULA.

ONE hundred and three despatches—some of them short telegrams, others many pages long—relating to the affairs of the Malay States and the Straits Settlements, have just been presented to Parliament. This correspondence may be substantially described as dealing with four subjects; one of these, that of our future policy towards the Malay Provinces, particularly describes the circumstances under which the Treaty with the Nine States was negotiated, and supplies us with pretty full information; a second topic, nearly as completely dealt with, is that of the organisation, equipment, and maintenance of the police force and the Resident's Body-guard in Perak and Larut; the third matter discussed, but left still unsettled, is the total cost of the recent military operations and the sources out of which that cost must finally be made good, looking to the impoverished condition of the subjugated native States and to the inability of the Straits revenues to bear any fresh burdens at present. One of the main reasons why a decision in this last affair is still unavoidably in abeyance arises from the difficulty in getting a complete and final return of the exact charges to which the Indian Government was put for transport of troops, provisions, and so forth, after allowing full value for returned stores. The fourth matter—and of course by far the most interesting one—treated of in the new volume is the investigation into the circumstances under which Mr. BIRCH was murdered. Very ample details of the procedure adopted are supplied, abstracts and summaries are furnished of the evidence on which the accused persons were convicted, and those who care to refer to an actual report of the trial of the MAHARAJA LELA and his associates are informed that a copy in MS. has been deposited in the House of Commons Library. It is only fair to say that the charges against ex Sultans ISMAIL and ABDULLAH, and against their chiefs and subordinate agents, seem to have been conclusively made out, and that the trial at Larut and the inquiry at Singapore, appear to have been conducted with a fairness, ability, and completeness which leave no room for fault-finding. Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS merits the highest praise for the carefulness and judgment with which he managed these very delicate and difficult undertakings.

It has been affirmed both at home and in the Straits, that MAHARAJA LELA and his companions surrendered to the Tumongong of Johore on the express guarantee that their lives should be spared, and indeed that they should be treated precisely as Sultans ISMAIL and ABDULLAH were treated; and if such an assertion were correct it is obvious that the MAHARAJA has been the victim of gross injustice. The Counsel for the accused—Mr. VAUGHAN—brought this statement in solemn form under the notice of the Court which tried them; but on reference to the Pumongong of Johore the contention is shown in the clearest and most satisfactory manner to be untrue, for not only does the Tumongong give an exact account of the terms on which the surrender was made, but the original agreement signed at the time by the Tumongong's six messengers has been published in full.

Another point which has been urged in exculpation of the Perak Chiefs has not been cleared up in anything like so satisfactory a manner. What we mean will be best shown by the following extract—to be found on page 98 of the Blue-book—from the official summary of the evidence collected by Mr. PLUNKET when investigating the circumstances under which Mr. BIRCH was murdered. Mr. PLUNKET says that "the evidence as it stands shows" (among other matters) "that in May (1875) a deputation "from Sultan ABDULLAH waited on Sir ANDREW CLARKE "at Singapore to complain against Mr. BIRCH with the

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"object of getting him removed from Perak or having his "powers greatly restricted, and that Sir ANDREW CLARKE, "after receiving the deputation, declined to reply officially "to the Sultan, as his own tenure of office as Governor. . . "had expired, and merely sent him a letter of advice;" "that on June 4 Mr. BIRCH put before the Sultan six notices," one against smuggling, one imposing a tax on boats, another imposing a poll-tax, and a fourth abolishing certain taxes collected by the chiefs on their own account, "and that "Mr. BIRCH gave the Sultan till July 20 to make up his "mind whether he would sign them or not, telling him "that if he did not take care he would soon be put off "the throne by the British Government."

The Sultan after some delay, and "under considerable pressure," did sign three notices, but refused to put his "chop" to them, alleging that his seal was broken. "That "in the month of August several circumstances connected "chiefly with the protection afforded to runaway slaves by "Mr. BIRCH contributed to increase the personal hostility "of the Sultan towards him." To the foregoing quotations we may add that it is now proved more clearly than ever that the Treaty of Pangkore was no voluntary agreement at all, so far as the Perak Chiefs were concerned. They signed it against their will, and when this treaty was followed by the concession of a British Protectorate, on the strength of which Mr. BIRCH posted up his ill-fated proclamation, no one can be surprised at the outbreak of disastrous resentment which followed. Ex-Sultan ISMAIL and his adherents are to reside in future at Johore, under the supervision of the Tumongong, but ABDULLAH and three of his Chiefs are to be deported, and will probably be interned in separate stations at the Seychelles. With regard to our future policy towards the native States, we have often insisted on the necessity for steadily facing the probable contingency that these States will one by one at intervals come directly under British Rule. The present Government of Perak is not satisfactory, and neither English nor Chinese merchants are willing to develop its resources in consequence.

AT the meeting of the Ceylon Company, which took place on the 26th ult., the Chairman gave an encouraging account of the working of the Company's estates in that island. The profits had been small as compared with last year, namely, £40,000 against £74,000. This was owing entirely to the smallness of the crop; but nevertheless the amount had been sufficient to pay all expenses of interest, to cover some heavy losses which had been made in the Mauritius, and to leave in addition a small amount to be carried forward. The Tea cultivation in Ceylon has been progressive and favourable; but the Company have been unable to extend it as much as they could have wished, in consequence of the difficulty of acquiring suitable land. The chinchona plantations have been profitable, and are likely to be more so, as the bark has risen in value and the cultivation is not expensive after once it has been set on foot. The coffee plantations were also progressing, the produce for 1876 being much larger than for the previous year, namely, in the proportion of fifteen to thirteen. With regard to the recent cyclone, the Chairman said they had heard that considerable injury had been caused to property; but they had not yet learnt how far the Company had themselves suffered by it.

WE are officially informed by the Colonial-office that the Secretary of State has appointed Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS, now Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor of South Australia, and Sir W. ROBINSON, now Governor of Western Australia, to be transferred to the Straits. On reference to the Colonial-office List we find the antecedent services of Sir WM. ROBINSON to be as follows:—Was private secretary to Sir HERCULES ROBINSON in the Government of St. Kitts and Hong Kong from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica from the 5th January to 18th October, 1865; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov., 1873; nominated Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; appointed Governer of Western Australia, 7th October, 1874.—Sir HARRY ORD, formerly Governor of the Straits, to be Governor of Western Australia. It is unfortunate that the Governor of the Straits Settlements should be so frequently changed, but we believe in the present case the health of Sir WM. JERVOIS did not admit of his return.

WE are glad to notice that the project of Captain SPRYE for the opening of trade in Western China has again come to the front. A special meeting was held in London last week at the office of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to consider the present incomplete position of the half-completed survey of the above land route for trade with China from Rangoon. The meeting was presided over by the able President of the Association, Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD, M.P., and was specially attended, on invitation, by Mr. W. R. HAIGH, of Huddersfield Chamber; Mr. THOMAS ORMEROD, of Halifax Chamber; and Captain SPRYE. After full discussion, a plan for action, in co-operation with individual Chambers, further to press the completion of the survey on the favourable consideration of Her MAJESTY'S Government, was adopted; and with its cordial acknowledgments to the President for the readiness he expressed to render such Parliamentary assistance as should be in his power, the meeting separated.

ONE of the Hong Kong papers calls attention to the fact that there is no interpreter in that Colony who speaks the Mandarin dialect, so that there might be a difficulty in the event of any of the officials from Canton visiting the Governor of interpreting between his Excellency and the Chinese magnate. It is, however, generally possible to procure the services of some Chinese who speaks both the Canton dialect and the Mandarin, so that in reality the difficulty is by no means so great as appears at first sight. Indeed, an interpreter to serve this end would generally be found among the linguists attached to the *suite* of any Mandarin of importance. In any case, all that can be necessary is that one Chinaman capable of speaking the Mandarin dialect and also the Cantonese should be engaged in the Registrar General's Office.

A POST-OFFICE notification states that the Money-order system has been extended to the Dutch East India possessions, viz.:—Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Madura, the Moluccas, the Archipelago of Billiton, the Archipelago of Banca, and the Archipelago of Riouw. Money orders can now be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in the above-named districts. In consequence of the admission of the Portuguese Colonies into the General Postal Union correspondence to and from Macao will for the future be transmitted at the same rates as are chargeable to Hong Kong and other places in China.

THE appeal in the case of BENNECKE SOUCHAY and Co. *v.* the Trustees of AUGUSTINE HEARD and Co. came on for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 28th ult., and ended in favour of the appellants. The case of DE BUSSCHE *v.* ALT, alluded to in our last issue, was concluded on the 27th, by a judgment in favour of the plaintiff. The full text will be found in another column.

WITH reference to our notice of the proposed Chinese Loan and the statements in the daily papers we understand that nothing will be done until the Imperial Edict authorising the Loan is lodged at the British Legation in Peking.

Literature, Science, &c.

The first volume of Baron von Richtofen's work upon China has been issued by Mr. Dietrich Reimer, of Berlin, and will be noticed at greater length in our next. The book is elaborately printed and got up, and the illustrations are most beautifully executed. Of the intrinsic merits of this work our readers are aware from the high reputation which Baron von Richtofen already enjoys. It is one of the most valuable scientific and general works upon China which has for a long time been issued, and will at once take its rank among the standard works of reference regarding that country.

Among the objects of interest in connection with China to be exhibited at the Caxton Celebration are some specimens of block printing; a Chinese version of the Scriptures, and some Bud-

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dhist prayer-books, &c., which have been sent by Mr. Thomas Jenner, formerly of China.

The Geographical Society have issued a circular with reference to the African Exploration Fund, to which we called attention in our last. The object of the Council is stated to be to take their appropriate part in the present great movement to lay open the whole interior of Africa to civilisation and European commerce. Miss Gertrude Jacob is preparing for the press an abridgment of her biography of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. Mr. J. C. M'Coan, late editor of the *Levant Herald*, is now engaged in writing a new work on modern Egypt, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin, under the title of "Egypt as It is." "The Khedive's Egypt; or, the Old House of Boudage under New Masters," is the title of a new work which Mr. Edwin de Leon, ex Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is preparing for immediate publication by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

We have received a copy of the portion of Mr. Edward Hertslet's valuable work on our "Treaties, &c.," referring to China, which will be noticed in our next.

The *Cornhill Magazine* of this month contains a very well written paper, from the pen of Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, on Japanese Miniature Odes. The translations, which are given are clever and telling, and convey a good idea of the genius of Japanese poetry generally. Mr. Chamberlain says on this :—

If a moral, a lesson, must perforce be drawn from the works of the classic poets of Japan, it might, perhaps, be formulated in three simple words : "Life is brief." Life is brief. Let us make the best of it; for we know not what comes after, nor if anything comes after. Let us pluck the flowers of spring before they fade; let us hark to the note of the cuckoo, as in the reddening summer dawn, his shadow flits for an instant across the face of the sinking moon; let us love; let us be merry—not wildly or grossly, like the fool of Scripture, but with all comeliness and grace, as befits high-born and cultivated men and maidens. From those that are dominated by such an ever-present idea—albeit that it is less often proclaimed than understood—sadness cannot long be absent; hence the power of their elegies, and the tender grace of their conception of nature. For, be it observed, in ages of faith natural beauties are but little understood or appreciated. How, indeed, can they be greatly valued by men who look upon them as snares and hindrances, turning away the soul from the contemplation of higher and worthier objects? and the remark that it is only in these latter days of lukewarm conviction that we Europeans have really begun to enter into the meaning of outward nature is a trite one. Love nature, love life and enjoy it, would seem to be the burden of the songs of the poets of Japan; but yet they never can forget how soon the life to which they so greatly hold will end, how soon the natural beauties they so dearly prize will—for each one, at least—pass hopelessly away.

The Gospel in China.—Under the above title a new small monthly magazine has been issued, which will doubtless be acceptable to the large class who are interested in the spread of Christianity in China. The present number contains a well-written sketch of the History of Missions in China from 1807 to the Present Time.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an elaborate article on the Philippines, from the pen of Mr. Edmond Plauchet. He warns the Spanish Government that it is not by terror that Spain can attach to herself the native population of the Archipelago; but, that many concessions to them will be necessary, in order to gain their affection and confidence.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the Zoological Society, held on the 5th June, Mr. G. F. Angus read a paper "On a Remarkable Shell from Japan," which he named *Thatchera mirabilis*.

The forty-third anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society has been held at the Society's Rooms, the retiring President, Mr. James Heywood, in the chair. The number of Fellows was 611 on the 31st of December, 1876, since which period eighty new Fellows have been elected. The Howard Medal of 1876, with £20 added, was awarded to Dr. J. C. Steele, Medical Superintendent of Guy's Hospital, for his essay "On the Mortality of Hospitals, General and Special, in the United Kingdom, in Times Past and Present." The Howard Medal for the present year will be awarded in November next, the subject being "On the Condition and Management, Past and Present, of the Workhouses and similar Pauper Institutions in England and Wales, and their Effect on the Health, Intelligence, and Morals of the Inmates." The subject of the essay for the Howard Medal of 1878 is "The Effects of Health and Disease on Military and Naval Operations." It has been decided by the Council to grant a sum of £20 to the writer who gains the medal. The President, Council, and officers for the ensuing year, as proposed at the meeting, were unanimously elected. The new President is Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Society of Arts has been held. Among the points to which attention had been directed during the past year may be noticed the amendment of the patent laws, improved "sanitation," the establishment of the National Training School for Music, and technical education. Special meetings were held during the year for the discussion of the first two questions, and as regards the last a considerable sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the society by the Drapers and some other City Guilds for establishing courses of technical lectures and extending the technological examinations of the society. The report concluded with an announcement of the medals awarded for papers read, &c. The Albert medal, given annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce," was awarded to the well-known French chymist, M. Dumas, the founder of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. Among the other recipients of medals were Professor Barff for his paper above referred to; Mr. A. G. Ellis, for a paper on musical pitch; Commander Cameron, for one on African trade; and Sir Douglas Forsyth, for one on trade in Central Asia. A soirée was held in the evening at the South Kensington Museum.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on the 25th ult., under the presidency of Sir Rutherford Alcock, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace on "The Comparative Antiquity of Continents, as Illustrated by Animal Life, Extinct and Living." The Emperor of Brazil was present. Mr. Wallace said the object of the lecture was to establish the antiquity of continents by the examination of living and extinct animals found in each. Making every allowance for the influence of climate on different animals on different continents, he believed the distribution of animals was in main due to the presence of valleys, the surroundings of which confined them to certain districts. A discussion followed, in the course of which the President said it was a source of great pleasure to the society that so loyal a member of it as the Emperor of Brazil should have visited them. He did so when last in England, and his Majesty had always been anxious for the promotion of geographical science. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wallace, and the proceedings closed.

Legal.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR HALL.

DE BUSSCHE V. ALT.

This case, which was of considerable interest to merchants in China and Japan, has been decided in the above Court, after being over a week under hearing. The counsel for the plaintiffs were Mr. Dickenson, Q.C.; Mr. Wm. Barber, of the Chancery Bar; Mr. J. C. Matthew, and Mr. Pollard (formerly of Hong Kong), of the Common Law Bar; and for the defendant, Mr. Bristow, Q.C.; Mr. Roberts, of the Chancery Bar; and Mr. Willis, QC., of the Common Law Bar. Solicitors for the plaintiff, Messrs. Tatham, Oblein, and Nash; for defendant, Mr. Badham.

The judgment, which was delivered on the 27th ult., is as follows :—

JUDGMENT.

The Vice Chancellor, without calling upon the plaintiff's counsel for a reply, said, after a few preliminary observations :—I have again looked at the letters and the matters bearing upon the point, and the result of that further consideration is only to confirm what I have stated before, and I will only say on this head that it appears to me plain upon the correspondence that there were no specific instructions from Willis and Sons not to sell on credit, and there were instructions from the plaintiff consisting of a number of letters, which at all events did not absolutely forbid a sale on credit, but which previously to the actual transaction of the sale authorised a sale on credit. First of all, the plaintiff seems to have desired, if there was a sale on credit to have had the guarantee of Alt and Company for the payment, but it seems that afterwards he relaxed that and would have been willing to sell on credit, to a limited extent, to an extent within the margin of the actual sale, which took place by the defendant upon having a security upon the vessel about the giving of which it does not appear that there would have been any real difficulty. Now that being the state of things, however, it is right to say that Gilman and Co.'s view that a sale for cash was the proper thing, and they considered as representing their principals—and were quite right in taking that view—that it should be a sale for cash. They did not trust the native princes, although Messrs. Alt and Company had great confidence in them, and thought they would ultimately pay, although they wanted time. That being the state of things as regards the price, the price, as I have said before, was left substantially to the plaintiff to fix. It is not an unimportant consideration in reference to the transaction generally to remember that Willis and Son never authorised any sale, and must not be considered likely to sanction a sale, except for cash, and that Gilman and Co., as their agents, in exercising their judgment, would not be ready to sell as representing Willis and Co. except for cash. I say that is not an unimportant consideration in reference to what took place afterwards, and what, as I conceive, was the proper mode of acting and dealing under such a set of circumstances. It is admitted that it does not appear that Messrs. Gilman and Co. knew the amount that was owing to Willis and Son, and I think it is not an unimportant consideration in point of fact that the amount of the purchase money to be paid in cash for the ship the *Columbine* formed so large a proportion of the debt owing to Willis and Son. It was quite plain that Messrs. Willis and Son were safe and covered by what would be realised from the ship the *Nymph*; whatever that ship might produce, it would produce something substantial, no doubt. However, it might be said Messrs. Gilman and Co. did not know what the amount owing on the current account was, and there were some difficulties in communication with Willis and Sons, and getting instructions about it. Therefore, on the whole, I shall deal with the case upon the footing of Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s exercising a sound discretion in considering the sale ought to be for cash, they having to protect Willis

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and Sons, from whom they had no specific instructions to sell for credit, and that is all, so far as it goes, in favour of the defendant's view of the matter; and as it has been said, and truly said, it does not appear that the defendants were made aware of this particular direction from Mr. De Bussche to sell on credit to a certain extent; therefore, as they had been told, over and over again, that the sale should be for cash, they must have the benefit of that, it not being communicated to them, and as it was considered by them that there must be a sale for cash as far as Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s clients or correspondents were concerned. Now, having said that, I will consider the different points which have been raised on behalf of the defendant. The first and the very threshold of the whole case, is this, the contention on the defendant's part that he is only accountable to Gilman and Co. The position of things as regards that is this Gilman and Co. are persons who took the view that it ought to be a sale for cash. They have taken the view, and supported the view that the defendant was justified in taking the ship at the limit. So far, they agree with him, and they support, in fact, his defence that he was justified in doing that, and in that Mr. Leman justifies it even to the extent of saying that the defendant was justified in doing what he did, having regard to the communication which took place between himself and the members of the firm of Gilman and Co., that is with Lemann and Lavers, for although the answer says that Gilman was also communicated with, it seems to be a mistake on the part of the defendant when he speaks of having seen Mr. Gilman, because it turns out to have been Mr. Frederick Gilman, not a partner in the concern at all, but a clerk. There is a little mistake in the answer in that respect, giving an apparent colouring to Gilman, the partner, having sanctioned what took place. However, Lavers and Lemann both take the view, that what was done was perfectly right, and Lemann took the view to this extent, that, having regard to what had taken place between himself, or between himself and Lavers, that the defendant was justified in taking the course of finding a purchaser on credit, and having so secured himself against loss, that is, excepting the loss which there might be, by reason of the risk of giving credit, having at all events made a bargain which he considered it beneficial to himself to make, and which he was willing to accept, because, of course, he would not accept anything which did not involve, according to his judgment, benefit and advantage and profit to himself. Having first of all done that, having seen himself safe, he says he was then at liberty to become the purchaser. That is the view rather put forward in the second answer, and I cannot help thinking that it was put forward, because Mr. Lemann's evidence would go as far as that, and to meet the case of there being an actual contract; if there was one, for the sale, antecedent to the communication by the defendant to Gilman and Co., by which he took over the ship at the amount or limit fixed. It was to meet that that the second answer was placed and formed in the way that it was; in other words, it was to fit it with the evidence that would be adduced, and as to that there can be no objection, of course. Further investigation had developed that. It had been ascertained how the evidence would come out, and of course the plaintiff, properly enough, put it in that shape. It is subject always to this, that of course it must have been manifest to him, as it must have been manifest to everybody, that a difficulty is created with reference to that by the case having been presented in a different way by the original answer; and, as I said yesterday, the new case made involves to my mind, as to which I will say a word or two presently, a little difficulty, a case of conflicting customs being put forward.

Now it is said that the defendant is only answerable to Gilman and Co., but Gilman and Co., making common cause with the defendant, which one cannot be surprised at, and which I do not at all complain of, support their case. They say they thought, and I do not say they did not think, they were honestly and fairly acting for their principals. Taking that view of the case, it is manifest that it would really only come to this, that Gilman and Co. of course would not enforce their claims against the defendant, even for the plaintiff, their principal. That being so, if it were necessary that Gilman and Co. should in point of form be the actors in calling on the defendants to account, it would only have been necessary that the plaintiff should have taken proceedings for liberty to use Gilman and Co.'s name as against the defendant, a mode and a form which, under the circumstances of the case, I conceive in this Court it was quite unnecessary for him to adopt.

After stating that it was competent for the plaintiff to proceed against the person who had actually, according to his case, got his money in his pocket, the Vice-Chancellor went on to speak as follows upon the question of the custom. The defendant justified his transaction by referring to the alleged custom. Now as regards that alleged custom, I have said already that I think it is not made out, as matter of fact, upon the evidence which has been given *viva voce* in this case, as well as upon the affidavits. I am now dealing with the custom alleged in the first answer, and I come to the conclusion that such a custom cannot be proved; such a custom must be proved upon the most clear and unquestionable evidence. It is against all the principles of the administration of justice, principles which are founded upon the necessity of rules, such as are enforced in this Court, as between principal and agent, for the purpose of protecting the principal not merely against the actual positive wrong of the agent, but also against those possible wrongs by the agent, which it is so difficult, and almost impossible to ascertain, for it is almost impossible to dive sufficiently into all the motives and knowledge on the part of the agent which it is necessary to consider in considering whether he has acted up to his duty in the discharge of that duty as agent. It appears to me, upon the evidence, the conclusion is the other way. That there was no such custom as that alleged in the first answer, which is the simplest of the two, and as regards the second it is a custom so violent, so incredible, and so unreasonable, that the evidence falls necessarily much further short of establishing that custom than it does of establishing the other. I cannot help thinking, as regards the second alleged custom, that it is one which the Court cannot pay any attention to at all; and, further, as regards the second custom, it is observable, on the evidence, that there are so many things which are necessary to be done, which are inconsistent with it, that it is entirely out of place. I say the statement of the custom and the evidence in relation to it, and the necessity of proving a market price for the article in order to apply it which I consider on the evidence is shown not to exist as regards ships—for that is the conclusion I arrive at—shows it is entirely out of place, and does not arise on the evidence at all. If it did there is not sufficient evidence to bring it within the custom as regards ships, if there was with regard to other things. Now as regards the custom in the first answer. The allegation of it is to be found in the 12th paragraph of the 1st answer. "It is the common practice when ships or other valuable articles of commerce are consigned by merchants residing in England to their foreign agents." Observe this is not confined to any one country. It is:—"To their foreign agents for the purpose of sale for the principal or consignor, to fix a limit or reserved price as the minimum amount for which such ship or other article is to be sold, or as to merchants in Japan, as the minimum at which such may be taken over or taken to and purchased by the merchant." It is, I believe, the fact, that such limit or reserved price is not intended by the principal, or regarded by the agent as relieving the latter from the obligation of disposing of the article consigned to him for sale at the highest price which he can obtain for it, or from the obligation to account for the full proceeds of sale except where he informs the principal or consignor or other, the person with or for whom he is acting, that he takes to it or purchases it at the price named; and now observe, "And such principal or other person agrees thereto, in which case the agent is wholly relieved from any and every such obligation as aforesaid, and has simply to pay or otherwise satisfy the price or sum named like any other purchaser, and deals with and disposes of the ship or other article as he best can and thinks most desirable for himself and his own benefit." At all events, according to that, there should be the assent to the transaction of the principal; "such principal or other person agrees thereto." That is, the principal or the consignor, or other, the person with, or for whom, he is acting shall agree thereto.

Now, that being so, if there was such a custom, it would have been necessary to state that the party communicated with the principal, whomsoever that may mean in this particular case, or to the consignor, or other the person with or for whom he was acting. There must be the assent or the agreement of the principal or other person thereto; but of course such principal or other person agreeing thereto could not agree thereto, without knowing all the circumstances connected with it. That is necessarily involved, and it seems to me that, taking that custom which requires assent on the part of the principal, and considering that to be the case, it is not made out here that the principal or consignor, or other the person with or for whom he is acting, did agree thereto, even if that principal, consignor or other person be taken to be Gilman and Co. as distinguished from the plaintiff; but I should rather be disposed to think that such a custom as that would be construed very strictly, and inasmuch as this taking over could not have been a taking over within that custom, as alleged by Alt and Co. if it had been a taking over by Gilman and Co., the original agents, they must have communicated with their principals, and in like manner there ought to have been a communication and an agreement come to with the principal, that is, the plaintiff, and not merely with the person who was, not in reality, himself acting in the matter of the sale, although he was the person authorised to do so. He put somebody else in the position of agent for sale, instead of himself, he having nothing more to do with the transaction apparently after that, than to receive the money, assuming that the person so substituted, namely, Alt and Co., would do their duty in the matter. However, it is not necessary to determine, as I have said, whether, if there could be such a custom, the agreement of Gilman and Co. would do, because in fact Gilman and Co. did not agree, first for want of knowledge, and next because they took a mistaken view entirely, as it seems to me, even with reference to that custom; because, as I have already said, Leman's view was that what was authorised, and what the defendant was justified in doing, was in making a bargain for himself on credit, because he could not sell for cash, and having done so, he subsequently to that comes to Gilman and Co., or communicate to Gilman and Co., that he took it over at that price. However, as I have said, these considerations are really unimportant. I cannot reconcile that first custom, which requires the consent of the principal, until the other custom, which is alleged in the second answer, which requires no consent at all, and the two conflicting and being inconsistent, go far to show there is no such custom. It is too loose to be considered a custom at all, and in reference to a custom it is not unimportant to consider and bear in mind that for the purpose of establishing a known and recognised custom, contrary to, and at variance with, the general views of equity and right and law as between principal and agent, that to establish such a custom in a place like Japan, the place where the transaction of the sale took place, a country which has only been established in reference to commercial relations with other countries for a very few years antecedent to the time the transaction took place, the evidence must be very clear indeed.

The Vice-Chancellor then, referring to the minor pleas, held that upon the evidence there was no trace of any authority given by the plaintiff to Gilman and Co. that they might take over at the price, and there was no trace of any authority given to them that they might appoint an agent, and authorise that agent to take over at the price. The question was, therefore, had Gilman and Co., without express authority in one or other of those respects, authority to do so, and he should consider if Gilman and Co. could not do it themselves, no more could anyone put into their place for the purpose of a sale, and that it was not competent to them to give to any person who was to act as in their place in respect of the sale, to give to that person any greater latitude or right in reference to selling to himself than they had to sell it to themselves, and therefore, upon that ground, it seemed to him that the case must fail.

He went on to say:—The difficulty in the position of Mr. Alt, the defendant, was this, that for him to discharge a duty in endeavouring to find a purchaser for cash and at the same time to be looking out

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for a purchaser on his own account, which would give him a profit if he did take over the ship at the price were two such inconsistent things that it is impossible to consider that a purchaser under such circumstances by the second appointed agent or deputy-agent was such a transaction as could stand at all according to the view of this Court.

It seems to me, therefore, according to the plain principles upon which this Court acts, the agent so appointed by Mr. Gilman was an agent who was under the circumstances not selling, be it observed, according to what the defendant says were the instructions of the principal, which, he says, were instructions to sell for cash. but departing from those instructions without express authority from the principal, the plaintiff selling in a different manner because, he says, he could not sell in the way in which he was directed ; and doing that with a view to his own advantage and gain, how can it be that, if a profit results from that transaction, that that person is not to be liable, upon the ordinary principles of equity, in respect of all profit made in the transaction by him as agent ? The agent must be liable to somebody, and Gilmans repudiated it ; surely the original principal must be enabled to enforce payment of that which he says is his own money.

Starting with this, that every agent must account for all profit which he makes out of the transaction, and cannot put it into his own pocket if profit was made, as we know it was in this case by Mr. Alt, he being an agent that must be accounted for, because Gilman and Co. did not release him from that accountability, and, as I hold, they could not release him and never did release him effectually from any such liability. He being accountable for that profit, upon the ordinary principles of equity that accountability is enforcible by the plaintiff, for in some way or another he must be enabled to get that which, according to the rules and principles of this Court belong to him, whether coming direct to him or through Gilman and Co., is a matter to which I need not refer, and that being the principle with regard to accountability, it does not seem to me to be necessary to go with particularity into, whether or not there was a binding agreement to sell the ship to the Prince antecedent to the time of the communication. . . . . I decide the case on general principles which disentitle, as it seems to me, Mr. Alt to assume and take the position of purchaser. That he never disclosed to Gilman and Co. the real transaction between himself and the Prince, or the negotiations between himself and the Prince is plain, because either Mr. Leman or Mr. Lavers wrote to him long after this transaction, and in his letter he asks him if there is any objection to tell him the price he got. It is quite clear that he did not know, and the price was not known until the time when the discovery was obtained in this action.

After stating that the acquiesence of the plaintiff could not be inferred either from his not making the claim sooner on his receiving the money, seeing that he was in necessary ignorance of the true state of the facts, the Vice-Chancellor summed up his decision as follows :—Therefore the result of it all is, that there must be an account directed in point of form. The second is—"That it may be declared that the defendant is personally to account to the plaintiff for all moneys received by or on behalf of the firm of Alt and Company from the purchasers of the steamship *Columbine* in respect of the sale thereof effected." I think that is right, that he is liable personally to account. Then there must be an account of all moneys which he has received in respect of the sale and an account of all moneys which have been paid by the said firm, to the plaintiff, that is right of course, "in part payment of the purchase moneys received by the same firm or any member thereof in respect of the said sale of the said steamship, and that after allowing to the defendant the proper commission and other usual agents' charges, the defendant may be ordered forthwith to pay over to the plaintiff the balance"—you must ascertain the balance. In taking these accounts all proper allowances must be made to the defendant in respect of any disbursements or expenses properly made or incurred by him in reference to the sale, and although these would be payable without being specifically mentioned he must be entitled to every reasonable and proper disbursement which he has incurred so as to ascertain what is the fair and clear profit to be derived from the transaction.

After some observations from counsel, the Vice-Chancellor said :—Mr. Bristowe pressed me very hard at the conclusion of his very able argument with reference to the importance of this case to Mr. Alt. As a matter of character, quite irrespective of pecuniary considerations, I am bound to say, with reference to that, that I think the course taken, although I have not got Gilman and Co. before me, yet I think it has been a case of mistake on the part of Gilman and Co. as well as on the part of Alt and Co., and that Mr. Alt has been rather led into it, I think by the view which Messrs. Gilman and Co. took of what they could arrange with Mr. De Bussche, and therefore I do not at all desire to say that it should be considered that my judgment in any way reflects upon Mr. Alt, in this transaction in this case at all.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

BENECKE V. WHITTALL AND OTHERS.—JUDGMENT.

This was an appeal from Hong Kong, on a question of alleged fraudulent preference. Messrs. Benecke, Souchay, and Co., bankers and merchants in the City of London, obtained eight deeds from Heard and Co., merchants, Hong Kong, and the Supreme Court held that, as against a trust deed, they were preference, and hence the appeal.

Sir R. Collier gave judgment, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court, and allowed the appeal, with costs.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JUNE 26.

The burial of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt took place on the 18th of this month, and as usual on such occasions rather all Courts and Governments of Europe, and especially of the German Empire, have been represented by a member of the reigning family.

In Frankfort-on-the-Main the members of the so-named Industrial Union of Germany have held a meeting to consider the measures necessary for an improvement and development of German industry ; and, as was to be foreseen, the levying of protective customs was declared the sole medium for an increase of the now suffering industry. The assembly resolved to send a circular, containing their wishes, to the Emperor, and among these wishes stands on the first place the re-levying of the iron duties as before January 1 of 1877.

Last week the Government promulgated a decree advertising the subscription of the first Imperial loan to the amount of m. 77,731,321, of which m. 43,000,000 shall at first be subscribed for ; this loan is to bear an interest of 4 per cent.

During the past week Dr. Guido Weiss, editor of the journal *Die Waage*, has been sentenced by the Berlin Court of Appeal with three months' imprisonment, for offending Emperor William, in an article concerning the triple alliance between Russia, Austria and Germany.

Yesterday a very disturbing telegram came in from Cologne, announcing the Colorado-beetle, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the German Government, still has penetrated into Germany. On a potatoe-field at Muehlheim (on the Rhine) the destructive insect was found in all grades of its existence, and certainly will already have spread out farther. The acre on which it was found belongs to a butcher who imports American pork, and the beetle therefore must have found its way to Germany by this manner. The Government at Berlin at once has been telegraphed to about the case, and it is to be hoped that such measures will be taken as to prevent a further spreading out of the dangerous insect.

The great progresses of the Socialists, which were manifested at the late Parliamentary selections, have led here to a union of all Liberal parties, to agitate against the Socialists. This union, under the name of "Liberator Reichstagswahl Verein" in Hamburg, of late has been constituted, and already has grown up to some 10,000 to 12,000 members. The least contribution of every member is m.1 (1 shilling) per annum, and the money brought together by this manner at the next selections in 1881 will serve as agitation funds.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Tendency on our Produce Markets during the past week has been a flat one, and transactions have only been made for consumption. Money remains abundant and rather below the official rate, which is 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. Coffee remained very firm in spite of the but limited inclination to buy, and the holders were only willing to part with their stock in case of full prices being offered. The import of Coffee during the past week amounted to about 32,000 bags, all of American provenience ; quotations for Java quality, m.1.05 to m.2.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—Transactions of first-hand parcels did not transpire. Quotations per 50 kilo. are : Manila, brown clayed, m.29 to 31 ; do. unclayed, m.24 to 25 ; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31 ; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34 ; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36 ; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34 ; do. brown, m.24½ to 31 ; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.32 to 36 ; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.28 to 33 ; China, brown and yellow, m.23 to 33.

RICE.—Of raw quality I have to report the arrival of 8,320 bags per Eveline, from Bassein, which had already changed owners afloat.

TEA quiet, and without transactions of importance.

COTTON was in firm tendency during the first part of the week, but during the latter days it became flat. Some transactions without importance of China, Egypt, &c., are reported.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality are quoted m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, prime quality, m.4.70 to 4.90. Ginger unchanged, Bengal m.27½ to 28; Cochin, m.63 to 85. Cloves maintained their value, Zanzibar quality m.136 to 137. Pepper is lower, Singapore quality, m.36¼ to 37 ; Penang m.35 to 35½.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.36 to 20.50 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

News of importance from the seat of war has not come to hand during the past week, but a rumour has been afloat according to which Austria intends to mobilise at least a part of her army, and this has been weighing upon quotations, as well as the different loans which are advertised for subscription, viz., the Russian internal loan, the issue of French treasury bonds, or which are said to be intended as an English one. The approaching monthly settlement has been rather the only cause of speculative business.

SHIPPING.

The arrivals and departures at the river during the past week have been very satisfactory, the more so as a good many vessels came from transatlantic ports. Of arrivals from East-India and China we can name the Emmanuel Auger, Chapon, from Sourabaya ; Reichstag, Hoffmann, from Rangoon ; Vanadis, Carlson, from Batavia ; and the Ortava s.s., (belonging to the Flensburge Dampfschiffs-Rhederei), from Rangoon. Of departures the Madagascar s.s., Timm, for China, and Neptune, Kling, for Apoa, are to be registered. At Bremen the Malville, Harlow, has arrived from Rangoon. Regarding the Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei, the Hesperia, s.s., Johannsen. left here yesterday on her appointed day for the usual route, to Penang, Singapore, &c. ; the Galatea, s.s., Boehme, and Bellona, s.s., Ahrens, both of the same company, by telegrams have arrived out in Hong Kong. In vessels on the berth no alteration ; freight low, and rates quite nominal.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 27.

We are anxiously waiting for the result of the re-elections, which are pending at Delft and at Almelo. The general opinion is that the Liberals will win the battle by the return of Mr. Schagen van Leeuwen and Mr. Van der Linden. Especially in the first-named district the struggle is a very close one, and all is being done that possibly can be done to oppose the election of Mr. Heringa, who, though himself a Protestant, is the candidate of the Roman Catholics.

We are *en pleine vacances* as to Parliamentary matters. Much is said in the papers about the duty of the Cabinet Heemskerk to resign, but this is not at all likely to take place, and the battle has still to

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fought, with what result it is impossible to foretell. Mr. Van Lynden Van Sandenburg, Minister of the Department of Justice, having received the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion, has left here for Marienbad, in order to restore his health, whilst Mr. Van der Heim will stay, for the same purpose, some weeks in Carlsbad. The bathing-season has been opened at Scheveningen, which beautiful watering-place is already crowded. Of course a certain dulness prevails there, owing to the mourning for the death of our Queen. The King intends to reside for some time abroad, and at this moment he is in Paris, from whence in a few days he will start for Zurich. The Prince of Orange and Prince Alexander remain in the Hague.

The shareholders of the Netherlands-India Railway Company met yesterday, in order to receive the annual report and balance-sheet, which gives the following figures:—The total length of the lines of the company is 58 kilometers, representing a value of f.3,370,026. The receipts have amounted to f.550,515, from which must be deducted f.231,139, leaving a net profit of f.264,325,125, out of which a dividend of f.5.25 per cent. is declared. The state of the company is most prosperous. The report was adopted, and Mr. A. W. van Eghen was re-elected commissary.

Two prosecutions, viz., that of Mr. J. de Decker Gzn, one of our largest shipowners, who endeavoured to defraud some insurance companies by insuring a vessel which had previously been wrecked, and that against Mr. Bruyn, who defrauded the Amsterdam Canal Company of an amount of f.276,400, have caused much sensation. The sentences have not yet been pronounced.

The Emperor of Brazil will arrive here on the 15th prox., and will stay some days in our country.

A translation into the Japanese language of a "Manual for Military Hospital Practice," of which Drs. Van Duyl and Van Weezel are the authors, is in circulation.

The endeavours which are being made to erect a statue to the memory of the late Mr. Motley seem to be crowned with success. The plan meets with general approval.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The transactions on our market for Colonial Produces have continued very quiet, and the business done has been of little interest. Prices, however, have remained very firm, as holders seem disinclined to operate.

COFFEE.—The trade is at a stand still in waiting for the Trading Company's sale, which will be held to day, and at which 108,500 bs. will be brought under the hammer. The valuation is fixed at c.52½ to 53. No private lots have changed hands, except 1,050 bs. Macassar ex Gedeh.

TEA.—Since my last report the lot Sœpang Pecco Bolang, bought in at the sale of March the 14th was sold at prices that did not transpire, also 245/12 chests China Congou, mark T.

TOBACCO.—The imports have been small, and the only lots changing hands have been 407 bs. Java, headmark T.B. Lor, ex Celebes and Drenthe. The stock includes 21,516 bs. Java, 7,525 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila, and 3,000 bs. East Indian.

SUGAR.—Holders decline to operate at lower prices, and this checks business. The only lots that have changed hands were 348 kr. Java, No. 18¼ at f.41; 623 kr. No. 15, at f.40; 1,174 kr. No. 13§ at f.38½. Refined is very quiet.

COTTON has enjoyed some demand for export, and prices went up in consequence. The market closed, however, much duller.

SPICES.—Nutmegs have met with a good demand for fine qualities. Prices are very firm. Mace is very quiet, and without transactions. Pepper: Some lots have changed hands, in consequence of the lower prices current.

RICE.—Uncleaned is rather dull, and no transactions have taken place. The imports have been considerable. Cleaned Java has met with a good demand. Japan is rather dull, and lower prices are current.

HIDES.—The lots offered by public tender were sold at high prices. No particulars have, however, transpired.

JAVA INDIGO is very quiet. About 40 chests have changed hands; 350 chests were imported per Prins Hendrik.

TIN.—Without transactions in first hands. Small quantities Banca have been sold at f.41¾, and Billiton is quoted f.41½.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 23, at Nieuwe Diep from Maccassar (last from Havre), Singapore; June 26, at Nieuwe Diep from Rangoon, Birmah; at Zierikzee from Batavia, Noach III.; at Flushing from Moulmain, Tertia.

DEPARTURES.—June 16, from Hellevoetsluis for Singapore, Professor Simon Thomas; June 23, from Maassluis for Batavia, Drenthe (s.s.).

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts.
China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/0 ,,	—	2d. ,,	2d. ,,
Cochin China	6d. ,,	3d. each	1d. ,,	2d. ,,
Philippine Islands ...	1/0 ,,	—	2d. ,,	2d. ,,

VIA BRINDISI.

China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz
Java	1/3 ,,	—	3d.	4d. ,,
Cochin China	8d. ,,	4d. each	2d. ,,	3d. ,,
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 ,,	—	3d. ,,	4d. ,,

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, H. Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Labuan	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Java	1/2 ,,	—	3d. ,,	4d. ,,
Cochin China	6d. ,,	3d. each	1d. ,,	2d. ,,
Philippine Islands ...	1/2 ,,	—	3d. ,,	4d. ,,

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China, Hg.Kg., & Japan...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

Monetary and Commercial.

Telegraphic advices report that the Silk market in Shanghai has opened on the basis of Tls. 415 for second chop beautiful woman, which is equal to a cost of about 19s. laid down. The corresponding silks were sold at the public sales last week at 17s. 6d., or, taking into account the premium which is generally obtainable for the first arrivals of the new silk, the prices may be considered about the equivalent of those nominally ruling here. As to the actual state of the market it is exceedingly difficult to obtain satisfactory information, as there probably never was a time when those interested in the trade were so much influenced in their opinions by their heavy stake in the article. So far as can be ascertained, there is no improvement in the manufacturing prospects, and all that can be said is that the "short time" in the mills both here and on the Continent must tend to the reduction of the stock of piece goods, so that it would seem probable that the time is not far distant when the manufacturers will be forced to resume purchases of the raw material. The advices from Italy concerning the Italian crop are still conflicting. It is variously estimated at two-thirds and one-half of an average, but all such estimates are necessarily vague. In fact, it is more difficult to get at the true state of affairs as to the European production than as to that of China. The best indication, however, with regard to the supply is perhaps the actual state of the market in Italy, which is extremely depressed. As respects the Japan crop, the reports are very varied. But little business has been done in Japan, but small purchases are advised at 18s. 9d. for the best of the new arrivals. On this side there has been but little demand; but some trifling sales of good medium Hanks at 17s. have been made.

The Tea market continues extremely flat, and the trade generally are awaiting the arrival of the *Loudon Castle* and the *Gleneagle* with the new teas, which are expected on Tuesday and Wednesday next respectively.

During the week ended the 23rd ult. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,157,748 lb., or a reduction of 2½ per cent. as compared with the previous week. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 483,181 lbs.; cocoa, 207,921 lbs.; tobacco, 317,317 lbs.; cigars, 13,461 lbs.; wine, 149,590 gallons; brandy, 29,832 gallons; and rum, 20,995 gallons.

In the Produce Markets the absence of speculation continues, and business generally during the past week has been quiet, without change in value. Coffee has been firm and active until near the close, when a relapse has occurred. Sugar has been extremely quiet, and there has been an absence of offers of East India descriptions. The market for Pepper, Rice, and Tin shows an improvement. The value of Manila Hemp continues to decline.

The report of the Jorehaut Tea Company for the season 1876 shows that, inclusive of £620 brought forward from the previous year, the available balance is £18,129. From this an interim dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in January, and it is now proposed to make a further distribution at the same rate, or in all 20 per cent. for the year, leaving £168 to be carried forward. It is stated that the prospects of the current season are favourable, and it is expected that the outturn will be in excess of last year.

The directors of the Colonial Bank have resolved to recommend at the general meeting a dividend of 7 per cent. for the six months ended 31st December last. This compares with a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the corresponding period in the previous year.

The directors of the Union Marine Insurance Company have declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and payable on the 9th proximo. The dividend is the same as at the corresponding date last year.

The Marine Insurance Company has declared a dividend of £2 10s. per share on the under-writing account of 1874, which was a bad year. The years 1875 and 1876 show, it is stated, better results.

A dividend at the rate of 4s. per share for the half-year has been declared on the Preference Shares of the National Steamship Company.

A correspondent writes to *The Times* to call attention to the great delay which takes place in the liquidation of insolvent estates. He says that on the 25th of June, 1875, the well-known firm of Messrs. Robert Benson and Co., of 10, King's Arms-yard, London, failed, and their liabilities were sworn at £700,000. Expectations were at first held out of a good dividend, and the concern passed into the hands of liquidators; but from that day to the present time not a farthing has been paid, nor is there even any talk of some day paying a dividend.

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Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 27th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £163,634 ; Bombay, £100,000 ; and Madras, £1,365. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras for telegrams, at 1s. 8 11-16d. will receive about 75 per cent., bills at that price and all above in full. On Bombay bills only at that price 90 per cent. These figures show an improvement of 0⅛d. in the price for remittances.

There has been a little more inquiry for Bar Silver during the past week, and prices have improved ; we give 54d. per oz. as the nearest quotation. Mexican Dollars have been disposed of at previous rates, and the price remains at 54½d. per oz., with a quiet market.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Mongolia* which left Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board specie to the amount of £418,120, including £120 in gold for Galle, and in silver £81,700 for Penang, £43,800 for Hong Kong, and £7,200 for Shanghai.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 8½d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅝d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	954,796	831,423

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
£10	Agra...	All	10⅝ to 11⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	19 to 20
35	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	28 to 29
20	City	10	14 to 15
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	675 fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	16½ to 17⅞
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	63½ to 64½
25	Oriental	All	43½ to 44½
50	Union of London	15	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅜ to 7⅞
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅜ to 7⅞
10	Great Northern	All	7½ to 8
25	Indo-European	All	15 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company .	All	27½ to 28½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23 to 25
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 11
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	25	20 to 23
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	9½ to 10¼ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	15½ to 16½ pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	⅜ to ½ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm
10	Merchants' Marine	2	2 to 1½ dis
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	48 to 49
25	Ocean Marine	5	2⅜ to 3½ pm
20	Thames and Mersey	2	8½ to 8⅝
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7⅞
20	Universal Marine...	5	8¾ to 9¼
	TEA COMPANIES.		
50	Assam	20	79 to 81
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 7
20	Darjeeling	All	19½ to 20½
10	Eastern Assam	All	4 to 5
20	Jorehaut, Limited...	All	59 to 64
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12¼
10	Upper Assam	All	5¾ to 6¼
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 9 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2⅝ to 2⅞ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10½
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	610 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	37 to 39
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	5 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	51 to 53
400fr.	Suez Canal...	—	671½ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	108 to 111
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	103 to 105

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Telegrams from Hankow *via* Shanghai report the second crop short and inferior, Teamen losing heavily on common Teas, it is evident that the unprecedented low prices that have ruled here for many months for good to medium Congou, is having its due effect, and will doubtless retard the manufacture of common Tea, and check the shipments later on, and it is to be hoped lead to the re-adjustment of the scale of value for tea on this market, so long in a state of chaos. The position in China materially strengthens the prospects for first imports of the new country Congous, and well-bought Teas of fine and finest quality promise more favourably than for some seasons past, the home trade being quite bare of stocks of those grades Larger supplies than usual will be required for the great annual fair held at Nichni Novgorod at the end of July, no shipments having been made direct to Russia this (1877-78) season. A few new Scented Capers ex Ulysses have sold from 11½d. to 1s. 2d. for good common to fair, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. for good to fine ; quality as usual of early imports is not up to standard, the teas being wanting in scenting properties. The prices for Tayshian Congous rule at 10d. to 1s. 2d. for fair to medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. for fine and finest, the latter grades offering excellent value.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—The near approach of new season's Teas tends to keep our market very quiet, the trade steadily working out of their old stocks and only buying for immediate wants. The public sales have again been small this week, but prices show no improvement, the quantity of common Tea offered being sufficient for the limited demand. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings remain as before ; common to good common has sold at previous prices ; fair kinds are difficult of sale ; good to fine have been in moderate request, the stock being much reduced. Pak Lin kinds are without alteration. Black-leaf kinds : Common to good common have sold flatly, but at previous prices ; fair kinds show no alteration ; good to fine have sold at public sale at about last week's prices. New-make kinds : Further large supplies have been offered, but the demand is only dull, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers ; common have sold from 9d. to 10d., fair from 11d. to 1s., and good from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. A few small parcels of new Amoy Oolongs have been offered, but the quality has not been sufficiently good to attract buyers. In old season's there is nothing new to report. Souchongs show no change, being still difficult of sale. Scented Teas.—Canton kinds : Old season's Capers and Orange Pekoes have been dull of sale at rather lower prices. The first of the new season's came to hand per Ulysses ; the quality generally is inferior to last season's. They have met with a slow sale at from 11½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for fair to fine kinds of Caper—Orange Pekoes selling from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. In Foochow kinds nothing is doing, the supplies being exhausted from importers' hands. Green Teas.—There is no change to report. The bulk of the business is still at public sale without reserve, and prices show no improvement, many sorts now selling on a very low scale.

The public sales have comprised only 9.768 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	1,891,742 ...	2,021,471
Coastwise...	430,957 ...	514,487
Exports	701,842 ...	393,292
	3,024,541	2,929,250

SILK.

There has been very little doing since the public sales. As holders did not seem inclined to go on selling at the prices then paid, the result has been a good many offers for China Silk, but very little business. The news of the opening of the market at Shanghai on a basis of 1s. 6d. above our rates here may possibly induce some firmness, and result in more business. A line of Japans has been sold at a very low price—under 17s. for 2½ to 3 Maibash. The deliveries last month show no improvement.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 29.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
,, No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfas and Haimin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	17s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	9ls. 0d. to 2 s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	12s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The market generally has become quiet, and a small supply of Plantation Ceylon at auction went off slowly at a decline of fully 6d. per cwt., and Native sold rather easier ; Plantation sold, triage at 79s. to 90s., grey to coloury small at 95s. to 100s. 6d., low middling at 103s. to 105s. 6d., middling at 105s. 6d. to 107s., good middling at 107s. 6d. to 108s., bold at 109s. 6d. to 114s., peaberry at 105s. 6d. to 111s. 6d. Native small at 76s. to 81s., good ordinary at 86s. to 86s. 6d., bold at 90s. to 92s., peaberry at 89s. to 90s.

CHINA PRESERVES —54 cases China Ginger were bought in at 5½d. and 60 cases Cumquats at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

COCOA-NUT OIL continues steady. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon £37 15s. to £39, according to quality and packages.

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CANTHARIDES.—Four cases China, chiefly small, have been sold at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.

CARDAMOMS.—Five cases Ceylon sold, good small short clipped Malabar sort at 5s., good fair short and short long at 4s. 9d., mixed partly dark damaged 2s.

GAMBIER.—250 tons have been sold at 19s. 9d. per cwt. ex ship arrived.

GUM BENJAMIN.—15 cases Palembang thirds sold, good at £5, fair £4 10s. Of 144 cases Sumatra thirds 20 cases good middling sold at 65s., the remainder bought in at 60s. to 75s.

HEMP.—With some pressure to sell prices of Manila continue to decline, business having been done privately in fair at £28. There have been no public sales.

HIDES.—At the periodical public auctions the quantity of East India in the hair sold was unusually small, being barely one-third of the moderate supply, and prices ranged from those of last sale to ¼d. per lb. decline. Singapore were in moderate request at about ¼d. per lb. reduction. Rangoon were in liberal supply, but elicited little competition, and the few sold show a decline of ¼d. per lb. China were mostly held above last sales' values, which were readily obtained for the portion sold. Of 31,248 China Ox and Cow offered 9,198 sold; Light, average 9⅞ to 12⅛ lb. 6⅜d. to 6⅞d.; heavy, average 16⅜ to 16¾ lb. 6¼d. to 6⅝d.; extra heavy, average 24⅛ to 27 lb. 6¾d. to 7⅛d.; kips, average 7 to 7⅜ lb. 7d. to 7⅜d.; thirds 4⅜d. to 5d. per lb. Buffalo: A liberal supply of Singapore was again brought forward, and about late rates were current. Batavia were in moderate request, and few were sold under the hammer; after sale, however, some clearances were made at full relative value. Of 11,979 Penang and Singapore 5,854 sold; Penang, slaughtered, 1st heavy, average 42⅜ lb. 5⅝d. to 5¾d.; 2nd heavy, average 45½ lb. 5d.; Singapore, fair to good, 1st heavy, average 26⅝ lb. 5⅜d. to 5½d.; 2nd heavy, average 24½ to 24⅞ lb. 5¼d. to 5⅜d.; first light, average 13⅜ lb. 5⅝d.; ordinary to fair, first heavy, average 22¼ to 35⅝ lb. 5⅛d. to 5¼d.; second heavy, average 22⅞ to 32¼ lb. 4⅜d. to 5¼d.; light, average 12⅛ to 14⅜ lb. 5¼d. to 5⅜d.; ordinary, first heavy, average 36 lb. 5d.; heavy, average 3⅛ lb. 4⅞d.; light, average 12⅛ to 14⅜ lb. 4⅞d. to 5d.; thirds 4½d. per lb. Of 1,938 Batavia 1,212 sold; Unshaved first heavy, average 21½ lb. 6¼d.; seconds, average 12⅞ to 23¾ lb. 5¼d., per lb. 873 Ceylon sold first heavy, average 31¾ to 35 lb. 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. 24 China sold; first heavy, average 46⅛ lb. 4⅞d. per lb.

INDIA-RUBBER.—At auction 158 cases Borneo were sold at 1s. 3½d., and 24 cases Penang at 1s. 8d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—65 cases good bold squares were bought in at 47s. Of 277 packages Carnauba 37 packages sold, fine at 83s. to 84s., good fair at 79s., grey at 55s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 69 caddies and tins Tonquin offered, 59 sold, pile 1, fair shaped pods but rather skinny at 46s. to 47s. 6d., the first lot 44s. 6d., good fair shaped with some bally and part rather skinny 41s. 6d. to 44s., rough bally and skinny with some fair shaped 41s. to 41s. 6d.; pile 2, partly hard skinny and bally 29s. 6d. to 36s., chiefly ditto 27s. to 27s. 6d.; pile 3, hard rough skinny, bally, &c., 14s. to 15s. 5 tins Cabardine bought in at 15s. 1 caddy wet pickings sold at 16s., and 1 tin skins at 3s. 3d. Of 16 tins grain 4 tins middling sold at 40s. to 41s., the remainder bought in at 45s. to 50s.

PEPPER.—There is a steady demand at firmer rates, but holders are firm, and sales moderate, including 800 bags Singapore, partly ex auction, at 3¾d., and 200 bags Penang at 3 7-16d.

RHUBARB.—Of 78 cases China offered 39 cases sold, very fine bold at 6s., good fair to good 3s. 6d. to 4s., middling to good middling at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.

RICE.—Early in the week there was an improved demand for floating cargoes, resulting in business at a recovery of about 3d. per cwt. Three floating cargoes sold, viz:—The Mario, 1,001 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 7½d., open charter. The Arabella, 1,026 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter, and the G. F. Haendel, 1,229 tons Bassein, off coast, at 9s. 3d. for Bremen; 200 tons Rangoon, just arrived per Fidia D, were also sold at 9s. 6d. ex ship, London. A quieter tone has since prevailed, and no business has been done here, but two cargoes have been sold direct, viz., the Persia, 1,445 tons Bassein, at 9s. 4½d. for Liverpool, and the E. Thamberskelver, 1,352 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 3d. for Bordeaux. Thursday a stronger demand appeared for floating cargoes, resulting in a good business (about 5,990 tons) at full rates to a further recovery of 3d. per cwt. Six cargoes sold as follows:—The Blanche Maude, 954 tons Rangoon, due, at 9s. 9d. open charter; the Carnarvon Castle, 1,033 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 9d, open charter; the Thalia, 1,086 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter; the Charnaral, 890 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. open charter; the Vesta, 969 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 9s. 7½d. open charter, and the Sumatra, 1,060 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 3d. Continent.

RATTANS.—At auction 17,269 bundles (37 tons) sold readily at previous rates, common from Calcutta £16 5s., Singapore £18 15s. to £18 17s. 6d., chiefly Coti at £24 5s. to £25 10s. per ton.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* The market remains dull, with small private sales of unworked at 48s. At auction 350 boxes sold, chiefly damaged at 46s. to 47s. for first-class, a few sound at 52s. *Cassia Buds:* 100 boxes China sold at 73s. *Cinnamon Chips:* 38 bags Ceylon bought in at 7½d. *Cloves, Mace* and *Nutmegs:* No sales.

SUGAR.—The dulness in this market continues, and only a limited business has been done, consisting chiefly of good refining at previous rates. China and other brown kinds are dull without business. The only sales for the week are 11,000 bags unclayed Taal Manila at 20s., 5,000 bags brown China at 20s. 6d., the floating cargo per Calcutta, 2,600 baskets Java No. 14, at 32s. 7½d. for Holland, and the floating cargo per Taiwan, 400 tons brown Java syrups, for a near Continental port, price not reported.

SAGO.—At auction 503 bags fair small were bought in at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—700 bags have been sold at 15s. 10½d., and 100 bags at 16s.; 690 bags Borneo were bought in at 16s.

TAPIOCA.—Of 354 bags Singapore offered 270 bags sold, ordinary to fair at 2⅝d. to 2⅞d., Malacca sold at 2⅝d., very fine bought in at 3¼d.: 88 bags damaged Penang bought in. *Pearl:* 284 bags medium were bought in at 20s. 6d. to 21s., excepting 20 bags, which sold at 20s.

TIN has been in increased demand, and quotations are firm at last mail's range, with an advancing tendency. Straits on the spot is quoted £68 10s., afloat £69, Banca £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Early in the past week an improvement occurred in the market, not only from the continued activity in and advanced prices of Cotton, but from a better inquiry, principally on indent account from India, which resulted in a fair amount of business at full prices. At the close, though quotations have been firmly held for, the tone has been quieter, buyers evincing no desire to go on at previous rates, and business has thereby been checked.

QUOTATIONS.

				s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38¼-39 in.	7lbs.		5 2½	to	7 6½
Do. do.	,,	8½lbs.		6 2½	to	8 8½
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs.		6 0¾	to	7 9¾
Do. do.	,,	8lbs.		6 10	to	8 10
Do. do.	,,	9lbs.		7 11¾	to	9 8¾
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.		9 4¾	to	10 10¾
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6lbs.		4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	,,	7lbs.		4 8	1-16 to	5 8 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	,,	7lbs.		6 5	5-16 to	8 0 13-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	8lbs.		6 5	5-16 to	8 0 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.		2 2	11-16 to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.		2 7	17-32 to	2 8 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.		8 8¾	to	11 3¾
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.		6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings	36 in.			9 7½		
Brocade do.	36 in.			9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.			17 2¾		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24			0 9½	to	0 10¾
Do. do. do. do.	28-32			0 10½	to	0 11¾
Do. do. (Mock)	38-43			0 11	to	1 0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 5s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d. to 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. to 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; do., other brands, £20 5s. to £20 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s. to £20; Sheet, £21 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £20 5s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
June 10	Valparaiso	Gaff	Manila	New York
20	Vanadis	Carlsen	Batavia	Hamburg
20	Malleville	Harlow	Rangoon	Bremen
22	Reichstag	Hoffmann	Do.	Hamburg
22	Taiwan	Jessen	Sourabaya	Queenstown
23	Emanuel	Rivera	Rangoon	London
23	Fidio D.	Tambuccio	Do.	Do.
23	India	Bancalari	Do.	Do.
23	Princess of Wales	Griffiths	Bassein	Do.
23	Alice Rickmers	Kimme	Rangoon	Off Dungeness
23	Birma	Meylander	Bassein	Off Beachy Head
23	Europa	Hansen	Rangoon	Off the Wight
23	Olaf Trygveson	Aureberg	Do.	Falmouth
23	Einar Tambarskjelver	Meling	Akyab	Do.
23	Capella	Jachens	Bassein	Do.
23	Persia	Roberts	Do.	Do.
2	G. F. Haendel	Sanders	Do.	Do.
24	Mabel	Hallett	Ilo Ilo	Boston
24	John Potts	Macpherson	Shanghai	New York
24	Emanuel Auger	Chapon	Sourabaya	Hamburg
24	Sierra Madrona	Kennedy	Rangoon	Liverpool
24	Undine	List	Do.	Falmouth
24	City of Paris	McDonald	Maulmain	London
24	Falcon	Westhorp	Singapore	Do.
24	Titania	England	Penang	Do.
25	Ulysses (s.)	Byrne	Shanghai	Do.
25	Antenor (s.)	Jones	Do.	Do.
25	Jumna	Robinson	Hiogo	Do.
25	Fidelio	Bohsen	Amoy	Do.
25	Florence Nightingale	McIntyre	Foo-choo-foo	Do.
25	Red Riding Hood	Robertson	Singapore	Do.
25	Virginia	Minnemann	Bassein	Falmouth
25	Josephine	Flinton	Kobe	Do.
25	Harkaway	Pitts	Shanghai	New York
26	Mindora	Isaacs	Rangoon	Queenstown
26	Sumatra	Kearen	Akyab	Do.
26	Oneata	Caster	Manila	Liverpool
26	Irawaddy (s.)	Polson	Rangoon	Do.
26	Tertia (s.)	Luthjens	Maulmain	Antwerp

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
June 4	Tartar	Kaemana	Manila	San Francisco
8	Fannie	Letellier	Batavia	Pensacola
12	Velocity	Martin	Hiogo	New York
12	Mindoro	Gardner	Manila	Boston
15	Lynton	Kraus	Amboyna	Shields
18	Medea	Schall	Samarang	Helvoet
19	Prof. Simon Thomas	Campbell	Singapore	Do.
20	Vale of Doon	Barber	Java	Penarth
20	Stad Haarlem (s.)	De Ridder	Batavia	Southampton
20	Ottolina	Ouwehand	Do.	Brouwershaven
21	Madeleine	Patenu	Do.	Royan
21	Clara	Chalmers	Hong Kong	Penarth
21	Burmese (s.)	Luck	Penang, &c.	London
23	Cassandra (s.)	Langer	Do.	Do.
25	Alblasserdam	—	Atchin	Shields
25	Vanadis	Pedersen	Singapore	Newcastle
25	Campsie Glen	Smith	Macassar	Penarth
25	Ziba	Croot	Batavia	Cardiff
25	Dunnikier	Halm	Singapore	Do.
26	Sollecito	Marconde	Do.	Do.
26	Savenas	Nylin	Java	Do.
26	Stentor (s.)	Freeman	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
26	Drenthe (s.)	Kramers	Batavia	Southampton
27	Edeline	Cutler	Penang	Cardiff
27	Freidberg	Hoessfuer	Java	Do.
27	Palmerston	Satur	Do.	Penarth

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
June 21	Loudoun Castle	Hankow	London
21	Gleneagles	Do.	Do.
23	Atholl	London	Penang, &c.
24	Glenroy	London	China
27	Tartar	Hankow	London
27	Glenartney	Do.	Do.
27	Glenearn	Foo-chow-foo	Do.

SPOKEN.

VESTA, Hamburg to Manila, May 27, 39 N., 16 W.
GLENFRUIN, Greenock to Singapore. April 21, 31 S., 30 W.
JORDENMORE, Straits of Malacca to London, June 13, 47 N., 19 W.
PIEMONTE (?), Akyab to Falmouth, June 3, 34 N., 37 W.
URANIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 10, 1 N., 27 W.
ALICE, New York to Japan, May 25, 24 N., 39 W.
YOUNG FREDERICK, Hamburg to Singapore, May 23, 36 S., 8 E.
K.T.V.R. (British barq.), Java to Falmouth, April 11, 35 S., 23 E.
MEDUSA, Rangoon to Schiedam, June 1, 32 N., 43 W.
N.D.C.Q., Cardiff to Singapore, May 9, 14 S., 33 W.
ETHA RICKMERS, Rangoon to Bremen, April 27, 50 days out.
THORWALDSEN, Akyab to Falmouth, April 30, 36 S., 19 E.
BALGOWNIE, Hong Kong to Falmouth, June 2, 30 N., 46 W.
W. E. GLADSTONE, London to Singapore, May 4, 21 S., 31 W.
R. C. K. V. (German barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, May 24, 28 N., 24 W.
CASTLE HOLME, Newcastle to Singapore, June 12, 9 N., 26 W.
ARGO, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 9, 35 S., 23 E.
HANGESUND, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 9.
STAR OF CHINA, Hong Kong to London, May 11, 35 S., 22 E.
PHILOMENE, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 31, 18 S., 4 W.
ULLOCK, Liverpool to Anjer, May 23, 34 S., 10 W.
HESPERIA, Singapore to London, May 7, 30 S., 15 E.
DUKE OF ABERCORN, London to Shanghai, May 20, 7 N., 23 W.
K. N. L. H. (German ship), Rangoon to Bremen, June 4, 33 N., 40 W.
MARIA LOUISA, Bassein to Falmouth, May 17, 18 days out.

CASUALTIES.

HAVRE.—June 26, the expenses of the Leonie, Richard, at Brest, will amount to 8,000 francs.

ST. THOMAS.—June 9, the Andreas Rickmers, from Maulmain to Geestemunde, with rice, put in here yesterday, with part of bulwarks carried away and leaking; it is stated that the master has wired to his owner for instructions.

ST. HELENA.—June 9, the Maasluis, arrived here from Tjilatjap, reports having encountered very heavy gales from 3rd to 9th May, between Cape Agulhas and the Cape of Good Hope, during which she lost bulwarks and two sails, also shifted cargo, ship working and straining very much the whole time. The Sing-Tai, from Sourabaya, reports having split sails, and lost a portion of bulwarks, during a succession of N.W. and Westerly gales, off Cape of Good Hope. The Ares, from Rangoon to Falmouth, which arrived here 25th May, jury-rigged, and proceeded on her voyage same day, reports having encountered a succession of very heavy gales from April 16 till April 24. On April 21, in lat. 39 S. lon. 21 E., experienced a terrific gale, with tremendous seas, and lost mizenmast and maintopmast with all attached, and boats stove; vessel was thrown on her beam ends, and twenty-five tons of cargo had to be jettisoned.

CAPE TOWN, May 29.—The Emma and Alice is discharging part of her cargo; the leak has taken up, and surveyors recommend her topsides to be caulked. Tenders have been invited for repairs; cargo much damaged. June 5, the Maid Marian, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which put in here April 28 with damage, not having been able to obtain funds to defray her expenses, sold about 250 tons of her coal for that purpose; she proceeded this morning for her destination. The missing boat of the Sealcote, of Liverpool, and the crew have been found in a forest near Humansdorf; the men had been there for eleven days, during which time they subsisted on mussels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPLES.—June 24, arrived and proceeded, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), from Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA.—June 25, 8.50 P.M. passed, Anchises, (str.), China for London; Loudoun Castle (str.), Hankow, for London; 26, 9.15 P.M., Gleneagles (str.), Hankow for London; arrived and left, 26, Imbros (str.), Hong Kong for London.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and sailed, May 24, Zes Gezusters, Banjoewangie for Rotterdam; Convenuto, Rangoon for Bremen; 25, France, Ares, both Rangoon, for Falmouth; Bridgetown, Hong Kong for Falmouth; Yarra, Singapore for Channel; 28, Tamerlane, Banjoewangie for St. Nazaire; 30, Bury St. Edmunds, Java for Falmouth; Ricca Genova, Singapore for Marseilles; June 1, Wm. Paterson, Samarang and Mauritius for Falmouth (sailed 10th); 2, Maasluis, Tjilatjap for Rotterdam; 4, Maggie Douglas, Zebu for Falmouth; Sing Tai, Sourabaya for Falmouth; Wave, from Probolingo; Johan, from Akyab, both for Falmouth; 5, Hattie G. Hall, Cheribon for Amsterdam; 10, Emma and Robert, Akyab for St. Nazaire. Passed, May 23, Therese, Rangoon for Bremen; 24, Mineiro, Akyab for St. Nazaire; 26, Cochin, from Java; Doxford, from Rangoon, both for Cork; 29, Anna en Sophia, Sourabaya for Rotterdam; June 1, Edward, from Bassein; 3, Lasker, from Rangoon; Maria Ravano, from Rangoon, all three for Falmouth; 10, Ettie, from Rangoon for New York.

CAPE TOWN.—Sailed, May 22, Roseneath, for Batavia; 29, Kingdom o' Fife, for Anjer; 31, Cato, for Macassar; June 5, Maid Marian, for Hong Kong.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, May 22, Cavalier, Kentish Tar, both for Guam.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, May 10, Wave Queen; 18, Linda, both for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cassandra, Madagascar. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Yorkshire, Strathairly. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Leander, Titania. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Selim, Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: City of Limerick (str.), Agamemnon (s.). For Hong Kong: Horsa. For Manila: Granger. For Basilan, &c.: Loyola. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Annie. For Singapore, &c.: Leon (s.).

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Hopewell. For Manila: Olano. For Singapore: Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have receded, on account of an increase in available tonnage. The approach of the new tea steamers adds to the depression. There is nothing doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE CAPE COLONIES.—Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, have launched a screw steamer of about 3,000 tons burden, to be employed by the Union Company in their Cape of Good Hope and Natal Mail Service. She is called the German, and her principal dimensions are—Length, 350ft.; breadth, 39ft.; and depth, 32ft. Her engines have cylinders of 50in. and 86in. respectively, with 54in. stroke, and very large heating serface. She is fitted with deck-houses and every modern improvement for the comfort of passengers and the safe navigation of the vessel. The upper deck is flush fore and aft, and on the main deck there will be accommodation for about 100 first-class and from 80 to 100 second-class passengers, besides space for a large number of emigrants when necessary. Rapid progress is being made with the German's completion, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea in time to accommodate the outward passenger traffic in the autumn. The completion of this vessel will increase the tonnage of the Union Company's fleet to about 32,000 tons. The tonnage employed by the same company in the Cape service twenty years ago was less than 3,000 tons.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER GAMBIA.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the mail steamer Gambia has been concluded. The Court, in the judgment delivered, stated that the master attributed the loss of the vessel to striking on an unknown rock, which he placed at about two miles to the seaward of the Athol rock. From the evidence, the Court could not be certain as to the course steered or the bearings taken, and therefore had no means of fixing the position of the alleged unknown danger. But the Court was strongly inclined to think that the Gambia was nearer the shore than was supposed, and that the witnesses were deceived as to the distance, as it was at dusk when the ship struck. The Court, therefore, had very grave doubts whether the Gambier did not really strike on the Athol rock. The master was an experienced man, and did all in his power to save life, in which he succeeded. His certificate was returned to him.

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THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER MEIKONG.—The Messageries Maritimes have received telegrams from their agent at Aden, which announce that nearly all the passengers have taken passage to Suez, on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Zambesi, leaving Aden on the 25th ult. The company's agents in Egypt have been instructed to attend to the passengers on their arrival at Suez, and send them by special train to Alexandria, at which place they will embark on the 3rd of July on board one of the company's steamers, which will be due at Naples on the 7th, and at Marseilles on the 9th inst. The captain of the Meikong is also on board the Zambesi, and the crew have been shipped on board the French Government steamer Finisterre, bound for Toulon.

THE CLYDE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.—There appears to be but small prospect of a settlement of the lock-out in the Clyde shipbuilding trade. Meanwhile the distress amongst the workmen and their families deepens daily. The shipwrights' strike which caused the lock-out has now lasted twelve weeks, and the lock-out has been in force since May 19. Many men have tried to get employment in England and Ireland, but unsuccessfully. There are 118 unfinished vessels on the stocks. The masters have formed themselves into a stronger union than ever, and all appearances indicate a continuation of the struggle unless the men give way and return to work at the old rate of wages.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Khedive, Captain J. D. Steward, from Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult., bringing the heavy India and China mails, 197 passengers, 32 packages of specie (value not stated), seven packages of valuables, and 14,763 packages of cargo.

THE barque Condor, from Amoy, has commenced to discharge her cargo at the Victoria Harbour on the Clyde. She brings over 5,000 bags of sugar, which is consigned to the Dellingburn Sugar Refining Company. In one of the bags the sampler brought out three stones, weighing 19 lbs.

THE rock on which the City of San Francisco (str.) struck, while on the voyage from Panama to San Francisco, is situated in lat. 16.6 N., long. 98.36 W., 13 miles from land, and has been hitherto unknown.

MISSING VESSEL.—The Royal Family, of Liverpool, off. No. 51,532, Fowler, sailed from Bassein on the 23rd October last, for the United Kingdom, with rice and teak, and has not since been heard of.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

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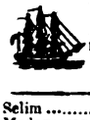

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Selim	699	Wright Bros. & Co	July 5
Madagascar, s.s.	1,103	Robertson & Co.	July 6
Strathairly, s.s.	1,236	Norris & Joyner	July 7
Loudon Castle, s.s.	2,472	T. Skinner & Co.	July 10
Gleneagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow & Co.	July 14
City of Limerick, s.s.	1,724	Robertson & Co.	July 20
Radnorshire, s.s.	1,838	Norris & Joyner	July —
Yorkshire, s.s.	2,273	Gellatly & Co.	July —
Star of the South	667	Wright Bros. & Co.	July —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co.	July —
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	July 9
Antenor, s.s.	—	" "	July 17
Ulysses, s.s.	—	" "	July 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
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dated 16th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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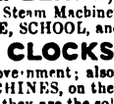

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"	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
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Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
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Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD, and Co.
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ... ... £3,200,000
Reserved fund 800,000

£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street. E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS.—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE ACADEMY,

A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

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Subscription, including Postage to India, China, &c., 17s. 4d. per annum, 8s. 8d. for six months, 4s. 4d. for three months, payable in advance.

PUBLISHED AT
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Imperial 8vo., with maps, monthly, price 1s. 6d., or 20s. per annum, postage free,

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

Demy 8vo., with plates and woodcuts, monthly, price 1s. 6d.; subscription 18s. per annum.

THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE; or, Monthly Journal of Geology. Edited by HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by Professor JOHN MORRIS, F.G.S., and ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD

VAN
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First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. FRNST and Co.

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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
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SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
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"I had with me in my travels a quantity of "Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, "and nothing could exceed their gratitude: and, in "consequence—milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed "poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of "Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of "peas, and the demand became so great that I was "obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

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ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

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CHARGES MODERATE.

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THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day, including wine. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

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THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, F.12,000,000.

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E. BOUTMY, Esq.
M. A. VAN WALCHREN, Esq.
} Residing at Batavia.

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1876.

DR.		CR.	
Head Agency at Batavia	F.9,741,125 37½	Capital	F.12,000,000 00
Premises and furniture	33,754 23	Loan 1874 (2,871 Bonds at 95 per cent.)	2,727,450 00
Bills receivable and cash	7,948,425 41½	Interest on Bonds	72,775 00
Sundry debtors	1,105,371 83	Acceptances	9,412,765 28½
Shares in Ind. companies	66,528 50	Sundry creditors	338,308 17½
Advances on securities	7,299,051 82	Deposits...	316,313 09
Invested Reserve Fund	354,961 79½	Government tax on dividend F.1,080,000	27,648 63
		Unclaimed Bonds for redemption ...	5,000 00
		Unclaimed Dividends	7,537 55
		Reserve Fund	354,900 46½
		Profit and Loss Account	1,286,520 77
		DISTRIBUTION OF NETT PROFIT.	
		Dividend to Shareholders F.22.50 per share (9 per cent.) F.1,080,000 00	
		Remuneration to sundries 137,304 13	
		Amount to be transferred to Reserve Fund 68,652 08	
		Balance to New Account 564 56	
		F.1,286,520 77	
F.26,549,218 96½			F.26,549,218 96½

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Amount written off premises and furniture account	F.1,707 61	Balance from last account	F.327 74
Salaries, Government tax, &c. ...	82,997 66½	Interest and commission accounts ...	636,571 61½
Bad debts	19,997 91	Exchange account	19,765 26
Interest Loan 1874	148,500 00	Shares	41,803 17
Balance	1,286,520 77	Doubtful claims recovered	2,138 47
		Balance of India P. and L. account ...	839,117 70
F.1,539,723 95½			F.1,539,723 95½

Verified: The Board of Control.
J. MARTENS, Chairman.

Amsterdam, 15th May, 1877.
The Board of Directors.
G. J. DE CLERCQ.
A. R. J. CRAMERUS.

Amsterdam, 20th June, 1877.

Adopted at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
J. MARTENS, Chairman.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...		...
Assam ...	3,033	500	July	5	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
Indus ...	3,470	500	July	12	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Surat ...	3 141	530	July	19	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive	3,743	600	July	26	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

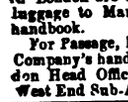
Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Birchvale	A 100	893	Sailed	London
Shanghai	AbbeyTwn	A 100	792	Tofollow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-3L1.1	958	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A Clipper Ship.....	A 1	—	Tofollow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire ...	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight or Passage apply
In Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.
In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street.
In London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11 Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	York-hire..	100 A1	2273	V.L.D.	July 5

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite ss. YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds. H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about July 5 Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 6
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D.	To follow
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 196, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Peng., Singap., H. Kong, & Shang....	Madagascar, s.s.	3-3rd L1.1.	S.W.I.	July 5
	City of Limerick, s.s....	I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I.	July 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MADAGASCAR, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South-West India Dock; last shipping day, July 5. To follow, the City of Limerick, s.s., July 20.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenmagles	100 A1	2,900	330	July 11
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	July 27
Glencarn	100 A1	2,130	330	August
Glenlyon	100 A1	3,119	375	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective; to load in the S.W.I. Docks, and sail early in July. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years, 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, July 2, 1877.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 723.] LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

LOSS OF THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMER "MEIKONG."

IN consequence of the loss of the mails by this steamer, which should have been delivered in London to-day, we are unable to give our usual summary of news from China, Japan, and the Straits. The details in regard to her loss will be received by the steamer *Glenartney* (expected in London on the 10th), which vessel rescued her passengers and crew.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

THE following despatch from Yokohama, dated June 6, has been received by way of San Francisco :—

The situation in the south-west is virtually unchanged. The Imperial troops occupy all the strong positions, and the exact locality of the rebel leaders is absolutely unknown. Nevertheless, it is certain that agitation continues, and large tracts in Kinsia, in the extreme western part of the island, are held by roving bands of insurgents. The authorities say it is useless to carry the conflict into the mountains, where great loss of life would be inevitable. They prefer to wait a certain result, without sacrificing blood and treasure at this moment. Neither foreigners nor Japanese possess any true understanding of the condition of Satsuma. The Government frankly acknowledges that some weeks must pass before the end is assured. There is no anxiety, however, as to the ultimate perfect success of the Imperialists. Official returns of the casualties of the Satsuma rebellion show the killed in battle on the Imperial side to be 10,135 ; died in hospitals, 824 ; wounded, 8,752 ; now in hospitals, 5,584 ; recovered and returned to duty, 263.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE LEKIN DUTIES IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, JULY 4.—The Chinese Government has formally consented to open fresh negotiations for an arrangement with the Treaty Powers of the question of levying the lekin tax at the Consular ports on more liberal principles than those established by the Chefoo Convention.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per steamer *Anchises* (Holt's line), arrived July 5.—From Shanghai: Captain and Mrs. Deslands and five children, Mr. Foggart.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, from Southampton, June 28.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Elmes and two second-class passengers. To Penang: Mr. Wray and son. To Ceylon: Lieut. H. I. Moore, Messrs. Scovell, H. E. West, and G. D. Twigg.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, July 6; Brindisi, July 9.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. de B. Stewart, Commanders R. Evans and R. H. Hunt. To Ceylon: Col. W. W. Kenny, Messrs. J. Coutauche and J. H. Campbell, and Dr. A. D. Fraser.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells. To Ceylon: Mr. Compes, and Mr. E. I. T. Collos.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Mapaza and de Christofloris. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Gregory. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Rivoallam and son. To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron. To Singapore: Mr. Neill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Mr. Lenz.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Celebes*, from Nieuwediep, to Batavia, June 30, and from Southampton, July 3.—Messrs. C. W. Mulder, H. Meyer, A. M. Rocker, J. Kappers, T. G. Bruyn van Rozenburg, B. Brutel de la Rivière, E. Heyman, T. H. van Elk, R. Loman, J. A. Molenaar, B. van Heck, and F. Mastrodominics and four Indian servants, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. M. Schulze and five children, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Struyvenburg, Mr. T. L. Kroeze, Mr. F. W. A. H. Scheuer, Mr. E. C. Houbolt, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Offenberg; eight subaltern officers, and 125 soldiers.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 12, 1877.

As it is by no means impossible that a little gentle pressure brought to bear upon the Chinese authorities at Peking from home (*query* through the Chinese Envoys) may have a salutary effect in connection with a matter of considerable local interest here, I trust you will allow me space in your paper to draw attention to it. You will probably have noticed from time to time that the papers here have drawn attention to the steady deterioration of the river Hwang-poo, and there is no doubt that this has not been done without very good reason. Steady silting is going on between what is known as the Pootung Point (concerning which, by-the-bye, there was a very elaborate case determined in the Supreme Court some years ago) and the opposite shore ; and the result is that considerable changes are being made in the Bund line. This has caused some agitation to the Municipal Council, who have accordingly addressed the Chamber of Commerce, who will address the Consul, who will address the Taoutai, who will address the Peking Authorities, urging that a portion of the tonnage dues may be devoted to getting out a dredging machine and taking other steps of the same character to keep the river in order. There is no doubt that something should be done in the matter, and it would be only right that a portion of the tonnage dues should be devoted to the purpose ; but as this could only be done after a reference to head-quarters, I am afraid there is little chance of its being accomplished, unless the high officials at Peking are in some way "touched up" on the subject.

The Missionary Conference has commenced its sittings, and is likely to be of great interest and importance. Papers are promised on Taouism, Buddhism and Confucianism. It is satisfactory to find that missionary gentlemen are carefully turning their attention to these subjects. Without a thorough acquaintance with them, they must be at great disadvantage in their endeavours to propagate the Gospel, as before they can hope to convert others to Christianity they must acquire some knowledge of the religious tone of mind of those to whom they address themselves. This element in connection with Mission work has I think, been hitherto somewhat too much overlooked ; and I am sure that its receiving the prominence it deserves will be of great benefit to the cause of Christianity in this country.

Everyone here is delighted that the Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Sir Walter Medhurst, in recognition of his long and able services. I have had occasion over a series of years to know him both personally and officially, and am certain that the Consular and Diplomatic Service never had a better man in it. It seems to me a pity that he should not have been induced if possible to continue somewhat longer in the service, as experience and talents such as he possesses are assuredly much wanted in it. The *North China Daily News* speaks as follows on this subject :—

The value of a gift may be very much enhanced by the mode of presentation ; and we are glad to learn that the circumstances under which the honour of knighthood was lately conferred on Mr. Medhurst were of the most gratifying character. Mr. Medhurst was specially summoned to Windsor and introduced to the Queen, who performed the ceremony with her own hand. We are sure Sir Walter's friends will share the gratification which he cannot fail to have felt, personally, at the courtesy with which his long services have been recognised, and at the confirmation which is thus given at home to the kindly opinion expressed by the Shanghai community.

We have been rather amused here at some of the doings of the Chinese Ministers as reported from time to time in your paper. Fancy a Chinese mandarin conversing with Browning on poetry ; and "Lady Kwo" assisting the young ladies at South Kensington with their embroidery ; the *entente cordiale* is certainly increasing, and I hope that it may continue to do so. The

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following paragraph, which appears in one of the papers here, shows that our efforts to assist the unlucky famine-stricken people have not been unappreciated:—

We are requested to publish an audited statement of the accounts of the (South Gate) Refugee Fund, and to assure those who contributed the money that the refugees seemed very grateful for the kindness shown them. On one occasion when expressing their gratitude, they were told that they were indebted to the foreigners in the settlement [illegible] "If foreigners should come to your homes, would you allow your children to call them *foreign devils?*" "No! no!! We would call them *yang sen sang*" (Mr. Foreigner), was screamed forth by many voices.

I am glad to be able to state that the old epithets of *Fang-qui*, &c., are now much less frequently heard than formerly. In fact, the natural result of the people becoming more familiar with us is being produced. As they get to know us better they are inclined to treat us more civilly, not less so, as some anti-progressionists would wish to make it appear.

CANTON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, MAY 18.

The most important event which apparently has taken place in this city during the past fortnight is the examination for the first literary degree, or that of Bachelor of Arts. The result has not yet been made public. It is supposed, however, that a list bearing the names of the successful candidates will be published in the course of three or four days. Undergraduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would, I think, be surprised on hearing of the difficulties which beset a Chinese undergraduate when a candidate for his first degree. As an account of an examination of this nature may prove interesting to your readers, I shall endeavour, in the following sentences, to furnish them with a few items bearing upon a subject so interesting. Let me begin, then, by observing that each candidate for the degree in question is required by the ruler or chief magistrate of the county of which he is a native to produce, in the first instance, a certificate which has been duly signed and sealed by two graduates—Bachelors of Arts—who have agreed to act for him as sureties. This certificate not only sets forth the age and names of the candidate, but the names, also, of his parents and grandparents. It sets forth, too, the name either of the hamlet, or village, or town, and that of the country in which he was born. It further declares that he is not in mourning,* that—with the view of describing his personal appearance—he has or has not a beard or moustache, and that he is not the son either of a soldier,† or a playactor,† or a slave,† or a whoremonger,† or of one† whose occupation consists not only in attiring corpses in grave-clothes, but in conveying them, when so attired, to the tomb. This certificate having been examined and approved by the chief magistrate of the county, the candidate is called upon to repair to the capital city of his native country, in order that on a day appointed he may there be examined as to his literary attainments by the county ruler and other members of the *literati*. On the day of examination, at the early hour of six A.M., the candidate, together, of course, with many others, enters the examination hall; and here let it be observed that with an institution of this kind each county city is provided. At seven A.M. the county ruler and the *literati*, the examiners—arrive, and at eight A.M. the doors of the examination-hall are closed. To each candidate the subjects for examination are then given. These subjects consist of two essays on themes or texts, which are selected from the four books, and one poem. Each essay must consist of not more than seven hundred characters, and not less than four hundred. The poem must consist of twelve lines, and each line must measure five metrical feet. At one or two o'clock in the afternoon the gates of the examination-hall are thrown open, in order that all candidates who have finished their papers may retire. Candidates, however, who are not ready writers are permitted to remain in the hall until nine or ten o'clock in the night, at which hour they are peremptorily called upon to place their papers, whether in a finished or an unfinished state, in the hands of the examiners, and to go, without any further delay, to their respective quarters. In the course of a few days following this examination a list bearing the names of the successful candidates is posted upon the walls of the temple, in honour of Confucius, for in each county town such an edifice, of course, stands. Of preliminary or previous examinations of this nature not less than eight are held, and between each not more than six or eight days are suffered to intervene. Now all candidates who have succeeded in passing three or more of the eight examinations to which we have just referred repair in the next instance, on a day appointed, to the prefectural or capital city of the prefecture of which their respective counties are integral parts or political divisions, in order that they may also, in regard to their scholastic attainments, be examined eight times by the prefect and certain members of the *literati*. Each of these eight prefectural examinations, if I may so term them, is confined, as in the former instance, to one day, and between each examination not more than six or eight days are suffered to intervene. The subjects at each of these tests consist of two essays and one poem. The texts for the themes are chosen from the four books and certain portions of the Chinese classics. Each essay must consist of not more than seven hundred characters, and not less than four hundred. The poem must consist of twelve lines, and each line must measure five metrical feet. At the close of each of these prefectural examinations, a list containing the names of the successful candidates is posted on the walls of the temple of Confucius, for, as in each county city, so also in each prefectural city a temple stands in honour of that illustrious sage. All candidates who have succeeded in passing three or more of the eight examinations to which we have just referred are declared to be fully qualified to present themselves to the Literary Chancellor for a final test or examination. This last examination, which, as we have already stated, is conducted by the Literary Chancellor, by the prefect, by the rulers of the various counties forming the prefecture, and by certain members of the *literati*, who, for this purpose, have been nominated by the Literary Chancellor, is confined to one day. As the candidates for this final test are very numerous, coming, as they do, from the many counties of which the prefecture is composed, and as the examination commences at the early hour of six in the morning, they are, throughout the course of the preceding night, admitted into the examination hall by fifties at a time. Each candidate upon entering the outer gates of the hall responds to his name. He is then searched, in order that it may be ascertained whether or not there be concealed in his pocket, or in the wide sleeves of his dress, a pocket edition of the four books or of the classics in which it is intended that he shall be examined. A cylindrical-shaped basket, too, in which he carries his pens and inkstand, is, for similar reasons, searched at the same time. This search is, in all respects, repeated as the candidate passes the inner gates of the examination hall. This second scrutiny of the candidate's dress having been brought to a close, he is publicly identified by his sureties (graduates), who wear on the occasion their official or academical costumes. Sheets of paper necessary for the examination are now presented to the candidate. For these sheets of paper, however, which are provided by the Government, he is made to pay. All the candidates having taken their seats at the various stone tables with which the examination hall is furnished, the subjects for examination are immediately given. These subjects consist of two essays and one poem. The texts for the essays are chosen from the four books and other portions of the Chinese classics. As in the former cases, each essay must consist of not more than 700 characters, and not less than 400. Each poem, too, must consist of twelve lines, and each line must measure five metrical feet. At the close of this final examination, which, as I have already intimated, is confined to one day, the numbers rather than the names of the successful candidates are placed on the walls of the literary chancellor's yamen or official residence. The examination for the second degree or that of Master of Arts is, of course, still more difficult than the one of which I have just given an account. Time and space, however, would fail me were I now to enter into a description of all its details.

* No students in mourning are allowed to attend literary examinations.
† A prohibited class.

COCHIN CHINA.

The French Colony of Cochin China was very little known to Europeans until the French conquered that country in the years 1859 to 1868.

Since then all nations have had access to its ports, which are few, Saigon having all the foreign commerce, the other towns having only coasting trade with prows from the northern coast of Cochin China junks from the Tonkin Siam. The Malays also trade to Hatien, from Singapore, and exchange produce of their countries. I have seen, in the mouth of the river, some of these coasting vessels loaded with all kinds of produce, and crowded with poultry—cocks and hens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, &c., in numerous baskets hung round the vessel's sides and all available out-of-the-way places, and swarming with bronze figures, half-naked, in all kind of postures, some holding by the mast, ropes, sails, rigging, or sitting *a la* Turk, and jabbering a language which appeared to me a continued noisy sound, without intermission. I have heard half-a-dozen fish and market women speaking all at once, causing a babel of sounds, of which I could not understand a word of what they said; so how much less could I distinguish words of foreign gibberish, with scores of tongues jabbering all at once? But it could be easily imagined that they were occupied discussing what each thought of us and our craft, which being a steamer must have been an object of wonder to them, as we approached them very quick, although it was calm and a strong tide against us; some of the green-horns must have stared in amazement at our steamer approaching them like an infernal machine, smoking and puffing, our propeller splashing the water about under our sterns, the ends of the blades being between wind and water, causing quite a confusion of swells, assisted by the hull of the steamer going through the water, pushing a wave forward and raising the water in a swell before the bows of the vessel, our stem splitting it in two, and sending two jets up in a graceful curve, in imitation of fountains in ornamental waters. As we steamed abreast of this open coaster, we saluted them with our shrill whistles, of which we had two, and startled them with different sounds, which came upon them

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so unexpectedly quite startled them. Our crew were quite amused at the confusion it caused among the crew and passengers of the coaster ; almost every one screamed, and the younger ones run crying, and hid themselves; one of them lost his balance and fell overboard in the water, but they being so accustomed to the water soon secured a rope and managed to creep aboard again.

In the autumn of 1872 I was engaged, under contract by a London financial firm, to take out a river steamer for Saigon, to trade in the interior of Cochin China, in the navigation of the Meikong, with its numerous branches ; the two principal ones, which are called by the French *Fleuve interiur et Fleuve exteriour*, very fine rivers ; navigable for vessels of twelve feet draught for two or three hundreds of miles up, from its mouth; they branch off in almost every direction, and cut the country into thousands of small and large islands; and, in a manner of speaking, Lower Cochin China is a country cut up in all manner of ways, by water-roads, travelled by the natives by twenty boats of all shapes, canoes, sampans of every description and size, from a small log canoe of two metres long, capable only of carrying a boy, to above a hundred feet long, having more than hundreds of rowers, or rather paddlers, not more than one metre wide, easily upset. I have seen some of the mandarin's boats, with more than one hundred paddles, racing, and going at such a force and speed through the water that they have fairly been sent under water, filled and swamped, the whole crew in a moment swimming and bailing their boat, and in a very short time renew the race, the rowers not the least affected by their bath.

The boats of the country people are more clumsily constructed, full of lumber and furniture, if their family and household utensils can be called furniture, as one-half of the population live in boats entirely, like the Chinese in the Canton water ; whole floating villages of these are to be seen.

The commercial villages, or, more properly, market towns, are situated about twenty to thirty miles apart on the banks of the numerous rivers which form the highways, that is a tide's work, resting each tide at some well-known place of rendezvous, the principal and centres of commerce being Saigon and Cholons (Cholens), almost entirely a Chinese market town, or central depot, where all the Chinese counting-houses are, and keep their stores for the storage of the produce of the country, where they collect all kinds of merchandise ; and when goods are ready for exportation they are shipped in large cargo boats of the capacity of about 1,000 piculs, when they are rowed down the Cholen river to Saigon, and transhipped in the foreign vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead. The limits of the commercial port are from little below the Fort du Said to abreast of the Harbourmaster's office, which is near the wharves of the Messageries Maritimes French mail boats, extending nearly two kilometres, and joining Le Port de Guerre, opposite the town of Saigon, the town dividing the two roadsteads, the commercial one occupying three-fourths the whole breadth of the river, leaving the left bank for a passage up and down the men-of-war roadstead, occupying the whole breadth of the river above Saigon, where moorings are placed at swing distance from each other for large vessels of war, the smaller Government vessels and hulks being moored on all fours and in tiers along each bank of the river, of which there are above half a hundred of the different classes and sizes ; the old line-of-battle ship *Flurus*, now a sheer hulk and flagship, being moored along the Esplanade, its guns commanding the whole Rue de l'Opital, and, we may say, the town of Saigon and saluting ship.

Above the naval roadstead, and opposite the dockyard arsenal, is a very fine and large useful and commodious iron floating dock ; it was finished a few years ago, and the last rivet clinched by one of the most celebrated young ladies resident at Saigon, a brass plate describing the ovation being fixed on the upper end entrance, the exact description of which I have lost in my travels. Often two vessels are docked at one time, and the largest mail boats could be repaired, and some of them are nearly 150 metres long.

The whole banks of the river roadstead are still in their primitive state ; *débris* of a few old wooden wharves mark where there have been some kind of accommodation for landing or shipping cargo. At the time when only sailing ships came up the river as many as 150 to 200 have been busy on the Saigon river ; but at this present date trade is carried on in a very different manner. Many say the steamers have been the ruin of Saigon *(comme un port de commerce)*; I suppose these means in compradores, stevedores, carpenters, caulkers, &c., and amongst the most common the sailors' grog-shops, the necessary evil to a large congregation of sailors. All these wooden and sailing vessels loading rice, and giving employment to so many trades following the necessities of commercial vessels, like the appendant followers of an army, it must have given employment to many. How different it is at the date of which I write ; scarcely any sailing vessels ride in the roadsteads ; they have made way for the more speedy and more modern carriers, in the form of iron steamers that now frequent the port, some of them taking as much as eight to ten sailing ships' cargoes. I have seen there the s.s. *Hankow* take about 70,000 piculs of rice, and that in a very few days, and off again—very different from the slow way ten sailing vessels would have been expedited. The difference tells in many ways ; this large steamer had only its complement of officers, so had the other ships ; but there were ten of them, each different characters, some frolicking, &c., others quiet and of a gentlemanly behaviour, as my friend the commander of the s.s. *Hankow* was, with his officers following in his steps, only leaving what money to the tradespeople of Saigon was required to pay for their requirements. I speak of this steamer because she was the largest coming under my notice ; there were others smaller and trading regularly to Saigon and Hong Kong, being chartered by Chinese merchants and speculators by the month for a lump sum and underlet to others, and being on time charter it was to the advantage of the charterer to make the most of his bargain ; so dispatch was his hobby ; the more voyages his chartered steamer made during the time, which was about a six months' charter, the greater was his profits. Small Chinese brokers were known to make good bargains and become rich in no time, being able to make handsome presents to the officers of the steamers, to give them a stimulation and lose no time. Many a bright gem I have seen on a captain's finger or in shirt studs, &c., presents from their charterers, a compliment which injured nobody ; as the charters were effected by the owners' agents there could not be any connives, but more attention paid by the officers, and, may be, little more wear and tear of the ship and apparel, and in the case of a steamer of the engines. I said more attention, which might be artificial, for I look upon any ships' officers, if they are honest men, it will not matter how their ships may be employed; good officers will always exert themselves to the most of their abilities. But John Chinaman is cunning enough to know how to stimulate those abilities to his advantage, and knows how to work on the principle of giving a sprat to catch a mackerel. Be it as it may, some of those Chinese act very liberally, and as good business men, and in many instances outdo European sagacity. The Chinese merchants as a body in general are superseding our old established European merchants ; our old Oriental merchant princes in many instances are disappearing the stage of commerce, and are superseded by new firms managed entirely on new principles, on economical discipline both moral and financial means, some of the good old times are past and gone; things are changed. Formerly the mode of trading and material of commerce was in the hands of fewer adventurers, who in many instances had to risk life and fortune, and encounter all kind of enemies both in climate, plagues, robbers, murderers, &c.; but now, thanks to these enlightened days, all things are becoming more and more on equal terms, the headstrong unbelieving Asiatic, of whatever nation or religion he may belong, are beginning to see the great advantage that can be derived by liberal ideas ; they open their eyes to the immense advantages they can derive by free intercourse, free exchange of thoughts as well as of goods ; those who had no need, but lived in their primitive, and I may say savage mode of life, are now proud to descend from their lofty thought of natural and primitive savage life. Thousands, I may say millions, are now flocking to the standard of commerce; they see that in it all their wishes and needs can be supplied ; and though they might not have known these wants had they continued in their primitive habits, India, and particularly China, gives us good proofs of these changes, which I shall call civilisation. See our little island of Hong Kong, a mere rock on the coast of China on the south-east ironbound coast of the great Chinese Empire and Continent of Asia, with its millions of souls ; see them, how they are gradually assimilating their views to ours, particularly those more thrown in contact with Europeans, and in many instances superseding them in commerce ; for instance, see our great emporiums of commerce in the East, wherever the Chinese are under our European institutions, particularly those under the English free institutions in most part of India, China, and those great commercial regions which are protested by the British flag; see how they advance with confidence ; the emblem of security, wherever it is seen, means safety, commerce and wealth ; wherever gentle breezes are wafted to unfold that glorious banner of Union there is activity, wealth and prosperity, I could also say peace ; but as, in some instances, her enemies, by envy, greed of gain, &c., will try to disturb that, peace, so much needed for the true development of commerce, may be broken occasionally. By the great competition and even, I may say, our own merchants, they have ruined themselves in many instances and enriched the Chinese, see Hong Kong for instance, those who have been or had come there lately will understand what I say ; dwellings cannot be built fast enough, or convenient ground be found to build upon for the converted Chinese who flock by thousands to the British standard for commerce, as well as for protection and chiefly instinct of gain.

The Chinese are fast drawing the Chinese trade into their hands ; even the English or other European houses do most of their commerce through their compradores, and teach them how to trade and carry on a profitable business ; which in time said compradores go into business themselves, and with greater economical management, outdo their old employers. How many houses now in Hong Kong could wind up their affairs on advantageous terms—what would be left to them ? Many of them do not know, and I am sure I do not, but from hearsay while there I gathered the information that if some of the houses were to liquidate it would be ruination to them ; and why so, many will say that trade and commerce is not so good as formerly,

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may be the reply; but that is not correct, for the consumption and supply is greater than ever it was. Why, it is fabulous to read the reports of the customs, &c.; add to that the conniving unlegal commerce which is carried on, and which never sees the reports on commerce, and the answer is that commerce and intercourse of nations is greater than ever it was; in no time was the nations more prosperous than they are now; some kingdoms, governments, communities, companies, firms or individuals may have some change in their prospects for the better or for the worst; but taking the world as a whole, its inhabitants were never more prosperous; wealth abounds everywhere, if an individual hath it not many others have; so my reply to those who say that trade or commerce is not so good as in years gone by is, that the few old merchants who have made colossal fortunes when they were alone are now superseded by hundreds who have embarked in the same line of business, and have to compete with everybody.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From New York, July 2, Etta Loring; from Falmouth, 2, Juliane.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

At HONG KONG.—From London, June 30, Mikado (str.); July 2, Glenfalloch (str.), Penrith; from Cardiff, July 1, Lord Macauley; 2, Benclutha, Golden Spur, F. P. Lichfield, Grasmere, Jala; from Liverpool, 2, Achilles (str.); from Antwerp, 2, Leading Wind; from Hamburg, 2, Johann Friedrich.

At BANGKOK.—From Southampton, June 30, Cape Clear (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool, July 3, St. Andrews Castle.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, June 28, Lorne (str.); from Liverpool, July 2, Lottie Warren; from Hamburg, 2, Atlanta (str.); from Cardiff, 2, Gem; from Newcastle, 2, Philippino.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 5, Galley of Lorne (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, June 24, Penguin (str.).

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases
From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	85551172	59797447	2937521	18970088	167335129	46660
From June 1, 1875, to May 18, 1876	71685248	59318379	2031848	19771708	155537183	37282

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	5626586	54358
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	16181191	19302

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	40321446	7284
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	539e9071	10315

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	16,822,935
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	16,257,325

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,813
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,323,012	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,114	1866 to 1867	118,423,200	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,800,130	57,149
1855 to 1856	92,210,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	112,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,749,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,959,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	154,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
862 to 1863	121,273,880	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,686	46,605	1875 to 1876	166,318,294	87,183

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to May 25, 1877. Piculs.	Total to May 25, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	10 830	7,089
Gamlier	165,973	114,134
Cutch	818	1,185
Pearl Sago	31,250	28,463
Sago Flour	56,330	88,249
Tapioca	22,285	18,818
Black Pepper	47,168	69,135
White Pepper	18,727	17,277
Coffee	3,104	5,975
Gutta Percha	9,349	7,209
Gum Benjamin	1,471	1,103
Gum Copal	3,387	1,450
Gamboge	154	88
Rattans	21,816	31,803
Buffalo Hides	18,712	10,257
Buffalo Horns	3,174	2,148

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	TEA. From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287 ...	13,127,857 ...	10,952,774 ...	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709 ...	3,154,806 ..	4,461,329 ...	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397 ...	2,565,543 ...	1,132,186 ...	996,372
„ England ...	211,235 ...	37,537 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	SILK. From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878 ...	5,214 ...	7,015 ...	7,365
„ France ...	8,362 ...	6,246 ...	6,254 ...	5,516
„ America ...	108 ...	115 ...	162 ...	172
„ Other countries	243 ...	366 ...	1,089 ...	1,375
Total ...	13,591 ...	11,941 ...	14,520 ...	14,428

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,989,223
1875-76	6,082,036
1874-75	6,079,536
1873-74	5,603,633
1872-73	5,560,685
1871-72	5,277,868
1870-71	4,888,941
1869-70	2,735,134

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1876-77.

To New York	5,741,234
„ Chicago	822,015
„ Boston...	235,065
„ San Francisco...	100,463
„ Canada	26,380
„ London	64,066
Total	6,989,223

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to May 29, 1877. Piculs.	Total to May 29, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,571 ...	43,518
Sugar	76,059 ..	49,125
Black Pepper	15,782 ...	18,058
White Pepper...	2,024 ...	1,104
Cloves	213 ...	17
Tobacco	1,064 ...	7,094
Tapioca	9,851 ..	5,157
Hides	1,871 ...	3,348
Horns	126 ...	377
India-rubber	261 ..	230
Mace	215 ...	97
Nutmegs	326 ...	620

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

	To Great Britain.	To Russia.	To Shanghai.	Total Hankow Teas.	Total Kiukiang Teas.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.
1876×1877.	34,549,697	4,805,764	34,468,900	63,752,268	9,805,526	73,557,794
1875×1876.	24,463,672	5,759,623	34,660,858	56,797,190	9,086,925	64,884,115

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	Great Britain. 1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	Continent of Europe. 1876.	United States. 1877.	United States. 1876.	Australia 1877	Australia 1876	San Francisco 1877	San Francisco 1876
Sugar	Tons.	9815	16815	939	618	21125	18492	—	699	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales	496 3	59896	329	2,70	41031	42376	887	2618	4506	12922
Coffee	Tons.	1336	330	390	912	—	—	—	—	114	927
Cigars.....	Mil.	6207	2930	1225	—	460	180	3560	447	150	273
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	27	975	247	—	—	—	—

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
May 25 ...	Tartar (s.)	... Hankow	... 1,800,000
„ 26 ...	Glenartney (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 31 ...	Braemar Castle (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,400,000
„ — ...	Glencarn (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,500,000
„ — ...	Deucalion (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
June 1 ...	Glenlyon (s.)	.. Hankow	... 2,300,000
„ 2 ...	Cutty Sark	... Hankow	... 1,250,000
„ 3 ...	Benarty (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,500,000
„ — ...	Radnorshire (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 4 ...	J. R. Worcester	... Hankow	... 1,250,000
„ — ...	Stadt Amsterdam (s.)	Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 7 ...	Hankow (s.)	... Hankow	... 3,800,000
„ 9 ...	Cairnsmuir (s.)	... Hankow	... 1,750,000
„ — ...	Glentinlas (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,250,000
„ 20 ...	Windhover (s.)	... Shanghai	... 1,200,000
„ 22 ...	Gordon Castle (s.)	... Hankow	... 2,000,000
„ 25 ..	Fleurs Castle (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,500,000
„ 26 ...	Glengyle (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ 30 ...	Glenerchy (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
Total ...	... ...	...	45,350,000

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THE MAILS.

INWARD MAIL DUE JULY 23.—GALLE, JUNE 25.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from Yokohama, 30th May, Shanghai 3rd, Hong Kong 9th, Singapore 17th June, left here to-day for Aden, Suez and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE JULY 30.—GALLE, JULY 5.—The P. and O. steamer Kashgar left at 8 P.M. to-day for Suez and Southampton with the mails from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 10th, Hong Kong 16th, Singapore 24th June, and £380,000 specie.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 1.—GALLE, JUNE 25.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles, 3rd inst., left here to-day for Singapore.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, JULY 4.—The P. and O. steamer Bokhara left here at 7 P.M. for Southampton, where she may be expected on the 9th inst.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—July 1, at Copenhagen, from Samarang, Catharina; at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Undine; at Marseilles, from Bangkok, East Lomond; 3, at Cuxhaven, from Kobe, Josephine; at Ymuiden, from Banjoewangie, Hoek van Holland; at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Noach IV.; 4, at New York, from Ilo Ilo, Spica; at London, from Nagasaki, Ferris J. Thompson; 5, from Shanghai, Anchises (s.); at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Orione; 6, at London, from Zebu, Dorothea; passed Deal, for London, from Manila, Delia; at Cuxhaven, from Sourabaya, Taiwan; off the Lizard, from Akyab, Ivonne and Maria, Jacob Trumpy; from Maulmain, Juno, Syren; off Isle of Wight, for Rotterdam, from Batavia, Lord of the Isles (s.); 3, at Ymuiden, from Macassar, Nelly; 4, from Java, Calcutta; at Texel, from Batavia, Koning der Nederlanden (str.); from Rangoon, Glaslyn; 5, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Rurik; at Liverpool, from Bassein, Zelica; 6, off the Lizard, for Falmouth, from Akyab, Atalante; 7, from Rangoon, Etha Rickmers, Daniel; from Bassein, Carl Pihl; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Talismano.

DEPARTURES.—July 3, from Greenock, for Manila (via Liverpool), Olano; 4, for Java, Greenock; 5, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Lennox Castle; 4, from Newport, for Java, Jamaica.

SPOKEN.—Gebroeders Smit, Shields to Sourabaya, May 23, 9 N., 26 W.; Argo, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 3, 7 N., 21 W.; Palmerston, Cardiff to Anjer, July 1, 49 N., 7 W.; Kelso, Singapore to London, June 26, 22 N., 35 W.; William Watson, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 1, off Algoa Bay; Antares, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 6, off the Cape; Wheatlandshire, Akyab to London, June 14, 21 S., 4 E.; J.L.N.H. (Norw.), Bassein to Wisbeach, April 29, 35 S., 22 E.; Kinderdyk, Bali Straits to Rotterdam, May 1, 35 S., 18 E.; Barbadian, Ardrossan to Java, June 3, 7 N., 25 W.; Polynesian, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 15, lat. 32.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—July 6, Glenfinlas, Foochow-foo, for London.

CASUALTIES.—Portsmouth, July 6, the Lord of the Isles (str.), from Batavia to Rotterdam, has arrived at Spithead, with boilers defective, and short of coal; expects to get away in two days. Port Elizabeth, June 8, the Cheshire sailed yesterday for Guam; the master stated that the leak had been stopped, but no survey was held. Mauritius, June 21, the R. B. Fuller, from Rangoon to the Channel, last from Reunion, has been docked and recoppered, repairs completed, will sail shortly. The Jane Woodburn, from China, must discharge part cargo for repairs. The Cornelia, from Java to Rotterdam, has rudder damaged, will not discharge, repairs progressing satisfactorily afloat. Shanghai, July 4, cargo boat foundered, 244 packages Nankin.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—On the 27th June, at Sloane-street, Chelsea, the wife of Henry George Kennedy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENN—BARTHOLOMEW.—On the 27th June, at St. Paul's Rothesay, N.B., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, William, Lieutenant R.N., eldest son of Thomas Rice Henn, D.L., of Paradise-hill, in the county of Clare, to Susan Matilda Cunninghame Graham, daughter of the late Robert Bartholomew, of Broomhill.

OLDKNOW—BRIGSTOCKE.—On the 28th June, at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. Robert Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's, cousin of the bridegroom, Reginald Charles Oldknow, Chief Engineer R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. J. Oldknow, D.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Birmingham, to Henrietta Mary, widow of Capt. Augustus Brigstocke, 51st King's Own L.I.

DEATHS.

BAKER—On the 2nd June, at his residence, in James Town, Eden Baker, merchant, of St. Helena, J.P., aged 61 years.

CUPPAGE—On the 26th June, at Cranley-place, South Kensington, Emily Anne, widow of the late General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., R.A., and fourth daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Emily Macleod.

HENDERSON—On the 30th June, at 87, Thistle-street, Garnet Hill, Glasgow, aged 19 years, James Henderson, arts student, only son of James Henderson, merchant, Tientsin.

MAY—On the 28th June, at Petersham house, Walham-green, Frederick May, of Piccadilly, aged 59.

MILLER—On the 28th June, at 16, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the Dowager Lady Miller, widow of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hants, in the 77th year of her age.

NIVEN—On the 29th of June, at 31, Princes's-square, Bayswater, Helen, wife of William Niven, Esq., and only daughter of Edward Boustead, Esq., Clapham-park.

Literature, Science, &c.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* we find a postscript to the article in the last issue of that journal on Rajah Brooke, in which the author points out a mistake into which he fell in stating that negotiations for the transfer of Sarawak to England had some years since been renewed by the present Rajah, adding that so much misunderstanding has arisen in relation to that country that he was anxious to correct his mistake as early as possible, and to state that the cession of Sarawak to England or to any other Power has never been the subject of any negotiations to which the present Rajah was a party. The *Bulletin of the Société de Geographie* of Paris for this month contains a detailed account of the discoveries of the *Challenger*, in an exhaustive notice of geographical works during the past year. In the *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) are some further notices of the Chinese critics of the works of those connected with that institution. Mr. Thomson's *Street Life in London* for July has as subjects for the photographs, "A Convict's Home," "The Wall Worker," and "Covent Garden Labourers."

The *Nineteenth Century* contains a very pleasing description of the journey which Mr. Brassey, M.P., recently made round the world in his yacht the *Sunbeam*. The undertaking of travelling 35,400 miles with his wife and four children was certainly not a small one, and the journey was accomplished in forty-six weeks, from which must be deducted 112 days in harbour. The voyage was *via* Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and the Straits of Magellan, and across the Pacific to Japan, and thence to China and home *via* Suez. Mr. Brassey describes his arrival in Japan and his voyage homewards as follows:—

We had made the passage from Valparaiso in seventy-two days at sea, and had indulged ourselves in only seventeen days of rest and relaxation in harbour. By far the greater part of this passage was made in the favoured region of the trade winds, no severe weather having been encountered until we entered the Kuro Siwo, or warm Japan current, a sea not less stormy than the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, and probably rendered boisterous from similar causes. After a short stay at Yokohama we proceeded to Kobe, in the Inland Sea, and attended the opening of the railway to Kioto by the Mikado. From Kobe we steamed through the Inland Sea in truly winterly weather to Simonoseki, where we found the people much agitated by the recent insurrection of the Satsuma clan. Bidding farewell to Japan with regret, we steamed to the southward. We issued forth from the Inland Sea by the Boungo Channel, through which Admiral Kuper conducted the combined fleets to the bombardment of Simonoseki, but which has since been rarely used. Passing between the Linschoten Islands, many of which are active volcanoes, and the Liukiu group, we entered the Formosa Channel on the 24th of February, on which day, aided by the current, and running before a strong north-east monsoon, we made good upwards of 300 knots under sail only. This was the best performance of the voyage. On the following evening we arrived off Hong Kong. We sailed from Hong Kong on the 7th of March, touched at Macao on the same day, ran down the China Sea before pleasant north-east breezes, and reached Singapore on the 17th of March. After calling at Johore, Malacca, and Penang, we crossed the Indian Ocean, in calm and oppressively hot weather, and arrived at Galle on the 29th, and Colombo on the 30th of March. On the 5th of April we were "once more upon the waters," and on the 15th, having steamed the whole distance of 2,100 miles, we reached Aden.

Mr. Brassey notes the importance of the Suez Canal, and the large proportion of vessels passing it which carry the British flag. The *Sunbeam* steamed through the Canal in two days.

China. By Baron F. F. VON RICHTOFEN. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer. London: Trubner, and Co.—The first volume of the long expected work by Baron von Richtofen upon China fully promises to fulfil the expectations which have been formed with regard to it. As our readers are aware, the author has travelled extensively in China with the object of obtaining detailed geological and geographical information, and many of his notes made during the journeys which he undertook have already been published. During the time which has intervened Baron von Richtofen has evidently been well employed, and has supplemented his own information with very careful reading of standard works and of the reports from other travellers, such as Mr. Michie, Mr. T. T. Cooper, &c., so that the scope of his work has been considerably extended from what was at first expected, and in fact it will when completed be a perfect encyclopœdia upon matters connected with China, in addition to containing Baron von Richtofen's own valuable scientific observations and his notes upon the country and the people. In the preface which he gives, the author explains that the scope of the present volume is to some extent circumscribed by the fact that the main object of his journey in China was the investigation of geological and geographical matters in that country. He reserves a detailed account of his travels for a future volume, and in the present one gives the results of his work, the main subjects being geology and geography. These form the base-line of the volume, and more general remarks upon the country, the manners and customs of the people, and the like subjects do not fall within its scope. The subjects treated are therefore comparatively few, but a large proportion of them, being from Baron Richtofen's own observations, are of much value, and throw light upon many matters hitherto only dealt with in a cursory manner. Baron Richtofen acknowledges being indebted for much assistance to Mr. Ross Browne, formerly United States Minister at Peking; Mr. Cunninghame, formerly the head of Russell and Co.'s house in Shanghai; Mr. F. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s, Mr. A. Michie, Baron Rehfus, and others. It is worthy of note that in speaking of the Chinese officials he says that on the whole he

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has reason to be contented with the treatment he met with at their hands. He states that he had not much to do with them beyond having his passport renewed every year; but that he was invariably treated with tact and civility, has an agreeable recollection of his intercourse with them, and does not appear to consider that there are grounds for the frequent complaints that are made against them. No doubt troubles of this kind arise at times from a want of care and tact on the part of travellers; but we fear that Baron Richtofen must be considered to have been exceptionally fortunate, probably from the fact which he states, that he luckily had but very little occasion to have recourse to the officials for aid or advice. It is explained in the preface that the reason why the author decided upon first writing a large volume upon introductory matters is, that the maps are not all ready, and that detailed accounts of the expeditions in China cannot be understood without them. We shall look with much interest for the future volumes of this valuable work.

Treaties Referring to Trade Between Great Britain and China, by EDWARD HERTSLET (Librarian of the Foreign-office.)—This portion of the important work by Mr. Hertslet on our treaties with China will be of great value to all who require a handy book of reference to show the exact nature of our rights and our relations with that country. It contains a short history of the treaties between China and Great Britain, a list of those between China and other foreign countries, with an abstract of the contents of each, the orders in Council of 1865, Mr. Wade's articles of agreement with reference to the seizure of British ships, orders in Council respecting fees, &c., and, in short, all the most important public instruments in force in China. Extracts are given from the treaties between China and other foreign nations, indicating the privileges which we are entitled to claim under the most favoured-nation clause, and the work is accompanied with a valuable map, showing the various ports now open to foreign trade.

The Russian Geographical Society has received a telegram from Colonel Prjevalsky announcing the safe arrival of the exploration party under his command at a place distant a few versts from Lake Lob Nor. Thus far the scientific exploration of Kashgaria has been crowned with success, and discoveries have been made in the debatable land between China and the Emir's territory which will be communicated at the next meeting of the society.

Le Catholicisme en Chine. By P. DABRY DE THIERSAUT; Ernest Leroux, Paris.—This pamphlet, the author of which was formerly Consul for France at Canton, is issued with a view of throwing additional light upon the well-known inscription at Tsi-Gnan-Foo, which forms one of the most magnificent pages of the history of Christianity in China, and which, after being variously interpreted by sinologues, has been attributed by some of them to Catholics, and by others to Nestorians. The author considers that in view of the importance of the monument and of the divergent opinions which have been given out on the subject, a new translation of the inscription and the publication of some documents connected with its origin would be of a nature to interest at once the Savans, who seek truth in her most elevated and noble sphere, and all those who still believe in the influence of Christianity on the progress of civilisation. The proceeds of the work are to be devoted to the propagation of the Faith in China.

The United States Silver Commission. We have received a copy of a pamphlet containing the testimony of Mr. Francis P. Knight, of China, before the United States Silver Commission, in January, 1877. Mr. Knight has been long resident in China, and his observations are, therefore, entitled to much consideration. Respecting the proposal made some time back to establish a Chinese Mint, he considers that the result would be to reduce and finally altogether to abolish the use of foreign coins, but to increase the demand for, and employment of silver in China.

Legal.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—APPEAL CASE.

BENECKE, SOUCHAY, AND CO. (APPELLANTS) V. WHITTALL AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTINE HEARD AND CO. (RESPONDENTS).

This was an appeal against a decree of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, dated Feb. 16, 1876, and made in a suit in which the above-named appellants were defendants. The suit was instituted by the trustees of Augustine Heard and Co. (the respondents), in virtue of a deed of assignment expressed to be made and entered into by and between the members of the firm of Augustine Heard and Co. and their creditors, dated the 19th April, 1875, and under provisions of the Hong Kong Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864, and the object of the suit was to have certain mortgages, eight in number, given to the appellants (Benecke and Co.) by Augustine Heard and Co. set aside for the benefit of the creditors under the trust deed. The decree of the Supreme Court in Hong Kong set aside the mortgages given to the appellants, and against this judgment the present appeal was instituted.

The reasons for the appeal were as follows:—

1. Because the said deed of the 19th of April, 1875, did not place the respondents in the position of assignees in bankruptcy, and gave them no title enabling them to impeach the mortgages.

2. Because the appellants cannot be treated as having assented to the said deed, except upon the condition that their securities should not be compromised.

3. Because by virtue of the arrangements between the appellants and the said firm of Augustine Heard and Co., the proceeds of all bills drawn upon the appellants, under the aforesaid letters of credit, were specifically appropriated to the purposes of the said arrangements, and the said firm of Augustine Heard and Co. took upon themselves the duty and obligation of investing such proceeds pending the remittance thereof to the appellants, and could not use for their own purposes any part of such proceeds without, at any rate, incurring, as from the date of such user, an immediate and continuing liability to give good security for the same.

4. Because the said firm of Augustine Heard and Co. had applied for their own purposes the proceeds of bills for between £22,000 and £23,000, drawn under the said letters of credit, Nos. 936, 965, and 966, and were under an obligation to give security for the same at the time when the first six of the aforesaid mortgages were given, and as part of the same transaction with the giving of the said mortgages they obtained on the credit of the appellants, and for the purposes of carrying on their trade, and applied in payment of their trade debts the proceeds of bills for £20,000, drawn under the said letters of credit, Nos. 998 and 999.

5. Because all the impeached mortgages were given in pursuance of the obligation to give security for the proceeds of the said bills.

6. Because the said mortgages were not executed in contemplation of bankruptcy, but in the expectation that, by the help of the monies raised by the negotiation of the said bills for £20,000, the said firm might be enabled to tide over its difficulties and continue its business.

7. Because the evidence shows that the said mortgages were not executed with the intention of fraudulent preference, but from a sense of obligation.

8. Because the original execution of the said mortgages was not the voluntary and spontaneous act of the mortgagors.

9. Because the completion of the security intended to be given by the said mortgages of February, 1875, by the handing over of the mortgages and of the title deeds to agents of the appellants, and the granting of the further mortgages of the 13th of April, 1875, were the results of pressure on the part of the appellants, and in no sense voluntary or spontaneous acts on the part of the said firm of Augustine Heard and Co.

10. Because, independently of the operation of the said mortgages of February, 1875, the handing over of the title deeds of the property, under the circumstances above appearing, entitled the appellants to an equitable mortgage over all the hereditaments comprised in such title deeds, for securing the amount which they have paid in respect of the bills drawn upon them aforesaid, and to a lien on such title deeds for securing the same amount.

11. Because the appellants are entitled to consider the said mortgages as investments of the proceeds of the bills drawn under the said letters of credit.

12. Because the decree of the 16th of February, 1875, setting aside the said mortgages, and ordering the title deeds to be given up, is erroneous.

The respondents replied as under:

1. Because the appellants assented to the deed of the 19th April, 1875, and the said deed and the provisions of the 167th Article of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864, relative thereto, were binding and effectual as against the appellants.

2. Because at the time of the date and execution of the said several deeds dated respectively the 2nd and 24th of February, 1875, and the 13th April, 1875, the firm of Augustine Heard and Co. were insolvent, and the said several deeds were executed by or on behalf of that firm voluntarily and in contemplation of bankruptcy and to give the appellants a fraudulent preference over the other creditors of the said firm.

3. Because the security attempted to be created by the said several deeds dated respectively the 2nd and 24th of February and the 13th of April, 1875, was a fraud on the other creditors, entitled to the benefit of the said deed of the 19th of April, 1875, and the appellants are not entitled to the benefit thereof.

4. Because the delivery of the said deeds on the 13th day of April constituted in substance an alienation of the whole of the debtors' available estate and effects, and was an act of bankruptcy; and the said deeds are therefore void as against the respondents claiming as trustees under the said deed of the 19th day of April.

The judgment of the Privy Council was delivered by Sir R. Collier on the 30th ult., and was to the effect that the requirements of Section 163 of the Hong Kong Ordinance not having been complied with, the deed for the benefit of the creditors under which the trustees of Heard and Co. claimed was only receivable in evidence under Section 165 of the same ordinance, and that the trustees had not the rights of an assignee in bankruptcy, Section 167 of the ordinance only applying to deeds registered under Section 163. Their Lordships also intimated that, even without this, the mortgages would probably have been found to be unimpeachable as having been given in pursuance of an antecedent obligation to give security.

The decree of the Supreme Court in Hong Kong was therefore reversed, and the appeal allowed with costs.

Naval and Military.

Vice-Admiral Charles F. Hillyar, C.B., has been nominated to succeed Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder as Commander-in-Chief in China. Vice-Admiral Hillyar will take his departure for China early in September.

It has been decided to re-commission the Vigilant 2, despatch vessel, Commander Ryder, for further service on the China

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tation. As the ship was commissioned at Portsmouth in September, 1874, and her boilers are known to be in a bad condition, new ones will be sent out to her.

Commander Robert S. Hunt (1832) has been appointed to the command of the Thistle, on the China station, vice Commander E. B. Pusey, who has been invalided.

THE MAHARAJAH LELA.

Sir P. Benson Maxwell has addressed a letter to *The Times* in which the subjoined observations occur :—

"When, some weeks ago, Sir Charles Dilke asked, in the House of Commons, whether there was any truth in the assertion made by Maharajah Lela, upon his trial for the murder of Mr. Birch, that he had given himself up on the promise that he should not be prosecuted or put in peril, the Under Secretary for the Colonies replied that no such promise had ever been given him. With deference to Mr. Lowther, I think I see it plainly enough in the correspondence on Malay affairs just laid before Parliament. Sir W. Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, certainly instructed the messengers who were sent by the Maharajah of Johore to negosiate with Lela and his companions, that the only guarantee which could be given them was that if they surrendered themselves to us they should have a fair trial. But the Blue-book sets out the guarantee which was actually given ; and this document proves conclusively that the messengers never said a word to the Malay outlaws about either surrender or trial. It shows that they invited them to Johore to visit the native Chief of that country and their own ex-Sultan, who had found hospitality and protection there. It was not until they had been entrapped on that soil that they first heard of surrender to us and a guarantee of a fair trial. Then, indeed, the native Chief of Johore and the English Governor talked to them about surrendering themselves and about a fair trial. But they were then no longer free agents, and they were not offered leave to return to their hiding-place if they did not like to face the chances of a trial for their lives. But in an invitation from the Chief to visit him in his country, coupled with silence as to the surrender to the English authorities, which was the secret object for which the invitation was given, can the Colonial authorities and the Colonial Office have failed to see that promise of safety to which the Malay prisoners appealed ?"

THE SUEZ CANAL IN DANGER

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—It has been rumoured in London that a project is on foot to blow in the sides of the Canal and block it up, and that means would be taken to do the work under the British flag. Who are the projectors of such an infernal deed is not known ; but it is not impossible to do that with little inconvenience. A few determined men could easily procure some of our old steamers now lying rotting in our docks, partly load them with the materials and fall in with an accident when in the Canal. The authorities in charge of the Canal had better be on the alert. "Fore warned, fore armed."—Yours &c., EGYPTIAN.

London, July 3, 1877.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

The *Glasgow Herald* contains an article on the "Later Intercourse of China with the West," in which some severe strictures are cast upon foreigners. The subjoined extract will serve to show the extreme nature of the writer's views :—When Western adventurers came to the shores of China and Japan in the 16th and 17th centuries they found the Governments disposed to traffic, but the conquests afterwards made by Europeans in the Philippines, Java, India, &c., and their cruel treatment of the natives, led these two eastern nations to apprehend like results to themselves if they did not soon take precautionary measures of exclusion and restriction. At that time there was the belief in Europe that the Pope had a right to dispose of all Pagan lands, and only men and means were wanted everywhere to carry it into effect. The mercantile contests and perpetual hostilities which existed among the English, Dutch, and Portuguese adventurers struck the Chinese, and to this day the character of Europeans is so represented, as a race of men intent alone on the gains of commercial traffic, and regardless altogether of the means of attainment—crafty, domineering, avaricious, contumacious—a people that must be kept down in every possible way, so as to insure their own safety—hence the jealousy and exclusion extended to them which was not exercised towards their more peaceful predecessors, the Arabs. "The worthless character of a numerous gathering of foreigners of all nations under no effective control is a national reproach, as well as a public calamity. All European Governments suffer in character and interests, both immediately and prospectively. This is the danger which has long threatened the worst consequences, in widespread hostility and interrupted trade. [After the treaty of Nanking we find foreign merchants all more or less venal and corrupt, launching into a wholesale system of smuggling and fraudulent devices for the evasion of duties. Foreign trade was demoralised, and converted into a game of haphazard and overreaching. Some of the treaty advantages were lost to us thereby, and new obstacles to further advance created. If the gross abuse of foreign flags, and the immunities they gave by treaty, had not been habitual and matters of notoriety, especially in the class of lorcha vessels—smugglers and pirates all—the particular ground of quarrel in which the Canton difficulty in 1857 began would in all probability never have arisen." A fruitful source of difficulty was the turbulent conduct of the sailors. In an early Chinese memorial foreigners were accused of levelling graves at Macao to make roads, and landing goods at points to evade duties and port charges. This latter charge has, unfortunately, received a practical commentary last year at Chingkiang, where, according to our Consul's report, smuggling seems to be revived among the foreign merchants.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which has for its object the advocacy and promotion of the public interests of the inhabitants of India, has held its annual meeting at Great George-street, Westminster. A proposal was made to erect a suitable hall and offices on a convenient site, near the Houses of Parliament, where members of the Legislature could conveniently attend the Association's public conferences on Indian subjects, the estimated cost being £20,000. The Association numbers among its members the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Strathnairn, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. Juland Danvers, and a large number of retired officers of the Indian services, as well as many of the Princes and Chiefs of the native Indian States.

THE death of Captain Dunlop, late of the China trade, at the advanced age of seventy-seven is announced. In 1837, when the China ports were opened he commenced running there, and brought the first cargo of tea from China to Glasgow in the *Jane Brown*. He subsequently commanded the *Sappho* and *Investigator*, in the China trade, till 1851, when he left the sea and obtained the appointment of shipping-master to the Sailors' Home, London, under the Board of Trade.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Grant, now Consul at Brindisi, to be Consul at Naples, also to approve of Mr. J. E. Cobb as Consul at Stanley for the Republic of Chile ; Mr. Jorge Levvis as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the Republic of Guatemala ; Mr. Harry Lewis Hayman as Vice-Consul at Birmingham for the King of the Belgians ; and Mr. Eduardo Toda as Vice-Consul at Hong Kong for the King of Spain.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Forsyth has given notice to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Chinese invading force had come into collision with the troops of the Ameer of Kashgar, and whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State for India to interpose his good offices to restore peace, if possible, between China and Kashgar, and thus preserve the independence of the latter territory.

A MEETING of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders who are locked out on the Clyde has been held. The lock-out was thoroughly discussed, and it was unanimously resolved to adhere to the former resolution—viz., not to resume work without an advance of 10 per cent. on time and piece work.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 4.

The days of reports of commercial and banking companies have arrived. The principal one certainly was that of the Dutch Trading Company, which announced a dividend of f.53 per share. Great losses were sustained in Japan, viz., f. 627,000, so that the directors deliberated about the question whether it would not be advisable to finish with the commercial operations in that country, which have become more difficult since the war has broken out, and by which it has become almost impossible to settle the accounts. It was, however, resolved not to finish with Japan, but to diminish the trade with that country by abolishing several places of settlement. The profits made amounted to f.2,816,000, of which the State paid f.1,150,000. The first-named amount must, however, be reduced to f.1,957,000 by several losses. It seems, indeed, that the capital of this Company is too large, viz., f. 36,000,000. It is impossible to find employment for so large an amount. Perhaps it would be better to follow the example of the Amsterdam Bank, who resolved to diminish the capital from ten to six millions.

The re-elections for members of the Second Chamber of the States General, which ought to take place at Delft and Almeli, have given the foretelled result, Messrs. A. M. Schagen Van Leeuwen, and H. A. Insinger being elected. It has caused some astonishment that Mr. S. Gille Heringa obtained in Delft 1,060 votes, that is 400 less than he who won the battle. The papers are of course discussing the chances of the Cabinet, and they foretell day after day that the country has decided that the Ministers must resign. My opinion is that it would be very dangerous for the Liberal party to accept the reins of Government before the lower class instruction question has been decided.

H.M. the King has arrived at Zurich, where he lives in the hotel Bouwers, and where he will reside a very long time. The Prince of Orange will not leave the Hague ; he and his brother Alexander will be present at the opening of the exhibition of art and industry, which will take place on the 10th inst. Prince Henry started for Ems to compliment the German Emperor. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will arrive here on the 15th inst.

According to the *Amsterdam Courant*, the treaty or sugar-convention will be under-written within a short delay, the difficulties which were brought on the *tapis* by our Cabinet being removed.

A provincial Historical Exhibition was opened some days ago at Leeuwarden. The collection is a very rich one. Those of your countrymen who visit Holland on their passage to the Rhine or Switzerland must not forget to make a trip to the capital of Friesland, in order to see the mass of curiosities.

I regret that I have to state the death of Mr. C. Hœkwater, ex-M.P. for Delft, and that of Dr. G. A. Schneither, who had so many friends in the East.

On the 21st inst. a detachment of 125 soldiers will start from Harderwyk, to reinforce the East India army. It seems that the enrolments are very easy now. About our war with Atchin we don't hear anything. It looks as if peace is already concluded.

Mr. W. Vissering concluded his studies at the academy at Leyden with an English dissertation entitled "On Chinese Currency, Coin, and Paper Money." I hope to be able to get a copy in order to forward it to you.

Much anxiety prevails here that the Colorado-beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) will be introduced in our country. Some days ago such an insect was found at Rotterdam. It had arrived with a steamer plying between that town and New York.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LATE RAJAH BROOKE.

THE promised article from Mr. GLADSTONE in defence of the statement which was recently made regarding Rajah BROOKE has appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for the present month. It is written with considerable force, but will scarcely add much to the author's reputation either for logic or for sincerity. The statement which he made and which was objected to by Lord GREY was a direct attack upon the reputation of the late Sir JAMES BROOKE; but, upon its being shown that this was unjustifiable, he stated that he intended to cast the whole blame of the matter upon the Government and not upon the individual. The article under notice may be described as the same theme enlarged. Mr. GLADSTONE stigmatises the attack on the pirates in the strongest terms; urges facts (such as there being women in some of the boats) which, if his version of them is not grossly exaggerated, could not possibly have been known to the attacking party, and chooses completely to ignore the direct contradiction given to his assertions by Admiral FARQUHAR, who distinctly states that as soon as the fight was over orders were issued to stay the pursuit. That in an attack upon pirates some persons who are innocent may have suffered with the guilty is unfortunately by no means unlikely; and the circumstance is one which no one, with ordinary feelings of humanity, can fail to deplore. But such sad accidents are common to war, and, in fact, to all use of main force; and it is certainly no argument against the justifiability of an attack upon a horde of notorious pirates, that, after the action, it appeared that some who were innocent suffered with the guilty, when there were no means of ascertaining the fact before.

Beyond this appeal to the feelings Mr. GLADSTONE'S article is no reply whatever to Lord GREY'S remonstrance, and the manner in which he condescends to special pleading may be judged by the following passages :—

> The name (Rajah Brooke's), which I used simply to identify the case, has been treated as the subject of my charge; and it is forgotten that I at once proceeded to state explicitly the fact, that the entire responsibility was assumed after examination by the Government and by Parliament.

Immediately following this Mr. GLADSTONE says :—

> But, secondly, I have no means of determining—and I should be very wrong, therefore, in affecting to determine—the degree of participation which can be fastened upon Sir James Brooke in the particular matter that formed the subject of my reference. That he counselled, planned, and generally directed the plan of the operations, there is, I apprehend, no doubt. That he supported and applauded in the mass what had been done, after it had been done, is certain. But, in approving after the fact, he only stands as do other approvers who held the same language at home and elsewhere.

In other words, Mr. GLADSTONE does not know whether Sir JAMES BROOKE was responsible for the alleged cruelty, but has *no doubt* that he "counselled, planned, and generally directed the plan of operations." At this point we are content to take leave of the greatest logician of the age.

THE CASE OF DE BUSSCHE *V.* ALT.

THE important point involved in the above case is that concerning trade customs. Nothing is more common than to set up a so-called custom of trade in support of a transaction which has been conducted contrary to well-known principles of law or equity. But it is quite a mistake to imagine that any principle of action, even if very generally acted upon, will be looked upon by the Courts as a mercantile custom binding upon the parties to a contract. In order that a custom may be thus recognisable at law, it must have two essentials: it must be universal, and it must be reasonable; universal in the sense of being accepted in all transactions in the trade to which it applies, and reasonable in the sense of not going counter to any well-known principle of morality or law. With respect to the last essential the Courts are not needlessly strict, and will give due weight to customs even when they are in opposition to general law, provided that they do not go counter to any great and well-known principles of public or mercantile morality. In accordance with this, we find that Vice-Chancellor HALL, in the judgment under notice, says that the custom which was set up with regard to taking over steamers at a *minimum* limit was "too loose to be considered a custom," but goes on to say :—"In reference to a custom it is not unimportant to consider and bear in mind that for the purpose of establishing a known and recognised custom, contrary to, and at variance with the general views of equity and right and law as between principal and agent, that to establish such a custom in a place like Japan, the place where the transaction of the sale took place, a country which has only been established in reference to commercial relations with other countries for a very few years antecedent to the time the transaction took place, the evidence must be very clear indeed," thus restricting himself within the possibility of a custom even of a doubtful character being recognised if supported by very strong evidence, but at the same time indicating that this is only a bare possibility, and in fact one so small that the great weight of probability is against its being recognised either in law or in equity. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that in general no mercantile custom which is unreasonable in itself, or which goes counter to recognised principles of commercial morality will be recognised by the Courts; and in connection with the case under notice it may be observed that there is no principle more thoroughly established at law than that a person acting as an agent for the sale of goods on account of another cannot himself become the purchaser. The case, therefore, forms a warning against entering upon transactions (even though, as we are glad to see the Vice-Chancellor fully recognised with respect to the defendant, it be done in perfect good faith), based upon any custom contrary to the salient principles of commercial law and morality, and it is the more important that this warning should be heeded, seeing that the judgment shows that where such has been the case the party injured can sue for damages, even though he may only discover the irregularity at a date long subsequent to the transaction called in question.

OFFICIAL INTERCOURSE AT PEKING.

THE invitation which has been given by the Prince of KUNG to the Foreign Ministers at Peking to come to his private residence and those of the other members of the Tsungle Yamen in friendly visits, is one of the most satisfactory proofs which we have for a long time had of an improvement in the tone of our official intercourse with the Chinese. It is evident that some portion of the old spirit of exclusiveness as regards foreigners is wearing out, and that the Court of Peking is beginning to recognise that it is at once wise and courteous to treat Europeans in some other spirit than as people whom it is desirable at all hazards to keep at bay, and whom it is impossible to deal with upon any footing of equality. There can be no doubt that this salutary change is to be traced at least in a considerable degree to the influence which has been exerted upon the Peking officials by the establishment of the Legation here. The Ministers have received the utmost courtesy from all classes of society, from the general masses no less than from those in the highest positions; and it is impossible for this fact not to have produced a salutary effect by making the authorities at Peking feel that for once they have undoubtedly been outdone in politeness by the outer-barbarian. The moral effect of this feeling is obvious. The Chinese always pride themselves upon their politeness, and cannot feel satisfied while an opening is left to accuse them of not being willing to return as good as they receive in this respect. It is sincerely to be hoped that the improvement in the tone of our diplomatic rela-

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tions, which has of late become apparent in a variety of directions—in the readiness with which the proclamation concerning the MARGARY difficulty was posted in the various Chinese cities; in the orderly manner in which the new ports have (with the exception of one slight hitch) been opened; and, lastly, in the invitation now sent to the foreign Ministers to make friendly calls upon the high authorities—will be continued and form the prelude to a more satisfactory state of matters than that hitherto existing. The larger portion of our difficulties with China have resulted simply from mutual misunderstanding, and nothing can tend more to remove this than granting facilities for friendly intercourse and opportunities for discussing matters of general interest without the restraint which is of necessity called for when they are brought on the *tapis* in an official form.

WE have more than once indicated that the SECRETARY of STATE for Foreign Affairs did not feel satisfied at some of the clauses in the Chefoo Convention, and notably those relating to the Lekin tax. Our views are now confirmed by a telegram from China, given in another column, announcing that the Chinese Government have consented to open fresh negotiations on the subject. This announcement also confirms the statement we ventured to make, that the publication of the Blue-book—containing the concluding correspondence on the Yunnan Expedition and the Chefoo Convention—was delayed in order to give time for the rectification of the unsatisfactory clauses in the said Convention. The delay, however, has caused much inconvenience and loss to the merchants engaged in the trade, and we regret that Lord DERBY should have adopted this course. We submit that the Under-Secretary should have been directed in answer to the numerous interrogations by members of Parliament, to state the real cause of delay, and not that assigned, viz., the non-completion of Sir THOMAS WADE'S report. We are now drawing to the close of the present Session, and it will be almost impossible for members who are interested in the question to obtain a day for the discussion of the papers when presented.

IN the present day, when so much attention is being paid to matters of education, the description which is given by a correspondent at Canton of the Chinese examinations will, we doubt not, be perused with much interest. The subject is not a new one to those who have resided in China, but our correspondent gives some details which are not very generally known. The description of the classes who are excluded from passing literary examinations is characteristic of Chinese society and is of some interest as showing by implication the position which the army occupies in that country, a soldier being ranked with slaves and other proscribed person, a play-actor also being relegated to a similar position. The precautions taken to prevent any deception in the examinations, rigid though they are, are not proof against all artifice, as Chinese scholars who are unable to come up to examination standard, and cannot, on account of their being searched, adopt Mr. Verdant Green's plan of having an "examination coat" with pockets specially designed for "cribs" of particular subjects, occasionally contrive to meet the difficulty by getting a more erudite friend to personate them. This *ruse*, however, is naturally attended with some risk, and is not very frequently resorted to. On the whole, the examinations are fairly conducted; and the general desire for learning is one of the most creditable features in the Chinese character.

A SUGGESTION is made by a correspondent in Shanghai to the effect that possibly the Home Government might be instrumental (we presume by giving the necessary instructions to the Minister at Peking) in inducing the Chinese Authorities to devote a portion of the tonnage dues to keeping the River at Shanghai in order. It is hardly to be supposed that the Foreign-office would take any steps in the matter unless it were specially referred to it from Peking; but at the same time there is no doubt that the Chinese Authorities have been lax in regard to it. The treaty provides that the consuls and local officials shall "consult together" as to devoting the tonnage dues to keeping up the necessary buoys and beacons, and so the question is really of a local character; but as this matter in common with so many others has come to be practically under the Inspectorate of Customs, and that institution is now centralised at Peking, the nature of the case is somewhat altered. In connection with the subject, it is only just to note that the residents at Shanghai, being specially interested in the preservation of the river, might reasonably be expected to pay at least some share of the expenses.

IN the report of the opening of the Tea market—which we give in another column—it will be seen that the results are even more disastrous than the past few years. To say that the importers are utterly demoralised and seem bent on smashing the market and each other is about all we can state at present. We trust, however, that bankers will make a note of the losers, should the present state of affairs—in which, apparently, a neck or nothing race at selling, regardless of all considerations of prudence, is being run—be continued.

THE appointment of Sir JAMES ROBERT LONGDEN, K.C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies, was gazetted on the 3rd inst.

THE OCEAN RACE FROM CHINA.

It will be in the remembrance of our readers that in the early part of the year much interest was excited among nautical critics and those interested in the China trade as to the respective merits of the two new steamers *Loudoun Castle*, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, for the Castle Line of steamers from London to China, and the *Gleneagles*, built by the London and Glasgow Engineering Company for the Glen Line of steamers. Opinion was somewhat divided as to the respective merits of the steamers, and their progress on the out and home voyages has been watched with the greatest interest. On the outward passage the time occupied by both steamers was nearly equal, but as the *Loudoun Castle* was detained an unusual time in the Canal, through another steamer getting aground a-head of her, it was considered that she had the best of it. Opinions in China were, however, divided, and heavy bets were laid on both vessels as to which should be first in London. Both vessels were loaded with the new teas at the same rate of freight, and the *Gleneagles* left Hankow at 8 P.M. of May 23, the *Loudoun Castle* following at 1 A.M. of the 24th, five hours after; both passed Woosung at 5 P.M. of May 25, the *Loudoun Castle* arriving at Singapore at 2.30 P.M., June 2, and the *Gleneagles* about two hours later; after taking a supply of coals the steamers again started, the *Loudoun Castle* being about five hours in advance, and ultimately arriving at Suez at 3 A.M. of the 21st, the *Gleneagles* arriving at 8 P.M. of the same day. Both vessels passed rapidly through the Canal, coaled at Port Said, the *Loudoun Castle* leaving that port at 2 A.M. of the 22nd, and the *Gleneagles* about twenty hours thereafter. The *Loudoun Castle* passed Dover at 7 P.M. of July 2, and after waiting at anchor some hours for the flood-tide, proceeded direct to the South West India Dock, which she entered at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 3rd, and delivered the cargo on the same day to the importers, a considerable portion of which found buyers on the day of arrival. The passage of the *Loudoun Castle* is unprecedented in point of speed, the time occupied from Woosung to the Downs being thirty-eight days two hours, including all stoppages, and from Hankow to the Docks forty days five hours, including all stoppages. The *Gleneagles* arrived in the Downs at six o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and docked at nine the same evening, having been detained by hot bearings. In a friendly lottery, which took place at Hankow, the *Gleneagles* was the favourite steamer, the *Loudoun Castle* second, and the *Glenartney* third.

VISIT OF THE CHINESE ENVOYS TO IPSWICH.

On the 2nd inst. the Chinese Envoys paid a visit to the well-known works of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Head, and Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier at the above place. The event went off in every respect in a successful manner, and will doubtless tend to give their Excellencies a very favourable impression of foreign engineering appliances. It may be interesting to note that Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier supplied the plant, machinery, &c., for the Woosung Railway. They sent out the "Pioneer," the first locomotive engine in China, and also the "Celestial Empire," and the "Flowery Land," and a fourth engine, called the "Vice Roy," was despatched by them to China about a month ago.

The party consisted of the two Envoys, their Excellencies Kuo and Lieu, the Chinese Secretary and Attaches, Dr. Macartney, English Secretary of Legation, Mr. Hillier, of the Consular Service, and others. They were met at the Liverpool-street Station by Mr. Rapier as representing the two firms, and by Mr. Allen Ransome, and left in a specially fitted saloon carriage at ten o'clock. At Colchester Mr. T. C. Cobbold, M.P., one of the Ipswich borough members, joined the party. Ipswich was reached in two hours, the Envoys expressing their astonishment that they should have been able in that short time to have covered a

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distance which, in their own country, would have taken two or three days. Mr. Robert Charles Ransome, Mr. John Head, Mr. James Edward Ransome, Mr. E. G. Midgley, and numerous other gentlemen were in waiting at the Ipswich Station and received the party, who were conducted to a number of carriages, and they were forthwith driven direct to a field by the side of the Bucklesham-road, in the occupation of Mr. Watkins, of the Purdis Farm, Nacton, where, in a spacious tent erected for the purpose, they were entertained at luncheon. Mr. R. C. Ransome occupied the chair, on his right being Kuo Ta-jen, the Chief Envoy; Dr. Macartney, English secretary, Chinese Legation; T. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.; Mr. F. Liu, *attache* Chinese Legation; and Mr. Li Shu-Chang, secretary. On the Chairman's left was Lieu Ta-jen, assistant Chinese Minister; the Mayor of Ipswich, Mr. Walton Turner, Fung-Zee, interpreter to the Chinese Legation; and Mr. Chang-szu-Hsun, attaché, and Mr. Head. Mr. J. E. Ransome and Mr. J. R. Jefferies occupied the vice-chairs. At the conclusion of the luncheon Mr. R. C. Ransome alluded to the honour which the members of the Embassy had paid, not only to his firm and the Waterside Works, but also to the whole town, by their visit. It would have given the members of the two firms great gratification to have entertained them at their own private houses if time had permitted them to have done so. He hoped they would enjoy the day, and preserve an agreeable recollection of their visit. He also trusted that the Embassy which was commenced with them might continue for a long series of years, so that this, and the great country they represented, might become continuously and steadfastly friends. He concluded by giving the health of the Chinese Ministers. This speech was interpreted by Dr. Macartney, and Kuo Ta-jen, who, in reply, spoke in Chinese, thanked the Messrs. Ransomes for the fine entertainment they had given, and for their invitation to inspect agricultural implements, and hoped that China would not be long in adopting them. Lieu Ta-jen also acknowledged the toast, and he caused some amusement by his somewhat vehement style of address. He said he was not aware that there were so many good points amongst us as Englishmen, or that our trade was so large, and he added that when he went back to his own country he should have much to report. The Company then proceeded to the field where the agricultural experiments, which were all of the most interesting character, were commenced. The Envoys were first shown the most perfect method of cutting and making hay by means of mower, horse rake, and haymaker of the most improved construction, and the great economy effected over the old system of hand labour. The celerity of the work may be judged of by the fact that by these machines the work can be accomplished in an hour at 2s. an acre that would take a man eight hours at 4s. an acre. On a portion of the cleared land adjoining some dozen ploughs were at work, illustrative of the different systems of ploughing in various parts of the world. The visitors did not fail to notice the sharp regular looking work of the English implements, and were much interested in the light iron ploughs specially adapted for tropical agriculture, to the requirements of which Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Head have for many years devoted their particular attention. The new multiple ploughs of the firm were regarded also with considerable admiration. These ploughs are coming rapidly into use in the various corn-growing countries of the globe, and effect a great saving in men and oxen. The implement requires practically no guiding when at work, and by means of the patent lifting apparatus it is turned at the headland and transported from place to place with the greatest facility. The operation of thrashing was next inspected, the thrashing machine exhibited being fitted with an improved apparatus for chopping and bruising the straw. In South America, Spain, Italy, and other hot countries where hay cannot be grown as food for cattle, these animals are fed on the straw from which the grain has been trodden under the feet of horses, and which has itself been chopped and bruised by the action of the animals' hoofs. This bruising is very necessary, on account of the woody nature of the straw of hot countries, which contains a much greater quantity of silica than that grown in more northern regions. In the thrashing machine exhibited this chopping and bruising is effected by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, and being free from dung or dirt of any kind, the chopped straw delivered by the machine is much superior to that gathered from the ancient clay-thrashing floor.

The most attractive feature of the exhibit, however, appeared to be Head and Schemioth's portable engine for burning straw, reeds, dry grass, cotton stalks, brushwood, &c. This engine was brought out in 1873 to meet a want long felt, viz., a motive power for use in countries where coal and wood cannot be obtained, or only at a price quite prohibitive. It has rapidly sprung into public favour, and many hundreds have been already manufactured for all parts of the world. The Envoys and their suite attentively regarded the perfect manner in which the engine was keeping up steam stoked with straw, brushwood, and reeds, and the leisurely way in which it was being fed by the attendant; and they learned with evident interest that several of these engines have been sent to the Indian tea gardens for working with dry jungle grass as fuel. Many hundreds of acres are also irrigated in Egypt by these engines with fuel supplied by the refuse stalks of the cotton plant. It was explained to the Envoys that the straw-burning apparatus could be adapted to engines for steam-ploughing also, and the result of the foregoing experiments was to show that the leading agricultural operations of the farm—ploughing, thrashing, grinding, &c.—can be effected in the most perfect manner by steam power generated by fuel obtained on the estate, thus rendering the proprietor of the steam engine entirely independent of wood and coal.

A complete steam plough of Messrs. Fowler's was also working on the ground, and it may easily be conceived that the ease and perfection of its performance were regarded with no small wonder by the Chinese. The experiments concluded with the exhibition of one of the new traction engines of the firm, by which the machinery had previously been hauled to the trial field, and the Envoys then returned to Ipswich to visit the manufactory, passing through the various shops and carefully watching the working of the numerous labour-saving machines which are employed at the present day on so large a scale in the manufacture of agricultural implements. One of Messrs. J. and H. Gwynne's centrifugal pumps was shown drawing water from the quay adjoining, also a large direct action pumping engine recently manufactured for the district of Bombay. These pumps can raise 1,000 gallons of water, a minute at a cost of one penny per 1,000 quarts.

The party then crossed the river to the works of Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier. It was here that they were shown a great variety of engineering operations, including the manufacture of turntables, switches, tanks, and other railway machinery, and they were much interested with the process of making the keys and treenails. Before leaving the party were driven to Stoke Hall, the seat of Mr. R. J. Ransome, where they partook of refreshment. Mrs. Ransome, Mrs. Head, and her two little daughters, and other ladies were present, and were much interested in the Oriental visitors. The party left by the six o'clock train, and as it started three hearty cheers were given by the crowd assembled, and were courteously acknowledged by the Envoys, who were evidently much gratified at the hearty reception which they had met.

Monetary and Commercial.

The *Loudoun Castle* arrived in dock on the 3rd inst., and a few sales were made that day at 1s. 2d. and 2s. 5d. About 12,000 packages have been offered at public auction, and prices at the first sale were on the whole better than was expected, as compared with those obtainable by private contract. This is accounted for by the unwillingness of the trade to commit themselves with the knowledge that there are heavy supplies close at hand. At the auction Thursday prices were much lower, being about 2d. under those of the previous day. One parcel was sold, at Wednesday's sale, at 1s. 6d., and its counterpart on Thursday fetched only 1s. 2¾d. The reception of the Teas was upon the whole by no means eager, notwithstanding the comparatively moderate range of values. The opinion expressed as to the quality in China is fully confirmed on this side. The outturn has been very varied, and the profits on some parcels have been more than counterbalanced by losses upon others. Some of the sales, however, show a loss of as much as 4d. per lb., while the profits upon some few lots sold are only from 1d. to 2d. Two further public sales announced for Friday were withdrawn, probably in consequence of the discouraging results of the previous auctions.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 30th ult. was 2,735,875 lbs., or a decrease, compared with the previous return, of 13⅜ per cent. The amount taken for home consumption was 1,939,571 lbs., while 440,265 lbs. was removed coastwise; 312,595 lbs. was exported, 40,259 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,185 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received was £48,489, or an increase of 2½ per cent.

The tone of the Silk market is slightly better, but holders are unwilling to sell at present rates, and business has in consequence been limited. According to last reports, the general opinion is that the European crops will turn out to be about half of an average yield. Since the opening of the market in Shanghai, reported in our last, only 100 bales are advised as settled, and we must look for advice of more business before we take this as the basis on which operators are willing to buy; one thing, however, must not be lost sight of, namely, that no quantity of new Silk can possibly arrive from China till September, thus giving holders here more time to relieve themselves of their stocks.

In the Produce Markets the principal articles have remained in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, the demand for actual consumption being limited, and speculative inquiry absent; the tendency in prices has, therefore, been again downwards. Coffee is quiet, but good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon are firm. Sugar continues extremely quiet. Cutch has declined in value. Gambier is firm and steady. Spices have been very dull. Tin is lower, Straits being quoted £68 per ton. Black Pepper is active, with an advancing tendency. Rice has also improved, floating cargoes being sold on higher terms.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Alexander

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Lawrence, Charles Clark, and Alexander Macclesfield Lawrence, trading as merchants under the firm of Lawrence, Clark and Co., has been dissolved. Messrs. Lawrence will henceforth carry on business under the firm of Lawrence, Son and Co., at 11, Great Winchester-street, and Mr. Clark will carry on business at Windsor Chambers under the firm of Charles Clark and Co. The debts and liabilities of the late firm will be paid by Mr. Clark.

Notice has been given that the partnership between Messrs. Sam Mendel, John Ludwig Siltzer, Gustavus Roskillr, and Albert Windmuller, carrying on business at Manchester, under the style of "John Siltzer and Co," has been dissolved, so far as relates to Mr. Mendel. The business will in future be carried on by the other partners under the same style.

The failure is announced of Mr. Hermann Clason, carrying on business at Bombay, Liverpool, and Stuttgart, under the title of H. Clason and Co., as an East India merchant. The liabilities are estimated at about £100,000.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company for the month of June amounted to £24,126, against £11,407 for June, 1876, showing an increase of £12,719; and those of the Eastern Telegraph Company to £45,477, against £26,249 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in June, 1877, were £19,663. The total receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1877, were £95,819, and in the corresponding months of 1876, £95,382; 1875, 77,331.

The following new Joint-Stock Companies (limited) have been registered during the past week :—

Alliance Tea—Capital £2,000, in £20 shares.
Galvanic and Medical Baths—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
Hire Company —Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
London, Nottingham, and Yorkshire Woollen Manufacturing—Capital £1,000,000, in £5 shares.
Mid-Kent Brick Works—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.
Minas, San Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro (Rio Verde Brazilian) Railway —Capital £1,818,560, in £20 shares.
Ocean and General Guarantee—Capital £100,000, in £5 shares.
Pilkington Conservative Club—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 4th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £159,000; Bombay, £80,000; and Madras, £1,000. Tenders on all Presidencies for bills and telegrams at 1s. 8 11-16d., and above will receive in full. There is no change in the price of remittances compared with last week, but the demand has apparently been less.

The P. and O. Steamer *Bokhara*, due at Southampton on the 9th inst., brings the largest amount of specie received for some time. In all it totals up £959,025, from the following sources: From Australia, 701,350 sovereigns and £175,363 in bar gold; from Japan, £58,190 in gold coin; from Bombay, £9,620 in bar gold; from Shanghai, £5,400; from Hong Kong, £3,965; and from Alexandria, £5,137 in gold coin.

The inquiries for Bar Silver have been limited, and the price has declined to 53⅞d. per oz. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 54½d. per oz., but the market is not very active at that price.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8⅞ to 1/87-16	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8⅝
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10⅝
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10⅝
Shanghai	5/2¼ to 5/2¾	5/2½ to 5/3	5/3 to 5/3½

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 5¼d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6¼d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	954,796	831,428

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says there has been no change in the position of our market during the past month, which has continued exceedingly depressed for nearly all low grade Teas; the chief feature noticeable has been the manifest desire of importers to quit holdings in these descriptions, and commou Congous which have been pushed off largely at public sale have gone at a further reduction in value. In Medium class there has been little doing, and Fine and Finest being scarce have fairly maintained previous quotations, and the same remarks will apply to Red Leaf and Kaisow Teas. The interest of the moment is centered in the New Season's Congou arrivals, the first steamer to hand being the Loudoun Castle, on the morning of the 3rd inst., and the second the Gleneagles, on the 4th, making the passage from Woosung in the wonderfully short space of thirty-eight and a-half and forty days respectively. The New Teas were placed upon the market immediately after arrival, and sales effected ranging from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d., and on the following day at public auction at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d., and privately at 1s. 2½d. up to 2s. 8d. for extra fine for Russia. Heavy public sales also took place on the 5th, at which a reduction of quite 2d. per lb. on the above prices must be noted, something like a panic having taken place in the market, occasioned by the unusually large quantities of New Teas sent to public sale. The quality of the samples already shown have nothing striking to recommend them, many being poor in make and wanting in strength; there are, however, some really fine parcels amongst them.

Quotations.—Congou: New season's, 1s. 1½d. up to 2s. 8d. for finest; old black and red siftings, 6½d. to 7d. Black Leafs: Low to good common, 6¾d. to 8½d.; fair to good medium, 9d. to 1s. 3d.; fine and finest 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. Red Leafs: Low to good common, 6¾d. to 8½d.; fair to good medium, 9d. to 1s. 3d.; fine and finest 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. Tayshans: New common, 9d. to 11d.; good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Souchong: Few transactions. Oolong: Sales in New Formosa, good medium at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Scented Capers: Old, difficult to move; new, Canton kinds, fair common to good, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; medium to fine, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Scented Orange Pekoe: Canton, fair common to good, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; medium to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. Green Teas: Recent sales show no improvement in value. Gunpowder, 7d. to 3s. for finest; Imperial, 5d. to 1s. 4d.; Hyson, 6d. to 2s. 2d.; Young Hyson, 5d. to 1s. 10d.

Messrs. James Goddard, jun., and Co.'s Circular says :—The Loudoun Castle was in dock on the morning of the 3rd inst. Samples were quickly on the market and a few sales made. In a few hours an auction was advertised of 3,700 packages for the next day. On the 4th other catalogues were again issued for the 5th inst., amounting to 10,810 packages, and a futher auction of 3,509 packages ex Gleneagles, just in dock. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the market. The quality of the crop is considered very indifferent.

	1876.	1877.
Imports	40,456,283 ...	43,630,461
Deliveries...	85,731,135 ...	87,676,939
Stocks	50,338,890 ...	58,319,332

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says :—The Loudoun Castle, from Hankow, arrived on the 3rd inst., followed by the Gleneagles on the 4th inst., with the New Season's Black Leaf Congous. The quality is considered inferior, and the dealers showed more indifference in purchasing than usual. The sales during the first day were small, at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 10½d. for fair to fine, 2s. 5d. being paid for a parcel of finest. Since then nearly 19,000 packages have been sold "without reserve," at irregular rates, showing a reduction varying from 2d. to 3d. per lb. As regards Teas of old import there has hardly been any inquiry whatever, and business has been confined to public auctions.

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says :—There was very little doing in the market during June until the public sales, when some business was done in the several classes of Silk at easy rates; since then there has been more inquiry for medium and common Tsatlees on a basis of 16s. for good No. 5, but holders will not sell at this price, and business is thereby restricted. There have been some transactions in Japans at 16s. 6d. to 17s. for 3 to 2½ Maibash, but here again the rates are so low that holders decline to sell to any extent. In Cantons more firmness is shown, and where transactions occur they support previous quotations. The deliveries in June were an improvement, but still they are so poor that the stocks show very little alteration.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says :—The position of our market can no longer be looked upon as unsatisfactory. The result of the European crop seems to be about half an average, an excess of only 10 to 15 per cent. over last year. The arrivals of new season's Silk at Shanghai are 2,500 bales, against 24,000 and 23,000, and settlements 100 bales, against 14,000 and 13,000 in 1876 and 1875; the Chinese holding for rates equal to 1s. 6d. per lb. above the prices now ruling in London and Lyons, which are in many cases identical and in none more than 10 per cent. above those of July, 1876. The deliveries though poor show an increase on the past two months, and some of the unemployed looms, both here and on the Continent, are being put to work.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker, and Co.'s Circular states that there has been more inquiry during the last few days, and a fair business has been done at the decline in prices recently established. Deliveries from 1st to 4th inst. inclusive—China, 247 bales; Canton, 37 bales; Japan, 24 bales; Bengal, 2. Total, 310 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
,, No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	17s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	17s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Amatski	14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	9ls. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	15s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

		Delivered. June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.	Stock. June 30. Total
China ...	1876..	2,564 ...	15,560 ...	18,827
	1877 ..	1,703 ...	9,964 ...	21,645
Canton ...	1876..	611 ...	3,063 ...	4,294
	1877...	573 ...	3,319 ...	6,408
Japan ...	1876...	801 ...	3,076 ...	3,938
	1877 ..	227 ...	2,261 ...	8,205

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CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 224 bales met a poor demand, and only 70 bales found buyers; white £9 5s. to £11, medium to good medium £12 to £15 5s., good £16 to £17 10s.

COCOANUT OIL continues steady but inactive; Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon in pipes £37 15s. to £38.

COFEEE.—During the past few days an upward tendency for Plantation Ceylon has prevailed, and closing prices show an advance upon those for last mail. Native has been dull of sale. Quotations are:—Plantation triage 80s. to 96s., common grey to coloury small 94s. to 101s., fine ordinary 99s., low middling 101s. to 104s. 6d., middling 105s. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling coloury 108s. to 110s. 6d., dull to fine bold 111s. to 120s., pea-berry 105s. 6d. to 113s., Native ordinary and small 75s. to 81s., good ordinary 86s. to 88s., closing 86s. to 86s. 6d., bold 90s. to 92s., peaberry 89s. to 91s.

COTTON.—A dull tone has prevailed, especially during the past few days, when only limited sales have taken place, and prices have gradually declined. In East India the reduction for a fortnight is only 1-16d. to ⅛d., but in American ¼d. per lb. Closing prices on the spot are:—Tinnivelley 5¼d. to 5¾d., fair to good; Western Madras 4¾d. to 5⅝d., barely fair to good; Salem 4¾d., middling fair; Broach 5¾d., good; Coconada 5¼d., good fair; Sawginned Dharwar 5⅛d., good fair; Bengal 4 9-16d. to 5d., fully fair to good.

CUTCH has declined in value. At auction 300 boxes soft Pegu (G. W. & Co.) sold at 23s., and subsequently 100 boxes middling soft Calcutta Pegu (J. S. & Co.) sold at a further decline, viz., at 20s., the first lot 18s.

CAMPHOR.—400 tubs Japan have been sold at a price not disclosed.

EBONY.—At auction 2 tons Ceylon were bought in at £15.

GAMBIER continues firm. On the spot whole bales are quoted 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. For arrival about 250 tons May-June and July-August shipment have been sold at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. ex ship, closing at the latter price. At auction 108 bags rather blocky and damaged cubes sold at 25s. 6d. to 26s.

GUM COPAL.—36 cases 858 bags Manila met a restricted demand, and were all bought in, black, yellow, &c., at 20s. to 28s., good hard 30s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila remains in the same dull state reported for some time past, but prices are without further change; about 500 bales have been sold privately during the week and the small supply at auction, consisting entirely of damaged, sold at previous prices. At auction 308 bales damaged Cebu chiefly sold, 1st class at £27, 2nd ditto £25 15s. to £26 5s.

JAPAN WAX continues quiet, with small private sales of saucer at 45s. 6d. At auction 662 cases were bought in, saucer 45s. to 47s., squares 46s., except a few medium saucer which sold at 45s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black* has been in improved demand, and business has been done privately at firmer rates, including 1,000 bags Penang at 3 7-16d. to 3 9-16d., and 100 bags Singapore at 3⅜d. cash. For arrival 100 tons West Coast Penang have been sold at 3⅝d., also about 150 tons Singapore at 3⅝d., Penang at 3½d. In public sale with a good demand 1,314 bags at auction were all sold, 57 bags sound Singapore at 3⅜d., 797 bags damaged ditto at 3⅜d., for first-class, 260 bags sound Penang at 3 9-16d., and 200 bags Malabar at 4⅜d. to 4½d. *White:* The market continues quiet, but prices are unchanged. Of 414 bags Singapore 200 bags sold, fair at 6½d., chiefly good at 6¾d., fine at 6⅞d. Of 336 bags Penang 150 bags sold at 6d., a few good bold at 6¼d. to 6⅜d.

PLUMBAGO.—230 barrels Ceylon were all bought in, lump 15s., dust 9s., except 50 barrels good bright small lump, which sold at 14s. 3d., fine 15s. per cwt.

RICE.—With a steady demand for floating cargoes business has been done at again firmer rates. Four floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Hedwidge, 1,332 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter. 500 tons Ngakyouk Rangoon, per Enterprise, February sailing, at 9s. 3d. ex ship. The Zorida, 679 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 1½d. open charter, and the Thorvaldsen, 949 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 4½d. for Hamburg. About 850 tons Rangoon, ex Fidia D., arrived, have been sold at 9s. 6d. ex ship to 9s. 8½d. ex quay, and on the spot 1,000 bags new Ngakyouk Rangoon have been sold at 9s. 6d.

SUGAR.—Complete stagnation prevails in the market, for with little demand and an absence of pressure to sell business has been of a trivial character. In auction 8,236 bags China met few offers and were all bought in, ordinary to fair brown clayed at 20s. 6d. to 23s., excepting 650 bags washed, which sold at 20s. to 20s. 6d. Privately 3,000 bags clayed Manila have been sold, price not reported.

RATTANS.—At auction 13,885 bundles (53 tons) met a moderate demand, and 9,186 bundles Straits sold at £11 7s. 6d. to £15 5s., with damaged at £10 to £14 2s. 6d., and 719 bundles long Java (damaged) at £20 to £23 15s. per ton.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales were held on the 3rd inst.—*Mother-o'-Pearl:* Large supplies were brought forward, the total comprising 2,023 cases 232 casks 1,461 bags, &c. (including 272 cases, 58 casks, 738 bags, Mussel and Linga). Manila, of which the supply was heavy, and only a small part sold at a decline of 10s. per cwt.:—633 cases, 6 baskets Manila were nearly all withdrawn, only about 50 cases being sold. rather mixed to fair bold at £7 to £7 17s. 6d., defective at £4 12s. 6d to £5 7s. 6d., chicken at £6 17s. 6d. 19 barrels, 18 cases bold Macassar were bought in at £10 to £10 10s. *Tortoise:* 61 cases East India were chiefly sold, pickings and low 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., ordinary to medium shell, 10s. to 13s. 6d., good medium to good Singapore, &c., 14s. to 17s. 6d., one lot fine 19s. 6d., yellow belly 3s. *Green Snail Shells:* The large quantity of 745 baskets offered was far in excess of the demand, which remains very languid, and barely 20 baskets sold at again easier rates, very small at 1¾d., small and medium 2⅜d., the remainder bought in, small and medium 4d. to 4½d., bold 6¼d. to 6½d. *Ear Shells* met more demand, and of 70 cases 66 bales 110 bags and 9 tons loose Japan silver met few offers, and only 70 cases and the loose sold at dearer rates, common defective chiefly loose £4 to £6 15s., untrimmed bold and medium defective £20 5s. to £24, bold £28 5s. to £38, extra bold £46, two lots superior cut pieces at £160 to £185 per ton.

SAPANWOOD.—14 tons damaged Manila sold at £5 10s. to £6 2s. 6d.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* 295 cases unworked bought in at 52s. *Cinnamon:* 13 bales Ceylon withdrawn. *Cinnamon Chips:* 119 bags bought in at 4½d. to 5½d. *Mace:* Of 14 cases Java, &c., 5 cases ordinary red sold at 1s. 5d. per lb.

SAGO.—In auction 1,630 bags went off slowly, and only 400 bags found buyers, but prices were unchanged; good fair small at 16s. 6d., good medium at 19s., large at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

TAPIOCA.—655 bags Singapore sold at firm rates, middling to good at 2¾d. to 2⅞d., fine white at 3d.; 80 bags grey Penang bought in at 2⅝d. *Pearl.*—Of 147 bags medium 92 bags sold without reserve at 18s. 6d., being 1s. lower, the rest bought in at 19s. to 20s. *Flour:* 89 bags Singapore sold, partly without reserve, at 1⅝d. to 1⅞d.

TIN.—Straits during the earlier part of the week met some inquiry, and realised rather higher prices, 30 to 40 tons having changed hands at £68 5s. to £69 cash, but the market has since become easier, and the closing quotations are—Straits on the spot £63, afloat £68 10s.; Banca £72 10s., Billiton £69 per ton. The supply from the Straits continues very small, only 140 tons having been received during June.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—60 cases Singapore were bought in at 41s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

In the early part of the week there was a firm market, but with only moderate demand, buyers appearing to have satisfied their requirements for a time. Towards the close, however, the tone has been quieter, and the offers again diminished in extent for both yarns and goods. Producers have not altered their quotations, but the tendency has been to favour buyers where business could be done.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 10s. to £8; Hoops, £8 5s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; do., other brands, £20 2s. 6d. to £20 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s. to £20; Sheet, £21 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 15s. to £20.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Cape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	57,080	48,320	29,760	116,220	27,580	16,967
	Japan	—	257	360	59,170	—	67,222
Total		57,080	48,577	30,120	175,390	27,580	84,189
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	69,320	43,020	21,320	83,090	34,746	10,888
	Japan	—	—	390	44,370	—	11,233
Total		69,320	43,020	21,710	127,460	34,746	22,121
Do. 1875	To China	62,120	40,640	29,910	98,765	27,601	37,699
	Japan	—	1,390	890	105,370	—	15,901
Total		62,120	42,030	30,800	204,135	27,601	53,600
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		
HH	Long Ells	33	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH	Spanish Stripes	2	9	„ yard	„
HH SS	Camlets	61	0	„ piece	„
HH	Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„ „	Black
H	Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„ „	„
HH	China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H	Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL	Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
June26	Octava (s.)	Hansen	Rangoon	Hamburg
26	Noach III.	Bvl	Batavia	Zierikzee
26	Birmah	Melander	Rangoon	Texel
26	Chateaubriand	Herve	Samarang	Copenhagen
27	Olaf Trygveson	Aarreberg	Rangoon	Antwerp
27	Alice Rickmers	Meyer	Do.	Bremen
27	Avenir	Labour	Bassein	St. Nazaire
27	Our Annie	Heyell	Singapore	Liverpool
28	Piemonte	Capellini	Akyab	Falmouth
28	Atlantic	Stege	Batavia, for Hamburg	Do.
28	Virginia	Minnemann	Bassein	Bremen
28	Auguste	Buck	Singapore	Hamburg
29	Margaret Knight	Seabrook	Do.	Liverpool
29	Clementine	Messac	Probolingo	Queenstown
29	Deutschland	Kuhn	Rangoon, for Hambg.	Passed Scilly
29	Nelly	Klyn	Macassar, for Amstm.	Falmouth
29	G. F. Haendel	Sanders	Bassein	Bremen
29	Capella	Jachens	Do.	Do.
29	Deike Rickmers	Gennerlen	Rangoon	Do.
30	Europa	Hansen	Do.	Hamburg
30	Medusa	Jones	Do.	Helvoet
30	Friesland (s.)	Bik	Batavia	Maasluis
30	Hoek Van Holland	Otto	Do., for Rotterdam	Passed Dungnss.
1	Thorwaldsen	Hansen	Akyab	Falmouth
1	Volonte di Dio	Simonetti	Rangoon	Do.
1	Hera	Petschke	Singapore	New York
1	Princess Louise	Perkins	Java	Liverpool
1	Persia	Roberts	Bassein	Do.
1	Canopus	Meyer	Rangoon	Falmouth
2	Granville	Williams	Do.	Do.
2	Lilian Morris	Tasker	Do.	Do.
2	England's Glory	Knight	Hong Kong	London
3	Loudoun Castle (s.)	Marshall	Hankow	Do.
3	Balgownie	Brown	Hong Kong	Liverpool
3	J. H. Ramien	Ramien	Bassein, for Hamburg	Passed Deal
4	Gleneagles (s.)	McBain	Hankow	London
4	Antje	Julius	Penang	Do.
4	Middlesex	Massey	Rangoon	Falmouth
4	Sarco	Climie	Do.	Queenstown
4	Vauban	Gaic	Do.	Do.
4	Zelica	Stick	Bassein, for Liverpool	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jne.14	Denbighshire	Williams	Hong Kong	Cardiff
18	Henry Lippett	Howes	Anjer	New York
21	Ribston	Brown	Yokohama	Do.
22	Obed Baxter	Baxter	Anjer	Do.
25	Hesperia (s.)	Johannsen	Penang, &c.	Hamburg
25	Zeenymph	Behrens	Macassar	Rotterdam
26	Cuba	Stabell	Hong Kong	Penarth
29	Carl Ritter	Larsen	Do., via Cardiff	London
29	Progressista	Guiseppe	Singapore	Cardiff
29	Maria Rickmers	Heno	Do.	Do
29	Gedeh	Welman	Padang	Ymuiden
29	Slamat	De Greeve	Samarang	Do.
29	Neptune	Kling	Apoa	Cuxhaven
30	Marchino	Schiaffino	Singapore	Cardiff
30	Hopewell	Parsons	Shanghai	Glasgow
30	Ary Scheffer	Vledrop	Sourabaya	Newcastle
30	Granger	Doane	Manila	Liverpool
30	Undine	—	Singapore	Penarth
30	County of Flint	Roberts	Do.	Sunderland
July 1	Niagara	Wichhusen	Hong Kong	Hamburg
1	Ymuiden	Oepkes	Java	Ymuiden
2	Mary Nelson	Thompson	Anjer	Cardiff
3	Celebes (s.)	Bakker	Batavia	Southampton
3	Baron v. Pallandt	V. Rosendall	Do.	Shields
3	Hermann	Davidson	Java	London
3	City of Limerick (s.)	Lochead	Penang, &c., v. London	Liverpool
4	Stavers	—	Java	Shields
4	Benmore	Walker	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
July 3	Madura	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
3	Braemar Castle	Hankow	London
3	Stad Haarlem	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

LION, Falmouth to Padang, May 1, 3 S., 28 W.
BRITANNIA, Rangoon to Bremen, May 31, 16 S., 77 E.
P.G.R.K. (Brit. barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, May 11, 12 S., 32 W.
PENSHAW, Antwerp to Hong Kong, May 19, 15 S., 31 W.
AMSTERDAM, Cardiff to Singapore, May 6, 14 S., 33 W.
CORDELIA, Hamburg to Batavia, June 26, 40 N., 13 W.
P.G.N.V. (Ital. barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, April 1, 33 S., 14 E.
H.D.P.J. (Swed. barq.), Batavia to Hamburg, April 28, 4 S., 18 W.
N.P.G.W. (Swed. barq.), for Batavia, May 11, 8 N., 28 W.
W.T.N.K. (barq.), Cardiff to Anjer, May 20, 7 N., 26 W.
J.L.T.R. (Nor. ship), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 1, 30 N., 43 W.
DELIA, Manila to London, May 31, 28 N., 9 W.
H.K.T.L. (Swed. barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 7, 17 N., 33 W.
J.Q.N.P. (Danish ship), Akyab to Falmouth, 22 N., 26 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENOA.—July 1, sailed, Batavia (str.), for Singapore.

GIBRALTAR.—June 29, passed, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep; 30, Anchises (str.), China for London.

MALTA.—June 30, passed, Glenartney (str.), Tartar (str.), both from Hankow for London; July 1, Gleanearn (str.), Foochow-foo for London; 3, Burmese (str.), London for China.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Sailed, May 24 Amphitrite, for Java; cleared, June 8, Alsen, for Batavia.

ST. HELENA.—Passed, May 29, Star of the East, Singapore for New York.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON.—July 4, the Antje, Julius, from Penang, arrived with damage to port and starboard bulwarks, having, on April 22 last, shipped a heavy sea off the Cape.

HAVRE.—July 3, the Leonie, Richard, from Glasgow to Ilo Ilo, which put into Brest, with damage, had finished her repairs 1st July. The reloading of the cargo would be completed in a few days, and the vessel would proceed without having required either a loan or bottomry or the partial sale of cargo, as the owner would supply the necessary funds.

ROTTERDAM.—June 29, advices from St. Helena of June 2 state that half the crew of the Maasluis, at that port from Tjilatjap, had suffered on the voyage from fever, and that three men died, and others had been shipped in their place. At St. Helena eight sick men were taken to hospital; they were to go on board again on June 10, when the vessel would proceed to Holland.

GIBRALTAR.—June 28, Lord of the Isles (British steamer), Java, to Rotterdam, with general cargo, has put in here with boiler leaky. She is repairing in the harbour, and will probably proceed to-day. Amsterdam, June 29, a parcel of 22 packages Sumatra tobacco, marked Hibernia Lankat, was loaded at Sumatra in a boat destined for Penang. On the river this boat sank, and all the 22 packages were salved entirely wet. They were dried and repacked in 19 packages, which were shipped at Penang in the Agamemnon (str.), for London, and have been brought thence to this place. The parcel has now been examined, and its value found to be greatly depreciated.

Advices from St. Helena of June 11 state that the master (des Vos) of the Zes Gezusters, from Banjoewangie to this port, died at sea May 15.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle, Gleneagles. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Madagascar, City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Yorkshire, Strathairly. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Leander, Titania. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Selim, Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai Agamemnon (s.). For Hong Kong: Horsa. For Manila: Granger. For Basilad, &c.: Loyola. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Annie. For Singapore, &c.: Leon (s.), Mora.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Olano. For Singapore: Ulva.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth remain unchanged. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang, 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.—Advices from Aden state the salvage of cargo of the Meikong (str.), from China to Marseilles, ashore at Guardafui, was not possible, in consequence of the difficulty of approach and the proximity of the natives. The wreck had already been visited by the natives, and all hopes of salvage were abandoned.

A NEW iron ship named the River Lagan was launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island, Belfast. The ship is to be barque-rigged, and will register about 1,000 tons. She has been built for Messrs. Neill, shipowners, Belfast and Bangor, and is intended for the East India trade.

AMONGST the clearances from London during the past week are:—For Singapore, 43,350 lbs. gunpowder, £1,750 yachts; for Manila, £840 machinery, for Shanghai; 150,000 lbs. gunpowder, 28 ton iron rails; for Yokohama, £882 rifles and barrels, £2,600 cartridges £889 machinery.

MESSRS. A. MACMILLAN AND SON, of Dumbarton, have launched from their yard the Leonidas, an iron clipper ship of 1,350 tons register, to class highest grade at Lloyd's. The owners are Messrs. John Patton, jun., and Co., of London. The Leonidas is intended for the East Indian trade.

DURING the last month 109 ships passed through the Suez Canal, the receipts amounting to £2,090,000.

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FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Selim	699	Wright Bros.& Co	July
Madagascar, s.s.	1,103	Robertson & Co..	July 9
Strathairly, s.s.	1,236	Norris & Joyner..	July 13
Loudoun Castle, s.s.	2,475	T. Skinner & Co.	July 13
Glenengles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor,Gow. & Co.	July 14
City of Limerick, s.s.	1,724	Robertson & Co...	July 20
Radnorshire, s.s.	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	July —
Yorkshire, s.s.	2,278	Gellatly & Co.	July —
Star of the South	66[illegible]	Wright Bros.&Co.	July —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co...	July —
LIVERPOOL.			
Agamemnon, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	July 9
Antenor, s.s.	—	" "	July 17
Ulysses, s.s.	—	" "	July 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA and CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive, for the payment of an interim dividend for the quarter ending 31st March last.

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41, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true *mother* to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

S. BING,

DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills **PURIFY** the **BLOOD**, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the **LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,** and **BOWELS,** giving **TONE, ENERGY,** and **VIGOR** to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to **FEMALES,** Young or Old, and as a general **FAMILY MEDICINE,** for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.8. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, nd Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Indus ...	3,470	500	July 12	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Surat ...	3 141	530	July 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive	3,742	600	July 26	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Venetia...	2,726	450	Aug. 2	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

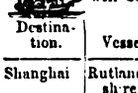
*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire ...	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Twn	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-3L1.1	958	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A Clipper Ship.....	A 1	—	To follow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire ...	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight or Passage apply

In Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.

In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street.

In London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11 Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg.,&Japan	Yorkshire..	100 A1	2373	V.L.D.	July 9

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite ss. YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds, H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about July 9. Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 13
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D.	To follow
Singapore, Hg Kg.,& Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Peng., Singap., H. Kong, & Shang....	Madagascar, ss. ..... City of Limerick, s.s....	3-3rd L1.1. I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I	July 9 July 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MADAGASCAR, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South West India Dock; last shipping day, July 9. To follow, the City of Limerick, s.s., July 20.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

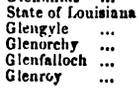
CITY OF LIMERICK, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, is now in her loading berth, South-West India Dock. Last shipping day, July 20.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

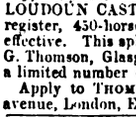
Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	July 11
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	July 27
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	August
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, now loading in the South-West India Docks, last shipping day, July 13, the magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,250-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years, 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday July 9, 1877.

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The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 724.] LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received July 16.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 13 *	May 30	June 5*
Yedo			,, 2*
Osaka and Hiogo			
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	May 28
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 15
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 22
Chefoo	—	—	,, 19
New-chwang	—	—	,, 18
Hankow			,, 22
Kiu-kiang	—	—	,, 21
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 23
Shanghai	,, 6	,, 18	,, 27
Ningpo	—	—	,, 26
Foochow	—	—	,, 29
Formosa	—	—	,, 28
Amoy	—	—	,, 30
Swatow	—	—	,, 31
Hong Kong	,, 20	,, 29	June 2
Canton	—	—	May 31
Macao	—	—	June 1
PHILIPPINES—Manila	,, 13	,, 21	May 30
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon			June 5
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	,, 2
BORNEO— Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	May 31
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	June 5
Samarang	—	—	May 23
Sourabaya	—	—	June 3
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	May 11	June 9	,, 9
Penang	,, 11	,, 7	,, 11
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	,, 21
Colombo	—	—	,, 19

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 10th inst. The next inward (French) Mail from Yokohama 30th May, Shanghai 3rd, Hong Kong 9th, Singapore 16th June, which is due *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 23rd inst., left Suez on the 10th inst., three days early, and may be expected to reach London on Thursday or Friday.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily. The Japanese Government telegraph system is again in order, the cables in the Tsugar Strait having been restored by the Great Northern Telegraph Company's repairing steamer *H. C. Orsted*, which had been chartered for that purpose.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, to Brindisi, July 13.—From Singapore: Mr. Manatzhazen. To Venice, July 16.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Gwalior*, to Southampton, expected to arrive July 23.—From Yokohama: Mr. H. B. Webber. From Shanghai: Miss Cowie, Mr. W. B. Andrew. From Hong Kong: Comdr. C. V. Anson and 3 second-class passengers. From Singapore: Mr. C. O. Niell, Mrs. Harper and two children, Mr. J. W. Wallace. From Penang: Capt. Colville, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per steamer *Meikong* (wrecked).—From Yokohama: M. Piquet, Miss Begner. From Shanghai: Mr. E. M. Matzen. From Hong Kong: Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Du Mortier, Mr. Aug. Hilly, Mr. Hosburgh, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Byrna, Mr. Valton, Mr. Pluchon. From Saigon: Mr. E. Loht, Mr. Turc, Miss Marie Basilisse, Mr. Fareau, Mr. Mieng Mr. Galoh, Miss Valery de Chaleon, Madame Delejosse en Bellefond, Madame de Arono. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Lautzois and 4 children, Mr. Van Hoog Strakey, Mr. De Vriese, Mr. C. Altenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Baron, Mr. A. Currie. From Singapore: Mr. Artington, Mr. Gildemeister, Mr. Seysel, Mr. Huterningg, Mrs. Onerkesky.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, arrived June 21.—From Hong Kong: Miss F. H. Watson, Surg.-major E. Birker, Mr. Wm. Johnson, Mr. W. Rathbone, and 830 Chinese. From Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Drew, Paymaster C. P. Thompson, Mr. E. H. Harris, U.S.N., Rev. C. and Mrs. Hartwell and child, Mr. C. H. Woodal, Mr. J. W. Gillett. From Yokohama: Capt. Bald, Mr. L. R. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Bissett, Baron Stillfried, Mr. C. Davis Gilbert, Mr. C. Beddoes, Mr. C. J. Lambarde, Mr. Hose, Mr. G. S. MacLellan, Mr. W. Jardine, Mr. J. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Paymaster Burnside, U.S.N., Dr. Turner, U.S.N., Mr. Gordon's servant, Mr. Oyama, Mr. Little, Mr. A. W. Muthauk, Mr. W. S. MacLellan, and two Japanese.

Per steamer *Deucalion* (Holt's Line), arrived July 15.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Saml. Dempsy, Mr. Donner.—From Singapore: Mrs. Brown and 3 children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Mapaza de Christofforis, and Schiya. To Shanghai: Mr. Dudfield, Mr. Johnson. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Gregory, Mr. J. A. Bryne, and Mr. Heim. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Rivoallam and son. To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron, and Mr. J. N. Kræmer. To Singapore: Mr. Neill, Mr. Bremner.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Mr. Lenz. To Batavia: Mr. F. Smeding. To Colombo: Mr. R. Lyons.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Fangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. de B. Stewart, Commander R. Evans, Mr. E. G. Colahan. To Ceylon: Mr. W. W. Kenny, Mr. J. H. Campbell, and Dr. A. D. Fraser.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, and G. Bolster. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott. To Ceylon: Mr. Compes, and Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Singapore Mrs. Trotter and two daughters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox.

Per steamer *Agamemnon* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, July 9.—To Penang: Mr. Westerveld. To Singapore: Mr. E. H. Bell. To Hong Kong: Mr. L. Marks. Mrs. Walker and child.

Per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 20.—Miss M. Gussmer; Messrs. Y. Matsudara, Y. Isumagi, H. Asalins, H. Mori, A. M. Schmidz, E. L. Hyde, August C. Cordes, Osam Nagura, Francis Chomley.

Per steamer *Yorkshire*, from Gravesend, July 14.—For Singapore: Messrs. David Esson, Neil McVicar, and James Stewart.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The after effects of the famine in the North of China are being severely felt, and financial distress in official quarters is complained of in various parts of the Empire. That some anxiety should be felt on this subject is not unnatural, but the conclusion arrived at in some quarters that there is a general unsoundness in the finances of China requires to be supported by other evidence than that a pressure should be felt under exceptionally unfavourable circumstances, as there is no doubt of the enormous riches of China, or that if only steps were taken to develop them it would be one of the most prosperous countries in the world. In consequence of the defective intercommunication and other like causes, the temporary pressure is more severely felt than it would be elsewhere, and this no doubt is the cause of the anxiety with regard to the national finances which is spoken of. The results of the famine are, however, unquestionably of the most appalling character. A letter from a Roman Catholic missionary in Shantung speaks of 7,000 persons having died from typhus during two months in the precincts of Tsinan-foo alone, and the accounts from the interior are more affecting than ever. Until the harvest is reaped this will necessarily be the case. The labouring classes are going about seeking work, but in vain, and having sold or pawned all their property they are reduced to the utmost misery. There has also been severe suf-

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fering in Honan, the Governor of which reports that the crops showed a deficit of 50 per cent., and some 70,000 refugees congregated and were relieved in the neighbourhood of the provincial capital. Letters had been received from Missionaries travelling through Shanse and the Western parts of Honan, showing that famine prevailed to a terrible extent. From Canton also distressing news is brought of misery caused by severe flood, and of the apprehension of famine in the surrounding country. The arsenals at Foochow and Shanghai are said to be at a stand still for want of funds. The diary kept on his way home by H.E. Kwo the head Chinese Envoy, is spoken of favourably by the China papers. One of them mentions a statement—but does not say upon what it is founded, to the effect that the second Envoy here, H.E. Liu, was to be appointed to Germany. From Hong Kong there is no news of special importance. The Queen's birthday was celebrated with the customary honours. The new Company's Ordinance as amended by the Home Government has been brought before the Legislative Council.

The news from Japan concerning the insurrection is meagre and vague. Though no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Government was felt, the latest accounts were not considered by any means reassuring for the Government. It was stated that the rebels were apparently ubiquitous, and as soon as they disappeared from one place they reappeared in another. Everywhere they seemed to be met with in force, and although the Imperialists had in some cases gained victories over them, the rebels had also inflicted severe defeats upon the Government forces. Even the 10,000 troops which were garrisoning Kagoshima did not appear to be at all safe, the hills which surround the town being in possession of the rebels, and there having even been rumours that the troops might find it necessary to evacuate the town. The Yokohama Spring Races came off on the 24th May. There had been some excitement with reference to the appointment of the Municipal Director. The Consular Report on the trade of Nagasaki again shows a falling off in the imports.

From the Straits Settlements there is no news of much importance. Great complaints continue to be made with reference to the administration of the Supreme Court of Justice. Heavy rains had fallen, and the water supply, which had threatened to fall short, was once more abundant.

JAPAN.

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YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd May, and we have advices *via* San Francisco thirteen days later, viz., to the 5th June. The P. and O. mail from London, April 13, arrived out on the 30th May.

The latest reports concerning the rebellion was to the effect that the disturbances were spreading. A rising had taken place in Oita, another was announced in Yamaguchi (Choshiu), and smaller outbreaks in other parts were frequent. A memorial respecting "people's rights" has been presented to the Government from the province of Tosa, and it is stated that Kataoka, one of the leaders of the party on whose behalf the memorial was issued, has demanded from the Government an answer to it within three weeks. This places the Government in an awkward dilemma. Should they comply with the prayer of the memorial, and, by establishing popular representation carry out pledges already given, but which have been systematically broken, there is but little doubt that the majority of the present Ministers would soon lose their posts; if, on the other hand, they decline to grant the wish of the memorialists, there seems every reason to fear an uprising in the province of Tosa, which might give the finishing touch to the wavering position of the Government. Just at this particular time, Kido, the Private Councillor of the Mikado, and the most respected amongst the six or seven men who wield the entire power of the Government, has succumbed to the disease under which he had been for some time suffering. He died on the 26th May, regretted by men of all parties.

The Spring-race meeting came off on May 24, and is stated to have been as fortunate in regard to the weather as its most ardent supporters could have desired, and the day was altogether an enjoyable one. The various events contested, although not productive of numerically large fields, showed us some really good racing, whilst the events were well divided amongst the various owners, and there was none of that feeling of monotony which is apt to pervade everybody when the same jacket is seen every time taking a quiet canter some lengths in advance of everyone else. The racing produced some surprises, and more than one of the "pots" boiled over. The attendance was good, and the band of the *Tennessee* was in attendance.

Considerable excitement has arisen with reference to the Municipal Directorship. The *Herald* understood that a memorial on the subject of the Municipal Directorship was being circulated for signature, pointing out the utility and necessity for the continuance of the office. That the document will be extensively signed by the community it does not question, since there are scarcely two opinions as to the undesirability of the course of action which the Government propose taking in the affair. When the Land Renters' Committee, in 1868, relinquished the municipal administration of the settlement, the Government took it over on the distinct understanding with the foreign representatives and the foreign public that a Municipal Director should be appointed; that his salary should be, including an allowance for house rent, $350.00 per month; and the only right which the Japanese reserved to themselves was that of cancelling his engagement, at any time, by giving three months' notice, which, in the case of the present incumbent, Mr. Benson, has been done. Acting on a suggestion made by the foreign Ministers at the time the office was created, candidates were invited to come forward and offer themselves for election, and to the registered members of the community of all nationalities, represented by Consuls, was given the right of voting; the result of the poll then taken being the election of Mr. Benson, who has held the office from then to now. The agreement entered into and acted on ever since is now proposed to be wholly ignored, and from motives of economy it is proposed, on payment of a slight additional remuneration, to impose the Municipal Director's duties upon other officials in the Japanese service, but upon whose selection or fitness for the functions of office the public has had no opportunity of expressing its opinion by the agency of the ballot, and who, probably, had they to submit to that ordeal, would be found to be not acceptable to represent the residents and property owners of the place. The precedent established by the election of the present holder of the office was a good one, and should be followed again; and as the place will be vacant in the course of next month, it is high time that the proper steps should be taken for refilling the office by a candidate selected by the public at large. The community look to both foreign Ministers and Consuls to exercise their influence in preventing existing agreements and rights being ignored.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

The capital of the Kuazoku Bank, which has purchased the Horaisha building, is yen £30,000,000. The nominal director is Inori, ex-Daimio of Choshiu, but he, as well as the other ex-daimois interested, will do no actual work. The prime mover in the whole affair is Iwakura, and he has placed two shizoku, Kumagai and Hida, to attend to the practical working of the concern. At first foreigners will not be wanted by the Bank, but it is extremely likely that many will be indirectly employed, for it is contemplated that the Bank will purchase some of the railways, telegraphs, and mines, which are now under the Public Works Department. It is considered by sensible men in the capital that H.E. Iwakura has done a meritorious act in urging upon the kuazoku to adopt some rational means of investing their money, and especially by the formation of this bank.

The neglected state of the parapet of the sea-wall along the Bund is not creditable to the authorities. Months ago the stones were dislodged by the waves, and have never been replaced in position. Considering that this is one of the principal thoroughfares, and that runaway horses with carriages are occasionally to be seen in this quarter, and that the state of the parapet offers but little obstacle to their plunging into the sea, perhaps when some little accident or other of this kind happens, and the Government is cast in exemplary damages, it will serve to awaken the official mind to a due sense of its responsibilities.

Those who attend Christ Church will be much struck with the great change produced in the interior by the introduction of designs from Messrs. Tattersall and Co., church decorators, London; the whole interior presents a pleasing contrast to the bare whitewashed walls, which left nothing for the eye to rest upon. The unsightly window on the north side of the chancel is replaced by one of Gothic form; on each side of the east window is a rich curtain of blue and gold; the lectern, from which the lessons are read, is peculiarly beautiful; and the font is surmounted with a gilded lid. The scrolls containing Scripture texts are painted specially for Christ Church, the measurement having been sent to London; they are manifestly the work of a thorough artist. The four Evangelists are represented by the Apocalyptic symbols, among which we recognise the Lion of St. Mark; the Apostles are represented by twelve emblematic shields; and the Commandments are surrounded by vines and overhung by clusters of grapes. The effect of the whole cannot be described, but will well repay a visit.

On Sunday, the 27th May, between six and seven P.M., Homura-road was the theatre of a very serious affray, in which many combatants joined. An altercation between some British and Russian men-of-war's men, commencing in a grog-shop called "the British Queen," soon assumed the dimensions of a free fight in the open street, in which fists, cudgels, knives, and stones were promiscuously used. The scaffolding of a house rebuilding came very handy for furnishing the Russian combatants with poles, and they now indulged in indiscriminate attacks on all passers by. The police sergeant and a European police con-

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stable were on the spot and exerted themselves bravely to allay the disturbance, but while they succeeded in prevailing upon the British sailors to withdraw they were powerless to remove the infuriated Russians from the street. The Japanese police kept entirely aloof, and were of no use whatever. The arrival of some of their petty officers at last caused the Russians to withdraw to the hatoba, from whence they were taken off by the *Haydamack's* boats with the exception of one, who was sent to the hospital.

The practice of selling adulterated drugs and liquors in Japan appears to be still unrestrained. The following amusing account of its effects appears in the *Japan Mail* :—

We do not wish to intrude our private affairs upon our readers, but we cannot refrain from remarking on the undue proportions that our druggist's bill has lately assumed. The principal items in the account appear to be essence of ginger, peppermint, and various other simples, the use of which has been forced upon us by alarmingly frequent attacks of what old ladies call "spazzums" in our domestic circle—or rather we should say, circle of domestics. We prohibited the use of cucumbers on pain of dismissal. *Daikon* became the forbidden fruit. We know from long experience that all the members of our household are of sterling honour, and that every strawberry we possess is sacred. It could not be the super-acidulous product of our gooseberry bushes, for we had witnessed the frightful effects on the native countenance produced by tasting this fruit at our special invitation. But by diligent search and prolonged inquiry we at length succeeded in learning that a liberal-hearted friend in Tokio, who is a merchant of foreign goods, and dealer in curious wines, had sent to the cook a present of sundry rare compounds. At our request we were shown these delightful preparations, "warranted genuine imported liquors." The first bottle we took up contained, according to the label, "Sugar of Lemons." It looked like that delectable preparation. It tasted like a mixture of oxalic acid and soapsuds. Adorning the neck of the bottle was another label on which was written "hot Cold Sure," which we could only suppose to mean that if partaken of when hot (or at any other time) the unhappy imbiber would feel the chills of death stealing over him. Its entire power to act as thus warranted the effects we had witnessed left us little room to doubt.

TOKIO.

The *Japan Mail* says :—We have witnessed the successful ascent of a balloon at the grounds of the Naval College, Tokio. This is the balloon to which we referred some time since as being in process of manufacture. It has been made entirely by Japanese, and considering that it is the first attempt of the kind, is in every respect most creditable. We were informed by a Japanese gentleman that the material of which it is composed is *shiori chirimen*, or thick white silk crape. The shape was irregular and defective, but this may, probably, to a great extent, have proceeded from imperfect inflation. The elevation attained was only a few hundred feet, the trial ascents being made with the balloon in a "captive" condition. It is stated that it is intended for the purpose of making military surveys in the South, but we should imagine that it will be somewhat difficult to procure the means of inflation in those portions of the country in which a balloon survey is likely to prove of any value.

The *Tokio Times* gives the subjoined with reference to matters theatrical :—

There about ten important theatres in Tokio, the principal of which are the Shintomiza at Shimabara, the largest and best in the city, with a seating capacity for nearly 3,000 people ; the Nakamuraza at Saruwakamachi (Asakusa), holding between 2,000 and 2,500 ; the Harukiza at Harukimachi, Hongo, and the Nakazimaza at Kakigaracho—the last two mentioned accommodating between 1,000 and 2,000. These theatres are conducted by companies, who procure a licence from the municipality, which permits them to give a specified drama for a given time, usually thirty days, though this is often extended if the weather or other circumstances be adverse.

Just now the play-house at Hongo is getting patronage by presenting that never-failing attraction "Chiushingura," or "The Forty-seven Ronins." And as this is the theatrical "season," and the drama is one of the most characteristic of the national school, it is worth a reader's while to attend. If he so incline, he may see the whole play, which is performed without interruption, by giving the day to it, from six in the morning, when the action begins, to seven in the afternoon, when it concludes. But if four or five hours will satisfy him, he can gain a very fair idea of play and actors during an afternoon. Of the latter there are forty-six at present in the company, of which the most celebrated are Gonjuro, Shinjuro and Gado amongst those who take men's parts, and Monnosuke and Metora among those who personate women.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* says :—On the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria a ball and supper were given at H.B.M.'s Consulate by A. A. Annesley, Esq., and Mrs. Annesley, to a number of residents and the officers of the *Thistle*, *Atlante*, and *Talisman*. By the kind permission of Admiral Veron (who, however, was himself at Kioto) the band of the *Atlante* provided the dance music in a manner which was a treat which the present conditions of civilisation in Kobe do not often permit of our enjoying.

A most instructive and interesting little episode of the struggle now going on in the South will be found amongst our *Nippo* items. We refer to the examination of a prisoner at the Kumamoto Saibansho. The judge seems to have told a number of deliberate lies to the accused in order to watch their effect on him, and the proceeding appears to be considered quite legitimate. We commend the circumstance to those who desire to see the extra-territorialty clause abolished.

There was some little excitement recently caused just through the Sannomiya bridge by a Chinawoman who had lashed herself into a fearful state of fury—to the great entertainment of a crowd of Japanese onlookers. Inquiries made among the neighbours elicited the information that some time since this woman bought a Japanese girl who is now about thirteen years of age. For some reason, not clearly discovered, the woman had given the girl a most severe beating, in consequence of which she had run away. The display of fury was apparently caused by the Chinawoman's having failed to get back either the girl or her market value. A few years ago there was some excitement in Kobe about some alleged kidnapping by Chinese, but it turned out that most of the known cases were ones of genuine adoption. On this particular case we can offer no opinion, but though the motives of the Chinawomen may be perfectly pure, the Japanese are as a rule so indulgent to their children that she can certainly count upon little public sympathy with her troubles.

The returns of the passenger and goods traffic on the Kobe-Kioto Railway, for week ending May 20, 1877, are as follows :—

1st class, 119 ; 2nd class, 664 ; 3rd class, 36,238 ; total 37,021. Amount received for passengers, Yen 11,008·935 ; for luggage and parcels, Yen 339·05 ; for goods, Yen 604·68. Total amount, Yen 11,952·665. Corresponding period of last year, Yen 4,963.41.

NAGASAKI.

The Consular Report on the trade of Nagasaki for the year 1876 notes that the import trade of the port, in comparing it with the previous year, again shows a falling off. The total value of imports, including those from the coast ports, amounts to $1,063,199, against $1,525,090 for 1875, or a balance of $461,891 in favour of 1875. The chief falling off is noticeable in textile fabrics, the value of which reached $440,282 in 1875, while for the year just closed they amount to only $169,489. But the imports of piece goods in 1875 fell considerably short of those of the preceding year, so that if these figures may be taken as a guide, it would not only appear that foreign articles of this description are less required than formerly, but that they are comparatively going out of use in this part of Japan.

CHINA.

KOREA.

The *Tokio Times* says that famine continues to afflict the people of the northern Chinese provinces and of Korea. In the latter country rice was sold for not less than seven yen a *koku*. A pestilence, supposed to have grown out of the improper care given to the sick and the exposure of the dead, was also devastating the land, and had penetrated the settlement at Fusan, the hospital of which was open alike to natives and Japanese. Of the former, some three hundred and fifty had been received and placed under treatment.

HANKOW.

The present mail brings details of the opening of the Hankow market, which are of interest for the purposes of comparison, although of course the more important facts are already known by telegram.

A correspondent of the *Courier* says :—

The tea market opened on the 18th May, when several chops were bought at prices averaging about Tls. 5 below last year's. On the other hand, the tea is of inferior quality this season.

The quality of the first arrival of teas is, as a rule, below average, and some chops are not only weak and thin, but have a sourish flavour. The prices paid are, all things considered, excessive. No heed is given to many things which are easy to understand, such as last season's losses, present stocks in England, failure of the Russian market, bad trade in the United Kingdom, and the alarming increase and yield of the fine strong Indian teas. The Hankow tea-tasters and merchants ignore all such considerations, and are buying inferior teas at high prices with all the old and unfailing recklessness of consequences. Recent letters from Moscow say that upon the unsold teas in stock there (bought at extravagant rates in Hankow last year) the average loss may be estimated as at least 40 per cent. Upon some chops which have become soft, or otherwise out of condition, the deficit will be even more severe. The London tea market seems to be in almost as bad a state as that of Moscow, as losses of 35 and 40 per cent. are unfortunately not uncommon.

To-day's (May 25th) letters from Hankow are more discouraging than ever. Prices paid average 15 to 20 per cent. more than the tea is worth in London. It is said that the teas are wretchedly poor, and Ch'a-szes of experience say that they have not seen such a poor crop for fifteen years.

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The *Daily News* correspondent says:—On the 18th May many chops of Ningchow and Cheong-sou-kai Teas were put on the market and eagerly bought up at Tls. 44 to 36 per picul for former district, and Tls. 29½ to 26 for the latter. Afterwards, buying became general, and about 90 to 95 chops were settled. Buying was going on by candle-light, in order to secure the Teas. The crop as a whole is rather inferior, but free from old leaf. The prices paid show Ningchow 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than last year. Freight for *Londoun Castle* and *Glencagles* £5 10s. per ton, with quick despatch. Exchange 6 m./s. on London 5s. 8⅛d. to 5s. 8¾d. From Kinkiang about 28 chops have been settled, representing about 10,307 half-chests; prices ranging from Tls. 31 to 40. Musters of 50 chops, about 60,000 half-chests, are shown on the market, but the quality is deficient and quantity large.

Another correspondent writes on the 19th:—The market was opened to-day for Hankow teas. The quality is below the average, thus far. Prices paid, Ninchows, Tls. 35 to 44 against last year Tls. 40 to 55; Oopacks and Oonams, Tls. 22¾ to 30, against last year Tls. 25 to 38; Oonfaas, Tls. 30 to 31, against last year Tls. 34 to 36. Arrivals, Hankow teas 70,000 chests; Kiukiang teas 20,000 half-chests.

The clipper ship *Cutty Sark* was to be towed to Hankow by one of the China Merchants Company's steamers. The weather at Hankow continued exceptionally cool up to the middle of May.

HUKOW.

With reference to the question of opening the above-named port, a correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows:—

As a mere place of call Kiukiang has nothing to apprehend; because, unless facilities for landing and shipping, &c., in the shape of hulks, &c., are established, no one will think of landing or shipping goods in an open sea, as the mouth of the lake is viewed by the natives. The whole cause of apprehension hinges on the establishment of a Custom House at the port. As was said in a former contribution, the Kiangsi officials are unwilling to allow produce to leave the province until it has paid duty. Now to detain merchandise at the lake until it has cleared itself of duties at the Kiukiang Customs would, in a great measure, render nugatory any advantage that might be gained by shipping at the lake; and by opening a Custom House there the merchants apprehend that in course of time it might eventually lead to the transfer of much of the shipping business to that port; because, if a Custom office were opened there, hulks, &c., and other facilities would follow in the wake, unsuited as the place is admitted to be. The provincial officials do not wish to open a Custom House; but the agreement says, "Produce may be shipped at the lake:" and the exchequer officials say, "not until duties have been paid, or the treasury would suffer greatly." So, to protect their own interest and abide by the terms of the agreement, let us suppose a branch Custom House is opened. The situation of affairs will be more readily comprehended by giving a somewhat analogous example by way of illustration. From a relative point of view, Woosung is to Shanghai what Hukow is to Kiukiang. The commerce of Shanghai passes and repasses Woosung, just as imports and exports pass by Hukow. Hitherto it has seldom been found necessary to land or ship merchandise at Woosung, nor has the necessity arisen in the case of Hukow. Shanghai is a distributing centre; so is Kiukiang; not so much from their good geographical positions as from the fact that trade has located itself there for ages. Now, if the framers of the agreement had selected Woosung as a subsidiary port, because it appeared to be the inlet and outlet to a rich part of Kiangsu, they might have argued with much reason that great delay was entailed on goods by going the 12 odd miles up to Shanghai; and as Shanghai is but a small consumer, the bulk of its imports being sent northward of the Yangtsze, &c., it would be better to make Woosung a port of call, and allow cargo to be landed and shipped there. The provincial authorities would at once say, we must be secure of the duty on all our indigenous exports or the local revenue will suffer; but as to compel merchants to come to Shanghai to pay duty on shipments at Woosung would render any advantage gained next to nugatory, it will be well to open a Custom house there. Now, firmly rooted as business is at Shanghai, there can be little doubt that in the course of time a large part of the shipping business would be transferred to Woosung if facilities for landing and storage, &c., were afforded; and in these days of competition we should doubtless see hulks placed there by the steamer companies, in their desire to secure freights, and even pay duty and make other advances to native shippers as they do at present. It is just this that local merchants apprehend, *i.e.*, that if a Custom-office is opened at the lake, hulks, &c., will follow. If such a proposition had been made as the opening of Woosung (always supposing that similar disadvantages existed as they do at Hukow, in the want of shelter for boats, and unflooded or other building sites), I fancy you would hear an outcry raised by the Shanghai merchants, especially as the addition of such a port of call would neither lessen the cost of produce one cash, nor increase the consumption of imports by one piece. I say, multiply points of contact by all means, when commerce is likely to be benefited; but if the result is a mere transfer or division of an old established trade, it is better to leave well alone. The merchants are perhaps crying out before they are hurt, but it would be too late to remonstrate after a custom-office is opened. I hope this will enable you to see the cause of their apprehension.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 27th May; the French mail from London, April 6th, was received on the 18th May.

Some further particulars are given in the Shanghai papers concerning the projected loans for the Chinese Government. It is stated by the *Courier* that the following are the conditions of the provisional loan for Hk. Tls. 2,500,000 recently concluded. Interest 10 per cent. Exchange 5s. 9½d. Loan repayable within ten years by half yearly instalments and secured by Customs bonds of the Custom Houses at any ports. The money to be ready by the 25th August to exchange for the bonds. The *Daily News*, however, states the terms as 8 per cent., with 5s. 8d. exchange. The *Courier* says that Hsu Taoutai has lost his button, and is reported to be in danger of losing his head. His credentials from the Tsung-li Yamen were, it is believed, all in order, but it seems that his method of carrying out instructions in regard to the projected loan was objectionable to the high authorities. The above-named paper observes that the financial condition of China is revealed in fitful glimpses, but all the aspects are alarming, and adds that it is certain that the whole Empire is poverty stricken, and not even a year's good harvest can restore the country to its average status. But if, unhappily, the growing crops should again fail, the result will be a terrible catastrophe, as the empire cannot endure, in its present condition, another lean year. The large and constantly accumulating stocks of foreign goods, the reduced demand and low prices show how painfully foreign traders are affected by the general distresses of China, and it is feared the hope raised by the opening of new ports will for this year at least be disappointed. It is stated that the Shansi merchants and bankers have determined on (practically) withdrawing from commerce and finance for this year. The reason given to foreigners is that trade *must* be bad until after October at the least, and that if a bad harvest is gathered the country generally will be well-nigh ruined for a time.

In conformity with the above it is noted that the Arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow are almost at a stand-still for want of funds, as the general poverty is now afflicting all departments of the Imperial and provincial Governments. So far all the efforts of the needy provinces to raise loans in money or in kind have failed, as no foreign banks or capitalists will make advances at any rate of interest on the imperfect and uncertain security offered. It is certain that all the provinces in China, including even this favoured Government, has empty treasuries to meet the increasing distresses of the spring.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Yangtsze Insurance Association is to be presented shortly to the shareholders, the gist of which is to reduce the shareholders' capital from Tls. 600,000 to Tls. 420,000, and the cash dividend from 15 to 12 per cent. The scheme is said to contain other features by virtue of which the policy-holders will be able to count on favourable returns with ample security, and extra dividends be paid to shareholders at least equal to the percentage existing hitherto. The prospectus was to be ready in a week or ten days, and the project to be discussed at the next meeting of shareholders to be held the first week in July.

The *Celestial Empire* notices some notes taken by the Chinese Envoy on his way to this country as follows:—

We have received a copy of part of the diary kept by Kuoh Sung-tao on his voyage to England, a document which argues well for the use he is likely to make of his opportunities for observation. His reflections, though meagre, are much deeper and more intelligent than those of the late Pin-ch'un, while the account he gives of the schools and prisons of Hong Kong is in itself a most useful lesson to his countrymen. We shall return to the subject more fully on another occasion. The pamphlet is beautifully printed, and is written in good Chinese.

Dr. Yates, who has for many years held the post of Interpreter to the United States Consulate has resigned, and is succeeded by Dr. McCartie, lately a professor in the Educational Department of the Japanese Government.

The *Daily News* gives the following account of the reports concerning the probable shortness of the Silk crop, of which we have given telegraphic particulars from time to time:—During the past week there seems to have been extraordinary excitement amongst the Chinese connected with the Silk trade, owing to the very alarming reports which they have circulated freely amongst foreigners as to a failure of the growing crop. It is reported that some of the large hongs have telegraphed to Europe and America to buy up at the last quoted rates; and no doubt the effect of these messages has been to improve prices at home, but not so deliveries, as yet. Reports from the country are not to be very much relied on, but the following comes from a source which may prove as good as any to be obtained:—Haining, Hangchow, and Hoochun districts are giving a very bad result indeed; Nanzing and Shonling are

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turning out an inferior yield, whilst Hoochow, Linghoo, and Sinzu are very fair. Kahing is expected to be also fair, but it is too early to give any proper report. On the whole, the crop can scarcely be anticipated as likely to be anything but below an average, and the quality is not favourably spoken of. The high prices we quoted yesterday seem only to have been given for small quantities to be used as musters. Up to the present, foreign buyers seem to have received all these alarming rumours with equanimity. Possibly bad trade generally and no demand for silk, coupled with uncertain and uncomfortable political news, has deadened that spirit of speculation which, in former years we recollect, such reports would undoubtedly have brought about.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following general items :—

A daring robbery has been committed at Kahding by a band of creek pirates, said to have been upwards of thirty in number. They landed from their boats, made their way unopposed into the village, and breaking into a silversmith's shop, robbed it of property said to be worth $800, with which they got clear off. No personal violence was committed, and no other place was attacked, so the affair looks as if it had been previously planned. The property stolen comprised a large number of silver bangles of various sizes, enamelled hairpins, and other kinds of native female ornaments. Information was brought to Shanghai and inquiry at once instituted, but hitherto without result. It is believed, however, that much, if not all, of the stolen property will find its way to Soochow and other places on the creek.

A disturbance which at one time threatened to be of magnitude, and the cause of which had been rankling for some time, occurred among the shipping coolies formerly in the employ of the S.S.N. Co., but who, of course, followed the transfer of the business to the C.M.S.N. Co. It appears that since that transaction their wages have been cut to the extent of one-half on some kinds of labour and to no less than two-thirds on others — the headmen, notwithstanding, continuing to exact their squeeze, amounting to nearly 21 per cent. on the earnings of the coolies, at the rates paid by the S.S.N. Co. The wages received by the coolies were therefore literally reduced to less than a third, and in some instances a fourth, of what they were formerly paid. Discontent of course arose, and not knowing the real cause of their losses, but believing them to be occasioned by the rapacity of their headmen, a large number of the coolies rose *en masse* on Sunday, and "interviewed" the chief of these in a rather unpleasant manner. Information led to the intervention of the police, and under the escort of a foreign sergeant, but followed by nearly 100 of the excited coolies, the headman was taken for safety to the Central Police Station. Here, we believe, the true state of affairs was ascertained and explained, whereupon, seeing their losses were not occasioned by any action on the part of the headmen, the crowd departed in peace,—presumably aware of the inutility of "kicking against the pricks."

The Missionary Conference has concluded its sittings. It has discussed a number of subjects of interest.

The report of the Shanghai Gas Company shows a net profit on the year's working of Tls. 26,917, out of which two half-yearly dividends have been paid, amounting to Tls. 18,000.

We hear it is intended to have an Autumn Flower Show, the chief feature of which shall be Chrysanthemums.

FORMOSA.

The *Daily News* says that besides endeavouring to bring the officials to a better sense of duty, Ting Jih-chang has taken advantage of his visit to Formosa to propose some reforms in the existing system of taxation. The result is that "certain miscellaneous taxes which have long been levied in the neighbourhood of Taiwan, and the collection of which has been attended with many abuses, and given rise to much suffering on the part of the people," are to be abolished.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 2nd June; the P. and O. mail from London April 13 arrived out on the 20th May, and the following French mail of 20th April was received on the 29th May.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated here with the customary honours on the 24th May. Royal salutes were fired at noon by H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, and the battery on shore. Nearly the whole of the vessels in harbour and most of the leading hongs facing the Praya were decorated with flags, and the bells of St. John's Cathedral Church, as well as those of the Roman Catholic Church, were rung. A parade or review of the troops in garrison was held in the afternoon, when the 28th Regiment, under command of Major Emerson, went through the very interesting ceremony, at five o'clock, of trooping the colours on the Parade Ground. A very large concourse of spectators, both native and foreign, were assembled around the enclosure to witness the spectacle, amongst whom were most of the leading residents. H.E. the Lieut. Governor arrived on the ground punctually, and was received by a general salute from the troops, the band meanwhile playing the Queen's Anthem. The manœuvres were then proceeded with, the band playing appropriate airs, and the manner in which the various evolutions were gone through was a credit alike to the troops and their officers. H.E. the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hennessy held a reception at Government House in the evening, which was attended by a large and distinguished assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The grounds were tastefully illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and a brilliant star, in gas jets, encircling the monogram "V.R." was most effectively displayed on the northern face of the building. During the interval for refreshments, the toast of Her Majesty the Queen was enthusiastically received, in response to a call from his Excellency.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Foreign Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, arrived on the 20th May in the *Ling Feng*. Mr. Hart, who was accompanied by Messrs. Cartwright and Ohlmer, was on a tour of inspection, and left for the new port of Pakhoi on the 22nd May.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. C. F. A. Sangster to act as Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Companies during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. F. S. Huffam; also that his Excellency has been pleased to direct that Her Majesty's Birthday shall be kept in this Colony on Thursday, the 24th May.

It is stated that the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, at a private meeting, recommending the Colonial Government to make "chopped" dollars, weighing not less than 7.1.7, and neither cut nor pierced, a legal tender. It is not quite clear what this may mean, as the only "private" meetings of the Chamber of Commerce would be those of its committee.

The *China Mail* gives the following items :—

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor paid a visit on the 29th to St. Paul's College, as well as the Victoria Gaol, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon and the Hon. C. C. Smith. This is the second visit H. E. has paid to the latter institution since his advent here, thus showing the interest he takes in its administration. When H. E. was there, four chair-coolies happened to be sent to the Gaol in default of a fine of 25 cents each for plying for hire after twelve o'clock at night. The appearance of the men and the nature of the offence of which they were convicted—which at worst was only a too eager desire to earn an honest livelihood—excited the sympathy of his Excellency, and he ordered the men to be liberated by his paying the fines for them. This was at once done, and the amount of the fines was sent in shortly after his return to Government House.

By the assistance of Mr. J. Nash, a gentleman who has been trading in the Pacific Islands, and who was found capable of communicating with four women brought here by the French brig *Dauphine*, the following further particulars regarding them have been ascertained. It appears they are natives of Mariana or Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert Group, situated in about lat. 0.50 N. and long. 170 E. They were bound from this place to an island named Tarrawa, about eighteen miles distant, but owing to the strong set of the current to the westward they drifted to leeward and were endeavouring to beat back, when their canoe capsized; this occurred the day after they had left the land. Besides the four women rescued, there were in the canoe six men, three children and another woman, all of whom were drowned. The rescued women say they lay on the canoe as well as they can recollect about ten days, but they were so weak from exhaustion that they could not be positive of this. The only clothing these poor creatures have at present is an old gunny bag apiece, with holes cut for the arms and head, and they of course present a rather ludicrous appearance. We presume the Government will take some steps to have them properly clothed and housed. They are still on board the brig, and despite their troubles seem quite contented and happy so long as they can get a pipe to smoke and something to eat. A Barnum would make a rich harvest out of them in their present costume, which is of the simplest form. We understand that in all probability they will return to their native land in the little steamer *Pacific*, now building at Sands slip and fast approaching completion.

The Chinese in Hong Kong are taking means now to relieve the Canton sufferers from the floods. A meeting of the leading Chinese had been held under the auspices of the Hospital Committee, and about $3,000 were subscribed on the spot. Circulars are being sent round for contributions. The Canton authorities have placed two steam-vessels at the disposal of the Relief Committee at Canton for the conveyance of food to the sufferers.

No less than four large vessels are at present being discharged alongside the Wanchi Pier, which is beginning to present quite a business appearance. The rails are being taken up and relaid and the godowns are in full swing.

We have to record the death, at sea, of Captain George Murray, who was long and favourably known amongst shipmasters and others trading at this port. Captain Murray took command of the *Fiery Cross* at Hong Kong in 1870, having lost his previous vessel (the *Caractacus*) on the Paracels a few months before; and at the time of his death (28th January, 1877) he was in command of a fine large ship called the *Duchess of Edinburgh*.

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We learn that Mr. Macdonald's Patent Slip at West Point has been purchased by Captain Sands, and that its working will be carried on conjointly with that of Captain Sands's Patent Slip and Dock situated further west. These two establishments have lately imparted quite a lively business air to the extreme western portion of the Praya, and the sale of the first-named would imply that this description of business is on the increase.

The Companies Ordinance as amended by the Home Government has been brought forward in the Legislative Council. Lord Carnarvon, in the despatch sending it back, says that in deference to Sir John Smale's long local experience, and to the position which he occupies, he requests that the Governor will cause to be inserted a proviso, at the end of the first paragraph of the 31st Section of the English Act, "that the amount in which each share is so reduced shall in no case be less than one-fourth of the amount of the original share," but beyond this amendment the original Bill is in the main approved of.

CANTON.

The river has been rising with alarming rapidity, the water having advanced so much that some parts of the old city were flooded. Rice was getting extremely dear, and it was feared a famine might follow the flood. The disaster from this cause up country was becoming very serious, and great misery prevailed. The Viceroy had despatched two Mandarins with 500 shek of rice and 2,000 taels in silver to the suffering districts to relieve the sufferers. The Committee of the Chinese Hospital have issued circulars inviting subscriptions. If the rain continues, the flood will extend even to the heart of Canton. The Chinese hoped that the bank of the river at Song Yuen Wai would not succumb to the influence of the water, otherwise no part of Canton, it is calculated, will be free from inundation, except the very high levels.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, MAY 31, 1877.

The waters of the Canton river, which, when I last wrote to you, were overflowing their banks, have now abated. The misery, however, of many of the inhabitants of the respective counties of Tsing-uen and Fa-uen, which districts were considerably inundated, is still very great. The Viceroy, with his accustomed benevolence, is daily endeavouring to alleviate that distress by sending to the destitute ones large supplies of rice and clothing. The physicians of a large Chinese dispensary which in the year 1871 was established in this city by the local gentry, at a cost of 60,000 dollars are, in this hour of need, advertising the sale of small medicinal cakes or biscuits, one of which is sufficient, so the advertisement states, to satiate the greatest hunger for a period of twelve hours. Large supplies of this *multum in parvo* have been bought and sent by the Viceroy and other humane persons to the poverty-stricken districts of Tsing-uen and Fa-uen.

Yesterday news of the result of the examination recently held at Peking for the third literary degree reached Canton. The successful candidates are 110 in number, and of the company in question not less than sixteen are natives of the province of (Canton) Kwang-tuung. The Cantonese are, of course, very highly gratified with this pleasing intelligence. They have ever entertained an idea that, in point of brains and intellectual attainments, they equal if not excel the literati of the other provinces of the empire. All candidates for the third literary degree must of necessity be masters of arts, and the examination must take place at Peking. Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, five malefactors, who had been convicted of piracy, were decapitated on the common execution-ground of this city. Notwithstanding these frequent executions and the draconic severity of the laws of China, crime does not decrease to any great degree. Thus reports of robberies almost daily reach our ears. For example, on the night of the 15th inst. four snake boats, each containing eight armed men, entered a creek, or tributary stream of the Canton river, which flows through the district occupied by the ninety-six villages. On arriving in front of a residence which stands on the banks of the creek in question, and which is tenanted by a Chinese gentleman named Kwan, the thirty-two men debarked, knocked at the door of Kwan's house, and demanded admittance. On this request being refused, these nocturnal marauders forced their way into the dwelling, and after a most unsuccessful search for money and valuables decamped, taking with them not only two of Kwan's female servants, but also two of his unmarried daughters. No person can at present conjecture what has become of the missing ones. It is supposed, however, that they will eventually be restored to their family on the payment of a ransom. Again, some time during the night of the 25th inst. forty men entered with a burglarious intent a mansion occupied by a Chinese gentleman named Hu, and which residence is situated in the Nga-ho-tong street of this city. An alarm, however, which was quickly given disturbed these modern "Forty Thieves," and caused them, ere they could become possessed of any plunder, to beat a retreat. When in flight they were hotly pursued by several policemen, who succeeded in capturing only four of the gang. These four men are now lodged in the prison of the Pun-yu magistrate, awaiting their trial.

Throughout the past three days the Cantonese have been much engaged in celebrating an annual festival in honour of Kum-Fa, the tutelary goddess of women and children. The various temples in honour of this heathen divinity, who is to the Chinese what the Venus Genitri was to the ancient Romans, were literally crowded during the festival with women and children in all ranks and conditions of life. The offerings which were presented by the many votaries consisted chiefly of roasted pigs, boiled fowls, cakes, fruits, and flowers. This goddess is worshipped throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire, but more especially so at Canton on the score that she was a native of that city. It is said by her Chinese biographers that she was a member of the Kum family, and, owing to her piety, was a constant visitor to all the temples which were in the immediate neighbourhood of her father's house. To the various idols contained in these temples she poured out her heart in prayer, and earnestly sought at their hands the blessings of which she daily found herself to stand in need. She was opposed to marriage on principle, entertaining an idea that it was the duty of women to devote themselves to the service of the gods rather than to the things of the world. It is also said that she had the power of communing with the spirits of the departed dead. At length, becoming tired of the world, she committed suicide by drowning. For the recovery of her body from the waters an unsuccessful search was made. It eventually rose, however, to the surface of the river, and on being removed therefrom, the air all around became impregnated, it is said, with the most sweet smelling perfumes. No sooner had the interment of her body taken place than a sandal-wood statue or idol greatly resembling her rose apparently from the depth of the river in which she had drowned herself, and remained stationary on its surface. This circumstance was regarded as one of a very extraordinary nature, and the idol on being taken out of the river was most carefully preserved in order that a temple might be erected for its reception. A shrine for this purpose was accordingly built in the Sin-oo-street of the old city of Canton, and above the altar thereof the sandal-wood idol to which we have already referred was placed with becoming ceremonies. These events are said to have occurred during the reign of Ching-hwa, who, as eighth sovereign of the Ming dynasty, ascended the throne of China A.D. 1465, and died after a reign of twenty-three years.

FOOCHOW.

We take the following from the *Foochow Herald*:—

It is rumoured that the little s.s. *Taiwan* is likely to be replaced shortly by another and more powerful vessel. Also that a rival Chinese Company intend to place a second steamer on the same line. In view, however, of the existing traffic we are inclined to think that the venture would prove unprofitable to its promoters.

In former times it was, we believe, the fashion to say that tea only paid in a freshet year. It is possible that this saying originated, like many other common place remarks, in a certain well-founded experience; and inasmuch as freshets were frequent, and profits on tea an almost ever-recurring event, the accepted conclusion was not after all so very remote. In these latter days, though quite familiarised with freshets, we regard "profits" on tea as in the dim and distant future.

The launch of the twentieth vessel built at the Mamoi Arsenal took place on the 15th May, having been postponed for a couple of days with a view to securing a more favourable tide. A number of visitors—both foreign and native—were present, and the usual inaugural ceremonies were performed by the Imperial Commissioner. The vessel was named the *Wei Yuan*, and we are informed that she took the water without the slightest hitch. Her dimensions are:—length at water line 210 feet; breadth 31 feet; depth of hold 18¾ feet. Her tonnage (BM) is 940, and her horse power 750. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, has a draught of 14 feet aft, and will carry seven or, possibly, only five guns. As mentioned in our last number, the *Wei Yuan* is of composite build, with a ram bow. We have since learnt that she came out from France in pieces, and that she was put together at Mamoi, under the supervision of Mr. Jouvet, C.E. Her design is, we also understand, of the latest; and it is the intention of the Chinese authorities to make her available for the transport service if necessary.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 9th June; the P. and O. mail from London, April 27, was received on the 27th May. The French mail of May 4 arrived out on the 3rd June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 was received on the 9th June. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

All is quiet in the Peninsula and in the three Settlements. There was a rumour of some disturbance being threatened in Penang, which is supposed to have led to a visit there by Cap-

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tain Walshe, Acting Inspector General of Police. With this exception and a visit of the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, to Salangore, there is nothing whatever of a political nature to notice. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that the Datu Klana of Sunghie Ujong, the fast friend of British rule in the Peninsula, has been here on, apparently, a private informal visit.

It is impossible in words to express the general feelings of anger and supreme disgust prevalent throughout the community here and in Penang at the present, and now long-continued, condition of the Supreme Court. It is the fact that the dignity of the Bench has been gravely compromised, as it never was before in the eyes of Europeans and Natives alike, and, moreover, the incapacity, or neglect, or both combined, shown by the Executive in allowing the administration of justice to degenerate into a farce has created a feeling of contempt for the Government generally. Were the European community not so small and not so much absorbed in business, or did the Natives know their rights, the present state of affairs would not be tolerated or a day, and the reign of chaos in our higher law courts and elsewhere would very soon be over.

The Arab Extradition case remains still unsettled, awaiting a Judge, and the Arab trader remains in custody. H.E. the Administrator decided that he must be given up to the Dutch authorities provided a further application by counsel to the Acting Chief Justice proved unfavourable. As the Acting Chief Justice, when he recovers, can hardly reverse the terms of his prior decision in the matter, the application of counsel on the trader's behalf will of course be refused, in which case there will be an appeal to the Full Court. But as there is hardly a Court at all, it will be rather difficult to make up a Full Court, and, meantime, the Arab trader must remain in jail to muse over the blessings of English law and English rule. To be sure he is a Mohammedan and so it may not much matter. Were he a Bulgarian Christian the case might be different.

Dr. Dennys has been gazetted Assistant Protector of Chinese Emigrants. There are now three Protectors of Chinese Emigrants in the colony, Mr. Pickering, and Dr. Dennys, in Singapore, and Mr. Karl in Penang, and it is to be supposed that their interesting clients now will be protected to the satisfaction of the most rabid philanthropist in the colony. It is curious, however, that nothing has yet been heard of a Protector of Immigrants, who come here in shoals, undeterred by fear of crimps, abductors, and all the wiles and machinations of the planters of Sumatra. According to the figures in the books of the Master Attendant's Office, the number of Chinese coolies who arrived in this port from 1st January to the 31st May amounted to 11,757.

On the 29th May the annual sale of fancy articles in support of Miss Cooke's Chinese Girls' School took place in the Town-hall, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

The letter from our Port Darwin correspondent is noteworthy as showing a very different feeling there with regard to Chinese immigration from the extremely hostile one manifested in Queensland and other parts of Australia. Chinese immigrants, according to our correspondent, are eagerly welcomed there, and do exceedingly well. The Chinese coolies introduced from here a year or two ago by Captain Douglas, now Resident in Salangore, have nearly all elected to remain after the expiry of their terms of service, and by leasing the gold-fields' claims are making their £15 to £20 per month.

It has now definitely transpired that the Seychelles or Mhae Islands, a dependency of Mauritius, have been fixed upon for the future place of residence of the Perak Chiefs, and from all accounts they might have been deported to much worse quarters, the climate being fully as healthy as Perak.

Commissions for the collection of articles from this Colony and the Native States in the Peninsula for the Paris Exhibition next year have been appointed by Government, and are at work here and in Penang, and the co-operation of the Residents and Chiefs of the Native States have been requested and promised.

In the early part of the week there were some symptoms of cholera spreading, but during the last week heavy rain has fallen almost daily, and the atmosphere has been much cooler. Water is now abundant, and this cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the general health. It is said that the water-works may be finished in the course of another year. Our P. W. Department is exactly on a par with our Judicial Department.

The steamer *Gloria* stranded off Pulo Laut, an island of the Natunas group on May 30. The passengers were landed on the island, and the barge *Marquis of Argyle*, which was passing, offered to convey the passengers and crew to Singapore. The offer was, however, declined, the passengers being political prisoners. The purser of the steamer was brought to Singapore, and on the 13th the agent despatched the steamer *Bentan* to the assistance of the wrecked persons.

The Dutch expedition against the rebel Chief of Ternate has resulted in the capture of sixty prahus, and the destruction of Pyatti and two other towns.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—On the 20th May, at Shanghai, the wife of William Henry Carter, of a son.
GODDARD—On the 2nd June, at Yokohama, Mrs. John Goddard, of a son.
JOHNSTON—On July 3, at High-street, Holywood, Belfast, the wife of David Johnston, M.D., of a son.
KUHN—On the 20th May, at Shanghai, the wife of M. M. Kuhn, late of Yokohama, of a daughter.
LLOYD—On the 18th May, at Swatow, the wife of C. Henry Lloyd, Superintendent, and Administrator of Pankore and Dindings, of a son.
MACKWOOD—On the 8th July, at Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex, the wife of F. M. Mackwood, Colombo, Ceylon, of a son.
MASTERS—On the 28th May, at Canton, the wife of Rev. Frederic J. Masters of a son
MUNDY—On the 30th June, at 9, Leigham Court-road, West, Streatham, the wife of Walter Wm. Mundy, of a daughter, stillborn.
TREBING—On the 2nd June, at Singapore, the wife of Dr. Trebing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKISTON—HARPER.—On the 10th July, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Blakiston, brother of the bridegroom, Arthur Alexander Blakiston, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Benenden, Kent, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Blakiston, Rector of Ashington, Sussex, to Emiline Cotton, third daughter of E. Norton Harper, Northbrook House, Lee, Kent.
BYASS—LAING.—On the 5th July, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Cecil Young, M.A., Arthur Byass, of 26, Belgrave-square, and The Mount, Buckingham, younger son of the late Robert Blake Byass, of Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, to Theresa Uzielli, younger daughter of Samuel Laing, M.P., of 36, Wilton-crescent.
LLOYD—HARPER.—On the 10th July, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Mosse, Curate of St. Jude's, Bradford, Yorkshire, Harry Sidden, elder son of the late Henry Clements Lloyd, Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and formerly of Lee, Kent, to Alice Norton, fourth daughter of E. Norton Harper, Northbrook House, Lee, Kent.
MACRAE—LAING.—On the 5th July, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Cecil Young, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, Charles Colin, barrister-at-law, only son of A. C. Macrae, M.D., of Westbourne-terrace, to Cecilia Mary Bruce, daughter of Samuel Laing, M.P., of 36, Wilton-crescent.
STEWART—BROWN—On the 12th July, at Rosebank, Kelso, by the Rev. W. W. Tullock, B.D., the Rev. Robert Stewart, B.D., of Dunse parish, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. J. E. Brown, Esq., formerly of Penang.
TOZER—CARTER.—On the 10th inst., at Buckhurst-hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlesworth, Augustus Hall, second son of Alfred Tozer, of Ivy Lodge, Woodford, to Ellen, youngest daughter of W. Carter, of Woodford.
TURNER-McDOUGALL.—On the 10th July, at the Cathedral, Winchester, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Chas. Henry Turner, M.A., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-square, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London, to Edith Emma, second daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop McDougall, Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight and Canon of Winchester.
WEBER—SCHWABE.—On the 3rd July, at Berlin, Ch. M. Baron von Weber to Marion, eldest daughter of Adolph Schwabe, late of Manchester.

DEATHS.

ALLMAND—On the 28th May, at Tokio, Catherine Allmand.
CLASEN—On the 19th May, at Tientain, Hans G. Clasen, of Christiansund, Norway.
GRANT—On the 6th June, at Singapore, Annie, wife of John Grant.
MUNDY—On the 4th July, at 163, Finborough-road, South Kensington, Walter Mundy, in his 74th year.
TEMPLER—On the 7th July, at Windsor, aged 83, Eleanor, widow of the late F. J. Templer, of the Ceylon C.S.
VIEIRA—On the 22nd May, at Hong Kong, Mrs. Eliza R. M. Vieira, aged 26.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—A fairly steady demand had existed for Yarns, bu rates were slightly weaker. Grey Shirtings had declined, and sales were only possible at low rates. Turkey Reds and Victoria Lawns had met with rather more attention, and Indigo Shirtings were fairly saleable. Black Velvets and Prints were very quiet. With the exception of some business in Blankets and Mousselines, transactions in Woollens had been on a very limited scale. There had been but a small dragging business in Metals, at a very low range of quotations, but at such prices holders had shown no general pressure to sell.

NAGASAKI.—Yarn had met with more inquiry and sales had been made at $90. Shirtings and T-Cloths had been taken pretty freely at former quotations. Turkey Reds were lower. There had been a brisk demand for Lawns and a few thousand pieces had found buyers at 92 to 95 cents. for full 42 inch. Woollens of all kinds were neglected. Nailrod Iron: Sales had been made with the greatest difficulty, at a decline of 25 cents. per picul.

CHINKIANG.—There had been a fairly active business doing in Manchester Goods, the chief enquiry being for good medium 8¼ lbs., Grey Shirtings, and fine qualities of 7 lbs. Mexican T-Cloths.

SHANGHAI.—A movement in the market for Shirtings and T-Cloths, which became apparent as last mail was closing, had since been fairly sustained, and buyers had been directing their attention to some other descriptions of Grey Cottons, but the prices given and accepted had in many instances been unremunerative, and in all they had been extremely irregular. In Fancy Cottons and Woollens scarcely anything had been done. Metals continued depressed. Nail Rod Iron was easier in value, and with heavy arrivals per Windhover and Scindia, the prospect has not improved. Lead: L.B. in small lots was quotable by sale at Tls. 5.72½ to 5.75 per picul, less 1 per cent. The advices from the Tientsin market had been somewhat more favourable, but no improvement was reported from the river ports.

FOOCHOW.—The sales had been 750 pieces 8 lbs. T-Cloths, at $2.32 to 2.35 per piece; and 250 pigs Lead at $8.75 to 9 per picul.

HONG KONG.—An extremely small business had been done during the fortnight. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Yarns: English are in very moderate demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. Piece Goods: The market has been quiet, and sales have been limited. 7 lb. Grey Shirtings are neglected but 8.4 lb. are slightly saleable at about former figures. T-Cloths move slowly, and White Shirtings are only being taken upon easier terms. All kinds of Drills are neglected, and there now is little or no enquiry for Sheetings and Jeans. In American Cottons, the only sales made privately during the past fortnight have been 440 pieces of "Massachusetts" and 160 pieces of

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"Appleton" 15 lb. Sheetings, at $3.50 per piece. At public auction 60 pieces "Continental" Sheetings and 345 pieces "Laconia" Drills have been sold, being damaged goods, ex ship Highlander, from Boston. These cottons were sold by the bale, and averaged $3.15 per piece for the Sheetings and $3.45 per piece for the Drills. Woollens: Settlements have been small and prices are much the same as those previously reported. Metals: Lead is in limited demand at rather lower prices. Tin is somewhat dearer. Soft Tin Plates are saleable to a slight extent, but Hard kinds are not in request. Yellow Metal can only be quitted at lower rates. Quicksilver is somewhat dearer. Coals: The arrivals have been 10,170 tons, comprising 7,820 tons of Australian and 2,353 tons of Cardiff. The sales have been 2,670 tons, made up entirely of Australian kinds, say 450 tons of Co-operative at $8.25, 1,320 tons of Duckenfield at $8.00, and 900 tons of Brisbane ex Clamis at $6.50 per ton. The market is quiet, and cargoes of Australian are now difficult of sale; Cardiff Coals however are in some demand, and quoted rates will be paid for parcels on the spot and to arrive in a short time. Ginseng: No sales have been made and holders will now have to accept rather lower rates to do business. Rice: A favourable change having taken place in the weather, and the receipts of foreign grain during the past fortnight having been large, the market has become weaker in the last few days, and a decline of 10 to 12 cents. per picul from the highest point touched has taken place.

CANTON.—Lead: But very little had been done and the quotations were nominal. L.B., $8.10 to 8.15; and W.B. and Hole Chop, $8.20 to 8.25 per picul. In Quicksilver, a slight advance may be noted, it being quoted at $60 to 61 per picul.

MANILA.—In consequence of heavy rains during the interval the market for Coloured and Fancy Goods had been much quieter. Plain Staples, especially the stouter fabrics, had been in improved demand at firmer values. As regards Yarns, No. 40's White and Nos. 30's and 40's Grey had been in good demand at an advance upon previous quotations.

SINGAPORE.—There had been hardly any change during the interval in the position of the Manchester market; the demand for most staples had been quiet, but holders pressed sales by lowering prices, and rates generally were weaker than last quoted. A limited business had been done; the principal sales advised being 14,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 3,500 pieces Grey Supers, 59,000 pieces T-cloths, 55 bales Grey Drills, 15,500 pieces White Shirtings, 88 cases White Cambrics, 63 cases T. R. Cambrics, 70 bales Grey Yarn, 115 bales T. R. Yarn, 90 bales Coloured yarn, &c. There had been more business doing in Metals, but values had ruled low. Coals had been in demand at firm prices.

PENANG.—For Piece Goods the demand had been less active: for Grey Goods the market had been dull, and for White Goods only a moderate business had been done. Grey Shirtings: Small sales of 6 lbs. at $29, 7 lbs. at $32, and 8¼ lbs. at $35 to $43 for different qualities. No sale of 45 inch. 9 lbs. Grey Supers: Trifling sales of 5½ lbs. at $35½ to $38. Grey Madapollams: A sale of 2¼ lbs. at $12¾. Grey T.-Cloths: Sales of 6 lbs. at $23½ to $25, and 7 lbs. at $28 to $29. A sale of 7 lbs. Mexicans at $33½. Grey Yarns: Very dull. Sales of No. 40 at $102 to $100. White Shirtings: In moderate demand. Transactions in medium and fine qualities at $59½ to $80—Low has sold at $41; a sale of 45 inch at $68. Metals: No sales. Coals: A cargo of Cardiff quitted at $9.20 cash ex ship.

EXPORTS.

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TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—After departure of the s.s. City of Peking, on the 23rd May, prices gradually weakened, and heavy arrivals, amounting to some 7,000 piculs, coming in between the 28th and 31st May, a marked decline was established. High grades were in small supply, the bulk of tea to hand representing good medium sorts. Total settlements amounted to 12,500 piculs. Supplies were arriving freely, and the general quality of parcels offering was satisfactory. The sailing vessel Bothwell Castle had been laid on for San Francisco and Overland, taking freight for New York and Eastern States only, at 2¾ cents per lb. gross. The s.s. Teviot was also on the berth for New York, *via* Amoy and Suez Canal, at £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Quotations:—medium, $18 to 19; good medium, $20 to 22; fine, $24 to 27; finest, $28 to 32; choice, $35 to 38; choicest, $40 and upwards.

EXPORT FROM 1ST MAY TO DATE.

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York	493,405	449,060	296,860
„ San Francisco	45,028	212,117	67,667
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.,...	371,095	318,921	111,717
„ England	800	510	—
Total ... ... lbs.	910,328	980,608	476,244

NAGASAKI.—In anticipation of the early arrival of new leaf, prices had declined $1.00 to $1.50 per picul. Settlements, chiefly common to medium, were 1,370 bales at $6.00 to $12.00 per picul, and 2,055 bales at $2.50 to $6.00 per picul. Stocks amounted to 4,200 bales. Quotations: Common to medium, $3.00 to $6.00; medium to fine $7.00 to $11.00. Export from 1st May, 1876, to 1st May, 1877, 3,392,723 lbs.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—Musters of new crop were rather later in arriving this year, none being shown till the 17th May, when seven small chops of Ningchow were put on the market, followed the day after by samples of 96 chops representing Teas from nearly all the districts. The market was opened that day by the settlement of a chop of finest Ningchow at Tls. 44 per picul = 2s. 5¾d. per lb. bought for the Russian market. A few other chops of Ningchow were taken, making settlements that day 5,500 ½-chests. Business soon became general, and settlements during first three days of the season amount to 57,000 chests, against 49,000 chests in same time last year. Opening prices were for Chon-sow-kais Tls. 26½ to 29, Yang-low-tongs Tls. 26 to 30½, Sung-yongs Tls. 31½ to 36, Ping-kongs Tls. 23 to 24, and Oanfas Tls. 38½ to 33 per picul. Buying for Russia has not been on so extensive a scale as during recent years, but there has been keen competition for some of the finest Teas. The highest price so far paid has been for Ee-Lan chop, Tls. 48 per picul = 2s. 8d. per lb., against Tls. 58 per picul = 3s. 2d. per lb. in 1876. It is too early to express an opinion on the quality of the crop generally, but we think it will prove to be an unsatisfactory one. The teas certainly possess strength, but are wanting in richness and fine quality. Oanfas are comparatively better than other kinds. Ningchows show a decided falling off, and have evidently been carelessly prepared, owing, it is said, to the unremunerative prices paid in the country for the leaf. Stock is estimated at 102,000 chests, against 25,000 chests last season, and arrivals 145,000 chests, against 88,000 chests. Quotations have ranged as follows:—For Ningchows, Tls. 35 to 48 per picul, against Tls. 45 to 59.50 last season; Finest Oanfas, Tls. 28 to 33, against Tls. 29 to 38.50 last season; Finest Oopacks, Tls. 31.50 to 36, against Tls. 31 to 40 last season; Other Oopacks, Tls. 23 to 27, against Tls. 22.25 to 30 last season; Oonahms, Tls. 23 to 38, against Tls. 23 to 30 last season.

SHANGHAI.—Black: No musters had been offered here. Green: The market for new leaf was reported to have opened in the Teenkai district, but at what range of prices was not known. Pingsueys were said to be rather higher in price than last season.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Letter says:—The general opening of the market took place on 21st May, and settlements have since continued on a small scale. First purchases of Paklings were made on 12th, and total settlements to date (26th May) amount to 52,824 boxes and 948 half-chests, against 43,492 boxes and 1,250 half-chests last season. It is confidently asserted that the first crop will be 30 per cent. short of last season; the entire quantity expected is under 100,000 boxes, last year 140,000 boxes arrived on this market. As regards the general quality of Teas to hand, it is evident that the leaf has been left too long on the plants, but, without being able to report a good crop, as far as seen, there is no doubt that it is superior to last season, Teas being fresher in the cup and of a cleaner appearance. A marked improvement in the quantity of dust has taken place, Teas generally not containing within 15 per cent. of what they have done during the past few seasons. Paklings are not of such good appearance as they were last year, but are stronger in cup, and of fair average quality. Saryunes and Yung Hows are decidedly superior. Suey Kuts are also better, but a favourable report cannot be given on the Teas that have been shown from the Fock Oan districts however, the quantity arrived is small. No up country teas have as yet come to hand, but before the next issue of this Report there will doubtless have been arrivals. Prices for the various kinds have been as follows:—Paklings, Tls. 26½ to 33½ = 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 10½d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3; Suey Kuts, Tls. 22 to 23½ = 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 5d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 2; Saryunes, Tls. 19 to 23 = 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4¾d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3; Yung Hows, &c., Tls. 20½ to 25 = 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 5¾d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 2; Fock Oan, Tls. 31 to 34 = 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10¾d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3. One chop of Oolong has changed hands at Tls. 24. Quotations are:—Congou, 229 chests choice, 1s. 10¾d.; 4,735 chests fine to finest, 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 10¼d.; 8,475 chests good medium to fine, 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 8d.; 22,560 chests fair to medium, 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 5d. Oolong, 233 half-chests fair, 1s. 5d. Scented Orange Pekoe, 400 boxes choice, 2s. 4¾d. The export to Great Britain and the Continent amounts to 1,094,000 lbs., against nil at same period last year.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—Messrs. Olyphants' Circular says:—With regard to Formosa Ooloongs, letters have been received from Tamsui to the 28th May, reporting a fair amount of business doing in the unfired leaf at rather easier rates. The total export to Amoy at date was 1,313,414 lbs. against 794,277 lbs., at same time last year. Settlements in native-packed Tamsuis at this port during the past week amount to 5,216 half-chests, ranging from good cargo to extra choice at a decline of $1 to $2 per picul on all grades up to finest, and an advance of fully $2 to $3 per picul on the choice kinds. The unsold stock is now about 13,000 half-chests. Amoy Ooloong: Musters of nearly forty chops were placed on the market a day or two since, and are in our opinion preferable to the first arrivals of last season, most of the teas being better fired and stronger in water. Settlements have been reported of 337 half-chests for London market at $28½ short, and 391 half-chests grading good cargo up, at the supposed price of $24 short, these figures being much on a par with the opening prices of last season. Congou: Musters of two chops from the Wha Hong district have been placed on show, and appear to be much inferior to last year's teas from same place.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—A fairly active business has again been transacted in our market, at prices showing little or no change on those current a fortnight ago. Congous:—Transactions both here and at Macao have been on a moderate scale, and a portion of the settlements made at both ports is reported to be for the Australian market; there is no change in quotations to notice. Scented Teas: The demand for Capers has continued, and the amount settled again reaches a large figure. Medium teas have commanded most attention, and have found purchasers at fully former rates. A few parcels of common tea have been taken at very full prices, the quality of the settlements being much inferior to the teas of last season of the same class, while the tael prices are much about the same. Finest teas have latterly ruled slightly in favour of buyers. We quote common to good common Tls. 16½ to 19, fair to medium Tls. 20 to 24, good medium to fine Tls. 26 to 29, and finest Tls. 30 to 34. Pekoes have also been in demand, and a fair business has resulted; both "long leaf" kinds and "new makes" have been taken at previous full rates; for the former, prices have ruled from Tls. 23 to 30, and for the latter, from Tls. 18½ to 21. Scenting-flower has been very scarce throughout the fortnight, owing to the injury sustained by the plants during the heavy floods lately experienced in this neighbourhood; no abundant supply of flower can be expected for nearly a month. Canton Greens:

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A few purchases have been made, chiefly for the Colonial market. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 4,360 boxes at Tls. 20 to 33 per picul; Scented Caper, 39,000 boxes at Tls. 16½ to 34; Scented Orange Pekoe, 15,000 boxes at Tls. 18½ to 30; Gunpowder, 1,100 boxes at Tls. 15 to 27.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The activity previously existing had given way to extreme depression, and only a small business had been done, though holders had pressed sales at a fall of fully $50 per picul on Hank sorts. The best sorts of Kakeda were firmly held at former rates, and had been dealt in to a small extent. From all accounts the new crop was progressing favourably. The settlement from 1st July, 1876, to date had amounted to 20,925 bales, against 13,300 bales in corresponding period last season. The stock was 1,000 bales, against 80 bales at same date last year.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—The country having been quite cleared of silk for transportation to Shanghai, we are now at the end of season 1876-77 with the large unsold stock of 8,000 bales, the greater portion of which is of a most unsaleable description, and is very unlikely ever to be shipped on foreign account. Within the past fortnight, however, the whole of it has been withdrawn from offer consequent on the expected shorter yield for export in 1877-78 than was originally anticipated. New Crop: Sudden changes in the temperature have caused an alarming mortality amongst the worms, and in place of an unusually large yield, all reports from the interior tend to prove that a considerable amount of damage has undoubtedly taken place. We cannot expect to determine with any certainty how much silk will eventually arrive, but the general opinion amongst the native brokers seems to be that we must calculate upon receiving nearly 60,000 bales for export during the approaching season. The few purchases made up-country as yet have been on a basis of Tls. 445 per picul here for Mountain chop No. 1, and although the actual amount of business doing is exceedingly limited, the market is said to be strong with a prospect of higher rates when buying has commenced in other districts. A muster book or two has been already shown, and there will probably be 300 to 400 bales of the new silk placed on this market before the departure of next mail.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says.—Silkmen acknowledge to having made contracts to the extent of about 400 bales Tsatlee, whilst the belief is that they reach nearly 700 bales. Purchasing commenced shortly after the issue of our last circular, but it was not until the 24th instant that buying became general, and operators showed signs of wishing to procure silk; the market closes quiet, and lower prices are expected to rule when dealers have secured enough silk for fulfilling their contracts. Shipments of New Silk by the outgoing mail steamer will probably amount to 250 bales and upwards. Prices paid show much irregularity; $335 per picul was mentioned for the first contract for No. 4 classification, and by degrees the rate was forced up to $370 per picul, but at this latter figure the principal business was done among natives; to day $365 would be accepted, for delivery for next mail steamer. The quality of the crop is somewhat disappointing, the colour being generally more dingy than usual, but in other respects it may be considered of fair average. The second yield is expected on the market in a fortnight to three weeks hence. Long-reels have been dealt in to some extent, Parsees having shipped about 25 piculs to Bombay by last English mail at $385 per picul, and it is said that 70 piculs more have been settled at $375 to $385, for shipment by this opportunity. Re-reels: There are no settlements to report, but, in harmony with prices for Tsatlees, the nominal quotations given below show an advance of $25 to $30 per picul on those current ten days ago. The available thread is hardly serviceable for the better grades. Waste Silk: 200 bales, No. 2, have been settled at $60 to $65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—The current quotations were, Camphor, $17 to $18 Isinglass, $22 to $23; Rice, $2 to $2.05; Wax, $10 to $10.50; Tobacco, $6.25 to $9.50.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co.'s Circular says:—Tobacco: In the absence of stocks there is nothing to report. Vegetable Wax: About 100 boxes have changed hands at an advance of $1 per picul. Stocks amount to 300 boxes. Camphor: Has attracted more attention, and prices have risen $3 per picul, resulting in an increased supply, which has been readily taken at $16.50 per picul; sales, 570 tubs; stock, nil. Rice: Confidence having been still further restored, and the disturbances being now confined to the Satsuma province, the grain has declined to nearly its former value, present quotation being $2.10 per picul. Coal: Remains without any material alteration. Settlements—Karatz 1,800 tons at $25.00 to $27.00 per 100 piculs; Imabuku 1,560 tons at $20.00 to $21.00; Amakusa (Anthracite) 12,000 piculs at $27.00 to $29.00 per 100 piculs. Stocks, Karatz 1,000 tons, Imabuku 600 tons.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Birt and Co.'s Circular says:—Waste Silk: The only shipments during the month have been six bales to London and two muster bales to Bombay, and our market remains bare of stock. Cotton: There has been no export of cotton to Europe during the last month, locally the business hs been on a pretty large basis, the export to Japan amounting to about 6,000 piculs, to Chefoo and Tientsin 6,000, to Amoy and Swatow 4,000, and 30,400 to Hankow. Prices remain firm as last quoted. Wool: The export of China Sheep's Wool during the last month amounted to 2,637 piculs, including a few hundred piculs of New Spring Clip Woosie Wool of exceedingly good quality.

HONG KONG.—Formosa Camphor was firm at $19, and some small lots of Japan cargo had realised $22 to 22.50 per picul. The stock of all kinds was only about 300 piculs. Gamboge continued scarce, and good quality was quoted $55 per picul. Vermilion ruled at $33 per case. At Macao little or no change had taken place of late in Drugs. Aniseed Oil was quiet at $188 to 196 per picul; stock 320 piculs. Cassia Oil was held for $97.50 to 98 per picul, buyers refusing to pay these figures. Inferior Aniseed Stars were commanding $25 per picul, and were being bought by Chinese for shipment to the Northern markets.

CANTON.—The only sale during the fortnight had been 300 piculs, Cassia at $10.50 to 10.75 per picul. Nothing had been done in other articles of exports, quotations for which were nominal.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar and Hemp are slightly weaker, but Coffee is firmer. Sugar: Latest telegraphic advices appear to be rather less favourable for the article, and our market has become slightly weaker in consequence. Sales of superior have been made to extent of about 40,000 piculs at prices ranging from $6.25 to 6.50 per picul, but the demand has now abated and lower prices are offered. We have not heard of any sales of extra as much lower prices are being offered than would be accepted Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to 25,000 piculs, all of which has been taken at from $3.50 to 3.75 per picul. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices had advanced and were still tending upwards. Hemp: Notwithstanding the dull advices that have come out from England, our market, so far, has not been materially affected, though there is now less eagerness shown to buy. We quote current to good quality at $6.37½ to 6.50 per picul (£26 16s. 2d. to £27 5s. 7d.), but stored parcels are still being held for higher rates. Coffee: A few sales were made at the beginning of the fortnight at $19.50 per picul (£76 4s.), but now as high as $20.50 per picul (£79 19s.) is demanded. Cigars: It appears that the desire of the present authorities is to supply the demand for the interior in preference to that for export, and, if this is all the change that is intended, it seems likely that shipments will very shortly be resumed. Indigo: Sales are reported to have been made of about 200 cases at a secret price, supposed to be about $35 per quintal. M. O. P. Shells: There have been no arrivals for some time past, and we do not hear of any inquiries. Sapanwood. We quote good current at $1.50 per picul (£6 13s. 2d.), and packed at $1.75 per picul (£7 12s.)

SINGAPORE.—There had not been any material change in the Produce market, a quiet demand had prevailed for most staples, and a moderate business had occurred; tendency of prices had been easier. The market for Gambier opened weaker, the price falling from $4.37½ to $4.30; a small business was done at the lower quotation, and then the price hardened, a fair amount of business being done at $4.35 to $4.37½, and the last transactions were at $4.37½ per picul. Cube Gambier had been in good inquiry, and firmer. Black Pepper had been offered more freely, the demand had remained quiet and quotations were weaker. Supplies of White Pepper had been coming forward slowly, prices had been easier, stocks of good quality were held by dealers for higher rates. The Tin market had been quiet, prices have further receded, 95 tons had been bought at $19.50 to $19.40 per picul.

PENANG.—Tin had been quiet, and only a moderate business had been done. Black Pepper had been in better inquiry, and large purchases had been made. Sugar of European manufacture had been in demand, but the article was very scarce. Tin: Demand had been entirely for China and India, and purchases amounted to 2,500 piculs. Price opened at $19.20, and gradually declining, closed at $18.75—at which there were buyers and no sellers. Stock 4,600 piculs. Black Pepper: Transactions had been principally for India and China. Inquiry for Europe had been small. Purchases amounted to about 7,000 piculs Atchin at $7.20 to $7.2½ and West Coast at $7.27½. White Pepper: No purchases. Nominal $14. Sugar: Purchases of No. 2 European manufacture at $5.10. No. 1 wanted, but no sellers—manufacturers fully under contract. Chinese had manufactured a small quantity for ready delivery, purchased at $4—dealers were firm and refused to enter into contracts.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, July 8, Countess of Kintore; from New York, 8, Charter Oak.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, May 19, Hopeful; July 6, Serapis; from Newcastle, N.S.W., May 22, Louise; from Liverpool, July 9, Achilles (str.); from London, 9, City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot; from Cardiff, 9, Caller Ou.

At HONG KONG.—From Hamburg, May 21, Caura; July 11, Atlanta (str.); from San Francisco, May 29, Harriet N. Carlton; from Cardiff, July 7, Therese Behn, Annie Laurie, Nimbus, Gold Hunter, Isles of the South, Cactus O.; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 7, Johanne; from London, 7, Enid; 11, Lorne (str.).

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 19, Elze; from San Francisco, 24, National; July 6, Portland Light.

At ILO ILO.—From Melbourne, May 23, Formosa.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, May 27, Doris Broderson; from Cardiff, June 8, Lotus (str.); July 11, Augustino, Amsterdam, Amstel, Gustav, Irma; From Liverpool, July 9, Aleppo, Cadiz (str.), Patroclus (str.); from Glasgow, 9, Cape Race; from Hamburg, 9, Johann Friedrich; from London, 9, W. E. Gladstone.

At PENANG.—From London, June 6, Zehlima.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 18, Deucalion (str.), July 10 Thermopylae.

From HONG KONG.—For London, May 28, Nyassa, 29, Deucalion (str.), 31, Ellen Rickmers; for New York, 31, Albert Russell; for San Francisco, 20, Rosetta McNiel, 27, W. H. Deitz.

From MANILA.—For New York, May 24, American Lloyds; for Falmouth (*via* Ilo Ilo), 25, Glengairn; for Barcelona, Cadiz, and Liverpool. 25, Gloria (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, May 29, Prospero; for Liverpool, 31, Helens; for London, June 5, Deucalion (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, May 30, Kinfauns Castle; June 11, Vergen del Carmen.

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VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, Teviot (str.); for San Francisco, Bothwell Castle.

At HIOGO.—For Europe, Laurel, Punjaub.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

At FOOCHOW.—For Melbourne, Killarney (str.).

At SWATOW.—For London, Arabella.

At FORMOSA.—None.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Leucadia, Lalla Rookh; for the Channel f.o., Hannah and Mary, Carricks; for New York, New Era, Thomas Lord, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law; for San Francisco, Madura, Stracathro; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Callao, Hydra; for Australia, Helena, Novelty.

At ILO ILO.—For Boston, Grecian, Mary Goodell, for New York, Strathmairn, Valley Forge, Formosa.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool, West Australian, Hermann; for London, Bertha (str.), Lord of the Isles; for New York, Caspar, Ringleader, Caranjah, Argonaut, Havilah, Canning, Mary Whitridge; for San Francisco, National; for Falmouth, f.o., Elze.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Aikshaw, Nancy Pendleton, Carolus Magnus, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Liverpool, Portland, Bertie; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for New York, Neptune Ethan Allen, Mallard; for Boston, Mohican.

At PENANG.—For London, Annie Main, Peri.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy. 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—Tea, by steamer, to London, £5 10s. per ton.

From SHANGHAI.—Nominal.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 10s. to £4 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SWATOW.—Sugar by sailing vessel to the Channel f. o. £3 per ton.

From AMOY.—To the Channel f. o. by sailing vessel £3 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To San Francisco, $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, £2 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, Hemp £3 10s. per ton; by steamer. Coffee £4 10s. per 18 cwt., Hemp £4 5s. to £4 10s. per 20 cwt.; measurement goods £4 10s. per 50 cubic feet. To Falmouth for orders, Coffee at £2 15s. per ton; Hemp at £3 15s. per ton if discharged in the U.K., with 5s. per ton extra if discharged on the Continent between Hamburg and Havre. To New York, Sugar at $12½ per ton; Hemp at $8½ per 4 bales.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 30s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s., do. in boxes, 42s. 6d.; pepper 42s. 6d.; coffee, 50s.; gutta-percha, 65s.; hides, 75s. To London, by steamer, tin, 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, gambier and flour saga, 37s. 6d. To New York, by sailing vessel, deadweight, 40s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tapioca and measurement goods, 70s. To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton. To Amsterdam, by steamer, tobacco, 80s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
May 16	S rah Nicholson	Manila	Channel
„ —	Johannes	Batavia	Amsterdam
„ —	Shakespears	Cardiff	Batavia
„ 17	Nestor	Batavia	Rotterdam
„ —	Francis Amanda	Manila	Falmouth
„ —	Sir Harry Parkes	Formosa	New York
„ —	Omba	Manila	Falmouth
„ 18	McNear	Hong Kong	New York
„ 20	Jane Woodburn	Swatow	England
„ 21	Laughing Water	Samarang	Swan River
„ —	Madras	Singapore	London
„ —	James Wishart	Do.	Do.
„ 22	Peri	Newcastle	Shanghai
„ —	J. D. Peters	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ 25	Western Belle	Manila	Boston
„ 26	Adolph Engler	New York	Order
„ —	Angantyr	Shields	Do.
„ —	Etta Loring	New York	Do.
„ —	Osaka	London	Hong Kong
„ —	Tilsitt	Brest	Saigon
„ —	Signal	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ —	Charter Oak	New York	Yokohama
„ —	Belted Will	London	Shanghai
„ —	Matchless	Cardiff	Hong Kong

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 1	Deucalion (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 3	Benarty (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 3	Glenlyon (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 3	Braemar Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 4	Stadt Amsterdam (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,250,000
„ 4	Cutty Sark	Hankow	1,250,000
„ 4	Radnorshire (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 7	Hankow (s.)	Hankow	3,000,000
„ 9	Cairnsmuir (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 9	Glenfinlas (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 20	Windhover (s.)	Hankow	1,250,000
„ 23	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 25	Fleurs Castle (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 26	Glengyle (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
„ 30	Glenorchy (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
„ 30	Penguin (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
July 5	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Hankow & Shanghai	2,500,000
Total			35,250,000

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, JULY 12.—The P. and O. steamer Ceylon has arrived here with the India and China mails, which left at six P.M. for London.—Port Said, July 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior, with the homeward India and China (heavy) mails, left here at ten A.M. to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, JULY 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day, and proceeded for Port Said and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 6.—GALLE, JULY 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the homeward French mails, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 6.—SUEZ, JULY 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Siam, for Bombay, and Mongolia, for Calcutta, left here at two P.M. to-day with the outward India, China, and Australian mails of June 28 and July 6.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 15.—GALLE, JULY 8.— The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles, June 17, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 1.—HONG KONG, JULY 11.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles, June 3, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 25.—SHANGHAI, JULY 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, with the London mails of May 25, has arrived.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5½d. to 5s. 5¾d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton „	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅝d.
Penang „	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1⅝d.
Manila „	4s. 5⅜d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 310 to 312	Rs. 233
„ Hong Kong	26 to 26⅛ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 76.1.0	2½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 705.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders' Insurance Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 145.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 90.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 26 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 32½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,400 per share.
Hotel Shares, $62½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 8 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $542½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $144 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $220 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £10½ (exchange 4s. 1½d)
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $125.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Gutcha Mining Company ($85 paid), $30.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1¼d., Hong Kong 4s. 0⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., in their Market Report, dated July 13, make the following remarks :—

Since our last report of the 6th inst. we have had some more arrivals of new teas, including the *Glenearn*, from Foochow. Importers have been anxious to realise, and large quantities have in rapid succession been put forward by public sales without reserve. Prices are about 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower than at the opening of the market; the lowest price for black leaf is 11½d. per lb., and the highest 2s. 8d. per lb.; a few fine chops have also been sold at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Should our accounts from China prove true, we shall have this year the largest import of tea and the lowest range of prices ever known. Our present prices are still too high, especially when the poor quality of the new crop is taken into account; the intrinsic value of Congou, now realising about 1s. to 1s. 2d., would be more truly represented by 8d. to 9d. per lb., and it looks very much as if prices would soon sink to that level, if not lower still.

On the above exaggerated and erroneous statements *The Times* prints the following:—

Complaints are general in Mincing-lane that the business of importing tea, which, bad enough already, should be further depressed by the publication of speculative conjectures as to the future. We allude to an extract from a tea circular of the 13th inst. which appeared in *The Times*, viz., "Should our accounts from China prove true, we shall have this year the largest import of tea and the lowest range of prices ever known." The low range of prices is very probable, judging from the course of the market during the past ten days, but the telegrams which we have before us lead to quite a different conclusion as to the total import for the season. One dated Shanghai, the 8th inst. reports—"Exporters buying sparingly. Teamen are losing by the second crop, which is likely to be short. Export 41,000,000 lb."

Last year the shipments on that day were 41,600,000 lbs. to this country and about 5,000,000 lbs. to Russia, making an aggregate of about 46,000,000 lbs., the market at Shanghai being active and prices advancing. From Foochow also the buying is reported to have received a check. It is too early to form any idea as to the future, and speculative conjectures such as the above quoted are apt to do much harm.—Your obedient servants, MINCING-LANE.

The P. and O. steamer *Zambesi* arrived at Southampton yesterday from China with 160,216 lbs. of tea, 30 bales silk, 6 cases silk piece goods, 18 bales ponjee silk, 10,676 bags sugar, and 981 packages Sundries for London; also 54,940 lbs. Tea for New York.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, which was lost while on her homeward voyage, had on board 193,449 lbs. Tea and 143 bales Silk for London, 6,900 lbs. Tea and 53 bales Silk for the Continent, also 16 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 734 packages Sundries for London.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—July 10, at Bordeaux, from Akyab, Einar Tambarskjelver; at Bremen, from Bassein, Marie Louise; 11, at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Daniel; from Akyab, Sumatra; at Texel, from Rangoon, Algo; at Bremen, from Bassein, Marie Louise; 12, at Helvoet, from Java, Lord of the Isles (str.); 14, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Vauban; at Falmouth, from Cheribon, Emily A. Davies; at London, from Swatow, M. A. Dixon; from Hong Kong, Deucalion (str.); 15, from Akyab, Yvonne and Marie.

DEPARTURES.—July 12, from Liverpool, for Basilan and Manila, Loyola; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Marathon; June 30, from New York, for Yokohama, Hattie N. Bangs; July 2, Ceylon; 10, from Cuxhaven, for Hong Kong, Niagara; 12, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Enrico Morello, Estrella de Chile; 13, for Hong Kong, Jessie Jamieson; 14, from London, for Penang, &c., Yorkshire (str.).

SPOKEN.—P.Q.M.L. (Dutch ship), Java to Amsterdam, April 20, 31 S., 33 E., with part crew sick.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, July 12, passed, Braemar Castle (str.), Hankow, for London.—Malta, July 11, passed Glenfinlas (str.), Foochow, for London.—Havre, July 11, a telegram from Aden, of July 9, states that the Ava (str.), arrived there from China, reported that the stern of the Meikong (str.) was submerged, and her forepart seriously damaged, and that salvage was impossible.

ENTERED OUT, GLASGOW.—For Manila, John C. Munro; for Singapore and Penang, Corrick Castle; for Java Ports, Cor. Smit.

REPORTS.—Havre, July 13, the Messageries Company has ordered the Dupleix (str.) to attempt the refloating of the Meikong (str.). It is also stated that the English insurers are sending the gunboat Quantung to report the steamer's condition and protect property.

Naval and Military.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Ryder in the Audacious, at Yokohama, up to the 8th May. Kestrel at Shanghai, would proceed to Yokohama. Lapwing had relieved Curlew at Tientsin; Curlew gone to Hong Kong to refit. Egeria away, visiting Petropaulovski, would be back at Hakodadi about 21st May. Juno on passage from Singapore to Hong Kong, Growler, senior officer in Straits of Malacca, and will remain there after arrival of Charybdis. Moorhen, when relieved, would leave the Straits for Hong Kong. Swinger in the Straits; Hornet, Amoy; Fly at Hong Kong; Mosquito, Foochow and N. Formosa; Magpie, Hong Kong, refitting; Midge, Chinkiang; Sheldrake, Hankow; Thistle, Kobe; Lily, Nagasaki; Vigilant, Yokohama; Audacious, Yokohama.

M'Killop Pacha and Morice Bey (Captain M'Killop, C.B., and Commander Morice, of the Royal Navy), who have been placed in charge of the arrangements for the defence of the Suez Canal, have been called upon by the Foreign office either to resign their appointments in the Egyptian service or their commissions in the navy, in order that the strict neutrality of England may be maintained. The English Government has given permission for British officers holding civil appointments under the Khedive of Egypt to retain their posts. Mr. Smylie, a chief engineer in the Royal Navy, who had obtained leave to enter the service of an engineering firm at Constantinople, has been discovered to be in the pay of the Turkish Government, and an intimation has been sent to him that he must either resign that employment or be struck off the list of the Royal Navy.

Orders have been given for the Achilles, armour-plated ship, of 9,694 tons and 16 guns, under the command of Captain Sir W. Hewett, the Ruby, composite sloop of 12 guns, Captain Molyneux; and Flamingo, gun-vessel, Commander Hall, to join the fleet at Besika Bay, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby. The armour-plated ship Agincourt, of 10,627 tons and 17 guns, and the Shannon, 5,103 tons and nine guns, have also been commissioned for service on the same station.

The following officers, whose last term of service was on the China station, have received appointments as under:—Commander W. Stewart (in the Growler, from 1873 to 1877), to the Ganges, training-ship at Falmouth; Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Rawnsley (in the Moorhen, from 1876 to 1877), to the Black Prince, second ship of the Channel Squadron; Mr. A. Ellis, gunner (in the Thalia, from 1872 to 1876), to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth; Mr. J. Allen, boatswain (in the Victor Emmanuel, from 1874 to 1876), to the Implacable, training-ship at Devonport.

Colonel E. Fellowes, unattached, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff at Jamaica, to command the troops at the station, vice Colonel J. W. Cox, C.B., half-pay, 13th Foot, whose period of Staff service has expired. Colonel Fellowes served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol.

Lieut.-Col. William Crossman, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, has been appointed, by the Secretary of State for War, Inspector of Submarine Defences, and Capt. Samuel Anderson, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Assistant-Inspector of Submarine Defences.

The Active, 10, iron corvette, cased with wood, Captain Boxer, has sailed for her old station on the West Coast of Africa. She will relieve the Tourmaline, Commodore Sullivan, at Cape Verde, which latter ship will then proceed to Bermuda for repairs, and will eventually supersede the Rover, Captain Barnardiston, on the West India Station.

GUARANTEED GOVERNMENT LOANS.

An official return has been issued showing the amount of all outstanding loans raised by British Colonies or dependencies and by Foreign Governments which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been authorised to guarantee; giving the amount of each loan, the amount paid off by sinking fund, and the amount for which this country is still liable. Subjoined is a copy of this return :—

	Amount of Loan.	Amount paid off by Sinking Fund.	Amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1876.
West Indies :			
St. Lucia	£18,000	...	£18,000
Grenada	7,000	...	7,000
Jamaica...	500,000	£428,600	71,400
	287,700	...	287,700
	500,000	...	500,000
New Zealand	500,000	...	500,000
	1,000,000	...	200,000
	1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Canada	300,000	...	300,000
	1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Turkey	5,000,000	1,185,000	3,815,000

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S SCHOOLS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The complete acquisition by the Southampton School Board of what was formerly the P. and O. Schools, and which have lately been known as the Eastern District Board Schools, has for some time past been frustrated owing to the action of Captain Bain, one of the shareholders of the company, who resisted the transfer or surrender of the lease, which was formerly granted to Mr. Anderson, and subsequently held by him in trust on behalf of the company, with whom he contracted both for himself and his executors to dispose of the property as the company should from time to time direct. The company had directed the executor to convey or surrender the lease, so that the School Board might become the absolute possessors of the schools, and Captain Bain refused. In consequence of this the intervention of the Court of Chancery had to be invoked, and an action was promoted by the Company against Captain Bain, which first came before Mr. Commissioner Hill, and was afterwards transferred to Mr. Justice Fry in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice, by whom judgment has been given in favour of the company, Captain Bain being condemned in the costs of the suit.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP.—The contest for the China Cup at Wimbledon on Saturday terminated in a victory for the 1st Norfolk, who have scored 391 marks. The winners take the Cup and £25; the second in point of number, the 2nd Cheshire, scored 366, and take £15; the third, the 3rd Lancashire, scored 365, and take £10.

THE P. and O. Company have decided to run through steamers, commencing with the *Gwalior*, due 23rd inst., from China to London, via the Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

THE CHOP DOLLAR QUESTION.

THE memorial which has been sent in by the bankers and merchants of Hong Kong to his Excellency the Governor of the Colony, in reply to a petition addressed to him by certain Chinese traders, sets forth in very plain and unexaggerated language the difficulties which have been brought about by the barbarous habit of the Chinese of "chopping" dollars. The large majority of our readers are already only too well acquainted with what this system is; but it may be well to premise for those who have not been in China that it consists in a custom which has from the earliest days of our trade with China existed among the natives at Hong Kong, Canton, and the southern ports, of striking with a small die the name of the "hong" or house of business receiving the dollar on the surface of the coin. This operation being repeated by every hong, has the effect before long of completely defacing the coin, and thus deteriorating it in value as a circulating medium. To compensate for this the bankers and merchants have long been in the habit of receiving these chopped dollars at a discount—the only way, in fact, in which they could be dealt with, except a refusal to take them at all; and recently, as noted in our news columns, certain Chinese dealers have protested against this, and have sent in a petition to the Government on the subject, in reply to which the bankers and merchants' memorial above noticed has been drawn up. There can be only one view which anybody judging upon grounds of common sense can take of this question, and that is that it is clearly the part of the local Government of Hong Kong to discourage the practice of the Chinese, and to do its utmost to put an end to the use of chopped dollars at all. Most certainly if this be impossible it can in no way be considered the part of the Government to aid one section of the community in passing defaced coin to the great inconvenience of all in trade. As the memorialists point out, bankers, merchants, and others who are able to keep a large staff of shroffs are able to protect themselves, but professional men, naval and military and civil servants are seriously incommoded by the mutilated currency which is tendered to them. The memorialists go on very pertinently to observe that if legislation is deemed necessary, it should tend rather to raise than to lower the character of the local currency, and that no laws should be passed to enforce the acceptance of coins entirely unsuited to a civilised community. The justness of this view will be more fully recognised when it is borne in mind that the Chinese themselves, who ask that the vicious system of chop dollars should receive Government countenance and support, are the *fons et origo* of the whole difficulty. What the object of chopping dollars originally was, we believe, no one can precisely say. The idea that it could afford any protection against spurious coin is almost too simple to have been believed in by so shrewd a people as the Chinese; but if it was, the plan is now quite needless, as the coins themselves are so well known that the Chinese shroffs are thoroughly able to protect themselves on receiving them. Certainly, it would be highly desirable, if possible, to prevent their circulation altogether; but if on account of their being brought from Foochow and other places it is impossible to carry out so strong a measure, it is clear that any attempt on the part of the Legislature to regulate the manner in which they are to be received by the trading community would be a vexatious and ill-advised interference with trade. It is, on the contrary, to be hoped that some steps may be devised for ousting the chop dollar altogether. That the chopping is perfectly needless is proved by the fact that it is only in Hong Kong and the South that chop dollars are found. In Shanghai and the Northern ports "clean Mexicans" are alone accepted in commercial and business transactions.

THE LEKIN DUES.

IT is to be hoped that the telegram which has been received, to the effect that the German Minister at Peking has obtained from the Chinese Government a definite promise to discontinue the levy of Lekin, may be taken as an indication that this question is upon a fair way to settlement. The reopening of negotiations on the subject, to which we briefly animadverted in our last, is the logical conclusion of the unfortunately ambiguous position in which this matter was placed in the Convention agreed to by Sir THOMAS WADE. Although the regulation to the effect that Lekin should not be levied by the Chinese in the foreign settlements was no doubt designed only to put a stop to a special difficulty, which had long been felt there, and was not, as we understand the matter, intended to affect the question generally, it is still impossible to ignore that this provision appears by implication to admit the right of the Chinese to levy Lekin duties upon foreign goods, notwithstanding that the half-tariff due has been paid as a commutation of the transit dues in full. This principle, if pushed a step further, would have the effect of enabling the Chinese officially to levy internal taxes to an indefinite amount upon foreign trade with the sanction of the Treaty; and in point of fact would render the provisions as to the internal dues nugatory, as, whatever might be given up as transit-dues could be more than counterbalanced by extra Lekin. No doubt it has hitherto proved practically an impossibility to prevent the levy of this tax in the interior; but this is hardly a reason for recognising it, and the effect of doing so would unquestionably be to increase the activity of the local officials in placing squeezes upon foreign trade. If it is, as we are afraid must be admitted, impossible to prevent the levy of Lekin in one form or another upon our goods, and it is therefore deemed advisable to recognise the tax, this should be done as a concession (as it undoubtedly is) on our part, and in return for some counter-consideration to be yielded by the Chinese. Probably the best form in which this counter-concession could be made would be that the Chinese Government should undertake within a specified time to place the whole matter of internal traffic upon a definite basis, as has been promised from the time of the Nanking Treaty to the present day, but has never yet been carried out. As to the absence of right on the part of the Chinese to levy any tax upon foreign goods which have paid duty in the Settlements themselves, there can hardly be a real difference of opinion, as it is obviously absurd and unreasonable that they should levy at one and the same place an amount specifically agreed upon by treaty, and also a further amount arbitrarily fixed by themselves. In agreeing not to do this in the Chefoo Convention they virtually gave up nothing, and it was certainly not wise to give an implied consent to a dangerous principle in return for their doing this.

THE TRADE OF HAINAN.

WE notice from the Hong Kong papers to hand by recent mails that several vessels have been chartered for Hainan, and are glad to chronicle this evidence of the satisfactory progress of trade at that port. As has been the case with respect to many other places which it has been from time to time proposed to open to foreign commerce, the trade of Hainan was stated as likely to prove disappointing. The deputy of the Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, who was sent about a year back specially to report upon the subject, spoke very unfavourably of the trading prospects of Kiungchow, and even went so far as to say that the opening of that port appeared to be an error, and that any development of the trade there was highly problematical. He estimated the consumption of imports at a

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merely nominal figure, while the exports were considered of too miscellaneous and unimportant a character to offer any prospect of trade worthy of much consideration. The returns of the Customs for the last quarter of 1876, however, show that the prospects are certainly somewhat better than was anticipated. Twelve steamers had visited the port during that period, and it now appears that this movement is increasing. It is of course premature to speak in any very decided terms on the subject, as further statistics than are now obtainable are necessary in order to do so; but it is clear that the estimates which have been made of the capabilities of Kiungchow have been considerably under the mark; and that there is a better prospect than has been hitherto imagined of a satisfactory trade becoming developed. The general statements obtainable on the spot with respect to the trading capabilities of any given place in China are unfortunately ordinarily to be little relied upon. The sources from which the information is obtained must for the most part be native, and it often happens that the Chinese speak in discouraging terms of the trading capabilities of the places at which they are respectively resident, with the express object of preventing foreigners from coming to them. We shall look with interest for further accounts of the trade at Hainan; and trust that the indications which are now noticeable will prove the forerunners of future success.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MEIKONG."

ALTHOUGH pending the result of the official inquiry into the above-named catastrophe we deem it right to confine our remarks to a very small compass, we cannot, in face of some statements which have been generally made, and which are certain to obtain further publicity, pass over the matter altogether in silence, even at its present stage. As in all similar cases, two points present themselves for consideration—first, the nature of the accident itself, and, secondly, the conduct of the captain and officers after it had occurred. With respect to the first point, opinion is unanimous as to the extreme likelihood of accidents occurring at Cape Guardafui, on account of the possibility of mistaking the headlands; and it is, therefore, but fair to consider that the presumption at present is in favour of this having been an unavoidable accident, and not one of a nature to reflect blame upon the captain. This point will, of course, be duly considered in the official investigation, and we shall look with much interest for the decision arrived at. With respect to the second point, opinion appears to be very much divided, some considering that Captain FOACHE behaved in a very heroic manner, and others, like the correspondent whose letter we publish, thinking that he was lacking in energy in maintaining discipline and in taking steps to get the baggage out of the vessel—the latter matter being especially animadverted upon. It is, however, to be borne in mind that every consideration ought to be shown in criticising the conduct of anyone called upon to act upon an emergency and under critical circumstances; and that, in such a case, a mere question of whether a man might have done a little better or a little worse ought not to have any weight, provided it be shown that he used his judgment fairly and reasonably, and was not lacking in the efforts which are expected of him for the general safety. Upon the whole, we understand from competent authority that could be done was done, though to landsmen unacquainted with the real difficulties, various plans, which would have been in reality impracticable, naturally suggested themselves.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys still continue to visit the various public institutions of interest. On the 3rd inst. they went to the Greenwich Observatory, and were taken over the building, the various instruments, &c., being explained to them. They were shown the calculations made in connection with the Transit of Venus, which extend to twelve millions of figures, and have been kept up by over a dozen people since the last occurrence of that event. They will probably be completed in about a year. After seeing the Observatory they were present at the annual dinner of the chairman and directors of the Oriental Bank. The chair was occupied by Mr. Arbuthnot, on whose right was H.E. Kwo, and the vice-chair by Sir W. Baines, who had the Second Minister on his right. Sir Thomas Wade was on the left of the chairman, and Sir Rutherford Alcock on that of the vice-chairman, and Sir Henry Barclay was among those present. The Chairman proposed the health of the Envoys, expressing his satisfaction at two high Chinese officials being amongst us. The Envoys have visited the Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland and Mrs. Loftus Otway, and were present at one of the State Concerts at Buckingham Palace. They have also paid a visit to the School of Mines in Jermyn-street, over which they were shown by Professor Warrington Smyth. The Envoys on Friday last paid a visit to Guy's Hospital. His Excellency was conducted through the museum and various wards by Dr. Steele (superintendent), Dr. Pavy (physician), and Mr. Lushington (treasurer), and expressed themselves highly gratified with the visit.

At their recent visit to Ipswich the reception which was given to them by the people generally could not fail to have impressed them. One incident is particularly worthy of note, that of a grey-headed old man man running after the carriage in order to shake hands with H. E. Kwo. The little children also showed noticeable enthusiasm, cheering them and giving other demonstrations of pleasure. This conduct certainly contrasted markedly with that which has been too often experienced by foreigners in China, as for instance by the Hon. W. H. Seward, who on his visit to Woochang was mobbed and had stones thrown at him. The contrast cannot fail to strike the Ministers and to be productive of beneficial effects.

THE LOSS OF THE M.M. STEAMER "MEIKONG."

The following account of the wreck of the above-named steamer, which was forwarded by a correspondent at Alexandria may be taken as a substantially correct statement of the occurrence — with the exception of the important point that it was during the night and on the south side of the Cape that the *Glenartney* was first seen, and not on the following day—and tallies in the main with that given in the letter which we subjoin from one of the passengers. We are informed upon undoubted authority that the statement that the *Glenartney* would have struck on the same reef but for the lights from the steamer *Meikong* is a pure fiction; she was in no danger previous to making up for the rescue of the *Meikong*:—

You have already had news of the wreck of the French steamer *Meikong*, but a fuller account will be interesting. The *Meikong*, Captain Fouache, is one of the finest of the many fine steamers comprising the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes Steam Navigation Company. She was homeward bound from China to Marseilles with a valuable cargo, and eighty passengers, first and second-class. After leaving Galle on the 9th June, making an excellent run for Cape Guardafui, land was sighted as expected at eleven P.M. on the 17th June. Thinking this land to be Cape Guardafui, the captain shaped his course for Aden, and left the bridge in charge of the usual officers of the watch. This land, however, proved to be a promontory, some miles to the south of the Cape, and the course set took the steamer in an hour right on to the shore four miles to the south of Guardafui. The south-west monsoon having set in, and a heavy sea running, the ship was at once heeled over, fortunately towards the land. It was seen at a glance that nothing could be done for her, and every effort was made to save the passengers. Surprised in the dead of night, they had to leave their berths at a moment's notice, with only such clothing as they had on or could snatch in an instant. Nine ladies and eleven children were first cared for; then forty-five male passengers; then the officers and crew, Captain Fouache being the last man to leave the ship. With the exception of two sailors, who were washed away and never seen again, all these 170 persons were landed alive and without a casualty. Before reaching the shore every boat laden with people was capsized, some boats turning over and coming up again two or three times, but by the brave and unceasing exertions of the officers and sailors many persons were literally caught on the waves and dragged to land. The ladies, as I have said, with the children were in the first boat. It being impossible to save anything from the ship, not even the mails, except three bags for Marseilles and a package of registered letters, there remained nothing to do but to walk over the high land of Cape Guardafui, signal for assistance, and reach the northern or sheltered side of the Cape. This march of ten miles was commenced on the 18th June in a burning sun, with scanty and unsuitable clothing—everything many had in the world being left on board the *Meikong*. The fatigue and suffering of this short journey can scarcely be imagined. Two men—one quite aged, Mr. Arathorn, of Madras, and the purser—could not accomplish the distance. They died from exhaustion and sunstroke; and strong men informed me that had the journey been five miles longer no one could have survived it. Arrived on the north side of Cape Guardafui, this band of sufferers experienced the unspeakable and almost unlooked-for boon of succour the very same day. The *Glenartney*, an English steamer from China, laden with tea, passing close to the Cape, saw the signals of distress, and soon discovered the position of those wrecked.

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Although engaged in a race with the *Tartae*, over which the *Glenartney* had an advantage of forty-eight hours, the Captain did not hesitate a moment, but at once sent his boats on shore, and making several passages himself between the ship and the land, and aided as only sailors can work on such occasions, by officers and all hands, they succeeded in bringing every soul on board. Although the *Glenartney* had no accommodation whatever for passengers, she made these sufferers very comfortable, and they will never cease to think and speak with gratitude of the conduct of the captain, his officers, and crew. The 360 miles from Cape Guardafui to Aden being quickly accomplished, the passengers landed until arrangements could be made for sending them to Europe, and the *Glenartney* continued her course up the Red Sea, everyone wishing her "God speed." On the 21st June six officers and four passengers of the *Meikong* left Aden in a steamer called the *Roma*. The captain, chief officer, and seventy passengers waited until the 23rd June, and then all embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamer *Zambesi*, from Bombay. The *Zambesi* arrived at Suez at 8 A.M. Sunday, July 1, the *Roma* at 4 P.M. A consular inquiry into the loss of the ship was held at Aden, but the result is not yet known. Speaking to any nautical man about this wreck, he would say, "Oh, yes, I perfectly understand how it could have occurred, the same thing has nearly (and in some cases actually) happened to me." There are at this moment several wrecks visible between Cape Guardafui and Rusafuer. No year ever passes by without adding to the number, and such being the case the question naturally occurs, how is it there is no lighthouse at such a dangerous point?

A correspondent, one of the passengers on board, sends the following:—

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Having been one of the unfortunate passengers on board the M.M. steamer *Meikong*, and deeming that your readers will be glad to receive a full account of the wreck, I forward the following notes of what I know of the occurrence:—

At about twelve midnight, on June 17, when the larger portion of those on board had gone below, the ship struck. I was asleep at the time, and was awakened by three tremendous bumps on the rocks, and, rushing on deck, I found that the ship was heeling over on one side, and the waves washing over her. As may be imagined, there was the greatest confusion on board—the ladies screaming in their cabins, and everyone appalled by the unexpected catastrophe. Three boats were launched at that time, and some of the passengers got on board these boats with the crews, consisting of the French sailors. They all got on shore, with the exception of two sailors, who were drowned. One of the boats managed to connect a line between the shore and the ship, and the captain said it would be quite possible to land all the passengers, but he would recommend them to wait until the morning. This we had to do, and our position was by no means a pleasant one, as the sea was washing over the ship all the time, and we were in fear that she might at any moment have foundered. The captain seemed to hesitate what course to adopt; and at about four o'clock the next morning, 18th June, one of the passengers suggested to him that if the *Glenartney*, which had been following us, were signalled, probably she would render assistance, and upon this he fired three guns, and sent up two rockets, and at daylight the *Glenartney* signalled that she would stand by us, but could not come in, as the sea was very rough, and some slight accident had happened to her engines.

At about half-past five the disembarakation began, and all the passengers were eventually brought on shore by means of the boats, each one of which, however, capsized as it neared the land, the French sailors helping those who needed it through the surf. When I got ashore three or four natives, Somalis, were looking on, and by the time we had all landed they were gathered by hundreds. The statement made in one of the daily papers to the effect that they robbed the ladies is, however, I believe, incorrect. Up to the time of the passengers being landed the sailors behaved well—in fact, it was only through their exertions that we were able to land; but here they stopped altogether. No attempt of any kind was made to get the baggage, and had I been aware this would be the case, I, in common with many other passengers, could have saved my valuables, which I put into a portmanteau and left in my cabin. As a proof that it was possible to get at it, I may mention that a fellow-passenger induced a French sailor for a reward to go on board and get his deed-box. The last boat that came contained the sailors' kits and parrots; but no attention was paid to the passengers. After they had got on shore there was no longer any discipline among the sailors, who drank all the claret that had been brought, and in some cases refused it to the passengers.

It being decided to make across the desert, a distance of about ten miles to where the *Glenartney* lay, I left with several others, among whom was the unfortunate Mr. Arrathorn, who never arrived at the other side. I did my best to dissuade him from making the attempt, counselling him to wait and come with the ladies and other passengers, for whom it was expected camels could be procured, but he determined to come. After we had gone some distance he began to weary, and another passenger and myself assisted him along to about half way across, when he was taken charge of by some others and fell behind. I am told that every effort was made to aid him, but he fell down exhausted, and died quite suddenly. I am sorry to add that the commissaire of the vessel died in a similar manner.

On arriving at the other side of the desert we found that the captain of the *Glenartney* had sent a boat there ashore provided with water, &c., and had himself set off over the desert to meet the other passengers. The camels which it was hoped could be procured never turned up, so that the whole party had to make their way across on foot. We got on board the *Glenartney* by seven o'clock, and started for Aden, where we had to spend a week in a very uncomfortable manner. We were taken on by the *Zambesi* to Suez, whence the M.M. steamer *Said* brought us to Marseilles. An address was presented to the captain of the *Meikong*, and the following letter was handed to Captain Gulland, of the *Glenartney*:—

COPY OF LETTER TO CAPTAIN GULLAND.

Aden, 20th June, 1877.

Captain W. A. Gulland, s.s. *Glenartney*.

Dear Sir,—We, the English passengers by the M.M.S. *Meikong*, before leaving the *Glenartney*, desire to express our warmest appreciation of your own and your chief officers humane and gallant conduct in rescuing us at the imminent risk of your lives after the wreck of the *Meikong* on the 18th inst. We would especially allude to the great peril incurred by you, both in crossing and re-crossing ten miles of desert, exposed to the blaze of a tropical sun, from the effects of which the Commissaire of the *Meikong* and one of our fellow-passengers died on the way.

To your generous assistance we undoubtedly owe the preservation of our lives, and words are therefore powerless to convey our heartfelt gratitude.

We have also to thank you warmly for the very great kindness you have shown us while we have been under your care, and for the thoughtfulness and consideration you have unremittingly displayed.

On our arrival in England we shall ask you and your officers and crew (who nobly seconded your efforts on our behalf) to accept a memento of a time of dire distress, which has ended through your instrumentality in an almost miraculous escape.

In taking leave of you now we most heartily wish continued success to the steamer *Glenartney* and its worthy commanding officers and crew, and remain,—Gratefully and sincerely yours.

(Signed by twenty-two passengers.)

I cannot but state further, with regard to the loss of the baggage, that two days after the wreck the French troopship *Finisterre* passed the wreck and sent men on board, when the sailors brought up some things from the cabins; and I am at a loss, therefore, to understand why an offer to send a gunboat off to assist in getting the baggage, which was made by the Resident at Aden to the Agent of the M.M. Company there should have been refused.—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE RESCUED.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 10.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the Chinese Government, at the request of Germany, have declared their willingness to open negotiations with the German and other interested Governments for the purpose of concerting the gradual abolition of the inland tolls and duties.

The events on the theatre of war during the last week seem more and more to establish that those which were of opinion that the Russo-Turkish war would be carried on in the same quick and energetic manner as the war of 1870-71 will not find their hopes realised. To all appearance the war will be a protracted one, and the friends of peace, especially the mercantile world, are eagerly looking for anything that looks like an intervention from one side or the other. Notwithstanding the promising harvest and the favourable reports about the growing crops from all sides, business is as slow as ever, and very few signs of improvement are visible. All transactions made are only for immediate consumption, and as long as the peace of Europe is not really secured, business, wanting of confidence, can and will never recover.

Emperor William is no longer at Ems, but has gone on Sunday to Koblenz, and has joined there with the Empress. This illustrious pair is said to go to-morrow, the 11th July, to the Isle of Mainau, in the Bodensee (Grand Duchesse of Baden), whither the Emperor will take a trip to Gastein, the famous bathing place in Austria. During the last days of the Emperor's sojourn at Ems he has seen there the Prussian Minister of Interior, Count Eulenburg, and the head-officer of the Berlin police, Herr von Madai. Also Sadullah Bey, the new Ambassador of the Turkish Empire, has been received in audience, and thus Turkey is again represented at the Imperial Court, the former Plenipotentiary, Edhem Pasha, having been elected as Minister by the Padishah.

Count Carolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who has also been at Ems, has taken cognisance of the details of the Emperor's intended visit on his way to Gastein to the Austrian Sovereign; this interview will take place in Salzburg.

Prince Bismark left his estate at Friederichsruhe near Hamburg on the 6th of July, and went to Varzin on the 7th of this month, but the German Chancellor had in the meanwhile got time enough to confer with Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin. The topics of this conversation have not been made known, but as I wrote the other day, it probably will be the further politics in the Eastern question, the more so as it is of importance for Germany that the other European Powers are holding aloof from the struggle between Russia and Turkey.

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Under date of the 7th July an Imperial decree has been promulgated concerning the prohibition of export of horses. This decree has been anticipated already some time ago, but because it should be extended over all Germany and not over Prussia alone, the Governments of the different estates of our country had to be advertised, and the plenipotentiaries of these Governments, the so-named Bundesrath, had to take it in consideration. In the first place this prohibitive decree is directed against Russia and its want of horses in the present war.

Below I give some interesting statistics concerning the import of German coal to Hamburg. During the year 1876 2,884,800 cwt. of Westfalian fuel have been sent to our town for consumption and transit, but for the first six months of the current year this movement reached 1,971,400 cwt. If you bear in mind that the last six months of the year, according to previous experience, will bring rather more considerable amounts than during the first half-year, an increase of about 33 per cent. may be relied upon against the last year. As a circumstance of importance may also be mentioned that besides our transatlantic steamer companies several other steamship establishments in the European traffic, which are hailing from Hamburg, have decided to use German fuel only.

Of the stranded steamship Denderah, the report has come in that the said vessel ran upon a sunken reef, situated in the Sarmiento Channel, and hitherto unknown; hopes are entertained to save the vessel, and an agent of the underwriters of Hamburg has left for the spot to arrange the salvage.

Last Tuesday at Heidelberg the celebrated jurist and historiographer H. M. Zoepfl has died, seventy years old; the well known author Mr. Hacklaender has left for ever on last Friday. General Grant, the former President of the United States, has arrived at Cologne, accompanied by his family.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our markets are suffering by the pressure of politics, speculation being checked by it, and transactions are only of a consumptive character. Money remained very abundant during the past week.

COFFEE.—First-hand owners remain very firm, and deny any sales than at their full quotations, the more as during the next weeks the usual extensive demand has to set in. Buyers are not yet inclined to follow the high values, and business has therefore been of little importance. Quotation for Java quality is m.1.05 to 1.50. The total import of Coffee to Hamburg reached during the first six months of 1876, 8,117 barrels and 735,289 bags, equal to 91,001,000 lbs.; 1877, 10,924 bags and 713,154 bags, equal to 90,004,000 lbs. Stock, June 1876, 36,000,000 lbs.; stock, June 1877, 40,000,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—Important transactions of first-hand parcels are not to be reported. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.24 to 25; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.24½ to 31; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.32 to 35½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.27 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.23 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Of raw quality the following cargoes arrived:—15,000 bags per Europa, and 9,880 bags per Undine, from Rangoon, 10,488 per Josephine, from Japan; these three cargoes are bought by a mill to be cleaned.

TEA is unchanged and quiet; from first hand parcels 1,341/8 boxes Congou, and 100/8 boxes Haysan have changed owners.

COTTON.—The tendency during the past week has been a flat one, and all transactions were of American provenience of no importance.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, prime quality, m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Ginger quiet, Bengal m.27 to 27½; Cochin, m.63 to 85. Cloves neglected, Zanzibar quality m.135 to 136. Pepper in good demand, and higher in value, Singapore m.38 to 38¼; Penang m.35 to 35½; White m.66 to 76.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.35 to 20.29 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

No occurrence of any importance is to report from the past week, and the feature was the monthly settlement. A considerable part of the money resulting from the dividend and other payments has found its way to our share market for investment, and rather a small part has been used for speculative purposes; therefore the transactions in speculative papers have been of limited extent, and values are nearly the same than this day se'nnight.

	July 10. Money.	Account.
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼	105½
Do. do. 1875	95⅝	95⅞
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	—	102⅛
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1876 ...	—	290
Do. do. 1866	116	116¼
North German Bank	128	—
Vereinsbank	118¼	—
International Bank	73½	73¾
Commerce and Discount Bank	99½	—
Do. do. 2nd issue	99	99¼
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	52¾	53½

SHIPPING.

The great activity which was visible in the Russian ports of the Baltic after their re-opening has entirely subsided, freights as well there as in the Eastern ports of Prussia are as low as ever, and this fact at least does not indicate any signs of fears of a participation in the present war by England. At Hamburg, the arrivals and departures during the past week were satisfactory, and a good many vessels from transatlantic ports made their appearance. Amongst them we can name the Deutschland Kuehn, from Rangoon; Thorwaldsen, Hansen, from Akyab; Atlantic, Stege, from Batavia; T. B. Ramien, Ramien, from Bassein; and Undine, List, from Rangoon; of departures for the Far East none are to be reported. At Bremen did arrive: Canopus, Meyer, and Britannia, Linz, both from Rangoon; and Paul Rickmers, Stolt, from Bassein. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place. As a remarkable feature of the present summer must be remembered the decided taking off in the coal trade; the coal harbour very often is totally empty, and where generally ten to twelve steam colliers were visible, at present often only one or two are slowly discharging their cargoes.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 11.

One of the most beautiful Exhibitions I ever saw in our country was opened here yesterday. It bears an international character, and indeed many contributions have been sent in from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, &c. The collection is not a very large one, but all that is exposed agrees with the system "art applied to industry." Most excellent furniture is to be seen, likewise beautiful earthenware from Saxony; diamonds and pearls, safes and other iron works; pianos, carriages, and ice-sledges, &c. The President, who opened the Exhibition, hoped that it would be a stimulant to our industries to regain the reputation which we enjoyed three centuries ago in this branch. I hope that your countrymen, when passing this town, will not forget to visit our Crystal Palace. Another Exhibition was opened some days ago in Leenwarden. It is a provincial, historical one, and very rich. The objects that were sent in remember to the "good old time," when the treasures were got. It is a collection of curiosities, which will make the mouth of every Englishman water.

In politics dulness prevails. In the several Departments the functionaries are busy with making up the Budgets, besides several important measures are *in spe*. It is said that a *volte face* will follow, which is announced by the appointment of Mr. Levyssohn Norman as a member of the Council of India. So much seems certain, that the next sitting will be a noisy one; the question is the to be or not to be of the actual Cabinet. The Ministry would, however, be inclined to make concessions to the Liberal party. It is even asserted that in the Sugar conventions such alterations are made that our Whigs may be content; it is also further said that the Lower-Class School Bill is altered in a most Liberal way, so that it is the intention of the Premier to oblige the Chambers to continue to co-operate with the Cabinet. It looks as if our Ministers subscribe the words of Macmahon, "*J'y suis et j'y reste.*"

H.M. the King will remain at Zurich until the beginning of the month of August; he will start then for the Pyrenees, where he will stay for about four weeks. Afterwards he returns to the Hague.

H.M. the Emperor and the Empress arrived at the Hague.

News is very scanty. On the Bourse the greatest dulness prevails; no transactions have taken place.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—The market was most calm, but prices were well maintained. The only lot that changed hands was 1,021 bs. Maccassar ex Gedeh.

RAW SUGAR.—A trifling business was done at July value. A lot of 488 mats at f.39½, No. 14¼, was sold.

TOBACCO.—Some lots Sumatra were sold by private tender. The trade looks dull, though the *tendence* is a very good one. Prices, however, went a trifling lower. The arrivals were satisfactory. The stock includes 29,055 bs. Java, 5,394 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila, and 3,000 bs. East India.

COTTON much duller. There was no demand for export, neither for speculation.

SPICES.—Of Nutmegs and Mace a lot of 203 casks and 559 chests, and 65 casks and 151 chests, were sold by private tender by the Netherlands India Trading Bank at most satisfactory prices. Some parcels were sold since with an advance. Cloves dull, without transactions.

RICE.—Cleaned Java met with a good demand, whilst more attention was given to the Japan sorts at the lower prices.

CAMPHOR met with a good demand at c.53; nothing can, however, be bought now at this price.

TORTOISE SHELLS.—About 190 kilo. changed hands at prices that did not transpire.

HIDES without transactions.

TIN.—The business was most trifling. Banca was sold at f.42¼. Billiton at f.41 to f.41¼. It was, however, very difficult of sale. The Trading Company will offer, on the 31st July in public sale 23,000 slabs Banca.

JAVA INDIGO looks much calmer. About 90 chests changed hands. The stock includes 2,950 chests, which will be very soon brought into the market.

Literature, Science, &c.

The *Diseases of China*. By JOHN DUDGEON, M.D. Glasgow: Dunn and Wright, Buchanan-street.—We cordially recommend this little work to the careful perusal of our readers in China. Dr. Dudgeon is, thoroughly qualified to speak on the subject treated; and the book is not only interesting, as showing the ideas of the Chinese, as to health, clothing, &c., and the nature of the diseases most prevalent in China, but it contains hints which will be invaluable to Europeans (especially new arrivals), as to the means of preserving health in that country. Dr. Dudgeon considers that over-eating and drinking are the chief causes of illness among foreigners, and endorses the witty remark of the Irishman, who said that people in China "eat and they drink, and drink and they die, and then they write home to their friends and say it is the climate." This work is not the first which has appeared on this subject. Dr. Wilson, in 1843, gave one of a similar character, relating to our navy, in the places where he was stationed, particularly Hong Kong and Chusan; Dr. Gordon did the same for the army of occupation at Tientsin; and Dr. Henderson more recently published the Shanghai Hygiene, while the various hospital and Customs reports have brought a

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great deal of medical knowledge to light. Dr. Dudgeon has brought these together, coupled with many valuable observations of his own; and as the work is written in a popular style we doubt not it will be in request in China.

The *China Review* for March and April contains, among other matter, an excellent article from the pen of the Rev. John Chalmers, upon Chinese Natural Theology. He gives various quotations from the classics illustrative of Chinese religious ideas, and states that, as a Missionary, he has ever rejoiced in whatever he found in the Chinese classics, which could, from a Chinese standpoint, be regarded as sound theology. "If," he says, "there were really nothing of this kind to be found among the Chinese, we might well despair of success in propagating among them the Christian faith." Mr. W. F. Mayers contributes a paper to the present number on the "King-Kiao," or Nestorian religion.

Le Japon de nos Jours. By GEORGE BOUSQUET. Paris: Hachette and Co.—The author of the above volume went out to Japan in 1872 as legal adviser of the Japanese Government, and seized the opportunity of obtaining much information, both concerning the Japanese and also with regard to foreigners residing in Japan. Many of the papers which go to make up the present volume will be recollected by our readers as having appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. They are excellently written, and the *tout ensemble* as presented in the work just published form a valuable addition to the literature connected with the Far East.

The *Revue de France* for this month contains an elaborate article, from the pen of Mr. Justin Améro, on the Chinese in America. After reviewing the main facts connected with the subject the author says that the Chinese owe their success simply to their economical habits; and he adds, whatever the result of their being in that country, it is well to bear in mind that in coming to it they are only availing themselves of the rights which are accorded to them by treaty.

Our Israelitish Origin. By the late JOHN WILSON. London: Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.—A fifth edition of this work, in which the author sets forth his views as to the prophecies concerning the House of Israel, and holds that many Christian nations have not only come into the place of ancient Israel, but are the seed of Abraham according to the flesh, has just been issued, and will be read with special interest in connection with recent events.

The *Bulletin de La Société de Geographie* for May contains a valuable paper on the Upper Donnai (Cambodia), by Dr. Harmand, the well-known traveller.

Correspondence.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In the first number of a periodical entitled "The Gospel in China" I find the following remarks:—

"As in contrast with Romish missions there is something positively startling in the immense territory which has been opened up by the agency of Protestant missions, and in which there is now, comparatively, both travelling and teaching freedom to all comers. Romish missions, however long they have existed in China, have neither had nor are they having any such influence. Their promoters dwell in darkness; their whole system is hedged round with secrecy; they utterly fail to place the truth in a position that will make it play with any living and life-giving power on the conditions of surrounding society; they create no healthy breath of mental freedom in their neighbourhood; and their chief influence, as in any wise anticipating the open preaching of the Gospel, has been to create a malignant atmosphere of suspicion and terror"—

Which in my opinion savour too much of intolerance to be passed over in silence. Although I have not studied the subject of Mission Labour in China, I think I may safely say that the writer of the remarks quoted does the Roman Catholic missionaries—not to mention the Sisters of Charity—a grave injustice, and I invite the attention of former China residents to the question, especially such as have spent some years in the northern part of the Empire.—I may add that I am no Papist, and that I have no interest in the matter beyond a desire to elicit the truth.—I am, &c.,

D.

Manchester, July 9, 1877.

THE LEKIN TAXES.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—As the question of the Lekin taxes has been reopened at Peking, it is to be hoped that if these dues are to be recognised something in return will be obtained, and that we may at least have a guarantee that they shall not continue to be of an indefinite character. This has been our chief difficulty with regard to them. They are constantly being varied, and we are thus, notwithstanding that duties are fixed by the Treaty tariff, utterly unable to form any estimate of the amount of taxation to which foreign trade is subjected. As matters at present are it may at any given time be increased, and the traffic at any given place greatly interfered with, if not altogether stopped.—I am, &c.,

London, July 11, 1877. A CHINA MERCHANT.

THE CASE OF DE BUSSCHE V. ALT.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice that in commenting upon the case of De Bussche *v.* Alt you warn your readers against one matter to which it calls attention, namely, the necessity of care in relying upon customs which may not be recognised as mercantile customs by the Courts. Will you permit me to direct attention to another very important point in the case, namely, the change in procedure as introduced by the recent Judicature Act, of which the case gives evidence? But for the fusion of law and equity thus effected the defendants having dealt with Gilman and Co. as their principals could not have been sued by De Bussche, and it would consequently have probably been impossible to bring the action. The equitable principles now introduced were, however, sufficient to overcome the estoppel which would otherwise have existed, and Gilmans were thus treated only as a link between the plaintiff and the defendant. The importance of the bearing which this new mode of procedure must have upon many similar cases is apparent.—I am, &c.,

S.

London, July 10, 1877.

Monetary and Commercial.

The demoralisation of the tone of the Tea market which we noticed last week appears the more severe upon further information. Sales have been made without reserve, regardless of price, and in some instances the auction rates have been as much as 3d. per pound below the prices obtained for the same classes of tea by private contract. It is said that this state of affairs has been induced by some responsible firms having felt themselves compelled to set their faces against the system of sales without reserve which has so long been going on, by "bettering the instruction" and playing the same game upon a larger scale. That there has been sufficient cause to induce them to adopt this course will not be denied; but still a reprisal of this kind is to be regretted in the general interests of trade. The Mincing-lane Circulars justly deprecate the present state of affairs, one of the brokers in speaking of the losses of 3d. to 4d. a pound sarcastically observing that "probably the merchants were well satisfied, as their only object appears to be to ruin one another." During the week the public sales have been on a smaller scale. The lowest price for very good Common Congou was 11d., and the highest price for best quality of finest 2s. 5d. If the Hankow Teas are bad in quality, the Foochow appear worse. The highest quotation for Kaisow has been 1s. 10d., and, as illustrative of the completely demoralised tone of the market, it is noticeable that the counterpart of the chop was pressed off the next day at public sale at 1s. 7½d. Moning Congous have been firmer, in consequence of the very common character of the bulk of the Foochow Teas now arriving. The outturn of the latter is actually worse than anticipated, and there is little doubt that good China Teas will be in scarce supply and dearer, and this will probably react upon Indian Teas.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,555,002 lb., which was 433,905 more than was cleared during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,257,427 lb. went for home consumption, 651,050 lb. for exportation, 4,100 lbs. for ships' stores, and 642,425 went coastwise to various outports, 151,253 having been for immediate exportation. The tea duty paid in London last week amounted to £56,435 13s. 6d., which was £314 9s. less than was received from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of last year.

The Silk Market during the past week has shown some slight improvement, and the tone has been firmer; but the demand having been about 6d. under sellers' prices, business has been restricted. The deliveries still continue upon a poor scale. The latest telegrams from Shanghai report only 750 bales as settled against 15,000 on the 15th July last year. It must therefore be noted that we can have nothing to speak of in the way of arrivals until the end of September, even if buyers in Shanghai begin to settle freely now. The present unsatisfactory state of the market evidently results from a reaction on the speculation of last autumn, the results of which seem to have greatly damped the spirits of the trade.

The P. and O. steamer *Indus* takes out a large amount of specie to China, chiefly shipped by the Hong Kong Bank. It is probable that further heavy shipments to both India and China will follow, and the value of Bar Silver and Dollars will further increase.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, J. S. Morgan and Co., Seligman Brothers, and Morton, Rose, and Co., invite subscriptions for $700,000,000 United States Government Four per Cent. Funded Loan. The price of issue is £102 15s. for every 500-dollar bond, and the payments extend until December 17 next. The bonds are issued under an Act of Congress authorising the refunding of the National Debt, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1907, in coin. Full particulars of the Loan will be found in our advertisement columns.

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In the Produce Markets business has again been extremely inanimate. Coffee has been firm and steady, the supply being restricted. Sugar continues extremely dull. Rice is in active demand, and floating cargoes have been extensively sold at advanced prices. Black Pepper is also active and higher, White being quiet but firm. Cocoa Nut Oil, Gambier, Gum Benjamin, and Isinglass likewise show an improvement. Spices, Sago, and Tapioca have been steady. Tin is dull at a further decline, Straits being quoted £67 10s., and Banca, £72 10s. per ton.

Messrs. Bosman and Kup, managing directors of the Eastern Agency (Limited), have issued a report to the shareholders for the general meeting, to be held at the Company's offices on the 16th inst. With a view to further extension of the business, to which the directors have good reason to look forward with confidence, a resolution has been passed at a recent extraordinary general meeting to increase the capital to £100,000, and the directors propose to proceed to allotment of new shares as inducement and opportunity offer. The gross earnings booked for the year amount to £8,928 11s. 1d.; after deducting £579 8s. 8d. for charges, and £1,181 6s. for 5 per cent. interest due in the first instance on capital account, there remains for equal division between shareholders and directors £7,167 16s. 5d. To the moiety pertaining to the former, viz. :—£3,583 18s. 3d. is to be added £70 7s. 4d. carried forward from last account, making a total of £3,654 5s. 7d., and it is proposed to appropriate the same as follows :—£2,595 as a bonus of 10 per cent. on 141 shares with £25,950 paid up, claiming dividend (making a total of 15 per cent. per annum); £1,000 to be placed to a reserve fund; £21 auditor's fee; £38 5s. 7d. to be carried forward to new account; total, £3,654 5s. 7d.

The Eastern Telegraph Company invite subscriptions for £200,000 in Five per Cent. Debentures, repayable in ten years. The allotment will be at par.

The subjoined changes in mercantile firms have been notified : — Messrs. Hume, Webster, and Co., have taken into partnership Mr. Charles Noel Hoare, and in future the style of the firm will be Hume, Webster, Hoare, and Co. Messrs. Barber Brothers and Co., of Cowper's-court, have dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will continue to be carried on by Mr. George Gompertz Barber, in conjunction with Mr. William Farquhar Huggins, the surviving partner in the firm of Huggins and Co., of Threadneedle-street, stock-brokers, whose business will be amalgamated under the firm of Barber Brothers and Huggins. Mr. F. B. Samuel and Mr. E. A. Stansbury have commenced business as Indigo and Colonial brokers, at 9, Mincing-lane. Messrs. G. F. Davis and Sons, of 34, Leadenhall-street, have retired from business, which will in future be carried on by Mr. W. T. Irving under the style of W. T. Irving and Co. Mr. Robert Hitchcock, surviving partner of Hocking, Hitchcock, and Ridley, Warwick-buildings, 33, Paternoster-row, has taken into partnership Mr. George Biggs and Mr. Thomas Willett, and the business will be carried on under the style of "Hitchcock, Biggs, and Willett." Messrs. Brandon and Co., of 9, Mincing-lane, have admitted as partner Mr. D. G. Edwardes, the style of the firm remaining unaltered. Messrs. S. K. Reynolds and J. Sellers have commenced business as East India and Colonial brokers, under the style of Reynolds and Sellers, at 2, Fen-court. Mr. Alfred Chenery has taken Mr. S. J. Edgar into partnership, and the style of the firm in future will be A. Chenery and Edgar, at 92, Gracechurch-street.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 11th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £189,000; Bombay, £100,000; and Madras, £1,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras for bills at 1s. 8¾d. will receive about 10 per cent.; all above in full. On Bombay, at that price for bills, about 50 per cent. The allotment includes 2½ lacs not placed on the 4th inst. A rather increased demand for remittances is shown in these figures.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Indus* was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail. She has on board the sum of £625,130 in specie, the whole of which is silver, including : for Shanghai, £394,010; Penang, £82,370; and Hong Kong, £55,700.

The arrivals of Bar Silver have been limited, but a very extensive business has been done for delivery at 53⅞d. and 54d. per oz. standard, the last named quotation being the price of this day. For Mexican Dollars the market has been quiet and inactive, but there is no alteration from the recent quotation of 54½d. per oz.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	— per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	— per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6d.	— per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6⅝d.	— do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6¼d.	— per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,404,506	913,793

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns have been issued for the month of June, and show that the total value of British and Irish produce exported was £15,305,659, against £15,848,260 in the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 3⅜ per cent., while the total compared with 1875 shows a decrease of 16½ per cent. The total for the six months ending June was £95,234,130, against £99,210,059 for the corresponding six months of last year, showing a decrease of 4 per cent.; compared with 1875 the decrease for that period was 13 per cent. As regards the imports, the total for the month was valued at £29,810,370, against £28,326,880 in June last year, showing an increase of 5 per cent.; while compared with 1875 there is a decrease of 3¾ per cent. The total for the six months ending June was £195,448,403, against £185,110,196 last year, showing an increase of about 6 per cent., while compared with 1875 the increase amounted to 6¼ per cent.

The exports of cotton yarn show an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity, but a decrease of 21 per cent. in value; cotton piece goods an increase of 4½ per cent. in quantity, and 3⅞ per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity, and 15¾ per cent. in value; linen piece goods an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity, and 9¾ per cent. in value; woollen and worsted yarn a decrease of 5¼ per cent. in quantity, and 14 per cent. in value; woollen cloths a decrease of 4½ per cent. in quantity, and 9½ per cent. in value; worsted stuffs a decrease of 12¼ per cent. in quantity, and 13¾ per cent. in value; silk manufactures an increase of 2 per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., no change in quantity, but a decrease of 6¾ per cent. in value; and iron and steel an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity, and 3 per cent. in value. As regards the imports, raw cotton shows a decrease of 38¾ per cent. in quantity, and 41¾ per cent. in value; raw silk an increase of 118 per cent. in quantity, and 193 per cent. in value; silk manufactures an increase of 21½ per cent. in value; wool a decrease of 47 per cent. in quantity, and 46 per cent in value; flax an increase of 150 per cent. in quantity, and 113¾ per cent. in value; hemp a decrease of 5 per cent. in quantity, and 3 per cent. in value; sugar an increase of 30 per cent. in quantity, and 82 per cent. in value; tea an increase of 115½ per cent. in quantity, and 103 per cent, in value; coffee a decrease of 7 per cent. in quantity, and 5 per cent. in value; cocoa a decrease of 41 per cent. in quantity, and 28½ per cent. in value; rice a decrease of 30¾ per cent. in quantity, and 18½ per cent. in value.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		1875.	1876.	1877.
		For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	863,400	978,800	1,197,800
Japan	„	729,400	1,017,800	1,344,400
Straits Settlements	„	99,800	186,000	148,100
Ceylon	„	5,000	31,500	2,500
		For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	7,268,600	6,134,700	10,441,200
Japan	„	8,676,700	6,348,300	5,924,900
Straits Settlements	„	1,022,300	924,300	1,111,200
Ceylon	„	90,700	107,100	53,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		1875.	1876.	1877.
		For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	34,126,100	45,944,200	29,754,100
Japan	„	2,479,800	1,658,900	2,540,900
Philippine Islands	„	1,885,700	2,234,500	4,879,800
Java	„	4,954,300	8,215,500	6,890,000
Straits Settlements	„	6,603,000	8,092,400	6,140,500
Ceylon	„	3,278,100	2,179,000	991,800
		For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	205,944,400	231,189,300	221,572,500
Japan	„	19,988,900	15,303,200	12,159,200
Philippine Islands	„	14,175,200	12,215,700	28,676,300
Java	„	33,381,900	34,950,400	51,036,700
Straits Settlements	„	42,607,800	53,054,900	56,930,800
Ceylon	„	17,553,100	18,439,600	15,080,300

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		1875.	1876.	1877.
		For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,395,000	899,400	1,433,100
Japan	„	717,800	371,900	320,600
		For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	7,624,400	7,024,900	8,458,800
Japan	„	2,960,000	977,800	1,732,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		1875.	1876.	1877.
		For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	142,800	163,300	168,460
Japan	„	46,100	27,000	68,900
		For the Six Months ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	844,300	1,308,800	1,063,800
Japan	„	104,900	73,300	280,700

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	808	107	446
For the six months	„	4,522	6,266	8,629

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The market has somewhat recovered from the extraordinary proceedings on the part of importers on the first arrivals of the new season's tea, and now that the trade find a little breathing time to wade through the enormous number of samples, and discover so little fine and finest quality, these grades command special attention, and rule at comparatively high prices; but for grades below these standards the outturn is most disastrous, this is heightened by the rivalry of a few importers who sacrifice their property at public auction without reserve.

The quality of the crop both from Hankow and Foochow is certainly disappointing, especially as all accounts from China advised lower prices than season 1876-7, whereas, "quality considered," the range is most certainly over that of previous seasons. Already several parcels ex Glenearn, from Foochow, arrived on the 11th, have passed the hammer, barely giving time for buyers to make up their minds.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market remains very quiet, business in old season's Teas being very small. In new Teas all the finer grades continue to meet with attention, being comparatively scarce; for common to medium kinds it has been difficult to effect sales privately, as numerous public sales of these grades have taken place, and all without reserve. Prices show no further decline since the sales of this day week, except in grades under 1s. 2d. per lb., which are about 1d. per lb. lower. The Glenearn, with the first cargo of Foochow Teas, arrived on the 11th inst., and a large portion of the samples were shown, but the quality generally was disappointing, and the amount of business done was small. Prices ranged from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for fair to good Saryunes, and a few sales good to fine Kaisow and Ching Wo kinds were made from 1s. 5d. to 2s. per lb. Pak Lin kinds sold from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for fair to good kinds.

Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: In old season's nothing of interest has passed. The new Teas have sold as above. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair new season's have sold from 11¾d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., medium to good from 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 5d., fine 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., finest 1s. 11d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.; the only change in prices being in the lower grades, which have declined about 1d. per lb. New-make kinds show no material alteration; the demand is, however, limited. There have been no further arrivals of new season's Oolongs. In Souchongs but little has been done. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: A moderate business has been done at about previous prices. Orange Pekoes show no change. Foo Chow kinds: The first arrival of new season's, per Glenearn, has met with good competition, and full prices have been obtained. Green Teas.—Business has been small, without material alteration in prices. The public sales have comprised only 17,401 packages, nearly the whole of which have been new season's Congous sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,272,479	2,206,602
Coastwise...	497,679	606,570
Exports	770,859	407,528
	13,541,017	3,220,700

SILK.

The market shows a little better tone as compared with last week, but there has not been much activity, owing to an unwillingness of holders to meet buyers at present rates. Prices asked are about 6d. higher than last mail's rates. Red Peacocks are quoted at 17s. 6d.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular, dated 6th inst., says:—Under the influence of an anticipated good result of the French and Italian crops, coupled with political uneasiness, our market during the early part of June remained lifeless, and the few sales effected in raw silk showed a decline of f.4 to f.5. The stoppage of several houses too much engaged in speculation, contributed also to depress the market. Taking advantage of this unsatisfactory state of things, buyers of silk goods resumed their purchases. Important sales of ready made goods took place, but at prices leaving heavy losses even on present low rates of raw materials. Orders in colours were also placed, but manufacturers only too anxious to occupy their looms, accepted offers leaving no margin, and even losses in some instances. Towards the middle of the month sultry weather suddenly caused considerable damage to the European crop, and a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. on cocoons was thereby induced. In France, where a full crop had been previously expected, the result is now considered about one-third under that of 1875. In Italy the outturn is still a matter of controversy, but the most liberal estimates do not make it over one-half of a good average crop. This certainty of a short supply in Europe, and of a cost for new Silk much over market values, would in ordinary times have caused great activity and an important rise. Unfortunately, manufacturers, although having lightened their stocks both in Silk and manufactured goods, felt too much discouraged by heavy losses sustained; their purchases were, therefore, limited to some throwns for immediate wants, and only a trifling improvement was obtained upon lowest quotations. Stocks are, indeed, heavy, and holders generally too anxious to sell. On China raws alone, for which stocks are comparatively limited, a freer business has been done for account of throwsters with an advance of a couple of francs.

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's New York Circular of the 23rd ult. says:—During the month last past the raw silk market experienced a material improvement, both as to business done and prices. The better feeling with which the last month closed developed into active business, and an advance in prices of $1.00 to $1.25 per pound on Chinas and Cantons. Considerable more business was done at the advance than at the previous low rates. For the past fortnight there has been less doing, but prices have been well maintained, as stocks and arrivals are light, and present prices leave no margin for the importer. As to crops for the new season, the European crop promises from one half to two thirds of an ordinary crop; the China crop is stated at 50,000 bales, equal to two thirds of last year's crop; the Canton and Japan crops will also be less than last year. Of course, the war in Europe affects the market adversely, more so than would seem to be warranted when we look back at the effect of the Franco-German war. In October, 1870, when France was overrun by a foreign army, the silk crop was good and the stock in the London Docks was 30,000 bales; the prices here for re-reeled Tsatlees were 8.62 to 8.37, gold; and the prices of re-reeled Cantons were 6.50 to 5.50, gold. Now, with the seat of war far away from the centre of the silk industry, with a stock in the London Docks of 35,000 bales, with short crops in prospect, the prices of re-reeled Tsatlees are 6.25 to 5.50, gold, and the prices of re-reeled Cantons are 5.25 to 5.00, gold.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
" No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
" No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
" Red Peacock	17s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	17s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Amatski	14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The supplies at auction, consisting chiefly of Plantation Ceylon, have been moderate, and have been disposed of with fair competition at steady rates, viz., triage at 81s. 6d. to 93s. 6d., common to fine small at 94s. 6d. to 100s. 6d., low middling at 103s. 6d. to 104s., middling at 106s. to 107s., fine middling coloury at 110s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., fine bold 118s., peaberry, at 108s. 6d. to 112s. There has been no business in Native Ceylon. Of other East India 507 bags Singapore (mixed Bonthyne) from the Cape sold at 79s. 6d. to 82s. per cwt.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 343 bales met a restricted demand, and only about one-third sold, including 36 bales without reserve at easier rates as follows: White, low middling coarse wide £9 to £9 12s. 6d., middling £11 to £12, fine narrow £18 10s. to £21 5s., fine long speeless £28 5s. to £29 to good Bedford sort £7 2s. 6d. to £16 chiefly £7 10s.; condedge £18 to £19 10s. Mottled, one lot good £14 with speeless £15 15s., damaged, &c., £5 to £13 10s. Brown and White £8 12s. 6d. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At public sale 250 cases Ginger were bought in at 5½d. to 6d., 25 cases young stem ditto at 8d., and 25 cases Cumquats at 7½d. per lb.

CUTCH.—Small sales of Pegu have been effected, Elephant at 24s. 6d., Flag BB at 24s. per cwt.

COCOA NUT OIL.—At auction of 78 pipes Ceylon 8 pipes good sold at £38, at which price the remainder was bought in; 20 hogsheads very fine, or Cochin sort, sold at £39 15s. to £40. Privately there has been rather more inquiry, and about 50 tons Ceylon in pipes have been sold at £37 15s. to £38 per ton.

COTTON.—A quiet tone has prevailed, and only a moderate business has been done at about previous rates. The sales for the week are about 5,500 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5 5-16d. to 5¼d., fair to good; Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5d., fair to fully fair; Bengal 4½d. to 4⅞d., fair to good fair. For arrival, Tinnivelly 5¼d. April to August, good fair; Coconada 5 3-16d. July-August, fair red.

CANTHARIDES.—Of 11 cases China offered, 1 case sold at 2s. 10d. the remainder being withdrawn or bought in at 3s., small, at 2s. 9d.

GUM COPAL.—Of 246 cases 100 bags 44 baskets Manila just arrived 50 baskets and bags sold, good bold at 30s., fine transparent scraped (Kowrie sort) 36s. to 40s., the remainder being bought in at 28s. to 55s per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Siam owing to scarcity continues to bring high and advanced prices, 2 cases good bold almond in block a little barkey sold at £81, and 3 cases small almond in brown block rather drossy at £80 to £82. 3 cases Sumatra small medium and bold almond, pale nd dark mixed, partly blocky bought in at £14. Of 191 packages Sumatra in block 20 cases grey seconds of bold almond sold at £8 10s. to £8 5s., and 10 cases greyish but rather smaller almond at £8 2s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d., 1 case fair at £8 17s. 6d. and 1 case good at £13 2s. 6d., 2 cases thirds at £4 15s., and 2 packages inferior to very inferior at 21s. to 30s.; also 6 cases good Palambang thirds at £5.

GAMBIER.—With rather more inquiry 200 tons have been sold privately at 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. ex quay, all faults. At auction 200 bales block were bought in at 21s., 2½ tons loose and broken at 20s.; also 429 bags cubes at 30s.; 50 tons afloat April-May shipment sold at 20s. 9d.

GAMBOGE.—Of 87 cases offered 75 cases sold, good fair pipe partly run at £11 2s. 6d. to £11 7s. 6d., fair ditto with some rather coarse and rather drossy £10 10s. to £10 17s. 9d., smaller and rather inferior £10, coarse, &c., £8 10s. to £8 15s., chips of fair colour at £10.

GALLS.—In public sale 87 cases good pale Japan were bought in at 65s. or withdrawn, and 50 cases China at 54s. per cwt.

ISINGLASS.—The public sales were less extensive, and with a good demand for most kinds the bulk was sold; Bombay sold at full rates for both tongue and bladder pipe, to some advance for fine new tongue; cake also sold well. Penang tongue sold at previous rates to 3d. advance, leaf rather dearer, but cake easier; Brazil sold with active competition at an advance ranging from 2d. for fine to 5d. for medium kinds; West India was also higher. Of 102 cases 16 bags Penang offered about 60 cases and the bags sold, good to fine clean tongue at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., ordinary to good ordinary at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 11d., low dark at 3s. 1d., middling to good pale leaf at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d., low and ordinary at 3s. to 4s., fair to good pale cake at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. Of 22 boxes 2 boxes Singapore sold, ordinary mixed thin tongue at 3s.

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to 3s. 1d., very low and low dark at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d., bald at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., one lot cake at 2s. 1d.

INDIGO.—The periodical sales have been held. The offers of Manila were chiefly withdrawn. A few sold in the sale-room at about previous value, and 300 chests sold privately, low to good at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—At auction 225 boxes squares were bought in at 46s. per cwt. Of 51 cases saucers offered 10 cases good yellowish partly broken sold at 44s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 45s.; 34 bags Carnauba greyish and grey with some fair, partly small, sold without reserve at 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.

HIDES.—*Ox and Cow:* At the public sales there was little demand for East India in the hair, and prices were slightly in favour of buyers. Singapore and Penang were not wanted, and were mostly bought in. China were in fair supply. The demand, which was chiefly for export, was moderate, and prices receded ¼d. per lb. on the average, the maximum decline taking place on the damaged piles. Of 40,706 China offered 16,452 sold: Light, average 9⅝ to 12⅝ lb. 6d. to 6¾d.; heavy, average 14¼ to 19½ lb. 5¾d. to 6¾d.; extra heavy, average 23⅝ to 23¾ lb. 6¾d. to 7d.; kips, average 5 to 8½ lb. 7d. to 7½d.; skins, average 4⅝ to 7¼ lb. 7⅛d.; thirds, average 14¼ to 18⅝ lb. 3½d. to 4¼d. per lb. *Buffalo:* The supply of Singapore consisted chiefly of old stock and attracted little attention. Batavia brought late rates. 558 Batavia sold: Unshaved, ordinary, 1st heavy, average 22⅝ lb. 5¾d.; 2nd heavy, average 22½ lb. 5d. per lb. Of 5,957 Singapore and Penang, 1,513 sold; Penang slaughtered, 2nd heavy, average 45½ lb. 4⅞d.; Singapore, fair to good, light, average 13⅛ lb. 6d.; fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 35⅝ lb. 5¼d.; 2nd heavy, average 31¼ lb. 5d. per lb.

MUSK.—13 tins Yunan sold, thin skinned pods (1 tin) at 38s., usual half hard skinned fair at 28s. 6d. to 29s., wet pickings 20s. Of 20 caddies Tonquin 18 caddies sold, pile 1 good fair shape pods with some rather rough and a little skinny at 45s. 6d., pile 2 hard genuine 30s. 6d., pile 3 good fair shaped but doubtful, &c., 15s. 22 tins grain bought in at 50s. down to 40s. for dark and very damp; 1 tin skins sold at 3s. 3d. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black:* Privately the market has been characterised by firmness and activity; 1,200 bags Penang have been sold at 3 9-16d., and 900 bags Singapore at 3 13-16d. also for arrival 20 tons Penang at 3⅝d.; a steady demand prevailed at the public sales, but of 4,037 bags brought forward only 450 bags sold at firm rates; 1,860 bags Singapore were all bought in at 3⅞d. to 3⅝d., also 1,288 bags Penang at 3⅝d. to 3¾d., except 350 bags which sold, West Coast at 3⅝d. Privately about 300 bags afterwards sold, Penang at 3 9-16d., Singapore at 3 13-16d. *White:* There was rather more demand at auction, and full rates were obtainable, but owing to the firmness of holders, the bulk was bought in. Of 778 bags Singapore 200 bags sold, fair at 6¼d., good fair bold at 6⅝d. to 6¾d., good at 6¾d. Of 98 bags Penang 33 bags damaged sold at 5⅞d., the remainder, fine, bought in at 6⅜d., but 20 bags afterwards sold at 6¼d.

RICE.—An active demand has prevailed for floating cargoes, resulting in sales of some extent at an advance of 1½d. for Rangoon. There has been more demand for soft grain on the spot, and prices are rather dearer. On the spot 7,500 bags old Necransie have been sold at 9s. 6d.; also 500 tons new Ngakyouck Rangoon, per Enterprise, at 9s. 8½d. Nineteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Volanta di Dio, 1,188 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3d. Liverpool quay terms; the Sarco, 1,169 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3¾d. Liverpool quay terms; the Vauban, 1,196 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3d. quay terms Liverpool; the George Skolfield, 1,875 tons Necransie due, at 9s. 3d. ex ship London; the Yvonne et Mare, 1,636 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 4½d. ex ship London; the Tommasseo, 1,005 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 9s. 6d. open charter; the Dominion, 1,800 tons Necransie, July sailing, at 10s. open charter; the Ravenna, 1,013 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. open charter; the Arabella, 1,026 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s.; the Rosedale, 726 tons Rangoou, April sailing, at 10s.; the Matador, 946 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 1½d.; the Craigee Lee, 1,000 tons Bassein, June sailing, at 10s. 3d., the Piomonte, 630 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 6d. Continent. The Alma, 1,088 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 1½d. open charter; the Orione, 912 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 10s. 6d. quay terms Liverpool; the Doxford, 1,025 tons Ngakyouk Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 4½d. United Kingdom; the Oriel, 1,046 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 9s. 9d.; the President, 1,106 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter; and the Mary Fraser, 1,725 tons Japan, March sailing, at 11s. 6d. quay terms Liverpool.

RATTANS.—At auction 60 tons were all sold, Penang £26 5s. to £26 10s., damaged, of which the bulk consisted, Penang £23 5s. to £26 10s., Singapore £10 5s. to £20 5s., chiefly 1st class at £14 15s. to £15 per ton.

RHUBARB.—Of 122 cases China offered 53 sold, good with some middling and dark at 3s. 9d., good fair 3s. to 3s. 2d., ditto rather small 2s. 11d., low middling to fair 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., very ordinary 9d.

SUGAR.—The market continues in a depressed state, and in the absence of demand, business in the raw article is almost suspended. In auction of 1,621 bags European Penang 600 bags sold, low to middling brown at 21s. 6d. to 24s., the remainder being bought in at 23s. 6d. to 26s. 6d., grocery 31s.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon Chips:* 157 bags Ceylon were bought in at 4½d. *Cloves:* 16 cases Penang met only lower offers and were bought in at 2s. 3d. *Ginger:* 27 cases Japan sold at 31s. 6d. *Nutmegs:* 52 cases 12 boxes Penang were held firmly and nearly all bought in, 77 to 82's at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., 122 to 113's at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d., only 3 cases being sold, 76's at 3s. 8d.; 11 boxes Java average 80 nuts to the lb., sold at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. *Mace:* 12 cases Penang sold at previous rates, fine bright at 2s. 9d., good 2s. 5d., ordinary to middling red at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d., low 1s. 4d., pickings at 11d. per lb.

SAGO.—The large supply of 3,236 bags at public sale met a fair demand at previous rates, at which nearly 2,000 bags were disposed of, chiefly small pearl at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for fair to good fair, and 15s. 6d. to 16s. for brownish, medium at 17s. 6d. to 18s., good large at 19s. Privately 300 bags greyish small pearl ex the above auction have been old at 16s. 3d.

SAGO FLOUR.—150 bags have been sold at 16s.

TAPIOCA continues steady, and in auction of 1,054 bags Singapore 920 bags sold, ordinary small grey and Malacca sort at 2½d. to 2⅝d., middling white at 2⅝d. to 2¾d., good small white at 2¾d. to 2⅞d. Of 1,289 bags Alma Penang 200 bags sold, very fine white 3¼d., low grey 2½d. *Pearl Tapioca:* Of 606 bags offered 510 bags sold rather dearer for medium, and an important advance for the small part bullets, medium selling at 19s. to 19s. 6d., dull bullets at 28s., fine ditto at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—481 bags Alma Penang and 270 bags Singapore were bought in at 1⅞d.

TIN.—The market during the week has been extremely flat, and only a very limited business has been done. Quotations have receded, closing, Straits at £67 10s., afloat £68, Banca £72 10s., Billiton £69 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 12th inst., with rather more general inquiry, the tone of the market became steadier; the transactions, however, were but slightly increased. On the 14th there was a confirmation of the hardening tendency, the steady maintenance of prices in Liverpool making producers confident in holding for their quotations, which prevents a good deal of business, as there are still offers in the market to a considerable extent which, moderate concessions would allow of buyers carrying through.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	... 7lbs. ...	5 2¼	to	7 6½
Do. do.	,,	... 8¼lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 10
Do. do.	44 45 in.	... 7lbs. ...	6 0¾	to	7 9⅜
Do. do.	,,	... 8lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 8½
Do. do.	,,	... 9lbs. ...	7 11⅝	to	9 8¾
Do. do.	50 in.	... 10lbs. ...	9 4⅜	to	10 8⅝
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	... 6lbs. ...	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	,,	... 7lbs. ...	4 8 1-16	to	5 8 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	... 7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 11 1-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 3 13-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	... 2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	... 2lb. 1 oz....	2 7 17-32	to	2 8 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	... 14lbs. ...	8 5¾	to	11 3¾
Grey Jeans	30 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	... 9 7½		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	... 9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.	...	... 17 2⅝		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	... 0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	..	... 0 10½	to	0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	... 0 11	to	1 0

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 1	Catharina	Schultz	Samarang	Copenhagen
1	Undine	List	Rangoon	Hamburg
1	East Lomond	Brown	Bangkok	Marseilles
3	Josephine	Flinton	Kobe	Cuxhaven
3	Noach IV.	Gomes	Batavia	Brouwershaven
3	Hoek Van Holland	Otto	Banjoewangie	Ymuiden
3	Nelly	Klijn	Macassar	Do.
4	Calcutta	Corgandt	Java	Do.
4	KoningderNederl.(s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
4	Glaslyn	Lewis	Rangoon	Do.
4	Taiwan	Jessen	Sourabaya	Hamburg
4	Ferris J. Thompson	Potter	Nagasaki	London
4	Spica	Meyer	Ilo Ilo	New York
5	Rurik	Berglund	Hong Kong	San Francisco
5	Orione	Schiaffino	Rangoon	Queenstown
5	Zelica	Stitch	Bassein	Liverpool
5	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Shanghai	London
6	Dorothea	Moller	Zebu	Do.
6	Delia	Llorca	Manila	Do.
6	Daniel	Jesperson	Rangoon	Off the Lizard
6	Yvonne and Maria	Gaston	Akyab, for London	Falmouth
6	Syren	Griffiths	Maulmain	Do.
6	Juno	Sorensen	Do.	Do.
6	Argo	Edstrom	Rangoon	Do.
6	Atalante	Gesdahl	Akyab	Do.
6	Jacob Trumpy	Svanoe	Do.	Do.
6	Paul Rickmers	Stolt	Bassein	Bremen
6	Canopus	Meyer	Rangoon	Do.
6	Atlantic	Stege	Batavia	Hamburg
6	J. B. Ramien	Ramien	Bassein	Do.
6	Deutschland	Kuhn	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
7	Britannia	Linz	Do.	Bremen
7	Granville	Williams	Do.	Brouwershaven
7	Etha Rickmers	Hess	Do.	Off the Lizard
7	Talismano	Onegho	Do.	Falmouth
7	Carl Pihl	Meling	Bassein, for Flensbg.	Do.
7	Oregon	Bentlich	Do.	Do.
7	Marie Louise	Schmidt	Do., for Bremen	Off Falmouth
7	Parsee	Nelson	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Belle of Southesk	Craik	Singapore	London
8	Raymond	Evans	Shanghai	Do.
8	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Hankow	Do.
8	Sumatra	Carran	Akyab, for Hamburg	Passed Deal
8	M. A Dixon	Corner	Swatow, for London	Falmouth
8	Parthenope	Potter	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Lord of the Isles (s.)	Cowie	Java	Flushing
9	Thorwaldsen	Hansen	Akyab	Hamburg
9	Lilian Morris	Jasker	Rangoon	Bremen
9	President Trakranen	Hoekstra	Tjilatjap	Texel
9	Mindora	Isaacs	Rangoon	Sunderland
9	Sumner R. Mead	Dixon	Samarang	Greenock
9	Middlesex	Massey	Rangoon	London
9	Tartar (s.)	Johnson	Hankow	Do.
9	Imbros (s.)	Binnington	Hong Kong	Do.
10	Enterprise	Lewis	Rangoon	Do.
10	Glencarn (s.)	Auld	Foochow	Do.
10	Charles Russell	Hamilton	Java	Havre
10	Star of the East	Pomroy	Singapore	New York
10	Volonta di Dio	Simonetti	Rangoon	Liverpool
10	Sarco	Climie	Do.	Do.
11	Blanche Maud	Davies	Do.	Queenstown

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Jne.26	B. F. Metcalf	Blanchard	Java	New York
July 3	Baronv.P.v.Rosendael	Vryman	Batavia	Shields
3	Hermann	Davidson	Bangkok	Newcastle
3	Olano	De Longa	Manila, via Liverpool	Greenock
4	Greenock	Sim	Java	Do.
4	Jamaica	Matthews	Do.	Newport
5	Lennox Castle	Goode	Singapore	Cardiff
5	Adriatic	—	Do.	Do.
7	Mora	Parker	Singapore	Liverpool
7	Lephenstrath	McMillan	Java	Greenock
7	Amstelstroom	Appel	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
8	Leander	Knight	Shanghai	London
8	Plinio	Corsciola	Singapore	Cardiff
9	Jose Romera	Krauze	Do.	Do.
9	Lieut. gen. v. Swieten	Moerkerken	Atchin	Shields
9	Herman	Schmidt	Anjer	Newcastle
9	Ulva	McIntosh	Singapore	Glasgow
10	Kate	—	Do.	London
10	Selim	Murphy	Do.	Do
10	Leon (s.)	Urriola	Do.	Liverpool
10	Agamemnon (s.)	Wilding	Penang, &c.	Do.
11	Horsa	Wadley	Hong Kong	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
July 7	Naples	London	China
8	Glenlyon	Hankow	London
9	Radnorshire	Do.	Do.
9	Stad Amsterdam	Do.	Do.
9	Burmese	London	China
9	Cassandra	Do.	Do.
9	Torrington	Batavia	Rotterdam
9	Prinses Amalia	Do.	Nieuwe Diep
11	Batavia	Liverpool	Singapore, &c.
11	Drenthe	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

GEBROEDERS SMIT, Shields to Sourabaya, May 23, 9 N., 26 W.
ARGO, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 3, 7 N., 21 W.
PALMERSTON, Cardiff to Anjer, July 1, 49 N., 7 W.
KELSO, Singapore to London, June 26, 22 N., 35 W.
WILLIAM WATSON, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 1, off Algoa Bay.
ANTARES, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 6, off the Cape.
WHEATLANDSHIRE, Akyab to London, June 14, 21 S., 4 E.
J.L.N.H. (Norw.), Bassein to Wisbeach, April 29, 35 S., 22 E.
KINDERDYK, Bali Straits to Rotterdam, May 1, 35 S., 18 E.
BARBADIAN, Ardrossan to Java, June 3, 7 N., 25 W.
POLYNESIAN, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 15, lat. 32.
R.C.F.S., Rangoon to Falmouth, June 16, 45 N., 19 W.
J.N.G.K. (?) (Dut. ship), Java to Amsterdam, 92 days out, 7 N., 7 W.
HESPERIA, Singapore to London, May 8, 29 S., 15 E.
EME, London to Japan, May 28; 3 N., 24 W.
N.F.H.W. (Rus. ship), Bassein to Hamburg, April 22, off Algoa Bay.
KOLGA, Singapore to New York, May 25, off St. Helena.
QUEENSBURY, Mew York to Japan, June 3, 11 N., 37 W.
AGATE, Shanghai to New York, May 14, 11 N., 110 E.
INDUSTRIE, Banjoewangi to Rotterdam, May 28, 4 S., 7 W.
APPENINO, Akyab to Queenstown, April 25, 35 S., 25 E.

CASUALTIES.

PORTSMOUTH.—July 8, the Lord of the Isles (s.), from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put in here on the 6th inst., with boilers defective, and short of coal, sailed yesterday, after repairing and coaling.

FALMOUTH.—July 6, the Norwegian ship Juno, from Maulmain, arrived last evening, with master (Sorensen) sick; he has since died.

HAVRE.—July 10, the Leonie proceeded from Brest for Ilo Ilo on July 7.

ALEXANDRIA.—July 8, the Glenlyon (str.), from China to London, was ashore 20 miles from Suez, but got off without assistance.

PORT ELIZABETH.—June 8, the Cheshire sailed yesterday for Guam; the master stated that the leak had been stopped, but no survey was held. Mauritius, June 21, the R. B. Fuller, from Rangoon to the Channel, last from Reunion, has been docked and recoppered, repairs completed, will sail shortly. The Jane Woodburn, from China, must discharge part cargo for repairs. The Cornelia, from Java to Rotterdam, has rudder damaged, will not discharge, repairs progressing satisfactorily afloat.

NEW YORK.—June 25, the Mabel, from Ilo Ilo at Boston, reports that she experienced a gale from N.W. on April 21, off the Cape of Good Hope, during which she sprung her rudderhead and split sails.

HAMBURG.—July 9, advices from St. Thomas, of June 23, state that the Swedish barque Sandvik would take on part of the Andreas Rickmers's cargo to Geestemunde, for £1,300; the latter vessel would proceed on her voyage as soon as the leak in her bottom had been stopped by a diver, without further discharging.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—July 2, passed, Drenthe (str.), Rotterdam for Batavia.

NAPLES.—July 3, sailed, Batavia (str.), Liverpool for Singapore, &c.

MALTA.—July 8, passed, Braemar Castle (str.), Hankow for London.

ST. HELENA.—Sailed, June 12, Vicenta, Ilo Ilo for Alicante; Nagata Maru, Yokohama for London; 13, Hertig Oscar Fredrik, from Bassein; Madelina, from Samarang, both for Falmouth; 18, Inverness, Shanghai for New York.

SIMONS BAY.—Sailed, June 9, Corfu, for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, June 7, Cheshire, for Guam; arrived off, June 4, Hero, Akyab for U. K.

HONOLULU.—Arrived and sailed, Quickstep, San Francisco for Hong Kong.

ADEN.—June 23, the captain of a French troopship just arrived reports that the wreck of the Meikong (str.) is lying high and dry. He sent forty men on board and drove off the natives, and he is of opinion that the baggage can easily be saved. This is only a report which had just reached Lloyd's agent.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle, Gleneagles. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Madagascar, City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Strathairly. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Antenor (s.), Ulysses (s.). For Hong Kong: Abernyte, Ferdinand. For Manila: Olano. For Basilan, &c.: Loyola. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Annie, Alice Davies.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The new Tea steamers are now busy loading outwards, and the berth abundantly supplied. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINESE ROGUERY IN THE SUGAR TRADE.—Attention has already been called to the fact that sugar from China delivered in Greenock is mixed with foreign substances, especially such as add decidedly to the weight of the packages. In further proof of this we may state that the barque Gesine Brons, of Emden, discharging a cargo from Amoy, has had the labour of bringing to this country more cargo than freight will be paid on. A quantity of broken tiles, stones, &c., were discovered along with the sugar in the bags landed on the quay. One of the stones weighed about seven pounds. As the discovery of these "make-weights" is only accidental, and while the sampler is doing his work, it may be supposed that very much will come to be separated at the refinery. The cargo of the Gesine Brons is consigned to Messrs. J. Walker and Co.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Bokhara, Captain H. Wyatt, from Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst., bringing the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 146 passengers, 15,712 packages of cargo, and the following large consignments of specie:—£876,713 from Australia, $317,425 from China, three boxes of gold bars (value not given) from Bombay, £5,137 from Alexandria, £132 from Malta, and £3,850 from Gibraltar, the value of the whole amounting to nearly a million sterling.

ON the 26th ultimo an iron sailing ship was launched from the yard of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., South Stockton, of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length over all, 243 feet; length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; breadth extreme, 37 feet 10 inches; depth in hold, 22 feet 9 inches; tonnage O.M. 1,537 tons; tonnage gross N.M. 1,427 tons; built to the order of Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour, and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for the India and China trade, and named the St. Mildred.

IT is officially announced at Lloyd's that the Aurora, of Amsterdam, sailed from Batavia for Holland on the 26th October last, and was spoken on the 12th November, but has not since been heard of.

A MEETING has been held by the Partick authorities, and steps taken with the view of relieving distress among the families of the locked out non-society men from Clyde yards.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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20	0	0	„ allotment.
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25	0	0	„ 17th October.
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£102	15	0	

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July 12, 1877.

No.

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*Khedive	3,742	600	July 26	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Venetia...	2,726	450	Aug. 2	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara	2,932	450	Aug. 9	Mediterranean. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Peng., Singap., H. Kong, & Shang....	City of Limerick, s.s....	I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I.	July 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.L1.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept 4.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

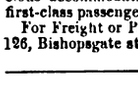
Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 16
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D.	Aug. 6
Singapore, Hg Kg, & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 11

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, via the SUEZ CANAL, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, last shipping day 27th July, BRAEMAR CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,182 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective; W. AYLES, commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the s.s. Fleurs Castle.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Strathairly, s.s.	1,236	Norris & Joyner...	July 16
Loudoun Castle, s.s..	2,472	T. Skinner & Co. .	July 17
Glenealges, s.s.....	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 20
City of Limerick, s.s.	1,724	Robertson & Co...	July 20
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros. & Co.	July —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co...,	July —
Glenartney, s.s.	—	Macgregor, Gow & Co.	July —
Benarty, s.s.....	—	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 6
Radnorshire, s.s.....	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 11
Glenearn, s.s.	—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.....	Aug. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Antenor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	July 17
Ulysses, s.s.	—	„ „	July 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CITY OF LIMERICK, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, is now in her loading berth, South-West India Dock. Last shipping day, July 20.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenealges	100 A1	2,800	530	July 18
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Aug. 3
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 14
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

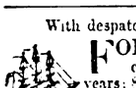
Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire ...	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Twn	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3-3L1.1	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire ...	A 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply
In Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.
In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street.
In London JOHN HAY and Co. 11 Leadenhall-street, E.C

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."



FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A1 16 years; 879 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years, 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

PRINTED for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday July 16, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 725.] LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received July 18.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 13	May 30	June 5*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 2*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	May 26
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 22
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 29
Chefoo	—	—	„ 25
New-chwang	—	—	„ 18
Hankow	—	—	„ 30
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 28
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 30
Shanghai	„ 13	„ 26	June 3
Ningpo	—	—	May 30
Foochow	—	—	June 3
Formosa	—	—	„ 1
Amoy	—	—	„ 5
Swatow	—	—	„ 6
Hong Kong	„ 27	June 3	„ 9
Canton	—	—	„ 7
Macao	—	—	„ 8
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 13	May 21	May 2
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	May 4	June 7	June 14
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 12
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 6
Sarawak	—	—	May 31
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	June 14
Samarang	—	—	„ 7
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 3
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	May 18	„ 16	„ 17
Penang	„ 11	„ 7	„ 11
CEYLON—Galle	June 1	„ 24	„ 25
Colombo	May 25	„ 16	„ 23

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 18th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 10th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 10th, Hong Kong 16th, Singapore 24th June, which is due *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 30th inst., left Galle on the 5th inst., its due date.

The Penang and Singapore cables have been temporarily interrupted; but are now working satisfactorily. The lines to China are also in thorough working order.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, to Marseilles, July 18.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Stoltet, Mr. H. Krauss. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Bolton, Bruce, Albans, Coghlan, Mercusot, Van Eetweld, Alcina and brother, and Parsons. From Saigon: Messrs. Trève, Lasnier, Geoffroy. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and child, Messrs. Grimaldi, Hulber, J. Hieber, Cuin er, Delasalle, J. Neave, W. Read, Boju and child, Souverean, Boviratta, Bran de St. Pol, O'Korke, and Waterman.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. de B. Stewart, Commander R. Evans, Mr. E. G. Colahan. To Ceylon: Mr. W. W. Kenny, Mr. J. H. Campbell, and Dr. A. D. Fraser.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, July 20, and Brindisi, July 23.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, and G. Bolster. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott, Mr. Buttery. To Ceylon: Mr. Compes, and Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Singapore Mrs. Trotter and two daughters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: J. Trubridge.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Lenz and L. Bosolo. To Batavia: Messrs. F. Smeding, Jandel, and Klaing. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Oppen and children. To Colombo: Mr. R. Lyons.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Batavia: J. Van Vilet. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve.

Per steamer *Glencaglcs*, from London, July 18.—For Shanghai: Capt. Stewart and Mr. J. T. Lamb.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier's* Correspondent, writing under date of May 25th, says:—

It is reported that the man Yun, who last winter poisoned the food of the refugees with alum, in order to profit by the diminished consumption, and who has been in prison ever since, has now been sent to Pao-ting Fu to be punished. This, of course the last we shall hear of it, and the moral effect of his disgrace will be quite dissipated by time and distance. It is conjectured that he is to have a short term of banishment. The unusual spring rains seem at last to be over, and they have accomplished very great good indeed. In the interior of Shantung the roads have been very nearly as impassable as at the rainy season. Wherever the ground has been planted at all the crops appear excellent.

H.B.M.S. *Lapwing* has gone outside the bar for the usual target practice.

Mr. Iheda, Japanese Consul, has been obliged to return to Japan in consequence of ill-health. New and commodious consular buildings have just been erected, and everything indicates that that Government has come to China to stay. An extension of the bund to the southern limits of the British settlement is in progress, and the foreshore of the old bund has been planted this year with willow-trees, which are charged with the task of acting as a prophylactic against every variety of miasma.

In the city numerous cases of incendiary fires have occurred, but they have not been traced to any general cause. The hot spring weather has begun, nearly a month beyond the usual time.

CHEFOO.

Much regret has been caused by the death of Dr. Carmichael, one of the oldest residents. A correspondent writes on this subject as follows:—This morning (May 25) the citizens of Chefoo were bowed in grief as they assembled to take the last farewell of the remains of the late Dr. J. R. Carmichael. It seems almost impossible that the Doctor, in the prime of life, and until only a few days since one of the most active and useful in our midst, shall be with us no longer. For some time, in addition to his foreign practice, the Doctor has spent hours of each day in the Fever Hospital, doing his utmost to alleviate suffering and save the lives of the friendless and helpless Chinese who have fled here from the famine districts. Nothing seemed to give him more joy than the fact that he had the daily evidence of being successful both in relieving pain and in saving life. He could not have been more faithful in trying to save the most distinguished of men than he was in aiding these poor and unknown people. There was not a particle of self-interest underlying this hospital work. He did it from the love he had to do good. He knew the danger to which he was exposed, and often spoke of it; but he did it cheerfully, and continued until he fell a martyr in his zeal to save others. Ten days ago he was stricken down with fever; yesterday, his spirit departed. But he has not ceased to live; he has left a bright example of an active and

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useful life. He had endeared himself to many hearts which are now sad at the thought of having lost a true friend. In the most quiet manner possible he was unwearied in his efforts to aid, so far as possible, all that needed help.

NEWCHWANG.

The following letter, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, has been published :—

The following items of information may be of interest :—The Taoutai is endeavouring to persuade the southern and local Chinese trading at this port to agree to the imposition of a tax of 1 per cent. on all goods imported or exported by them, in lieu of the existing impost of 3½ per cent. on imports only. He threatens coercion if persuasion fails. His reason is, he has orders from Moukden to provide funds for the maintenance in this province of a permanent force for the repression of brigandage, to consist of 3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry; the annual expense of which is estimated at Tls. 480,000. This may for a very short time throw some more trade into foreign hands. The Customs at this port have notified merchants that they are unable to make arrangements to enable vessels to complete their loading outside the bar. In future, therefore, vessels drawing more than 17 feet would do wisely to avoid this port, or arrange when chartering to complete loading, if necessary, at Chefoo.

(Signed) KNIGHT AND Co.

HANKOW.

Hankow letters of May 30 announce the Tea market quiet; total settlements to date 20,000,000 lbs.; stock 10,000,000 lbs. and about 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 lbs. expected; so that in all probability the first crop will be about 38,000,000 or 40,000,000 lbs.

The *Daily News* correspondent says :—

A large business continues to be done daily in tea; the fifty Chaaszes who have arrived seem to be in a feverish state of excitement to buy up all the first-crop teas as quickly as possible, on the ground that there is no finest tea on offer, and the total supplies of that description will be very small; the teas are 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than last year; they may improve on the passage; the Foochow market may not open soon, &c., &c. The Chinese teamen are said to have made a very good profit—from Tls. 3 to Tls. 10 per picul, so far, for what they have sold. As a matter of fact, the *Loudoun Castle* and *Gleneagles*, with 5½ million pounds of this season's tea, will probably arrive in London about the 1st July; and no doubt a very fair quantity out of their cargoes will be offered at public auction "without reserve," and knock down the market 2d. or 3d. before any important public sales can be made. The dearly-bought experience of last year seems to be entirely forgotten, and people are again hurrying to buy in a few weeks a whole crop which takes months to sell. Yet the first crop is said to be abundant, and if prices continue to be remunerative there will be no short supply of second-crop.

WUHU.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

In order, presumably, to give the new port a semblance of doing business, ocean-going steamers from Hankow have to stop at Wuhu, to show their Customs' clearance; and if they pass during the night, as they must go on the opposite side of the river, this may probably involve a delay of two or three hours—not much, perhaps, out of a voyage to England, but still annoying to ships eager to be off.

The Wuhu Customs, however, is bound to red-tape practices. Witness the following illustration! One of the river steamers lately took up a cask of soda water and a box of medicine for the community. The tide-waiter was asked to take them on shore, but as they were upon the ship's manifest his instructions would not allow him to do this, it being necessary in such cases for an officer of the ship to go on shore, enter the vessel and clear her; and as in this case the steamer happened to be late, with a ship in tow, this could not be done. So the cargo had to be taken on, and the Commissioner and the community had to wait till it could be returned from Kiukiang! If the things had been sent up under care of the captain, and not put upon the manifest, the careful tide-waiter could have landed them in his boat.

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 30th May :—During the period which has elapsed since the date of our last report no change worthy of note has taken place in the position of this market for Manchester goods, but a fair business has been conducted from day to day in those classes of Grey Cloth to which the attention of our dealers has been for some time past almost entirely confined, *i.e.*, good medium 8¼-lb. Grey Shirtings and fine 7-lb. Mexican T-Cloths, taking these at prices which are about the equivalent of rates ruling at Shanghai.—Although current business is thus fairly satisfactory, future prospects are quite the reverse, for the surrounding country is literally black in places with young locusts which have already done considerable damage to the spring crops, although they are so nearly ripe; and unless these pests migrate when they attain their full growth, it seems probable that there will be a total failure of the autumn crops in this district. Malwa Opium.—The demand during the past week has been rather slack even for best drug. Quotations, however, remain unaltered, and we still give Tls. 436 to 438 as the ruling rate for finest quality new.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 3rd June; the P. and O. mail from London, April 13, was received on the 26th May.

The most important news which has come forward in the Shanghai papers is a statement in the *Shunpao* (a native journal) to the effect that Mr. Morrison's recent visit to Soochow was made with a view to see the officials about surveying a line of railway, and that the course is likely to be past Kading and Taitsan. It further understands that the material of the present Woosung Railway is likely to be transported to Formosa, and that a more substantial road will be laid in its place. Expatiating upon the convenience and expedition of railway travel, it goes on to remark that all these advantages will be available between Shanghai and Soochow in "a year or more," when the line to Soochow is completed.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company has been held. During the year an increased consumption of gas was reported, and the net profits had amounted to Tls. 26,917, of which Tls. 18,000 had been devoted to dividends. It was expected to clear off the gas-holders' loan during the current year. By irregularities at the works, during the absence of Mr. Yeo, the Company had sustained a loss of Tls. 1,530 in the coal account and Tls. 152 in the coke account, through deficiencies in the quantities delivered, and to meet these losses the next half-yearly dividend is proposed to be 5 instead of 6 per cent. Messrs. J. G. Purdon, F. B. Forbes, and F. G. White were elected directors for the ensuing year. Some discussion took place as to the propriety or otherwise of the directors having dismissed a man from their service on a charge of defalcation, and having refrained from prosecuting him. It was argued that either they had gone too far or not far enough, and they were urged to take some further action one way or the other in the matter.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following :—

A word-tariff has been introduced on the Great Northern telegraph line, between Shanghai and Hong Kong and Nagasaki The rate from here to either port will be 40 cents a word, and 30 cents between Shanghai and Amoy. This change in the scale of charges suggests a comparison of the relative advantages of the old and new rates, particularly in cases of messages of five or six words. A share-broker who wants to telegraph in five words to buy Yangtszes can do so for $2 instead of $3. which he had to pay formerly. But a merchant who wants to send a message of ten or twenty words will be charged 33 to 60 per cent. more.

This is a continuation of the false policy which dictated the great rise in rates between this and Europe, which both companies inaugurated some time ago, and does not seem justified in the case of the Great Northern, to judge from the last report of the year's operations. The change to a word-rate is a concession which would have proved remunerative to the company as well as advantageous to the public, if the old rates had been adhered to. The increase in the number of short messages would have more than compensated for the first loss on their coast. Comparing, again, the rates charged with those prevailing at home the rate, say from London to Rome, which is about the same distance as from Shanghai to Hong Kong, is 7s. 6d. for twenty words, or rather less than $2 against $8; or, if it be objected that this is chiefly by land line, and comparison with a cable route be preferred—3s. a word is, we believe, the present charge from London to New York; that is, roughly, 75 cents for 3,000 miles against 40 cents for 800. The difference seems greater than the greater expenses incidental to the East would necessitate.

The French Municipal Council have resolved on several Public Works—the construction of two new wings to the Municipal Hotel, repairs to the bunding of the creeks in the Settlement, and notably the reconstruction of the River Bund in granite, concrete, and brick, from the Yang-king-pang to the Rue du Consulat. A proposal by Mr. Henderson to sell the property on which the East Police-station is built is accepted. A complaint has been made by the head of one of the coolie guilds on the French Concession, that it is experiencing opposition from a guild on the northern side. The Council do not believe it is well founded, and believe it arises rather from dissensions among the guilds on the French Settlement. If so, it lies with the complainants to assert their rights before the proper tribunal. The tax on brothels is reduced, as it has been on this side, to $1.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Municipal Minutes that there is at last a prospect of completing the widening of Nanking-road in the section between the Kiangse and Honan-roads, by acquiring the ground in front of the old *North China Herald* office. Tls. 10,000 of the 1872 loan are to be paid off on the 1st November next; the debentures to be repaid will be drawn by ballot.—A report has been drawn up by the Acting Surveyor

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and Mr. Lester, regarding the means of egress from theatres.—The outline of a project for making a floating-bath in the Soochow Creek, between the Boat-house and the Bridge, has been laid before the Council, but with insufficient details.—Consideration of the Water Works scheme is also deferred, for further plans.—The most important subject, however, which the Board had under consideration, was the reply of the Chamber of Commerce to their letter regarding the deterioration of the Hwangpoo. We are glad to find that the Chamber purpose bringing the subject again before the Foreign Ministers at Peking, and also calling to it the attention of the British Government, with a view to its being pressed upon the notice of the Chinese Ambassador in London.

Two or three hundred bales of new silk have come down, and about 100 bales are likely to go forward by the mail, to be paid for according to report, at whatever may be the opening rate. There was a rumour that the market had been opened by the purchase of No. 1 Mountain chop at Tls. 455, which is equal to 20s. 10d., but it was not generally believed. On the 2nd June last year the same chop sold at 14s. 11d. The second crop is said to be getting on favourably. High prices are demanded in the country. The crop is now estimated at 60,000 bales.

The effect of the depreciation of silver is not confined to India Council drafts, and rates of exchange between China and London. In the *Peking Gazette* of the 14th May the Governor of Kirin reports that "much suffering has lately been entailed upon the soldiery in that province by the depreciation in the value of the silver, and the rise in the cost of the necessaries of life." He begs accordingly that a squeeze of Tls. 32 per thousand, which has been hitherto customary, may be stopped.

It is officially notified that the arrangement concluded in 1862, with reference to the payment of tonnage dues alternately at each of the three river ports (Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang), by British steamers trading regularly upon the Yangtsze—is to be extended in its application to the ports of Wuhu and Ichang.

The fifth anniversary of the Shanghai Temperance Society was celebrated on the 24th ult., by a tea meeting, followed by one of the usual fortnightly literary and musical entertainments. The large hall was completely filled on the occasion, and by the generous liberality of several ladies of the community, both connected and unconnected with the Society, an abundant and varied supply of good things was served. Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Forbes presided at the head and foot of their table, and it is needless to say that this graceful recognition of the merits of a really valuable institution was much appreciated. After tea the programme, which included business as well as pleasure, was proceeded with. The Rev. W. Muirhead was elected Vice-President of the Society, in the room of the Rev. James Thomas, who has gone home.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following news :—

Mr. Sinclair, H.B.M.'s Consul, who has been in Europe on leave of absence since April, 1875, returned to this port on the 26th May, per steamship *Douglas*.

We hear that Doctors Osgood and Whitney, of the Baptist Medical Mission, were assaulted and robbed by natives on their way to Shan Wu quite recently. Dr. Osgood has since returned and given information to the authorities, but Dr. Whitney will remain at Shan Wu.

The Mamoi Arsenal officials have just put together a powerful steam dredge, which arrived in pieces from France a short time ago. This is, we believe, intended for service in the vicinity of the Arsenal, and if it meets the expectations of the authorities, a marked improvement in the depth of the channel abreast of the Arsenal should be visible ere long.

As tea shipping is once more in full swing the local marine insurance companies would do well, we think, to follow the example of the home offices, and by reducing the rate on tea shipped by certain well-known steamer lines attract business. A correspondent points out that whereas in former years shippers were obliged to make early application in order to avoid having their teas "shut out," they are now compelled to tout for business.

A fire took place on the evening of the 25th May, in the main street of Nantai, between the store of Messrs. Hoklee and Co. and Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s hong. The first alarm was given shortly before 11 P.M., and but little time was lost in bringing all the available foreign engines to the spot. Owing to the proximity of the river there was abundance of water with which to work the engines, and as there was but little wind at the time, the flames were completely mastered about midnight. Between thirty and forty houses were burnt.

The premises formerly occupied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company were broken into on the evening of the 26th May, and clothing and other articles, the property of Chinese Telegraph students, stolen therefrom. The thieves are supposed to belong to the same gang that recently plundered Messrs. Dunnill and Brockett's store; and we understand that the native authorities are in possession of certain information that may lead to the recovery of at least a portion of that stolen property. We also learn that the residence of Captain Saunders at Pagoda Anchorage was entered by thieves a few nights ago.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 9th June; the P. and O. mail from London, April 27, arrived out on the 3rd June.

The Colony does not appear to be very well contented with the indications which it had had of the policy likely to be pursued by H.E. Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor. On the 6th inst., he was formally sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief before the Legislative Council, and though he made no declaration of policy then, it seems that his ideas as to the course to be adopted have become known through various channels; and have according to the *Daily Press* been causing much disquietude. That paper says that it appears only too evident that Mr. Hennessey is about to attempt to repeat the policy he sought to carry out in other colonies, namely, the conciliation of the natives. He has always espoused the cause of the natives against the foreigners, obviously from perfectly disinterested motives and acting on a belief that they were not fairly treated. And it must be confessed that in some instances the inferior and subject races have been rather hardly dealt with, either from the fears, the jealousy, or the contempt of the whites. But this championship of the natives may be carried too far. In different colonies different circumstances prevail. In Hong Kong there is no oppressed, down-trodden race to be protected. Not only are the Chinese thoroughly capable of taking care of themselves, but they have uniformly been treated with marked consideration by the Government. It is stated that the Governor wishes to abolish both flogging and the night pass system, and it is objected, not without reason, that doing so would be the withdrawal of the greatest safeguard the Colony enjoys against burglary and midnight violence, that it would impart a feeling of general insecurity in the minds of the residents, especially those whose experience dates far back, and would afford encouragement to the criminal classes of Canton to migrate to Hong Kong, and so involve the increase of the Police Force, already considerably larger than that of any other Colony of the same size.

A motion has been brought in the Admiralty Court for the sale of the ship *Rosina*. The captain stated that his wages as master of the *Rosina* for the voyage commenced on the 3rd December, 1874, when he left New York. In 1872 witness went from New York with a general cargo to New Orleans. The vessel was, in April, 1875, chartered to go to Newcastle, N.S.W., for coal to Singapore. Witness received the charter-money for that in Singapore the same month. At Singapore he lay a long time trying to get a charter for home, and failing that went to Sourabaya, Java, in ballast. From Sourabaya he chartered the vessel to Melbourne. He left Java in July, 1875, and on arrival in Melbourne received the charter, about £1,000, less part which had been drawn in Java. After paying all expenses a balance of £47 was due to the owner. From Melbourne he went in ballast to Puget's Sound. He was chartered in Melbourne to take a cargo of timber from Puget's Sound to Melbourne. For this he received not more than £600. He arrived in Melbourne on October 12, 1876. The whole of the £600 was spent on the ship. He had a very stormy voyage, and it was necessary to repair the ship. Having no money, and no letters of introduction, he went to a broker with whom he had previously dealt to get the money. The broker gave him an introduction to Mr. Prell, who promised to let him have the money, about £1,000, at 6 per cent., and there was no agreement about a bottomry. He was simply to draw a draft on the owners. No bond was signed at that time, and he told the broker he would not have a bottomry. This was on the 14th or 15th October. On the 27th October the vessel was put into dock. The agent of the Boston Board of Underwriters had her surveyed, and what he recommended was done. Witness did not see Mr. Prell after the first time. The bottomry bond was signed by witness four day before going to sea. He also signed a bill of exchange on the owner, at sight. Witness advised the owner about the 6 per cent., and expected the bill would have been accepted. After the vessel was repaired witness tried to charter her, but the broker told him that if he went to any other port than Hong Kong he would have to pay 10 per cent. more on the money. This was before the bottomry bond was presented or witness knew anything about it. From Melbourne he went to Newcastle, N.S.W., and brought a cargo of coal to Hong Kong, at 18s. 6d. per ton. The freight was arrested by the marshal. The Court ordered the sale of the vessel, reserving judgment on the question of the claim of the captain for his wages, on the ground that he had remitted to the owners more than sufficient to cover it.

The Hong Kong Christian Aisociation have held their annual meeting, when the Rev. E. Davis was elected President for the year.

A prisoner who was sentenced to be flogged at the last criminal sessions was not brought forward to receive his punishment on the day appointed, it being understood that the reason was, his Excellency the Governor having the whole subject of flogging under his consideration.

The system of competitive examinations for Government appointments has been introduced, the first examination of the kind being for a clerkship in the Registrar-General's-office. The plan appears to be generally approved of, and is considered likely to be beneficial to the colony.

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St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel was opened on the 3rd June, without, however, any ceremony of consecration.

Sir David Wedderburn, and his brother Mr. W. Wedderburn, who have been making the grand tour, arrived at Hong Kong on the 3rd June, have been staying as guests at Government House.

Local improvements are being carried on with vigour. A new wall and steps at the commencement of Castle-road have at last been completed by the necessary addition of a suitable railing, and the cricket ground has also been re-railed. The Chinese staff at the Royal Naval Hospital have been exercised at fire extincteur drill, the results being very satisfactory.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press*, writing under date of June 6, says :—

A little incident showing the manner in which junks from Hong Kong are subjected to the operation of squeezing has just come to my knowledge. The *Wing Shun Lee* junk, from Hong Kong to Canton, stopped, as is usual, at the Cheung Chow lekin station in order to pay the dues. The junk was searched, and a few balls of opium were found. Upon this the officer of the station detained the boat and accused the master of smuggling the opium. Leung Afook—such is the name of the master—protested that the opium was the property of passengers and that he knew nothing about it. The Customs officer, however, persisted in his charge and demanded Tls. 240 from the unfortunate junk master. "Tread on a worm and he will turn," says the proverb, and the enormity of the squeeze in this case was more than could be endured. The master has accordingly petitioned the Viceroy of Canton on the subject, and an investigation has been ordered. We may therefore possibly have an opportunity of ascertaining what protection the Chinese can obtain from their own authorities against these squeezes by petty officials, but more probably the investigation will never be heard of again. The Viceroy, however, has given notice that although smuggled goods are to be confiscated, there is no rule for detaining the junks carrying them.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 7, 1877.

In my former communications to you, respecting the floods by which the districts of Tsing-uen and Fa-uen have been recently inundated, I neglected to mention a very singular circumstance. Many of the women, when they discovered that death by drowning was inevitable, deposited their infant sons in boxes with the hope that they might be borne over the surface of the waters to places of safety. To the person of each babe an address was attached, and a certain sum of money to be expended in procuring sustenance for it, was also lodged in the box. Several male children have been saved from the fury of the waters by the adoption of this extraordinary plan. Surely this fact proves two things. Firstly, it affords evidence that Chinese parents love their male offspring, and secondly, it proves, beyond all reasonable doubt, their earnest belief in the great Confucian doctrine of ancestral worship. Chinese parents and grandparents, &c., evidently regard it as an unspeakable privilege to be worshipped, when they have done with this life, by their male descendants.

One of the principal native bankers—a gentleman named Chan, and for many years the chief manager or director of the Ee-fat bank of this city—has, very recently, committed suicide by taking opium. It appears that he has, for some time past, been most unsuccessful in his various investments and speculations. This painful fact becoming generally known, a run upon the Ee-fat bank was the natural result. A Chinese lady named Pang-Taai-Koo, who is evidently a woman of great energy of mind and decisions of character, was a depositor in the bank in question of a very considerable sum of money ; and on finding that she could not recover it in consequence of the insolvent state of the bank, she abused Chan to such a degree in the presence of his clerks and others, that he hastily entered a private room, and then and there deliberately took his own life.

On the night of the 1st inst., the foreigners who reside at Shamien were suddenly aroused from their slumbers by the loud beating of tom-toms and gongs, and by vehement cries of Fire ! fire ! On rising from their beds they discovered that a fire was raging in Old China-street, and which, I regret to say, was not extinguished until twenty shops or houses had been destroyed. In one of these tenements– a store in which Chinese paper and stationery were sold–a youth of sixteen years of age was burned to death. Shortly after the conflagration had begun several thieves appeared on the scene, and feloniously appropriated to themselves articles of various kinds. Four of these villains were caught, and safely lodged in the prison of the Namkoi magistrate. Many fire brigades turned out on this occasion, and rendered very efficient services. The most distinguished of these brigades, however, was one composed of British and other foreign residents at Canton, under the able command of Mr. Herbert Dent, of Messrs. Birley and Co.'s firm.

A very extraordinary instance of parental authority on the part of a Chinese mother came under notice on the 1st inst. A widow, who resides near to the Fuuk-po Temple, which is situated in the Honam suburb of this city, deliberately put to death her profligate son. It appears that the youth in question, who was nineteen years of age, was not only a disobedient son, but also a confirmed gambler. His mother, therefore, to whom he was in consequence a source of very great sorrow, resolved to put him to death. This resolution on her part she submitted to the notice of her brother, who was, of course, the maternal uncle of the youth. Both agreeing that the lad was an irreclaimable vagabond, and as such a disgrace to the family, his death was there and then premeditated. Accordingly they invited the unsuspecting object of their unnatural hatred to a dinner, and plied him with wine to such an excess that he fell from his chair most helplessly drunk. When in this state of inebriation he was bound hand and foot and submerged in the waters of the Macao branch or passage of the Canton river. So soon as life was extinct his remains were placed in a coffin, and conveyed to the Fwung-Wong-kong Cemetery for interment. The mandarins would, I apprehend, if this extraordinary case were made known to them, make some inquiries respecting it. It is an undeniable fact that Chinese parents, as was the case with Jewish parents of old, have an almost absolute power and authority over their children, and that disobedience to their commands is regarded throughout the length and breadth of the empire as a most heinous offence. But they are, nevertheless, bound, so we believe, to consult the officers of justice before they can proceed to such dreadful extremes.

But let us now close our remarks on this subject by stating that on the 4th inst. a woman named Kwok-Shi, who resides in the Chau-tau-san-kai street of this city, showed her authority over her female slave, a little girl, either by flogging or kicking her to such a degree as to cause her death. It appears that this little slave-girl had gone out on an errand for her mistress, and on returning at an hour considerably beyond the time appointed, she received a chastisement which has terminated fatally. Thus far no steps have been taken by the authorities in regard to this sad case of brutality.

On the 5th inst. Ayew, who was for many years a much respected tea-merchant at this port, died in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was at one time compradore to the firm of Messrs. Adam, Scott and Co., of Canton, and was well known to many foreign residents in the south of China.

AMOY.

Mr. Tong King Seng, chief manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, is now in Amoy looking after the interests of the Company. He proposes to at once place a line of steamers between Hong Kong and Foochow, and will shortly visit Formosa with the view of starting a line of steamers between this and the Formosan ports.

It is asserted by responsible parties that his Excellency Ting Futai has not been appointed Governor-General of the northern provinces as stated, but will return to Formosa to carry out his schemes for the development of that beautiful island ; that he has already sent some telegraph men in advance to construct a line from Taiwanfoo to Keelung, and that they are now at work. It is also said that he has telegraphed to the oil department at Pennsylvania, U.S., for an expert oil miner to work the oil springs in Owland and Kim-pao-lee. Something is being done beside towards the working of the sulphur mines.

TAKOW.

An occasional correspondent of a Hong Kong paper says:—

H.E. Ting Futai has left Formosa for Foochow, and it is doubtful whether his Excellency will ever return again. Bad luck for Formosa ! Now that the worthy and energetic old Futai has left things are certain to be as bad as before, and you need not be surprised to hear from this most startling news. His Excellency's presence in the island was a great hardship to all his subordinate officers, as squeezes of any description were impossible during that time, but now begins the golden harvest. The most ingenious stratagems are resorted to to fill the so long empty coffers of the mandarins, and it is painful to see how a few of the foreigners in the Chinese service willingly lend a helping hand to Chinese officials to facilitate the game, at the expense of foreigners and foreign trade.

It appears that a Customs employè here, for some cause or other, applied to the local mandarins for a warrant of arrest against the compradore of a foreign merchant, which was promptly granted, the compradore being a very wealthy man, and having wealthy relations, thus promising to the wily mandarins innumerable squeezes. The mandarins being, however, somewhat afraid to execute the warrant, had recourse to the Commissioner of Customs, who placed at the disposal of the mandarins, the Customs Harbour Master, and examiner, and a number of Customs' gigmen, who in a body, during the absence and without the knowledge of the foreign merchant concerned—forced their way into the premises of the said merchant, pulled the unsuspecting compradore out of his bed, and carried him to H.B.M. Consulate. H.B.M. representative declined to have anything to do with the compradore, but allowed Chinese policemen to drag him from the Consulate with the intention of taking him to the next district town (about seven miles away), when, thanks to the spirited action of another

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foreigner, who wanted to save his friend the humiliation of seeing his compradore dragged through the island like the lowest criminal, the man was liberated; of course, the mandarins had no charge against the compradore ere this, but the fact of a foreigner having liberated him gave them the pretext for a most cruel persecution of the poor Chinaman. It is said that the Acting British Consul in this port without hesitation countersigned the warrant for the apprehension of the foreigner's compradore, though it had been procured by a foreigner against a foreigner's servant without the previous knowledge of the Consul. Now, if it be true that a British Consul is bound by treaty to countersign a warrant issued by a mandarin for the apprehension of a foreigner's servant, irrespective of the reason of such injurious proceedings, it is time that something should be done to deprive the mandarins of such a powerful weapon, and to strengthen the hands of the foreign Consuls to protect trade more effectually. I hear the compradore is yet unable to return to the business-premises (fearing another arrest). In the meantime his employer's business is going to the dogs.

A great deal of fighting is at present going on in the south of the Island, and since the troops there are numerous and all well armed with breechloaders, I am afraid it will now go hard with the poor aborigines. It seems the aborigines in the south of the Island are the most difficult people to deal with (though it did not take the Japanese long to bring them to submission).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The subjoined items of intelligence are translated by the *Straits Times* from Manila newspapers:—

Twelve copies of a draft plan of railways, to be constructed in the island of Luzon, drawn up by Don E. L. Navarrom, in compliance with a Royal order, had been forwarded to the Spanish Minister for the Colonies.

Intelligence had been received from Spain that the preliminary inquiries as to the laying of the submarine telegraphic cable to connect the Philippines with Europe had been effected.

By last accounts, owing to scarcity, rice had risen in price at Manila, it being quoted there at 15 cuartos per cavan. Several consignments were expected shortly.

Sooloo is progressing favourably. The head chiefs, many of them, continue obstinately to stick out for their barbarous petty despotism. A more serious turn of thought occupies many minds; an influx of Chinese is not unlikely to flock to Sooloo, as they have done to many promising points for their ardent chase after the dollar. Now is the time to provide against that trouble and annoyance caused by them in other quarters. Singapore they appear to be taking, if not by storm, at least by escalade. The Batavia authorities might give us some very useful hints on this subject. A poll tax and a demand for good sound security would be likely perhaps to confine immigrations of Chinese to useful, or industrious individuals, and to exclude the roughs and robbers from China, who land in thousands in other quarters of the world. Not one of them should be allowed to land or stay in the place who cannot prove that he is a Northern, or a *bona fide* trader, and can produce some respectable security to that effect. Rascality should be sent back or away by the vessel which brought it, and this plan being strictly enforced might soon act as a preventive or deterrent in keeping away vagrant professional pilferers, and reprobate adventurers. The utmost strictness should be observed in imposing such enactments, otherwise the low Chinese are very smart in slipping through the meshes of almost any laws. If they become too numerous in Sooloo they might ultimately plot and combine with the natives in the neighbouring islands or country, as they did formerly with the natives in Java, causing immense loss of life and property, and hence that strict supervision under which they are now held at Batavia. In reflecting on the future, this point is worthy of some serious thought certainly. They afforded a severe lesson formerly at Sarawak likewise. The laws and regulations regarding the Chinese element of the population at Manila may be strict and suitable for that place generally; but as Sooloo is declared a free port and immigration specially encouraged, the situation becomes so peculiar and so different from that in any other portion of the Philippines as to have called forth the foregoing remarks; and it may probably be judged expedient by the authorities to make special rules and regulations, regarding the influx of Chinese before they become too numerous to be easily dealt with, or even dealt with at all. An improved code might be adopted with advantage in the Sooloo Archipelago for strict regulations against any influx of Chinese adventurers of the truly ruffian or criminal class.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

The *Courier de Saigon* of the 20th May contains an Ordinance of ten chapters, authorising the erection of Saigon into a Municipality with a Mayor, two Assistants, and twelve Municipal Councillors. Of the twelve Councillors eight must be French born or naturalised subjects, two, natives of the country, and two, foreigners, one Asiatic, and non-Asiatic. The non-French members of the Council are nominated by the Governor in Council, and the rest of the Council are elected by vote of the ratepayers. The ordinary meetings of the Council will be held four times a year, at the beginning of February, May, August, and November, and each meeting will last ten days, but extraordinary meetings may be convoked by the Governor, at the request of the Mayor, should the interests of the community require it. The meetings of the Council are not public, but every ratepayer may obtain copies of the proceedings. The Mayor and his assistants are nominated by the Governor from among the Municipal Councillors elected by the ratepayers. The duties and powers of the Mayor and the Council are minutely detailed in two chapters of the Ordinance. Another chapter is devoted to the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality, and the manner of imposing and levying taxes. Chapter eight defines the legal position and liabilities of the Municipality and how it may sue and be sued in courts of law. Chapter nine relates to the accounts of the Municipality, and chapter ten lays down the law regarding the qualifications of electors and the revision of the electoral lists.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The *Advertiser* has the following:—

There is no section of the east where railways are more needed than in Siam. The country should be opened up and developed in order that the natural fertility of its soil may be made to yield a remunerative return for labour employed and capital expended in its cultivation. The value of the most important cereals consumed by mankind is estimated not so much by their quantity as by their nearness to a point of shipment and cheapness of transportation. Railways alone can furnish both where water communication is inadequate or unreliable. It would be difficult to find a country possessed of more natural facilities for cheap and rapid railway construction than Siam. Here labour can be had at merely nominal rates, timber for ties and bridges for almost nothing, and iron rails, engines, cars, &c., can be obtained in England and America at lower prices than ever known before.

The construction of a railway northward towards the great rice-producing region and near the valuable timber forests would increase the trade of Bangkok fully fifty per cent. and add immensely to its commercial importance. No time should be lost in prosecuting this highly important work.

A young Government official has just ordered from a prominent firm here nine little steamers to make our river lively. Now even a little steamer of some prince or nobleman as naturally calls to our landing, to give its owner an opportunity to survey our book department and make purchases, as a boat of many oars of the olden time. It is easier to keep a little steamer than a great number of boatmen.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 17th June; the French mail from London, May 18, was received on the 16th June. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* contains the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey. There is nothing calling for particular notice in the Proclamation, which is in the usual form, the question of illegal enlistment, shipbuilding and expedition in the interests of either of the belligerents being specially dwelt upon and forbidden; but attached to the Proclamation is a despatch or memorandum by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, laying down rules as to the use to be allowed to the belligerents of Her Majesty's ports, harbours, and coasts throughout all her dominions.

Intelligence has been received by Messrs. Hinnekindt and Co., agents to the Olano Larrinaga line of steamers, of the stranding of a mail steamer of that line, the *Gloria*, bound from Manila to Spain and Liverpool, calling at Singapore. The *Gloria* left Manila on the 25th May, with about 300 passengers for Spain, and a full cargo. When off Pulo Laut, a small island on the north of the Natunas Group, on the 30th May, she struck on an unknown reef, but, though it is probable the vessel may be lost, the passengers were landed safely on the island. The vessel was discovered to be in distress in the afternoon of the 3rd June by Captain McKeon, of the British barque *Marquis of Argyle*, who, being signalled by a boat from the *Gloria*, put back immediately to her assistance, and, about three A.M., on the 4th June, anchored about a mile and a half off the *Gloria*. Though Captain McKeon expressed his willingness to take the whole of the passengers and crew on board his vessel and convey them to Singapore, his offer was declined, on the ground that most of the passengers were political

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prisoners, and they are detained on the island. The *Marquis of Argyle*, which arrived here this morning, brought on only the purser and engineer. The agents have, we understand, chartered a steamer to be despatched to the assistance of the stranded vessel.

We learn that some Chinese have been arrested by the police under circumstances which go to show the necessity of occasional investigations as to the treatment extended to newly-arrived immigrants. Some seventy men have, it appears, been confined for twelve days in a house near Hill-street, owing to their inability to pay what their gaolers claim as passage-money—a sum which the immigrants declare to be exactly five times the amount they were told they would be charged in China. They further allege that they have been beaten and half-starved. Information was given to the Chinese Protector's department, but the Immigration Ordinance not being in force, the matter was referred to the police, by whom the coolies were taken in charge. We may mention that two of the men have died since their release—both small-pox and dysentery having attacked the coolies. Without undertaking to say how far their allegations of ill-usage are true, we must certainly express an opinion that something should be done to keep an eye on fresh arrivals.

While the Australian Colonies are providing for all eventualities, and our Governor has gone to give them the benefit of his advice, it may not be out of place to inquire whether any one is taking thought for the defences of Singapore and the Straits Settlements generally. Have any steps been taken to obtain a supply of torpedoes and trained men to manage them? War with Russia is, if we may judge from the report of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, exceedingly improbable, but more unlikely events are happening every day, and events move fast now-a-days, and should Russia prove overwhelmingly successful, and, as is her wont, glaringly falsify her professions and repeated declarations, there will be war to a certainty, and suddenly, in spite of Mr. Gladstone and his faction. The Russian squadron have left San Francisco under sealed orders, and it would not be at all surprising if they turned up some fine morning entering Singapore roadstead. In that case H.M.S. *Growler* would be in rather an uncomfortable position, even if reinforced by the *Charybdis*, and Singapore would be entirely at the mercy of the Russians. Fort Canning's popguns can manage to fire a decent salute, but that is all they are good for, and H.M.'s gallant 74th could not do much against iron-clads. The Russians would hardly let slip the opportunity of levying a "squeeze" that would rather astonish the Colonial Treasurer and our merchants and bankers. In that case it may be some consolation to them to know beforehand that, according to an Australian paper, Lord Carnarvon has promised to refund any such squeezes on Colonies.

The Java Bank has fixed at 13 3-10 per cent. its dividend for the financial year closing with March last. In the report of that institution it is once more pointed out with stress that the money market in Java can only be considered secure from arbitrary disturbance when the artificial and unnatural system of conveying the larger portion of the produce of the country to Holland to be sold there is departed from. Owing to this system Netherlands India, for its requirements as to a circulating medium, is dependent on the conduct of the Netherlands Government, and on its watchfulness in the timely and sufficient sending out of specie. This difficulty is increased by the law making gold a legal tender here as well as silver. Indeed, should there be no opportunity for making use of N.I. silver in the Netherlands at its full current price, it will depend solely on the Netherlands Government, and on the quantity of gold it sends out, whether or not people in Java will have gold enough for foreign countries, and will be able to keep silver at its legal value.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELL—On the 16th July, at Ferham, Lindoola, Ceylon, the wife of Charles G. Bell, of a son.

DANIELSEN—On the 2nd June, at Amoy, the wife of Mr. J. W. Danielsen, of a son.

MCLEOD—On the 3rd June, at Tanglin, Singapore, the wife of Colonel McLeod, 74th Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYNES—SHIPTON.—On the 14th July, at Barlow, Derbyshire, by the Rev. George Shipton, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. James P. Baynes, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. William Henry Baynes, Curate of St. John's, Pendlebury, late Seamen's and Garrison Chaplain at Hong Kong, to Agnes Mary, elder daughter of Joseph Shipton, of Thornfield, Chesterfield.

LOUTH—BLACK.—On the 14th July, at St. Ann's Church, Tollington-park, by the Rev. W. H. Chambers, M.A., Vicar, the Right Hon. Lord Louth to Lily Gibsone, eldest daughter of the late John Black, of Ceylon.

MITCHELL—HARPER.—On the 12th July, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Vicar and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Thomas Mitchell, H.M.S. *Asia*, late of the *Discovery*, and eldest son of Captain Mitchell, R.N., to Julia, third daughter of John S. Harper, Naval Storekeeper, Trincomalee, Ceylon.

TEMPLE—MOXON—On the 18th July, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. A. Sellar, M.A., Francis Temple, late of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Foochow, to ANNA, younger daughter of John Moxon, Kilgrastion-road, Grange.

DEATHS.

ARATHOON—On the 18th June, in the Desert, near Cape Guardafui, from exhaustion caused by the march after the wreck of the M.M. steamer *Meikong*, Albert Arathoon, Esq., of Madras, aged 53. R.I.P.

DRING—On the 17th July, at Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, Ann Dring, in her 90th year, beloved by all who knew her.

JONES—On the 6th July, at sea, on his way home from Ceylon, Lieut.-col. Edward Kent Jones, H.M.'s 57th Regt.

PADDLE—On the 14th July, at 107, Amhurst-road, Hackney, Alice Ann, second daughter of James and Emma Paddle, aged 15 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh and Co.'s Tea Report says:—In our last issue, dated 21st May, we reported opening of the market. During the week's interval which has since elapsed, a large business has been going on, amounting to 125,000 chests of Hankow district Teas, and 58,000 half-chests of Ningchows, making total settlements to date 167,000 chests of the former, and 78,000 half-chests of the latter, against 130,000 chests and 80,000 half-chests during corresponding number of days last season. Four steamers with cargoes amounting in all to 9,622,000 lbs. have been despatched to London. Prices have been steady, and we do not consider there has been any quotable fluctuation during the week. Ly-ling Teas have been taken at from Tls. 16 to 17½, against Tls. 23½ to 24½ per picul, but quality of these Teas is unusually bad. It is now apparent how little really fine Tea the crop yields, all the choicest chops being deficient in fineness of quality, but we consider the medium to fine kinds are good strong useful Teas, superior as to strength compared with last year. Quotations are:—For Ningchows, Tls. 28 to 46.50 per picul, against Tls. 25 to 59.56 per picul, last season; finest Oopacks, 30 to 36 per picul, against Tls. 30 to 43; other Oopacks, 16.50 to 29 per picul, against Tls. 21 to 30; Oanfas, 20.50 to 37 per picul, against Tls. 28 to 39.75; Oonahms, 16 to 25.50 per picul, against Tls. 15.75 to 30. Settlements to date are—167,009 chests, against 229,797 chests in 1876. Stock is estimated at 33,348 chests, against 32,721 chests in 1876. Settlements of Ninchows not included in above figures amount to 78,293 half-chests, against 121,055 half-chests last year. The steamers Braemar Castle, Glenlyon, Radnorshire, Stad Amsterdam, and Hankow, are loading for London at £3 15s. to £4. Rate by P. and O. Company's is £4 15s. and by Holt's line £4 5s. The sailing vessels Cutty Sark and John R. Worcester are on the berth at £4 per ton.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—During the week under review steady settlements have taken place, both for England and the Colonies. Exchange and Tael prices have remained much as last quoted. Further arrivals from the country confirm in every respect the opinion expressed in the last issue of this report, namely, that the general quality of the Teas from most districts is superior to that of last season. Fock Oans, however, are an exception, they are not so good either in leaf or cup, and have consequently been neglected, inducing business, as the market closes at a considerable reduction on opening rates. The up-country Teas, which have been arriving freely during the past few days, have met with considerable attention, their quality being decidedly superior to that of last season. It is impossible to speak positively as to the total yield of Paklings, but it is becoming pretty clear that it will be considerably short of last year, some 40,000 boxes or 30 per cent. is the estimate. Congou: Settlements have shown much irregularity, but the only change worthy of notice is a drop in Fock Oan kinds of some Tls. 2 per picul. Souchongs: None have as yet arrived. Oolongs have been taken at high rates for such inferior description, being deficient in every quality calculated to attract London buyers. Flowery Pekoes: Only one chop has been shown. Scented Teas have been eagerly bought on arrival at extreme rates. The scenting is very deficient, and it is impossible to say what the quality of subsequent arrivals may be, but the leaf is superior to last season. The Export to Great Britain and the Continent amounts to 3,319,587 lbs., against nil at same period last season. To the United States 59,299 lbs., against nil. It must be borne in mind that excess in above figures is entirely owing to the early opening of the season. The export this season promises to go forward much slower than it did last. Freights: To London, £3 10s. to £4; to Australia, steamer, £4.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—New Silk had come down in bulk and about 300 bales of Tsatlees were offering, mostly from Ling-ho, Shon-ling and Hoochow districts. Musters of the Gold Lion, Clouded Dragon and Mountain Chops had been shown, and compared very favourably with last season's reeling, a considerable improvement in size, cleanliness and evenness being apparent, and the quality was also satisfactory. No transactions are reported; holders of new Silk were not inclined to face a loss of 10 to 15 per cent. on their first purchases, and Foreign buyers had not been encouraged by the tenor of late telegrams to open the market at 2s. 6d. to 3s. over London values. It is reported that a small parcel of new Silk was going forward on Chinese account. The estimate of the season's yield was very generally agreed at 60,000 bales. The second crop was going on favourably.

	1877-78.		1876-77.
Settlements since 1st June	nil	against	250 bales.
Total Settlements to date	nil	„	250 „
Stock, New Silk 300,—Old 7,500	7,800	„	600 „

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	25315	17414	1558	647	22410	20324	—	698	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales.	69684	64043	839	2770	41031	42376	1067	2898	4500	12022
Coffee	Tons.	1326	161	511	912	—	—	—	—	119	230
Cigars.....	Mil.	6207	2960	1225	—	460	180	3500	947	150	233
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	27	979	247	—	—	—	—

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EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1, 1873-4. lbs.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 16, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 16, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	11,494	13,138
Gambier	173,383	155,043
Cutch	818	1,185
Pearl Sago	31,613	30,702
Sago Flour	56,666	97,777
Tapioca	22,968	20,684
Black Pepper	47,938	68,803
White Pepper	18,894	17,832
Coffee	3,739	6,367
Gutta Percha	10,940	7,795
Gum Benjamin	1,488	1,149
Gum Copal	3,500	1,450
Gamboge	166	117
Rattans	23,790	31,390
Buffalo Hides	19,367	8,556
Buffalo Horns	3,174	2,338
Cow Hides	592	164

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 11, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 11, 1876. Piculs
Tin	15,571	44,106
Sugar	97,954	49,125
Black Pepper	27,999	18,058
White Pepper	2,024	1,104
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,064	7,162
Tapioca	10,083	5,157
Hides	2,420	3,448
Horns	187	377
India-rubber	261	230
Mace	238	102
Nutmegs	326	646
Rattans	3,713	6,434
Coffee	145	1

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK TO EUROPE.

	Total to May 25, 1877.	Total to May 25, 1876.	Total to May 25, 1875.
Horns	193	372	92
Pepper	2,051	1,275	476
Rice	—	95,627	33,910
Sapanwood	346	1,383	1,267
Sticklac	525	229	—
Sugar	12,050	—	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, July 17, Caroline; from Aberdeen, 17, Semantha.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, July 18, Mikado (str.), Glenfalloch (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Sydney, July 12, Jubilee; from Cardiff, 12, Sydenham; 18, Springfield; from Liverpool, 18, Patroclus (str.); from Swansea, 18, Victoria; from —— 18, F. H. Drews.

At SAIGON.—From Marseilles, May 31, Ville de Bruxelles, Notre Dame de la Garde.

At BANGKOK.—From Hamburg, April 28, Mikado; from Leith, May 9, Dale (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., June 11, Miranda; 12, St. Ideue; from Hamburg, 14, Bellona; from Cardiff, 11, Agnes; July 12, Amaranth.

At PENANG.—From London, July 15, Athol (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 31, Glaucus (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, July 15, Viking (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, June 7, Glaucus (str.).

From SAIGON.—For Falmouth, f.o. May 16, Pey Berland, for Rio de Janeiro, June 5, Centaur.

From BANGKOK.—For London, May 11, Olivet; for Marseilles, 14 Marie Henriette.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, June 13, Bertha (str.).

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 6d.
Canton „	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 2d.	4s. 2d.
Penang „	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1⅞d.
Manila „	4s. 5⅛d.	4s. 5⅛d.	4s. 5⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 311 to 313	Rs. 233
„ Hong Kong	25½ to 26½ dis.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.3.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 7.6.0.0	2¼ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 850.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 700.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 145.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 28 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 30 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,400 per share.
Hotel Shares, $62½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $545 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $146 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $225 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $132½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($35 paid), $25.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1⅛d., Hong Kong 4s. 0⅞d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—July 19, at London, Benarty (str.), Porter, from Foochow-foo; Atalanta, Gjesdahl, from Akyab; 18, at Deal, for London, Glenfinlas (str.), from Foochow-foo; 18, at St. Nazaire, Birdstone, Hunter, from Akyab; 17, at Bordeaux, Syren, Thomas, from Moulmain; July 20, at London, Glenfinlas (str.), Wilcox, from Foo-chow-foo.

DEPARTURES.—July 19, from Liverpool, Annie, Sosaht, for Batavia; 19, from Greenock, Cornelius Smit, for Java.

MISCELLANEOUS.—July 18, passed Malta, for London, Glaucus (str.), from China; July 20, off Dover, Gleneagles (str.), McBain, from London, for Singapore, &c.; 18th, off Dungenness, Kinderdyk, from Java for Rotterdam.

SPOKEN.—June 1, Claro Babuyan (barque), Sunderland to Batavia, 3 N., 19 W.; 8, Warra, Cardiff to Singapore, 7 N., 27 W.; 8, Woodville, of Liverpool, London to Hong Kong, 10 N., 24 W.

ENTERED OUTWARDS.—London for Singapore, Glenearn (str.).; July 20, London for Penang, Benarty (str.), Porter.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 14.—Manchester Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8. Silk; firm.

RAPID VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—Dr. F. S. De Hass, American Consul at Jerusalem, has sent to the *Omaha* (Nebraska) *Republican* a letter showing what short work he has just made of a tour round the world. He says:—"Not counting the time I lay over at different points, as these breaks in the journey could all have been avoided, I made the entire circuit of the globe in exactly sixty-eight days, and but for heavy weather on the Pacific would have made it in sixty-two days. The journey from Alexandria, Egypt, *via* Brindisi and Paris to London, and thence to New York and San Francisco, was accomplished in twenty days, and we were just the same number of days going from San Francisco to Yokohama. Crossing over from here to Canton took six days. A sail of ten days over the China Sea and through the Straits of Malacca, touching at several points we have not time to notice, brought us to Ceylon. Thence we sailed directly to Suez, which took twelve days, and thence, in a few hours, by rail to Alexandria, our starting point, making the entire distance of 25,000 miles—16,000 by water and 9,000 on land—in sixty-eight days, without any accident or detention of any kind."

THE Envoy from Kashgar and suite, with Captain Molloy, the British Resident at Kashgar, left Charing-cross on their return by the Continental Mail train Thursday.

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THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MEIKONG."

THE CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

Having left Point de Galle on June 10, nothing particular occurred until Sunday, the 17th. I had hoped to see Raz Afoun during the day with good observations. To be sure of seeing land I steered for that Cape, when, on taking observations at 3.30, I found that I was in 49 deg. 31 long. (Paris mer.) estimated, the observations giving 49.46. I supposed I was passing at 30 miles from the Cape. To see it before night I must have luffed 30 deg., and stood without sail, and broadside S.S.W. to the strong breeze and heavy sea of the monsoon. There would be a moon until midnight, and by watching I was sure to see land. In reality, at about 11 o'clock, I believed that I saw Guardafui 15 deg. to starboard. I hauled to starboard so as to pass at about four or five miles' distance, and, believing I was sure of my position, reefed the foresail and foretopsail. Having the foreland in view abeam, I wore round to the north, and when it was again on the beam I ordered the officer of the watch to haul to port to 62 deg. W., making a full turn of the wheel to come round wide. It was then 11.45 or 11.50, and I had left the bridge to write out orders for the night, and was scarcely seated when I heard the engine-room bell. I thought it was a ship, and then I saw the sea breaking, and rushed to the bridge. The ship had grounded without any shock. The engines were reversed at full speed; but the wind from the south-west became violent; by the stranding alone the sea broke over the ship, which fell athwart. The shocks became of extreme violence, and the vessel was rent below the boilers. Shortly afterwards the chief engineer came to tell me that a boiler must have been rift, that the engine-room was full of steam, and that it was impossible to remain below. The ship was from that moment lost. I gave orders for the men to open the valves and come up. I then endeavoured to ascertain our position. I saw that the land line was covered with a thick white mist, that I was half a mile from Cape Guardafui, and that what I had supposed to be that Cape was the mountains in the interior. From the bridge the land appeared to be so near that the broadside of the steamer, lying on the starboard beam, formed a breakwater, and I thought that, notwithstanding the bumping of the ship, it would be easy to land the passengers and crew. I gave orders to launch the larboard boats to take off the passengers, and told Lieut. Abbal to take the whaleboat and rig a traveller rope between the vessel and the shore, which was done. But the currents were so strong between the steamer and the land that two boats had disappeared, one had been overturned in the breakers, drowning two men, while the other, commanded by Lieutenant Bouis, had been carried round the stern of the vessel and been lost sight of. All night I believed it had foundered. Yet the whaleboat had reached land with the launch, carrying one load of passengers. The night had become very dark, and about half an hour later I saw the whaleboat return full of water. It turned keel upwards, and we had great difficulty in saving the crew of it. Next day, however, it was this boat that saved three-fourths of those on board. In fine, of four boats only one served for what was required, yet returned capsized. I was then informed that the ground swell was very violent on shore, and that a landing during the night was impossible. I listened to the advice, and made all the passengers go down to the saloon. I went to them myself to exhort them to courage, and gave orders to the brave but unfortunate steward, M. Henry, to collect as much provisions as possible, which was well done. The line of communication between the vessel and the land served me to send a hawser on shore, and I utilised the time which remained before daylight to launch the longboat and the youyou. Lieutenant Abbal, from land, then saw the lights of a steamer passing near, and I showed some Bengal lights. Was able to discharge some rockets, notwithstanding the sea, which broke over the vessel, and fired two guns. The steamer, which was the *Glenartney*, answered our signals. At last day broke, and I commenced the landing, with remarkable success. I may say that, with the exception of the whaleboat, which was able to make some consecutive trips without capsizing, not one of the boats arrived safe, and yet no serious accident occurred either to women, children, or the aged, who were rescued, wetted through, from the waterlogged or overturned boats without any lives being lost. At daylight I had seen the boat commanded by Lieutenant Bouis striving to reach us, without success. This was another hope of safety. I ordered him to go to the *Glenartney* to ask for assistance from Captain Gulland, and to request him to go and anchor to leeward of the Cape, we being to windward of it. That brave officer returned on board at about eleven A.M. quite exhausted, and informed me that he had communicated with the *Glenartney*, which was going to anchor, as I had requested. The landing continued, and between noon and one o'clock the steamer was evacuated. The courage displayed by twelve or fifteen men during that morning was unexampled. I was the last to leave the vessel; sure that no one remained on board. The storeroom was then filled with water, which reached to the lower deck. The mail-room was also full. By degrees, as the passengers were landed in good order and by classes, the number of Somanlis who had come on board had increased, and they were becoming bolder. It was the same on shore, where they were all armed. I had saved some rifles, but had no cartridges. I had also landed some provisions, which were wetted, but very little fresh water, as my intention on going on land was to establish a camp for the night, to save as much luggage as possible, and to go on board the *Glenartney* on the morrow at daybreak, when the sun would be less fierce. On arriving I saw the lieutenant of the English steamer, who had been sent by Captain Gulland, and afterwards the captain himself. There was a journey of eight or nine miles to make through the sand to reach the shore on the other side of the Cape. We had to carry the women, children, and the disabled without chairs; also the little that had been saved. Captain Gulland consented to wait until eight o'clock the next morning. I could scarcely count for help on the blacks on board, who had rendered no assistance during the landing. The Chinese were demoralised, and were only an embarrassment. There remained the Europeans, the best of whom were exhausted. The Somanlis on shore not only refused to assist us, even for money, or to lend us their little asses or camels, but their numbers increased at every moment. They were armed, and the least dispute might have led to a conflict, which would have been fatal to the passengers. We had but little water, and above us was a torrid sun, which had struck down my unfortunate steward, M. Henry, who without respite had lowered the passengers into the boats, and whom I had sent on shore to collect the provisions as they arrived. Having reflected what was to be done, I adopted what I believe was the best means of saving those under my charge, which was to start immediately, before the wounds had time to stiffen or the limbs to become paralysed. I gave the order to start. Not to enter into details of that fearful journey across the desert, we arrived at last on board the *Glenartney*, my steward, M. Henry, dying on the way. It was only when on board that I learned of the death of the passenger, M. Arathoon. Having called over my muster-roll and found that all were present, I told Captain Gulland that he might start when he pleased, and at 10.30 we were under way.

We have been requested to publish the following letter from one of the passengers:—

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice that in your issue of the 16th inst. your Editorial remarks on the loss of the Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Meikong* conclude thus:—"Upon the whole, we understand, from competent authority, that everything that could be done was done, though to landsmen unacquainted with the real difficulties various plans which would have been in reality impracticable naturally suggested themselves."

As one of the passengers who hold that the captain, officers, and crew of the *Meikong* failed in their duty I trust, you will allow me to give an account of the loss of the vessel, and to state my reasons for the belief I, with full consciousness of its gravity, unhesitatingly express:—

We left Galle on Sunday, June 10, at about 4.30 P.M., and experienced for the first four days much calmer weather than we expected, in consequence of the captain taking a southerly course to escape the full force of the Monsoon. On Sunday, the 17th we had a stiff breeze all day, and were under full sail and steam expecting to make Cape Gardafui that evening. It was a fine moonlight night. Most of the passengers had turned in when we were awakened by three severe shocks, which brought all from their cabins eager to know what had happened. Two of the passengers were on deck, and at once knew the cause, having observed the close proximity of land fully eight minutes before the vessel struck. Immediately confusion and terror spread throughout the ship. The saloon was filled with ladies and children, whose shrieks and cries added to the general dismay. On reaching the deck we found that the steamer was heeling over towards the land which appeared to be not more than one hundred yards from the starboard side, and which the commander informed us was the mainland of Africa. Before us we could see a prominent headland, whilst on our starboard, we being now broadside on to the shore, we could discern a low-lying beach with the surf breaking angrily upon it.

All this while waves broke continuously over the ship, pouring over the awnings and down the hatchways and saloon skylights which were open when the accident happened. The first action of all on board seemed to be to secure life belts, some of which hung in each cabin. No orders having been heard, or instructions given, the passengers were left entirely to themselves to assist one another as best they could, and to support and encourage the ladies and children. After some delay three boats were consecutively lowered by which almost all the foreign male passengers got away. The ladies and children were not allowed to leave, in consequence of the high surf and the uncertain landing. By the second boat a rope was conveyed to shore and made fast. The third boat alone returned to the ship, full of water, the men being hauled on board by ropes, while of the second boat's crew two sailors unfortunately lost their lives in the surf which was dashing high on the rocky shore. It was at this time the captain decided to delay the disembarkation of the rest of the passengers and crew until daylight. The four hours and a-half that intervened before daybreak was a terribly anxious time for all on board. There seemed to be no order of any kind maintained. No means by casting the lead or otherwise, were taken to discover the position of the vessel upon the rocks. No signals of distress were exhibited, nor did any of the officers either assure us of our safety, or organise plans of escape, whilst all parts of the vessel were filled with groups of Chinese servants, stokers and stewards, seemingly bent on taking care of themselves, and securing their own property, while even in some instances cabins were ransacked and the property of the passengers stolen. All that was done in the before-mentioned time was to bring one of the three boats remaining on board from the port to the starboard side. From time to time seas broke violently over the vessel, bumping her on the rocks, and exciting considerable doubts among the passengers as to whether she would remain till morning.

At about 4 A.M. we were made aware by shouts from the party on shore of the lights of a steamer approaching on our port quarter, and the captain then for the first time sent up rockets and himself held blue lights over the side. Three guns were also fired, and we had the satisfaction of seeing our signals replied to. At dawn disembarkation commenced with one small boat, which by means of the rope fixed on shore was

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hauled backwards and forwards through the surf, and thus all were eventually landed in safety. The captain had, meanwhile, sent a boat with an officer and crew to communicate with the steamer lying in the offing, and making signals, which the *Meikong* did not reply to. On account of the wind and high sea running at the time this boat could not reach the steamer, the *Glenartney*, and would have been unable to communicate with her had not Captain Gulland lowered a boat and so reached the French crew when they were almost exhausted. This boat was unable to return to the *Meikong*, and was ultimately abandoned on the shore, the officer and crew finding their way back to the main body on foot.

The passengers on leaving the *Meikong* were prevented by the officers from taking with them the very smallest packages, such as hand-bags, shawls, clothes, &c., being repeatedly assured that the baggage would eventually be brought on shore; so that in many instances passengers went to their cabins before leaving, and safely packed everything, taking absolutely nothing with them. On reaching the shore we found ourselves intermingled with numbers of the natives (Somalis), armed with swords and spears, and in some few instances with match-locks, but to all appearance they were not disposed to be hostile. The English passengers were fully occupied as they landed in making the ladies and children as comfortable as possible under these trying circumstances—drying clothes, collecting chairs washed on shore, and rigging up sails as a protection from the burning sun, also in keeping at a distance the inquisitive natives.

There being no officer on shore to take direction of affairs until the Commissaire arrived (bringing with him a few bags of biscuits drenched with sea water, and also a few bottles of wine) nothing was known as to what was to be done. At length an officer and a sailor, in a very exhausted state appeared in our midst, bringing the welcome news that their ship, the *Glenartney*, was lying in a small bay about ten miles off on the other side of Cape Gardafui, waiting to take us on board, and they urgently requested that a first detachment of passengers should start, and make their way to the steamer in order to inform the captain that the remainder would shortly follow. This was done, about a dozen leaving together for the *Glenartney*. By 2.15 P.M. the crew were all landed—no one being left on board; but the commander, first officer, and a few others who on leaving brought with them all that was saved, viz., the diplomatic despatches, one bag of registered letters, ship's papers, instruments, arms, &c. Up to this moment the captain had not decided on the entire abandonment of the vessel, but he and the Commissaire assured several passengers that their baggage would be saved.

The captain of the *Glenartney*, who had in the meantime walked over from his ship, stated that he was ready to wait till the afternoon of the following day, and that he would lend a portion of his crew to assist in saving anything possible, which, however, at the last moment the captain of the *Meikong* declined. To prove the practicability of saving the valuable portion of the cabin luggage, it may be here observed that one gentleman, on the promise of reward to one of the crew, obtained his tin despatch boxes from his cabin, this being just previous to the captain's decision to abandon the steamer. Some time before the commander had left the vessel numbers of natives had swum to the ship, and were allowed on board. They were observed collecting and throwing into the sea the lighter luggage left in the cabins, without the slightest attempt being made to prevent their depredations. There is good reason for believing that a little firmness would have been sufficient to deter them.

Leaving this magnificent vessel, containing a very valuable cargo, with mails and passengers' baggage all abandoned, lying on a fairly even keel within one-hundred yards from the shore, and in a comparatively smooth sea to the crowds of Somalis who were now swarming over it, the remainder of the passengers, the officers and crew commenced their march across the burning desert which separated them from the bay in which the *Glenartney* was lying. Owing to the forethought and activity of some of the English passengers, a few of the ladies and children were carried by the chairs saved from the wreck lashed upon oars, which by bribes and promises of money they induced some of the black stokers to carry, without which aid some of the ladies must inevitably have perished. Along these ten miles of soft burning sand, under a scorching sun, with no water, food, or means of sustenance, was to be seen a long, straggling train of people, in many cases shoeless, hatless, and half-clothed, some in their night dresses, while the crew, who ought to have assisted the weak and failing, passed along carrying with them their bundles and packages, and even such trumpery as monkeys, parrots, &c. It was a most heartr-ending sight to see delicate ladies, some walking in slippers, half dead with thirst and exhaustion, struggling for their very lives to attain the end of the journey; and too much praise cannot be given to those of the passengers who, forgetful of themselves, did all in their power to render assistance on this dreadful occasion. On our arrival at the bay we found the boats of the *Glenartney* ready to receive and convey us as fast as possible, and thoughtfullysupplied with fresh water, which was eagerly swallowed by one and all. There we heard also the sad news of the death of one of our fellow passengers in the first detachment, of exhaustion, and also of that of the *Commissaire*, who was bringing up the rear, from sunstroke. At length, all having arrived safely on board we left the bay at about midnight for Aden, which we reached at 10 A.M. on the 20th, having in the meantime experienced unexampled kindness and generosity from Captain Gulland, his officers and crew, who not only supplied us with food but gave clothes to those who were most in need of them; and but for their gallant and willing help the loss of life among the passengers would undoubtedly have been very great. The passengers were requested to meet at the Messageries Maritimes office, Aden, on the 22nd, to hear the report of the captain of the *Meikong* read in reference to the loss of his ship and abandonment of the baggage. It contained so many statements which were not considered in accordance with facts that it was not signed by any of the English passengers, who before leaving Aden, handed in to the Political Resident a protest, which contains the foregoing particulars. There are to be added the few following facts:—H.M. troopship *Tamar* passed the Cape at 5 30 P.M. on the afternoon of the 18th, and seeing the French colours and the Company's flag flying half-mast (having been so left by the Commandant of the *Meikong*, she stood in and signalled for some time, but receiving no reply, and being short of coal, proceeded at length on her way. On the 20th June, in the afternoon, the French troopship *Finisterre* also passed the same place, but remained for some time, and sent a party of men on board the wreck, with strict orders to touch nothing, as it was said to do so would be an insult to the captain of the *Meikong*, who had abandoned his ship. They found the deck in possession of Somalis, who had taken up their quarters there, and were feeding on the sheep and other live stock of the *Meikong*. The party of sailors easily drove them off and examined the ship, one man bringing with him a photograph album out of the saloon belonging to one of the first-class passengers; it is now in the owner's possession, and is quite dry and uninjured. From the foregoing, I wish to draw attention to the several points of complaint which we make. By whose mistake or negligence this ship was on a moonlight night run on shore at full speed, between Cape Guardafui, rising 900 feet from the sea, or a headland about four miles south of it, fully 300 feet high, it is for the French authorities to discover. As I have said above, the proximity of the shore was noticed some minutes before the vessel struck by passengers on board. Why were no signals of distress exhibited until the *Glenartney* was sighted by the party on shore? Why was no lead thrown to discover our position on the rocks? Had there been deep water either at stem or stern we might have slid from where we struck and been engulphed at any moment. How was it no attempt was made to prepare to save anything during the hours we awaited daylight, with twelve officers, including engineers, and a crew of over 150 men, with nearly five hours at their disposal, and already possessing a rope communication with shore? It is almost incredible to believe that nothing was done and nothing whatever saved. But on the other hand, passengers were prevented taking with them trifling packages, being assured that their cabin luggage would follow them. There is little more to add concerning this miserable calamity. That the officers were content to see ladies, the young and feeble, toiling over the burning desert, sinking for want of what a little forethought and care would so easily have supplied, is perfectly astounding. So satisfied were the English passengers of the possibility of saving the greater part of the baggage and valuables that they prevailed on the Political Resident at Aden to offer H.M.S. *Vestal*, then lying at anchor for the protection of the wreck. This was declined by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes as unnecessary, whereas before we left Aden Europeans and Arabs had already left to buy up what fell into the hands of the Somalis.

I also distinctly state that Captain Gulland himself told me that he asked the captain of the *Meikong* if he did not intend to make an effort to save the baggage, as, if necessary, he was ready to wait until the following afternoon to assist in getting it off. To this the French captain replied that the passengers' baggage was of little value, and he did not consider it of sufficient importance to repay any efforts that might be made.

I may mention that Mr. Arrathoon, the passenger who died crossing the desert, stated that he had left £6,000 worth of pearls in his cabin. "If I had known that valuable property was in the passengers' cabins," said Captain Gulland to me, "*I should myself, if necessary, have gone on board the 'Meikong,' and saved it.*"

I allow these facts, to which I and others can testify, to speak for themselves, and I may say that the substance of the foregoing statement was subscribed to, as to the best of their belief strictly true, by almost all the English passengers on board.

I am, yours faithfully,
G. W. THOMSON.

Newstead, Forest Hill, S.E., July 20, 1877.

MR. RATHBONE has given notice to ask the Postmaster-General whether, as in the case of other subsidised lines, notice will be given to the Peninsular and Oriental and the Royal Mail Steamship companies to terminate the present contracts as soon as they legally can be terminated; and whether assurance can be given that ample notice and opportunity will be given to enable all in a position to tender for the services now performed by those companies to do so.

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THE DEATH OF THE EMIR OF KASHGAR.

(THE TIMES.)

If we may trust the report that Yakoob Khan is dead, a striking figure has disappeared from Asiatic strife. To say that he was the greatest man in Central Asia would be to say little, for the rulers and leaders who fitfully appear on that troubled scene have to Western eyes almost as little individuality as so many kites and crows. But the Emir of Kashgar stood out from that throng of mediocrities. He had printed a distinct idea of his individuality even in Europe. He would infallibly have left a great name if he had lived somewhat earlier. His force of will, his unscrupulous ambition, and his powers as a soldier might have made him a Timour if Tartary had still been able to send forth conquering hordes. Nay, if the Russian conquests had been delayed for a single generation, he might have changed the face of Central Asia as the founder of one great Mahommedan State embracing the whole of Turkestan. But his energy was kept within the bounds of Kashgar by the pressure of a European State. The true greatness of the man was seen in the fact that, while working on so remote a field, he made his power felt at Calcutta and St. Petersburg.

Yakoob Khan owed nothing to birth. He was one of those soldiers of fortune who nowhere so frequently reach supreme power as in the troubled societies of the East. A native of Khokand, he first distinguished himself during the resistance of that Khanate to the advancing Russians. So long ago as 1853 he had been intrusted with the defence of the Fort Ak-Masjid, on the Syr Daria, and his foes admit that he fought heroically. He was unsuccessful, and for a time little was heard of him. But in 1863 he seized a chance of distinction offered by the troubled state of Kashgar. That Khanate, which lies nearest to China, had been conquered by the Chinese. Their rule had been disturbed by a mutiny of the Tungan soldiers in their service, and the country was thrown into a state of anarchy by the savagery of the struggle. The confusion was rendered worse by marauding bands of Kirghiz, who took the town of Kashgar after a long siege, and instantly made it the scene of pillage and frightful massacre. At that stage of anarchy another invader appeared in the person of Khoja Buzurg Khan, who belonged to the family which had formerly ruled Kashgar, and which the Chinese had exiled. Buzurg Khan naturally thought that the general disorder gave him a good opportunity of regaining his rights, and he took with him Yakoob Beg as his chief fighting man. Although the two adventurers brought a very small force, they were soon joined by a crowd of people, and the military talents of Yakoob gradually bore down all opposition. How desperate was the fighting may be seen from a well-known story of what happened at the siege of the fortress of Kashgar. For more than a year it was obstinately defended by the Chinese; but at last most of the chief officers found that they must come to terms with Yakoob. The Governor was of so different a mind as to be determined that he, and they, and his own family should all perish on the moment of surrender. But, instead of making his purpose known, he summoned his officers to his Council Chamber, and with them his sons and daughters. Underneath the floor he had meanwhile placed a barrel of gunpowder. As the assembly was discussing what should be done next, he sat coolly smoking until he heard the war cry of the Mohammedan besiegers as they scaled the walls, and then, dropping the ashes of his pipe on to a train of gunpowder, he blew himself and everybody else into the air. Such warfare, if barbarous, enabled the conqueror to be thorough, and Yakoob brought the whole country under the nominal rule of Buzurg Khan. But then followed an event which has become a commonplace in Oriental warfare. Buzurg was as indolent as Yakoob was energetic, and the lieutenant set aside the master. It is almost surprising that the chapter of deposition was bloodless, for the successful aspirant was never troubled by scruples. But Buzurg was allowed to go into exile, and he may still be alive. Yakoob Khan, as he now called himself, then showed that he had at least the right to rule which comes from force of character and grasp of intellect. He made his country the most peaceful part of Central Asia. If he ruled it with a rod of iron, he at least kept it free from such revolutions as disturbed the neighbouring Khanates. All the old factions felt the grasp of a master, and they did not dare to intrigue. His fame soon spread far beyond the confines of Kashgar; and seeing what he had done for the waning fortunes of Mohammedanism, the Emir of Bokhara gave him the title of the Attalik Ghazi, or leader of the champions of the faith. The Turks seem to have hoped that he might become a great Mussulman power, and thus check the advance of Russia. Abdul Aziz allowed him to take the peculiarly honoured title of Amir-el-Mumenein, or Commander of the Faithful, and Yakoob agreed to recognise the spiritual sovereignty of Constantinople by putting the superscription of the Sultan on his coins. He was alive to the interests of trade as well as of religion, and he entered into a treaty of commerce with the Viceroy of India.

But most of his energy was spent in the drilling and the equipping of his army. It is stated that he manufactured rifles after Russian models, and, at all events, he made his troops the most formidable body of native soldiers in Central Asia. He had good need to make ceaseless efforts to strengthen his defences, for he was hemmed on all sides save the south by enemies of overwhelming power. He saw Russia advancing year by year as if at the impulse of fatalism. He saw one native State after another falling to pieces before her armies. He lived in constant fear that his turn would come next, and the Russians took little trouble to make his mind easy. They blamed him for stirring up mischief in the neighbouring Khanates. They knew that if their sovereignty in Turkestan should be assailed by a religious war, he would be at the head of it; and there can be little doubt that, sooner or later, they would have crossed his frontiers. Anticipating invasion, he had built a fort in a mountain pass leading from his country to Russian territory, and he was eager to obtain assurance of support from this country. Some champions of "British interests" were ready to give it, but the Indian Government wisely believed that the best defence of British interests was to be found in the greatest chain of mountains in the world. As the passes from Kashgar to India are nearly 20,000 feet high, they will not be available for the purposes of invasion until artillery can be transported by balloons. Yakoob Khan found a still more dangerous enemy than Russia, and that was China. Some years ago the Chinese began to make preparations for reconquering Kashgar. Little interest, however, was excited by their military movements, as it seemed highly improbable that, after marching hundreds of miles, they could defeat the trained troops of Yakoob Khan. Yet they have been successful so far as the war has gone. A few months ago they seem to have defeated the Emir himself, and forced him to retreat towards some fortified positions which he had laboriously prepared. He is said to have died in the midst of the campaign. Had he lived, he might ultimately have made a successful defence, but the prospects of Kashgar are not bright now that it has lost the guidance of his intellect and will. The old elements of disunion will inevitably appear. He himself must have seen the danger to be very great before he would have nominated as his successor one of his lieutenants, Hakim Khan Tura, instead of any of his own sons. Another evidence of peril may probably be found in the fact that Hakim has declined the dangerous gift, and that it has thus fallen to the Attalik Ghazi's eldest son. Should the Chinese conquer Kashgar the event would be welcome to the Anglo-Indians, as they believe that a great and comparatively stable State like China would be a better barrier against the wave of Russian invasion than an isolated Native Government like that of Kashgar. For a time such may be the result; but, in any case a commanding political figure has isappeared from Central Asia in Yakoob Khan.

A CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION TO CHINA.

Our readers will remember that some months back a proposal was set on foot to establish a Church of Scotland Mission to China. It originated with a member of the Scottish Church, who, impressed by the thought that the recent opening of the new Treaty Ports would be a most favourable opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in that great empire, offered to give £1,000, could his idea be carried out. The only step which the Foreign Mission Committee felt justified in taking was to ascertain how the Church was disposed, and whether such a Mission would secure general sympathy and hearty support. A paper was accordingly prepared, and sent to many of the leading ministers, office-bearers, and members of the Church, besides being printed in the *Missionary Record*. The reception which the proposal met has been a mixed one. Without any personal call or solicitation, about sixty subscriptions have been offered, amounting to about £750 (besides the donation which accompanied the original proposal). Some of these were of large amount, and others from persons in humble rank, including one, at least, from "A Servant." Many of the letters expressed warm sympathy with the object, one or two declaring that the proposers of the Mission had conferred a positive boon on the Church by opening up a new path of usefulness. Such things were encouraging, although the amount subscribed and the number of those contributing did not seem to show that anything like a general or cordial support had been given by the Church at large. In the circumstances, the Committee reported the whole matter to the late General Assembly, and requested instructions for their future guidance. The subject has been further considered, and it has been proposed to establish the Mission at one of the new ports on the Yangtsze, but the particular port which will be chosen has not yet been decided upon. It is expected that a Mission so situated will have the means of communication with the interior in all directions. The idea at present is to send out an ordained Minister and a Medical Missionary, while arrangements will also be made for the distribution of the Scriptures and of religious publications.

HONG KONG AND LABUAN.

The subjoined extracts, which are taken from a work published by Earl Grey in 1860, will be perused with interest by our readers in China, as showing the views which were taken in the early times with respect to the above colonies. It will be seen that the question of expenditure was from the earliest times one which engaged the attention of Government in reference to Hong Kong; and it is satisfactory that the finances of the Colony are now upon such a footing that there need be no apprehension on this score:—

The chief subject we had to consider with respect to this Island was that of the very heavy expense which it occasioned to the country. If the exceedingly large amount of that expense, and the limited use of which the trade has proved to our commerce, could have been foreseen, it may well be doubted whether it would have been thought worth while that it should be taken possession of. This had, however, been done long prior to the formation of your administration; and it only remained for us to endeavour to reduce the expense of the establishment, which had been formed on a scale suited to the supposed importance of Hong Kong, at a time when it was confidently anticipated that it would become the great emporium of the Chinese trade. In 1846 it was already obvious that this would not be the case, and that the greater part of the Commerce with China would be carried on in the ports of that country to which our merchants are admitted. The reduction of the establishment of a Colony, which has originally been formed on too large and costly a scale, must always, for obvious reasons, be a work of much difficulty; but I trust that, without the slightest injustice, or even harshness to any individual, and with no sacrifice except that of our own patronage, we succeeded in effecting a satisfactory reduction of the large expenditure of the country

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at Hong Kong. By a despatch from the Governor, Sir Samuel Bonham, which was printed with the Miscellaneous Estimates laid before Parliament in the year 1851, it is shown that the vote required for the service of this Colony, which had been £49,000 in 1845 and £36,900 in 1846, has since been progressively reduced to £15,500 in 1851. A considerable part of this reduction is due to the diminished expenditure on public works; but the Governor shows, in the despatch to which I refer, that, excluding the charge for public works in both years, the estimated expenditure of the Colony for 1851 was £5,068 less than that of 1848, when he assumed the government of the Colony, and his predecessor, Sir John Davies, reported in 1847 that he had previously effected permanent retrenchments, in salaries alone, to the extent of £2,800 a year. There was a further reduction in the estimate voted in the last Session, but this consists principally in a transfer of half the Governor's salary to the estimate for consular services. The military expenditure of Hong Kong has also been largely reduced; in 1847 it amounted to £115,149, in 1851 it was only £51,895. This reduction is owing partly to the completion of military works and buildings, and to the determination not to undertake others that had been projected, partly to a considerable diminution of the garrison. I have only to add, with regard to Hong Kong, that its trade and importance appear to be increasing, and that it is generally in a satisfactory condition.

LABUAN.

Another trading port which we possess in the Eastern Seas is that of Labuan. On our accession to office we found that memorials, earnestly praying that it might be occupied with a view to opening a commercial intercourse with the large and imperfectly known Island of Borneo, had been addressed to the Government from more than one quarter, and especially by the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and by the merchants of both London and Glasgow. We were of opinion that the reasons urged for this step were sufficient to make it proper to adopt it, and accordingly arrangements were made for taking possession of Labuan (which had been previously ceded to the country) as a British Colony. Sir James Brooke, so well known for his philanthropic and enterprising attempts to introduce civilisation into Borneo, was appointed Governor of Labuan, and at the same time Consul in Borneo.

Hitherto the advantage derived from the formation of this settlement has not been so great as was anticipated; partly, as it appears, because piracy still prevails on the coast of Borneo, enough to check the native trade, partly because the coal which exists in the Island, and which afforded one of the principal reasons for taking possession of it, has not yet been worked to the extent which was expected; the company, to which a portion of the coal-field was let, not having hitherto carried on its operations with sufficient energy to supply even the present demand. This last obstacle to the progress of the Colony will probably be removed, either by the transfer of the business of the Company into different hands, or by other persons obtaining a lease of another portion of the coal-field. From the rapidly increasing demand for coals for steam-navigation in the Eastern seas I had hoped that before we left office an application for another part of the coal-field, which is still in the hands of the Crown, might have been made; but none had then been received; it is not, however, probable that so favourable an opening for enterprise will long be neglected. There appears to be some reason to believe that a commercial intercourse between Labuan and Borneo is at length beginning, which may by degrees be extended.

Naval and Military.

The Topaze, 28, screw frigate, has been commissioned by Captain C. J. Rowley to replace the Iron Duke as coastguard ship at Kingstown, the officers and crew being transferred to that ship. The Iron Duke will proceed to Birkenhead to be fitted with new boilers by Messrs. Laird, and will be refitted for service as flag-ship in China, replacing the Audacious.

The Condor, 3, composite gun vessel, has been commissioned by Commander E. F. Day for the Mediterranean. The Condor is to be fitted with torpedo gear, and to proceed, as soon as practicable, with her sister ship the Flamingo, to the Danube, there to be under the orders of the British Ambassadors at the Courts of Austria and the Porte for the purpose of protecting English interests in that river and the numerous ports thereon.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund J. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B., has been nominated as junior flag-officer of the Mediterranean fleet. Admiral Commerell will hoist his flag in the *Agincourt*, commissioned at Devonport by Captain Richard Wells. Mr. Henry C. W. Gibson, paymaster, R.N., will accompany the Admiral as secretary, and Lieutenant A. F. Gresley as flag-lieutenant.

Captain B. D'U. Musgrave, 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica. He was appointed Ensign in 1856, became Captain 1870, and served with the 87th Fusiliers throughout the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58.

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., has nominated Lieutenant St. J. St. G. Ord, Royal Artillery, to proceed with him to the Straits Settlements as Aide-de-camp.

The Committee to which the stability of the Inflexible has been referred by order of Parliament consists of Admiral Sir J. Hope, Mr. G. Randall, Mr. Froude, and Dr. Woolley.

The command of the 1st Life Guards is falling vacant, and is to be given to Major and Brevet Colonel J. Keith Fraser.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, that Mr. Ward Hunt is very much better.

The preliminary experiments on the wreck of the Vanguard have resulted very satisfactorily. A diver, after one or two attempts, has reached the deck of the vessel, and remained a considerable time below. His report was that the vessel lay almost upright, very little canted to one side, and not at all sanded. She is what is technically called "pooled," or, in other words, whilst she has made a dock, as it were, for herself in the sand, the bank is some distance from her, and she lies on hard ground, divided from the bank outside by water. The diver also followed a rope, which had been previously caught, and found it had passed right under the vessel as far from the stern as the foremast. It would seem, therefore, that the position of the ship is most favourable for lifting by the means prepared by Captain Coppin, viz., huge steel wire ropes passed under her, and made fast to immense pontoons. Captain Coppin, finding the vessel so favourably placed, intends to begin at once to get the lifting ropes placed under her, so as to be ready for making the lift as soon as the pontoons are completed. These will be constructed on the Clyde, and each will have a lifting power of over 3,000 tons.

Her Majesty's ship Aboukir was recently, during a severe thunderstorm, struck by a tremendous flash of lightning, which first fell on the mizengaff, and sent it flying in all directions. It then passed by the peak chain into the copper conductor, and thence to the sea. Where there was a joint in the conductor it slightly blew out the ends, started the copper nails, and blackened the wood. In many parts of the topside strips of copper had at various times been nailed over holes and leaks in the decayed wood, and those on the poop formed almost a network. Several of these pieces of copper were started, and the wood scorched by the lightning which was flying about on all sides. From the shore the vessel looked as if she had caught fire, and a cloud of smoke was seen to hang about the after part of the ship for some seconds after the flash.

The Prince of Wales has presented his portrait, with autograph, to Captain Wilson and Commander Lord Charles Beresford, of the Thunderer, and to the Ward-room, Engineers' mess, and Warrant Officers' mess, of the same ship, as a memorial of the visit which his Royal Highness paid to the ship at Portsmouth previous to its joining the cruise of the Channel Squadron.

The Artillery Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General W. H. Askwith to Colonel-Commandant, has been given to Major-General F. A. Campbell, Director-General of Artillery and Stores. General Campbell, joined the Army in 1836, and became Major-General 1876.

After long delays and much consultation by the Heavy Gun Committee, the Spithead forts are now in course of receiving their armaments. The employment of hydraulic gear has rendered it possible to mount the forts with 38-ton 12½-inch muzzle-loader guns.

With the view of adding to the efficiency of the mercantile training ships as recruiting centres for the navy and naval reserves, the Government has decided to supply all training ships for boys with guns, rifles, and single sticks, free of charge.

Detachments of time-expired non-commissioned officers and men, and invalid troops belonging to the Royal Artillery and the 28th Regiment, have arrived in the Thames, from Hong Kong, on board Holt's steamer Deucalion.

The troop-ship Tamar arrived at Malta on the 9th inst., from Hong Kong, having on board Captain T. E. Smith, four other officers, and 659 soldiers. She proceeded for England on the 13th inst.

H.M. SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

The following is a list of Her Majesty's ships serving on the China Station, corrected up to the present time:—

Ship.	Guns.	H.-power.	Captain.
Audacious	14	800	Capt. P. H. Colomb (bearing the flag of Vice-Admrl. A. P. Ryder).
Charybdis	17	400	Capt. T. E. Smith.
Curlew	3	160	Com. E. J. Church.
Egeria	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas.
Fly	4	120	Com. J. Bruce.
Frolic	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis.
Growler	4	120	Com. C. E. D. Wilcox.
Hart	4	120	Com. R. Evans.
Hornet	4	120	Com. H. N. Hippisley.
Juno	8	400	Capt. J. A. Poland.
Kestrel	4	100	Com. C. B. Theobald.
Lapwing	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman.
Lily	3	95	Com. B. E. Cochrane.
Magpie	3	160	Com. W. M. Lang.
Midge	4	120	Com. H. Salmond.
Modeste	14	350	Capt. A Buller, C.B.
Moorhen	4	—	Lieut. J. Hope.
Mosquito	4	60	Lieut. R. H. Paul.
Nassau	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier.
Sheldrake	4	—	Lieut. J. B. Haye.
Swinger	4	60	Lieut. O. P. Tudor.
Sylvia	3	150	Capt. B. W. Bax.
Thistle	4	120	Com. E. B. Pusey.
Victor Emmanuel	2	—	Commodore G. W. Watson.
Vigilant	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder.

DEATH OF THE EMIR of KASHGAR.—The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* reports that Yakoob Beg of Kashgar is dead. Before his death, which occurred at Kurla, after a short illness, he appointed Hakim Khan Tura his successor, expressly disinheriting his sons. Hakim Khan declining to accept the gift, Kuli Beg, the eldest son of the deceased, ascended the throne. Chinese troops are reported to be slowly advancing into Kashgar.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments have been gazetted of Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, Esq., C.M.G., late Governor of the West Africa Settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Guiana, of Mr. Lewis Joel, now British Consul at Rosario, to be Consul at Brindisi, and of Mr. Luis Quintas y Seoane as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Bolivia.

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THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

CHINA is going through another severe trial. In addition to the recent famine in the north, and the floods in the south, the crops in the Chinkiang Province are now threatened with being destroyed by locusts. A correspondent at Chinkiang writes that the surrounding country is literally black in places with young locusts, which have already done considerable damage to the spring crops, although they are so nearly ripe; and unless these pests migrate when they attain their full growth, it seems probable that there will be a total failure of the autumn crops in this district. From Canton there is little news concerning the floods in addition to what was brought by the last mail; but the disaster —as detailed by our correspondent—has evidently been of the most distressing character. Altogether, it is clear that China is at the present time going through an unprecedented ordeal, which will undoubtedly be a severe strain both to the people at large and to the Government. It is now reported that Ting Footai will not, as was before stated, be appointed to the northern Provinces, but will return to Formosa to carry out the schemes of improvement which he has inaugurated in that island. His departure thence was much regretted, as it was said that he was so much feared as to be able to put an almost entire end to squeezing and other irregularities. Much fighting is reported to be going on against the Aborigines in the South of Formosa, the Chinese still having great difficulty in holding their own against them. The Namoi authorities have obtained a powerful steam dredging-machine from France. It is said to be doing effective service in deepening the water in the vicinity of the Arsenal. It may be hoped this good precedent will be followed at Shanghai, and an end be put to the question which has so long occupied the thought of the Municipal Council with respect to the devotion of a portion of the tonnage dues to preserving the river Wongpoo. Complaints are made of steamers from Hankow having to stop needlessly at Wuhu for Customs purposes. The Hankow correspondents, as usual, wax facetious on the doings of the little army of Chaaszes who invaded them at the opening of the tea season. Very deep regret is expressed at Chefoo at the death of Dr. Carmichael.

H.E. Mr. Pope Hennessy has been sworn in as Governor of Hong Kong. Some apprehensions are expressed as to the policy he may adopt in regard to local matters. The system of competitive examination for Government appointments has been introduced, and seems to be hailed with much delight as a means of giving employment to deserving young men, and of obtaining the best talent available for the benefit of the Government. The Hong Kong Christian Association have held their annual meeting. On a motion in the Admiralty Court, the sale of the ship *Rosina* has been ordered.

The news from Japan brought by the present mail steamer has been anticipated *via* America.

WE publish in our to-day's issue the report of the captain of the *Meikong*, and also a letter from one of the passengers on board. While in fairness inserting the latter, we cannot but consider that the captain's statement is a straightforward and explicit statement; and explains many of the difficulties in the situation which were evidently not apparent to the passengers, the most important being the danger to the boats from the currents, and the amount of courage and care which were consequently necessary in order to effect a landing. We learn that the loss of the steamer was at once accepted by the insurance offices, and that at the request of some of the underwriters here the Indian Government despatched a gunboat from Aden to the scene, with a view to ascertaining the chances of salvage.

MR. LOWTHER, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has stated, in reply to Sir CHARLES DILKE, that the apportionment of the expense of the Perak Campaign has not yet been adjusted, and he was unable to state what amount would fall on the Home Government.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.*

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

SILK SPECULATION.

THE unfortunate results of the Silk speculations of last August, which have had the effect of almost for a time paralysing the silk market, and have taken all buoyancy and spirit out of the trade for months past, have drawn attention to the system upon which purchases and sales are conducted, and the extraordinary facilities which are offered to irresponsible persons to enter upon venturesome transactions. The matter has been the subject of some comment among the trade themselves; and it may be hoped that a reform in the present system will be induced. Should this end be attained, the untoward times through which we are at present passing will prove not to have been an evil without at least some mitigating good. In most branches of trade it is naturally assumed, when a man purchases goods to be paid for and taken delivery of at a certain date, that he intends, when the "prompt" thus falls due, to pay for them, and to take possession of the warrants representing them. People outside the silk trade—indeed, perhaps, some who are in it, but are not acquainted with the exact nature of the transactions between the brokers and the dealers—will probably be "surprised to hear" that precisely the opposite of this rule is that upon which the trade act. One of the large brokers actually endorses a note on some of his invoices to the effect that 15 per cent. deposit is to be paid by the purchaser on the day of prompt on all bales of which delivery is not taken—thus presuming not that he *will* but that he will *not* take delivery of the goods which he has bought. Upon the purchase being effected *no deposit* whatever is demanded; so that it is open to a buyer to speculate for a rise without actually disbursing a single penny before prompt day. The results of this system hardly need to be pointed out. They are those which are felt and complained of in all directions at the present time—over-speculation and demoralisation of the trade. Within the last few years numbers of failures among the dealers have taken place, of which nothing has been heard by the outside world. There have been private settlements, in which the business to be transacted by the creditors in meeting assembled has consisted mainly in arranging for the distribution of the proceeds of office desks and furniture, after deducting the amounts due for rent and clerks' wages—and this extreme simplicity in the nature of the estates to be administered has led generally to the creditors "letting the thing go," and refraining from throwing good money after bad. Such losses, however, have fallen very heavily upon the trade, and the time has come when it is considered advisable that something should, if possible, be done to prevent their recurrence. The silk brokers, as most of our readers are aware, do not declare their principals to the merchants, and, in fact, accept the risk of their failure themselves, so that importers are not directly affected by this system; but all are more or less concerned in an end being put to a mode of business which gives so much power to affect the market, to irresponsible speculators. The brokers will assuredly make a mistake if they allow this to continue, and should combine once for all to put it down, especially as the remedy is of so simple a character that it could be applied

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almost in a day. The deposit asked for when the prompt falls due should be demanded when the sale is effected, as is ordinarily done in all other trades. No single argument of any substantial weight can be found against this, as it is obviously only those who are not solid traders who will object to paying a 10 or 15 per cent. deposit at the time when the sale is effected. Opinion on this point is very strong among a large section of the silk brokers, and it is to be hoped that the subject will be sufficiently ventilated to bring about the reform which is required. It isclearly a grave error to permit competition to go to such lengths that all considerations of ordinary prudence are lost sight of, and to allow what might be a good and a sound trade to become reduced to the level of a game of speculation, differing but little from that of the Stock Exchange.

THE APPEAL CASE OF BENNECKE, SOUCHAY AND CO. v. WHITTALL AND OTHERS.

SOME feeling of disappointment will probably be experienced by those interested in the above case on the perusal of the judgment delivered by Sir R. COLLIER, which we print *in extenso* in our present issue. It was expected that some points of very great importance, and which had been elaborately and learnedly argued both in the original case and upon appeal, would be decided by it; but it turns out to be based entirely upon a technicality. It was to the effect that the requirements of Section 163 of the Hong Kong Ordinance not having been complied with, the deed for the benefit of the creditors under which the trustees of HEARD and Co. claimed was only receivable in evidence under Section 165 of the same ordinance, and that the trustees had not the rights of an assignee in bankruptcy, Section 167 of the ordinance only applying to deeds registered under Section 163. The bearing of this judgment will be understood upon its being borne in mind that the object of the original suit in Hong Kong was to obtain a decree setting aside certain mortgages which had been made by HEARD and Co. to BENNECKE, SOUCHAY and Co. upon the ground that they amounted to a fraudulent preference; and in a commercial point of view the interest of the case centred upon this point. Some technical considerations, however, were also involved —among others that upon which the case has been decided, namely, whether the trustees of HEARD'S estate were entitled to impeach the mortgages as assignees in bankruptcy in accordance with a provision to that effect in the Hong Kong Local Bankruptcy Ordinance; in other words, whether the Trustees had a *locus standi* to bring the case at all. Upon this point the judgment of Sir R. COLLIER is against the trustees, and the decision therefore goes to the length of pronouncing the whole of the proceedings in the Hong Kong Court as inoperative, the trustees not being entitled to claim the decree which was sought by that action. Had the judgment stopped here, it would have been somewhat unsatisfactory, as it would have left the main question, namely, whether there had been any fraudulent preference in granting the mortgages to BENNECKE, SOUCHAY and Co., untouched. But it will be seen that Sir R. COLLIER in the judgment states that their Lordships by no means affirm the finding of the Court below as to fraudulent preference. It may from this be inferred that their Lordships' judgment on this point would have been also in favour of the appellants had the appeal been continued. Nor were there wanting reasons for this. A fraudulent preference consists of paying money or assigning property voluntarily and in contemplation of bankruptcy. Both these essentials must be clearly established, and in the present case one at least of them, the first, was clearly not made out. The mortgage deeds were granted in pursuance of the obligation which had been contracted before it became evident that bankruptcy was inevitable, and in fact the money had been lent on express directions to be used in a particular manner and secured in the meantime. No doubt the manner in which the late firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD and Co. drove matters to extremes and disregarded the interests of their creditors is to be much deprecated, and it is impossible not to sympathise to some extent with the creditors who find that the bulk of the assets have been mortgaged, and the possible dividends reduced to the smallest. But, on the other hand, there can be no question that Messrs. BENNECKE, SOUCHAY and Co. acted in the matter entirely *bonâ fide*, and it would have been very hard upon them if, through no fault of their own, they had been compelled to give up the securities which had from the first been promised to them for advances which they made while there was still a chance of the firm beng kept afloat.

THE JAPAN INSURRECTION.

THE latest telegrams which have been received from Japan, combined with the details in the mail papers, confirm the view which we some time back placed before our readers, to the effect that the extent of the difficulty with which the Government was called upon to cope had been considerably under-estimated in official quarters. There still appears to be no reason to doubt that the Government will ultimately prove strong enough to put down the rebellion completely; but it is evident that the rising is likely to be of a troublesome character for some time to come, and that the country must suffer severely from a lagging and wide-spread conflict. That affairs should have assumed this shape is much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will make every effort to suppress the rebellion as early as possible. This end will be most likely to be attained by aiming at some decisive action, and so bringing matters to a climax. At present, affairs seem to have drifted into a very unsatisfactory state, the Rebel forces being spread in a variety of directions. Small actions against them cannot be of any advantage, and, in fact, tend rather to perpetuate ill feeling; and the aim of the Imperialists should be, if possible, to bring matters to some decisive issue. The continuance of the civil war cannot fail to be detrimental to the country in every way, and it is to be much regretted as likely to retard the career of progress on which Japan has entered; while the expenses which have to be met will fall heavily upon the Exchequer. Against this loss, the Government will fortunately be able, when the rebellion is at an end, to place considerable savings from forfeiture of amounts which they agreed to pay in annual pensions, in lieu of the Daimio's independent revenues, as well as extensive savings through the discharge of foreign employés—a step which, whatever may be considered as to its wisdom, has certainly been conducive to economy—but still the cost of the civil war must press heavily. We cannot but think, as events have turned out, that a little too much confidence has been expressed at head-quarters from the first regarding the rebellion, and that it is to be regretted that the Japanese Government did not rely more upon the force of the truth instead of endeavouring, partly by suppressing facts and partly by giving a *couleur de rose* aspect to others, to make it appear that the matter was much less serious than it has actually proved, or than there must have been good reason to fear long ago would be the case. The feeling of disappointment which must now be engendered cannot fail to be productive of much more injury to the *prestige* and credit of Japan than could possibly have been produced by a plain statement of the truth from the first.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA BRINDISI.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts.
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

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Literature, Science, &c.

There are not many new works of importance at present noticed as forthcoming; and, as usual at this time of year, travels and guide books take a leading place. The Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring, which comprise anecdotes of all kinds of celebrities, from King Louis Philippe and Mrs. Opie to Lamartine and Thomas Hood, the poet, is looked for with interest. The magazines for the present month are supported with able contributions, and keep well up to the standard. In *Fraser's Magazine* will be found one of the first demurrers to the identity of the "Schliemannic Ilium" with that of Homer, by Mr. William Simpson, who professes to have visited the scene of the doctor's explorations with a predisposition to prefer the Hissarlik to the Bounarbashi site, but to have been led, by personal inspection, to the conviction that in the excavation where Dr. Schliemann considers that he has discovered the Scaean Gate, Priam's Palace, and the Great Tower of Ilium, the vestiges of walls, of poor, small, and rude masonry, if of any masonry at all, are not compatible with the Cyclopean structures we might have expected; that "the unhewn stones joined with earth," which correctly in "Troy and its Remains," describe the Gate which Schliemann identifies with the Scaean, do not tally with the masonry of the supposed palace, which is constructed of "earth with stones thrown and not built in," according to Mr. Simpson; and that the Palace and Gate cannot have been contemporaneous, as the former, says our objector, has been evidently built across the inner side of the latter.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, among political articles many and able, that by Emile de Laveleye on "British Interests in the Present Crisis" exacts perusal. He pays Great Britain the compliment of believing that, could she annex all Europe, she of European nations is the ablest and fittest for the task; but at the same time rejects for her the upholding of Turkey as a hopeless task, and advises with regard to it the constitution of independent Christian federated States.—In *Blackwood* this month among the best papers are the notes of "A Staff Officer on the Egyptian Campaign in Abyssinia;" and "English Diplomacy," by, it would seem, one of the craft, and one who does not disguise its failings, though he strongly objects to its being transformed into a *paid* service.—In the *Cornhill* Prof. A. W. Ward, of Owens College, Manchester, has a lively, interesting, and very scholarly lecture on a visit to Delphi, which illustrates our current knowledge from the classics with the results of recent personal observation. Another curious paper is on Japanese Miniature Odes, the translations of which have, many of them, a singularly English vein of thought.

The *Geographical Magazine* for this month contains a very valuable paper on the Himalayan system, in which it is considered in relation to the structure of the Asiatic Continent; and next as a segment of a vast girdle of mountains which rises on three sides, from the Indian Pacific and Arctic Oceans respectively, the circuit being completed on the fourth side from the plain of the Caspian. Thus the Himalayan portion of the girdle is that which ascends from India and the Indian Ocean, while from the Pacific and the rolling plains of China rise in unbroken continuity with the Himalayan portion those rugged mountains the culminating ranges of which may take a general name from the Yunling, which stretches south to the Hwang Ho River, and from the Inshan between the Hwang Ho and the Amoor.

The *Bulletin de la Societé de Geographie* for June contains, among other matter, an account of the Transvaal Republic, which will be read with special interest at the present time. The climate is described as very salubrious, the temperature ranging between 59 and 73 degrees Fahrenheit during the year.

In *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, Dr. Paul Gussfeldt begins a description of the journey which he made in 1876 with Dr. Schweinfurth from Beni Suêf on the Nile across the Arabian desert to the convents of St. Antonius and St. Paul, and promises the results of his astronomical, magnetic, and barometric observations. Dr. Carl E. Jung also begins a valuable systematic account of the geography of South Australia.

The United States' Naval Observatory has at length issued (Washington: Government Printing Office), in a handsome quarto volume profusely illustrated, the "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the U. S. ship *Polaris*. The work has been edited, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by the late Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N.

The Annual Report of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg has been published, showing an expenditure for the year 1876 of about £13,550. Of this sum about £2,700 have been laid out on the purchase of books. During the past year the number of works added to the Library has been 19,854, forming 25,415 volumes. The number of readers has been 159,508, who have consulted as many as 337,536 volumes. The increase of books, however, has latterly become so great as to demand an extension of the Library.

A valuable description of the outskirts of the little-known kingdom of Atyeh, commonly but erroneously named Atchin, in the north-west of Sumatra, towards which attention has been frequently drawn in recent years by the Dutch expeditions against it, appears in the second part of the second volume of the *Journal* of the Geographical Society of Amsterdam, from the pen of Herr J. C. R. Westpalm. Atyeh lies between 95° 13′ and 98° 17′ E. long of Gr., and between 2° 48′ and 5° 40′ N. lat.; but as the accompanying map indicates, the greater part of the interior country is still utterly unknown.

M. Léouzon-le-Duc has published an account of the French MSS. in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, which were acquired after the fall of the Bastille and the sack of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés in 1789, by a Russian agent, named Dubrowski, and by him sold to the Emperor Alexander I. in 1807. The Russians think very highly of this collection, and were so fearful of its falling into the hands of the French on their invasion of Russia in 1812, that it was packed up in boxes ready to be sent off to the extreme end of the Government of Olonetz, should anything disastrous occur at St. Petersburg. Among the documents a great many relate to the prisoners from time to time shut up in the Bastille.

Miss Glyn, the well-known Shakespearean reader, is now giving a series of readings at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square—Tuesdays and Fridays. Her wonderful power of assuming all the parts in the play gives an interest not easily obtainable in any other quarter, and forms a most intellectual entertainment.

Legal.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—APPEAL CASE.

BENECKE, SOUCHAY, AND CO. (APPELLANTS) V. WHITTALL AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTINE HEARD AND CO. (RESPONDENTS).

This was an appeal against a decree of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, dated Feb. 16, 1876, and made in a suit in which the above-named appellants were defendants. The suit was instituted by the trustees of Augustine Heard and Co. (the respondents), in virtue of a deed of assignment expressed to be made and entered into by and between the members of the firm of Augustine Heard and Co. and their creditors, dated the 19th April, 1875, and under provisions of the Hong Kong Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864, and the object of the suit was to have certain mortgages, eight in number, given to the appellants (Benecke and Co.) by Augustine Heard and Co. set aside for the benefit of the creditors under the trust deed. The decree of the Supreme Court in Hong Kong set aside the mortgages given to the appellants, and against this judgment the present appeal was instituted.

The judgment delivered by Sir R. Collier is as follows:—

This is an action brought by trustees appointed under the provisions of a deed of the 19th of April, 1865, executed by the firm of Augustine Heard and Company, carrying on business in Hong Kong, as well as in other places. The plaintiffs sue for the purpose of setting aside certain conveyances of real property to the defendants, merchants in London, on the ground that they were given by way of fraudulent preference.

The first question raised by the defendants, appellants, is whether the plaintiffs have the right to maintain a suit on this ground; and inasmuch as this question, if disposed of in favour of the appellants, decides the case, their Lordships have thought it desirable to hear the argument upon it in the first instance.

This question depends upon the construction of an ordinance of Hong Kong in 1864 on the subject of bankruptcy, which was passed three years after the well known Bankruptcy Act in this country of 1861, and in a great measure, indeed in a great number of clauses, almost *totidem verbis*, follows that enactment.

The material sections of that ordinance for the present purpose are, first, section 163. This comes under the head of "Trust deeds for the benefit of creditors," and enacts as follows:—"Every deed or instrument made or entered into between a debtor and his creditors, or any of them, as trustees for the rest, or a trustee on their behalf, relating to the debts or the liabilities of the debtor, and his release therefrom, or the distribution, inspection, management, and winding up of his estate, or any of such matters, shall be as valid and effectual and binding on all the creditors of such debtor as if they were parties to and had duly executed the same, provided the following conditions be observed." Then come several conditions. The first of them is that the deed shall be a conveyance of the estate of the debtor, except a small portion; the next, that a majority in number representing three fourths in value of the creditors shall in writing assent to or approve of such deed. Then come provisions relating to the execution of the trust deed. Then follows a further provision in these terms:—"Within twenty-eight days from the day of the execution of such deed or instrument by the debtor, the same shall be produced and left at the office of the Registrar for the purpose of being registered." The next section, 164, provides for a special form and manner of registration of documents of this kind. It requires that "The date, names, and descriptions of the parties to every such deed or instrument, not including the creditors, together with a short statement of the nature and effect thereof, shall be entered by the Registrar in a book to be kept exclusively for the purposes of such registration. Such entry shall be made within forty-eight hours after the deed shall have been left at the office as aforesaid, and a copy of such entry shall be published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* as soon as reasonably can be done after, but in no case later than ten days from the time of making such entry."

It is clear that the deed in this case does not fall under the provisions of these sections, inasmuch as it was not proved to have received

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the requisite assent of creditors. But it was contended, and this in effect was the ruling of the Court below, that this deed being one within the provisions of Section 165 fell within those of Section 167, and therefore operated to give the plaintiffs all the rights of action which would have accrued to assignees in bankruptcy. It will be necessary to examine both these sections. Section 165 is in these terms :—"Every deed, instrument, or agreement whatsoever," and it may be observed that the term "agreement" is here inserted, which is not to be found in the previous clause, "made and executed, by which a debtor not being a bankrupt conveys, or covenants or agrees to convey, his estate and effects, except such portion thereof as aforesaid for the benefit of his creditors." It may be further observed that this clause contemplates not only a deed conveying the bankrupt's estate, but an agreement to convey it ; the clause proceeds, "or makes any arrangement or agreement with his creditors, or any person on their behalf, for the distribution, inspection, conduct, management, or winding up of his affairs or estate, or the release or discharge of such debtor from his debts or liabilities, shall, within twenty-eight days from and after the execution thereof by such debtor, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, be registered in the Court ; and in default thereof shall not be received in evidence."

This section, although it may possibly include deeds described in the former, embraces a large class of deeds of a very different character, and extends to "agreements" of several kinds. It is wide enough to comprise almost any written agreement, whether under seal or not, which the debtor may execute even without the consent of any of his creditors, appointing an inspector or trustee with the view of winding up or managing his affairs, although it does not convey the whole or any part of his estate, or effect a "*cessio bonorum*." Section 166 is to this effect :—"Every such deed, on being so registered as aforesaid, shall have a memorandum thereof written on the face of such deed, stating the day and the hour of the day at which the same was brought into the office of the registrar for registration." Their Lordships do not think it necessary to determine whether this last clause refers to the last class of deeds or to the class of deeds before mentioned, or to both. The expression "deed," if taken literally, would not apply to a mere agreement in writing not under seal. But the material question turns on the construction of the 167th section. That section is to this effect :—From and after the registration of every such deed or instrument in manner aforesaid, the debtor and creditors, and trustees parties to such deed, or who have assented thereto, or are bound thereby, shall," &c. This description appears to be applicable to the different classes of persons who are specified in section 163, that is to say, the debtor, the creditors, the trustees, and those who without having assented to the deed are bound thereby ; certainly the latter expression would not apply to deeds under clause 165. Then it proceeds,—"shall in all matters relating to the estate and effects of such debtor be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall respectively have the benefit of and be liable to *all the provisions* of this ordinance in the same or like manner as if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt, and the creditors had proved, and the trustees had been appointed creditors' assignees under such bankruptcy." In the course of the argument it has been admitted that the debtor under such a deed as the present is not entitled to the benefit of all the provisions in the ordinance, and that he cannot avail himself of the two contained in sections 168 and 169. The section proceeds, "And the existing or future trustees of any such deed or instrument, and the creditors under the same, shall, as between themselves respectively, and as between themselves and the debtor, and against third persons, have the same powers, rights, and remedies with respect to the debtor, and his estate and effects, and the collection and recovery of the same, as are possessed or may be used or exercised by assignees or creditors with respect to the bankrupt, or his acts, estate, or effects in bankruptcy."

It appears to their Lordships difficult to suppose that the Legislature could have intended to give this effect to every deed executed under the 165th clause. As before pointed out, a deed might be executed and registered under that clause, which would not pass the estate of the debtor to his trustees. If so, how could they have, with respect to that estate, all the right to be exercised by assignees in bankruptcy? Further, it appears improbable that the Legislature should have intended that a mere deed, or a mere writing without deed, whereby a debtor has conveyed, or has agreed to convey, any portion of his estate to any person under the name of an inspector or otherwise, without the consent of a single creditor, should have the effect of clothing that person with all the rights of assignees in bankruptcy. The difficulty of so construing this clause is very much increased by the two clauses which follow it. The next is section 168, which is to this effect : "After the copy of the entry made by the Registrar as aforesaid shall have been published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette*, no execution or other process against the debtor's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the colony, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court, and a certificate of the filing and registration of such deed under the hand of the Registrar, and the seal of the Court, shall be available to the debtor for all purposes as a protection in bankruptcy." It has been admitted that this section cannot apply, partly because it refers to an entry in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette*, which would apply only to instruments described in section 163, and, further, because it could not have been intended that by merely executing such a deed as has been spoken of under section 165 the debtor should be able to protect his property from process. The next section (169) is as follows :—"In case any petition shall be presented for an adjudication against a debtor after his execution of such deed or instrument, as is herein-before described, and pending the time allowed for the registration of such deed or instrument, all proceedings under such petition may be stayed if the Court shall think fit, and in case such deed or instrument shall be duly registered as aforesaid, the petition shall be dismissed." It has been admitted that the words "deed or instrument" here must be narrowed in their construction to deeds or instruments under section 163 ; and that it is impossible to suppose that this section could apply to deeds under section 165. But if that be so, if these two sections admittedly do not so apply,—as it is clear they cannot apply,—it seems extremely difficult to regard the section immediately before them as applying. Their Lordships are disposed to read these three sections together, to treat sections 168 and 169 as supplementary to section 167, and to hold them all as applying only to deeds coming within the provisions of section 163. Section 165 may be described as an isolated section containing an isolated provision, doubtless a very valuable one, to the effect that if a debtor chooses to execute any deed or agreement relating to the management of his property, or the liquidation of his debts, or his release from liability, he shall not keep it secret, but shall register it for the information of persons whom it shall concern, under the penalty of its not being admissible in evidence unless he does register it.

Such being the view which their Lordships would have been disposed to take of this ordinance if there had been no authority on the subject, they think it right now to refer to some of the cases decided upon the construction of the Act of 1861, the clauses of which, as before observed, are almost identical, in reference to the subject matter now under discussion, with the clauses in the Ordinance of Hong Kong.

The first case to be referred to is the case of *Exparte Morgan* (1. De Gex, Jones, and Smith, p. 288), which was decided by Lord Westbury, than whom, it will be admitted, no man was more competent to construe the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. The part of the case material to the present inquiry is correctly stated in the first part of the marginal note :—"The registration of trust deeds under the 192nd and under the 194th sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, although in practice performed by the same officer, are distinct, and have different operations ; and where, for the want of the papers required by the orders, registration under the former section had been refused by the officer, and the applicant had registered the deed under the 194th section : Held, that the registration did not prevent the deed, which was an assignment of all the debtor's property, from being an act of bankruptcy." It should be here observed that the 192nd, 193rd, and 194th sections of the Act of 1861 correspond respectively with the 163rd, 164th, and 165th sections of the Bankruptcy Ordinance of Hong Kong. In the course of his judgment Lord Westbury observes :—"The protection intended by the statute to be given to a deed under the 192nd section was a protection extending only to such deeds as should be duly registered in the manner and form required by that section and the 193rd, which is consequent thereon. The immediate question which I have to determine is, whether the deed before me is a deed which has been so registered." Then he says :—"To determine that question it is necessary to observe, that in addition to the registration prescribed by the 192nd and 193rd sections, it appeared to the Legislature expedient to require another form of registration for deeds which did not exactly comply with the requirements of the 192nd section, and accordingly the 194th section gives the power and imposes the obligation of registering any deed of composition or deed for the benefit of crediters, which has not been registered under the 192nd section in the Court of Bankruptcy : and the words are material. A deed under the 192nd section is to be registered by the deed being brought into the office of the Chief Registrar, and the solemnities attending its registration are clearly defined. A deed under the 194th section is directed to be registered simply in the Court of Bankruptcy. For convenience sake, by a general order, I have given both forms of registration to the same officer and to the same office ; but the registration under the one section is very different from the registration under the other section. The 194th section was introduced with a double view. First, because it was apprehended that many deeds of composition might still be made which would not be brought under the 192nd section, and which might have an injurious effect by reason of their being secret deeds of arrangement. The obligation, therefore, was imposed upon all persons, parties to such a deed, of bringing it in to be registered within twenty-eight days after its approval in the Court of Bankruptcy, and a penalty is attached in case of default, that the deed shall not be receivable in evidence. Another object of the enactment was this—it was felt that possibly many a deed of composition might not be perfected in the manner required by the 192nd section within the twenty-eight days, and yet that all the creditors might be willing to accede to such a deed ; and, therefore, power was given to register, under the 194th section, a deed which did not exactly comply with the requirements of the 192nd section." Then he goes on to say :—"These two forms of registration, therefore, being very different, the consequences of the one form do not attach to the other. The consequence of an observance in every respect of the terms of the 192nd section is that the deed is binding on the minority of the creditors who do not execute or assent to it. No such consequence is attached to registration under the 194th section." And accordingly he held that the conveyance there, being a conveyance of all the debtor's property, and not being registered under the 192nd and 193rd sections, was an act of bankruptcy.

It may be desirable to refer next to the case of *Symons* v. *George* (33 *Law Journal (new series), Exch.* 231). Their Lordships cannot help thinking that the marginal note of that case, to which the learned Judges in Hong Kong appear to have referred, may somewhat have misled them. The marginal note is to this effect : "A trust deed in the form given in Schedule D. of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and registered, &c., according to section 192, though not assented to by the prescribed majority of creditors, is by virtue of the 194th and 197th sections,"—the 197th section corresponding to the 167th section in the ordinance—"subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy." It should be observed, however, that the real point decided in this case was no more than this—that the debtor having conveyed to certain trustees his effects and property, to be administered for the benefit of his creditors as if in bankruptcy, and that property having been delivered in pursuance of the deed of conveyance, it was held that the

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operation of the deed at Common Law was to pass the property to the trustees, although, incidentally, no doubt, an opinion such as that indicated in the marginal note is expressed. It was upon the same ratio decidendi that the decision was affirmed in the Exchequer Chamber. It should be observed that the case which has been before quoted, decided by Lord Westbury, was not drawn to the attention of the Court.

In the subsequent case of *Pearson* v. *Pearson* (1 Law Reports, Exchequer, 310) the Court of Exchequer had their attention more pointedly called to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and also to the decision of Lord Westbury. It was there held that the legal right to sue in respect of debts and choses in action of the debtor did not pass to his trustees under a deed which fell within the provisions of section 194, and that section 197 did not apply to such a deed so as to give to the trustees appointed under it the rights to sue of assignees in bankruptcy. That is the very point to be determined in this case. If trustees have not by virtue of the operation of ss. 194 and 197 of the English Act (corresponding to ss. 165 and 167 of the Ordinance) the power to sue in respect of a chose in action, it is because they have not the rights of assignees in bankruptcy, and if so, it follows they have not the power of assignees in bankruptcy to sue in respect of a fraudulent preference. This case was dealt with by the same Judges, with Baron Channell in addition, who had decided the case of *Symons* v. *George*, and they came to the conclusion, expressed by Baron Bramwell, that the provisions of section 197 apply only to deeds entered into in conformity with the provisions of section 192. Their Lordships cannot help observing that the learned Chief Justice, when speaking of what he calls the *dicta* of the judges in this case, and observing that he could not explain them, appears not to have appreciated the full force and effect of the case itself as a clear decision of the very point now in question.

The only other case to be noticed is a case before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, of *Exparte Atkinson* (9 L. R., Eq., 736), in which, undoubtedly, the Vice-Chancellor does not seem to have accepted in its full breadth the view of the Court of Exchequer, that section 197 did not apply to deeds under section 194. It is to be observed, however, that he does not question the decision in *Pearson* v. *Pearson*. He says:—"With most sincere deference therefore to the learned Judges by whom that case was decided, and not presuming to question their decision upon the subject to which it applies, I must say that it seems to me to be no authority for the proposition that because a deed of assignment registered under section 194 does not enable the assignee to sue in his own name for a *chose* in action which was the property of the assignee before the deed, therefore the 197th section has no application to such a deed, and that all the power and jurisdiction which by the 197th section is given to the Court of Bankruptcy over every such deed after registration is wholly ousted." The effect of this decision would appear to be that, although the learned Vice-Chancellor yields to the authority of the case in the Court of Exchequer so far as it holds that the provisions of section 167 do not apply to deeds under section 194, so as to give to trustees under them the powers of assignees in bankruptcy, still he thinks that there is some jurisdiction in the Court of Bankruptcy to administer the property. What he actually decided was that the judge sitting in bankruptcy had power to summon a person to give evidence as to an alleged transfer of property comprised in such a deed, and to commit the witness for contempt for refusing to be sworn. This decision therefore, whether the Vice-Chancellor be right or wrong in the application which he gave to section 197, as to which their Lordships do not think it necessary to pronounce opinion, is certainly not an overruling of the decision of the Court of Exchequer in *Pearson* v. *Pearson*, which governs the present case.

Their Lordships have therefore come to the conclusion, both upon the decided cases and upon the construction of the Ordinance independently of them, that the plaintiffs have not a right to sue for the purpose of setting aside the conveyances on the ground that they are a "fraudulent preference" within the meaning of that term in the Bankruptcy law.

It has, however, been further argued that, even assuming this, the transaction now impeached constituted a fraud so much exceeding that of a mere fraudulent preference that, independently of any assistance from the Bankruptcy laws, the plaintiffs, by their mere appointment as trustees on behalf of the other creditors, would be entitled to sue to set it aside. Upon this subject their Lordships think it enough to observe, first, that this point does not appear to have been argued or taken in the Court below, and that they are always reluctant to decide upon points which have not been submitted to the inferior Court, and, secondly, that there does not appear to them any ground whatever for supposing that there was any greater fraud in this case than a fraudulent preference in contemplation of the Bankruptcy laws, if indeed there was such a fraudulent preference, which, this part of the appeal not having been fully argued, they by no means affirm.

On these grounds their Lordships will think it their duty humbly to advise Her Majesty that the decision under appeal should be reversed. There will be the usual order with respect to costs in the appeal, and the Court below.

THE CITY BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Bank was held on the 17th inst. at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. Atkinson in the chair. The accounts showed that the gross profits for the past six months, including £1,923 brought forward, amounted to £74,633. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, that £10,000 should be added to the reserve fund (thereby increasing it to £180,000), and that the balance, £3,315, should be carried forward.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which we publish elsewhere, said that the profits were more than they had had the pleasure of receiving lately. The acceptances were down to £466,720, and as a board they were sorry for the fact, because it was a profitable as well as a safe part of the business, and because it testified in its degree to the decreased volume of business going on between this country and other countries. The sensible increase in the reserve fund was a matter of congratulation, as was also the increased dividend. The branches had given satisfaction, and they were improving; but there was one point in connection with the manager of one of the branches which he felt it his duty to mention, and that was, as most of them were aware, that that gentleman in his private capacity, and in no way in connection with the business of the bank, had interested himself about a case before the Courts of Justice in such a manner as called down upon him a prosecution. No doubt he was not aware that he was laying himself open to the law, but such was the case. If the directors had known what was transpiring at the time they would have given instructions which would have saved him from such a state of things. The directors had received a deputation from more than one section of the shareholders and customers of the bank, and they strongly sympathised with Mr. Gliddon, whose zealous and energetic services since 1863 they were delighted to recognise. The directors had joined in a memorial sent forward to the proper authorities by many respectable persons asking for a remission of the sentence, and in addition to that the board had not ceased to pay Mr. Gliddon's emolument. (Hear, hear.) That was a substantial proof of their sympathy with that gentleman, and he trusted the shareholders would leave the board to deal in this matter as they thought fit.

Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors having been unanimously re-elected, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE TEA MARKET.

The subjoined letter signed "G." has appeared in *The Times*:—

The present position of the tea trade is the natural result of the manner in which the season's buisiness is opened. The great proportion of the buying interest have no establishments at Hankow, but send their inspectors from Shanghai to be domiciled under the roofs of two or three resident commission agents. These inspectors, being sent for the special purpose of buying tea, are naturally disinclined to leave without having operated to a larger or smaller extent. Thus congregated together, they are exposed to the excitement of competition in an unusual degree, and they have not the advantage either of necessary space or of the "light" with which they are familiar. Native dealers make the most of the rivalry thus established in one house. They "bid off" one buyer against another, and in this manner opening rates are secured that probably no one ever intended to sanction. The Hankow market, being the first to open, reacts on Foochow, and not until the whole of the first and part of the second crop teas are disposed of is the fatal result ascertained. Shanghai is in direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, but between that port and Hankow there is only an irregular post. At Shanghai the inspectors would have the advantage of their own tea-rooms, and also that of personal consultation with their principals. Six months ago nearly every China merchant recognised the evils of the present system—each one gave his opinion that Shanghai should again be made the northern depot—and yet no one would then enter into an arrangement that was an admitted benefit to all. Everything points to the advantage of this change, but if that cannot be effected then let tea inspectors be permanently quartered at Hankow, thus giving them some chance of exercising a cool judgment. If a leading house in the trade like Messrs. Matheson and Co. would call a meeting of those interested surely some agreement might be arrived at by which business in the future would be placed on a less unsatisfactory footing and the evils of the present system mitigated.

THE TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company has been held at the offices, Old Broad-street—Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman said he had very little to say except in regard to the progress of the undertaking, such as what work was in hand and what work they might expect. With regard to the work in hand, a cable was being laid from Marseilles to Bona, 470 knots, and they had also a contract for 389 knots from Bona to Malta. They had arranged with the Western and Brazilian Company to lay 515 knots of new cable, and to do something in the way of repairing the old. As they were also aware from the newspapers, two of their ships were in the Atlantic endeavouring to repair the 1865 and 1866 cables belonging to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The first vessel started on the 8th May, and the second on 13th June, and he hoped they would be eventually successful in putting those cables right. They had done some portion of the work, but they had had no information for some little time as to what they were doing in mid-Atlantic. The Indian cable, which was unfinished at the date of the annual meeting, had been finished, and was now working in a very satisfactory manner, and had been entirely paid for by the Eastern Telegraph Company. He concluded by expressing his willingness to answer any questions.

Mr. Abbott said the Chairman had touched very lightly on the works done since the last meeting. Whenever there was any considerable work in hand they heard of the great responsibilities that attached to them. But he reminded the shareholders that the work done since the last yearly meeting amounted to over a million sterling, and the profit from that would no doubt show well in the balance-sheet at the end of the year. If the Chairman could give them any assurance that there was now no heavy liability attached to that work it would be a satisfaction to the shareholders.—The Chairman said he did not know of

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any great liability. There was one ship to come home, and the cable to be laid might be lost; but he did not think it was likely. The directors would take care to give them a good dividend, and yet not to pay them too much. (Laughter.) They had hitherto acted wisely in so doing—(hear, hear)—and he should always recommend the directors to adopt that course.

Mr. Vears wished to know if they would have the talked-of cable to the Cape of Good Hope.—The Chairman said he was not able to say anything on that subject, as the matter was under discussion by the Government, and therefore it would not be wise to speak about it. They would try to get cables to the Cape and everywhere else.

A vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 17.

The recent decisive defeat of the Russians in Armenia has given great satisfaction to the friends of the Turks, of whom, strange to say, the number seems to be increasing here daily. But the telegrams of yesterday reporting the capture of Nicopolis, with 6,000 prisoners, and of to-day, bringing intelligence of the Russians having actually passed the Balkan, have again much depressed the enjoyment, as well as the hopes, that Russia would make its peace with Turkey as quickly as possible, to avoid the intervention of any of the great European Powers. The uniform opinion in Germany regarding the Oriental war is best manifested by the fact that our Exchange answered the newest telegraphic news with a firm tone, which only was somewhat checked again by a telegram from London, reporting the very friendly bearing to the Turks of one of the London leading papers.

Emperor William has taken his sojourn on the Isle of Mainau, in the Lake of Constance, as I wrote the other day, and from there on the 14th of this month he has paid a visit to the King and the Queen of Wuerttemberg. The Emperor's meeting with the Sovereign of Austria, which is said to take place at Salzburg on the trip to Gastein, is, as I hear, postponed, and those two illustrious persons will have a conference when our German Emperor has left the mentioned Austrian bathing-place on his journey to Berlin. That conference is looked at with curiosity, as the triple-alliance between Russia, Austria, and Germany may be a topic of discussion, and in consequence of it the future politics of Austro-Hungary in the Eastern war.

Of late a rumour has been afloat to the effect that the German squadron at Wilhelmshafen will be fitted out in order to join the other men-of-war in the Mediterranean; but, as I hear, all these sayings are unfounded, and the only ground of them is an order for the *Ariadne* to be commissioned; this vessel shall leave our coast on the way to East-Asia.

I have to report the death of Bishop Ketteler, of Mentz, one of the best fighters in the so-named "Cultur Battle," and a clerical of pure water; that party is suffering a severe loss by this death. The ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, arrived on the 12th of this month at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and a great dinner has been held on this occasion, on the 14th there, at which a great part of the upper ten-thousand of that city, and all persons in connection with the American trade, were present. The official speeches mentioned the merits of Mr. Grant as former President of the United States in a very honourable manner.

From good information I learn that the great naval docks at Ellerbeck, near Kiel, which not long ago were visited by English naval officers, will be finished at the end of September. The solemn opening of these really grandious and expensive labours is expected to take place during the month of October, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince. A deputation of the English and other friendly navies would also be very welcome, and are also expected.

The Hamburg-Sued-American-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft (Hamb South-American Steamship Company) recently has augmented its fleet by a splendid new steamer, called the Santos, and built by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne; she is 320 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 28½ feet deep in the hold, carries a dead-weight cargo of 2,400 tons, and has been measured in England at 1,587 T.R. Her engines are built after the compound system (Woolfe), and display a force of 275 indicated horse power, equal to about 1,100 horse-power nominal. In the saloon there is fine room for 58 first cabin passengers besides; these she can take 220 more passengers in the between decks. The Santos will leave here on the 19th inst. for South America, under command of Captain Heidorn, and with a full cargo. It deserves to be acknowledged that notwithstanding the uniform lay down of all business, the company has been able to build the new steamer even without the smallest loan, only from the earnings of its own, and notwithstanding of a dividend of 5½ per cent. paid for the last year.

Dr. Strausberg, the celebrated Railroad King, and well known in England, is still arrested at Moscow; but a rumour goes about, that the sentence, which "condemned" the poor King to "leaving Russia for ever," is soon to be carried out; certainly not too early for the ingenious and industrial man.

The Hamb. American Steam-Packet Company (Hamb. American Packetfahst) appears to have undertaken a great reconstruction of her internal administration; all the several loans are to be converted into one great loan of ten millions, the shares are to be diminished by being bought for destruction by the company itself, and thus hopes are entertained that the company soon will be again able to pay a dividend to its shareholders. Whether the new plan will prove a success or not will have to be waited for, but it is beyond doubt that of late very much energy has been displayed in the management of the company. The two large steamships, Silesiar and Halsatia, both well-known as tidy and splendid New York traders, are to be thoroughly repaired strengthened, and put into activity again, the former on the West Indian, the latter on the New York route.

The Colorado-beetle, whose appearance at the left bank of the Rhine I reported in last letter, keeps the minds of our farmers in great agitation; several reports have already come in from places in Germany, where the destructive insect had been found; but fortunately, hitherto, none of these reports has been either proved or confirmed. But should the fearful beetle really penetrate into Germany, no doubt in some districts great misery would ensue.

At Bremen the steamer Nordenskjold is expected shortly for a trip from Bremen to the mouth of the Zenisei river in Siberia, for the opening of a trade between the said country and Bremen. The steamer, being named after the celebrated Swedish Professor Nordenskjold (who was the first European that ever reached the mouth of the above river), belongs to Gothenburg, is about 158 British register tons, and will be loaded with about 67,000 kilograms of unmanufactured tobacco, and 33,000 kilograms of sugar, which articles are intended to serve as articles for sale to the natives.

The Borkum, lightship, which some weeks ago was taken away from its station for being repaired, has resumed its usual anchorage off the Borkum, and again will be a welcome guide for vessels coming and going. General Grant, the former President of the United States of America, on the 12th inst. arrived at Frankfort (upon Main), and was welcomed at the railway station by the American Consul General, Mr. Lee, besides several members of a committee, established on that purpose. Yesterday the General again left Frankfort for Switzerland, where he intends to stay some time at Luzerne.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The prevailing dull tendency on our Produce Markets is continuing, as the protraction of the war in the East, and the summerly, season as usual, have a checking influence; transactions are therefore made rather only for consumption. The Money Market remains abundant.

COFFEE.—The daily existing consumptive demand was sufficient to lead holders to maintain their reserve. An active business therefore cannot be reported; but in case of transactions full values had to be paid. Quotation for Java quality remains m.1.05 to 1.50 per ½ kilo.

SUGAR.—Of yellow Zanzibar, 1,000 bags changed owners during the past week, and in spite of the duller reports from other markets full prices could be fetched. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.23 to 24¼; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31.50 to 34; Batavia, brown, m.24½ to 31; do. white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.32 to 35; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.25 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32.

RICE.—The following cargoes of raw quality have arrived, viz. 12,000 bags Rangoon, per Deutschland, 9,000 bags Bassein, per J. H. Ramien, and 10,000 bags Arracan, per Thorsvalsden; these three cargoes changed owners already afloat.

TEA is very quiet, and transactions of any importance did not transpire.

COTTON has shown a quiet tendency during the past week, but values are pretty well maintained, with rather more animation at the close. In addition to several lots of American provenience ca. 50,000 kilo. rough South Sea changed owners.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Ginger unchanged, Bengal m.27 to 27½; Cochin, m.63 to 85. Cloves are duller, Zanzibar quality m.134 to 135.; Amboina m.165 to 167. Pepper in more demand and higher in value, Singapore m.38to 38¼; Penang m.35 to 35½; White m.68 to 76.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.31 money, to 20.37 account, per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The apathy in speculative transactions has made further progress during the last week. Neither the enlargement of the British squadron in the Besika Bay, nor rumours about an occupation of Servia by Austria, nor the success of the Turkish army in Asia had any remarkable influence, and all dealers have shown such a want of confidence as can only find its foundation in the prolonged march of the war, and the thus resulting uncertainty of further politics.

	July 17. Money.		Account
Imperial German Loan	95½	...	95¾
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101⅞	...	—
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼	...	—
Do. do. 1875	95½	...	95⅝
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	—	...	116¼
Hamburg Premium Obligations of 1846 ...	287	...	—
Norddeutsche Bank...	128¼	...	128½
Vereinsbank...	118⅜	...	—
International Bank...	73⅜	...	73⅝
Commerce and Discount Bank	99⅜	...	99⅝
Do. do. 2nd issue	—	...	99
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	51¾	...	—

SHIPPING.

The trade on the river during the last week has not been so active as the week before, but in regard of the season still sufficient as to allow of no complaint. Of arrivals from the Far East we can report the Nouveau Nomade, Guere, from Malden Island; Sumatra, Kearn, from Akyab; Daniel, Jespersen, from Rangoon. Of departures we can name, Louise Georgine, Gosau, for Singapore. At Bremen are arrived, Etha Rickmers, Hess, from Rangoon; Marie Louise, Schmidt, from Bassein, and Lillian Morris, Jasker, from Rangoon. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place. Freights are still low and cargo scarce; steam is procurable to China at 40s., and 10 per cent., and 40s. in full, but even far inferior rates are said to be accepted. Sailing vessels are loading at 20s. to 25s. and 5 per cent.

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HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 18.

Some of the Liberal papers are continuing day after day to demonstrate the necessity for the resignation of the Heemskerk Cabinet; but up to this moment nothing transpired from which it may be concluded that it is the wish of the Premier to be indulgent for this advice. We even may suppose the contrary, because it was announced semi-officially that his answer to the "Section Report" about the Lower Class Instruction Bill will reach the Second Chamber within a very short time. It, indeed, seems to be the intention of Mr. Heemskerk to deal with this ticklish subject before leaving the office.

We hear very bad news from our cotton districts. Some manufacturers stopped payment, others ceased to work during one or two days a week; whilst other owners closed the doors. The general complaint is that there are no orders to execute; the trade has come to a standstill. On the Bourse an unparalleled inactivity prevails, whilst money remains very cheap, so that every amount can be obtained at 2 per cent. against securities. Under this state of things the middle class suffers the most.

The Emperor of Brazil has been for some days the guest of our country. He and his wife arrived last Saturday at the Hague, where they were received by Prince Henry. To-day they visit our beautiful International Exhibition. The Prince of Orange, who made a trip to Darmstadt, returned to the Royal residency. I am glad to state that the deafness by which Prince Alexander suffered is much better now. The King resides in Zurich; it is said that he will not return before the opening of Parliament.

Much uneasiness prevails amongst our students, because the Minister Heemskerk has the intention not to finish with the vacancies before the 1st of October, the day on which the new Academical Law enters into force. Several young men who wished to graduate before the introduction of the new law are very much disappointed by this measure, which is severely condemned in the papers.

The law-suit, which was opened by the owners of the vessel Phœnix, which was seized several months ago on the Scheldt, has at last been finished. The Court at the Hague asserted that the State was quite right by seizing this vessel; and the owners leave off to make an appeal on the High Court. The question is thus decided.

The one hundredth general annual meeting of the Dutch Society to Promote Industry was opened last Wednesday, at Haarlem, in a most solemn manner.

From the 18th of June till the 14th of July, the examinations took place of students who wished to be appointed as Java functionaries. There were 61 candidates, 48 had a success, of which 13 made their studies at Leyden, 35 at Delft. There is only place for a very small quantum.

A prospectus of a loan of f.900,000 has been set in circulation to provide Amsterdam with a dry dock. Messrs. A. A. Bienfait, J. Boissevain, P. E. Tegelberg, and G. A. Tindal are the promotors. Five-eighths of the capital wanted is already subscribed for; the remaining three-eighths will be offered to the public on the 24th inst.

It is with much regret that we have heard the sudden death of Mr. J. C. van Lier, editor of the *Bat Handelsblad*. Due honour was paid to him by our press.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

A dull tone prevails in our markets for Colonial Produces; rather no business was done.

COFFEE looks very healthy, but the transactions were limited to a few lots of private import, which changed hands at full prices.

TEA.—A small lot of 59/4 chests Souchong Tjiadjang (Java) changed hands at prices that did not transpire.

RAW SUGAR without any demand. The greatest dulness prevails for this article. The transactions in refined Sugar are very limited, and this checks business.

TOBACCO (Java).—The trade is waiting for the result of the private tenders, which will take place in the last days of this month. Sales were 527 bs. G. Kidoel, 648 bs. K.P.S., and 49 bs. Sumatra Deli D.R. The stock includes 36,935 bs. Java, 4,472 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila.

COTTON looks very dull; buyers and sellers are not inclined to operate.

SPICES have met with a good demand, especially Nutmegs for export. Mace enjoyed a good demand at firm prices. Cloves were very dull.

RICE (Uncleaned) met with a regular demand, and several floating cargoes changed hands. In Cleaned a good business was done. For Japan sorts higher prices were paid.

RATTANS 200 pic. ex Nelly, 150 pic. ex Prins Hendrik, and 80 pic. ex Voorwaarts changed hands.

JAVA INDIGO.—A regular trade took place; about 120 chests were sold. The stock includes 3,846 chests.

TIN looks very dull. It was impossible to find buyers. The statistics are very unfavourable. Banca was nominally quoted at f.42; loco Billiton at f.40½.

HIDES without anything particular to mention. The trade is waiting for some important lots, which will be brought into the market.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 64½; do. Three per Cent., 77⅛; do. Four per Cent., 100⅝; Dutch Trading Company, 101⅜; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 123½; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 104¼; Netherlands Bank, 328; Rotterdam Bank,—; Amsterdam Bank, 84; Java Bank, 200; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 49¾; do. (Obligations Five per Cent., 96¼; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 88; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102½; Dutch India Railway Shares, 98½; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per per Cent., 101.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 4, at Nieuwe Diep, from Bassein, Argo; 13, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, President Trakanen; 16, at Ymuiden, from Macassar, Noach I.; from Banjoewangie, Oceaan.

DEPARTURES.—July 13, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia, Voorlichter.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 28 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.678¾; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 32 to 34; Oriental Bank, 44 to 45; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.612½; Suez Canal, f.665; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 109 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 99 to 101; China Loan, 103 to 105.

The tone of the Tea market is slightly ameliorated on what was reported last week, there being more buyers than sellers at the low range of value for the commoner kinds. Finest teas, however, on account of their scarceness, are readily picked up at full rates, viz., 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. The trade being satisfied that the Foochow teas are exceptionally poor, there has been more disposition to look at black leaf. Importers generally are far less inclined to quit their parcels, and a reaction has apparently set in from the panic-stricken haste which characterised the opening of the market. The sales yesterday comprised only 2,800 packages of new season's Kaisow, which realised perceptibly better rates than those obtainable by private contract, in consequence of being sold in small parcels. The lowest quotation for Hankow teas was 11d., and for red-leafs 9½d.

For the week ended the 14th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,768,316 lbs., or an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the preceding week, when the total was 3,555,002 lbs. Of the former total 2,236,436 lbs. was for home consumption, 831,990 lbs. was exported, 647,443 lbs. was removed coastwise, 49,330 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,117 lbs. was for ships' stores. During the same period £55,911 was received as duty, as against £56,436, a decrease of close upon 1 per cent.

There have been some unimportant sales of silk at about the rates reported by last mail; but the market does not show any signs of rallying, owing in a great degree to the unsettled aspect of political affairs on the Continent generally, and specially in France.

In the Produce Markets an inactive tone continues to prevail, and prices have exhibited little variation. Coffee continues in limited supply, and quotations of both Plantation and Native Ceylon have advanced. Sugar is still very quiet; there have been small sales of Penang and China in auction. Floating cargoes of Rice have continued in active request, and a further advance has been paid. The speculative demand for Black Pepper has ceased, and the market for both Black and White is flat. Japan Wax is lower. Spices have been quiet. Gambier has been in active request, and has advanced in value. Tin continues to decline, Straits being quoted £67 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

The Coupons on the Six per Cent. Debentures of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited, will be paid at the Consolidated Bank, Threadneedle-street, on and after the 1st prox.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co announce that the half-yearly interest on the Imperial Government of Japan Customs Loan for £1,000,000, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date at their counting-house.

The report and accounts of the Eastern Agency, of which a summary was given in our last, was duly passed at the meeting on the 17th inst.

The subjoined changes in mercantile firms have been notified:—Mr. Charles Cooper has taken over the London business of Messrs. J. B. Swasey and Co., of Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, and being joined by his brother Mr. Alexander Cooper, will carry on the business of American and general merchants, under the style of Cooper and Brother. Messrs. J. B. Swasey and Co. announce that their business in Boston, U.S.A., and Melbourne, Australia, will be carried on as heretofore. Mr. A. H. Young and Mr. A. Nixon have commenced business as coffee, tea, and colonial commission merchants, at 36, Mark-lane, under the style of Young and Nixon. Messrs. E. Norton, Harper and Sons, accountants, of 2, Cowper's-court, have taken into partnership Mr. H. E. Harper.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £193,950; Bombay, £60,050; and Madras, £11,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras for bills and telegrams at 1s. 8 15-16d. will receive in full. On Bombay, at 1s. 8⅞d. for bills, about 50 per cent. An increased demand for remittances is indicated in these figures.

In the market for Bar Silver there was considerable activity in the early part of the week, and some amount was sold at 54⅜d. and 54½d. per oz. standard, but the inquiry is less marked at the close, 54⅜d. per oz. standard being the nearest quotation. Mexican Dollars are without change, at 54½d. per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo ..	1/8⅝ ...	1/8¾ ...	1/8⅞
Singapore ...	3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10⅝
Hong Kong ...	3/10 to 3/10¼ ...	3/10¼ to 3/10½ ...	3/10½ to 3/10⅝
Shanghai ...	5/2¼ to 5/2¼ ...	5/2½ to 5/3 ...	5/3 to 5/3½

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BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅞d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6¾d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,404,506	913,793

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says :—Further arrivals have taken place, and there has been a fair demand for the better classes of Moning Congous, and the improvement in price noticed in our last has been maintained for these. Foochow kinds have been neglected, and the few sales made privately, as well as at auction, show a fall of 1d. to 2d. per lb. against the first sales made ex Glenearn. Foochow Congou : At the auctions held on the 13th, fair, of New Season's, sold at 9½d. to 1s. 1d., showing a sharp reduction upon the first day's sales. Since then, further auctions have taken place, and fair Sayunes have sold at 11½d. to 1s. 1½d. Privately, there has hardly been anything doing. Paklings : Medium to good have sold slowly at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Green Leaf Congous : The demand has been fair for good to fine at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; and finest, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; extra fine, in small parcels, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; fair to medium, 11d. to 1s. 4d., sell slowly. Tayshans : Common to fair, 9½d. to 1s. Scented Teas : Good common, 11½d.; fair, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; medium to good, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Green Teas : At the auctions extremely low rates rule for all classes.

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
The United Kingdom stock on the 30th June, 1877, was estimated at ...	65,500,000 ...	57,500,000
Cargoes of vessels arrived up to date, but not included in the above stock, with portion of other cargoes only partially included	19,000,000 ...	19,250,000
Export of New Season's Tea from the whole of China, on the water, to 10th July, is estimated at about	46,000,000 ...	49,780,000
	130,500,000 ...	124,500,000

SILK.

The tone of the market has slightly improved, and although only a moderate business has been done, prices of Chinas and Japans have advanced from 6d. to 1s. per lb., while those of Cantons have remained stationary. The deliveries are still disappointing, being—from 1st to 18th inst. inclusive, China, 997 bales ; Canton, 204 bales ; Japan, 193 bales ; Bengal, 29 bales. Total, 1,423 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
„ No. 3	20s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
„ Red Peacock	17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	17s. 6d. to 24s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, ...	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Amatski	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Supplies at public sale have been less extensive, and towards the close decidedly small, and with a good steady demand prices have been well sustained, whilst coloury kinds, which are becoming scarce, have sold at a further advance. Plantation Ceylon has been taken off readily at an advance of 1s. for low middling to 2s. for real coloury, but small sizes are unchanged ; middling closing at 107s. to 108s. Native Ceylon has advanced to 87s. for good ordinary. The closing prices are, Plantation, triage 80s. to 93s., common grey to fine small 94s. to 100s., low middling 103s. to 106s., middling at 106s. 6d. to 108s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 109s. to 113s., bold 114s. to 121s., pea-berry 107s. to 114s. 6d. ; good ordinary Native Ceylon, 86s. 6d. to 87s. The sales of other East India have been, 378 bags Singapore, Bally kind at 74s. 6d., good greenish Bonthyne at 82s. 6d. to 83s., bold brownish Campar at 83s., and 68 bags damaged yellow Manila at 91s. per cwt.

COTTON.—There has been a complete absence of animation, and in the London market business has been on a very reduced scale, at the same time holders have not pressed sales, and prices are only slightly cheaper, and in some instances scarcely changed from those given a fortnight ago. The closing prices on the spot are :—Tinnivelley 5 5-16d. 5⅜d., fair to good ; Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5½d., middling fair to good ; Coconada 5½d., good fair ; Bengal 4½d. to 5d., fair to good.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 258 bales again went off quietly, and only about 100 bales White found buyers as follows :—Coarse wide, &c., £7 15s. to £9 15s.; good middling, £15 ; cord edge, £20 5s. to £21 15s. ; Tientain sort (damaged), £8 10s. to £13 10s. per bale.

CUTCH.—Small sales of flag B.B. have been made at 24s. per cwt. In public sale 1,456 half-boxes Pegu in paper were bought in at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOA-NUT OIL continues firm ; good to fine Cochin is quoted £42 to £43, Ceylon in pipes £37 15s. to £38 per ton.

CIGARS.—2 cases Manila "Nuevo Habana" sold at 4s. 6d. to 5s.

FEATHERS.—At auction 259 bales and cases China Duck and Poultry were bought in, 4d. to 1s. 7d., except 10 packages, which sold at 6d., Down 3s. per lb., and a few lots since.

GAMBIER.—An active demand has prevailed for arrival, resulting in sales to the extent of about 1,500 tons, May to August shipment, at 21s. ex ship, all faults. Privately 70 tons on the spot have been sold at 20s. 9d., all faults. Cube continues in good supply, and at auction 821 bales and 1,194 mats free were bought in at 28s. to 29s., except about 200 packages damaged, which sold, 1st class at 26s.; 14 bags broken cubes sold at 19s. to 22s. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—74 cases Manila bought in, blocky to fair 24s. to 26s. per cwt.

GUM DAMAR.—Of 188 cases offered 20 cases fine pale Batavian sold at 75s., and 15 cases Singapore rather dark at 70s. to 70s. 6d. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market for Manila remains in a quiet state, but prices are without change ; little business has been done privately, and at the periodical public sales 155 bales Manila were bought in at £30.

JAPAN WAX.—In public sale 528 boxes were bought in, bold saucer at 45s., except 179 boxes stained squares, which sold with all faults at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt., being 2s. to 3s. lower.

PEPPER.—*Black :* The market is dull, and the recent advance is barely sustained ; in auction 2,494 bags met few offers, and were nearly all bought in ; of 1431 bags Singapore 160 bags sold, fair at 3⅞d., good bright at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d., the remainder bought in at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d., also 794 bags Penang at 3⅞d., except 60 bags low, which sold at 3½d. *White :* The large supply of 1,161 bags at auction met less demand, and only a small part sold at previous rates, 833 bags Singapore nearly all bought in, brownish to find bold at 6½d. to 7d., only 40 bags being sold, good bold at 6¾d. ; of 328 bags Penang 150 bags sold at 6d. Since the sale 100 bags good Singapore have been sold at 6¾d. per lb.

PEARL TAPIOCA.—342 bags medium sold steadily at 19s. to 19s. 6d.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 326 barrels Ceylon met a moderate demand, and barely 100 barrels sold, selected lump at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d., good small ditto 16s. 3d., fine bright chips 12s. 3d., fair to good dust 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—Continued activity has prevailed for floating cargoes, and further sales of good extent have been effected, the bulk consisting of Bassein at full rates to a further slight advance. Twenty-two floating cargoes have been sold, viz. :—The Talismano, 1,284 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. ; the Blanche Maude, 954 tons Rangoon, also at 10s. ; the Oregon, 1,301 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. for Continent ; the Georgina, 928 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 3d. ; the Marmion, 1,050 tons Bassein, late March sailing, at 10s. ; the Dolbadern Castle, 1,400 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. ; the Lioness, 815 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. 0¾d. ; the Speculant, 808 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 10s. 0¾d. ; the Orskar, 628 tons, Necransie, April sailing, at 9s. 10½d.; the Sarah & Emma, 1,500 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 3d.; the Janet Court, 1,360 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. 1½d. ; the Atalanta, 833 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 7½d. ex ship London ; the Carmelina, 1,198 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 10s. 6d. open charter ; the Araby Maid, 1,194 tons Ngakyouck Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter ; the Ravenscraig, 1,637 tons Ngakyouck Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. open charter ; the Massimo d'Azeglio, 881 tons Necransie, end of March sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter ; the Sindbad, 888 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 1½d. ; the Svea, 1,157 tons Necransie, May sailing, at 10s. 1½d. ; the Francesca, 665 tons Moulmein, March sailing, at 10s. 3d. for Continent ; the Vesta, 969 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 10s. 1½d. open charter ; the Teekalat, 960 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 6¾d., and the Graville, 655 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 9s. 7½d. On the spot 6,000 bags Ngakyouck Rangoon have been sold at 9s. 9d., a cargo of 6,000 bags new Bassein, just arrived, has been sold at 10s. ex ship, and for arrival 120 tons Ballam at 11s. 3d.

SAGO.—The demand is moderate, and of 838 bags offered in public sale only 330 bags found buyers, consisting of good bright small at 17s. to 17s. 3d., being the full value, the remainder medium bought in at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

SAGO FLOUR.—500 bags have been sold at 10s. short prompt.

SAPANWOOD.—8 tons Manila partly sold, damaged at £4 2s. 6d. per ton.

STICKLAC.—1 case Saigon bold woody kind sold at 49s. per cwt.

SPICES.—*Cloves :* The market is quiet, and in auction 9 cases good Penang sold at 2s., being also lower ; 16 bags low Singapore were bought in at 1s. 4d. *Nutmegs :* 43 cases Penang went off slowly, and only 15 cases sold at easier rates, average 74 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d., 75's at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., the remainder bought in, 110 to 118's at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. *Mace :* Of 3 cases Penang 2 cases fine bold bright sold steadily at 2s. 9d., 15 boxes ordinary red Java bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has continued flat, and the supplies at public sale have been only partly disposed of at easier rates, whilst little business has been done by private contract. On the 13th inst., in auction 1,257 bags European Penang sold, ordinary brown sold at 22s. 3d., 600 bags good Native were withdrawn. Privately 3,500 bags China sold at 22s., and 100 tons ditto at 19s. On the 17th, in auction 1,610 bags European Penang were nearly all sold at steady rates, good ordinary to good brown at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d., fine at 24s.; 1,813 bags China were all bought in, brown at 19s. 6d., good and fine yellow clayed at 25s. 6d. to 26s.

TAPIOCA.—1,789 bags Singapore went off slowly at about previous rates, and barely 800 bags sold, ordinary small to fair at 2½d. to 2⅝d., good at 2⅝d. 35 bags grey Penang sold at 2½d. to 2⅝d.

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TIN.—The market has been quite devoid of animation, and prices have continued to rule in favour of buyers. Sales of Straits have been unusually limited, and prices show a further slight decline. Quotations are Straits on the spot, and afloat £67. Banca £72 10s., Billiton £69 per ton. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their public sale of 23,000 slabs of Banca at Amsterdam for the 31st instant.

TOBACCO.—121 bales China Leaf sold at 4¼d., 33 bales ditto damaged 3¾d. to 4d., ditto repacked ½d. to 1¼d., 260 bales Japan 5½d. to 9¼d., 10 bales ditto damaged 5½d. to 8½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 18th inst. the Market showed no departure from the position reported on the previous day. On Thursday there was rather more inquiry for some special makes of Grey Goods, but without leading to much business, the offers being on too low a scale. Since then there has been an improvement in the general demand, and full prices paid where business resulted. As a rule, however, producers are asking higher prices than buyers are willing to pay, consequently, the transactions continue to be of only limited extent. The tendency at the close was towards higher prices.

QUOTATIONS.

					s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	...	38½-39 in.	... 7lbs.	... 5	2½	to	7	6½
Do. do.	...	...	...	,,	... 8½lbs.	... 6	1	to	8	8½
Do. do.	...	...	...	44 45 in.	... 7lbs.	... 6	6½	to	7	9½
Do. do.	...	...	...	,,	... 8lbs.	... 6	10	to	8	8½
Do. do.	...	...	...	,,	... 9lbs.	... 7	10½	to	9	8½
Do. do.	...	...	...	50 in.	... 10lbs.	... 9	4½	to	10	8½
Grey T-Cloths	...	...	...	32 in.	... 6lbs.	... 4	2	to	4	11
Do. do.	...	...	...	,,	... 7lbs.	... 4	8 1-16	to	5	8 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)		...	...	,,	... 7lbs.	... 5	3 9-16	to	6	11 1-16
Do. do.	do.	...	...	36 in.	... 8lbs.	... 6	3 13-16	to	7	9 13-16
Madapollams	...	...	...	32 in.	... 2lb. 8oz.	... 2	2 11-16	to	2	6 11-16
Grey Jaconets	...	...	...	39 in.	... 2lb. 1oz.	... 2	7½	to	2	8 17-32
Grey Drills	...	...	...	30 in.	... 14lbs.	... 8	6½	to	11	3½
Grey Jeans	...	...	...	30 in.	... 8lbs.	... 6	10½	to	8	7½
White Spot Shirtings		...	...	36 in.	...	... 9	6			
Brocade do.	...	...	...	36 in.	...	... 9	9			
Damasks	...	...	...	36 in.	...	... 16	8½			
Water Twist (China quality)				16-24	...	... 0	9½	to	0	10½
Do. do.	do.	do.	...	28-32	...	... 0	10½	to	0	11½
Do. do. (Mock)		...	...	38-42	...	... 0	11	to	1	0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 10s. to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 5s.; do., other brands, £20 to £20 7s. 6d.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d. to £20; Sheet, £21 5s. to £21 15s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 10	EinarThambarskjelvr	Meling	Akyab	Bordeaux
11	Daniel	Jespersen	Rangoon	Hamburg
11	Sumatra	Karran	Akyab	Do.
11	Argo	Edstrom	Rangoon	Texel
11	Marie Louise	Schmidt	Bassein	Bremen
12	Etha Rickmers	Hess	Rangoon	Do.
12	Lord of the Isles (s.)	Cowie	Java	Helvoet
14	M. A. Dixon	Corner	Swatow	London
14	Vauban	Gaic	Rangoon	Liverpool
14	Emily A. Davies	Davies	Cheribon	Falmouth
14	Juno	Rasmussen	Maulmain	Antwerp
14	Syren	Thomas	Do.	Pauillac
14	Deucalion (s.)	Brown	Shanghai, &c.	London
15	Yvonne et Marie	Gaston	Akyab	Do.
15	Devana	May	Kobe	Falmouth
15	Alku	Gustafsen	Akyab	Do.
15	Teekalet	Tracey	Do.	Do.
15	Astoria	Potter	Bassein	Do.
15	Piemonte	Capellino	Akyab	Antwerp
15	Kolga	Kjolseth	Singapore	New York
15	Korsor	Grove	Hong Kong	Do.
16	Oceaan	Kramer	Banjoewangie	Ymuiden
16	Noach I.	Kruyt	Macassar	Do.
16	Wm. H. Dietz	Endicott	Hong Kong	San Francisco
16	Brinkburn Priory	Beynon	Bassein	London
16	Orione	Schiaffino	Rangoon	Liverpool
16	Ravenna Padre	De Andreis	Do., for Bremen	Falmouth
17	Wilhelmine	Keller	Do. do.	Do.
17	Convenuti	Bozzo	Do. do.	Do.
17	Marmion	Hews	Bassein	Do.
17	Zelia	Patey	Sourabaya	Do.
17	Haugesund	Rasmussen	Rangoon	Plymouth
17	Talismano	Oneglio	Do.	Liverpool
17	Renfrewshire	Beattie	Akyab	Queenstown
17	Imperator	Carlsen	Rangoon	Falmouth
18	Apennino	Corriglia	Akyab	Do.
18	France	Villeaumoras	Rangoon	Do.
18	Oxford	Withers	Do.	Queenstown
18	Braemar Castle (s.)	Ayles	Hankow	London
18	Star of China	Blaker	Hong Kong	Do.
18	Kelso	Powell	Singapore	Do.
18	Hesperia	Billott	Do.	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 2	Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	Hogo	New York
3	Ceylon	Kelly	Yokohama	Do.
3	Sumatra	Clough	Hong Kong	San Francisco
3	Baly	V. Bery	Samarang	Rotterdam
10	Niagara	Wischmusen	Hong Kong	Cuxhaven
12	Louise Georgiane	Gosan	Penang	Hamburg
12	Marathone	Halliday	Singapore	Cardiff
12	Enrico Merella	Sanfese	Do.	Do.
12	Estrella de Chile	Rolo	Do.	Do.
12	Loyola	Gardoqui	Basilan and Manila	Liverpool
13	Ferdinand	Westergaard	Hg. Kg., via Cardiff	Do.
13	Voorlooter	De Willigen	Batavia	Texel
13	Jessie Jamieson	West	Hong Kong	Cardiff
14	Yorkshire (s.)	Langley	Penang, &c.	London
14	Silurian (s.)	Collings	Batavia	Do.
14	Quarta (s.)	—	Singapore	Penarth
14	Buston Vale	Anderson	Anjer	Newport
14	Abernyte	Congdon	Hong Kong	Liverpool
16	Margaret Knight	Seabrook	Macassar, via Cardiff	Do.
16	Times	Morie	Singapore	Cardiff
17	Madagascar (s.)	Timm	Penang, &c.	London
17	Loudoun Castle (s.)	Marshall	Singapore, &c.	Do.
17	Globe	Harrison	Cuma	Antwerp
18	Carl Ritter	Jansen	Hong Kong	Cardiff
18	Antenor (s.)	Jones	Penang, &c.	Liverpool

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
July 14	Hesperia	Hamburg	China
17	Celebes	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

P.Q.M.L. (Dutch ship), Java to Amsterdam, April 20, 31 S., 33 E.
ABERFOYLE, Maulmain to , April 17, 1 S., 86 E.
W.T.P.J., Rangoon to Plymouth, April 19, 4 S., 87 E.
EURYNOME, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 6, off Cape St. Francis.
MARIS STELLA, Cardiff to Singapore, June 1, 3 N., 26 W.
P.J.K.H. (Eng. barq.), London to Shanghai, July 4, 14 N., 26 W.
J.S.R.N. (Amer. barq.), New York to Java, June 26, 7 N., 26 W.
A RUSSIAN (barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, May 5, 8 N., 25 W.
H.C.G.Y. (Brit. barq.), Cardiff to Hong Kong, May 11, 3 N., 24 W.
FORTUNA, Rangoon to Hamburg, June 24, 28 N., 37 W.
HESPERIA, Rangoon to London, July 6, 43 N., 27 W.
PETRONELLA CATHARINA, Batavia to Falmouth, June 22, 28 N., 37 W.
DOXFORD, Rangoon to Cork, June 16, 12 N., 27 W.
UNTONIA, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, June 5, 7 S., 30 W.
THERESE, Rangoon to Bremen, June 24, 28 N., 37 W.
WOODVILLE, Hamburg to Hong Kong, June 10, 8 N., 24 W.
H.K.P.B. (Swed. ship) Rangoon to Falmouth, June 2, 22 S., 53 E.
CORFA, Liverpool to Batavia, 1 S., 22 E.
GEBROEDERS SMIT, Newcastle to Sourabaya, June 1, 2 N., 25 W.
STAR OF CHINA, Hong Kong to London, July 8, 42 N., 29 W.
CONCORDIA, Rangoon to London, May 28.
EARL DERBY, Rangoon to London, May 28.
GOATFELL, Rangoon to London, May 28.
RAVENSCRAIG, Rangoon to London, May 28.
REMUS, Cardiff to Manila, June 16, B.N. 22 W.
K.L.F.W. (Fr. barq.), Bassein to Marseilles, June 22, 15 N., 36 W.
T.H.D.N. (ship), Hong Kong to London, July 2, 36 N., 34 W.
MINDIN, Akyab to St. Nazaire, same day.
H.S.B.W. (barq.), Rangoon to London, May 26, 9 S., 14 W.

CASUALTIES.

NANTES.—July 16, telegrams from Aden announce that the Meikong (str.) has parted in two, and that everything on board has been pillaged.

NIEUWE DIEP.—July 17, the Norwegian ship Oregon, Captain Bentlich, Bassein to Bremen, with rice, stranded on the Haaks, and was abandoned, but was brought off and taken into harbour by salvors and tug-boats, little leaky; no damaged cargo expected. July 18, after inspection the Oregon is found to be badly strained, and too leaky to proceed to Bremen; reshipping of cargo is advisable. One of the crew was drowned.

CAPE TOWN.—June 19, the August Friedrich, Moll, having completed repairs, is ready for sea. The damaged cargo not having met expenses, tenders are asked for £1,200 on bottomry of ship and cargo. —By telegram dated Madeira, July 14, the Norwegian barque Vega, Hamburg to Hong Kong, has put in with loss of stanchions and bulwarks. The Norwegian ship Guldbringa, from Akyab to Flensburg, put in June 23, with rudder damaged, and leaking forward. She has been surveyed and part of her cargo will have to be discharged.

BOMBAY.—July 16, Ajax (British str.), from China to London, has put in here with shaft broken.

MAURITIUS.—June 21, the Cornelia, from Banjoewanjie for Rotterdam, which put in here on May 29, damaged through heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, is receiving a new rudder, and has been caulked above the copper without discharging. The Jane Woodburne, from Swatow to Falmouth, which put in here on June 12, had experienced heavy gales, and jettisoned fifty tons cargo. Her upper works being strained, she is to be caulked from copper to copper, and have a few defective stanchions replaced. She will discharge sufficient cargo to lighten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE CARVOEIRO.—July 15, passed, Madura (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

NAPLES.—July 14 and 15, arrived and proceeded, Prinses Amalia (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

GIBRALTAR.—July 16, passed, Agamemnon (str.), Liverpool to Penang, &c.; 17, Hankow (str.), China for London.

MALTA.—July 13, sailed, Torrington (str.), Batavia for Rotterdam.

CAPE TOWN.—June 12, sailed, Cape City, for Guam; Blackwall for Anjer.

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TABLE BAY.—June 18, sailed, Randolph for Guam.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—June 10, sailed, Alsen; 16, Eyvor; 19, Iron Age, all for Batavia.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gleneagles, Glenartney, Braemar Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Strathairly.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ulysses (s.). For Manila: Olano. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Java ports: Cornelis Smit.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The new Tea steamers are now busy loading outwards, and the berth abundantly supplied. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

A matter of considerable importance alike to shipowners and owners of cargo has just been before the Divisional Court of Common Pleas. The ship Rollo, on a recent voyage from this country to Hong Kong, experienced very bad weather, during which portions of the rigging gave way, and in consequence the mainmast began to lurch violently. The master, being apprehensive that the mast should rip up the decks, and thereby imperil both ship and cargo, ordered the mast to be cut away. Eventually an action was raised by the shipowners against the owners of cargo, which involved the question whether the cutting away of the mast, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, was a subject for general average contribution. The learned Judge who tried the case asked the jury to decide whether the mast was a wreck, and valueless, and gone, at the time it went over. The jury answered in the affirmative, but immediately a rule was obtained on the ground of misdirection, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, the misdirection being that the Judge did not ask the jury whether, if the weather had moderated the mast possibly could have been saved. The motion for a new trial came before Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Lopes, and they are agreed in opinion that the rule should be made absolute. Their Lordships have held that there was a probability of the storm continuing, in which case the mast would have not broken, but would have gone overboard wholly. The ship would have been torn up, and everything would have been lost. They were of opinion that probably the mast might have been saved if the weather had moderated quickly, which was improbable; and they considered further, that the mast was cut away, not as a mere incumbrance, but for the purpose of preventing its tearing up the ship and sacrificing the adventure. But they thought that, in addition to the question on which the rule had been obtained, the jury should have been asked the further question—whether, at the time the mast was cut away, the purpose was to save vessel and cargo by preventing the mast tearing up the ship, to which the evidence very strongly pointed, or whether it was cut away as wreck, as a mere incumbrance, or lumber. Their Lordships have made the strong observation that the beneficial objects of the doctrine and law of general average would be frittered away if, where a sacrifice was made, as seemed to have been obviously the case here, to save the whole adventure, the sharing of the burden of such sacrifice could be made to depend upon nice questions of probability afterwards discussed as to whether the thing might or might not have been saved. Here, if the mast had gone the ship would probably have gone with it, and the ship was probably saved by the sacrifice of the mast. It would defeat the main utility of general average (added their Lordships) if at a moment of emergency the captain's mind were to hesitate as to saving the adventure through fear of casting a burden on his owners. But in making the rule absolute for a new trial, their Lordships expressed the opinion that the question of the mast being saved was put to the jury as one of probability and not of possibility; that no question was left to them as to the purpose for which the mast was cut away, and that contingent wreck was treated by the Judge who presided at the trial as though it were actual wreck. From the point of view in which Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Lopes regarded the case, they thought that, although the Judge who presided was not dissatisfied with the verdict, yet the verdict was against the weight of evidence. When the new trial comes on, the result will be awaited with considerable interest.

SAILING SHIPS BUILDING BY T. R. OSWALD, SOUTHAMPTON.—Register Dimensions: Length, 226 feet; breadth, 37·10 feet; depth, 22·30 feet; gross tonnage, 1,402 tons. Length, 233 feet; breadth, 37·72; depth, 23.58 feet; gross tonnage, 1,496 tons. Length, 251 feet; breadth, 39 feet; depth, 24 feet: gross tonnage, 1,800 tons. Length, 223 feet breadth, 37·38 feet; depth, 22·75 feet; gross tonnage, 1,440 tons. Length, 226 feet; breadth, 37·10 feet; depth, 22·30 feet; gross tonnage, 1,402 tons. Steamers.—Register Dimensions: Length, 281 feet; breadth, 33·76 feet; depth, 24 feet; gross tonnage, 1,750 tons; nominal horse-power, 200. Length, 232 feet; breadth, 28·20; depth, 17·29 feet; gross tonnage, 990 tons; nominal horse-power, 130. Length, 246·50 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 17·33 feet; gross tonnage, 1,088 tons; nominal horse-power, 150. Length, 210 feet; breadth, 30·66 feet; depth, 15.79 feet; gross tonnage, 936 tons; nominal horse-power, 100. Mr. Oswald's works are complete within themselves, as he not only builds the hull and engines, but rolls his own iron and makes his own castings; in fact, does everything in connection with the vessels he is building

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY

(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

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CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1875, for £1,900,000.—FOURTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Eighty-three BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £20,400, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London, the agents of this Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public, and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September Next, by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.

48	345	403	430	481	522	568	
699	753						
9 Bonds for £1,000 each ...							£9,000
952	1124	1250	1416	1618	1631	1650	
1800	1876	1897					
10 Bonds for £500 each ...							5,000
2081	2266	2402	2416	2427	2434	2539	
2691	2727	2868	2912	2962	3093	3151	
3178	3329	3481	3508	3532	3604	3755	
3900	4135	4189	4235	4265	4271	4287	
4415	4445	4467	4526	4532	4600	4614	
4630	4734	4790	4809	4837	4937	4956	
4984	5018	5071	5083	5086	5111	5178	
5252	5255	5262	5585	5689	5758	6017	
6081	6116	6134	6204	6546	6819	6823	
6849							
64 Bonds for £100 each ...							6,400
83 Bonds amounting together to the sum of ...							£20,400

London, 16th July, 1877.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: JOHN BRIDGES, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1873, for £2,276,500.—EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Ninety-one BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £27,000, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London, the Agents for the Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. William Duff, Notary Public; and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September next by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.

138	286	425	441	552	664	715	
751	838	875	891				
11 Bonds for £1,000 each ...							£11,000
1116	1186	1215	1276	1279	1461	1650	
1740	1747	1931	1934	2044	2437	2450	
2466	2470	2473	2478	2564	2687		
20 Bonds for £500 each ...							10,000
2869	3040	3155	3271	3321	3350	3414	
3479	3519	3569	3681	3791	3793	3844	
3897	4034	4071	4117	4160	4247	4259	
4307	4324	4440	4489	4559	4657	4753	
4865	4919	4921	4940	5051	5052	5149	
5170	5314	5431	5501	5715	5725	5747	
5835	5916	5925	6005	6041	6122	6182	
6286	6333	6404	6659	6664	6666	6700	
6719	6753	6915	6940				
60 Bonds for £100 each ...							6,000
91 Bonds, amounting together to the sum of ...							£27,000

London, 16th July, 1877.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: WILLIAM DUFF, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches. &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLETT & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,
4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,
RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

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Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.
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ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.
PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartment and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, nd Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

OSLER'S
GLASS CHANDELIERS
WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

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BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms: Broad-street. Established 1807.

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET, at 27, LEE PARK, BLACKHEATH, for Three Months, containing Ten good Rooms. Gardens, &c. Rent £4 4s. per week.

Apply on the premises.

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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

COWASJEE DINSHAW
Close to the Landing Place, Depot of EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.
WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
STEAMER POINT, ADEN.
Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.
The *London and China Express* on Sale.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
"	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
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Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Amoy	BROWN and Co.
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Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Hankow	
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	SIGNATEL and Co.
Osaca and Hiogo ...	J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

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H. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ...	... £3,200,000
Reserved fund	... 800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).
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are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street 1877.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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Sir SAMUEL BAKER,
In his work on the Sources of the Nile, says:—

"I ordered my dragoman Mahomet to inform the "Faky that I was a doctor, and that I had the best "medicines at the service of the sick, with advice "gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to "whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. "These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing "unmistakable purgative properties, they create an "undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies "him of their value."

This fine Medicine cures all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, is a Great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females—young or aged.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.
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London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient, has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has **in no** way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the **Coals** stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery **are** uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Khedive	3,742	600	July 26	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Venetia	2,726	450	Aug. 2	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara	2,932	450	Aug. 9	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Zambesi	2,431	370	Aug. 16	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

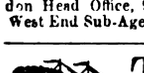
OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

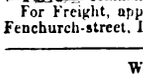


OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

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With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."

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With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years, 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander; South West India Docks.

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BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.

PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.

Fares:—First Class, £68: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D	Aug. 6
Singapore, Hg Kg, & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 11

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, via the SUEZ CANAL, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, last shipping day 30th July, BRAEMAR CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,182 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective; W. AILES, commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the s.s. Fleurs Castle.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glencagles, s.s.	2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 23
City of Limerick, s.s.	1,724	Robertson & Co...	July —
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros. & Co.	July —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co....	July 28
Glenartney, s.s.	—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	July —
Benarty, s.s	—	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 6
Radnorshire, s.s	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 11
Glencarn, s.s.	—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. —

LIVERPOOL.

Ulysses, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	July 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Peng., Singap., H. Kong, & Shang....	City of Limerick, s.s....	I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I.	July 28
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rds.Ll.1.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Evelyn	Al 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	Al 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CITY OF LIMERICK, s.s., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, is now in her loading berth, South-West India Dock. Last shipping day, July 27.

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GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Aug. 3
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 10
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AAl	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 38, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday July 23, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 726.] LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received July 30.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 13	May 30	June 6
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 2
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 2
CHINA—Peking	—	—	May 29
Tien-tsin	—	—	June 4
Chefoo	—	—	„ 4
New-chwang	—	—	May 31
Hankow	„ 13	June 1	June 5
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Chin-kiang	—	—	May 31
Shanghai	„ 27	„ 7	June 10
Ningpo	—	—	„ 9
Foochow	—	—	June 13
Formosa	—	—	„ 8
Amoy	—	—	„ 13
Swatow	—	—	„ 14
Hong Kong	May 11	„ 15	„ 16
Canton	—	—	„ 14
Macao	—	—	„ 15
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Apr. 27	„ 3	„ 13
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	May 4	„ 7	„ 18
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 14
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 6
Sarawak	—	—	„ 13
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 16
Samarang	—	—	„ 16
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 25	„ 23	„ 24
Penang	„ 25	„ 21	„ 26
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	July 5
Colombo	—	—	„ 3

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 13th, Shanghai 17th, Hong Kong 23rd June, Singapore 1st July, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 6th proximo, left Marseilles yesterday, and will reach London to-morrow, six days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamers to Brindisi, Venice and Southampton.—Lists not to hand.

Per steamer *Glaucus* (Holt's line), arrived July 29.—From Shanghai: Mr. J. H. Cheverton and attendant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Lenz, L. Bosolo, Imberti, Mazzochi, Butta, Anchésosi Riciardi, and Ragnoti. To Batavia: Messrs. F. Smeding, Jandel, and Klaing. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Oppen and children, Koh Seang Tat, Capt. Child. To Colombo: Mr. R. Lyon. To Galle: M. P. Savio.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Batavia: J. Van Vilet. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, G. Bolster, and F. H. Sawyer. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott, Mr. Buttery. To Ceylon: Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Singapore Mrs. Trotter and two daughters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: J. Trubridge.

Per steamer *Gleneagles*, from London, July 18.—For Shanghai: Capt. Stewart and Mr. J. T. Lamb.

Per O. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco.—To Yokohama: Paul Ozier, Thos. W. Knox, J. Okada, S. Oku, A. A. Meyer. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Gray, R. Manuel.

Per steamer *Prins Hendrik*, from Nieuwediep to Batavia, July 21.—Mr. H. J. Hofstede, Mrs. W. Warnas, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dikkers and two children, Mrs. de Hoogh-Langelaan, Mrs. L. van Beek, Mr. W. H. Hofstede, Mr. T. L. Verspeten, Mrs. Schröder and three children, Mrs. Muller, Mr. H. Fokker, Mr. L. J. Hoogkamer, Mr. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Niesten, Mr. J. A. H. van Haarlem, Mr. F. H. Marting, Mr. F. Versteeg and daughter, Mr. A. W. H. K. Bothnia Andreai, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Vemer, Mr. G. E. Rojer, Mr. S. Mesch, Mr. J. S. C. F. Blankensteyn; ten subaltern officers, 150 soldiers; Mr. A. H. Tuinenburg, Mr. N. H. Jonge Jan, Mr. R. Zalm, Mr. A. Hendriks, Mr. B. Kenhoorn; four subaltern officers, and thirty-nine sailors.

Per steamer *Ulysses* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, July 28.—To Penang: Mr. Svenson. To Shanghai: Miss Elder.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says the British barque *Ville de Lille* has been chartered as a store ship by the Japanese Government at the high rate of, it is stated, $1,500 per month. On two days last week she was busy unloading ammunition, &c., from the *Acantha*, and is now lying down the bay nearly opposite Tategami.—On the 23rd ult. the French gunboat *Surprise* left for Kobe, and next day the U.S.S. *Kearsarge* left, it was believed for Kagoshima. It is rumoured that the U.S. Minister at Yokohama, not being perfectly satisfied with the information derived from the Government, the *Kearsarge* has been sent down with a view of observing the position of affairs.—About one A.M. on the 25th ult. an engineer in the Mitsu Bishi employ, while walking along the Bund, was fired at by two Japanese and wounded in the head. When seen at 2.30 A.M. by the medical officer of H.M.S. *Lily* he was found to have received a lacerated wound of the right temple, which fortunately proved of small moment. No cause can be assigned for the outrage.—A small steam flour-mill is in course of erection on the Tokitsu-road, not far from Goto Machi, Nagasaki. The machinery arrived some time ago, and the buildings would have been finished before this, but for some opposition on the part of the neighbouring farmers. Although the engine is only three horse-power, it is hoped, now that the native population are beginning to appreciate bread as an article of diet, that the present movement may be the means of establishing a new trade in this part of the country. The mill was originally little better than an experiment, but possibly it may prove a decided success, as the wounded soldiers are ordered bread among their rations.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes:—

I have just returned from the city. Not so many beggars are on the street as there were a month ago. I hear from the Chinese the rains have been quite general throughout the province. Spring rains are always very light, but this year the showers have been exceptionally heavy, and the wheat is said to be looking very fine. So I think another month will see the famine, ended so far as this province is concerned. Where no rain has fallen, what will the end be? I have heard of no news concerning anything or anyone. There is much sickness amongst the Chinese. To-night rain is threatening, but its fall is doubtful.

H.E. George F. Seward reached here this evening with his family, and goes on to Chefoo to-morrow, by the *Hae-shin* (late *Zhihli*), where they will spend the summer.

From parts of the interior we hear that the severity of the suffering seems to be past. In one place a severe hailstorm has beaten down the wheat badly, and it is difficult to say to what

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extent the yield will be affected by it; the stalks may straighten up again. Rain has fallen in many places, and crops promise well. We learn that the Chinese Government has sent a note to each of the Foreign Ministers in Peking, expressing thanks for the very liberal and practical manner in which foreigners have shown their sympathy for the poor sufferers from famine during the past winter. It is thought to indicate a good state of feeling on the part of foreigners. It is a pity that the Government does not manifest a better state of feeling for its own suffering thousands, and institute such reforms and improvements as would render such terrible and wide-spread suffering as the last few months have witnessed an impossibility.

Our Bund is covered with cargo, extending even into the cross streets, and rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. The appearance is quite disgraceful to our otherwise neat little settlement, and it is to be sincerely hoped it may not continue so long.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 10th June; the Shanghai French mail from London, April 20, was received on the 3rd June, and the following P. and O. mail of April 27 arrived out on the 7th June.

A new trouble has, it appears, arisen in connection with the Lekin Dues question. It will be remembered that when it was notified that *lekin* would no longer be collected within the area of the Foreign Settlements, the native merchants residing in the City and suburbs claimed exemption also, declaring that they would remove into the Settlement if it were not granted. The late Taoutai, Fêng, yielded; and the outside hongs have since enjoyed the same immunity from *lekin* as those within the Settlements. The new Taoutai, however, seems to take a different view. He appears to intend having his "pound of flesh" at all costs; and a warrant has been issued against certain of the principal dealers in cotton goods in the City and Namtow suburb.

No mention is made in the document of foreign cloth as the article to be taxed; and the document is so framed that an ordinary reader might suppose only native cloth was to be the subject of the squeeze; but the Chinese interested say that this omission is intentional, in order that foreigners shall have no pretext for interfering, and that foreign goods are really aimed at. The notice has been addressed to four of the principal dealers in Foreign cloths (hongs, in fact, that have very little to do with native manufactures), and they seem to understand its drift, and fully expect they will be made to pay up, not only in the future but for past exemption. If their fears are realised, they are said to contemplate putting their former threat into execution—viz., migrating to the Settlements.

A meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Company has been held, to consider a proposal for re-forming the company upon a permanent basis at the expiry of the present term. It was explained that the object was to build up a reserve fund, as the present subscribed capital of the company did not suffice for the increasing business which was within its power. A resolution in favour of reconstituting the company as a permanent one, to commence business on the 1st January next, was passed, and the present directors were elected a provisional committee. The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting to the shareholders, said:—The changes which the directors recommended were most important; contemplating, as they did, making the Company permanent instead of triennial. They had had the careful consideration not only of the directors, but of the Home Committee, influential shareholders, who fully approved them. He might remark that the Committee wished the Company registered, but that was impossible; the Court here was unable to register. The next important thing was building up a reserve. It was suggested that a division of profits should be made as at present, viz., $\frac{1}{4}$ to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held; $\frac{3}{4}$ to shareholders in proportion to the net premium paid or influenced by them; and out of the $\frac{1}{3}$ attaching to the shares, to set aside each year for the formation of a Reserve Fund, until the same amounts to Tls. 400,000, such sums as the shareholders may decide to appropriate. It was contemplated at one time to propose that a certain sum should be set aside, each half-year, for a Reserve Fund, till Tls. 400,000 were reached. But on consideration it was thought better such sums as might be voted by shareholders should be set aside. It would of course happen that one half-year would be better than another; and a rigid rule to set aside Tls. 25,000 in June and Tls. 25,000 in December might take too much out of the pockets of shareholders; and the figure had better be left to be decided at the meetings. Then, as regarded the revision of the share list at the close of every three years. This was a necessary clause; and after consulting their legal adviser they found there would be little difficulty in framing a clause empowering the directors to exclude any non-contributing shareholder, and to confine the Company to contributors.

The *Celestial Empire* says:—

We hear that the remaining two million and a half of Hk. taels, making in all a loan of five millions, were settled on Wednesday with a local bank. The only difference between this contract and the former is, that in the present instance the term of repayment is fixed at seven years instead of ten. Interest 10 per cent., exchange 5s. 9½d., and repayments of principal and interest to be by half-yearly instalments in six months' bank bills at current rates.

The *North China Herald* publishes the full text of the circular which has been issued with reference to the proposed alteration in the mode of conducting the tea trade, and to which reference was made in this paper some time back. It runs as follows:—

The unsatisfactory result, in recent years, to the importer of China teas is a fact of universal experience; permit me, in our common interest, to ask your attention to a suggestion for obviating what I believe to be one of the causes leading to this result; I refer to the system of sending our buyers from Shanghai to Hankow to meet the article on its way to the former place.

The drawbacks of this system are manifest.

In the first place, most of us are not established in Hankow, and we have to send Chaaszees from their own tea-rooms, where they are "at home," have their own light, and in every other respect are in the most favourable circumstances for exercising an unbiassed judgment, whether as to the desirability of operating or in the selection of their purchases—to a settlement of which it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, for a time, almost the whole population acts and talks as if to secure an interest in Tea were the one end of life.

In the cases to which I now specially allude, our representatives are herded, half-a-dozen together, in the houses of two or three agents, and are thereby exposed to the influences of competition and emulation in the strongest possible form—influences which cannot fail to operate in the most fatal direction, that of causing the individual to mistrust his own judgment, and to be led away by the action of others when this differs from what he has proposed to himself.

Our tasters set out with the one object in view—to buy tea; they have a fleet of steamers impatiently waiting for their purchases; they are agents, called upon to decide a highly speculative question, deprived of the opportunity which they would have in Shanghai of consulting with their chiefs, and they are urged wholly in the direction of operating to the almost total exclusion of the other side of the question.

There are the further arguments in favour of Shanghai, that in view of the hurried manner in which teas are now manipulated and fired, every period which can be interposed between the packing of the tea and the time it is offered for sale is a direct advantage to the purchaser, and that it has a material advantage as against Hankow in being in daily communication by telegram both with the consuming markets and other centres of Tea export.

Why, then, should we stop the leaf halfway between the place of growth and the place where we have located ourselves? As importers of tea, and as property-holders in Shanghai, it is our interest to do all that is possible to restore to that port the position of the Northern Tea Depot, and to this end it is proposed that we should enter into a mutual undertaking not to send either tea-tasters or orders to Hankow for the coming season. Should there be a few dissentients there is no danger that they would get the whip-hand of their neighbours; the Chinese are too astute not to avail themselves of the market in which the greatest buying power exists; they would place extreme limits on tea in Hankow, and failing to obtain them they would order it to Shanghai, for, by nature sanguine and speculative, the natives would have the greatest faith in the greatest number.

I think there can be no doubt that a sufficiently large majority of the tea buying is under control of London firms—either as heads of the Shanghai houses or as entrusting them with orders—to ensure that unanimous, or nearly unanimous action on their part would effect the desired change.

Several large buyers have expressed their desire to co-operate in putting an end to the existing system provided there be some sort of unanimity on the point amongst the trade generally, and to test this, I ask your consideration of the question, and that you will be so good as to sign and return to me one of the enclosed forms, according to the view you adopt.

It is reported that the steamer *Chinkeang* has accepted a long charter to carry Chinese emigrants from the South of China to Australia. Her passengers will not be welcome, at least in Queensland, where there are said to be already twice as many Chinese as can find occupation, and where distress is said to exist in consequence.

We hear that the opposition between the rival companies on the Yangtsze is growing keener. It is said that freight is being taken at a tael per ton, with 10 per cent. discount allowed, and that native passengers are travelling to Hankow for $2½.

The two Municipal Councils have decided on a uniform width of 39 feet for the Yang-king-pang creek, from the Fohkien-road bridge to the Defence Creek. The French Council purpose constructing a bunding on their side, as we are doing on ours. Several purchases of land for the purpose of widening streets on the French Concession are in contemplation.—The granite bunding of the Hwangpoo is to cost Tls. 192 per chang (10 feet); and additions and improvements are to be made to the Municipal Hotel, at a cost of Tls. 14,000.

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RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

The *Herald* concludes an article on the above-named subject as follows; the view taken is not over-encouraging:—

There has been a great deal said lately about the Woosung railway, and the prospect of its extension. Rumour has even declared that the removal of the existing plant to Formosa was decided on, and that more substantial material had been ordered to replace it, and to extend the line Soochow-wards. We cannot learn that there is any truth in the report. That there was some talk of banishing the line to Formosa we believe; but even that design is said to have fallen into disfavour—Ting Futai having returned from his recent visit to the island with a less favourable idea of the project. And the real question just now, at Nanking, is said to be whether the line shall not be rooted up altogether at the close of the year. After all the Viceroy may be right! He came here with a reputation which is found to have been very much overrated; but he may still have a fairly correct idea of his own and his countrymen's abilities. He may know that the Chinese are not capable of managing railways, and that if they attempted to do so they would have a smash and bring discredit on an institution which is now in perfect order. They like the little railway to Woosung immensely, and come scores of miles to have a ride in the "fire-dragon carriages;" but it is managed by foreigners at present, and is safe; and of course foreigners cannot be allowed to continue managing it, because—well, because they are foreigners. They may be tolerated on board the C.M.S.N. steamers, because those steamers are supposed to be occupied in doing harm to other foreigners; and what more clever than to use diamond to cut diamond? but unhappily there is no second railway to be ruined; and as, of course, foreigners cannot be allowed to work it, and if Shen Pao-chen is persuaded that the Chinese cannot—what remains but to tear it up? Railways have been constructed, and are working successfully in Japan, Egypt, Turkey and other backward countries, but China thinks they won't suit her, and perhaps she is right. Chinamen are the best judges of their own capabilities, and so long as half the land is occupied by graves, in a manner totally incomprehensible to civilised nations, there is of course the impossibility of avoiding these. It is far better to let the ground lie waste for the benefit of the ancestral bones, than it is to occupy it with roads designed only for the convenience of the living. The Viceroy may be quite right in thinking China should be content with a back seat among nations, and not trying to do what is beyond her.

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* says:—

From Wenchow we have the curious intelligence that the missing lorcha *Mandarin* has been at last discovered, disguised as a Chinese junk. Mr. C. Schmidt, a pilot, while on his way to the pilot ground, saw a boat that he at once recognised as the missing lorcha *Mandarin*. He accordingly went to H.B.M.'s Consul and reported the matter, and steps were at once taken to have the crew arrested and the vessel detained, which was accomplished very readily with the assistance of some of the Chinese officials; so that there is at last a prospect of this long-standing act of piracy and murder being brought to a close. What the end will be, or what redress the owners will get, remains to be seen.

The *Courier's* correspondent says:—

Everybody seems to agree that Wenchow is a very charming place. We have even heard of the inland sea through which it is approached compared in point of beauty to the famous inland sea of Japan. Even the town is said to be the cleanest and prettiest ever opened to British trade in China, while the people are friendly and inoffensive. Commercially the prospects of the newly-opened port are hopeful, and although it is not likely there will be much tea exported this year, it is well to remember that formerly Wenchow was an important mart for the noble leaf. Latterly its trade has been diverted into different channels, a number of insignificant coast-ports in the neighbourhood having derived the benefit; but the opening of the city to foreign commerce will no doubt bring this lost trade back again, and conduce to the advantage of both Chinese and foreign merchants, without in any way injuring the prospects of Foochow. Another new field for the energy of tea-tasters is likely to be found in Wuhu, and we hope soon to give our readers a few particulars of the article the Chinese are preparing for the foreign market at this port.

FOOCHOW.

An attempt has again been made at the Foochow Club to pass a vote in favour of having the billiard-rooms open on Sundays, but it has been lost, there being 27 votes in favour of it, and 20 against it—the number of votes required to alter the rule being two-thirds of the total number of members.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 16th June; the French mail from London, May 4, arrived out on the 11th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11, was received on the 15th June.

The question of the manner in which the natives in the Colony should be governed still occupied public attention. It appeared doubtful whether the Governor intended to interfere with the night-pass system, this being stated on the one side to be the case, while it was denied by others. It is clear, however, from the papers that considerable anxiety prevailed on the subject, and that many changes are likely to occur unless public opinion be found sufficiently strong to restrain the energy which Mr. Hennessy is evidently prepared otherwise to manifest. The sentence of flogging, which had been passed, and, as mentioned by last mail had been suspended, had not been carried out up to the time of the departure of the present mail.

The old (now almost forgotten) *cause célèbre*, "Landstein *v.* The King of Annam, which at one time attracted so much attention in the colony, has again cropped up. The *China Mail* reports that a commissioner of the Annamese King appeared in court on the 14th June, with his full staff, and tendered the $60,000 in boxes of ingots of sycee in settlement of the plaintiff's claim. The original claim, it may be remembered, was for some $170,000, and the seizure of the Annamese Government vessel, *Dang Wee*, afforded lively discussions in court some four years ago. At last a compromise was arranged by which the King of Annam, through his representative, undertook to pay $60,000 in satisfaction of all demands. The terms of agreement come to on the 15th April, 1875, were that the action should be taken as against Yuen Tak How, an Annamese who originally contracted the debts, whether rightly or wrongly, in the name of the King of Annam, instead of as against the King; that the defendant Yuen Tak How was to pay $60,000 in full of all demands, the same to be paid in Annam; and that the Annamese commissioner, Lai Tiu, was to stand security for due payment. Meanwhile the *Dang Wee* was to be released. This arrangement was ratified by the signatures of the parties concerned to a deed on the 23rd April, 1875. The last step was the present tender of payment. The Commissioner is a mandarin of high rank, being the Senior Vice-president of the Board of Revenue. According to his present commission he appears to have been charged with the delivery of a despatch to his Excellency the Governor and to the Chief Justice respectively, thanking them for the trouble they took in settling this case. He was also entrusted with a sum of money to meet the judgment of this case, which was formally brought before the Court. The boxes of ingots were handed to the custody of the Hon. C. C. Smith, Registrar-General, by whom they were lodged in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and pending the drawing up of the bond of release by the plaintiff's counsel, the money was to be placed to the credit of the Registrar of the Court. When the bond is approved of, a protracted case, commenced in the beginning of 1873—nearly four years and a half now—will have been brought to a conclusion. Later in the day the following order was made by the Court:—"The representative of His Majesty the King of Annam having this day appeared in Court and having tendered the sum of $60,000, the amount of the bond given in this suit dated the 23rd day of April, 1875, and under the hands and seals of Yun Duc Han and Lai Din, and William Rudolph Landstein hereby in Court undertaking to release and actually releasing his Majesty the King of Annam from all claims and demands whatsoever against his Majesty the King of Annam or against his Government, so that hereafter William Rudolph Landstein may not have the slightest matter on which to say anything: this Court doth order that the said sum of $60,000 be paid to William Rudolph Landstein, and that all further proceedings in this suit be stayed."

A question with reference to the estate of the late Mr. George B. Falconer has come before the Supreme Court. The litigants were the next of kin of the deceased, who died intestate, and the next of kin consequently became entitled to the property, the relict in one-half and the two brothers the other half. The plaintiff was one of the brothers, and the defendants were Mrs. Falconer and the other brother, who was represented by his son under a power of attorney. The estate consisted of the good-will and stock-in-trade of the testator's establishment of a watch-maker and jeweller, valued at $171,320. The plaintiff, under the law, was entitled to one-fourth share of this estate, and he wished to retire from the business. The present application was therefore for a decree of the Court. After a somewhat lengthened hearing, the matter was compromised at the suggestion of the Court.

We take the following from the *China Mail*:—

We are glad to learn that the four Kanaka women brought here in the French brig *Dauphine* are now under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. They have been dressed in Chinese costume, and express gratitude for the care taken of them, although they do not acquire a great relish for the food they get and hanker rather after the savoury morsels they were wont to enjoy in their native isle. H.E. the Governor was absent in Canton when the good Sisters took charge of these women, and the authorities do not seem to take much interest in their fate. This is to be regretted, and even although international courtesy may have thrown difficulties in the way, we do not suppose that

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the French Government would have objected to our paying half of the expenses incurred. Captain Lelonnais deserves great credit in this matter, and so do the Sisters of Charity.

The first marriage of a Chinaman under the civil law took place on the 7th, and caused quite a commotion. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Chun Tai Kwong, translator and clerk in the Supreme Court. The bride and the bridegroom appeared before the marriage registrar in their nuptial costumes, that of the former being a suit of mandarin dress, while that of the latter consisted of the usual red robe, and the head-dress resembling a crown with strings of beads hanging down over the face. After the ceremony had been gone through, the lady, contrary to the usual illiterateness of Chinese females, signed her name in good legible Chinese characters.

The memorial in regard to the currency question that was recently sent round the Colony for signature having been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary has replied that the same will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as some specimens of clean and mutilated silver coins, and an ivory steel-yard that have since been sent in to his Excellency for that purpose. There were 245 signatures appended to the memorial.

It would seem that there is some screw loose about the management of the Government Gardens generally; and this is to be regretted, as they are justly the pride of Hong Kong. It may be that such a man as Mr. Ford is not picked up every day, and that a difficulty presented itself in obtaining a competent *locum tenens*. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is too patent, that the Gardens are not tended as they were wont to be, and there are evident signs on all sides of a want of some capable head to see that the work is done. We observe that a number of rare plants presented some time since to the Government Gardens are in a most wretched condition—half of them are dead, while the remaining half appear to be drooping from sympathy at the general wreck. Now, as similar plants in the possession of amateurs are flourishing and healthy, this appears a strange comment on the present condition of official horticulture. Probably it would suit the Government to sell such plants—amateurs would gladly pay for them, and keep them alive without remuneration.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* writes :—

The "Heathen Chinee," with gaping mouth, will swallow much that to us would seem incredible. In a certain district in the Kwangsi province it is recorded that one day last April was made memorable by a rainfall of blood—or, to speak less figuratively, rain of a reddish colour. This is regarded as an omen of approaching rebellion, and by way of corroboration it is asserted that, in the fourth year of the reign of Hien-fung, the same phenomenon at Fatshan heralded the advent of the "red-haired rebels." Whether or not this was so, we are not in a position to say; but it is a curious coincidence, for which probably some of the native oracles may give some explanation, that those natural (or in native eyes supernatural) phenomena play so persistently into the hands of political agitators. Whether the "bloody rain" of Kwangsi will be the prelude of any natural or extraordinary disturbance remains to be seen.

The subscriptions at Canton by both the foreign and Chinese community there to the Shantung Famine Fund of which Mr. R. E. Bredon was the chairman of committee, aggregated $2,725,45, and the whole sum has been duly transmitted to the order of Mr. George Jamieson at Chefoo.

A disastrous fire, attended with fatal results, occurred in Canton on the night of the 1st June. About midnight an alarm of fire was raised, and it was soon discovered that the scene of conflagration was Tsing Yuen-street, a place in close proximity to the Canton Steamer Wharf and to the premises of Messrs. Russell and Co. The Chinese firemen turned out as usual, and in the great bustle and confusion that generally ensues in such a scene the men worked at suppression well and heartily with their tiny engines. The roughs turned out as usual in great numbers for the purpose of looting, and vigorous efforts were made to effect an entrance into the house of Messrs. Russell and Co., so that the occupants had to barricade it from inside. The Chinese soldiers were also turned out to maintain order, but it appeared they were almost impotent to effect their purpose through the roughs being in great force. Nevertheless, three men were caught in the act of looting, and are now in the hands of the Nam-hoi Magistrate for trial.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 14, 1877.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, arrived at this place on the 9th inst. Since his arrival he has been much occupied in receiving visits of ceremony from the principal Chinese officials. Amongst the most distinguished native officers, who have honoured him with visits were their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Tartar General, and the Commissioner of Revenue. It is, we understand, Mr. Hart's intention to proceed on leaving Canton to the newly-opened ports of Paak-Hoi and Hoi-How, the former being situated on the south coast of China, and the latter being the commercial metropolis of the island of Hainan. His Excellency Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, has also been on a short visit to this city. We were all much pleased with him, and feel that he will very well administer the affairs of the colony over which he has so recently been appointed to preside. Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., formerly an active member of the British Parliament, passed through this place a few days ago. He has been travelling in India, and is now on his way to Japan and the United States of America. He is a highly intelligent man, and will, doubtless, give to the reading world a very interesting and instructive book of travels. It would appear that kidnapping is again prevailing in this city to an unusual extent. Thus on the 10th instant, when taking my customary walk, my attention was directed to two men who were, at one moment, beating gongs, and to another informing all persons passing by that a female slave named Tsau-fa, aged thirteen years, the property of a gentleman named Kwok, who resides in the Shap-i-poo-street of this city, had been stolen, and that a reward of fourteen taels of silver would be paid to any one who on finding her should restore her to her lawful owner. Again, on the same day we met with another party of "bellmen," who were announcing that a youth named Lau-hau-shui, aged seven years, had been abducted from the family residence of a gentleman named Chan of the Poo-wa-fong-street of this city, and that a reward of seven taels of silver would be given to any one furnishing correct information as to his whereabouts. The grand topic of conversation, however, at present amongst our Chinese neighbours is the following singular circumstance. It appears that at a village named Hang-mi-tau-heung, a man and his wife, who are surnamed Tang, had, some years ago, affianced their daughter to a young man named Faan, who resides in San Francisco. As this youth showed no signs of returning to China, the parents of the maiden deemed it advisable to affiance her to a more suitable person. They, therefore, promised to give her in marriage to a man named Ho, and the 8th inst. was actually set apart as the day on which the marriage was to take place. The young girl having heard of the new arrangements which had been made by her parents, and regarding their conduct in the matter as highly censurable, secretly communicated with the parents of the swain to whom she had been in the first instance affianced, and begged that they would use their best endeavours to rescue her from what she termed an impending calamity. Accordingly, on the day in question, the 8th inst., as her parents were in the very act of sending her in a bridal chair to the residence of Ho, the parents and relatives of Faan suddenly appeared on the scene, and having previously provided themselves with a bridal chair, carried off this modern Penelope in triumph to their family residence, where she was married by proxy to the absentee. The people maintain that so virtuous a woman is sure to become, on Faan's return from San Francisco, the mother of great and illustrious children. But let me now remark that Saturday last was observed by the Chinese as a holiday, in honour of Yeuk-wong, the Medicine King, or first discoverer of medicinal plants. The temple which stands in honour of this heathen deity, in the street called Kwong-chow-foo-chik-kaai, was, throughout the day, literally crowded by votaries, all of whom—chiefly physicians and women—were most anxious to render proper service unto the idol. As Yeuk-wong on the morning of this anniversary is supposed to have returned wearied and fatigued from the mountains, on the slopes of which he is regarded as having spent several hours in search of medicinal plants for the service of men, the votaries, one and all, vigorously fan the idol by which he is represented, with the view of cooling and refreshing him. The fans which have been employed for this purpose are afterwards conveyed by the votaries to their respective homes, and used by them to fan members of their families, who, at any future time, may become ill of fever.

On the 12th inst. two malefactors were decapitated, under an Imperial warrant, on the common execution ground of this city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

Heavy rains had fallen at Manila, the rainy season having set in there. Rains had also fallen in some provinces, while in others the severe drought was still prevailing. At San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija, where there had been no rain since September, rain had fallen, accompanied by heavy thunderstorms, the lightning setting tobacco-sheds on fire, and killing one person. Small-pox had decreased greatly at Manila, few cases being reported there, but it was reported as making great ravages in the province of Cavite.

Mr. Robert Tooth, the director of the Yengarie Sugar Company, has applied to the civil authorities at Manila for permission to construct two wooden piers on the right bank of the river Pasig, to form part of the sugar manufacturing works he is having constructed there. Mr. Tooth has been granted patent rights for fifteen years, respecting a chemical process of his own invention for improving the manufacture of sugar.

The subjoined items of intelligence are translated by the *Straits Times* from Manila newspapers :—

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At the town of Ilagan, in the province of Isabela, a fire consumed six Chinese plank-houses, together with their contents, on the 14th April. On the 17th a woman was killed by lightning there while gathering tobacco, during the first thunderstorm of the season.

In Bulacan and Nueva Ecija the paddy crops had failed from want of rain. Thousands of persons there were living on roots and jungle fruits. In the province of Nuevo Vizcaya, many cacao trees, both young and fruitbearing, had perished from the great drought.

On the 1st May a heavy shock of earthquake was felt in the province of Laguna, which, fortunately, caused no accidents of any kind, and no damage to buildings.

The Governor-General has authorised Mr. H. C. Gray to officiate as British Vice-Consul at Ilo Ilo.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The latest advices relative to the progress of the war in Atchin state that at Atchin Proper the Dutch remain in undisturbed possession of the territory they have conquered, and their settlements there continue progressing. During the last few months there has been a large influx of Chinese, who seem to be attracted by the high wages paid for various kinds of labour. At one or two places on the West and East Coast the state of affairs is not yet satisfactory. The Commander-in-Chief has deemed it necessary to double the garrison at Analaboo West Coast, where several small encounters have recently taken place. At Blangne East Coast the Dutch forces have succeeded in repulsing an attack on the small Dutch fort, but lost one officer and a few privates killed, besides several wounded. The Atchinese loss was seven killed, but, as usual, they carried off their wounded. General Diemont, the civil and military commanding officer, is ill, and has, it is said, applied to be relieved, General Schultze is said to be the officer designated to hold the staff of command. General Diemont, in a report published on the 8th June, states that the hostile Atchinese had taken to stealing horned cattle and horses with great dexterity.

The *Handelsblad* of the 13th June says :—"As to trade there is very little of a special nature to be mentioned. Since our previous summary two more Chinese traders have suspended payment, and the remaining ones appear to enjoy but little confidence. In Sugar there is nothing doing ; the new crop is beginning to come in. Coffee, too, is quiet ; on the 9th inst. a subscription was held for a portion of the Pamanukan crop, but the offers were far below the limits fixed. The tin auction sale on the 9th June resulted well, the 9,753 piculs put up being sold at an average of 45.18 guilders."

By ordinance of the Governor-General, dated the 7th June, the harbour of Saparua in Amboyna has been declared to be open to import and export trade in general ; no harbour and anchorage dues will be levied there.

Several gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee at Batavia to collect subscriptions for the benefit of an expedition to be despatched from the Netherlands to the Polar Regions, to place monuments there to the memory of early Netherlands' North Pole voyagers.

On the 2nd June six gang robbers were hanged at Djokdja in Java. Gang robbery being very prevalent there, it was expected that their execution would have a deterrent effect.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 24th June ; the P. and O. mail from London, May 25, was received on the 23rd June. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

The fortnight has been an unusually quiet one, even for Singapore, and all interest has been centred in news from other quarters, more particularly in the war between Russia and Turkey.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell, who succeeded Mr. J. G. Davidson as British resident in Perak, has returned to Singapore and been appointed senior police magistrate, vice Captain Walshe, who acts now as inspector-general of police. In face of the chaos in our superior law courts it is some satisfaction that our police court business should be so efficiently conducted as it has been and is at present. In connection with this it may be noted that Mr. N. B. Dennys has been gazetted a justice of the peace, and thus the services of this gentleman and his knowledge of Chinese will be more utilised than they would be if he remained simply a protector of emigrants. A week or a fortnight more should bring here the newly-appointed judge, Mr. H. Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., and it is rumoured that our present acting chief justice will be obliged to apply for leave of absence on account of his health upon Mr. Phillips's arrival. And thus the three Settlements will be left again with only one judge.

A brutal murder was committed in the harbour on board the American ship *Mohican*, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th June. The victim was Robert Welsh, second mate, and the alleged perpetrator was George Henry Smith, steward of the ship. In a drunken quarrel Smith is said to have attacked and fearfully mauled Welsh with a cleaver about the head, causing instant death. The accused is in custody, and will be tried at the next assizes, a coroner's inquest having recorded against him a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The murdered man, Robert Welsh, was an Irishman by birth, and the prisoner, Smith, is a Spaniard.

The property in Cross-street and South Bridge-road belonging to the late Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah, and known as Campong Pungulu Kessang, has been sold by Mr. Angus for $70,000. This must be considered a high price, and is an instance of the high value now of property in Singapore. The area of the ground is two acres, three roods, and fifteen poles, and the present monthly rental of the property is only $180, although an increase to double that amount is anticipated when the existing leases fall in.

A painful feeling has been excited here by Mr. Gladstone's unjustifiable attack upon the memory of Sir James Brooke in his speech in the House of Commons on the 7th May. Once upon a time there were two opinions here in Singapore about Sir James Brooke, but there has been only one for a long time, unmistakable proof of which was given by the public entertainment given in the Masonic Hall to the late Rajah in 1861, when on his way home.

One of the subjects which has attracted considerable attention here lately is Technical Education, and we have received a letter suggesting what seems a feasible plan for the establishment of a Government institution for the purpose. The question was first raised by Sir Andrew Clarke, and, had he remained here, something practical might have been done in the matter, but his successor, Sir William Jervois, has thrown cold water upon anything of the kind, declaring it to be impracticable and undesirable.

The passengers who were on board the steamer *Gloria* have arrived here on board the steamer *Bentan*. The subjoined declaration has been signed by all the passengers :—

We, the Captain and passengers of the Spanish steamer *Gloria*, hereby tender our warmest thanks to Capt. McKeon, of the British barque *Marquis of Argyle*, for his kind and speedy action in at once coming to our rescue on the occasion of our vessel being stranded on the 30th May last, and for his willingness in conveying the purser and engineer of the *Gloria* to Singapore in his vessel, owing to which a steamer was sent to our assistance.

Seventy of the Chinese coolies who lately made complaints against a Chinese firm of attempted kidnapping, and who, upon inquiry, were received under the protection of the police, have been set at liberty, the result of which is that the firm in question has lost the amount paid for the coolies' passage money to Singapore. We understand the firm will also be prosecuted.

Dr. H. L. Randell, Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements, died on the 22nd June. Dr. Randell had been ailing for some time, but he was believed to be recovering, and the news of his somewhat sudden death was received with surprise and regret throughout the community.

There has been heavy and continuous rain throughout the fortnight, and the weather has been perceptibly cooler. There is now a plentiful supply of water throughout the town, which has been greatly conducive to the public health.

All is quiet in the Peninsula so far as the public know. Private advices from Perak state that the Regent, Rajah Yusuf, is as unpopular as ever with the natives, who desire nothing better than direct British rule, pure and simple.

H.M.S. *Growler* has gone on a cruise to Labuan ; the *Charybdis* has not arrived, and this port is at present under the protection of two Dutch men-of-war.

PENANG.

On the 5th June there was launched from the premises of the Penang Wharf and Transit Company a beautiful steam yacht, of the following dimensions :—Length between perpendiculars, 60 feet ; length over all, 68 feet ; breadth of beam, 12 feet ; depth of hold, 6 feet. As she left the ways she was christened *The Commissioner* by his Excellency Chow Mun Samochai Rajh, for whom she was built. This little vessel was constructed by Messrs. Cunliffe and Dunlop, of Port Glasgow, by whom she was sent out in pieces.

The *Penang Gazette* says :—Their Excellencies the "Phra Nai Wye," and the "Chow Mun Samochai Raj," Commissioner of Tongka, have arrived here in his Siamese Majesty's corvette the *Siam Monkut* (or Siamese Crown). Both have been instrumental in quelling the riots in Tongkah and other neighbouring ports of the Siamese possessions, which at one time assumed rather an alarming aspect. The prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Siamese Government, at a most critical moment in sending a large armed force from the immediate neighbourhood of Tongkah most effectually stopped a rising among the Chinese, which, had it been successful in one instance, would, we have no doubt, been general over all that quarter of the peninsula.

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The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Alfred D. Neubronner as Siamese Consul for Penang. Mr. Neubronner during a long career as a Government officer has by his courtesy and address not only merited the esteem of those to whom he was subordinate but has endeared himself to the Native Princes and Rajahs who at all times found him accessible and obliging.

Owing to the absence of the Honorary Secretary there has been no meeting of the Penang Association.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOEDDINGHAUS—On the 4th July, at Nagasaki, the wife of C. E. Boeddinghaus, of a son.

CHOLMONDELEY—On the 22nd July, at 9, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the Lady Henry Vere Cholmondeley, of a son.

COLERIDGE—On the 23rd July, at Heath's Court, Ottery S. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Coleridge, of a son and heir.

HANSEN—On the 2nd June, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. Charles W. Hansen, of a son.

IRVING—On the 3rd June, at Singapore, the wife of Edward A. Irving, of a son.

MONTEAGLE—On the 23rd July, at 17a, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Lord Monteagle, of a son.

MOOREHEAD—On the 24th May, at Kiukiang, Mrs. Theodore Moorehead, of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—On the 23rd July, at Folkestone, the wife of Col. Lothian Nicholson, R.E., C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KWONG—KOO.—On the 7th June, at Hong Kong, by John Gerrard, Marriage Registrar, George Sukee Chun, eldest son of Chun Tai Kwong, to Ling Chat Koo, of Canton.

LIMBY—CLIFTON.—On the 8th June, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. P. Scott, B.A., Henry Joseph, son of the late Henry Limby, of London, to Bertha Augusta, daughter of the late Samuel Clifton, of Shanghai.

MCINTYRE—ST. JOHN—On the 24th May, at the Church of the Assumption, Penang, Matthew McIntyre to Mary Therese, daughter of James Augustus St. John.

SAUNDERS—READ—On the 24th July, at St Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Clarke cousin to the bride, Francis Robert, youngest son of John James Saunders, to Amelia Sophia (Amy), daughter of W. H. Read, of Singapore.

DEATHS.

ABDY—On the 20th July, at 6, Grosvenor-place, Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Baronet in his 67th year.

BAX—On the 15th July, at Nagasaki, Japan, Bonham Ward Bax, Capt. R.N., H.M.S. *Sylvia*.

BULWER—On the 21st July, at 24, Portman-square, W. E. Lytton Bulwer, of Heydon, Norfolk.

CARMICHAEL—On the 24th May, at Chefoo, of fever caught in attending Chinese patients, John Richard Carmichael, M.R., M.R.C.P., aged 39 years.

KASHIWAGI—On the 22nd July, at 4, Horbury-crescent, Bayswater, Monzo Kashiwagi, of Kokura, Japan, aged 18 years.

RICHARDSON—On the 4th June, at Swatow, Kate Ethel, youngest daughter of T. W. Richardson.

TRACEY—On the 18th July, at Acton, Middlesex, Commander B. W. Tracey, R.N.

WILSON—On the 30th May, John Wilson, aged 52 years, Light-keeper at Shanghai, I.M. Customs Service, a native of Sweden.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabie and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Goods of all descriptions have been in very little demand, the business that has passed being purely of a retail nature. We hope soon to see a reaction, as the good crops in the surrounding districts now about ready for harvesting will relieve the distress at present prevailing, and the natives will be able to turn their attention towards business in Cotton fabrics. Metals: Lead has been imported in sufficient quantity for requirements, and the price is now easier. Iron of good brands would be readily saleable at quotations.

NEWCHWANG.—Only a limited business had been done, and stocks were accumulating.

HANKOW.—During the interval the business in Cotton Goods had been quite nominal. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: The only sale reported is 1,000 pieces common quality 8¼ lbs. Cloth at Tls. 1.20 per piece. White Shirtings: A small quantity of superior quality "Tree" chop had been sold at Tls. 2.35 per piece. Metals.—Lead: There had been a small demand by teamen at Tls. 5.90 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—There had been an improved feeling in the market for Cotton manufactures during the week, and there was evidently greater desire on the part of buyers to operate at low prices. The classes of Grey Shirtings most wanted were those selling from Tls. 1.70 to 1.80 per piece, with a few of Dewhurst's 8·4 lbs. Eagle chop, the quotation for which was maintained at Tls. 1.88 per piece at the close. The commonest makes had been selling at Tls 1.10 to 1.18, and good common chop from Tls. 1.30 to 1.45, and from medium qualities for Tls. 1.55 to 1.65, sales about 60,000 pieces. T-Cloths were also in better request, 7 lbs. ordinary Mexicans of known chops commanding Tls. 1.23 per piece and 8 lbs. of the same class about Tls. 1.42 per piece. Common 7 lbs. were also in better demand at Tls. 1.05 per piece. Dewhurst's "T." Drills had been sold as high as Tls. 1.90 per piece for ordinary 14 lbs. English. American Drills were firmly held at Tls. 2.90 per piece. In Fancy Goods there had been very little doing at unchanged prices. In Woollens quite the average business had been passing at auction at full rates. There had been scarcely any change in the Metal market; some articles showed an upward tendency, Lead being firm. In Nail Rods sales had been comparatively small, but a better demand existed for Dawes and Rogers. In Tin Plates and Quicksilver there had been little doing.

FOOCHOW.—The sales during the interval had been—T-Cloths, 81lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.35 per piece; do., 8¼lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.65 per piece. Lead, 2,700 pigs, at $8.30 to 8.60 per picul.

HONG KONG.—The market for Yarns had continued depressed, and quotations were lower and almost nominal. For Cotton Goods there had been a slightly improved inquiry. In Woollens more business had been done, but at lower quotations. Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—All counts of English Yarns can be had at lower prices. Piece Goods: English Drills of light weights have been in fair demand, and nearly 9,000 pieces of these have been settled; but American Goods have been altogether neglected, and the only sale has been an auction of 22 bales of damaged Drills, ex Highlander, which averaged about $3.06 per piece. Privately there is no demand at the moment for either American Sheetings or Drills, and some sound parcels which were offered at public sale were withdrawn, as no fair offer could be obtained. Woollens: A moderate inquiry exists for some of the principal fabrics, but prices are generally easier. Metals: Demand for Lead has been somewhat stronger, but no advance in value will be paid. Tin is lower. Yellow Metal has been slightly asked for at former rates. Quicksilver has somewhat declined. Coals: The arrivals have been 6,950 tons, comprising 4,500 tons of Cardiff, 1,560 tons of Welsh, 490 tons of Australian, and 400 tons of Formosa. The only sale has been 200 tons of Anthracite, ex Highlander, at a reported rate of $11 per ton. The market is now very quiet, and best soft Australian kinds are slow of sale at $8 per ton; for Cardiff to arrive the best figure offered is $10 per ton. Rice: A decided improvement has taken place in the market, and a good business has been done in foreign grain at advancing prices, the decline last noted having been more than recovered.

CANTON.—The market for Lead had declined during the fornight; quotations were for mixed brands $8.10 to 8.20 per picul, and for Hole Chop, and W.B. $8.25 to 8.30 per picul; at these prices there were but few sellers. Quicksilver had advanced to $63, but prices had subsequently receded to $62 to 62.50 per picul.

AMOY.—Stocks were heavy and prices consequently weak. T-Cloths and Yarns were lower in value. The stock of Grey Shirtings had been slightly reduced by re-exports.

MANILA.—There had been little or no alteration in the market during the interval. There had been a continued fair demand for Plain staples, while the market for coloured goods had remained quiet.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for some descriptions of Grey Cottons had been more active, and a moderate business had been done; prices had been fairly maintained, and in a few instances slightly higher rates had been obtained. Stocks of the principal staples were heavy. Bleached goods had been quiet. The principal sales reported are 18,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 9,000 pieces Grey Supers, 80,000 pieces T-Cloths, 40 bales Grey Drills, 17,000 pieces White Shirtings, 57 cases White Cambrics, 8 cases White Brocades, 210 bales Grey Yarn, 70 bales T. R. Yarn, 150 bales Coloured Yarn, &c.

PENANG.—The market generally had been very quiet during the fortnight. Sales had been limited, prices of Grey staples were weak, as stocks were increasing.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says: Supplies have been on a fuller scale than ever known before, and the first crop promises to be the largest on record. The excess, however, consists chiefly of undesirable low-class teas, and on these the teamen are losing so heavily that already some large failures have taken place, and there is an inclination to contract operations in future. There has been throughout a larger stock to work upon, and Medium Teas from Tls. 18 to 22 are fully Tl. 1 lower, and classes below that Tls. 3 to 4. Ly-lings have been sold as low as Tls. 11.50. Third packs of Yung-low-tungs have sold at Tls. 15.50 to 17. Sung-yangs, Tls. 18 to 21. Cheong-sow-kais, Tls. 16 to 19, and Ping-kongs Tls. 14 to 16. Good Oonfaas, owing to their distinctive character and quality, have commanded most attention, and second packs have realised Tls. 23 to 27, third Tls. 19 to 22½; Seang-tam mixed have sold as low as Tls. 16½ to 19. Ningchow Teas of quality retain their value; the higher classes, ranging from Tls. 28 upwards, are firmer.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Musters were first shown on the 5th June, but the market was not opened until the 8th, when a small chop of Ningchow at Tls. 25 was settled; the stock amounted to about 12,000 chests, of which only 4,000 chests had been shown, for the most part consisting of teas offered in Hankow or Kiukiang, and very few desirable chops were to be found amongst them. Green: The season was closed. Considerable quantities of leaf had arrived from Wuhu, Ningpo, Hoochow, and Japan; and the manufacture of Shanghai packs was going on with energy.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—During the past week, considerable settlements have taken place on our market, a fair proportion being for Australian steamers Killarney and Bowen, both of which leave early next week for Melbourne and Sydney direct. Settlements during the week:—Congou, 69,796 chests; Oolong, 1,362 chests; Flowery Pekoe, 711 chests; and Scented Teas, 4,210 boxes. Congous: Prices for all grades below fair have given way generally speaking 1 to 2 Taels, and in some cases 3 Taels per picul. From fair medium to finest, prices have hardened, until they may be quoted at Tls. 1 to 2 over opening rates. Finest teas have maintained their value. The scarcity of medium to finest Teas is most marked. Souchongs have just commenced to arrive. Oolongs have continued to be taken at a reduction of Tls. 1 to 2, but the quality is undesirable. Flowery Pekoes are scarce and extremely fine; a few parcels have changed hands at a high Tael cost, but the quality is undesirable Scented Teas are purchased as they arrive at former rates for Teas poorly scented, although the make is good and the leaf fine. Quotations are:—Congou finest to choice, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2½d.; fine to finest, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.; good medium to fine, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.; flavoury to medium, 11¾d. to 1s. 2½d.; common to good common, 9d. to 11½d.; dust to leafy, 7¾d. to 8½d. Souchong: No quotation. Oolong: Fair to good, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½d. Flowery Pekoe: Choice to extra choice, 3s. 2d. to

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3s. 10d.; Scented Orange Pekoe, finest to choice 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 3d.; Scented Caper: Good to fine, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d. The export to Great Britain and the Continent amounts to 7,287,973 lbs., against 2,200,000 lbs. To America, 59,299 lbs, against nil. To the Colonies, nil against nil, at same period last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a more moderate business in Tea during the past fortnight, and transactions have generally been made on more favourable terms than previously. Congous: Our market remains unchanged, and settlements have only been small; shipments have been made to some extent from Macao, and consist chiefly of common grades. Scented Teas: There has not been quite such an active inquiry for Capers, and transactions have been on a more moderate scale. Prices for common and medium sorts have ruled in favour of buyers, the former having been bought at a decline of half a tael, and the latter at a decline of about one tael; fine and finest kinds are without any material change. We quote common to good common Tls. 15½ to 18, fair to good medium Tls. 20 to 26, and fine to finest Tls. 27 to 34. Pekoes have continued in fair demand; fine and finest "long leaf" sorts have been taken at former rates, but medium grades and "new makes" have declined in value about one tael. "New makes" have found buyers at Tls. 17 to 18, and "long leaf" kinds at Tls. 22 to 25 for fair to medium, and Tls. 27 to 30 for fine to finest. Canton Greens: The settlements are mostly in execution of Colonial orders. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 3,000 boxes, Tls. 19 to 33 per picul; Scented Caper, 26,500 boxes, Tls. 15½ to 34 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 12,300 boxes, Tls. 17 to 30 per picul; Gunpowder, 1,500 boxes, Tls. 15 to 30 per picul.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—The up-country prices are said to have risen to the equivalent of Tls. 495 per picul (at Exchange 5s. 5¾d. = 23s. per lb.) for Blue Elephant, at which however only a very moderate amount of business appears to have taken place. The few bales of fair 9 × 12 Moss on this market are said to give a selling cost of Tls. 340 per picul for Laeyangs; something like Tls. 310 to 320 is the reported price for fair cargo, whilst in Kahings and Hangchow Tsatlees the purchases are too limited to make a quotation. The very cool reception of the new silk by foreigners has considerably damped the ardour of the few native operators; the countryman, however, is beginning to believe there may be some truth in the reports of bad markets and impossibility to sell, and prices are declining again in the producing districts with the silkmen holding off for news from Shanghai. The market here has not been opened yet, and the general belief is that we shall see the mail go by without any business. The holders of the 1,500 bales of new silk in stock seem waiting for the owners of the Gold Lion or Blue Elephant chops to give them a lead, and say it is useless showing musters in any quantity with the cost price so "long way different" from possible opening rates.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—It is difficult to arrive at actual settlements on the market during the past two weeks. Contracts for first crop Silk are generally computed at 1,100 to 1,200 bales, of which (including shipments by outgoing mail steamer) about 880 bales have been delivered, and there is now no silk of this yield remaining unsold. The quality is not up to standard of ordinary years, the thread, especially in the lower grades, being full-sized and foul, and the colour unusually dingy. Small musters of second crop are now being shown, and appear in all respects preferable to the former yield. A large quantity of Silk is looked for, and if there is no undue haste to purchase this should indicate lower prices. At present there are no contracts for second crop reported. Long-reels have been dealt in by Parsees to extent of 50 piculs of Kowkong, Seulam and other kinds. Re-reels: Settlements so far are 260 to 270 bales of Cumchuck and Lucklow; prices have advanced lately. Stock cannot be ascertained, but must be very trifling. Waste: 300 to 400 bales of New Season's have been bought.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANKOW.—There had been small settlements of Szechuen Rhubarb at Tls. 13 to 13¼. Three boxes Szechuen Musk had found buyers at Tls. 83 to 84. Hides were in limited inquiry, and lower in value.

HONG KONG.—A somewhat better supply of Camphor had been placed on offer, and rather lower prices were ruling; Formosa was quoted $18.50 to 19, and Japan $21.50 per picul. Gamboge was still scarce, and good was quoted $54 to 55 per picul. Vermilion was unchanged at $33 per case. Quotations for Drugs at Macao were:—Aniseed Oil $185 to 186; Cassia Oil $97.50, and Star Aniseed $25 per picul.

CANTON.—Drugs and Spices: Cassia Lignea was quoted at for New Season's Loting $10.30 to 10.40 in mats, $10.60 to 10.70 in boxes; for Old Seasons $10.40 to 10.50 in mats, $10.60 to 10.70 in boxes. Sales of New Season's 500 piculs, stock 6,000 piculs; sales of Old Season's nil.; stock 6,000 piculs; Star Aniseed, $26 to 27; Rhubarb, No. 2, $55 to 60; Alum, $1.80 to 1.90 per picul; Camphor, $20 to 21 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73 to 77 cents. per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, gold chop; Vermillion $32 to 33 per box. Matting, Manhing's Fine contract, White 4/4, 10¼ cents, 5/4, 12¼ cents, 6/4, 15 cents per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11¼ cents, 5/4, 13¼ cents, 6/4, 16 cents, Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½ cents, 5/4, 16 cents, 6/4 19 cents, Red Check, 4/4, 15 cents, 5/4, 17½ cents, 6/4, 20½ cents per yard; Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong) $3.50 per box of 6 jars, Manderin, $4.10, Young Stem; stock exhausted.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar and Hemp are weaker, but Coffee has advanced. Sugar: Dealers continue firm, but buyers are cautious and the sales of the fortnight do not exceed 20,000 piculs, superior having been taken at from $6.06¼ to $6.25 per picul, and extra at $6.75 per picul. Unclayed: A parcel of about 6,400 piculs Taal, ex store, has changed hands at a price reported to be over $4 per picul packed; and the arrivals during the fortnight amount to over 17,000 piculs, all of which have been delivered under contract, at prices varying from $3.50 to $3.81¼ per picul. Price to-day is very firm at the last-named figure, with very little business practicable, and the arrivals have already begun to fall off. Since the date of our last circular no later advices have been received from Cebu, but Ilo Ilo advices extend to the 3rd inst., on which date that market was rather less excited, though prices had previously gone up to an absurd point. Hemp: Our market has at length given way, and current quality is not now saleable at over $6 per picul (£25 8s. 1d). Reports have, for some time back, been reaching this from Albay to the effect that the Hemp plantations there have been suffering from want of rain, and there is no doubt some truth in this, but, in the meantime, we see no reason to fear any material falling off in the supplies from that or from any other district. In the course of shipment there are now 9,000 bales going forward to Great Britain, and 18,600 bales to the United States. Stocks here, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 6,472 bales, and in Cebu at 10,104 bales, together 16,576 bales. Coffee: The sales during the fortnight have been at from $20.75 to $21 per picul (£80 17s. 9d. to £81 16s. 7d.), and although there is not much demand at these prices holders are very firm, as supplies are now getting scarce.

SINGAPORE.—A moderate business had been done in the principal staples, quotations for most articles had been steady, and there was not much change to report. Gambier opened firmer, and had had an upward tendency, the price rising from $4.42½ to $4.55 per picul; There was a demand at the higher quotation, and the market closed firmer. Supplies were coming forward slowly, the contracts during the fortnight amounting to 1,200 tons. Cube Gambier had continued in request, rates were higher, purchases of 250 tons of No. 1 quality at $5.52½ to $5.60, and 50 tons of No. 2 quality at $4.35 per picul; a further advance was asked at the close. Black Pepper had declined about 10 cents per picul; supplies had been plentiful, there had been a fair demand, 700 tons had been purchased mostly at $7½ per picul. White Pepper had been firmer, and a good business is reported, 180 tons had been taken up at a slight advance on last quotations. The Tin market opened rather weaker, but prices afterwards recovered, and closed slightly firmer; the market was cleared of available stocks, but some dealers were still holding for higher rates.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done in Tin and Pepper. In other articles only a limited business is reported. Tin: The bulk of the purchases had been for China, for which there was a demand. Prices had ranged between $18.50 and $19, and closed firm at the latter figure. Black Pepper: The demand for Europe, India and China had been fair, and transactions amounted to about 8,100 piculs, at $7.12½ to $6.95 for Atchin, and $7.12½ for West Coast. Stock 4,500 piculs West Coast, and 800 piculs Atchin. White Pepper: Purchases $12.60.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, July 21, Lorne (str.), 28, Sir William Wallace.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, July 25, Belted Will; from Liverpool, Patroclus (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From London, July 14, Scindia, Commissary, Antwerp; 23, Glenroy (str.); from Liverpool, June 4, F. Perthes: July 14, C. W. Cochraine; from Newcastle, July 28, Harbinger; from Cardiff, 14, Maiju; 25, George Croshaw; from New York, 14, Messenger; from San Francisco, 14, Samos.

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, May 29, South American; June 7, Farragut, Connaught Ranger: from Cadiz, May 29, Pepita; from Liverpool, via Cadiz, June 2, Victoria (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., 7, Kapunda.

At BATAVIA.—From London, June 10, Macedon; from Cardiff, 10, Hindeberg; from Newcastle, 10, Heros.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, July 20, Glenroy (str.); from Liverpool, June 23, Zeminder; July 25, Stentor (str.); from Cardiff, June 21, Agostino Merello; July 25, Donald Ferguson, Condor, Figogna; from Sunderland, 20, D. McB. Park, Fanny; 25, James Vinnicombe; from Shields, 25, Dorothy, Lady Hincks.

At PENANG.—From Hamburg, June 18, Peri; from Sunderland, 18, Derwent.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From HANKOW.—For London, May 31, John R. Worcester; June 2, Cutty Sark.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From AMOY.—For London, July 21, State of Louisiana (str.).

From SWATOW.—For London, June 11, Arabella, 12, Woodlark.

From HONG KONG.—For London, June 1, Lalla Rookh, 2, Leucadia, 3, Ellen Rickmers, 12, Carricks; for Falmouth, f.o., 11, Hannah and Mary; for Sydney, 11, Novelty; for London, July 28, Athol (str.).

From MANILA.—For London, May 30, Lord of the Isles; June 3, Bertha (str.); For Liverpool, June 3, Hermann; for the Channel, f.o., 6, C. MacAusland; for New York, 7, Ringleader; 9, Caspar.

From ILO ILO.—For Boston, May 29, Mary Goodell; for New York, 30, Strathnairn.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, June 18, Ocean (str.); 20, Carolus Magnus; July 17, Scindia (str.); 20, Galley of Lorne (str.); 24, Viking (str.); for New York, June 12, Ethan Allen; 21, Neptun; for Liverpool, 22, Bertie; for Hamburg, 22, Feronia (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, June 18, Glaucus (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, Teviot (str.); for San Francisco, Bothwell Castle.

At HIOGO.—For Europe, Laurel, Punjaub.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

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At FOOCHOW.—For London, Fleurs Castle (str.), Glenfinlas (str.), Viking (str.), Penguin (str.); for Australia, Killarney (str.), Anna, Bowen (str.), William Manson.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Chinaman, Robert Henderson, Arabella; for New York, New Era, Thomas Lord, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law; for San Francisco, Gryfe, Formosa, Madura, Stracathro; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Helena.

At ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., Glengairn; for Boston, Grecian; for New York, Edward Kidder, Valley Forge, Formosa.

At MANILA.—For London, Perardua; for Liverpool, Victoria (str.), West Australian; for Falmouth, f.o., Elze; for New York, Esmeralda, Connaught Ranger, Caranjah, Argonaut, Havilah, Canning, Mary Whitridge; for Boston, South American, Farragut; for San Francisco, National.

At CEBU.—For London, Papa Risetto; for the Channel, f.o., Inverallan; for New York, Doune Castle,

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Aikshaw, Nancy Pendleton, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Liverpool, G.B.S., Cyclone, Portland; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for Marseilles, Margot; for New York, Mallard; for Boston, Mohican.

At PENANG.—For London, Annie Main, Peri.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 22½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—Tea, by steamer, to London, £4 to £4 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 feet, by sailing vessel £4 per ton of 50 feet.

From SHANGHAI.—Nominal.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To San Francisco, $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, £2 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

From MANILA.—To Liverpool, *vid* Cadiz, by steamer, Taal sugar, £4 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 30s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s., do., in boxes, 42s. 6d.; pepper, 42s. 6d.; coffee, 50s.; gutta-percha, 65s.; hides, 75s. To London, by steamer, tin, 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, gambier, 35s., sago flour 37s. 6d., pearl sago 40s., rattans 80s. to 90s. To Marseilles, by sailing vessel, light weight 60s., dead weight 45s. to 50s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tapioca and measurement goods, 70s., tin 20s. To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
May 29	A. S. Davis	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Elcano	Liverpool	Manila
„ 30	Batavia	Hamburg	Hong Kong
„ —	Jotun	New York	Order
„ —	Erato	Do.	Do.
June 1	Grasmere	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ 2	John Worster	New York	Batavia
„ —	Ecuedor	Bordeaux	Do.
„ 4	Majorian	Singapore	Liverpool
„ 5	Macedon	London	Batavia
„ —	Lleze	Tjilatjap	Sourabaya
„ —	Hindiborg	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Holden	New York	Do.
„ 7	Prins van Oranje	Padang	Do.
„ 8	Leading Wind	Antwerp	Hong Kong
„ —	John M. Clerk	Liverpool	Order
„ —	Lichfield	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Macaulay	Do	Do.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 11, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 11, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,571	44,106
Sugar	97,954	49,125
Black Pepper	27,999	18,058
White Pepper	2,024	1,104
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,064	7,162
Tapioca	10,083	5,157
Hides	2,420	3,448
Horns	187	377
India-rubber	261	230
Mace	238	102
Nutmegs	326	646
Rattans	3,713	6,434
Coffee	145	1

TEA SEASON 1877-78.

HANKOW TEA SHIPPERS, FROM MAY 18 TO MAY 30, 1877.

	Chests.	Half-chests.	Boxes.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.	9,900	42,200	1,200
Robert Anderson & Co.	1,750	54,000	4,400
Evans, Pugh & Co.	11,300	35,000	—
Beazley, Paget & Co.	8,800	33,800	1,700
Reid, Evans & Co.	4,600	25,000	245
F. Ballance	4,600	21,600	—
Tokmakoff & Co.	1,160	22,100	—
Lucas & Co.	1,300	19,300	—
F. Major	3,100	15,600	—
Adamson, Bell & Co.	6,600	8,800	—
Cunningham and Gurnman	3,700	11,100	—
Gordon Brothers	4,400	6,800	—
Molchanoff & Co.	1,000	10,400	—
F. Jerdein & Co.	2,700	5,000	—
Rodianoff & Co.	—	9,000	—
Little & Co.	2,600	4,400	—
Ponomeroff & Co	—	7,760	—
Rodewald & Schonefeld	—	5,000	—
Gilman & Co.	1,300	500	—
Shaw, Ripley & Co.	370	2,000	—
Turner & Co.	—	2,000	—
Russell & Co.	—	2,000	—
R. Bourke & Co.	500	1,000	—
Cherepanoff	300	800	—

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

	To Great Britain.	To Russia.	To Shanghai.	Total Hankow Teas.	Total Kiukiang Teas.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs.
1876×1877.	34,549,697	4,805,764	34,468,900	63,752,268	9,805,526	73,557,791
1875×1876.	24,464,672	5,759,625	34,660,858	55,797,190	9,086,925	64,884,115

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,989,223
1875-76	6,082,036
1874-75	6,079,536
1873-74	5,603,633
1872-73	5,560,685
1871-72	5,277,868
1870-71	4,888,941
1869-70	2,735,134

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1876-77.

To New York	5,741,234
„ Chicago	822,015
„ Boston	235,065
„ San Francisco	100,463
„ Canada	26,380
„ London	64,066
Total	6,989,223

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 16, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 16, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	11,494	13,138
Gambier	173,383	155,043
Cutch	818	1,185
Pearl Sago	31,613	30,702
Sago Flour	56,666	97,777
Tapioca	22,968	20,684
Black Pepper	47,938	68,803
White Pepper	18,894	17,832
Coffee	3,739	6,367
Gutta Percha	10,940	7,795
Gum Benjamin	1,488	1,149
Gum Copal	3,500	1,450
Gamboge	166	117
Rattans	23,790	31,390
Buffalo Hides	19,367	8,556
Buffalo Horns	3,174	2,338
Cow Hides	592	164

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EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	85551172	59797447	2937521	18970088	167335129	48660
From June 1, 1875, to May 18, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19771708	155587183	37282

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	5626586	54358
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	10481194	49602

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	49221446	7284
Do. do. 1875, to May. 18, 1876	53989071	10315

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 18, 1877	16,822,955
Do. do. 1875, to May 18, 1876	16,287,325

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,339
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK TO EUROPE.

	Total to May 25, 1877.	Total to May 25, 1876.	Total to May 25, 1875.
Horns	193	372	92
Pepper ...	2,051	1,275	476
Rice	—	95,627	33,910
Sapanwood ...	346	1,383	1,267
Sticklac ...	525	229	—
Sugar	12,050	—	—

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	Great Britain. 1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	Continent of Europe. 1876.	United States. 1877.	United States. 1876.	Australia 1877	Australia 1876	San Francisco 1877	San Francisco 1876
Sugar	Tons.	25315	17414	1558	647	22410	20324	—	698	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales.	19684	64043	329	2770	41031	42376	1067	2598	4500	12022
Coffee	Tons.	1326	161	511	912	—	—	—	—	119	230
Cigars.....	Mil.	6207	2960	1225	—	460	180	3560	947	150	233
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	27	979	247	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d. to 4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 5⅛d.	4s. 5⅜d.	4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 209½ to 310½	Rs. 233
,, Hong Kong	25⅛ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.4.0	8⅛ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.6.0	1⅛ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $542½.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 850.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 700.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,0 .0.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 147.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $132½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $25.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 40 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, $62½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $560 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $149 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $225 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapor 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—July 26, at Falmouth, Soflid, Johannesen, from Singapore; Carnarvon Castle, Davies, from Rangoon; Ukraine, Melcher, from Sourabaya; Maria, Ravano, from Rangoon; Hertig Oscar Fredrik, Norlander, from Bassein; Ivos, Olsen, from Rangoon; Ystavet, Burman, from Rangoon; Alice Muir, Acker, from Pasaroeang; Sing Tai, Milner, from Sourabaya; Webfoot, Owens, from Penang; America, Meling, from Akyab; 25, at Scilly, Luigia Raffo, Balasco, from Akyab; 25, at Liverpool, Savernake, Pritchard, from Rangoon; 26, at Queenstown, Chas. Forbes, Law, from Akyab; 24, at Helvoet, Torrington (s.), Blacklin, from Batavia; 24, at Brewershaven, Marmion, Hews, from Bassein; 27, at London, Alku, Gustafsen, from Akyab; 28, Henriette, Blanchard, from Bassein; 27, at Portsmouth, Oreb, Morice, from Bassein; 26, at Plymouth, Lasker, Rabe, from Rangoon; 27, Varra, Orfeur, from Singapore; 26, at Falmouth, Graville, Flambard, from Akyab; Eduard, Seeman, from Bassein; 27, Snowdonia, Roberts, from Rangoon; Lydia Schofield, Dunning, from Akyab; Thalia, McMurtry, from Rangoon; 28, George Skolfield, Forsaith, from Akyab; Maria P., from Rangoon; Smidt, Nobbe, from Bassein; Bury St. Edmunds, Rodskjer, from Java; Johan, Tjeldine, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.—July 26, from Liverpool, Oneata, Carter, for Manila; 25, from Sunderland, Larnac, Frail, for Singapore; 26, from Deal, Thomas Wood, for Penang; July 28, from London, City of Limerick, (str.), for China; 27, from Liverpool, Abana, Mathias, for Rangoon; 28, Ulysses (str.), for Penang; 26, from Cardiff, Pietro G., Schiaffino, for Singapore; 27, M. I. K. Burchel, for Singapore; 27, from Penarth, Louis Eugene, Menuri, for Singapore; 28, from Swansea, Kate Helena, Guy, for Singapore; 27, from Newcastle, Erling Skjalgson, for Java.

MISCELLANEOUS.—July 21, at Gibraltar, Silurian (str.), Collins, from London, for Batavia; 20, passed, Yorkshire (str.), from London, for China; 26, passed, Malta, Silurian (str.), from London, for Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Erin's Gem, Rangoon to Liverpool, July 18, 43 N., 32 W.; Carnarvon Castle (Br. ship), Rangoon to Falmouth, April 5, on the equator, 90 E.; Altair (barq.), of Shoreham, Rangoon to Callao, June 17, 7 S., 94 E.; L.T.J.Q. (German barque), Liverpool to Batavai, June 17, 14 S., 30 W.; Ystavo (Russian barque), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 26, 21 N., 36 W.; Smidt, Bassein to Falmouth, June 23, 10 N., 27 W.; I.H.K.W. (French barque), Akyab to Falmouth, July 12, 39 N., 41 W.; Fetisch (German barque), Smidt, New York to Yokohama, May 21, 10 S., 31 W.; Tamerlaine (of Greenock), Java to St. Nazaire, July 20, 43 N., 28 W.; Invincible (ship), Sunderland to Anjer, 25 days out, July 2, 10 N., 26 W.; I.L.P.H. (Norwe. schooner). Singapore to Falmouth, July 12, 38 N., 38 W.; Agnes Muir (ship), Manila to London, 111 days out, 18, 41 N., 31 W.; Orsis, Bassein to Falmouth, July 9, 35 N., 41 W.; Conflict (ship), of London for Canton, June 18, 19 S., 33 W.; Johan (barque), of Sundswall, Akyab to Falmouth, 120 days out, July 10, 37 N., 40 W.; Philomena (British ship), Rangoon to Liverpool, July 16, 40 N., 37 W.; Campana, of Liverpool, Rangoon to Havre, July 15, 38 N., 39 W.; Lydia Schofield (American ship), Akyab to Falmouth, July 15, 38 N., 29 W.; Thalia, of Belfast, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 15, 39 N., 40 W.; Snowdonia (barque), from Rangoon, June 22, 10 N., 24 W.; A Danish brig, Batavia to Falmouth, 87 days out, July 8, 34 N., 39 W.; Willie Rickmers (German barque), Rangoon to Geestemunde, July 8, 34 N., 39 W.; RBHT (German barque), Burmah to Geestemunde, July 8, 39 N., 40 W.; Anna (Dutch ship), Hull to Sourabaya, June 18, 1 S., 25 W.; VQBH (barque), July 24, 49 N., 9 W.

ENTERED OUT.—July 24, London, Radnorshire (str.) for Singapore; 26, Glenartney (str.), for Singapore and China; 27, Antje, Julius, for Batavia, &c.

THE PERAK CAMPAIGN.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hardy said the delay in fixing the scale of the special allowances to the officers and men serving in the late campaign in the Malay Peninsula was owing to the fact that Indian as well as English troops were engaged, and the War-office and the India-office had different rates of allowance; but he had sent a letter to the Treasury, asking its sanction to special allowances to these troops, and as soon as that sanction was obtained the allowances would be paid.

CAPTAIN LOVELL.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Calcutta. Captain Lovell had been in a delicate state of health for some time past, and embarked for England by the *Nepaul*, on the 24th inst., but died before reaching the Sandheads. The deceased, who entered the Company's service as an officer as far back as 1841, was fifty-eight years of age, and held in high esteem by the mercantile community of Calcutta.

FIFTY guineas premium was paid on the 27th inst. upon the *Harbinger*, which arrived at Hong Kong, from Newcastle, on the 28th.

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Correspondence.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In a letter I have just received from Canton, dated June 7, occur several items of news in connection with the famine still raging in the north of China, and in connection with the great Missionary Conference lately held in Shanghai, which may prove interesting to some of your numerous readers.

After describing a local famine in the province of Canton, the result of the breaking of an embankment and flooding of the neighbourhood in question, he goes on to say :—"The Chinese have shown great liberality to the sufferers, sending them hats which have acted for umbrellas screening them from the down-pouring rain, as also large supplies of food. Canton province is easy of access through its numberless rivers. Not so, however, is Shantung, where the famine prevails. There thousands of people have died, notwithstanding all that the Chinese and foreigners have liberally subscribed towards their relief, and notwithstanding that missionaries have gone distributing food amongst them. . . . But missionaries are getting worn out in this work. Dr. Carmichael, of Chefoo, is dead, having caught fever while attending to the sick Chinese, and things seem to be getting worse than ever in those parts."

It is to be hoped and expected that the noble exhibition of European charity and self-sacrifice which this Shantung famine has called forth will not be lost on the Chinese. With reference to the Missionary Conference in Shanghai my correspondent writes :—"You will be interested to learn that the Shanghai Conference has been a great success. The harmony and earnest spirit of the missionaries seem also to have made a good impression in Shanghai." If the missionaries assembled have ventured to reopen the vexed question as to whether "*Shin*," or "*Shangti*," or some other be the right term for "*God*," the preceding testimony to their harmonious spirit in the Conference speaks volumes in their praise, and volumes, too, in praise of the improved state of feeling on this pungent subject. Another correspondent of mine has sent home a sermon preached before the Conference by the Rev. G. John, as well as a photograph of more than a hundred ladies and gentlemen composing the Conference. We may expect in time a full report of the proceedings of this Conference—a volume which will, no doubt, add greatly to our stores of missionary knowledge with reference to the grandest of missionary fields, the Empire of China.—Yours, &c.,

W. S.

Bristol, July 21.

SILK SPECULATIONS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I trust that the attention which you have directed to the vicious system of business which is in vogue in the Silk trade will have the effect of inducing the brokers to abandon it, not only in their own interests but also in those of importers and others concerned. Your remarks mainly bear upon the direct effects of this system of trade—if trade indeed it can be properly called at all : but in its indirect results it is scarcely less pernicious. Instead of business in Silk being a respectable, regular and steady trade, as it was in former days, it is now rapidly degenerating into one of the most unsound businesses in London, and the result of this state of things must infallibly be that it will in the course of time get out of favour with people who are in a responsible position and have capital to lose. Instead of being able to base calculations upon the actual circumstances of the market, people have now to take into consideration the effects of what a number of speculators may decide upon doing ; and in consequence the business is becoming more and more unreliable, and more and more unsatisfactory. The results of this state of affairs it is not very difficult to foresee, and the brokers if they be wise will take warning in time. It may suit them up to a certain point to guarantee the sales to the importers, and to take the risk of the buyers failing; but will it suit them to do so always? I should certainly question this very much. The facilities which are offered at present will assuredly prove sufficiently alluring one of these days to attract some heavy speculators into the field, and we all know only too well what the history will then be. The great A, the giant of the market, will for a time be the terror and the envy of the whole trade. Upon him prices will depend ; his foresight will settle the future, his marvellously successful speculations be the wonder of gaping crowds. One fine day, however, it will be found that a sudden and quite unaccountable fall has taken place ; and it will be rummoured that the great A is "bearing" the market. After a little it will be whispered that perhaps he is doing so a little too much ; and then after a few days more there will be a perfect panic because A has either failed, or disappeared, or both, and deep and loud will be the lamentation among the brokers who have stood guarantee for the great A. This, Sir, has been the invariable history of markets in which speculation such as that to which you have directed attention has become rife ; and I would strongly warn the Silk brokers to be on their guard betimes, unless they wish another Collie scandal, but in the Silk instead of the Cotton and Piece Goods market. Such an event would no doubt bring the trade again to reason; but is it necessary that they should wait for its occurrence? Even as things are, the brokers have lost enough by comparatively small, though, still by no means insignificant failures, and it will be wise for them to bear in mind that it would only be a question of magnitude that would make the difference between such a failure as I have sketched above, and some that have already taken place ; and that the proportion between the assets and liabilities in either case would be much the same; that is, the assets would be to the liabilities in the ratio of nothing to the extreme amount for which the speculator could do business.

—Your obedient servant,

CAUTION.

London, July 24, 1877.

OVER-CARRIAGE IN STEAMERS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—A few words may perhaps be admitted into your paper with reference to the over-carriage of goods which even now too frequently takes place in the canal steamers on the China line. Complaints have so frequently arisen on this score before that it might be hoped by this time due arrangements would be made to prevent such accidents ; but unfortunately this does not appear to be the case, and instances frequently occur of mistakes being made. No doubt they arise only from too much haste in the discharge of cargo at intermediate ports, and a little more care would be sufficient to put an end to them.—Yours faithfully,

London, July 28, 1877. A CHINA MERCHANT.

Literature, Science, &c.

The *Athenæum* contains a favourable review of Dr. Denny's recent work on the Folk Lore of China. It says :—

"Among the Chinese, who are possessed of some civilisation, who are entirely ignorant of science, and whose priests are little better than wizards and necromancers, we may naturally expect to find vast stores of superstitious beliefs and legends ; nor will any one so expecting who reads Mr. Dennys's book be disappointed. On every important event of daily life, and in almost every branch of folklore, he has diligently collected the beliefs current among the people, and, with but a few exceptions, he has been able to identify them with those existing in European countries. On this identification Mr. Dennys has enlarged at considerable length, in some instances even relating the whole of the European counterpart of the Chinese legend. We are inclined to grudge the space thus occupied to the exclusion of additional Chinese matter. It has been impossible in this notice even to indicate the many branches of Chinese folklore of which Mr. Dennys treats in his work. To say that he has not exhausted the field is merely to say that he has not performed an impossible feat ; but his book, which is full of valuable and interesting matter, will form a very important addition to folklore literature."

The Rev. Joseph Edkins writes to the *Academy* an interesting letter from Shanghai on literary and scientific matters there. He notices the Chinese newspapers, and speaking of the remarks recently made in the Shen-paon regarding railways, he writes that the Chinese critic omits any allusion to the advantage of railways in time of famine in lowering the price of food. England, however rich, would not have been able to meet the need of India without railways. China still refuses to make railways. So, too, the difficulty from the love of peculation on the part of Chinese officials, impeding the outflow of public money, and preventing many of the necessitous from obtaining their share, is not alluded to. China cannot obtain such honest officials as England can. Regarding the Shanghai Polytechnic, he says :—"The Polytechnic Institution and Reading Room, founded here by a few representative Europeans and Chinese, is at present still only in the germ. There is a reading-room, and the native newspapers and journals are there on the table, but no one goes to read them. It is not in a busy street, and anyone going there would have to take a walk or call a *jinriksha* on purpose. The library contains some valuable Chinese books, ancient and modern. Among them are about twenty works recently translated for the Chinese provincial Government. There are treatises on the steam-engine, electricity, chronological tables, geology, geography, navigation, &c. Two translators and a schoolmaster of very competent ability are in the constant employ of the provincial Government. One of these gentlemen has lately published a political work, *Chung si kwan hi lio lun*. It is not written for the Government, but from the author's desire to give to the official class in China a correct view of the political condition of those countries with which their native land has diplomatic relations and commercial intercourse. It treats fairly the question of Christianity, of reconquering the Mohammedan provinces in Central Asia, of opium, and of other pressing matters. It aims at giving China sound advice, and its statements are made in a friendly and Christian tone. It has called forth commendation from Li-hung-chang, and is being much read here and in the capital."

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In a paper contributed to the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for July, the Rev. C. F. Warren gives an account of a visit to the temple of Chion-in, which is one of the finest in Kioto, the former capital of Japan, and one of the most interesting cities in the Empire. There is a very fine *yashiki*, formerly occupied by the chief priest, and connected with the temple by a covered way; the floor of this is so constructed as to make a creaking noise like the chirping of birds, by which warning is given of the approach of any person. In one part of the temple, on a pedestal about three feet high, placed under a canopy, stands a small figure, some eighteen inches in height, and gaily decorated with flowers. This figure has one arm pointing towards heaven and the other hanging down, and is said to represent Shaka—as the Japanese call the supposed historical founder of Buddhism—as he appeared at his birth, when he said:—"Above heaven and under heaven, I alone am exalted." Mr. Warren adds that the figure was standing in the centre of a shallow basin, in which there was a liquid called *ama cha* (sweet tea), which is poured over the image by means of a small ladle, by all who come to do honour to it. Some then drink a little, some moisten their fingers with it, rub their eyes, &c., while others take a small quantity away with them, all being done in the hope that some benefit will be derived thereby.

We have received from the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese Customs the *Customs Gazette* from Oct. to Dec. 1876; Medical reports to 30th Sept., 1876; list of Lighthouses and Buoys for 1877, and reports on the Trade at the Treaty ports of China for 1875, which will be noticed in due course.

INDIAN TEA COMPANIES.

(MONEY MARKET REVIEW.)

Surprise can scarcely be excited by the increased favour with which Indian tea companies are now being regarded, as evidenced by the enhanced price commanded lately by the few undertakings which are best known to the public. In these days, when money is to be had at 1½ per cent., when an almost unprecedented amount of capital is lying idle, and when investors are weary of and disquieted with so many of the foreign loans, it is only natural that they should look further afield for a safe and fairly lucrative channel of investment. They are now becoming convinced that Indian tea properties offer what they want—viz., sound security and a very profitable return.

The company best known in this market—the Assam—has, consequently, within the last few months increased considerably in value, the shares, which in March, 1876, were quoted 52 to 55, having now risen to 73 to 77. And the public seem to be warranted in their growing appreciation of this class of property. In the first place, the land itself under cultivation and in reserve uncultivated affords security for the capital they embark, while the sale of the tea produced affords, in the ordinary state of trade, sufficient profits, after payment of cost of production, to secure a solid and often handsome dividend. Thus, the Assam Company, on shares with £20 paid, has given a dividend for 1876-7 of £7 per share, or 35 per cent. Other companies, too, which have long been struggling under difficulties, are now gradually emerging into a dividend-paying state, and, consequently, have risen greatly in value, e.g., Upper Assam Company, whose shares, with £10 paid, quoted in March, 1876, 2½ to 3, are now at 5¾ to 6¼.

But, of all the Indian Tea companies the most successful, perhaps, has been one which, owing to its being a private concern, and not quoted in the market, is perfectly unknown to the general public—we mean the Wilton Tea Company. A few figures relating to this company, its doings, and earnings, may therefore prove interesting.

The Wilton Tea Company was formed and registered in London in 1870, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, and took over, as a working concern, all the property and gardens of the Chubwa Tea Company, then in liquidation, consisting of 15,379 acres of land, of which 633 acres were in cultivation, with all the plants in full bearing. The purchase money was only £3,500, after the property had been offered at public auction and no bid made, or about one-twentieth part of the sum actually spent on the property by the old company; and the remaining £6,500 was used as working capital. Steady dividends have been paid since the formation of the company.

In the 1st year, 1872	... ...	10 per cent.
„ 2nd year, 1873	... ..	10 „
„ 3rd year, 1874	... ...	10 „
„ 4th year, 1875	... ...	12½ „
„ 5th year, 1876	... ...	12½ „
„ 6th year, 1877	... ...	20 „

And, as the newly-cultivated acreage comes into full bearing, these dividends may be expected to increase

In 1874 it was resolved to gradually increase the cultivated area of the gardens, and it was therefore decided to double the capital by five yearly issues of 2,000 shares of £1 each. Of these 6,000 have already been issued, making the present total capital £16,000. Of the remaining 4,000 shares, 2,000 will be issued this year, and 2,000 next year, to the shareholders at par. These issues at par are very valuable, owing to the large premium they command, and will no doubt be annually continued, if that course be found desirable in the interests of the company.

By this means the acreage under cultivation has been yearly increased, and it is still capable of still further extension. The original acreage and gardens being so extensive, certain portions have been in recent years advantageously sold, and the money so derived has been distributed amongst the shareholders, realising 8s. per share, and leaving the acreage, according to the last report, as follows:—Fee-simple grants, 8,829 acres. Total cultivation: Old, 401 acres; new, 333 acres; total, 734 acres.

The present market price of the shares is 4 to 4½.

During the last few days letters have appeared drawing attention to the extreme depression in the tea trade. This is to a great extent owing to the bad quality of the tea shipped from China, and the enormous quantity forced for sale on the market at one time. But it must be remembered that, the worse the China tea, the greater is the necessity to buy really good Indian tea to mix with it, in order to produce an average article.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Times says the country will be satisfied with the general purport of the answer given by Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote last night—namely, that the despatch of this reinforcement does not mean an intervention in the war which desolates the East. *The Times* has little doubt that the Queen's Ministers fully perceive the dangers of the hour and will be cautious in proportion to their responsibility. It would be unreasonable to connect them with the extravagances of a section of their supporters, even if we had not the express statements of more than one of the Cabinet as to the policy they will pursue. The various statements of the Ministerial policy taken together form an exposition which ought to make us quite secure as to what is intended. If Ministers are of opinion that, under certain conditions, a certain use of the British forces may be expedient, it would be less imprudent to specify them than to allow erroneous or exaggerated objects to be attributed to this or that measure. There will, no doubt, be many who will see even in the answers given yesterday evening something significant or ominous. The "uncertain and disturbed condition of Europe," "the present unsettled state of the Mediterranean region," invite to endless speculations. But the English public generally will consider that these answers, given deliberately, after evident concert, and in almost the same words, do constitute another pledge that the Government will maintain the same policy which it has indicated on former occasions.

The *Morning Post* remarks that in despatching troops to the Mediterranean the Government have taken the first step in fulfilment of the policy on which they have all along declared they would act—the protection of British interests. It is an assurance that the Government are determined to carry out their policy, whatever course it may be necessary for them to take for that purpose. It will perhaps be contended by those who have committed themselves so far in supporting Russia as to make it difficult for them to draw back that the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean will be regarded by the Porte as an assurance that, if its armies are defeated, it will in the last resort be able to rely upon the support of this country. That may or may not be; but if the interests of England and those of Turkey should eventually prove to be identical we shall certainly not abandon our own interests merely because in defending them we shall also defend those of Turkey.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the determination to send reinforcements to our garrisons in "the Mediterranean regions" proves that the interests of this great empire still possess vigilant guardians. It must be confessed that the cheering reassurance came none too soon. The cheers with which Sir Stafford Northcote's laconic reply was received and the fevident contentment of the House, proved that there existed a patriotic comprehension alike as to what was said and what was left unspoken; while the country generally is manifesting the same intelligent satisfaction. What has to be done, however, to secure the proper influence of England in the final settlement must be done henceforth manfully and thoroughly. If Gallipoli be the proper spot, to Gallipoli let our regiments go, whomsoever it displeases and whomsoever it helps or does not help; and to Gallipoli, moreover, let it be frankly proclaimed that they are going.

The *Standard* holds that, with regard to Lord Derby's and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's explanations, it is surely rather a poor sort of policy which attempts to explain away every act of vigour, as though its authors were ashamed or frightened of their own energy. A little more frankness, even a little more audacity, would not injure the character of the Government for discretion, while it would certainly tend to strengthen the confidence of the public, probably to avert the very danger the prospect of which seems to inspire this extraordinary caution.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has already been fixed to be held at Hereford, and the arrangements of proposed excursions have just been made. The Hereford meeting will be held under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and among the local patrons are Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Powis, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Bradford, Earl Ducie, &c., and all the local M.P.s. Sir W. Guise is the president of the section of Antiquities; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., of History; and Mr. Gambier Parry, of Architecture. On the afternoon of the opening day Sir Gilbert Scott will conduct the visitors round the cathedral, and give a historical description of the fabric. There will be excursions on every day of the Congress, with the exception of the opening day, to objects of archæological and antiquarian interest in the surrounding district. These will include a considerable number of churches of antiquarian interest, including the Minster at Leominster, and Ludlow Church, Ludlow Castle, Kilpeck Castle, Ewyas Harold Castle, Goodrich Castle, Kentchester (Magna Castra), with a Roman road crossing Offas Dyke near, and Credenhill Camp will be visited, and it is proposed to wind up the meeting by devoting a day to an excursion to Tewkesbury to examine Tewkesbury Abbey, now in course of restoration.

THE *New York Times* states that Commander Perkins, of the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, attached to the Asiatic station, has drawn up an interesting report, in which he gives the particulars of his recent visit to the newly-opened Chinese ports of Hoihow, on the Island of Hainan, and Pakhoi on the main, in company with Mr. Lincoln, the United States Consul at Canton.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

THE sad accounts of the effects of the famine are more than confirmed by the present mail. At Chefoo famine fever has been causing great disaster—the wards of the hospital were full and patients were being brought and left at the doors. It was feared that if strong preventive measures were not speedily taken there might be a severe epidemic, possibly cholera. A correspondent says that in the native town there are hundreds of small rooms with three or four fever patients in each. The Chinese Government have made a very handsome acknowledgment of the assistance which has been afforded by foreigners to the sufferers from the famine. The Peking authorities have sent a letter to each of the foreign Ministers, expressing their thanks for the liberal and practical manner in which sympathy has been shown. It is evident, as we surmised some time back, that this assistance which has been rendered will have a very beneficial effect upon the relations between China and foreign nations. Education seems to be making as great strides in China as here, if we may judge from the reports in this mail's papers. It is stated that the recent examinations in Peking for the degree of Chin Shih, or Doctor, five of the hundred and more candidates from the district of Tientsin passed successfully, a proportion so large as to have overwhelmed everyone with astonishment. Singularly enough, they are all residents within the city wall, and all have the reputation of being men of sense. From Shanghai we have details of a meeting at which it was proposed to reorganise the North China Insurance Company upon a permanent, instead of a triennial basis. The lekin dues business was causing further trouble, a new Taoutai having determined to charge them on the shops in the city, the proprietors of which threatened, if this were done, to migrate to the foreign settlements, so as to get free from them.

From Japan there is no later news by the present mail than that brought by the last Pacific mail to hand. A curious fact not yet noted is mentioned from Hakodadi, namely, that on the 11th May, when the great earthquake in Peru took place, there was a violent commotion of the sea in perfectly calm weather. It appears also that a similar occurrence of less intensity happened about eight years ago, when it was discovered that the wave was also attributable to a violent earthquake in Peru.

In Hong Kong the papers are full of discussions concerning the policy of the new Governor with respect to the government of the Chinese. The case of Landstein v. the King of Annam, which attracted so much attention some years back, has been finally settled.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the interval since last mail has been marked by no event of special importance. Mr. W. E. Maxwell has been appointed senior police magistrate at Singapore, and the magisterial bench has been further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. N. B. Dennys as a justice of the peace. A painful feeling has been excited by the report of the observations made by Mr. Gladstone regarding the conduct of the late Sir James Brooke. The death of Dr. Randell, principal Civil Medical Officer of the Settlements, is reported. The second mate of the American ship *Mohican*, lying in Singapore harbour, has been murdered by the steward of the same vessel. Mr. A. D. Neubronner has been appointed Siamese Consul at Penang. Matters continue quiet in the native States. Advices from Atchin report that the Dutch are employed in strengthening their position in the Atchinese territory occupied by them. The severe drought which has recently prevailed in some provinces of the Philippine Islands has given place to a heavy rainfall.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVES IN HONG KONG.

WE regret to notice from the papers to hand by the last mail that the new Governor of Hong Kong appears likely to carry too far the principle of avoiding every possible form of class distinction in the laws passed in the Colony. Of the soundness of this principle, of the duty of all placed in authority to act upon it, no less upon grounds of justice than of policy, no one in the present enlightened times can entertain any doubt. But even this principle is not without some limits. It cannot always be put in force without some modification, and it should, in common with all general principles, never be applied without a careful consideration of the people to whom it is desired to extend it, and the peculiar circumstances of the place in which order and good Government have to be maintained. Public safety is the limit to individual liberty. Where the former is menaced the latter must be restricted, and, indeed, individual freedom can never be long maintained when it is incompatible with the general welfare of the State or the community. These principles, which are indeed so trite as almost to appear truisms, are unfortunately too frequently overlooked by many thoughtful and well-informed men, who, enamoured of liberty and equality, are unable to believe that any restriction should be imposed upon them. Unfortunately, however, though all people of advanced views would desire to see perfect equality before the laws, it is only too well-known to those who have studied the subject from facts and not from theories that this ideal is unattainable. Even at home the necessity is recognised for much more class legislation than is commonly imagined to exist by superficial observers, and in our colonies and distant possessions this necessity is far more pressing. It is simply impossible to deal with Asiatics in precisely the same manner as we can with Europeans. We may hope to be able to do so in the course of years, but they must in the meantime be educated up to the necessary standard. Before this has been done to attempt to treat them as Europeans can only lead to disaster, in which natives and foreigners must alike suffer.

It appears that Mr. HENNESSY, as a commencement towards introducing an ultra advanced policy as regards the government of the natives, has determined to do away with two safeguards, which have long been regarded as necessary in Hong Kong, namely, the application of flogging as a punishment for crimes of violence, and the issue of night passes to the Chinese residents. There can be no doubt that no greater error could be committed. Long experience has proved the necessity of both these measures; and a Governor of a few months' standing, knowing little more of the Chinese than that they have yellow skins, and wear pigtails, will assuredly be very bold to do away with these safeguards. Even at home we are obliged to apply the lash to some of our most ruffianly criminals. Some years ago, as many will recollect, the crime of garrotting was alarmingly on the increase, and it was only put down by the application of the lash. In Hong Kong we have to deal with some of the very worst of the Chinese coast population—men in every way as hardened as any criminals here, and experience amply proves that the terrors of the lash are the only means of controlling them. We fully endorse the opinions expressed by our Hong Kong contemporary, the *Daily Press*, that to do away with it, especially in conjunction with the proposed abolition of the night-pass system, would be to afford the utmost encouragement to the criminal classes of Canton to migrate to Hong Kong, and so increase its insecurity and augment its already heavy police expenditure. We cannot too strongly condemn these acts of the new Governor, which bear the impress of haste and impetuosity, and will assuredly land him in difficulties similar to those which he encountered at Barbadoes.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

A CAREFULLY-written epitome of the history of the rule of the Chinese over Kashgar, which it would seem probably may be reasserted, appears in *The Times*, and is of interest at the present moment. The conquest of Kashgar be China took place about the year 1760, and was the result of a reprisal on the part of the Chinese, the inhabitants of Kashgar, in conjunction with those of Tungaria and of

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Mongolia, having produced invaders and even conquerors of China. About the year 1750 an opportunity presented itself to China for interference in this direction. In that year two Princes—DAVATSI and AMURSANA—held supreme authority in Tungaria, which is that territory lying north of the Tian Shan, of which Kuldja or Ili is the western portion. These two chieftains could not rest contented with a divided power, but resolved to test who should be pre-eminent by an appeal to war. The result of the struggle was the overthrow of AMURSANA, who was obliged to seek safety in flight. He sought an asylum in China, and proceeded to Peking to lay his grievances and his homage at the feet of the Emperor. He was received with courtesy, granted titles and estates as a vassal of the Empire, and was encouraged to hope that the Chinese might lend him the aid necessary to replace him in his rightful position in Tungaria. But he was clearly informed that he was only a vassal of the Chinese, and must acknowledge the suzerainty of Peking in the event of his obtaining repossession of his territory. In 1755 he reappeared in Tungaria in command of a large Chinese army, and routed in several encounters the forces of DAVATSI. After a campaign of some months DAVATSI himself was taken prisoner, and AMURSANA'S triumph was complete. But after this great success AMURSANA forgot by whose aid it had been obtained, and he openly expressed his discontent at the Chinese requiring him to hold the country as their representative and with their own army. He took up arms, but was defeated at Kiahta, and paid the penalty which the Chinese considered his treachery and ingratitude to them deserved. Tungaria then became an integral portion of China, but the energy of KEEN LUNG was not satisfied even by this great conquest. His armies were directed to cross the mountain barriers into Khokand, and Tashkent was entered in 1758. In 1760 Khokand also submitted to his Generals, and Kashgar was formally annexed about the same year. It is stated by competent authority that the Chinese rule, even in the time of its decadence, was more popular than that of YAKOOB BEG, the very necessities of whose position compelled him to maintain the strictest order, as well as a somewhat meddlesome *espionnage* over the sayings of his subjects that would not contrast favourably with the less irksome system founded on Chinese confidence in their strength. Should the news which appears to have reached India of successes by the Kashgar army over the Chinese not be confirmed, and should the progress of the Chinese expedition be maintained, it is to be hoped that both the neighbourhood of Russia and our own interest in the country would tend towards impressing on the Chinese the necessity of using both their success with moderation and also their utmost efforts to bring their rule into harmonious accord with the subject population, without shocking the sentiment of the civilised world by excesses that are out of date even in Central Asia.

THERE is now no longer any doubt of the truth of the report of the death of YAKOOB BEG. The Russian Agency in Paris says it is announced from Tashkend that "BEKONLI BEG, the eldest son of YAKOOB BEG, Emir of Kashgar, has notified to General KAUFMANN the death of his father and his accession to the Throne." News has also been received from Bokhara of the death of the son of the Emir SEID MOHAMED, who visited St. Petersburg with an Embassy last year.

THE proverbial delay of the law has not apparently been in any way diminished by the procedure under the new Judicature Act, cases being as much delayed as ever. We learn that, in consequence of this inefficient working, the case of STRACHAN and THOMAS *v.* HOGG and WALKER, to which we some time back called attention, cannot come on before December next.

THE Italian Minister of Finance and Public Works and the representative of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at Rome have signed a convention prolonging the present contract for the mail service between Venice and the East until the month of February, 1880.

Naval and Military.

The Ariel, now building at Chatham, will be ready for commission in October, and will probably be ordered to the China Station.

The Tamar, troop-ship, Captain W. D. Liddell, arrived at Portsmouth, from Hong Kong (last from Plymouth). She brought home the officers and crews of the following ships, paid off:—Charybdis, Captain T. E. Smith, Lieutenant J. G. Jones, Lieutenant R. W. White, Surgeon G. Gibson, Staff-Surgeon T. L. Bickford, Navigating-Lieutenant B. S. Bradley, the Rev. Douglas J. Boutflower, M.A., chaplain, Lieutenant R. Montgomery, R.M.L.I., Mr. R. M. Colwell, paymaster, Mr. S. W. Wright, assistant-paymaster, and Sub-Lieutenant T. B. Hammond. Modeste, Lieutenant J. P. Pipon, Lieutenant the Hon. E. T. Needham, Surgeon C. C. Gedding, Staff-Surgeon R. R. Siccama, Paymaster T. N. Firth, Assistant-Paymaster W. C. Gillies, Navigating-Lieutenant P. Aplin, and Sub-Lieutenant J. Montgomery. Sylvia, Lieutenant G. S. Gunn, Paymaster E. H. Whyte, Staff-Surgeon S. Campbell, Navigating-Lieutenant William Pearce. Nassau, Lieutenant the Hon. F. C. Vereker, Lieutenant W. S. White, Lieutenant G. N. Pollard, Lieutenant J. St. C. Bower, Surgeon J. G. Clarke, Navigating-Lieutenant John Dixon. Hart, Lieutenant W. B. Forbes, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Scullard, Mr. G. M'Ewen, engineer; Surgeon M. E. Bourke, invalided from the Curlew; Lieutenant Henry Pearson and Lieutenant Drake, invalided from the Victor Emanuel; Lieutenant C. G. Dickson, invalided from the Vigilant; Acting Sub-Lieutenants Thompson and Beresford, from the Hibernia. When the officers and men for Portsmouth are all discharged it is expected that she will immediately return to Plymouth to have her few defects made good, unless she should be required for further troop service immediately, and then these defects will be completed at Portsmouth.

The following appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Having received late news from China, I wish to bring under your notice the pleasures of paying off on that station. I wish especially to bring forward the case of one of the gunvessels lately paid off at Hong Kong. As every one was obliged to clear out of the ship a few days before they paid off, they confidently expected to be sent to the Victor Emmanuel; but they were rather surprised to hear that there was no room on board her, and that they were to be relegated to the Opossum. On going on board this ship they found that they could expect no comfort on board her, she being simply the shell of an ancient 40-horse power gunboat with no gear at all on board; they even had to demand a table from the dockyard. In going to her they found they gained a rather doubtful advantage—viz., in not being able to sleep below, as it was very stuffy and the bilge odours were strong, though not sweet; so that they had to sleep on the upper deck, with the cool, refreshing breezes that generally blow in Hong Kong Harbour playing on them, and that rather roughly, as the bulwarks were cut away in some places. (I have heard that the doctors forbid sleeping on deck in China, as it is very unhealthy.) The courtesy of the ward-room officers of H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel does not seem to be very apparent, for it was through their alleging they had no room in their mess that these officers were condemned to the Opossum; and that they had no room I am inclined to doubt, for, though they had the officers of the Charybdis in their mess, yet they only have one table on the starboard side and a full-sized billiard table on the port side, so that the whole of the mess amidships is clear room. The Commodore agreed with them in thinking that the receiving-ship could only accommodate one other ship's company besides their own. The men, I think, had a harder time of it than the officers, for on the ship paying off they were given forty-eight hours' leave (which, I suppose, was made a great boon), and, to add to their enjoyment of this leave, they were obliged to take all their traps on board the Opossum, but were told they could not mess there, as they were not victualled on board their late ship after that day, and, though they were victualled on board the Tamar (in which they are to come home), she wanted so much cleaning that they could not go on board her; in fact, making them go on shore to knock about the pleasant streets of Hong Kong for two days, so that they should be able to spend all their money comfortably and stand a good chance of getting fever or dysentery before they came home. One of the officers of the vessel about which I am writing did obtain the latter complaint from a chill caused by sleeping on the deck of the Opossum.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MALTA.

The following troops embarked on board the Indian troopships Euphrates, Captain Cumming, and Crocodile, Captain Sharpe, for Gibraltar and Malta, viz.:—195 men from the 108th Regiment to join the 27th Regiment, 239 men from the 64th Regiment to join the 98th; 288 men from the 79th Regiment to join the 42nd; 245 men from the 78th Regiment to join the 71st; and 231 men from the 104th Regiment to join the 101st. Also the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, who, it is expected, will ultimately relieve the Royal Engineers on their being removed to another destination, but respecting which there are as yet no definite orders. The other troopships Malabar, Jumna, and Serapis will follow in due course as occasion should require. They are all ready for service. The naval drafts embarked on board the Euphrates from the flag-ship Duke of Wellington.

The strength of the garrison of Malta about ten years ago, and before Lord Cardwell's reduction of our military establishments in the Colonies, was eight batteries of Artillery, with an aggregate strength of 805 non-commissioned officers and men; two companies of Royal Engineers, numbering 178; six battalions of Infantry, 4,232 strong; the Malta Fencible Artillery, 591; the whole garrison numbering 5,854 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment of the present

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garrison, including officers, is 5,098—namely, Artillery, seven batteries, 1,022; Engineers, two companies. 198; Infantry, five battalions, 3,440; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 371. The additions now being made consist of the 2nd Battalions of the 2nd Queen's and the 13th Light Infantry, each 902 of all ranks, or 1,804 altogether, with drafts as follows:—195 to the 27th Regiment, 288 to the 42nd, 245 to the 71st, 239 to the 98th, and 231 to the 101st, making the total reinforcements 3,002, and bringing the strength of the garrison up to 8,100 of all ranks.

An officer with the Fleet in Besika Bay, writing on the 12th of July to a friend in Cork, says:—"We were practising with the electric light last night. With its aid you could examine a ship from stem to stern; even the smallest craft is within reach of this powerful light, everything under the influence of its intense brightness standing out as clear and well defined as at mid-day. No doubt it will be invaluable in naval warfare in detecting the approach of an enemy under cover of night who might be desirous of attempting a surprise or testing the efficacy of his torpedoes on our ironclads. We all coaled again this week full up. A general belief prevails throughout the Fleet that we shall be active participators in the Russo-Turkish quarrel before long. All is ready for any contingency that might be brought about by passing events. All symptoms of discontent have passed away and are absorbed in a desire to sustain the honour and good name of the old flag should it be run up in the presence of an enemy. The Fleet at present consists of the Alexandria, Swiftsure, Raleigh, Devastation, Rupert, Hotspur, and Torch. The Pallas steamed away for Malta last week. We are very happy here, although the surroundings are not of a very cheerful or picturesque character. The prospect is barren wherever the eye rests; no habitation can be seen, and the nearest approach to anything in the shape of a town is a place called Chanak, twenty miles from where we are at anchor. It blows very hard, too, sometimes in the Bay. Twice already in consequence of those fitful gusts of wind we have had to get up steam to prevent our anchors dragging."

Vice-Admiral Chads, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, visited Chatham and made an inspection of the armour-plated ship Téméraire, and the other vessels fitting for sea. During his visit the steam torpedo launch of the Téméraire was tested in the large basin in the presence of the dockyard officials, when it worked most admirably. The statements made in some of the morning papers that the utmost exertions are being made to get this and other vessels ready for sea are exaggerations. On the contrary, everything is remarkably quiet, and instead of the "utmost exertions" being used, overtime has been stopped throughout the dockyard. The vessel, according to arrangements made months ago, will leave for the Mediterranean about the first or second week in September.

The arrangements for placing the control of the Indian Marine on a new footing have, we understand, been nearly completed. The formation of a distinct Marine Department for the Government of the service afloat is not, however, decided upon, as it is thought that the system of retaining the services of a naval adviser, a post now filled by Captain Bythesea, R.N., V.C., C.B., will be found to work efficiently.

Orders have been issued for the completion by the 1st of August of the Slaney, which is now in course of construction at Jarrow, and some others of her class. Although the Medina is the only one of the twelve which is ready for sea, eight have undergone their steam trials at Portsmouth and could be got ready for the pendant, if required, in a short time.

As the Penguin, 6, was going out of Devonport Harbour, for the purpose of testing her machinery, she came into collision with her Majesty's ship Indus. The collision was of considerable violence, injuring the Penguin's bowsprit and head-gear and doing damage to other parts of the ship. She returned into Keyham-basin for repairs.

Chief Engineers are in future to be appointed to all ships with engines of 800-horse power and above, provided such ships are in charge of a Commander or Captain. By this new arrangement it is estimated that employment will be found for a much larger number of Chief Engineers, and promotion consequently facilitated.

The Agincourt, Captain R. Wells, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., left Plymouth Sound for the Mediterranean. The Agincourt will call at Gibraltar and Malta, and then join the squadron at Besika Bay, the Admiral taking third command.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Colonel John Stokes, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Assistant Commissary-General Long, who has been prematurely brought home from Ceylon, is regarded as the officer selected to command the Commissariat Department if it should be necessary to establish a corps d'armée.

H.M. SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

The following is a list of Her Majesty's ships serving on the China Station, corrected up to the present time:—

Ship.	Guns.	H.-power.	Captain.
Audacious ...	14	800	Capt. P. H. Colomb (bearing the flag of Vice-Admrl. A. P. Ryder).
Charybdis ...	17	400	Capt. T. E. Smith.
Curlew ...	3	160	Com. E. J. Church.
Egeria ...	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas.
Fly... ...	4	120	Com. J. Bruce.
Frolic ...	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis.
Growler ...	4	120	Com. C. E. D. Wilcox.
Hart ...	4	120	Com. R. Evans.
Hornet ...	4	120	Com. H. N. Hippisley.
Juno ...	8	400	Capt. J. A. Poland.
Kestrel ...	4	100	Com. C. B. Theobald.
Lapwing ...	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman.
Lily... ...	3	95	Com. B. E. Cochrane.
Magpie ...	3	160	Com. W. M. Lang.
Midge ...	4	120	Com. H. Salmond.
Modeste ...	14	350	Capt. A Buller, C.B.
Moorhen ...	4	—	Lieut. J. Hope.
Mosquito ...	4	60	Lieut. R. H. Paul.
Nassau ...	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier.
Sheldrake ...	4	—	Lieut. J. B. Haye.
Swinger ...	4	60	Lieut. O. P. Tudor.
Sylvia ...	3	150	Capt. B. W. Bax.
Thistle ...	4	120	Com. E. B. Pusey.
Victor Emmanuel ...	2	—	Commodore G. W. Watson.
Vigilant ...	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder.

Legal.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN RE J. M. REYNVAAN, TRADING AS VAN OORDT AND CO.—LIABILITIES £55,000.

This was an application for the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction against a suing creditor.

The debtor, who traded in partnership with W. C. Van Oordt at Great St. Helen's, and Yokohama in Japan, as merchants, has presented a petition for the liquidation of their affairs, estimating the debts at £55,000, the value of the assets, which consist principally of the profits to be derived from shipments in transitu, not being ascertained.

Mr. Baker, of the firm of Lawrance, Plews, Baker, and Boyer, in making the application, stated that a few days before the suspension goods to the value of £30,000 had been sent to Japan for sale, and were now in transitu, and it was necessary in the interest of the creditors to appoint a receiver to deal with remittances. His Honour granted the application, and appointed Mr. Waddell to the office, and made an interim order restraining the legal proceedings for a week.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA BRINDISI.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 24.

In consequence of the hot season a deep calm has taken place in the position of Germany; the high class of Government people are enjoying their vacancies, and, besides the negotiations between Austria and Germany, about the renewal of the Trade Treaty, hardly anything worth mentioning at present is visible in this direction. This quietness greatly contrasts with the uniform situation of Europe, which but for the passions and the greediness of its several nations at present might be just as calm and quiet as our position.

From all directions reports are coming in about a plentiful and blessed harvest, an abundance of the necessaries of life is expected; and still in almost every country neither peace nor contentment are to be met with, the passions of the different parties are raking worse than ever, and perhaps in not far a time the whole Continent may be in flames.

The Emperor William arrived at Gastein on the eve of the 17th July, and intends to stay there for three weeks. On the 8th of August he is to return to Berlin *via* Salzburg.

The Crown Prince and his family have taken a summer trip to Ostende (Belgium); they arrived there on the 17th inst., and are dwelling in a villa which has been offered to them by the King of the Belgians. On the 20th the Imperial Prince alone went to Brussels, in order to partake in a *Te Deum*, celebrated on occasion of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Leopold I.

In high politics there is great apathy prevailing, but I am able to report to you that the instructions of the German Plenipotentiaries for the commercial treaty with Austria are now completed; those gentlemen are not yet gone to Vienna, as Prince Bismark has reserved himself, by political reasons, as it is said to point out the moment which he thinks the best for their departure.

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The Colorado beetle, which has shown itself in the neighbourhood of Cologne, has been totally destroyed, and all narratives of a new appearance of this insect in German harbours are mere rumours, and are without any foundation. Messrs. Stollwerck, at Cologne, the famous producers of chocolate and drops, have fabricated an imitation of this dangerous insect in the various stages of its development, and each little box shows eggs, a larva of three days, a larva of fourteen days, a larva of three weeks, chrysalis and beetle. The German Governments have ordered considerable numbers of those boxes, which are to be distributed among the schools of each country, in order to make the scholars acquainted with the insect.

The cattle-plague has again been detected in the Prussian province of Upper Silesia, and therefore the transport of cattle within the Empire has at once been stopped, as well as the export from Homburg and other sea-ports.

Last Saturday the largest ironclad ever built in Germany has been launched from the Vulcan's Wharf at Stettin. The new vessel, which, when under construction bore the letter of "A," has been christened the Lachsen (Saxony), after the German kingdom of the same name. She is 290 feet long, by 58 feet beam, and 26·5 feet in depth, drawing only 19 feet of water under full armament. The hull of the corvette is a triple one, the inner skin, constructed of m.32 (millimeter) iron, is surrounded by a teak-planking of m.200, on which iron-plating of m.254 has been bolted; the upper deck is laid of forged iron of two inches thick. Her armament consists of two ironclad towers, of which the after one is armed with four 27 c.m. guns, the fore one carrying one gun of the same size, her stem being provided with a sharp ramming apparatus of three metres in length. The vessel's two engines, each of 2,800-horse power, are independent of each other and are estimated to be of sufficient power to make the new man-of-war one of the quickest of the German navy. Another ironclad of about the same construction and dimensions, being built at Gaden, near Kiel, is to be launched in the course of the present week, and very likely will be christened the Bayern (Bavaria).

In consequence of the favourable results attained with German coals in the German Navy the Admiralty has taken into consideration the erection of depots of German coals, at least, at several predominant points in Europe, in which respect the following ports have been named:—Flushing, Lisbon, Carthagena, Catania, and perhaps Alexandria. At all these places large stores of German coals are to be stored to supply the German vessels, at least, as far as possible.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business has been very quiet throughout the week; according to the prevailing season, only a small consumptive demand was perceptible, but holders are firm, in expectation of a better autumn inquiry.

COFFEE.—Holders of first-hand parcels did not show any pressure for sale, and values therefore maintained their high range. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per ½ kilo.

SUGAR.—Holders have shown more disposition to part with their stocks, and in addition several transactions for delivery have taken place. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.23 to 24¾; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½. to 34; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.24½ to 31; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.32 to 35; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.25 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Quotations of dressed but inferior qualities are, in sympathy with English markets, about m.0.25 per 100 lbs. Of raw quality 6,000 bags Rangoon arrived, ex Daniel, have been bought by a mill; 11,000 bags Arracan, ex Sumatra, are bought in a Channel port.

TEA is unchanged, and transactions are of no importance.

COTTON.—Values are slowly enhancing, but sales are still very restricted. Holders are not disposed to part with their stock at present quotations.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are pretty well inquired for, and prime quality is quoted m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, m.4.70 to 4.90. Ginger unchanged, Bengal m.27 to 27½; Cochin m.63 to 85. Cloves are neglected, Zanzibar quality m.134 to 135; Amboina m.163 to 165. Pepper in demand, Singapore m.38 to 38½; Penang m.35 to 36; White m.70 to 80.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.33 money; 20.39 account, per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business on all markets has become a better one during the past week, in consequence of the crossing of the Balkans by the Russians, and the hopes of peace thus arrived at. Berlin gave the impulse for greater activity on the German bourses, and this has been responded to by our place, so that I can report a firm tendency at the close.

	July 24. Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	96 ..	96⅛
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101⅞ ...	—
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼ ...	—
Do. do. 1875	— ...	95¾
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	- ...	290
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116 ...	116¼
Norddeutsche Bank...	129½ ...	129¾
Vereinsbank...	119½ ...	—
International Bank	— ...	73¾
Commerce and Discount Bank	99½ ...	99¾
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	— ...	99⅛
Hamburg American Steamship Company...	52½ ...	52¾

SHIPPING.

During the last week a good many arrivals have taken place, as well as departures, and in this regard things look satisfactory, the list of arrivals from the Far East though but small, comprising the Fortuna, Stcohsahl, and Argo, Gaetye, both from Rangoon. Of departures only the Walter Siegfried, Stolp, for Manila, is to be named. At Bremen the following vessels arrived from Rangoon, viz., Convenutti, Bozzo; Therese, Meyer; Armin, Ruhasel; Ravenna Padre, de Andreis; and Wilhelmine, Keller, all loaded with rice; besides the Devana, May, from Japan. On the berth are here at present the Egeria, s.s., to leave Aug. 8, for her usual route to Penang, &c.; Conrad Hinrich, Schuler for Singapore; Palma, for Bangkok; India, Dirksen, and Andreas, Peters, both for Hong Kong; Iphigenia, Gren, for Hiogo and Yokohama. All these vessels are slowly filling up, as cargo is not at all plentiful, and freights, therefore, are as low as last reported. The English steamship Humboldt, from Rio Janeiro, has arrived here with engines broken down, and will have to repair. The English steamship Criterion has been found drifting about, abandoned, in the vicinity of Horns-reef, and perhaps will be taken into the Weser or the Elbe river. About the fate of her crew hitherto nothing is known; she is loaded with wood and planking from the Baltic.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 25.

The topic of the day is still the question whether the Heemskerk Cabinet will leave the offices in September next. Opinions are much divided thereabout, and it being an impossibility to foretell what will happen, the best is to wait for the event. In the meantime the Minister of the Home Department has laid before the M.P.s a Bill to regulate the rights of the authors, in order to secure their properties, at least during fifty years. The question of the right of translating foreign books will, when this Bill will be voted, be still an open one, because this can only be decided by an international treaty.

Both here and in Rotterdam the protests against the annexation of the Transvaal have been circulated.

It was decided, on a meeting of promoters of the erection of a charitable institution in remembrance of our late Queen, to build a hospital for children and for training nurses.

H.M. the King will return from his trip abroad about the middle of August, for being present at the opening of the new Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, which has now become a complete success. After this solemnity H.M. will make a voyage over the Pyrenees. The King visited also Paris.

Great uneasiness has been caused because a potato bug (*doryphora decemlineata*) has been found at Rotterdam, where it was imported from New York by a steamer. The fear now prevails that other specimens of this insect will be spread else where, so that measures are prescribed by the Minister in order to destruct them.

A meeting was held here of shareholders of de O. J. Maatschappy van Administrate en Lyfrenten. A proposal to prolong the terms for winding up the Company with three years was approved with 2,668 against two votes.

The Emperor of Brazil left our country after having visited several towns. He remained in Amsterdam three days and made generally an excellent impression. He is an indefatigable sightseer; from very early in the morning till late in the evening he visits all sorts of establishments.

According to the *Staats Courant* H.M. the King has presented to Mr. Charles Gardiner, living at Goring (Oxfordshire), a golden medal bearing the Royal bust. The named gentleman discovered in Nova-Zembla a large number of objects that belonged to Barentz and Heemskerk on their unhappy voyage in 1596 and 1597.

The medals that were obtained by our manufacturers at the Philadelphia Exhibition were distributed most solemnly by the Minister Heemskerk. Prof. Baumhauer, President of the Commission, was appointed commander of the Order of the Dutch Lion, whilst the knighthoodship was conferred upon Messrs. L. C. Van Kerkwyk and Eigeman.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Great dulness prevails in our markets for Colonial Produces. The transactions are of rather no interest.

COFFEE.—The trade was very limited. Only a few lots of private import changed hands. In the second hand without business.

TEA.—No new to report. Prices remain very healthy.

TOBACCO.—Some lots of several headmarks were offered by private tender, the quality being middling, and inferior low prices ought to be accepted. Of Manila a lot of 178 bs. H. 1874, Cagayan 4a., floating per Valparaiso, was sold. The stock includes 30,796 bs. Java, 4,268 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila, and 3,600 bs. E.I.

RAW SUGAR very dull. About 1,000 mats changed hands at f.1⅞ to f.2⅝ under July quotations.

COTTON.—Prices looked well enough, but the transactions were very poorly. There was want both for buyers and sellers.

SPICES met with a regular demand, especially for Nutmegs. Mace: The cheaper prices fixed more the attention upon this article. Cloves: Prices are nominal. Pepper looks well.

RICE is calm; 4,697 bs. that arrived from Batavia will soon be brought into the market. Clean Rice met with a regular demand at firm prices. Java and Japan went both up.

JAVA INDIGO.—With a regular trade. About 200 chests changed hands at unaltered prices.

TIN.—The trade was very limited. Banca on the spot was not offered; out of the sale, which will be held on the 31st, could be bought at f.42. There were, however, no buyers. Billiton can be had at f.39½.

HIDES without transactions.

ARRACK.—Sold were 45 casks Batavia, ex Baron Van Pallandt Van Rosendael, and 25 ditto ex Geesina Maria.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64⅞; do. Three per Cents., 77½; do. Four per Cents., 101½; Dutch Trading Company, 102; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 125¼; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 104¼; Netherlands Bank, 326; Rotterdam Bank,—; Amsterdam Bank, 83½; Java Bank, 200-196; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 51½; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 97; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 88; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102½; Dutch India Railway Shares, 98; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-

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a-Half per Cent., 102⅞; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per per Cent., 101.

The Bourse looked much more healthier. The transactions were better, and prices went up. The Money Market is well provided, and every capital can be obtained at two per cent. against security.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 18, at Hellevoet, from Banjoewangie, Anna and Sophia; at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Blanch Claud; 19, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Kinderdyk; at Ymuiden, from Batavia, Petronella; 20, at Flushing, from Banjoewangie, Industrie; 21, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia, Madura (str.); 23, at Nieuwe Diep, from Akyab, Teekaleth; 24, at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Marmion; at Ymuiden, from Manila, Luibezui Otac; 25, at Hellevoet, from Batavia, Torrington (str.).

DEPARTURES.—July 21, from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia, Prins Hendrik (str.); 22, from Flushing, for Batavia, Westerschelde; 24, from Nieuwe Diep, for Singapore, Kruse (via Cardiff).

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82 Broad-street.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 3, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 22, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), ohn Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broadtreet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King William-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.*

Monetary and Commercial.

The condition of the Tea market—incredible though it may appear—is materially worse for all teas except fine and finest, which, on account of their scarcity, still maintain their position. Equally good Congou to what was selling last week at 11d. realised in public sale yesterday only 9¼ to 9½, and if the present system of unreserved sales be persisted in, we shall in all probability have to chronicle a further decline week by week, and, indeed, it is impossible to foresee where prices will stop. The heavy arrivals during this month, aggregating in round numbers 35,000,000 lbs., against an average delivery of 10,000,000 lbs., will in part account for the lamentable state of affairs; but it is impossible on the other hand to ignore that it is in a great degree attributable to a hastiness in selling, altogether unwarranted by the circumstances of the trade, as although the import has been large, the latest statistics do not point to an overwhelming total. The tactics adopted seem quite incomprehensible, unless the idea of present sellers be to find out the bottom of the market.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week which ended on the 21st inst. was 4,143,200 lbs., which was 931,502 lbs. more than was cleared during the corresponding week of last year. Of this quantity 2,372,685 lbs. went for home consumption, 808,391 lbs. for exportation, 3,647 lbs. for ships' stores, 198,537 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, of which 191,629 lbs. went coastwise to be immediately exported. The sum paid in London last week for tea duty amounted to £59,317 2s. 6d., which was an increase of £6,637 6s. 6d. above the amount derived from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of 1876.

The Silk market continues in much the same unsatisfactory condition as it has been in for some time past. There is a little firmer tone, but it is very quiet, and prices can scarcely be quoted as higher. This results in part from the very unsettled aspect of political affairs on the Continent and the doubtful state of public matters in France, while the recent disturbances in America have added to the untoward influences against which the market has had to contend. From China the advices are on the whole encouraging. The prices have been as usual above rates here, namely 22s., against 18s., but the settlements have been only to the extent of some 1,600 bales, as against about as many thousand last season. It is clear that buyers there recognise the imprudence of paying high rates on the speculative probability of prices increasing here; and should this course be adhered to, as seems likely to be the case, there is room to hope that the market here may improve, upon any amelioration taking place in the general aspect of trade and of political affairs.

The British Indian Tea Company (Limited), in their annual report, state that the balance of revenue account indicates a surplus of £5,963 6s. 5d. This sum the directors propose to deal with as follows: To declare a dividend of 6s. per share, which will absorb £3,649 10s.; and to extinguish the balance at debit of "Profit and Loss" of £2,173 12s. 2d.; leaving a balance in favour of "Revenue account" of £140 4s. 3d.

Great disappointment is felt at the notice which has just been issued by the liquidators of the late firm of J. C. Im Thurn and Co., who failed on the 9th of April, 1875, announcing the payment of a dividend of 1s. in the pound. At the time of the suspension 5s. was paid, and it was given out with some confidence that the estate would ultimately realise 15s. in the pound. Regret is expressed by the liquidators at the delay in making the first distribution, which is explained by the long-continued and severe depression in trade, especially in the Argentine Republic. The winding-up, it is stated, is still far from complete. "The principal asset, upon which it has been found necessary to expend a considerable sum of money, is only just now beginning to support itself, and to show a fair prospect of a return."

From the fourteenth report and statement of accounts of the Ouvah Coffee Company (Limited), made up to May 31, it appears that with the unappropriated balance brought forward there was a profit of £17,594. A dividend of 10s. per share was paid in January, and the directors now recommend a further payment of 14s. per share, or 12 per cent. for the year, and after an appropriation of £4,000 to the reserve fund there is an undivided balance of £1,594. It was at first estimated that the 1875-6 crop, when the appearance of the blossom was considered, would yield as much as 10,000 cwts., but the actual out-turn was only 8,728 cwts. In its turn the crop of 1876-7 was anticipated to show a good result, but advices received in January showed the estimates were then reduced to 9,000 cwts., and it is now known that the crop will fall short of this lower estimate by a very considerable amount.

The directors of the London and Provincial Bank state in their report for the half-year to the 30th of June that the gross profit was £55,854, including the balance brought down. After deducting expenses and all other charges, the net balance left amounts to £22,288, and this sum the directors propose to distribute as follows:—£12,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., £3,343 as rebate, £500 in reduction of premises account and a balance of £5,945 to the new half-year. During the six months 5,000 new shares have been issued, raising the paid-up capital to £200,000, and the premiums received on this issue amounted to £34,242, of which £33,728 was placed to reserve, making it £100,000, and the balance appropriated in aid of the dividend on the new capital. A new branch has been opened by the bank at Rhyl.

The directors of the Imperial Credit Company (Limited) state in their report for the past half-year that, including the balance of £8,123 brought forward, the net amount at credit of profit and loss is now £44,699. From this they propose to pay the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., or 4s. 6d. per share, and they also recommend a distribution of 7s. 6d. in respect of each surplus certificate, both, of course, tax free. These two payments will take £33,375, leaving £11,324 to be carried forward. The large addition made to the profits during the past half-year is due to the recovery of an amount referred to in former reports as likely to reach £15,000, and which has actually netted £20,736. This has swollen the profits to a point which the directors do not anticipate will be again reached, especially as the gradual conversion of the company's assets into sounder

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items of security will affect the periodical income adversely rather than otherwise. Increased income can then only be obtained by the improvement of several large and important assets. The directors further announce that they propose at an early date to take the necessary steps for formally closing the liquidation of the old company, which will enable them to close the realisation account and otherwise simplify the accounts.

The directors of the Bank of Egypt state in their report for the past half-year that the net profits were £14,382, including £1,802 brought forward. They recommend the usual interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., carrying £1,383 forward. The liabilities of the Bank on current and other accounts amount to £240,489, and the principal assets are—cash, £143,168; Consols, representing the reserve fund, £110,000; bills receivable, £201,664; and Egyptian Government securities and Daira acceptances, £153,494.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. announce that they are prepared to pay the amount of the reduced interest of £2 per cent. per annum on the bonds of the Amoor River Navigation Company.

The annual general meeting of the Globe Marine Insurance Company (Limited) was held on the 25th inst., and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

The directors of the Southampton Dock Company have agreed to recommend a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last of £2 per cent., free of income-tax, being at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum.

The Indian Council has sold the usual amount of bills, but the price is nearly ¼ per cent. below last week. Of the tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India which were received at the Bank of England, £176,500 was allotted to Calcutta, at an average rate of 1s. 8·89d.; and £88,500 to Bombay, at an average rate of 1s. 8·875d. Tenders on both Presidencies for bills at 1s. 8 7/8d. will receive about 29 per cent.; all above in full.

The *Khedive*, from Southampton on 26th, takes out £724,200. The greater part of this is £373,200 in bar silver for Calcutta and £223,000, also in silver, for Bombay, while £5,000 in gold coin is consigned to the latter place. The dollars for Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Penang are respectively valued at £4,000 £46,000, and £70,000.

The market for Bar Silver is quiet, at 54 1/16d.; Mexican Dollars no change.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6 1/16d.	—	per oz. std
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6 1/16d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6 1/16d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1/8 1/4
Singapore	3/10 1/4
Hong Kong	—
Shanghai	5/2½ to 5/2¾

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ..	1,454,506	983,793

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ..!	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular reports as follows:—Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have been sold from 8d. to 9d. per lb. and dust at 8d. to 8½d. per lb.; common to fair kinds sell at about last week's prices. Medium Saryune kinds have sold rather lower, but good kinds both of Saryune and Kaisow at fully previous rates. Fine to finest Kaisow kinds have sold readily from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. for fine and 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for finest. Pak Lin kinds have recovered from the depression of last week, and sales have been made from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d. for fair to good, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fine kinds. Black-leaf kinds: Old season's show no change; in new, common to fair have sold from 9½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., being rather easier rates; medium kinds from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. remain much as before, the demand being moderate; good, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d., have been in fair request at full prices, the Oonfa kinds having a preference; fine Moning and Ning Chows have been wanted from 1s. 10d. to 2s., finest also remaining firm at last week's prices. New-make kinds: Common to fair sell slowly, but there has been some inquiry for the better kinds, for which full prices have been paid. Oolongs have been dull of sale, prices ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for fair to good kinds. There have been no fine Souchongs as yet on offer. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers remain without material change, the finer kinds sell more readily than the common to fair. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds have sold well for good to fine kinds, as also a few parcels of long leaf kinds. Foochow kinds: Further arrivals of Orange Pekoe have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas.—The public sales of these have gone off slowly, and prices realised have been very low in the absence of export demand, and only a limited inquiry from the home trade.

Dealers still complain of dull trade in the provinces, and the large delivery of new season's Tea during the month has been evidently to meet the London requirements, indicating a large autumnal demand, when the market is fairly settled down. The further arrivals of red-leaf establishes the quality to be far below an average; this has caused renewed attention to fine and finest black-leafs, which are selling at very reasonable prices, and as imports fall off will be found to be the cheapest Teas of the season. Fair to medium Teas are ruling low in price, and it seems a pity importers force them on unwilling buyers, seeing that before the bills fall due these Teas will be wanted at pence per lb. more. The steamers loading at Foochow are meeting with slow despatch, the Viking and Penguin taking several weeks to fill up, and the heavy losses on the red-leafs, except the few favourite finest chops will tend to materially reduce the ultimate export. Canton Scenteds of good quality are scarce and wanted, and prices show an advance of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. Tayshan Congou in less supply, but demand is inactive, as usual when the country Congous arrive in quantity. Green Teas—except the No. 1 lines of the different classes—sell at very low rates, and the import must be checked, if not cease entirely, until a higher range is again established. Indian leaf so far imported of season 1877-78 is of very inferior quality, and this has also tended to improve fine China growth.

SILK.

The market has been quiet during the week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
,, No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
,, Red Peacock	17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Tayeaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1½, 2, and 3... ...	17s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Amatski	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 2 s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COTTON.—A very dull tone has prevailed, and only small transactions have occurred in any position, prices being barely upheld. Tinnivelly 5 3/8d.; Western Madras 5 1/16d. to 5 5/8d.; Bengal 4 3/8d. to 5 1/16d.; Rangoon 4 9-16d. For arrival:—Tinnivelly 5½d. May-June shipment, good fair. At auction 80 bales China sold at 6¼d.; of 89 bales Fiji 20 bales sold at 7d. to 15d.

COFFEE.—This market remains steady, although quiet; the small supply of Plantation Ceylon at auction, consisting chiefly of undesirable qualities, went off quietly at previous rates. 89 casks 6 tierces 25 barrels 47 bags Plantation Ceylon sold, triage at 80s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., common small at 93s. to 96s., low middling grey at 103s. to 104s. 6d., middling at 106s. 6d. to 108s. 6d., bold at 114s., pea-berry at 107s. 6d. to 109s. Larger supplies offered by auction went off quietly for most descriptions, Plantation Ceylon selling at about previous rates for grey to full prices for fine coloury, Native declined fully 6d., and Costa Rica, consisting chiefly of mixed, went off flatly at a decline of 2s. to 3s., except for a few lots of good, which sold steadily.

CANES.—At auction 166,000 Tonkin partly sold at 5-16d. to ½d., 40,500 yellow Bamboo at 3/8d. to ¾d., 23,325 black ditto at 1 3/4d., 50,000 Partridge at 1d. to 1 1/8d., 6,000 Whanghae at 1½d., 260 Malacca at 6¼d. to 1s. 0¼d., 9,760 ground Rattans at 2 7/8d. to 5 3/8d., 13,900 Penang Lawyers at 4d. to 1s. 1½d., 3,920 Borneo bought in at 2¼d. each.

GAMBIER.—The market is quiet, no floating sales have been reported during the last few days, and only small sales of whole bales have occurred on the spot at 21s.

GLUE.—89 bags bought in at 35s.

HEMP.—A strong demand has prevailed for Manila, resulting in a good business, closing at a recovery of about 20s. per ton. On the spot the sales are nearly 2,000 bales, fair to good fair at £29 to £29 10s., Zebu at £30; and for arrival 1,000 bales Zebu at £30 to £30 10s.

HIDES.—At the public sales Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow brought about late rates. Rangoon were slow of sale, without material change. China were in moderate supply, but met a limited demand. Some extreme light weights brought very high prices, but a decline of ¼d. per lb. was established on the bulk. Buffalo: Singapore and Penang were in moderate request, without change in value. Calcutta brought full prices. Of 60,748 East India, Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon Ox and Cow in the hair offered 26,193 sold.

MATTING.—At auction of 845 rolls China about 200 rolls sold, white 27 to 18 inches wide 23s. 6d. to 25s., check 27 to 36 ditto 23s. to 24s., 45 to 54 ditto 26s. 6d. to 33s., and one lot white mats 40s. per roll.

MACE.—19 cases 8 boxes Penang were sold at previous rates for ordinary, but dearer for fine; pickings selling at 11d. to 1s., ordinary at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., good ordinary to low medium at 1s, 7d. to 1s. 11d., medium at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d., very fine bold bright at 3s.

PRESERVES.—Of 223 cases China Ginger (Mansing) only 10 cases sold at 5½d.

PEPPER.—The market is inactive, and the moderate supply of 1,390 bags at the public sales was only partially disposed of at former rates;

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of 697 bags Singapore 350 bags sold at 3⅝d., 83 bags damaged Penang sold at 3¼d. to 3⅝d., 600 bags Aleppy bought in at 4d. to 4¼d. *White:* In auction 535 bags Singapore went off quietly, and only 230 bags good fair sold at 6⅝d., being about the previous value.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 326 barrels Ceylon met a moderate demand, and barely 100 barrels sold, selected lump at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d., good small ditto 16s. 3d., fine bright chips 12s. 3d., fair to good dust 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

RICE.—Although the demand for floating cargoes is not active, the market continues very firm, with sales at fully previous rates. The arrived cargo per Jacob Trumpy, 1,364 tons Necransie, has been sold at 9s. 7½d. ex ship. And three floating cargoes, viz.:—The Hero, 547 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 6d. open charter. The Guiseppe Mazzini, 769 tons Rangoon, late March sailing, at 10s. 6d. open charter. The Runnymede, 893 tons Necransie, May sailing, at 10s. 3d. open charter.

SAGO.—At the public sales only 501 bags small pearl were offered, of which 150 bags sold at previous rates, fair at 16s. 6d., good at 17s. *Flour:* 658 bags were bought in at 16s.

SUGAR.—1,531 bags China, brown Swatow sold at 18s. 6d., including washed, with a few at 19s.; privately, 150 tons Hainan China have been sold at 19s., also 3,000 bags brown China at 18s. to 18s. 6d. In auction 5,223 bags unclaved Cebu Manila were bought in at 21s. Since the sale the first pile (2,793 bags) good Cebu has been sold at 20s.

STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 331 bales China went off slowly, and barely 200 bales White found buyers, including 60 bales without reserve, coarse qualities £6 17s. 6d. to £8 2s. 6d., medium £9, cord edge £17 to £19 5s., with a few lots at £20 to £24 per bale.

TIN dull. Straits has been done at £66 10s. to £66 15s., and Australian £66 to £66 5s.

TAPIOCA went off slowly, except exceptionally fine, which brought very full rates. 475 bags ordinary grey Penang bought in at 2½d. Of 962 bags Singapore 400 bags sold, Malacca sort at 2¼d., ordinary at 2½d., fine small white 2¾d., very fine 3¼d., extra bold 3½d. to 3⅝d.

WAX VEGETABLE.—188 bags, &c., Carnauba bought in at 52s. to 52s. 6d.; 528 boxes Japan bought in, bold saucer 45s., except 179 boxes stained squares, which sold with all faults at 41s. to 41s. 6d., being 2s. to 3s. lower.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The Circular of Messrs. John Siltzer and Co. of the 27th says:—The inquiry reported at the close of last Tuesday's market soon dwindled away, and the transactions of the two following days were of small importance, at unchanged prices. To-day there has again been only a moderate demand, but by no means freely met, producers as a rule steadily holding for their quotations. Short time has been adopted in some spinning districts, and under the influences at present ruling the market, the movement will probably spread.

QUOTATIONS.

					s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs.	...	5 2¼	to	7 6¾
Do. do.	,,	...	8¼lbs.	...	6 1	to	8 8½
Do. do.	44 45 in.	...	7lbs.	...	6 0¾	to	7 9¾
Do. do.	,,	...	8lbs.	...	6 10	to	8 8½
Do. do.	,,	...	9lbs.	...	7 10¾	to	9 8¾
Do. do.	50 in.	...	10lbs.	...	9 4¾	to	10 8¾
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	...	6lbs.	...	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	,,	...	7lbs.	...	4 8 1-16	to	5 8 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	...	7lbs.	...	5 3 9-16	to	6 11 1-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6 3 13-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	...	2lb. 8oz.	...	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1oz.	...	2 7¾	to	2 8 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	...	14lbs.	...	8 6¾	to	11 3¾
Grey Jeans	30 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6 10½	to	8 7¼
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...		...	9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...		...	9 9		
Damasks	36 in.	...		...	16 8¾		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...		...	0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	...		...	0 10½	to	0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...		...	0 11	to	1 0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 5s.; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d. to £20; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.	
HH Long Ells	33	0	per piece Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	9	,, yard ,,
HH / SS Camlets	61	0	,, piece ,,
HH Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	,, ,, Black
H Do. (5 reed)	44	6	,, ,, ,,
HH China Figures	18	6	,, ,, Black
H Do. do.	15	6	,, ,, ,,
LL Do. do.	14	9	,, ,, ,,

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July16	Asie Mineure	Gaurier	Bangkok	Marseilles
18	Petronella	De Jong	Batavia	Ymuiden
19	Kinderdyk	Disper	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
19	Mandin	Lepallec	Akyab	St. Nazaire
20	Doxford	Withers	Rangoon	Liverpool
20	Industrie	Widenaar	Batavia	Flushing
21	Madura (s.)	—	Do.	Texel
21	Zes Gezusters	V. D. Bosq	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
21	Fortuna	Strohsahl	Rangoon	Do.
21	Argo	Galje	Do.	Do.
21	Elsken	Ecken	Do.	Do.
21	Vidal	Rondeau	Singapore	Marseilles
22	Jacob Trumpy	Svanoe	Akyab	London
22	Hankow (s.)	Symington	Hankow	Do.
22	Convenuti	Bozzo	Rangoon	Bremen
22	Ravenna Padre	Andreis	Do.	Do.
23	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Hankow	London
23	St. dt Amsterdam	—	Do.	Do.
23	Radnorshire (s.)	Thompson	Do.	Do.
23	Speculant	Hustede	Bassein	Do.
23	Wilhelmine	Keller	Rangoon	Bremen
23	Teekalet	Gracey	Akyab	Texel
24	Clementine	Messae	Java	Greenock
24	Gwalior (s.)	Babsh	Shanghai	London
25	Marie	Gulderman	Batavia	Falmouth
25	William Paterson	Galloway	Samarang	Queenstown
25	Brothers German	Stivana	Singapore	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July11	Golden State	Delano	Shanghai	New York
11	Caribou	Kenny	Java	Do.
17	Tiger (s.)	Larmier	Shanghai	Naples
20	Regent Murray	Brown	Rangoon	London
20	Hansa	—	Penang	Penarth
21	Mandalay (s.)	Wilson	Rangoon	Glasgow
21	Pieter Adolf	De Roever	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
22	Wester Schelde	Ran	Batavia	Flushing
23	Walter Siegfried	Stolp	Manila	Cuxhaven
24	Dvanesti Dubrovacki	Podich	Singapore	Cardiff
24	Strathmirley (s.)	Cassop	Penang	London
25	Globe	—	Hong Kong	Deal
25	Francisca Padre	Valle	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

AMSTELSTROOM, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, July 17, near the Wight.
SCHMIDT (Ger. barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, June 1, 16 S., 5 W.
T.V.H.B. (Nor. ship), Akyab to Falmouth, June 1, 16 S., 5 W.
SECONDA Z. (Ital. barq.), Akyab to Falmouth, June 2, 15 S., 8 W.
MENZALEH (of Marsls.), Akyab to Chanl., 80 days out, June 4, 10 S., 12 W.
DON QUIXOTE, Cardiff to Singapore, 31 days out, June 14, 5 N., 25 W.
MABEL (barque of Bristol), standing N.E., July 14, 38 N., 40 W.
LOUDOUN CASTLE (str.), near Cape Finisterre, July 20.
REMUS (barque of Liverpool), Cardiff to Manila, June 10, 6 N., 22 W.
K.L.F.W. (Fr. barq.), Bassein to Marseilles, June 22, 25 N., 36 W.
TYBURNIA, Hong Kong to New York, July 1, 2 S., 31 W.
TRINIDAD, Liverpool to Manila, July 7, 15 N., 27 W.

CASUALTIES.

BATAVIA.—July 16, the Andromeda, showing Swedish colours, is aground at Pekalongan. Had part of her outward cargo on board. Subsequent telegrams, dated 20th and 21st July, report the vessel as having got off with assistance after having discharged part of her cargo. She has put into Samarang, but the amount of the damage, if any, has not yet been ascertained; she does not however leak in harbour.

The Christian Mac Ausland, Cooper, Manila to the Channel, has been wrecked on Thousand Islands. First officer and eight men from the Christian McAusland arrived at Anjer report ship laden with sugar and hemp, from Manila to the Channel, struck on Nicholas Point, and foundered on the 12th inst.; captain, second officer, and thirteen men in boats all arrived.

HONG KONG.—July 25, the Kaisow (British barque), from London, with a general cargo, has arrived here after having been ashore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LISBON.—July 20, passed, Prinses Amalia (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

SAERES.—July 23, passed, Glaucus (str.), from China for London.

MALTA.—July 21, arrived, Indus (str.), from Southampton, and left for China; 23rd, passed, Loudoun Castle (str.), Marshall, from London, for China; 19, passed, Prinses Amalia (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; 25, passed, Gleneagles (str.), from London, for China.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenartney, Braemar Castle, Glenearn. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ulysses (s.), Anchises (s.). For Manila: Olano. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies, Scotia.

At GREENOCK.—For Java ports: Cornelis Smit.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

MESSRS. JOHN ELDER AND CO. launched from their shipbuilding and engineering works at Fairfield, Govan, an iron screw steamer of 3,500 tons, and of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars 370 feet, breadth 42 feet, and moulded depth 35 feet. The vessel has been built to the order of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, London, and is intended for mail and passenger service between Southampton and the West Indies. The engines, which are to be supplied by her builders, will be of 600-horse power nominal, and constructed on the builders' compound principle. The vessel is flush-decked, with round stern and clipper bow, and with 1,100 tons of coal on board is intended to run at 14½ knots per hour. She is divided into nine water-tight compartments, and is provided with 10 small boats, one of which is a steam launch. The ship will have accommodation for 240 first-class passengers, 30 second-class, and 300 third-class.

W. H. POTTER AND SON launched from their shipbuilding and engineering works, Queen's Dock, Liverpool, a new iron sailing vessel of the following dimensions:—Length 250 feet, beam 37·6 feet, depth in hold 22·9 feet; tonnage, net register, 1,450 tons, ditto B.M., 1,670 tons. As the vessel left the ways she was named the Drumpark by Mrs. M. A. Chadwick. The Drumpark has been built to the order of Messrs. Gillison and Chadwick, of Liverpool. She is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and twenty years in red in the Underwriters' Book. The Drumpark is fitted with all the latest improvements, is intended for the Melbourne trade, and is to be commanded by Captain H. Joste.

INSURANCE CASUALTIES.—N. T. Hill, 1,379 tons, American built, 1876, owned by N. T. Hill and Co., Boston, sailed from Rangoon for U.K. January 25, and is considered hopeless. George Sholfield, 1,313 tons Am., 1870; Sholfield Bros., Brunswick; sailed, Akyab, Feb. 21; 70 gs. Harbinger, 1,506 tons Br., 1876, Anderson, Anderson and Co., Newcastle, N.S.W., to Hong Kong, sailed April 29, 15 gs. paid, 25 gs. quoted.

OSLER'S

GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLETT & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET, at 27, LEE PARK, BLACKHEATH, for Three Months, containing Ten good Rooms. Gardens, &c. Rent £4 4s. per week.

Apply on the premises.

AMAH (Chinese Nurse), wishing to return at once to China, OFFERS her SERVICES, in return for free passage. Well recommended.

Address CAPTAIN, 18, London-terrace, London-fields, Richmond-road, Hackney.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED

OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

A CURE FOR ALL !!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEDGER, SMITH, & Co.,

EAST INDIA and CHINA SHIPPING and GENERAL AGENTS,

UNDERTAKE the purchase and shipment of Goods of all kinds to China and Japan. Personal effects, Furniture, Provisions, Wines, Plate, Jewellery, &c., purchased in the first markets and on best terms for a stated commission for cash. Quotations, illustrated lists, and where practicable samples, forwarded by return of mail. Circulars, with fuller information, can be obtained at the agencies of the *London and China Express*.

9, DOWGATE-HILL, CANNON-STREET LONDON.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
,, ...	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS.
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Berlin	ASHER & Co.
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Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
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Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
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Amoy	BROWN and Co.
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Hankow	
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Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET C

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	... £3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street 1877.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1875.

for £1,900,000.—FOURTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Eighty-three BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £20,400, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London, the agents of this Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public, and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September Next, by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.

	48	345	403	430	481	522	568
	699	752					
9	Bonds for £1,000 each						£9,000
	952	1124	1250	1416	1618	1631	1680
	1800	1876	1897				
10	Bonds for £500 each						5,000
	2081	2266	2402	2416	2427	2434	2539
	2691	2727	2868	2912	2962	3093	3151
	3178	3329	3481	3508	3532	3604	3755
	3900	4135	4189	4235	4265	4271	4287
	4415	4445	4467	4526	4532	4600	4614
	4670	4734	4790	4809	4837	4937	4956
	4984	5018	5071	5083	5086	5111	5178
	5252	5255	5262	5585	5689	5758	6017
	6081	6116	6134	6204	6546	6819	6823
	6849						
64	Bonds for £100 each						6,400

83 Bonds amounting together to the sum of ... £20,400

London, 16th July, 1877.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: JOHN BRIDGES, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1873,

for £2,276,500.—EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Ninety one BONDS, the numbers and particulars of which are hereunder specified, amounting to £27,000, were This Day DRAWN by LOT for PAYMENT at PAR, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Bonds of this Loan, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in London, the Agents for the Loan, and in the presence of Thomas Kynaston Weir, Esq., the Consul in London of and representing the Republic of Chili; and William Lamond, Esq., representing the said Oriental Bank Corporation; and of Mr. William Duff, Notary Public; and that the same will be PAID on or after the 1st of September next by the said Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the said Bonds and all Interest Coupons not then due being left at the Office of the said Oriental Bank Corporation three clear days for examination.

The Drawn Bonds will cease to bear Interest on the 1st of September next.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN BONDS.

	138	286	425	441	552	664	715
	751	838	875	891			
11	Bonds for £1,000 each						£11,000
	1116	1186	1215	1276	1279	1461	1650
	1740	1747	1931	1934	2044	2437	2450
	2466	2470	2473	2478	2564	2687	
20	Bonds for £500 each						10,000
	2869	3040	3155	3271	3321	3350	3414
	3479	3519	3569	3681	3791	3793	3844
	3897	4034	4071	4117	4160	4247	4259
	4367	4324	4440	4489	4559	4657	4733
	4865	4919	4921	4940	5051	5052	5149
	5170	5314	5431	5501	5715	5725	5747
	5835	5916	5925	6005	6041	6122	6182
	6286	6333	6404	6659	6664	6666	6700
	6719	6753	6915	6940			
60	Bonds for £100 each						6,000

91 Bonds, amounting together to the sum of ... £27,000

London, 16th July, 1877.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
Agents for the Loan, WM. LAMOND.

Present: WILLIAM DUFF, Notary Public, of the firm of Duff, Bridges, and Watts, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

COWASJEE DINSHAW

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of
EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.
Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.
The *London and China Express* on Sale.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

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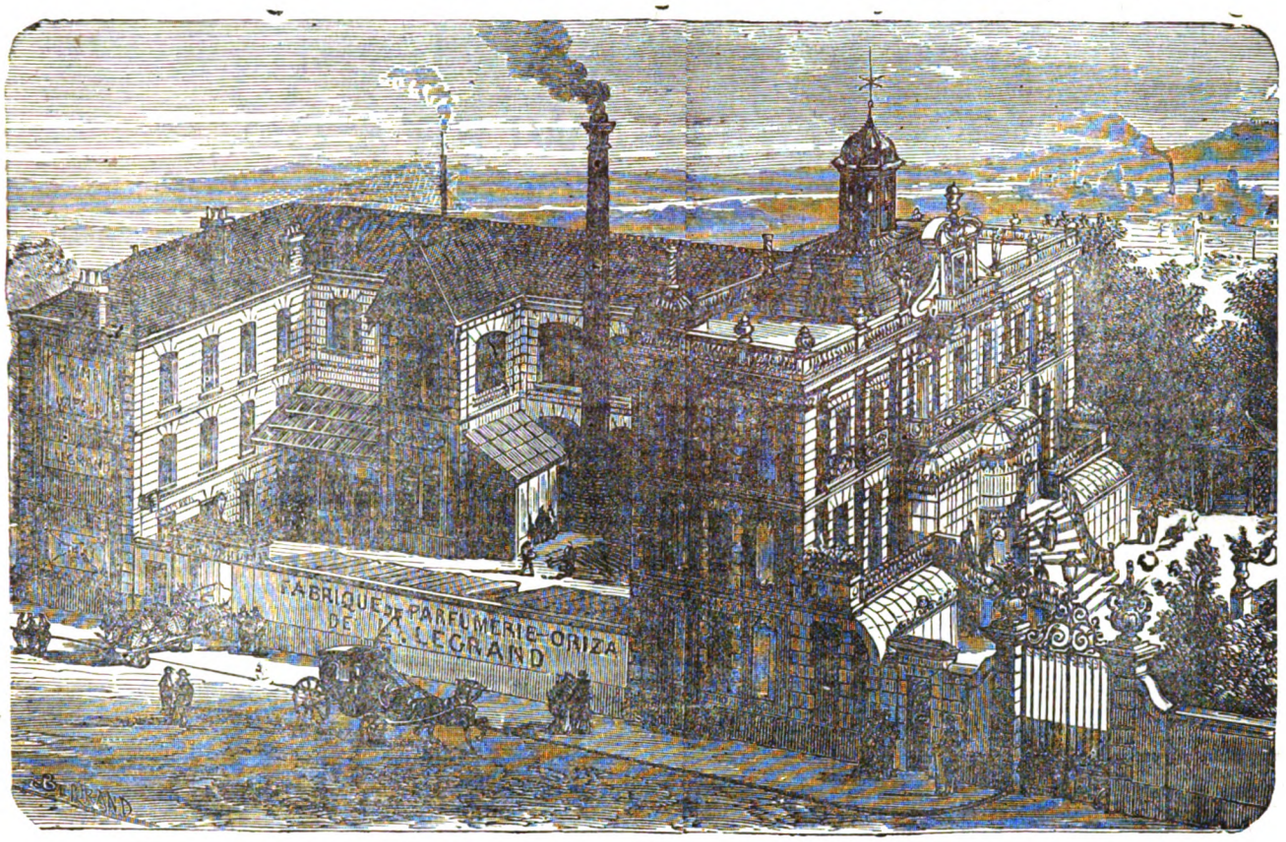

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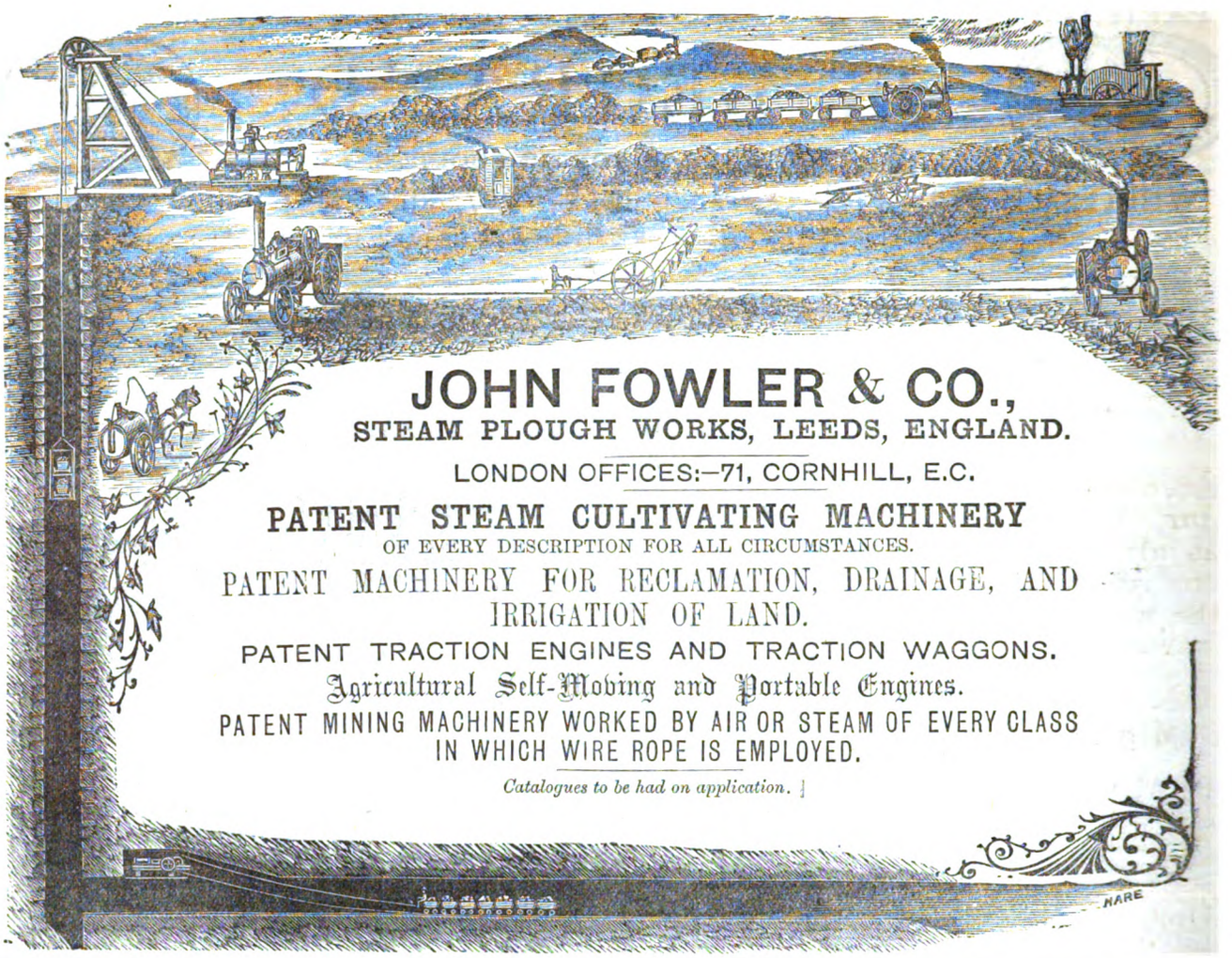

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The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Parngon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.Ll.1.	S.W.I.	Aug. 4
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

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LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros. & Co.	Aug.—
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co....	Aug.—
Glenartney, s.s.	2,106	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 3
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Benarty, s.s	1,750	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 6
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LIVERPOOL.

Anchises, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 8
Deucalion, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug 17
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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	Aug. 3
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 10
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
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Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshre	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

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FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9, RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS.

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The London and China Telegraph. 新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 727.] LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received July 31.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 27	June 11	June 13
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 9
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 6
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 12
Chefoo	—	—	„ 11
New-chwang	—	—	„ 7
Hankow	„ 13	June 1	„ 11
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 10
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 7
Shanghai	„ 27	„ 7	„ 17
Ningpo	—	—	„ 13
Foochow	—	—	„ 17
Formosa	—	—	„ 15
Amoy	—	—	„ 19
Swatow	—	—	„ 20
Hong Kong	May 11	„ 15	„ 23
Canton	—	—	„ 21
Macao	—	—	„ 22
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Apr. 27	„ 8	„ 13
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	„ 28
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 14
BORNEO—Labuan			
Sarawak	—	—	„ 26
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 28
Samarang	—	—	„ 25
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	May 25	„ 23	„ 30
Penang	„ 25	„ 21	„ 26
CEYLON—Galle	June 15	July 7	July 9
Colombo	—	—	„ 7

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 31st ult. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 20th, Shanghai 24th, Hong Kong 30th June, Singapore 8th July, is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 13th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone* arrived July 29.—From Yokohama: His Highness the Prince Tokugawa, Messrs. Kawada, Tatemura, Yamamoto, Okuba. From Shanghai: Mr. Frank Gilman, the Rev. Pere Foucault. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Anderson, Roberts, Keith, Guttierez, Koess, Bowroski, Cabonet, Carlos. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Larcquet, Messrs. Bonnet, Legendre, Euze, Guibaud, Serres. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Dorrepal, Messrs. Bohl, Alphin, Duret, Bassagaise. From Singapore: Messrs. R. Mitchell, Hemery, Ogg, De Vries, Hinnekindt, Vegelin, Facon, Arsca, Romani, Perez Miss De Barr. From Galle: Messrs. B. Sparkes, H. Sparkes. Momus, Bersegay, Mr. and Mrs. Hartog.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, July 27.—None. To Venice, July 30, from Galle, Captain Bayley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, to Southhampton, Aug. 6.—List not received.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, G. Bolster, and F. H. Sawyer. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott, Mr. Buttery. To Ceylon: Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Venice, Aug. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. Compes From Brindisi, Aug. 6.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Dinwiddie, R.N., Messrs. J. W. Midgeley, J. F. Price, and J. Hegarty. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters. To Colombo: Mr. E. Wall.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: J. Trubridge.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durant.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Schessed, C. Ferreri, and G. Ughes. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood, Mr. J. A. Swetenham, and eight Spanish missionaries. To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vilet and Aganoor. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser. Messrs. Lucarsen and Blanckeinhagen. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present mail's advices extend to the 13th June. The P. and O. mail from London, April 27, arrived out on the 11th June. The *Japan Mail* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence :—

A telegraph wire, connecting the Kanagawa fort and the camp at Honmoku, is to be laid underground. The wire has already been laid as far as Sakuragi-cho through Takashima-cho.

A letter from Kagoshima states that about fifty policemen are stationed in the island of Sakurajima, where a handful of tobacco, worth about one tempo in Tokio, costs at least 8 sen ; and one egg from 6 to 10 sen, while jinrikisha charges are 1 yen for 1 ri of travel.

An addition is to be made to the stock already on the Shimosa Farm by importations received from San Francisco by the *Belgic*. Mr. Ap Jones, who arrived in that vessel, has brought three mares and eleven head of yearling cattle. Of the mares two are three-year old bay Clydesdales in foal to a Percheron horse. The third is a three-year old thoroughbred bay mare. The cattle are of the short-horned Durham breed, and comprise seven heifers and four bulls, which were purchased from the ranches of Mr. Jesse D. Carr, of Salinas, and of Mr. Shippey, of Stockton. No trouble was experienced throughout the passage with any of the animals, which to the credit of Mr. Ap Jones and his subordinate in charge, Mr. Kay, have been landed in splendid condition. Four horses and twelve mares purchased in Kentucky, and a further number of shorthorns, &c., are expected to arrive by early steamers.

We are informed that the death of the Imperial General Nodzu, which, though often rumoured, has never been officially announced, actually took place some weeks since. He was really the only commander in whom the troops had any confidence, and there is no one on the side of the Government who is competent to fill his place.

Anton Williams, who, it will be remembered, was arrested whilst attempting to pass a forged $500 note of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in February last, has now been set at liberty. When making his deposition, General Van Buren promised Williams that if his testimony led to the conviction of the principal offenders his own part in the crime would be leniently dealt with, and in the meanwhile he would be detained as a witness. The result confirming his Honour's anticipations, and the prosecutors meanwhile withdrawing their charge, Williams has accordingly obtained his freedom.

The trial of Peter Garhard Hansen for complicity in the forgery on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, took place on the 8th June, when the prisoner, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment, which runs as follows :—"Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that Anton Bennett, alias Julius Hakon Kinchoff, at some time unknown to the aforesaid prosecutor, but before the said seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and seventy-seven, feloniously did forge a certain note of the Hong Kong and

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Shanghai Banking Corporation, commonly called a bank-note, for the payment of five hundred dollars, with intent thereby them to defraud. And Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that the said Peter Garhard Hansen, before the said last-mentioned felony was committed, did maliciously and feloniously incite, move, procure, hire, counsel, aid, and abet the said Anton Bennett, alias Julius Hakon Kirchoff, the said last mentioned felony in the manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen her crown and dignity." It will be seen that in this count the prisoner was charged that he did "incite, move, procure, hire, counsel, aid, and abet," in the felony, and it might perhaps appear that the sentence of hard labour for one year, which was passed on the prisoner, was a lenient one. It should be remembered, however, that Sir Edmund Hornby long ago laid it down as his opinion that one year's imprisonment out here was held as equivalent to three years at home, and probably the remembrance of this ruling influences the decisions of those who preside over criminal cases here, though we are inclined to think that in many instances the offender gets an undue benefit by this consideration.

It is said that the *samurai* of Tosa do not permit even a pilgrim to enter their province. Hitherto there were only about 400 troops garrisoned at Marugame, in the province of Sanuki in Shikoku, but a force of about 700 men has now been sent there from the garrison at Himeji. Pickets have been stationed on all sides of Marugame, and policemen belonging to that place have been sent to Awa and Tosa for purposes of investigation. A new fortress has been erected on Cape Wada, in Hiogo, perhaps as a defence against any assault that might be made from Shikoku. The garrison at Temposan, Osaka, was reinforced by two companies of infantry on the 3rd June.

On the 29th May a frightful hail-storm visited the vicinity of Shirayama-mura, in the province of Mino. It was preceded by thunder and most violent rains. The hailstones were of enormous size, weighing three and four ounces, and caused terrible destruction to the crops of barley and young rice. A similar storm took place at Akimura, which nearly stripped the mulberry trees of leaves. There has, consequently, been great loss among the young silkworms.

CHINA.

—o—

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on the 8th June :—

There is nothing of any special interest to relate. The weather since the two hot days of last week has been fine, and the almost universal report is of promising crops. The wheat is almost ripe, and with a good yield of this the famine may be said to be ended in this region. From the more western provinces we hear that little or no rain has fallen, and there is little hope of a crop of anything ; I do not know how reliable this report is, however. The more one knows of this country and its people the more does a mingled feeling of disgust and pity fill the heart. A patient, capable people, a rich and fruitful country in everything that pertains to resources for sustaining a large population and developing great power, China stands at zero, almost, in the world's scale. It is very sad, and very bad, and makes one's very heart sick to think of it. So much for moralising ; I suppose the application is, let us each in his way do all he can to help on to a better day.

NANKING.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes under date of June 7 :—

While recently passing along the Grand Canal we arrived at Wusih just as an extensive fire, near the Catholic establishment, was in progress. The native fire companies did what they could with water and gongs to check the progress of the flames, but a large tract was soon in ruins. The fire spread so rapidly that a number of persons were unable to escape. Four charred bodies were taken from one house near us, and we hear of others, but did not learn the total number of lives lost. While the fire was in progress quite a number of those long-nailed and long-robed imbeciles, called gentry, repaired to the temple in the canal near by, known as the Hwang-p'u-twen, where they could quietly fan themselves and gaze unmoved upon the sufferings of others. At Ch'ang-chow we passed 5,000 Manchus from the north (some said Shantung) on their way to Hangchow.

Here, as well as at Wusih and Soochow, war has been declared against the small cash with which Nanking is being flooded ; but it is propable the Viceroy intends to take the matter in hand, for cash has just fallen to 1,140 per Mexican dollar, with a tendency to further decline, and one man who had established a private mint here is likely to lose his head very soon.

The wheat crop along the Grand Canal is remarkably good, but, though in that rich district there is an immense yield, it will all be needed in view of prospective distress nearer than Shantung, some of whose sufferers we met moving southward. After passing Tan-yang we encountered the much-dreaded locusts. They were moving northward in such numbers that for miles the country seemed to be a living mass of insects. From all that we can learn the scourge is likely to extend over a large tract of this province and Ngan-hui. The greatest anxiety prevails. For six weeks there has been no rain worth noting, and many have not been able to plant their rice crop, while others who planted early expect to lose it entirely. Prices are rapidly rising. Speculators in view of prospective famine are buying up the grain, and everywhere through the city can be seen "houses to rent." The chief products of Nanking are literati, and satin, and velvets. The former have suffered some inconvenience by the closing of opium dens for a year or more past, while those who manufacture silken goods all complain of hard times.

The Viceroy is praying for rain and ordering out the soldiers to fight the locusts, each of whom must slay five catties a day of these enemies. It is said that over 10,000 catties are daily brought into the city alone for inspection before being thrown into the river.

There was a slight fall of rain last night, but wholly inadequate ; though we have hopes of more.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 17th June; no later mail from London had been received since the P. and O. mail of April 27, which arrived out on the 7th June.

The question which was many years ago set on foot of establishing waterworks for the foreign settlement has been agitated again, and the Municipal Council have obtained estimates from Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons, Glasgow, with the view apparently of proposing a scheme.

The report with reference to native and foreign theatres in the settlements has been published. It shows a fairly satisfactory condition of things as regards the foreign buildings which are used for purposes of public entertainment, but some very pertinent suggestions are made for improving the means of exit from Chinese theatres. The very inflammable material of which these are constructed renders greater precaution necessary in their case than in that of foreign-built houses ; and the use of gas, which has lately come into vogue, increases the risk of fire, which was comparatively slight in the days of the oil lamps now superseded.

The *North China Daily News* confirms the news of the final conclusion of the Chinese Loan, though the terms which it mentions differ slightly from those previously spoken of. According to its information the negotiations which the Chinese have been carrying on have culminated in a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, at 10 per cent. interest. This is understood to be at last definitively settled, and covers the loan of two-and-a-half millions previously spoken of ; that is to say, five millions, and not seven-and-a-half millions, is the total amount they have borrowed.

The following copy of the letter which has been addressed by the Members of the Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. Seward, and the other foreign Ministers, acknowledging the contributions that have been sent by foreigners for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Shantung, has been published :—

Peking, 25th May, 1877

We have recently noticed a statement in the newspaper press that foreigners of all nationalities have raised contributions which had been sent for distribution to the famine district of Shantung, to the relief of the sufferers, thus manifesting their delight to do good and grant aid to all men without regard to race. We, the undersigned, have been exceedingly gratified at what we have heard, and now beg to return to them, through you, our expression of appreciation and thanks.

With compliments, &c., cards of all the Ministers.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following :—

In the Supreme Court, on the 11th June, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, a case, Holliday, Wise, and Co. *v.* F. Carnie (sued as agent for J. M. Canny and Co.), came on for hearing. It was a claim for Tls. 1,715.8.5, balance of account on the sale of 86 bales of shirtings, at Chinkiang, by defendants for plaintiffs. Defendants did not appear, and judgment was entered for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest to date, and all costs, the latter, including Court fees amounting to $195.15.

Mr. Holcomb, Secretary of the American Legation, has arrived from the north, *en route* for Nanking, whither, we understand, he will shortly proceed in an American gunboat, upon some official business.

The latest news here from Szechuen is that Mr. Gill had gone for a trip to Cheng-tu, where he purposed staying for a month, with the view of making some excursions in the neighbourhood. He took the celebrated FireWells and Brine Pits of Tse Liu Tsing on his way, which made the journey a little longer, but the result quite repaid him. He met with no incivility on the way, though at one or two places he was slightly crowded by people anxious to look at his dog—which seemed to be thought infinitely more wonderful than himself. The examinations were going on (16th May) in Cheng-tu, which was rather a nuisance, as they bring together a number of people of rather uncertain temper and behaviour, as students are in other countries ; but no annoyance had been offered so far ; and Cheng-tu is otherwise declared to be the pleasantest Chinese town yet visited. The Missionaries had news from Tatsienlu that an English expe-

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pedition had left India for Lhassa and Szechuen. But as we have heard nothing of the kind here, we fancy the story must have arisen in the Chinese mind out of a knowledge of the clause authorising such an expedition, which finds place in the Chefoo Convention.

We are sorry to hear a report that Tseng Kwo-fan's eldest son has incurred the enmity of his countrymen in Hunan, through his pro-foreign proclivities. A correspondent writes :—"I learn to-day the following, which my native informant told me reached here yesterday. What truth there may be in it of course I cannot say, but from what I know of the individual in question, and the natives, or rather the literati, I am only afraid it is too true. Tseng Kwe-fan's son, as possibly you are aware, has a very strong leaning towards foreign ways. Apart from this, however, it appears young Tseng has been employed in his leisure time during his term of mourning, compiling a small pamphlet which he eventually issued broadcast through his native province of Honan. In it he set forth in stronger language than was apparently considered justifiable his opinions regarding the superiority of Western civilisation over Chinese, and even went so far as to denounce Confucianism to a certain extent. For his good intentions, report has it, his house been burnt to the ground ; and Tseng, to save his life, has had to flee to Peking. That is the tale as my native informant told it me." It is just possible that the natives may be jumbling up Kwo Sung-tao's affair with Tseng's name.

The Missionary Conference have decided to omit Mr. Legge's essay on "Confucianism in Relation to Christianity" from the printed record of the proceedings, in deference to the wishes of some who regarded it as taking one side in the controversy respecting the term to be used for God in the Chinese language. Certain of the author's friends, however, members of the Conference and others, have deemed it their duty to publish the paper in a separate pamphlet.

A raid has been commenced by Ch'en, the Chinese Magistrate of the Mixed Court, upon the small cash used in the settlements at Shanghai. The *Courier* says that after issuing several proclamations without effect, and letting off several offenders who had been brought up, on their promising not to do so any more, he has now set the native police at work, and two hundred thousand of the condemned coins have been seized from the counters of various shops and impounded at the Mixed Court. Following the example of his colleague T'ang at Soochow, Ch'en is going to melt them all down into copper, which will be confiscated for the benefit of the State.

HANGCHOW.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says :—

On my recent visit to Shanghai, when some ten miles from Hangchow, I came to a district extending about ten miles along the Canal, where the principal crop was poppies. I had no means of ascertaining the width of the country thus planted, but hear that it is not confined to the Canal ; in fact, it is now being cultivated quite extensively just outside the north gate of this city. No measures are taken to put a stop to this plague, which not only impoverishes those using it, but is, I understand, one of the most exhausting crops ever put on the land. The large increase, or rather the introduction, of the poppy in this section, is owing to an influx of two or three thousand Wenchow citizens, who, abandoning their homes after the floods last year, migrated to this vicinity. Natives inform me that when the poppy is cultivated under mulberry trees, the exhalations so impregnate the leaves that silk-worms fed on them seem to become intoxicated, sicken, and die. Whether this be but an imagination or not, I cannot say. A native in this city is, I suppose, imposing on his poppy-growing neighbours. He ssys foreigners could not supply the Chinese market if they collected the opium by scraping it from the seed pod. He has discovered their plan, which is to boil down pod, stalk and leaves, and thus get twice as much opium as by the usual process. And he agrees to pay the grower twice the usual amount per acre for his crop. It is understood among the natives that the Chekiang Fu-tai intends imitating the Viceroy at Nanking, and trying to root out opium-smoking. This he hopes to do by shutting all shops except on the main thoroughfares, restricting these to doors three feet high, forbidding the use of beds, and compelling smokers to lie on the floor. He fears an uprising, it is said, were he to shut up all the shops at once. But by thus making opium-smoking disreputable, from the surroundings, he hopes to deter all who have any regard for respectability. All success to any effort to put a stop to such an evil ! But, if rumour be true, his Excellency is not a member of a temperance society, though he might be with profit to himself.

The silk-growers and mulberry farmers are much discouraged this season in this vicinity, because of an epidemic that has in some cases destroyed eight-tenths of the first hatching of worms. Some families have not lost any, while their neighbours have lost almost all their stock. The origin of the trouble is unknown, but could hardly be attributable to the weather, for there has been a clear dry spell for four weeks.

The farmers are becoming anxious about their rice crops, as the thermometer has marked over 90 degrees in the shade these few days, with a clear sky and a hard soil.

WUHU.

The *Shanghai Courier* has the following :—

Our letters from Wuhu give a charming description of the place and people. The neighbourhood is not very lively—in fact, it is one of the sleepiest, peacefullest dreamiest places one can conceive ; but the climate is good, and the more distant surroundings very pretty. The country is flat, with here and there a hill of sufficient height to relieve the monotony of the plain ; while running along the right bank of the river there is a splendid stretch of natural green sward, which is just now principally used for quoits. Among the more interesting features of the landscape there is a venerable pagoda, which escaped the ravages of the Tai-p'ings, and is now the abode of all sorts of birds, from kites to sparrows. We wish we could publish the delightful little sketch which accompanies this description. The people, too, are said to be singularly quiet and friendly. Foreigners are usually addressed in very respectable terms. Instead of being called yang kuei-tsze, they are almost invariably styled ta-jên, even the Consular constable being spoken of, or spoken to, as hsun-pu ta-jên—his Excellency the policeman. The other day as a foreigner was paddling up the creek in a canoe a little boy addressed him as lao-yeh (venerable sir), when his companion gave him a nudge, saying, "Don't call him lao-yeh ; you should say "ta-jên." This all tends to show the good feeling of the people towards the new residents. It is noticeable that children are the only ones who have ever used the objectionable term yang kuei-tsze, and they only very occasionally. We regret, however. to hear further bad news of the locusts, which now threaten to develop into a regular Egyptian plague. It is strange that there is always some part of the Empire suffering, either from famine, plague, inundation, or rebellion. The natives round Wuhu are digging holes to catch the young locusts, though, we believe, with but indifferent success.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence :—

Ting Futai is, we understand, about to pay another visit to Formosa. His Excellency will probably leave this port for Taiwan-fu at about the close of the current month.

A native boat was capsized on the 13th June, between Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s and the Custom House. Of three persons on board (all sampan people) only one was saved, the strength of the freshet precluding all possibility of a rescue.

Wên Yih, late Tartar-General of this province, is to be succeeded by K'iang Ch'un, a mandarin of some distinction as a soldier. It may be mentioned that the Tartar-General, though always a Manchu, is not necessarily a military man by profession.

Notwithstanding the reported refusal of the Foreign Consuls to hold official intercourse with the Tung Sh'ang-chu, or Board of Foreign Trade, the Viceroy has, we are informed, appointed another officer to the presidency of that Board in lieu of Chen Taoutai, who is about to leave for Peking.

The teamen at Hankow are said to have made very handsome profits on first crop Congou, averaging about Tls. 5 per picul ; and a large supply of second crop leaf is consequently, and not unreasonably, expected. Foochow teamen have also been favoured beyond their most sanguine expectations, and a like result seems equally inevitable.

Rice is, we hear, now selling in the city at $4 per picul. This time last year it was worth about $3 per picul. The former price is considered excessively high, though as compared with quotations in many other parts of the country, especially in Shantung and Chihli, it may be termed moderate. The large supplies recently received will doubtless have some effect in checking any further marked advance in value.

Heavy rains up country have had the usual effect on the river, which has risen to such an extent during the past two days as to seriously interfere with ordinary traffic. The shipment of tea has been prohibited by several local insurance offices, and the supply of fresh fish has been greatly curtailed. These are the only inconveniences experienced so far.

The Taoutai of Formosa has, we learn, issued a proclamation informing the people of the district between Takao and Taiwan-fu that a line of telegraph is to be constructed between those places, and warning the inhabitants to abstain from all interference with the work. Roads from the capital to different parts of the islands have been commenced, and an effort is being made to attract Chinese settlers from the mainland.

A special general meeting of members of the Fohkien Race Club was held on the 8th June, to consider Bye-Law No. 9, as adopted at the recent annual general meeting. After same discussion it was decided by a show of hands that the Bye-Law in question should read, "Weights for North China ponies of 12 hands, 9st. 10lb., with an increase of 3lb. per inch. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of a pony."

Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Tea Letter, dated Foochow, June 16, says :—

During the first four days of the week under review a steady business was transacted for England and the Colonies. Buying was yesterday brought to a standstill by the rapid rise of the river, and although floods to the extent of those experienced last season are not apprehended, yet a serious inundation of the country has taken place. The

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rains are ceasing, and the interruption to business will probably be of short duration. Natives continue to assert that a short supply of first crop Teas is inevitable, estimates from the most reliable sources placing the probable deficit at 35,000 to 40,000 chests. There is no doubt that supplies are reaching us less readily than they did last season, but it may be that they are being kept back designedly. The decline in the value of common Teas on the London market will probably cause such a range of prices to be established for the lower grades of first crop as will deter teamen from heavy operations in the second, the bulk of which is looked upon now-a-days as common Congous. The following figures are worthy of notice :—

Last year the first steamer left on 9th June, with ...	2,200,000 lbs.
After which, owing to the floods, a gap of nine days took place	
Between 18th and 30th seven steamers left, taking no less than	14,601,650 „
Making a total of first three weeks of the season of ...	16,801,650 „
This year the first steamer left on 26th May, and has been followed at fair intervals by four others with aggregate cargoes amounting to	9,302,650 „
Or, an export this year of this quantity, for the first three weeks, against last year, ...	16,801,650 „

Congous.—No fine Teas are now on offer A drop of Tls. 3 per picul is noticeable on many settlements of good medium Kaisows. Flavoury kinds have given way Tls. 1 to 2, and in common purchases have been effected at a reduction of Tls. 2 to 3 on those made last week. The opinion expressed as regards the quality of the crop, in reports of 26th May and 2nd June, can now be fully confirmed,—the desirable parcels of all districts, with exception of Fock Oan, are considerably superior to last season's. Souchongs : A few of the most desirable chops have been taken at last year's rates. Oolongs : Small purchases are reported, without change in rates. Flowery Pekoes : Two chops have changed hands on more favourable terms. Scented Teas : Settlements show no change.

FORMOSA.

Referring to the reforms instituted by Ting Jih-chang recently in Formosa, the *North China Herald* states:—

We referred lately to two memorials in which Ting Jih-chang related the steps he had taken to reform the civil and military administration of Formosa. The *Peking Gazette* of the 31st May contains further proposals for amending the fiscal system, if system can be called a heterogeneous group of taxes which, like Topsy, have somehow "grown" under different administrations as the land became more settled. First there is to be a redistribution of certain land taxes which, owing to changes in the area and nature of the soil, produced by floods, inroads of the sea, and other natural causes, have come in process of time to bear inequitably upon the owners. Next it is proposed to abolish a host of miscellaneous taxes, which yield a very small return to the revenue, but are made engines of extortion and annoyance to the people. Certainly a more curious collection of imposts it would be difficult to imagine. Among them is one levied from the aborigines, who acknowledge subjection to the Chinese, but who, as they cultivate no rice land, cannot be called on to pay the grain tax. Their avocations are confined to deer-hunting and wheat or barley planting, and they accordingly pay a tax called the deer skin and small rice levy, which the Governor thinks a fair one, and it partakes of the nature of a tribute to the lord of the soil. There is a salt-tax collected from lands where fishing pools are owned, and an impost known as the sugar and plantation tax, which are also considered fair sources of revenue. "Though of a somewhat petty and inquisitorial character, they have at least the justification of being assessed upon actual sources of gain," and are incidentally compared with the grit-stone tax in Szechuen, and the hazel nut and chestnut taxes in Chihli!—both about the most curious objects to select for taxation that have ever occurred to a political economist. These taxes, however, as we said before, are voted legitimate. Those which are declared to be most objectionable are "a multitude of petty levies on the value of each utensil employed by the fishing population along the coast, such as landing or deep-sea nets, ropes, bamboos, fishing-stakes, &c., the oppressiveness of which is enhanced by their being levied through middlemen," who buy the privilege and add heavy percentages on their own account to the sums which they have to pay into the exchequer. Ting Futai's memorials represent an earnest intention of thoroughly reorganising the Government and placing the island on an equal footing with the districts of the mainland. The primitive taxes instituted by Koxinga, which suggest in themselves the state of society for which they were invented, are to be swept away, and proof of the progress of recent years is given in the Governor's remark that "the increasing revenue from *lekin* and Customs duties on the tea and camphor production which has sprung up of late years may be relied upon to compensate for the loss entailed upon the local exchequer; while the development of the mining industry in the north of the island will also add considerably to the local revenue."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 23rd June; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The Legislature Council met on the 21st June, when the 'Companies Ordinance" was read for the second time and passed. Chief Justice Smale, who it will be recollected opposed the measure on its first introduction, said while bowing to the decision of the Secretary of State he could not say he had altered his opinion, and that among those who thought as he did was Lord Knight Bruce. Seeing, however, the view the Home Government took of the Bill, he was willing to offer it his support and assistance.

Some sensation has been caused by a reported murder of a Chilian seaman in Gage-street; the matter was undergoing investigation when the mail left.

The *Daily Press*, alluding to the lorcha *Mandarin*, says that it is now about four years since the Chinese crew of that vessel mutinied, murdered the captain—an Englishman—and pirated the vessel and cargo. Disguised as a junk, the *Mandarin* has, it would appear, during all this time been trading along the coasts and up the rivers of Fohkien and Chekiang. The local authorities may or may not have been aware of her origin and of the character of the crew, but in any case it is difficult to imagine that they ever used any *bona fide* efforts to discover and capture the lorcha. The supineness of the Chinese officials is, however, in this case nothing unusual or extraordinary, and is traceable in great degree to the apathy of the British representatives in not more energetically demanding satisfaction for the murder, and the restitution of the stolen property. It really seems almost incredible that four years should have been allowed to lapse without any active steps being taken to bring the murderers of Captain Main to justice. Such is, unfortunately, the fact, however, and it certainly does not redound to the credit of the British representatives in China.

The fire brigade question has been further discussed, on the publication of the report of a Committee appointed some time back to investigate the subject, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, who was of opinion that a practical engineer would be of great use at fires, as he would be able to remedy any little defects in the engines on the spot. The Committee do not endorse Mr. Ryrie's views, and state that they do not think it expedient at the present time to make any change in the existing arrangements for the supervision of the Engineering department. But they are evidently agreed that the condition of the Government engines is not altogether satisfactory, and they strongly recommend "that boilers, similar to those now used in the Dockyard engines, be substituted without delay for those at present attached to the Government engines." They believe that the breakdowns of the engines are mainly attributable to the faulty principle upon which their boilers are constructed. In order that no unnecessary delay may take place in making the change they advise that the boilers should be procured, if possible, in the Colony, thereby showing their appreciation of the urgency of the case.

The above-named paper gives the following items of news :—

We hear that it is probable the Rev. James Lamont will terminate his connection with Union Church in March next. His numerous friends will, we are sure, hope that he may be induced to reconsider his decision.

On the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, a Royal salute was fired at noon from the shore battery, the Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, and the men-of-war in the harbour dressed ship.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 31st May, is published in the local *Gazette* :—

Banks.	Amount
Oriental Bank Corporation	$330,448
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	767,975
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	418,134
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	1,469,817
Total	$2,986,374

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* Correspondent writes under date of June 21st :—

The wife of His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here from Hunan on the 18th instant.

News has arrived here of a sudden and remarkable rise in the river up at Lin Chow, about five days' journey from Canton. The water rose, it is said, to a height of about forty feet. Many hundreds of people were drowned and an immense amount of property was destroyed. The water has since sunk some fifteen feet, but is still very high.

The Chinese are proverbially careless with fire, and it is a wonder that more accidents do not happen with the kerosine lamps. On the 15th instant a shopman in a shop in the western suburb managed to capsize one of these lamps, and was so severely burnt that he died in great agony of his injuries the following morning.

On the 16th instant, the Old Men's Hospital, situated on the eastern side of the city, was attacked by a band of robbers. The aged inmates, whose infirmities and poverty should have protected them from such calamities, were plundered of goods to the value of fifty dollars, with which the bandits made off. One of the old almsmen was severely injured by the robbers, whose proceedings he ventured to dispute. The affair has been re-

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ported to the authorities, but nothing more will be heard of it in all probability.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 22, 1877.

In one of my recent contributions to your journal I informed you that sixteen literati, natives of this province—Kwang-tuung—had succeeded in taking the third literary degree at Peking. News has now come to hand from the Imperial capital to the effect that of the sixteen graduates in question eight have obtained the still higher degree of Han-lin or Doctor of Laws. The names of these successful candidates for the highest literary honours which China can confer upon her sons are being proclaimed daily by itinerant news-venders not only from end to end of this great city, but also throughout the vast province of which it is the capital. The Cantonese are, as you may well imagine, highly delighted with the success which has crowned the literary labours of their fellow provincial men.

A few days ago a Tartar officer of high rank arrived here. He is surnamed Khat, and has been installed, in obedience to Imperial commands, as Brigadier Tartar General. It is said that he is an officer of great promise.

We have received further reports of most serious disasters arising from floods. Thus, for example, the prefectural city of Ling-Chow-Foo in this province, and which is situated at a distance of fifteen days' journey, by boat, from this place, has been literally destroyed by water. It appears that one of the great artificial embankments by which the river (on which the city in question stands) was enclosed, suddenly gave way, and the waters having now a free course, actually flowed, at a depth of several feet, throughout the length and breadth of the city and its environs. It is said, and apparently with great truth, that upwards of ten thousand persons have perished on this occasion. The Deputy Literary Chancellor of this great province, who was at Ling-Chow, conducting the examination of candidates for the first, or Bachelor of Arts, degree, was swept away with many others. His body, to the great grief of his relatives, who reside in this neighbourhood, has not yet been recovered from the waters. He was named Hong-Chan-Sow, and being a ripe scholar, was highly esteemed by a large circle of literary friends.

On the 15th inst. the Dragon-Boat Festival was celebrated, as usual, by the Chinese. The gathering, however, of dragon-boats and spectators was not so great on this, as on former occasions. This circumstance is attributed by many to the flooded state of the river. The few boats which did come to the front in order to do honour to the festival, and each of which was of great length, and constructed so as to resemble a dragon, were gaily decorated with flags, and well-manned. Their paddles, too, kept excellent time to the sound of drums and gongs. This festival was instituted several centuries before the Christian era, in honour of a highly popular Minister of State named Wat-uen. It appears that this official being grieved at the profligate conduct of his Sovereign, whom, after repeated attempts, he had utterly failed to reclaim from the error of his ways, resolved to commit suicide. This resolution he carried into effect by leaping headlong into the river Meiklo. This rash act on the part of this much-beloved minister was witnessed by several fishermen, who quickly rowed to the place, with the view of recovering, and, if possible, resuscitating his body. All their endeavours, however, in this direction proved futile. The people, nevertheless, with the view of showing their just appreciation of the memory of one who for his many virtues was so dearly beloved, went, as it were, in search of the missing body once annually—a custom which has been handed down to the present days. On the 18th inst. a festival in honour of Luung-moo, or the dragon's mother, was observed. On the day in question several of the principal inhabitants of this city repaired to a temple which is erected in honour of this goddess on the outskirts of the village of Hwang-Chukee, where, by prayer and offerings, they sought to ingratiate themselves into her good graces. This goddess, who flourished about the middle of the 14th century, is held in high esteem by the superstitious Chinese. Yesterday the Ha-chi, or festival of the Midsummer Solstice, was duly celebrated. At this celebration, restaurants in which, by visitors or guests, no other food than the flesh of dogs and cats is eaten, are very much frequented by men in all ranks and conditions of life. A dinner of dog's flesh on this auspicious day is supposed by the Chinese to promote health.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

Advices from Sooloo to the 23rd of May have been received. The *Diario* of the 5th June state that shortly the fortifications, military quarters, and other works designed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the new Settlement there will be completed. After their completion the forts will be garrisoned by 300 men. The only allusion to the Moros in the published correspondents' letters states that it was dangerous to go beyond the Spanish lines unless a good watch was kept two uckless soldiers having been found beheaded on the 15th April, uch crimes being committed by cowardly and treacherous Moros upon isolated, helpless, and defenceless people. Another soldier was also found wounded.

Locusts have reappeared near several villages in Ilo Ilo, and were being given chase to by the labourers to free their fields from these voracious insects. By last accounts they had not done much harm there, and were pursued unceasingly. The sugar canes were looking exceeding well, notwithstanding the severe drought that had been prevailing.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars are circulating at Manila; they are lighter, rougher, and more coarsely made than the genuine article.

Small-pox had almost disappeared from Manila, the cases reported being very few.

On the 2nd, 6th, and 11th June, slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Manila and in several of the neighbouring provinces.

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

The *Handelsblad* of the 18th June says:—Trade continues dull. Manufactures are depressed, owing to over great stocks and want of markets, chiefly in consequence of the insolidity of retail dealers; but the natives also appear not to have money enough to spend much on clothing, so that Chinese dealers find no placing for their goods. In produce there has also been but little business done.

The *Javasche Courant* states that Major General Diemont, the civil and military commanding officer at Atchin, had, owing to ill-health, been granted three months' leave of absence, and that Colonel Van der Heyden had been charged with the functions of General Diemont. No other news has since been received from Atchin.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 30th June; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

On June 20 there died, at his patrimonial territory on Muar river, Johore, his Highness Sultan Alli Iskander Shah, Bin Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, aged about fifty-three years. Sultan Alli was, we believe, the eldest son of his Highness Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, with whom and with his Highness Datu Tumongong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah the final Treaty for the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty was negotiated by Mr. John Crawfurd, on August 2, 1824. In 1840 Sultan Alli was recognised by the British Government as the successor of his father, Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and entitled to all the late Sultan's property in Campong Glam, as well as other property and rights. Owing to differences between Sultan Alli and the then Tumongong of Johore, Daing Ibrahim, as to their respective claims to the revenue of Johore, it was considered advisable by the Straits Government that the Sovereignty of Johore should be vested in the hands of one Chief, who should exercise undivided authority over the whole country, and the Tumongong having been selected for the purpose, with the consent of the Governor-General of India, in March, 1855, a Treaty was arranged by Mr. Butterworth, Governor of the Straits Settlements, between the Tumongong and the Sultan, under the terms of which the latter, in consideration of the sum of $5,000, and a monthly pension of $500, ceded to the Tumongong absolute sovereigty over Johore. Since that date his Highness has lived a quiet life, sometimes in Singapore and sometimes in his territory of Kessang or Moar.

An attempt, which happily failed, has been made to pass some 1,200 spurious dollars at the Chartered Mercantile Bank. It seems two Chinese women presented themselves and asked for a draft on Hong Kong for the above amount, tendering the spurious coin in payment. The dollars looked quite right, but the practised ear of the Shroff at once detected a slight difference in the ring. Two hundred dollars were piled on the bank counter, and pronounced by the Shroff to be all bad. Upon hearing this the women at once decamped in a hack gharry in which they came, before they could be seized, or rather perhaps before it was realised that they had deliberately attempted to pass forged dollars. It is satisfactory to be able to state that they were followed without delay, and that they were seized. They are now in custody with all the dollars, awaiting examination. The counterfeit coin consists of American Trade and Mexican dollars, and the imitation is simply perfect; in fact, were it not for the "ring," detection would be almost impossible.

Salangore, it is satisfactory to learn, continues to progress in its course of financial prosperity. Captain Douglas has made good his promise of some months ago about the issue of Bonds for the outstanding State Debt. The interest on the Salangore State Debt, at the rate of 3 per cent. for the current half-year, will be paid by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on or after the 2nd July, and double that amount will be available towards the Sinking Fund, to pay off the principal of the Debt, as was explained in the Financial state-

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ment regarding the Native States laid before the Legislative Council some time ago.

The following acting appointments in the Medical Department are gazetted :—Dr. T. I. Rowell, as Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, from the 1st July ; Dr. M. F. Simon, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Malacca, as Colonial Surgeon, Singapore, vice Dr. A. F. Anderson, absent on leave from the 5th July ; Army Surgeon W. J. Campbell, Army Medical Department, as Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Malacca, vice Dr. Simon, from the 5th July.

A match at bowls for a handsome silver cup, given by the Maharajah of Johore, has been played in the Tanglin Club. There were six competitors and the cup was won by Mr. C. Stringer, with a score of 977, the next highest score being 970, made by Mr. L. J. R. Glass.

His Siamese Majesty's steam corvette *Siam Mongkut* (Siamese Crown), Captain A. de Richelieu, from Penang, anchored in the roads on the 29th June, *en route* to Bangkok, with his Excellency Phrae Nai Wee, who commanded the Siamese forces lately sent to Tongkah to suppress the disturbances there.

The 28th June being the fortieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, was observed as a holiday at all the Government offices. The flagstaffs at Fort Canning and Mount Faber were gaily decorated with flags, with the Royal Standard at the main, and a Royal salute was fired from Fort Canning in honour of the day.

The report for 1876 of the Raffles Institution is a very satisfactory one, showing that the institution is in a fairly flourishing way, financially and otherwise.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SINGAPORE, JUNE 28, 1877.

Like most old residents (we have no "oldest inhabitants" here) I cannot help wondering how long the existing state of official chaos will last in this benighted colony. We have one judge (*Acting* Chief Justice) to do the work of three ; and he, it is more than rumoured will in a few days apply for leave to recruit energies which should never have been subjected to the strain put upon them. Really the neglect of the Colonial-office to send out—not to appoint—proper judges in these settlements is a crying shame, and I hope you will "telegraph" the authorities unmercifully until they see the error of their ways. Not that this is our only grievance. We labour here under what may be called the "acting" nightmare, except that there is no blessed waking to prove that it is all a dream. We have an *acting* Governor to begin with. Then we have an *acting* Inspector general of Police, an *acting* head of the P.W. Department, an *acting* Assistant Colonial Secretary, and up to a few days ago an *acting* Police Magistrate. Next we have an *acting* Protector and an *acting* Assistant Protector of Chinese Emigrants or Immigrants, while as regards junior appointments they are *acting* by the score. The only real fixture seems to be the Colonial Secretary, which, as he is a most able man, is fortunate for the Colony, but places him on such a pinnacle of unapproachable permanence as to make people somewhat unduly envious of his good fortune. "ACTA EST" should be the motto of the Straits Government, as the public at least are decidedly "done" by the way in which berths are filled. But how can you expect an "acting" man to take a real interest in his work ?

Grievance No. 101 (I allow 100 more or less for the appointments, as Penang and Malacca go snacks in the mal-arrangements referred to) is undoubtedly the water-works. How Singapore contrives to exist on its present supply without becoming the constant scene of battle on the part of the public, of murder as regards the officials responsible, and of sudden death on the part of two-thirds of the native inhabitants, passes my understanding. People tell me that if I have water enough for myself I should be contented. Precisely ! That's Singapore all over. "Each for himself, and"—but I won't finish the quotation. You cannot, I fear, help us in this matter. Its fetich, alias municipal, and all the newspapers in the world won't effect a municipal question. The worst of it is that nearly all our ill-administered municipal matters are "questions." Why are the streets allowed to be filthy ? is one. Why is the canal allowed to air its stenches daily ? is another. Why are the Chinese rascals who infest the Settlement allowed to neglect the commonest rules of hygiene ? is a third. I could easily fill a column with such questions; but *cui bono* ; not to yours or mine, so I subside.

What is the S. S. Association about ? people are asking, and the (Hibernian) echo persists in answering "Nothing !" Pray stir it up. You know best whether praise or blame is the proper dose. Perhaps crediting it with virtues it has not will rouse its members to exertion. Perhaps it requires a remonstrance *à la* Boatswain Chucks, beginning with studied politeness and ending with "damnatory clauses" enough to make its hair, metaphorically speaking, stand on end. At all events try something for your end of the line. Out here our lively evening sheet keeps the ball fairly well rolling, though it seldom succeeds in scoring a pin.

Our Mr. Reed, the Nestor, &c., &c., of Singapore, has gone home on a short visit. He is an able man, but has fright of the Chinese on the brain, and has done his best to defeat the most sensible piece of legislation yet introduced, the Immigrants Bill, which will, it is hoped, put a stop to abuses which only pass unnoticed because a certain few of the mercantile community persist in backing up the dirty, insolent, ill-dressed scamps who, if at home in China, would speedily be taught their proper places. Mind, I have nothing to say against the really respectable Chinese residents, except that they are inclined to what negroes call "sassiness" and persist in making themselves ridiculous by combining wide awakes with coolie jackets, which renders the pigtail a somewhat grotesque finish to what politeness bids us call a man and a brother. I see the *Straits Times* has taken up the subject in a rather trenchant way. Its audacity is to be commended. Meanwhile it is a pity that it has not commenced a crusade against the secret societies which the inconceivable weakness of former Governments has actually recognised, though they are alike opposed to the laws of China and those of Great Britain—their sole aim being to create an *imperium in imperio*, and to set the law at defiance. A good deal of nonsense is talked about what would happen if an abolition policy became the order of the day—those who so talk forgetting, or not knowing, that John Chinaman is like everybody else, and always gives way when he finds it is of no use to resist—only it must be quite clear that resistance is really useless. A strong Government could probably do more in the way of repressive measures with a Chinese population than with any other. I see that at Hong Kong even the lawyer, Mr. Ng. Achoy, is not exempted from the law which obliges every Chinaman to carry a pass and light after nine P.M. If that's not restrictive legislation, what is ? And yet we hear nothing of riots at a place where, if any, Chinese influence should be at its *acmé*.

People are wondering what the newly-appointed "Protectors" are going to do in this committee. At present they don't seem to be doing much that meets the public eye; but that may be an official virtue. No doubt a good deal will depend on their discretion ; but if they are to put down existing abuses they should be told to go ahead. Time, I suppose, will show if they are of any use.

The report of the Raffles Museum has just been published, and as it exists only by report—unless a few spears and geological specimens constitute a museum—that is all right. But it really seems a shame that at so admirable a centre for collection nothing should have been done. Somebody wants "stirring up" in this connection evidently.

Heavy rains having recently fallen, cholera has decreased in the native town, for which Heaven and not the municipality has to be thanked.

The following amusing article appears in the *Singapore Times* with reference to the ridiculous costumes affected by the Chinese, which I have mentioned above :—

As the Chinese community is the largest in the Settlements, we may perhaps usefully draw attention to a hint sent us by a correspondent regarding a minor but not quite unimportant matter affecting our Celestial fellow-colonists. "Why," he asks, "do the Chinese residents of Singapore, who possess so comfortable and respectable a national dress, persist in transfiguring themselves into the semblance of the *simiæ* who are to be found usually accompanying Italian organ-grinders at home ?" Without taking the responsibility of his uncomplimentary *similé*, we are willing to admit that the dress of the average well-to-do Singapore Chinaman is in the highest degree ridiculous. In place of the neat and graceful robe worn by every respectable Chinese in his native land when he makes his appearance in public the dress here adopted is a combination of that of the low caste servant and the European stable-boy. A coolie's short coat, no stockings, and a billy-cock hat form (especially when found in company with a styli-h equipage and a Havana cigar) about as absurd a costume as any which could be devised. And we can assure our Chinese friends that, although politeness leads Europeans to conceal the mirth which such a garb causes, the dress in question excites only the smile of the old inhabitant and the unbidden laughter of the new-comer.

There is no possible excuse for this voluntary self-degradation on the part of the Chinese, and it might be well that some of their leading men, who adhere to the becoming long robe and skull cap, which alone suits the native style of head-dress, should exert their influence in favour of reform. The matter is of course quite immaterial to us and to our European readers. But if the Chinese wish to be properly respected, they must respect themselves. It is, moreover, pretty well-known in the Straits that no servant would be allowed to enter the presence of his Chinese master on any formal occasion, such as the reception of friends, a dinner party, &c., dressed in the way in which the leading Chinese habitually appear, not only in public, but when calling on European friends. Their practice in this matter is, therefore, liable to misconstruction and might be termed insulting, though politeness to a guest does not allow a manifestation of annoyance. Moreover, no Chinese calls on his *native* friends in Singapore except in proper dress, and why this civility should not be shown to the ruling nationality it is hard to say. At present it is put down to an absence of good breeding, though most probably it arises from an idea that foreigners do not care about such matters. There is a proverb in most European languages that "the tailor makes the man," and, in China itself, a similar saying (as we learn from Scarborough's interesting work on Chinese proverbs) teaches that, "As a house needs man to set it off, so a man needs clothes." Another Chinese saying is, "Dress makes the gentleman or lady," while numerous others inculcate respect to constituted authority and politeness to acquaintances. When a large class of the community are habitually spoken of as "appearing like coolies," there is something wrong, and we, in common with all who wish to see our Chinese fellow residents enjoy reasonable respect and influence, think it only fair to them to point it out. They may rest assured that,

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unimportant as the matter seems, the existing disinclination to, in any way, recognise them as equals arises from this neglect of a rule of politeness which would in China itself stamp them as people unworthy of consideration.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BREMNER—On the 19th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of John Bremner, R.N., of a son.

BENECKE—On the 30th July, at Cedar Lodge, Denmark-hill, the wife of O. A. Benecke of a daughter.

BROCKLEBANK—On the 29th July, at West Kirby, Cheshire, Mrs. T. Brocklebank, Jun., of daughter.

BULLOCK—On the 29th July, at 35, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W., the wife of Frederick Rheinwald Bullock, of a daughter.

KENNEY-HERBERT—On the 29th July, at the Chilterns, Weston Turville, Tring, the Lady Jane Kenney-Herbert, of a son.

LUCAS—On May 30th, at Kobe, the wife of Henry Lucas, of a son.

MACCOLL—On the 13th June, at Batavia, the wife of Archibald MacColl, of a daughter.

POULSEN—On the 10th June, at Shanghai, the wife of C. Poulsen, of a son.

STEWART—On the 10th June, at Shanghai, the wife of W. Stewart, of a son.

TURNER—On the 14th July, the wife of Mr. John Henry Turner, of No. 45, Broad-street, and Warnborough Villas St Philip and St. James's Oxford, of a daughter.

WHEATLY—On the 28th July, at 162, Adelaide road, South Hampstead, the wife of Francis Wheatly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—INGLIS.—On the 16th June, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont, Edwar Burne, to Jessie, daughter of J. Inglis.

CAMERON—DUFFIN—On the 25th July, at St. Luke's Church Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. Aston, Donald Mint Cameron, eldest son of the late Major Donald Mint Cameron, 3rd Buffs and 94th regt., and grandson of the late Robert Grimshaw, of Longwood, Belfast, J.P., D.L., to Florence, second daughter of the late Adam Duffin of Belfast, Ireland.

CHADWICK—WEBBER—On July 17, at Emmanuel Church, Maida-hill, by Rev. Canon Spence, M.A., Principal of the Theological College Gloucester, and Vicar Elect of St. Pancras, London, assisted by the Rev. J. Gosset Tanner, M.A., Vicar, Edward Taylor, youngest son of the late John Chadwick of the Heights, near Rochdale Lancashire, to Mary Frances (Minnie), eldest daughter of Alexander Webber, of 8, Northwick-terrace, Maida-hill.

CROWLIE—EDWARDS—At the British Consulate, Tientsin, by the Rev. W. B. Hodged Hector Crowlie of the C.M.S.N. Co., to Jemima Edwards, of Montrose.

HAWKINS—LEYBURN—On the 1st of August, at the parish church, Clapham, Rev. W. W. Hawkins, British Chaplain of Foochow, China, to Kate, elder daughter of the late Philip Leyburn, of Clapham-road.

VICKERS—HARGREAVES—On the 26th July, at Gnosall, Staffordshire, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Till, Vicar, Valentine Whitby Vickers, of Offley Grove, Staffordshire, and Crigion, Montgomeryshire, to Ellen Gertrude Grant, eldest daughter of Major Hargreaves, of Knightley Grange, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

CHADWICK—On the 31st July, aged 55, Louisa, the beloved wife of David Chadwick, M.P., The Poplars, Herne-hill and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bow, of Broughton, Manchester.

LIPTRAP—On the 30th July, at Ramsgate, Emma, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-General Liptrap, aged 63 years.

NOBLE—On the 26th July, Henry Noble, of 87, Ebury-street, Eaton-square,

NELSON—On the 18th May, at Nagasaki, William Nelson, a native of Germany, second officer S.S. *Tokio Maru*, in the 35th year of his age.

REUTER—On the 5th June, at Yokohama, Heinrich Reuter, of Hanover, aged 31 years.

SANFORD—On the 27th July, at Evesham, John Langton Sanford, Barrister-at-law, aged 53.

SKINNER—On the 24th July, at 7, Grosvenor-place, Bath, Major Thomas Skinner, C.M.G., late Commissioner of Public Works, Ceylon, in his 78th year.

STUDD—On the 27th July, at his residence, No. 2, Hyde-park-gardens, Edward Studd, formerly of Tirhoot, Bengal, aged 57.

THOMAS—On the 25th May, at Nagasaki, Charles Thomas, aged 38 years, a native of Marseilles.

VIERRA—On the 22nd inst., at Singapore, A. Vierra, aged 23 years.

WARREN—on the 29th July, at 16, Manchester-square, Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master in Lunacy, aged 70.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 28.—Manchester Goods quiet; Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.8. Silk; unchanged.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG HONG, JULY 28.—Manchester Goods, flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.30; Fair Medium; Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of Tea to date, 75,000,000 lbs.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From New York, July 23, Coldstream; from London, 31, Glenroy (str.); from Greenock, Aug. 1, Isle of Erin.

At HONG KONG.—From London, July 28, Athol (str.); from Cardiff, June 19, A. S. Davis; July 28, George; Aug. 1, Maid Marian, Galatea, Pilgrim; from Antwerp, July 28, Penshaw; from Liverpool, Aug. 1, Stentor (str.); from New York, Benefactor.

At BATAVIA.—From Newcastle, June 19, Fiery Cross; from Cape Town, 24, Kentish Tar; from Fremantle, 25, Macquari.

At ANJER.—From Cardiff, Aug. 1, Walmer Castle.

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland, June 23, Charlton (str.); from Cardiff, July 28, Leonora; from San Francisco, 28, Fleur de Lis; from Shields, Aug. 2, Swifsture; from Bordeaux, 2, Isabelle; from Liverpool, 2, Alice Ritson.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, June 10, Priam (str.); 14, Menzaleh (str.); July 31, Glenfalloch (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, June 17, Priam (str.), 21, Menzaleh (str.); for Sydney, 19, Helene.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, June 25, Priam (str.); 29, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Boston, 26, Mohican; for Marseilles, 27, Margot.

FREIGHTS (BY TELEGRAM).

At Shanghai.—£2 10s. to London and New York; tonnage excessive. At Hong Kong.—30s. to London. At Manila.—30s. to London. At Singapore.—30s. to London. At Java.—To U.K. or Continent, 57s. 6d.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
June 8	... Weidenhjelm	... New York	... Order
„ —	... Davina	... Batavia	... Sandyhook
„ —	... Landsborough	... New York	... Samarang
„ —	... Sir Lancelot	... London	... Shanghai
„ 9	... Scharnhorst	... Cape Town	... Singapore
„ —	... Nicolette	... Meeuwenbay	... Sourabaya
„ —	... Caroline	... London	... Yokohama
„ 11	... Agate	... Shanghai	... New York
„ —	... Louise	... Batavia	... Aden
„ —	... Alcestis	... Cardiff	... Chefoo

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

In the Manchester Market, with a limited inquiry and flat Cotton market, symptoms of weakness have appeared. Both manufacturers and spinners seem inclined to give buyers some advantage in price, and this is mostly apparent in regard to Yarns, but so far the possible concessions have not been tested, the few offers actually made being still on too low a scale for business to result.

The board of the Jinman Steam Shipping Company have agreed to an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the past half-year; £2,000 is to be carried to boiler and renewal acounts, and the balance to the next account.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, JULY 29.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day. She brings seventy passengers and a general cargo, including bales of silk, 14,000 packages of tea, and 625 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer Indus, due in London on or about the 14th August.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 27.—GALLE, JULY 23.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hoogly, with the mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles, one day early.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 27.—GALLE, AUG 2.—The P. and O. Company's steamer left at eight A.M. to-day, for Suez, with the Indian, China, and Australian mails, and specie to the value of £440,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 29.—GALLE, JULY 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles, July 1, has arrived here, and proceeds for Singapore to-morrow.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—August 2, at London, Soflid Johannesen, from Singapore; 1, at Falmouth, Ophelia, Efford, from Rangoon; 2, at Liverpool, P. R. Hazeltine, Herriman, from Rangoon; Eurynome, Grey, from Rangoon; July 31, at Ymuiden, Hattie G. Hall, Carter, from Banjoewangie; at Brouwershaven, Maria P., Canepa, from Rangoon; 3, at St. Nazaire, Tamerlaine, Bailey, from Java; August 3, at London, Tros, Olsen, from Rangoon; Cumberland, Thorn, from Moulmein; at Falmouth, Mary Ann, Valerius, from Rangoon; Antares, Lewis, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—August 1, from Cardiff, Attivo, Revera, for Singapore; 2, from New York, Edith, Manson, for Singapore; August 2 from London, Falcon, for Hong Kong; from Penarth, Pelicano, for Singapore.

CASUALTIES.—The Ethan Allen, from Singapore, for New York, has put into Mauritius leaky. The cargo is slightly damaged, and is being discharged. Topsides require caulking.

THE Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic* is reported to have been off Cape Santaro, Van Diemen's Straits, on the 25th ult., having lost propeller.

THE REV. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS.—We regret to hear—by telegram from Amoy—of the death of this well-known missionary clergyman. In alluding to the sad event the *Scotsman* says:—An attack of cholera lasting a few hours terminated his useful life at the age of about fifty-five. Dr. Douglas was a ripe Oriental scholar, and has prepared a Chinese dictionary of great value. A man of much general culture, he was noted for the devotion with which, in association with his friend and compatriot the Rev. William Burns, who died some years ago, he devoted his life to the missionary cause. Dr. Douglas was the senior missionary in China of the Presbyterian Church of England, and a brother of Principal Douglas, of the Free Church College, Glasgow.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.—In the House of Commons on the 30th ult. Sir C. Dilke asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was now in a position to state to the House the decision which had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention; and whether any further papers on this subject would be presented before Parliament rose. Mr. Bourke said Her Majesty's Government had at length received a report from Sir Thomas Wade upon the whole question of the Chefoo Convention, but it would be impossible to present it until the Government of India had had an opportunity of perusing it.

Captain C. J. Wilkinson has been appointed Superintendent at the P. and O. Company's establishment, Calcutta, in succession to the late Captain Lovell.

MR. JAMES ASHBURY, M.P., has left London for Constantinople and the seat of war.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The present mail brings the satisfactory intelligence that the prospects of some severe epidemic breaking out in consequence of the misery induced by the late famine in the North are diminishing. By the latest accounts from Chefoo, fever was abating, and no bad cases had shown themselves of late. It appears, however, that matters were still of a critical character, and that great care will be required to avoid the future spread of fever. Over two hundred patients had been received into the hospital recently erected, and it had been necessary also to refuse admittance to a large number. Every precaution was, however, being taken to keep the worst cases apart in matsheds erected near the hospital, and it may be hoped that by these means the epidemic may be kept within limits and the people recover gradually from the sad and emaciated condition into which they had been reduced. From Canton, however, the news of disasters is even worse than what was known at the date of last mail's departure. Terrible accounts are given in all directions of the loss of life and property caused by the floods, and our correspondent at Canton states that at the city of Lingchowfoo one of the artificial embankments has given way, and that the irruption of the waters has caused the death of some ten thousand people. An extensive fire, causing the loss of several lives, has taken place at Nanking. The scourge of locusts is still continuing, and it is expected it will extend over a large portion of the Chekiang Province and Ngan-Hwai. Great anxiety prevails there, and the price of rice is rapidly rising. The letter from the Chinese Ministers, with reference to the aid afforded by foreigners to the sufferers from the famine, has been published, and affords very satisfactory evidence of the good feeling existing at Peking at the present time; and of the good effects which have been produced by this charitable action. Mr. Gill has proceeded to the neighbourhood of Cheng-tu, in Szechuen; the natives generally showed themselves of a friendly disposition. Missionaries in that province stated that an English expedition had left India for Lhassa. At Shanghai the question of establishing waterworks has again been brought forward. In Hong Kong the Companies' Ordinance which was some time back referred home has been passed, with the amendments suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The news brought from Japan still represents matters connected with the rebellion as in a very undecided state. There have been reports of various disturbances in new districts, but they do not appear to have been verified. Enough, however, has come out to show that matters were far from being settled. Much disquietude was said to prevail at Tosa. A very severe thunderstorm has visited the neighbourhood of Shirayama, in the province of Mino; causing great damage. Peter Garhard Hansen, one of those concerned in the forgery some time back of Hong Kong and Shanghai bank notes, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. Some of the papers are inclined to think the sentence too lenient.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the appointment of Principal Civil Medical Officer, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Randell, has been conferred upon Dr. T. J. Rowell. An attempt has been made to pass a large quantity of spurious dollars at the Singapore branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The death is announced of H.H. Ali Iskander, ex-Sultan of Johore. From Manila it is announced that the buildings designed for the accommodation of the garrison at Sooloo are approaching completion. Some damage had been done in the sugar plantations of Ilo Ilo by locusts. Counterfeit Mexican dollars had been detected in circulation at Manila. Slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in several districts in the Philippines. The advices from Java report continued dulness of trade at Batavia. Major General Diemont, commander of the Dutch forces at Atchin, has been granted leave of absence, and is replaced temporarily by Colonel Van der Heyden.

CHINESE LOANS.

ACCORDING to the last advices from China the arrangements which have for some time past been spoken of with reference to a loan have been completed, or are on the eve of completion, and the terms have been settled for the total amount required, namely, Tls. 5,000,000, or say about £1,400,000. Should these figures be confirmed, the sum which is to be raised will not be very large as national loans go, nor is it likely to be burdensome to an Empire possessing so much wealth as China, provided, as will no doubt be the case, that due steps be taken for the proper administration of the finances as well as for specially providing for the interest on the loan itself. That it has been possible to effect an Imperial loan at all in China is a satisfactory evidence of progress in centralisation, and there can be no doubt that this is so far a step in the right direction and may probably open the door to a further adjustment of financial matters to the general benefit of the country. The great difficulty which China has always had to contend against has not been any want of resources but a want of the means of bringing them under the control of the Imperial Government. The wealth of the country is, beyond any question, enormous, and can, by a due development of the resources, be vastly increased. But the system under which provincial and even local officials exercise undivided authority has prevented the Central Government from obtaining anything like the full benefit of the taxation which the country has borne. To some degree this state of things has been ameliorated by the introduction of the Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, which has had the effect of placing the funds obtained from foreign trade, if not completely in the hands, at least under the control and direction, of the Peking authorities; and an extension of this system to inland taxation—a plan which has more than once been suggested, and will, it is to be hoped, in time be acted upon—would, there can be hardly any reasonable doubt, make China one of the most prosperous countries in the world in respect to national finance.

Some feeling of disappointment has been expressed that while China is entering upon a system of loans, she has not made a corresponding advance in material improvements; but we are disposed to think that these somewhat gloomy views are not in reality sustained by the actual facts. No doubt it is to be regretted in some points of view that material progress in China advances by somewhat slow degrees; and to a superficial observer there may appear to be reason for disappointment when we note the avidity with which Japan has of late years adopted European improvements of all kinds. But there is something more solid in the over-tardiness of China than in the over precipitateness of Japan. If she is slower, we cannot but feel that she is at the same time surer. That she has leaned somewhat more than might perhaps appear desirable to improvements in the direction of armaments connot be denied; but the necessity for such improvement apart from any question of external war is manifest; and the advantage which the Chinese Government will obtain in maintaining internal order by having stronger forces at its command must be apparent when the difficulties they have laboured under in this direction are borne in mind. It would be an error to imagine that the Chinese Government are not alive to the necessity of advancing and of adopting modern appliances; but they naturally wish to see clearly how to do so without running the risk of weakening their governing power; and are gradually feeling their way to introduce modern improvements in some manner that will prevent a violent disturbance of the existing order of things. Provided they can do this—and there can be no doubt that it is only a question of time—they will, in the opinion of those best able to judge, be willing to enter upon a course of material improvement, of the advantages of which they cannot at the present day fail to be convinced. There are already signs that China is no longer disposed to look with supercilious contempt upon all that is foreign; but that she is, on the other hand, determined to introduce foreign appliances, such as railways, only gradually, and only in such a way as will make it certain that she can control them. This fact in reality augurs favourably rather than

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otherwise for the stability of the Government, the consequent security of the loans which may be contracted, and for ultimate success in the introduction of such means of developing the vast mineral and other resources of the country which to the present day lie almost untouched.

DELAY upon delay appears to be the order of procedure adopted by the Government with reference to the Chefoo Convention. According to a statement made by the Under-Secretary of State, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday last, it seems that now that Sir THOMAS WADE has at last sent in his memorandum, the matter is to be referred to the Indian Government, and "no decision can be arrived at until their opinion upon it is ascertained." How much further delay this may be considered to portend it is impossible to conceive; but although we are fully alive to the wisdom of not hurrying a Government as well as that of not hurrying a judge, we cannot but feel that the public generally, and especially those interested in China affairs, have just cause for complaint at the unprecedented delay which has occurred in this instance. It was certainly a sufficient trial of patience to have to wait for the memorandum of Sir THOMAS WADE, and this patience is to be further taxed while we now wait for the opinion of the Indian Government. This of course makes it impossible for the subject to be discussed this session, and we may therefore conclude that there will be at the very least another six or nine months' delay. After all this time the Convention ought assuredly to be little short of perfect.

A CORRESPONDENT at Singapore calls attention in an amusing but nevertheless thoughtful manner to the large number of "acting" officials in that Colony. The grievance is an old one, not only in Singapore but in Hong Kong and other colonies, where it seems to be the rule that every office shall be so constituted that the head of it may be away on long leave while his deputy does his own duty and that of the head as well, receiving half his own salary and half of his superior's, while the other half is paid to the head while away. The arrangement is thus calculated to suit everyone but the public, who have a right to object to it when absences are of such frequent occurrence. Leave of absence from time to time is of course a necessity, especially in tropical climates; but the principle is often carried beyond all reasonable bounds. It would certainly seem that there is something wrong in a Colony where all the officials are acting except one.

WE regret very much to notice that the question, which it was hoped some time back had been set at rest, of having the billiard-rooms at the Foochow Club open on Sunday has again been mooted, and we fully endorse the opinions on this subject expressed by a correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere. In addition to the reasons which he urges, the force of which will be felt by all who have had practical experience of what life in the Far East is, it should be borne in mind that it becomes Englishmen abroad to remember their national customs and to put into practice their national virtues. No doubt it may be argued that the action of a club is a private matter; but in a small place like Foochow "the Club" is only another name for the large majority of the community, and its action in a matter of this kind would influence almost every resident in the place. We trust, therefore, that the question may be now considered finally disposed of.

WE learn that the statement made in the China paper, a short time since to the effect that the second Chinese Envoy would probably be appointed to Germany is well founded, and that LIU-TAH JEN will shortly proceed to that country as Chinese Minister.

MR. J. B. PHEAR, late member of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, vacant by the death of Sir W. HACKETT. Mr. PHEAR is a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1854.

THE CHINA TRADE.

The Report on the Trade at the Treaty Ports of China for the year 1875, which has recently been issued by the Inspector General of Maritime Customs, forms one of the most valuable series of papers which has been published on the subject. In addition to the usual statements from the different ports it contains an elaborate report from Mr. Kopsch, the officiating statistical secretary at Shanghai, on the whole trade, both home and foreign. This paper, which has been compiled with great care, gives in a small compass an excellent idea of the China trade, and will be found of great interest not only by them directly connected with China, but by all who desire to form an idea of the commerce carried on by that country. Mr. Kopsch states that the average value during the past ten years, 1866-1875, of the direct Foreign trade of China, as carried on at the treaty ports in Foreign bottoms and Chinese steamers registered at the Customs and restricted to trading to the open ports, amounted to Hk. Tls. 128,717,201; or Hk. Tls. 65,993,875 as the value of net imports, and Hk. Tls. 62,723,326 representing the value of exports to Foreign countries. Since 1866 the total value of the direct trade has fluctuated from Hk. Tls. 114,617,526, the lowest, in 1867, to Hk. Tls. 142,605,174 in 1872, but the latter figures have not since been equalled. During the year under review (1875), the total value of the direct Foreign trade amounted to Hk. Tls. 136,716,176 (£42,261,568), divided in nearly equal proportions between net imports, Hk. Tls. 67,803,247 (£20,959,272), and exports, Hk. Tls. 68,912,929 (£21,302,296).

The total Customs Revenue for the year 1875 amounted to Hk. Tls. 11,968,109, which is about Tls. 500,000 over that of the previous year. The above sum was collected in the following proportions from the different treaty ports, viz.:—The northern ports of Newchwang, Tientsin and Chefoo collected Hk. Tls. 861,577; the Yangtze ports of Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang, Hk. Tls. 2,422,506; Shanghai and Ningpo, Hk. Tls. 4,102,620; the Formosan ports, Hk. Tls. 276,931, and the southern coast ports, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton, Hk. Tls. 4,304,474. The northern division appears to be declining as a collectorate. Ten years ago it collected Hk. Tls. 1,049,443, or 11·95 per cent. of the total revenue for 1866, while this year it has fallen to the figures above, or 7·20 per cent. of the year's collection. During the same period the Yangtsze ports have increased their receipts from Hk. Tls. 1,577,190, or 17·96 per cent. of the collection of 1866, to Hk. Tls. 2,422,506, or 20·24 per cent. of the annual revenue of 1875. After fluctuating 1 or 2 per cent. during the past decade, the percentage of Shanghai and Ningpo has risen from 30·19 per cent. in 1866 to 34·28 per cent in 1875, the receipts for the year under review being the largest ever made at the Central division. During the ten years, namely, from 1866 to 1875, total maritime customs revenue has risen from Tls. 8,781,875 to Tls. 11,968,109, thus showing an increase of Tls. 3,186,224.

In respect to the Import trade it is noticed that more than half the value of the Import trade, and the preponderance of the Export trade is monopolised by Shanghai, where the shipping trade of China is concentrated, which naturally has the effect of augmenting the value of the Shanghai trade, although in reality the port is not as large a producer or consumer as some of the others which are specified. Next in importance as regards imports come Canton, Swatow and Amoy, which draw their supplies chiefly from Hong Kong, a British possession, and consequently treated in the Returns as a Foreign country. The Straits also contributed to their Foreign trade. In explanation of the absence of direct Foreign import trade at the Yangtsze ports, it is merely necessary to observe that these ports draw their supplies of Foreign goods from Shanghai, which are conveyed there by the river steamers, and that the few direct imports noticed against Hankow represent part of original cargo taken up by the ocean steamers which repair to that port to load with the new season's teas.

Passing to the Export trade, we find that of the Hk. Tls. 68,912,929 which represents the value of China's export trade to foreign countries during 1875, tea contributed 53·87 per cent., or a little above the average of the last five years, 53·32 per cent.; silks of all kinds contributed 35·68 per cent.; sugar, 2·33 per cent., and sundries, chiefly cassia lignea, chinaware, &c., as enumerated above, 8·73 per cent. Thus it will be seen that, excluding tea and silk, the remaining articles which appear as exports contribute little to the value of the trade or revenue. Of these staple articles there were exported 1,818,387 piculs of tea, of which 1,382,399 piculs went to Great Britain and her possessions, the balance, 425,988 piculs, being distributed between the United States, Russia, the Continent and Java. Of silk there were 99,566 piculs shipped abroad, and of sugar 593,011 piculs. The sundries are chiefly comprised of the articles specified above under the value of exports; and cassia lignea, camphor, fire crackers, mats and matting, straw braid—which goes to the United States and England—excepted, there are few commodities in which foreign merchants invest much capital.

A table, giving the value of the trade conducted by the different foreign countries with China, shows that Great Britain and her possessions enjoys 79·29 per cent. of the trade with China; the continent of Europe, excluding Russia, 7·10 per cent.; North and South America, chiefly the United States, 6·29

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per cent. ; Russia (Odessa) and her Asiatic possessions, 2·91 per cent.; Japan, 3·19 per cent.; and the Philippines, Cochin China, Siam, Java, &c., 1·22 per cent. between them.

Speaking of the trade conducted by foreign built vessels under Chinese flag, Mr. Kopsch says that as yet the Chinese vessels of foreign type, owned by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, have not often extended their voyages to foreign countries. Only four, of 2,628 tons, entered either from Hong Kong or Japan during 1875, and eight, of 6,113 tons, cleared for the same destinations. They have monopolised a large share in the coasting trade, and there can be little doubt that in the course of a few years the Chinese flag is destined to share a good portion of the carrying trade between China and the foreign countries where Chinese colonists reside in any number. A large Chinese trade exists between the Straits, Siam, Australia, California, and China, employing considerable Chinese capital, which will doubtless be conducted under the Chinese flag.

In the returns of the Revenue above detailed a convincing and satisfactory proof is appended of the steady development of Formosa. The receipts at the two open ports have more than doubled during the past ten years, being now Tls. 276,930, as against Tls. 106,187 in 1866.

An interesting return is given of the number of foreign firms established at the various treaty ports. The total number of firms is 343, and of residents 3,579 :—namely, British 211 firms, 1,611 residents ; American 46 firms, 541 residents ; German 52 firms, 367 residents ; French 6 firms, 311 residents ; Dutch 1 firm, 28 residents ; Danish 4 firms, 66 residents ; Spanish 1 firm, 103 residents ; Swedish and Norwegian 2 firms, 33 residents ; Russian 12 firms, 55 residents ; Austrian no firms, 36 residents ; Belgian no firms, 11 residents ; Italian 2 firms, 28 residents ; Japanese 1 firm, 26 residents ; Non Treaty Powers 5 firms, 365 residents.

The returns of the imports of cotton and woollen goods show no permanent increase since 1871. Mr. Kopsch does not consider that this is attributable to the internal dues ; but to the fact that the goods are really not wanted, so that free ingress into the interior could not create a market for them. It may be observed, however, in respect to this that this argument has been repeatedly advanced ; but wherever it has been submitted to the test of fact, it has been found fallacious, that is whenever we have been able to do away with any set of known barrier dues (such as those at the celebrated Wei-Quan barrier near Yangchow) we have found a large trade at once spring up.

Mr. Kopsch says that at Chefoo and the other Northern ports native opium is rapidly appearing as a competitor with the Indian drug. It is also stated by Mr. Holwill in his report on the trade of Chefoo for 1875 that "not only is native opium brought to this province from Shansi, Szechuen and Kwantung, but the poppy is now grown in Shantung to a large extent ; and within a few miles of Chefoo it may be seen cultivated in the valleys. There is no doubt whatever that the consumption of Native Opium is increasing. It is not only cheaper, but the Chinaman thinks it is much less injurious in its effect than the Indian product. At all events, native opium threatens a most serious competition, and during the past year has made greater strides than in any corresponding period towards the expulsion of its rival from the field of trade." At Hankow also, the import of foreign opium having fallen off, it is inferred that the consumption of the native drug is on the increase, and the returns show that Szechuen and other native drug is finding its way to Shanghai in large quantities, and that although the inference is that the growth of native drug has so far only increased the consumption, it can hardly have that effect much longer ; for, as supply outstrips the newly created demand it must finally decrease the sale of the imported article, unless the value of the latter is greatly reduced, which of course it can be by a reduction in the high duty charged in India.

Commenting upon the above facts Mr. Kopsch says :—

By the Indian purveyors of opium the rapid increase in the manufacture of native drug cannot be viewed without apprehension. "The argument of the supporters of the monopoly is that the artificially high price which the monopoly causes tends to largely restrict the consumption in China. It is believed that a careful study of the question in all its bearings would show that just the reverse is the result. It is the high price at which Indian opium is sold in China which has so greatly stimulated the cultivation among the Chinese. They have found that they can sell opium of their own growth at figures considerably below the price charged for Indian drug, and yet make enormous profits." The profits thus gained stimulate the extension of cultivation ; and although we do not find it has yet affected the supply from India, it cannot be long before the effects will become apparent. As regards power and cost of production, there is no reason, as far as cheapness of labour or available land is concerned, why opium could not be raised as cheaply here as in India. The imposition of a heavy import duty appears to be the only measure likely to induce China to rigidly prohibit the growth of Opium, by no means an easy or costless task in this vast empire. But if the revenue depended on it, rigorous and effective measures for its suppression would doubtless be adopted. This also appears to be the only solution of the question as to how India shall preserve the revenue, and yet see the growth of Opium prohibited in China. As Sir Rutherford Alcock sagely remarked in reference to the proposed increase in the import duty on Opium in China :—"Indeed, in the interest of India and our Indian revenue, anything calculated to give the Chinese Government an interest in the importation of the Foreign article is by so much an advantage to the trade, as supplying a motive for checking the growing of the Native produce, which has recently extended so greatly as to threaten the whole Indian trade."

(To be continued.)

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

During the past week the Chinese Envoys have visited the Alexandra Palace, and have also been to Wood Green, to the house of Mr. T. B. Smithies, the Editor of the *British Workman*, where they met many members of the Society of Friends, among them Mr. Thomas Hanbury, formerly of China. They were shown the prints and engravings for the *British Workman* and other philanthropic papers, and they evinced the interest in literary matters characteristic of Chinese. The works were presented to the Envoys and their suite by Mr. von Bunsen, the son of Baron von Bunsen, some years ago the Prussian Ambassador in London. Mr. Smithies stated that he felt he could not do better than select Mr. von Bunsen to hand the works to the Envoys as an acknowledgment of the manner in which the late Baron von Bunsen had assisted in establishing the papers for the benefit of the working classes. The Envoys expressed themselves much pleased with the visit, and appear to be taking a general interest in all matters illustrative of our ways and customs, and to be desirous not only of seeing our more prominent institutions, but of gaining an insight into the various phases of English life.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN GULLAND, OF THE S.S. "GLENARTNEY."

On the 2nd inst. a graceful act was performed on board the steamer *Glenartney*, in the presentation by the representative of the Messageries Company of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome and valuable chronometer, to the captain, and a pair of binoculars, to the chief officer, in acknowledgment of their gallantry in connection with the recent wreck of the *Meikong*. The chair was taken by Mr. McGregor, of McGregor, Gow, and Co., the owners of the steamer, and among those present were M. G. Brennier, the London representative of the M. M. Company, Mr. Gellatley, Mr. Toole, of the East and West India Docks, Mr. Michael Boyton, &c. After an excellent lunch had been partaken of the testimonials were presented by Mr. Bremer to Captain Gulland and Mr. K. J. Gasson (now captain of the *Glenearn*) respectively, with expressions on behalf of the M. M. Company of the warmest appreciation of the manner in which they had acted ; and the compliment was heartily acknowledged by both gentlemen. Mr. Gellatley, in proposing the health of Mr. McGregor, mentioned that the owners had refused to accept any pecuniary recognition for the services rendered, and in replying, that gentleman stated that the Messageries Maritimes Company had insisted on their agreeing to distribute a sum of £200 among the crew. Several complimentary toasts were proposed, among them the health of Mr. Toole, of the East and West India Dock Company, who, in responding, spoke very warmly of the conduct both of Captain Gulland and his officers, and also of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.

The Vice-President of the Executive Council of Queensland has addressed to the Agent-General in London for Queensland a letter covering a circular notification to the chief secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, as to the present position of the Chinese question as affecting that Government, and requests him to bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The people, he writes, had succeeded by their own efforts in founding a prosperous and well-ordered State. They were now threatened with a large and unrestricted Chinese immigration, and he did not hesitate to say that the consequences of this immigration were contemplated with serious misgivings by all classes. Industrious, frugal, and law-abiding as the Chinese people might be, they were not colonists in the best sense of the term. It was possible, indeed, that their presence there in large numbers might produce an industrial activity of a certain kind ; but it would be of a kind different from that which had hitherto contributed to their prosperity. The probability was that, in a country so sparsely populated as Queensland now is, it would entirely supplant European labour ; and the creation of a large, intelligent, docile, but servile class would, he did not doubt, seriously affect and change the conditions upon which the political system of Queensland was founded. But whether the unrestricted introduction of Chinese be in itself a good thing or a bad thing, he begged that the Agent-General would impress upon Lord Carnarvon that in this choice the Executive Council should not be constrained by any forced interpretation of international obligations. As British subjects, they valued the privilege they possessed, but if they were to be called upon to sacrifice their hopes of perfecting a community which had been founded on principles of social and political equality, they were not content to do so without a most earnest effort to avert such a calamity. He hoped, therefore, that the Agent-General would very frankly

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explain to Lord Carnarvon that the people were most anxious to be allowed to grow in their own way; that they should, in fact, be permitted to encourage or discourage Chinese immigration as they pleased, and that the existence of international obligations between Great Britain and the Empire of China should not be allowed to be a pretext for forcing upon them a Chinese population against their wishes or their interests. In the circular notification the Vice-President says :—

"We fear that both our rights and our civilisation may be compromised, and that our social and political systems may be imperilled, if, on any plea whatever, a Chinese immigration is forced upon us against our wishes and against our interests. The people of this portion of Australia will be the first to feel the change and its consequences, but I deem it to be my duty on the part of this Government to point out to you that it will not be confined to them alone."

Monetary and Commercial.

The London agent of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, has received a telegram from the head office, Hong Kong, announcing a general dividend for the year ending 30th April last of $180 per share, a bonus of 10 per cent. on business contributed, and a sum of $125,000 carried to reserve. We understand that a consulting committee has been formed in England, consisting of Messrs. J. A Maitland, Alex. Michie, London, and John Thomson, Manchester.

During the week more steadiness has been perceptible in our Tea market. Importers, strengthened by telegrams of diminished export from China—the deficiency being to the end of July nearly 8,000,000 lbs., as compared with last year, have supported the value of all teas over 1s. 4d. and specially of those from 1s. 10d. upwards. Below the former figure, however, great irregularity in prices still prevails, whilst any parcels worth 11d. and under are little better than a drug, owing to the quantity offering and the well grounded apprehensions of superfluous supplies of these again swelling the export hither to most unwelcome dimensions. There seems, indeed, but slight prospect of amelioration in this class of tea, so long as the present system continues; as the dealers can have but little inducement to pay higher prices, while they can rely upon supplying their wants without difficulty in small parcels as they arise. The usual unreserved auction yesterday went off somewhat at a shade firmer rates generally, although the quantity put up was somewhat larger than usual.

During the week ended with July 28 there was a falling off of about 13¼ per cent. in the quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London, the total being 3,596,215 lb., of which 2,306,210 lb. was for home consumption, 653,388 lb. was removed coastwise, 604,401 lb. was exported, 28,034 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,182 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £57,655, or rather more than 2¾ per cent. less than in the preceding week.

The Silk market continues in the same dull, lagging and unsatisfactory condition which we have had to record for some weeks past. The first Canton silks have scarcely attracted any attention, and notwithstanding the fact that, in consequence of the very small settlements in China, there can be no arrivals of importance for the next two months, the slight tendency to a rise which was recently shown has been barely maintained. Advices from Lyons state that the consumption there has run almost entirely upon medium and common kinds, the prices of which have been approaching those of the better class. The manufacturers generally appear to be giving more time and attention to working inferior silks.

In the Produce Markets there has been little variation from the dulness previously apparent, Rice being the only article for which any speculative demand is shown. Tea is without material alteration. The dulness in Silk continues, but quotations are unaltered, except for Japans, which are lower. Coffee exhibits a slight decline for both Plantation and Native Ceylon. The market for Sugar is still depressed, and China, Penang, and Manila have been sold at reduced values. Rice is in active demand, and numerous floating cargoes have been sold on higher terms. Nutmegs show a slight improvement, but other Spices are dull. Pepper continues quiet, with a declining tendency. A small business has been done in Cutch, Gambier, Sago, and Tapioca, at about previously ruling rates. Tin has sustained a further decline, Straits being quoted £66 to £66 5s., Banca, £70 to £71 per ton.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of July amounted to £42,713, and to £31,076 in the corresponding period of 1876. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of July amounted to £22,224, and to £12,251 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The following new Joint-Stock Companies (limited) have been registered during the past week :—

Blakely Hall Colliery—Capital £60,000, in £100 shares.

Cold Water Soap—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.

De Bay's Patent Direct Acting Propeller—Capital £125,000, in £5 shares.

Keate's and Company (printers, &c.)—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.

Leeds Mutual Marine Insurance Association; unlimited, without capital.

London Bank of Oregon—Capital £40,000, in £10 shares.

London Bank of Utah—Capital £160,000, in £8 shares.

London Oil Works—Capital £8,000, in £10 shares.

Pacific Bank—Capital £1,000,000, in £10 shares.

Patent Porcelain Advertising—Capital £12,000, in £5 shares.

Ralph Waller and Co. (spinners, &c.)—Capital £75,000, in £10 shares.

Swansea and Havre Steamship—Capital £25,000, in £20 shares.

T. B. Turner and Co.—(india-rubber manufacturers)—Capital £25,000, in £10 shares.

Universal Self-Adjusting Umbrella—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.

The decline in the exchange on India has caused a reaction in the market for Bar Silver, for with much less demand, sales have been effected slowly at prices declining from 54½d. at the commencement to 54d. to 54⅛d. at the close. Mexican dollars have been sold at 54½d. per oz., being the previous value.

The P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, which is due at Southampton to-day with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £395,082, of which £184,500 is in sovereigns and £193,047 in gold bars, from Australia; £11,335 in mixed coin, from China and Japan; and £6,200 in gold bars from Madras.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¾d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅛d.	—	per oz. std
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅛d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6⅛d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	. . 1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8⅝ to 1/3 11-16	1/8⅞ to 1/8 13-16
Singapore	... 3/10 to 3/10¼	... 3/10¼ to 3/10½	.. 3/10½ to 3/10¾
Hong Kong	... 3/10 to 3/10¼	... 3/10¼ to 3/10¼	... 3/10½ to 3/10¾
Shanghai	... 5/2 to 5/2¼	... 5/2¼ to 5/2½	... 5/2½ to 5/3

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ..	1,454,506	983,793

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—Our market shows no material alteration this week, but the quantity of samples offering has been larger, owing to heavy arrivals, especially of black-leaf kinds. The trade have been buyers of the more desirable parcels at about previous prices, but the common to medium kinds have been less readily saleable, and prices show ¼d. to ½d. per lb. decline. The public sales have been small until to-day, when over 1,000 packages have been sold without reserve, half being old season's and the other half new.

Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold about ¼d. per lb. lower; common to fair kinds of old-season show no improvement. New also are dull of sale, but the few parcels sold at auction show no change in prices. Medium Saryune kinds have been firm; also good to fine both of Saryune and Kaisow. Ching Wo's have not been so readily taken, except the finer kinds. Finest Kaisows remain firm. Pak Lin kinds have been saleable at last week's prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair of old season are only saleable at low rates. New season's sell slowly at the decline recently established; fair to good medium kinds have sold ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower; but good to fine and finest remain steady at fully previous rates. New-make kinds show no material alteration, the finer kinds being most wanted. Oolongs have been in full supply and difficult of sale from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. for fair kinds, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for good to fine. Finest are inquired for, being scarce. There have been no new season's Souchongs on offer as yet. In old, sales are difficult to make. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Fresh supplies have been on the market; common to fair kinds have sold rather lower, but good to fine sell at full prices. Orange Pekoes have sold at about former rates, fine kinds meeting most attention. Foo Chow Orange Pekoes have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas: Business has been limited, and prices remain much as before, the low rates current not increasing the demand. The public sales have comprised 17,258 packages, of which nearly the whole were sold without reserve.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says :—Business throughout the past month has been comparatively quiet and unexcitable, importers not now being such anxious sellers as was the case with the first arrivals; the consequence is, that the tone of the market has improved, and all good and fine teas must now be quoted firmer. The arrivals of New Season's Teas to date is estimated at for Hankow, 25,000,000 and Foochow, 9,000,000: total, 34,000,000 lbs. Clearances from 1st January to 31st July, inclusive :—

	Home Use.	Exports.	Total.	Excess.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1877 ...	81,993,402 ...	22,539,280 ...	104,532,682 ...	6,753,372
1876 ...	84,568,337 ...	13,210,973 ...	97,779,310 ...	———

The above figures exhibit the following results, as compared with same date last year, viz.: Home Use, decrease, 2,574,935 lbs.; export, increase, 9,328,307 lbs.; the great excess in the latter is accountable to

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the fact of there being no direct importations to the Continent, so far, this season.

SILK.

The Silk market has been very quiet during the week, but with the exception of Japans there is no material alteration in value.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says :—There was no animation in the Silk market during July, and only a small daily business for actual wants was done, principally in Tsatlees from 16s. to 17s. Taysaams have latterly commanded some little attention, owing to their being relatively cheap ; but as holders are, as a rule, unwilling to sell at present ruling rates, business is restricted. The deliveries last month were again small, in total only 2,502 bales, but as the importations were only 649 bales the Stocks show a reduction. The advices from Shanghai continue to report insignificant settlements, so that we shall be a long time without any quantity of new Silk.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Monthly Circular says :—We have to report a month of very small doings in Silk. In the earlier days of the month some little business was done with the appearance of a hardening tendency in prices, but during the last two or three weeks transactions have been extremely limited. It is not a period of the year in which there is usually much to induce business, but the continued absence of settlements in China, and the knowledge that consequently we can have no arrivals of new Silk of any importance for at least two months, might have been expected to produce some effect, but none such appears at present. In the meanwhile the deliveries, although they may possibly continue on the small scale of the last few months, must be almost entirely in diminution of stock. The first unloading of Canton Silk, about 270 bales, took place a few days since, but has not attracted any attention.

Delivered.			Delivered.	
			Jan. 1 to	Jan 1 to
July, 1877.	July, 1876.		July 31, '77.	July 31, '76.
81 ...	505 ...	...	636 ...	2,263
32 ...	— ...	...	224 ...	10
1,739 ...	3,456 ...	...	...11,690 ...	18,947
272 ...	953 ...	...	. 2,533 ...	4,029
408 ...	765 ...	...	... 3,727 ...	3,828
2 ...	50 ...	...	... 15 ...	89

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's New York Circular dated July 18th says :—The business of the last month in raw silk has been very light, owing in a great measure to the strike of the silk weavers in Paterson and New York. Many of the large concerns being closed, they have no need of silk, and of course buy none. The improvement in prices noted in our last has been well maintained, as stocks are small, arrivals light, and there being no promise of cheap silk from China. Latest advices are of small settlements, full prices, and firmness on the part of holders.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
,, No. 3	20s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
,, Red Peacock	17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamm, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d to 20s. 0d
Long Reel	11s. 0d to 14s 0d
Canton	11s. 0d to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	16s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Oshu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakudah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	14s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon, although larger, have not been heavy, but a large proportion has consisted of undesirable and grey kinds, which have found a slow sale at gradually declining prices, closing about 2s. lower, whilst the small supply of fine has brought firm rates until the close, when that also has slightly given way. Middling now sells at 106s. Native Ceylon has declined 6d. to 1s., good ordinary to fine ordinary selling at 86s. to 87s. Closing values are as follows :—Plantation, triage 82s. to 92s., common grey to fine coloury small 93s. to 98s., low middling grey 101s. to 104s. 6d., middling 105s. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling coloury 108s. to 110s. 6d., dull to fine bold 111s. to 119s., pea-berry 105s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.; Native, small 75s. 6d. to 79s. 6d., good ordinary to fine ordinary 86s. to 87s., bold 90s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., pea-berry 90s. to 91s. per cwt. There has been no business in Singapore, Penang, or Manila.

CHINA PRESERVES.—49 cases Ginger (Quang Chong) sold at 6¼d. to 6¾d., and 100 casks ditto (Manloong) at 5¼d., one lot 5½d., 20 casks Cumquats bought in at 5d. per lb.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 511 bales again went off slowly, only about 200 bales finding buyers. White, good ordinary at £8 5s. cord edge £16 to £22 10s., black and white £7 2s. 6d. to £9 7s. 6d., ditto double pattern £12 to £18 10s., Mottled £7 5s. to £7 15s., fine £17 17s. 6d. to £18 5s. per bale.

COCOANUT OIL is quiet but firmly held. Fine Cochin £43 10s. Ceylon in pipes £38 5s to £38 10s., hogshead £39 to £39 5s.

COTTON.—A flat tone has prevailed without interruption, daily sales have been on a small scale, and prices have shown a downward tendency throughout. On the spot, however, prices are only slightly lower. For arrival East India descriptions have declined ⅛d. to 3-16d., whilst American for future delivery exhibits a reduction of ¼d. per lb. The closing prices are on the spot :—Tinnivelly 5⅛d. to 5¼d., fair to good ; Western Madras 5d. to 5⅛d., fair to good fair ; Oomrawuttee 5¼d., good fair ; Bengal 4⅝d. to 5¼d., fully fair to good ; Rangoon 4 9-16d. to 4⅝d., fully fair to good ; Scinde 5¼d., good fair.

CHINA MATTING.—At auction of 845 rolls offered about 200 rolls sold, white 27 to 18 inches wide 23s. 6d. to 25s., check 27 to 36 ditto 23s. to 24s., 45 to 54 ditto 26s. 6d. to 33s., and one lot white mats 40s. per roll.

CUTCH.—Small sales of Flag BB and Elephant, Howdah and Flag, have been made at 24s. per cwt. At auction of 1,043 boxes Pegu Flag BB 160 boxes sold steadily at 24s.

GAMBIER.—Little business done privately ; at auction 957 bales block met a moderate demand, and 140 bales sold at 20s. 9d. ; 953 bags Cubes bought in at 28s. 6d., except 255 bags sea damaged which sold at 25s. 9d. for first-class. Privately 250 bales have been sold at 20s. 9d. ex quay.

GALLS.—130 boxes China just arrived have been sold, good at 54s., fair 52s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—104 cases 100 bags Manila were bought in, the former (yellow sort) at 30s., the latter at 21s. per cwt.

HORNS.—At auction 2,500 (3 tons) Penang Buffalo sold at 46s. 6d.

HEMP.—The recent demand for Manila has subsided, and the market has become dull ; at public sale biddings were only made at a decline of 20s. per ton, and nearly the whole was bought in ; 1,467 bales were nearly all bought in at £29 10s. to £30 10s., only 200 bales being sold, brown £27 5s., Quilot £32 5s., the bulk damaged at £28 5s. to £28 10s. for first-class ; 22 bales China were bought in at £23.

JAPAN WAX.—In auction 110 cases saucer bought in at 45s. per cwt.

ORCHELLA.—12 bales Ceylon sold at 40s.

PEPPER.—*Black* : The market continues dull, and with only a slow demand a total of 3,792 bags at auction were only partly sold at occasionally easier rates ; 1,862 bags Singapore were bought in at 3⅞d. to 3¾d., except 550 bags damaged, which sold, first-class at 3⅝d. to 3⅞d., second and third at 3½d. to 3⅝d. ; 131 bags Siam sold at 3¾d., also 500 bags dusty Batavian at 3⅛d. ; 1,219 bags Penang were all bought in at 3⅛d. to 3⅜d. *White* continues slow of sale, and in auction 803 bags Singapore were nearly all bought in, brownish to good at 6⅜d. to 6⅝d., about 150 bags finding buyers at about previous rates, fair at 6⅜d., good bold at 6⅝d. to 6¾d. per lb. Privately 120 bags good bold Singapore, ex the above auction, have been sold at about 6 11-16d.

PLUMBAGO.—At public sale 176 barrels Ceylon were only partly sold, good fair chips at 11s., fair to good bright dust 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

RATTANS.—At auction the large supply of 145 tons met a limited demand, and only 50 tons sold. Penang at £29 10s., Sarawak £16 to £24 7s. 6d., Coti £23 to £29 5s.

RICE —Increased activity prevails for floating cargoes, resulting in a good business at firm rates to a further advance of 3d. for rather distant and distant. On the spot 1,000 bags Moulmein, ex recent auction, have been sold at 10s., with 600 bags first-class sea-damaged at 9s 9d. White Bengal has been sold at 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. ; 24 floating cargoes have been sold including :—The Sarah and Emma, 1,500 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter ; the Mario, 1,001 tons Rangoon, March, at 10s. 6d. ; the Elvetico, 913 tons Rangoon, May, at 11s. ; the Astoria, 1,995 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 3d., for Holland ; the Scarcella, 1,178 tons Bassein, March, at 10s. 7½d. ; the Hedwidge, 1,332 tons Bassein, March, at 10s. 7½d. ; the Janet Court, 1,360 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 7½d. open charter ; the Bacchus, 1,768 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 9d. open charter ; the Nuova Savona, 1,046 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 9d., and the Charles Forbes, 722 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 9d. Continent.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* Sales of about 3,000 boxes unworked have been effected during the week at 46s. cash to 47s. with prompt. *Cassia Buds:* 99 cases were bought in at 76s. *Cloves:* The market remains dull, and at auction 17 cases Penang were bought in at 2s. 2d. *Nutmegs:* 44 cases Penang were nearly all disposed of at firmer rates for bold, but lower for small, average 76 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d., 80 to 79's at 3s 7d. to 3s. 8d., 83's mouldy at 3s. 5d., 112's at 2s. 3d., 116 to 120's at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., 122's mouldy at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., 148's at 1s. 8d. 4 cases 5 casks limed Java sold, 106 to 107's at 2s. 2d., 155 to 139's at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. 63 casks limed Java Wild bought in at 1s. 5d., except 10 packages, which sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. *Mace:* Of 14 cases Penang 10 cases sold steadily, ordinary mixed and dark at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., good reddish at 2s. 4d., with one lot at 2s. 5d., 4 cases Java Wild sold at 3½d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has shown continued depression, refiners have taken only moderate quantities, and prices are in many instances cheaper. Subjoined is an account of the week's business in East India kinds :—On the 27th ult. at auction 6,883 bags grainy European Penang were all bought in, strong grainy grey and yellow at 29s. 6d. to 30s., fine pale at 32s. to 32s. 6d., excepting 100 bags, which sold at 25s. to 28s., washed grainy 30s. ; 1,595 bags 1,180 baskets brown Native Penang withdrawn ; 804 baskets grainy white Java bought in at 33s. to 34s. 6d. ; 3,651 bags China (Hainan) were withdrawn. Of 1,549 bags Swatow the sound was bought in at 19s. 6d., but 300 bags washed sold at 18s., but the sound afterwards sold at 18s. 6d. On the 31st in auction 515 bags European Penang sold cheaper, ordinary to fine brown at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. ; 4,200 bags China were bought in, good soft brown at 23s. 6d., chiefly good and fine strong yellow at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. Privately 2,600 bags Zebu unshipped sold at 19s., and about 500 tons brown China at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., also 8,000 bags Hainan at 19s. 6d. On the 2nd inst. privately 4,200 bags fine China, ex the auction of the 31st ult., sold, prices not reported.

SAGO.—In auction of 704 bags about 550 bags were sold at previous rates, ordinary grey small at 15s. 3d., good medium at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.

TAPIOCA.—Of 764 bags Singapore 260 bags sold steadily, fair to good at 2⅝d. to 2¾d., fine bright 3d. to 3⅛d., superior at 3⅛d. to 3¼d.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—134 bags Singapore were bought in at 1⅞d., and 86 bags Penang at 1¾d.

TIN. – The demand has been very sluggish, notwithstanding the continuance of lower prices, and the transactions are of small amount at £66 15s. to £66 10s. for Straits, closing at £66 to £65 5s. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Banca at Amsterdam on the 31st ult. went at from 40 guilders to 42 guilders, averaging 41,05, equal to about £70 delivered here.

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EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to June 15, 1877	20055675	5131591	102283	3710275	29000724	649
From May 16, 1876, to June 16, 1876	25841757	215340	3240	3802612	29875539	242
TO THE CONTINENT.						
From June 1, to June 15, 1877					24700	306
Do. do. to do. 1876					4584126	383
TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.						
From June 1, to June 15, 1877					962058	10
Do. do. to do. 1876					72 452	6
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.						
From June 1, to June 15, 1877					74 300	
Do. do to do. 1876					103,820	

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,660	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	57,419
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57 263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,462,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,183

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	1876.	United States. 1877.	1876.	Australia 1877	1876	San Francisco 1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	9932	18991	1558	852	24694	22067	—	694	3998	7753
Hemp	Bales	59251	71219	329	2770	52212	42376	1067	2595	150	12622
Coffee	Tons.	1421	330	573	1093	—	—		—	119	241
Cigars.........	Mil.	6207	3917	1225	90	460	180	3570	947	150	243
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	—	1089	247	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.......	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 1¾d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5¾d.
Canton ,, ...			
Hong Kong ,, ...	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 0¾d.	4s. 1¾d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 1d.*	4s. 1¼d. to 4s 1⅜d.	4s. 1¼d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 5¼d.	4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 311 to 312	Rs. 232½
,, Hong Kong	25¾ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.2.5	1½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 147½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $547½.
North China Insurance Company, Tls 850.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 705.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 57 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,650 per share.
Hotel Shares, $6.½ per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $570 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $240 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 8s. 11¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 14	City of Tokio (s.)	—	Hong Kong	San Francisco
18	Rosetta McNeil	Brun	Do.	Do.
18	Moltke	Hancke	Singapore	Boston
24	Carl Pihl	Meling	Bassein	Flensburg
28	Falstaff	Davis	Rangoon............	Liverpool
28	Inverness	Courtney	Shanghai	New York
28	Mentana	Dufaure	Akyab	St. Nazaire
29	Valparaiso............	Nissen...........	Manila	London
29	Glaucus (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Do.
29	Agnes Muir	Lowe	Manila	Do.
29	Wave	Bugge............	Batavia	Plymouth
29	Bridgewater	Crisp	Hong Kong	Falmouth
30	Bonito	Wesenburg ...	Do.	London
30	Cochin	—	Java	Greenock
30	Tamerlaine	Bailey..........	Do.	Belle Isle
31	Zelia	—	Do.	Greenock
31	Simcote	—	Do.	Do.
31	Rowena	Bowen	Hong Kong	London
Aug. 1	Europa	Nouhuys	Batavia	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 17	Belle Morse	—	Shanghai	New York
27	Katy	Mulder	Batavia	Ymuiden
30	Ferdinand	Westergard ...	Hong Kong	Cardiff
30	Bertha Marion.........	Scarlett	Yokohama	London
30	Bali	Van Bezy	Samarang	Brouwershaven
30	Nieuwe Waterweg II.	Van Leeuwen..	Batavia	Do.
31	Due Luigi	Procello	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

TRENTO (Ital. barq.), from Rangoon for orders, July 9, 15 S., 5 W.
H.M.R.P. (Swed.), Bassein to Copenhagen, July 14, 39 N., 41 W.
T.C.R.F. (Ger.), Rangoon to Falmouth, 128 days out, July 16, 41 N., 36 W.
P.S.T.Q. (barq.), Amsterdam to Samarang, June 17, 4 N., 24 W.
SECONDO (Ital. barq.), Akyab to Falmouth, July 10, 36 N., 39 W.
OPHELIA (of Liverpool), Rangoon to Falmouth, May 11, 34 S., 17 E.
CORRIENTES, Rangoon to Falmouth, 35 days out, June 8, 35 S., 24 E.
TAMERLAINE (of Greenock), Java to St. Nazaire, June 8, 35 S., 24 E.
DOLBADERN CASTLE, Bassein to Flmth., 45 days out, May 31, 29 S., 43 E.
PHILIP FILZPATRICK, Phelan, Philadelphia to Anjer, June 9, 25 S., 34 W.
J.L.M.S. (barq.), Akyab to Falmouth, May 22, 28 S., 45 E.
J.L.T.D. (barq.), Maulmein to Flensburg, June 21, 1 S., 8 W.
H.D.J.S. (barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 25, 5 S., 16 W.
CORNELIA (Dutch barq.), Amsterdam to Batavia, June 17, 13 S., 30 W.
N.R.F.G. (Dut. ship Europa), Batavia to Flmth., July 9, 24 N., 38 S.
BOLDON, Cardiff to Singapore, 39 days out, June 7, 17 S., 28 W.
Q.M.W.N., for Batavia, May 20, 23 S., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.

MILFORD.—July 30, 3 30 P.M., put in, Ulysses, from Liverpool, for Singapore, boiler reported leaking.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, I. W.—Aug. 1, the Ares, of Glasgow, from Rangoon, for Holland, passed this place to-day with foretopgallant-mast and mizzentopmast carried away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—July 28, passed, Prins Hendrik (str.), from Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

PORT SAID.—July 26, arrived, Loudoun Castle (str.), from London, for China; Aug. 1, Gleneagles (str.), from London, for China.

SUEZ.—July 30, sailed, Prins Van Orange (str.), from Batavia, for Niewe Diep.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived, June 6, Robina, Fuller, from Manila, and sailed 7 for Falmouth; 9, Jules Dufaure, from Java for Falmouth; 19, Mary Ann, Walerino, from Rangoon; 23, L. J. Enthoven, Born, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam; 24, J. R. Hazeltine, Herriman, from Rangoon, and sailed for Liverpool; 25, Lady Penrhyn, Owen, from Bassein, and sailed for Falmouth; 27, Burdwan, Brown, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 29, La Fontaine, Le Balle, from Rangoon, and sailed for Toulon; July 5, Andrea Wilhelmina, Skanze, from Rangoon, and sailed for Falmouth; Carpo, Murphy, from Hong Kong, and sailed 7, for London.

ST. HELENA.—Passed, June 20, George F. Manson, from Bassein, for Channel; Peter, from Moulmein, for Flensburg; 24, Eurynome, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 27, Polynesian, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; July 1, Stanley, from Singapore, for Liverpool.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenartney, Braemar Castle, Radnorshire, Glenfinlas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty, Glenearn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire, Agnes Muir, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Antje, Frida Lehmens. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Deucalion (s.), Anchises (s.). For Manila: Olano, Yrurac Bat (s.). For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies, Scotia.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro, Tamana. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

Per Steamers via Suez Canal.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight. 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight. 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per Sailing Vessels.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

The German Government, with the consent of England, is taking soundings at Heligoland, in order to revise the charts of the North Sea, where cross currents and tides cause frequent changes.

Messrs. Summers and Day, of Southampton, are building a screw yacht of about 180 tons and 40-horse power to the order of Mr. D. K. Mason, Consul for his Majesty the King of Siam.

The Eastern and Australian Company's steamer Brisbane arrived at Singapore on the 31st ult., three days early, with the Queensland mails of July 15, due in London September 10.

During the month of July 137 ships passed through the Suez Canal, the transit receipts amounting to f.2,750,000.

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The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

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T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO

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THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad the following Agents:—

Paris	M. Fauque, 48 Boul. Clichy
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. Carl (for Subscriptions).
"	William Wilkens (for Advertisements).
Bremen...	G. Steinmeyer.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. Kramers.
" Amsterdam...	Mackay, Boomkamp and
Berlin	Asher & Co.
Vienna...	Gerald & Co.
Trieste...	Perco and Co., Corso.
Rome	Piale, Piazza di Spagna.
Lisbon	
New York	H. Fogg and Co.
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Batavia	Houghton and Co.
Samarang	Jacobson, van den Berg
Sourabaya	Houghton and Co.
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Hankow	
Tientsin	James Henderson.
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Yokohama	E. L. B. McMahon.

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RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited)

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1863.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Philpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS.—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES
FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
SHARP & Co.,
BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

Imperial 8vo., with maps, monthly, price 1s. 6d., or 20s. per annum, postage free,

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

Demy 8vo., with plates and woodcuts, monthly, price 1s. 6d.; subscription 18s. per annum.

THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE; or, Monthly Journal of Geology. Edited by HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by Professor JOHN MORRIS, F.G.S., and ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD VAN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS.

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

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FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot Cold Fresh, and Salt water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room with English French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

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THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
*Bokhara	2,932	450	Aug.	9	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Zambesi	2 431	370	Aug.	16	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	2,984	450	Aug.	23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Gwalior...	2,725	450	Aug.	30	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 12th August.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's Handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept 4.
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.Ll.1.	S.W.I.	Aug. 8
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D.	Aug. 9
Do. do.	Parsee s.s. ...	18 yrs. Liv.Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 28
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 11

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 13
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 22
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	3,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow

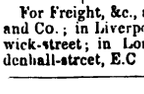
For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

With despatch.



FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited). 774 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

To follow s.s. Braemar Castle.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, via the SUEZ CANAL, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, FLEURS CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,470 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,800-horse power effective; R. THOMSON, commander; South-West India Docks.

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With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, direct.—The splendid Clyde-built clipper ship, AGNES MUIR, AA1, 851 tons register, J. LOWE, commander; East India Docks.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros.&Co.	Aug. —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co...	Aug. —
Glenartney, s.s.	2,106	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. —
Braemar Castle, s.s.	3,182	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Aug. 6
Benarty, s.s	1,750	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 6
Glencarn, s.s.	—	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug 10
Radnorshire, s.s	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 11
LIVERPOOL.			
nchises, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 8
Deucalion, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 17
Glaucus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

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OSLER'S

GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS

FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 728.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Aug. 11.
JAPAN—Yokohama	May 11	June 23	June 28*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 24*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 16*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 12
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 17
Chefoo	—	—	„ 16
New-chwang	—	—	„ 7
Hankow	Apr. 27	„ 17	„ 19
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 17
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 7
Shanghai	May 11	„ 29	„ 24
Ningpo	—	—	„ 23
Foochow	—	—	„ 26
Formosa	—	—	„ 22
Amoy	—	—	„ 27
Swatow	—	—	„ 28
Hong Kong	„ 25	„ 29	„ 30
Canton	—	—	„ 28
Macao	—	—	„ 29
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 11	„ 16	„ 27
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	—	—	July 2
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	June 29
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 26
Sarawak	—	—	„ 26
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	July 4
Samarang	—	—	June 25
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	June 8	July 7	July 7
Penang	„ 8	„ 5	„ 9
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 19
Colombo	—	—	„ 18

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, two days in advance of its due date, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Alaska via* San Francisco, on the 7th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 27th June, Shanghai 1st, Hong Kong 7th, Singapore 15th July, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday week, the 20th inst., left Suez on the 8th inst., two days early.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily, a temporary interruption on the land-lines of the Great Northern Company having been repaired.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamers *Ceylon* to Brindisi and Venice, and *Teheran*, to Southampton.—Lists not to hand.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, arrived at Southampton, Aug. 9.—From Yokohama: Miss A. Gilbert. From Hong Kong: Paymaster F. North, Serg. A. H. L'Estrange, Comr. H. N. Hood, Messrs. M. R. Ness and G. Clarke. From Penang: Messrs. Murray and Distant. From Galle: Capt. F. Bazley.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Belgic*, arrived July 16.—From Hong Kong: Adalge Andre, Mrs. G. Winters. From Yokohama: Mr. S Marcus, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Mr. E. Grosser, Mr. W. P. White, Mr. J. P. Struthers. Mr. R. S. Allen. Mr W. S. Corry, Mr. Martin White, Mr. Marcus Isaacs, Mr. P. Bottomby, Mr. and Mrs. Coates.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtsze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Schessed, C. Ferreri, G. Ughes, J. Vigano, and N. Bloom. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood, and eight Spanish missionaries. To Batavia: Mr. A. Baakman. To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C., Mr. W. L. Strachan, and Mr. J. A. Swetenham.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison. To Galle: Mr. Maquet.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vi et and Agancor. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser, Messrs. Lucarsen and Banckenhagen. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Fendenberg.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Dinwiddie, R.N., Sub Lieut. J. W. Brown, Messrs. J. W. Midgeley, J. F. Price, and J. Hegarty. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters. To Colombo: Mr. E. Wall, and Mr. Masters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich, and Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: Mr. J. Trubridge.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durrant.

Per steamer *Anchises* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, August 9.—To Singapore: Mr R. Davies, Mr. Howarth and family. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lilly and child, Miss Rogers.

Per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China*, from San Francisco, July 14.—To Yokohama: Mr. Wm Heise, Mrs. M. Graham, Vicompte de Richmond, Mr. R. A. Robertson, Mr. T. Hoshi, Mr. R. Inouye. To Hong Kong: 107 Chinese in steerage.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 20th June, and we have advices *via* San Francisco eight days later, viz., to the 28th June. The French mail from London, May 4, arrived out on the 18th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 was received on the 23rd June.

The Yokohama papers contain a large mass of detailed telegrams concerning particular incidents connected with the civil war; but of the general drift of matters there appears still to be the same vagueness which has been complained of from the outbreak of the war, in consequence of the Government keeping back authentic intelligence. The *Japan Herald* says that little is known respecting the further progress of the insurrection. The Government telegrams report daily victories, but as these are all gained with a loss of one or two wounded on the side of the Imperialists they inspire very grave doubts as to their correctness; but victories with such small losses must be very unimportant affairs. Continued demands for more men arrive from the commanders at the seat of war, and the Government is using every effort to despatch the requisite reinforcements. To do this, however, they are obliged to violate their policy, which has been to render themselves independent of the power of the *daimio* and *shizoku*, and with this particular object in view, the degradation of the *samurai* from their position as the *sole* military caste in Japan was decreed, and the army was formed by a conscription amongst the *heimin* class. This army was all very well for show, but it was soon found that the men who composed it were unfitted to cope with the warlike insurgents, and in consequence the police force throughout the empire (which is chiefly composed of *samurai*) was sent to the seat of war, and its members turned into soldiers. Even this had, however, been found insufficient, and in its extremity the Government had been compelled to turn to the *samurai* for help. An effort is being made to raise 15,000 extra men of that class, and at the same time, Iwakura (the Minister next in rank to the Prime Minister) has called together the *kwazoku* (the former *daimio*) and begged them to raise 10,000 soldiers amongst their whilom clansmen. The straits to which the Government is reduced may be imagined when it is stated that Iwakura, in his address to those nobles, said "it is impossible to sit quietly, and look on, while the existence or destruction of the Government is pending."

Upon the manner in which news has been suppressed in official quarters the above-named paper remarks that the alacrity of the Government in sending telegrams of questionable veracity for publication abroad in *The Times* and other newspapers contrasts very forcibly with its anxious repression of news here. Remote Europe and America cannot discount deceptive telegrams so readily as we in Japan can do, and people

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abroad are consequently more easy to be imposed on, but when it comes to be discovered that their confidence in the integrity of Government telegrams has been betrayed,—as discovered it will be in the end, when the local newspapers are received from here,—a feeling of distrust will be engendered which will not be readily allayed. As a sample of the sort of thing which is being done, we find the Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London communicating to *The Times*, on the 18th April, an official telegram about the insurrection in Kiushiu, stating that "all will soon be over." It is now nearly two months since that telegram was sent, and the war is still raging with unsubdued violence, with no immediate prospect of terminating. From information which the Government possessed at the time, as to the extent and very formidable character of the insurrection with which they had to deal, the statement that "all would soon be over" was unwarranted, as has been amply demonstrated by what has since transpired. If the object of sending these delusive telegrams abroad, with the object of getting them published in the foreign press, be to sustain Japanese credit, such a course of proceedure will in the end be found to be nugatory when it is discovered that these official telegrams, authorised and sent by the Government, are unreliable. The credit of a Government is based not alone on what it does, but also on what it says. A character for integrity is acquired in various ways, and whilst it is mostly obtained with difficulty, it is easily lost. If the Government wishes itself and the country under its rule to stand well abroad, as undoubtedly it does and ought, it must be careful not to do acts which will inevitably destroy faith in its assertions and representations.

Another serious collision between the sailors on board of men-of-war has occurred in Yokohama, resulting in one killed, one dangerously, and some of the others slightly wounded. It would appear that part of the crew of the German frigate *Elizabeth*, when in Takashimacho, received what they considered a provocation from some sailors belonging to the French ironclad *Atalante*, and in consequence the men from the *Elizabeth* mustered to the number of more than sixty in Takashimacho, and armed with bamboo sticks, bottles, and knives, they attacked the few men from the *Atalante*, whom they happened to discover. In an eating house half-a-dozen Frenchmen, belonging to the band of the *Atalante*, were at table, when their room was invaded by the German sailors, who routed them, and wounded two of them in the head with bottles. Five or six French sailors, among whom was a quartermaster, were attacked in the street by a largely superior number of Germans; one of them was struck down with not less than six knife wounds, partly in the body, partly in the face, besides wounds on the skull from a bludgeon. The quartermaster was pursued up a small alley— a *cul de sac*—and there he was stabbed twice in the throat, and a third wound direct through the heart. The Municipal police, an employé of the French Consulate, and officers from the German man-of-war were soon on the spot, but not in time to prevent the fatal mischief being done. The corpse, and the severely wounded man were conveyed to the police-station, where the cuts of the latter received their first dressings from the hands of Dr. Eldridge and a surgeon from the *Elizabeth*. There was a *post mortem* examintion of the corpse at the General Hospital. The wounded Frenchman was taken to the General Hospital in a very precarious state; one of his lungs is perforated, and the membrane covering the intestines has been cut, and was protruding from a wound in the abdomen. He was conscious, and said that he remembered being knocked down by blows from clubs, but was not aware that he had received any knife wounds. By last accounts, however, he was considered to be out of danger. The German frigate *Elizabeth* left on June 13 for Nagasaki. The preliminary inquiry into the affair was concluded, and resulted in four men being committed as implicated in the stabbing of the two Frenchmen. As their crime exceeds the jurisdiction of the commander, the offenders will be sent home for trial.

We take the following from the *Herald*:—

The petitions from the *Risshin-sha* and *Seikensha* (two of the societies in Tosa) have been presented, and summaries of their demands, which appear to be very moderate, have been published in the native newspapers. What ulterior steps will be taken respecting them is, as yet, unknown, but it is said that the Government has rejected them.

The Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co. have lately made several purchases of steamers, the *Candia* and *Gadshill* having changed hands, and the *Duna* is also announced as having been sold. The first-named vessel, has, however, run on a rock on her first voyage, and has sustained serious damage. She is now in dock repairing.

On the 17th June a severe gale of wind was experienced here, which caused H.M.S. *Audacious* to drag her anchor, and do some damage to the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Chiri Maru*. Whilst the vessels were in collision, the carpenter of the *Audacious* unfortunately met his death, having been crushed by an anchor which was thrown inboard. A very successful performance has been given at the theatre by the Dramatic Club of the ship, for the benefit of the family of the deceased.

The half-yearly meeting of the Tir Suisse was held on the 16th June.

Intelligence has been received here of the intended closing of the Yokohama Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

It may be remembered that a claim for damages arising from the paper hunts last winter was made to the English Consul here. A considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the members of the hunt to defray any damage, as, although paper hunting had gone on for years without any claims arising therefrom, it was felt that it was only justice that the farmers should not suffer from the amusements of foreigners. The claims sent in, at first moderate, increased, however, at such a preposterously absurd ratio that it was felt necessary to make a stand against them, and eventually, as will be seen by the following letter, were settled for a much smaller sum. In the face of the advice, or we might say warning, conveyed in the Consul's letter, it would, however, be folly to attempt to carry on paper hunts next winter, and the institution, if such it may be called, will, after many years' existence, fall to the ground. We regret this, as we think that arrangements, satisfactory to both foreigners and to the farmers, might have been made had the latter been a little more reasonable in their demands; as, however, this appears to be impossible, the paper hunts must give way. Meanwhile it has been suggested that it may be possible to pick out a line of country on which steeple-chases might be run, of course with the permission of the owners, making an agreement with them as to the amount to be paid for each day's run. If this could be arranged, and a suitable piece of ground procured, it would, we should think, be acceptable to the members of the hunt.

British Consulate,
Kanagawa, June 11, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I beg to inform you that I have received a further communication from the *Kenrei* on the subject of the paper hunts, and the alleged damage to the crops in this neighbourhood. The last sum of 65 yen 76 sen paid by you through me is now received, together with the 34 yen 24 sen already paid in satisfaction of the three claims made in respect to paper hunts held during the season 1876-1877. The *Kenrei*, in writing to me, says that "though this amount is short of the sum sought in compensation, the claim is abandoned, and the balance no longer claimed." He goes on to say, however, that it is earnestly requested that in future no injury may be done to cultivated land, and that the members of the hunt be requested to abstain altogether from riding across cultivated land.

In view of the persistent opposition to the paper hunts, and the *Kenrei's* appeal to me in support of the representations of the farmers, it is my duty to caution you and others of the paper hunt club, being British subjects, against giving further cause of complaint by farmers or private individuals owning ground in the neighbourhood. Not only will the Japanese seek their remedy, if the offence is repeated, by actions for trespass, but they may be prompted to forcibly resist any intrusion on their grounds, not to mention the ill-feeling created, and which I am by all means desirous of avoiding its being directed against my own countrymen.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. Cope, Esq. RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Consul.

A fire broke out on the 20th June, about 9 P.M., in the malting house of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, on lot No. 68 Bluff, formerly "Hegt's Brewery." Malting was going on at the time, and through the negligence of the watchman the malt caught fire, but an alarm was quickly given, and the fire would probably have been scon extinguished if the pump of the deep well on the premises had not broken down at the very first attempt to draw water by it. To obtain water, it therefore became necessary to post engines half way down the hill to Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's brewery in order to pump water from their pond up to the burning house. Thus the fire had time to spread, which, however, thanks to the wood-work being saturated with steam from the malting process, it did but slowly. The combined efforts of the native fire brigades, of some of the foreign firemen, and of a detachment of sailors from the *Audacious*, succeeded in confining the fire to the malting house and the large adjoining building, the roof of which was much damaged. The fire was entirely extinguished about eleven o'clock. The property belongs to Mr. Hegt, and is insured, under certain conditions, in the Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company. The damage, in any case, is not expected to exceed more than $1,000 or $1,200.

On the 27th June a petition to H.B.M.'s Court, Kanagawa, from Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, Director of the M.B.M.S.S. Company, claiming $7,000 damages for injuries sustained by the company's steamer *Chiri Maru* in Yokohama harbour on the 11th of that month, was served upon Captain Colomb, commander of H.M.'s ship *Audacious*. The case came on before Mr. Acting Law Secretary Wilkinson, and the Court was occupied for some time with some lengthened arguments upon demurrer, on the grounds—first, that the petition did not specify any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement; and second, that the Court had no jurisdiction over the defendant in respect of the matters alleged in the petition. The demurrers were, however, overruled, and the case was proceeding when the mail left.

With reference to the Silk market a correspondent writes:—The new season opened on the 18th June with the arrival of forty-five bales hanks. The quality is decidedly better than the silk of last year, and much greater care has been bestowed upon its manipulation. This parcel of forty-five bales was at once disposed of at $550 to $570, prices somewhat in excess of the

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anticipations of the producers. A further supply of about 160 bales has since arrived, confirming the estimate of quality; but the very discouraging news from Europe prevented any movement in the market except at a material reduction on the prices paid for first parcel; dealers finding foreigners indisposed to continue business unless at a reduction, held off for a day or two, but eventually yielded, and the balance of 160 bales was sold on the 27th at a decline of about $60 to 70 per picul. The quantity of the new crop will depend entirely upon the price and demand. All accounts agree in stating the cocoons to be plentiful; but that the quantity of silk will not be so large in proportion to the yield of last year. If prices continue on their present basis natives will consume a quantity of silk for home purposes, and so reduce the marketable supply. About 1,350 bales of old silk remain unsold, and of new a further lot may arrive at any moment. The requirements of the people for imported goods are pressing; but as they depend upon the proceeds of silk to enable them to make purchases it is not at all improbable a further fall in silk quotations will take place during the next few weeks, unless an encouraging telegram should arrive from London or Lyons, in which case a sudden advance would be inevitable.

TOKIO.

The *Tokio Times* has the following comments upon the aspect of the civil war. They are of the more significance in a paper which is known to lean strongly towards the Government:—

That the protracted conflict in Kiusiu has severely taxed the resources and the energies of the Government no person affects to doubt. That it will continue to cause untold hardships and embarrassments for some time to come is equally apparent. The unexpectedness of the outbreak, the treacherous ingenuity with which it had been secretly organised, and the shameful falsehoods by which its leader had diverted attention from his sanguinary designs all combined to render the task of the constituted authorities one of singular and painful difficulty. It is freely confessed that they were not prepared for the catastrophe. Sharing the misplaced confidence of nearly the whole nation, they had never believed it possible that the man whose name had been identified with the highest principles of loyalty and honour could be engaged in a traitor's despicable work. The cunning of conspiracy and low intrigue was believed to be wholly foreign to his nature. His plans were laid with all the advantage of absolute immunity from suspicion. He knew that his strength rested in the reputation for purity and integrity which he had fraudulently worn for years, with the sole view of turning it to base uses at the end. There was never a Government more completely misled and deceived. Taken by surprise, they found themselves confronted by a danger never contemplated, to oppose which no ordinary exertions would suffice. As soon as the situation was fairly realised, they sprang to meet it with spirit and alacrity. The sacrifices imposed upon them have been great, but not greater than the necessities of the occasion demanded, and the untiring labour of three months has been required to throw the rebel organisation into the condition of confusion in which it now stands, and from which it cannot hope to recover.

From first to last there has fortunately been no sense of insecurity and no doubt as to the final triumph of order on the part of the national rulers. Notwithstanding the scores of calumnies that have been circulated to the contrary, there has not been a moment of irresolution. The duty of the Government, however difficult, was plain. To have wavered for an instant would have been to throw the empire into anarchy. It was imperative that no cost and no amount of sacrifice should be shrunk from to quell this latest and most formidable endeavour to destroy the peace and prosperity of the land. Better the loss of myriads of lives and the outflow of every fragment of treasure than a relapse into the national degradation that a successful rebellion would bring. Suffering, devastation and penury might come, but the dignity and independence of the empire should be preserved. But with a surrender to the menaces of an army of banditti, the last pages of Japan's history would be turned. It was a question of the life or death of the nation.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* says:—

Perhaps not the smallest of the evils for which the present rebellion has to be thanked is the cessation—temporary only, no doubt—of railway construction, more particularly the postponement of the short extension, so much desired, between Kioto and Otsu. It would seem, however, that long before this rebellion broke out and brought that, amongst other consequences in its train, the authorities of Kioto Fu and Shiga Ken must have decided upon making a really good road from Kioto to the shores of Lake Biwa, for on walking between Kioto and Otsu we found that what used to be, proportionately to the amount of traffic it had to carry, the worst road probably in Japan, had been converted into what we have little doubt is one of the very best. The only road that we have seen of the same quality is the new road to the Ikuno silver mines, and that is only eighteen feet wide throughout, whereas the Ostu road, we should say, is at no point less than that, and is oftener thirty feet, particularly at the Kioto end of it. Inquiries we have since made have elicited that the steepest gradient is now 1 in 30, which has been obtained by making a cutting twelve feet deep where the road used to be the steepest. Six thousand yards of the Kioto end have been made at the sole expense of the Kioto Fu, and have cost about yen 35,000—or rather will have cost that when completely finished, as yen 29,500 have been already spent, and there is work yet to be done which will cost about yen 5,000 more. This section has been principally under the direction of two young men who were educated at the Government expense, one in England and the other in America, and is, as far as we may judge, a fine piece of work. The Otsu section has been done at the expense of the Shiga Ken, but the only special information we have about it is that more clay and less stone has been used in its construction than in that of the other part. It is much the pleasanter travelling of the two at present, as the stones used for macadamising by the Kioto people have been in some instances too large, and we doubt whether those portions of the road will ever present the surface that they ought until they have had another top-dressing. We understand that a tax will be levied on all vehicles to cover expenses. It is quite clear that within the last few years intelligent men of Japan have recognised the enormous advantages, commercially and politically, of good roads over bad ones; and we hope that before long the Ikuno and Otsu enterprises will prove to have been but the first steps in a system which shall gradually embrace the whole empire.

A case of assault took place on the Concession, which is worth recording as the first instance of Japanese attacking a Chinese policeman since the latter have been employed by the Municipal Council. Four men, who had apparently been employed on the new building on No. 4, were out in the street, perfectly naked, when one of the Chinese constables moved along to the gate of the public park to see, as usual, that the tea-firing people on leaving work did not convert that place into a robing ground. The four men came out at the same time, and attacked the constable, who, notwithstanding that a foreigner was able to render some assistance, was rather roughly handled, but succeeded in arresting one of the four, who was immediately handed over to the Japanese police. We most sincerely trust the native authorities will see the advisability of administering some very sharp punishment in the case, as this kind of thing—open and premeditated defiance of the law—must be put a stop to at once.

CHINA.

CHEFOO.

The *North China Herald* publishes the following extract from a letter lately addressed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shantung to his Superior in Rome, acknowledging the aid which has been sent by the foreign residents in China for the famine stricken population. The letter is addressed to the Superior-General of the Franciscans, to which Order the Roman Missionaries in Shantung belong.

After describing the ravages caused by the famine, Bishop Cosi writes:—

"In the midst of such harrowing trials God never fails to help and console those who trust in him. Really, when we found ourselves in the greatest misery, and when we had no other means to help the famished but *the trust* in God, on a sudden his providence came to our relief. Generous Englishmen and others in the seaports, knowing the great distress of the Shantung people, by the means of the Press, appealed so warmly, so earnestly to the public generosity that abundant alms came pouring in. Of these, the Shanghai Relief Committee, through the English and French Consuls at Chefoo, and Messrs. Fergusson and Cornabè, assigned a good part to be distributed to the famished by me and my priests.

"I have received several letters from the Missionaries giving me the consoling news that, with the generous alms sent by the Europeans from the seaports, not only the Christians, but many pagans also have been, and are daily, saved from death by starvation.

"I cannot adequately praise the good heart of Englishmen. Certainly, on account of their Christian philanthropy, they have a great merit before God. I beg of you to unite your prayers with ours that the Almighty may send down abundant blessings over our great benefactors."

HANKOW.

The *Shanghai Courier* hears from Wuchang that the authorities are employing the soldiers during their leisure in constructing a harbour of refuge for junks on the side of the river opposite to the Hankow settlement. If this work is not slurred over, as too many public works in China are apt to be, it will prove a great boon to the boating population during the summer months, when, owing to the frequent freshets and the violence of the current, the mouth of the Han river becomes a very dangerous anchorage.

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SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 24th June; the French mail from London, May 4, was received on the 17th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 arrived out on the 20th June.

A very important letter has been addressed by Mr. F. B. Johnson, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, to Messrs. A. Michie, J. Swire, and F. D. Barnes (who represent the Chamber here), embodying the views which the Committee in Shanghai entertain with respect to the Chefoo Convention. The letter states:—

The Convention is divided into three sections relating to—

First.—A settlement of the Yunnan case.

Secondly—Official intercourse.

Thirdly—Trade.

Yunnan Outrage.—With the purely political part of the Convention comprised within the first and second sections, the settlement of which must have been governed by considerations with which the Committee is of necessity imperfectly acquainted, I do not propose to deal. I may, however, when expressing the extreme regret of the Committee that it has not been deemed politic to insist upon the punishment of those concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Margary, take occasion to remark that, as the persons responsible for that foul outrage are understood to be officials in high place, this illustration of the perfidious character of the Chinese Government fully justifies the objection which this Chamber has invariably urged to any reliance being placed on the assurances and engagements of the native authorities unless accompanied by substantial guarantees.

Indemnity.—The fifth clause of the first section fixes the amount of indemnity to the families of the officers killed in Yunnan, and "on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, at Tls. 200,000."

The Committee being unable to form an estimate of the amount of the private claims preferred by British merchants and registered in the various Consulates, is not in a position to say whether or not the money agreed to be paid will cover such claims.

If, however, the payment of the indemnity is understood, as the clause referring to it may be taken to mean, to be a condonation for, and satisfaction of, all illegal imposts upon British trade from the commencement of intercourse until now, and to be a bar politically to any complaints against the Chinese Government in respect to such imposts, then I feel no hesitation on behalf of the Chamber in entering a protest against the altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory character of the proposed settlement.

Administration of Justice.—The second section, although headed "official intercourse," deals in its 2nd and 3rd clauses with the far more serious question of the administration of justice. The Committee fears that the subsidiary manner in which the clauses relating to the measures needed for the reform of the Mixed Courts are introduced into this section will lead the natives to believe that the tendency of the Chinese mind to regard a breach of ceremonial as a matter of greater concern than a miscarriage of justice is in harmony with Western ideas. . .

In place of a vague engagement, not binding in point of time, on the part of the Tsung-li Yamên, to discuss the necessary measures to be adopted, the Committee would have been pleased to see a definite agreement arrived at with regard to the character of the reforms to be instituted—to find, in fact, provision made as well for the promulgation of a Code of Rules to govern the practice in the Mixed Courts as for the appointment of native functionaries, furnished with powers of independent jurisdiction to preside over them. The Committee believes that elaborate proposals of this nature for Sir Thomas Wade's consideration have been ready to his hand in the portfolios of more than one of the able Consular Assessors who have had wide experience of the evils of the present system.

Trade.—The third section relates to Trade; and is chiefly concerned with arrangements for opening new ports, and the settlement of the long vexed question of Inland Taxation.

Opening of New Ports.—With regard to the arrangement for the opening of two ports on the Yangtsze, two on the coast, and certain points for landing cargo on the Great River, which in the opinion of the Committee forms the one valuable stipulation of the whole Convention, I have to remark that this measure involves a renunciation and practical condemnation of the policy towards China announced some years ago by H.B.M. Government.

In a minute on the subject of the revision of the Tientsin Treaty, published about the year 1868, the Board of Trade declared that H.M. Government did not want any more ports opened, and confirmed the opinion expressed some time previously by Lord Russell, when Foreign Secretary, that it was desirable to diminish the points of contact between Chinese and foreigners.

The Committee welcomes with great satisfaction the retractation of an ill-advised policy, which it believes has been in no small degree responsible for the troubles and disasters which have occurred in the relations between foreigners and Chinese during late years. Instead of assuming that foreign intercourse with China is an evil which requires to be guarded against, the Convention now virtually acknowledges that it is a good which requires to be cultivated, and the Committee considers that the recognition of this principle is a great step gained.

The Committee, however, is of opinion that it would have been a much more convenient arrangement if, in addition to the clauses providing for the opening of special ports, a stipulation had been made under which, in future, foreign trade might be admitted to any ports and places at which, by common consent, the respective Governments would arrange to appoint Consular and Custom House officials.

Inland Taxation.—The question of Inland Taxation is one which has been discussed for many years past without being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and I must be pardoned for entering at some length into a consideration of its difficulties.

Imports.—The Tientsin Treaty secures the right of British goods, as such, to exemption from inland taxation on payment of a fixed charge in addition to the import dues, but the regulations provided by Rule 7 of the "Tariff Rules" attached to the Treaty, under which exemption certificates are issued, are incomplete, and are specially defective in making provision for British subjects only to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Chinese authorities were led by this defect to draw a distinction between foreign goods the property of British subjects and goods which, though of foreign origin, have passed into the hands of the Chinese. The whole inland trade being practically under native control, the transit clauses of the Treaty became thus for a lengthened period nearly a dead letter, excepting at places where foreigners were found to make false declarations as to the ownership of goods, in consideration of small fees.

Lekin.—Referring to the difficulties which have also arisen with regard to the levy of Lekin, after explaining the nature of the tax the Chairman observes that it is clear that the tax is either an additional import duty, in which case, as regards goods of foreign origin, it is illegal; or it is an inland duty, and in that case comes within the scope of the commutation clause of the Treaty.

He goes on to say:—

The committee sees no insuperable difficulty in framing rules which would at once protect the revenue and promote the interests of trade if only the principle laid down by Art. 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin be frankly recognised by the Imperia Government.

That principle involved—

1st.—The freedom from further taxation of goods of foreign origin on payment at the time of importation of the tariff import duty, and, on being passed into the interior, of a commutation of all inland dues fixed at one-half the import duty.

2nd.—The right of foreign merchants to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a commutation tax (fixed at one-half the export duty), and the export duty.

With regard to the 1st proposition, it may be remarked:—

(*a*)—It was obviously intended by the Treaty that the freedom from taxation stipulated for should apply to the goods, not to the ownership of them. This principle has been accepted by the Chefoo Convention.

(*b*)—The settlement by treaty of a fixed import duty implies that no further duty shall be levied at the *port of importation*.

The Convention however limits the area of immunity to the foreign settlement at each port, and by thus virtually acknowledging the right of the authorities to tax the goods after they have left the importers' hands, and while they remain in the port, leaves the operation of the exemption clause of the Treaty incomplete, and to a great extent renders it ineffective.

(*c*)—The goods being freed from further impost at the port of entry, all inland dues may be commuted by a fixed payment. This privilege must be understood to be subject to reasonable limitations. Immunity from taxation under it seems naturally to cease when the goods become separated from the transit pass which is the evidence that the commutation tax has been paid. That is to say, so long as the transit pass attaches to the goods, no matter where found, or in whosesoever hands they may be, they are freed from taxation. Deprived of the protection of the pass by distribution, the several packages, or contents of one package, as the case may be, become liable to *ordinary* local dues.

Neither the Treaty nor the Convention defines the limits of the operation of exemption certificates, and they are in that respect incomplete documents.

As regards the second proposition:—

(*a*)—It is most desirable that the principle should be recognised in the case of exports as well as of imports, that it is to the trade and not to any special class of traders that privileges of exemption from taxation should be accorded. Natives and foreigners alike should have the right to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a fixed commutation tax.

The Treaty unfortunately limits the privilege to British subjects, and the Convention confirms this invidious distinction.

(*b*)—As security for the revenue that the produce brought down under transit pass will be exported, it is only necessary to provide that payment of transit duty and export duty be made

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together, or bonds for the same be taken, when exemption certificates are applied for.

To render the rules effective, it is indispensable that they be enforced by an Imperial notification couched in precise and unambiguous terms.

With reference to opium the letter says :—The 3rd clause of section 3 in the Convention deals with inland taxation on opium, and it is necessary that the committee should point out clearly the serious consequences which the acceptance by the British Government of the concession proposed by this clause would involve.

By the Treaty of Tientsin opium is specially excepted from the benefit of the arrangement under which inland taxation on imports generally may be commuted by a fixed payment. After the opium leaves the possession of the importer, the Chinese Government in theory are at liberty to tax it to any extent they please. But in practice the power to impose inland duties is limited by the operations of the native smuggler, and the higher the tax the greater the premium upon evasion.

Clause 3, which is intended to enable the Chinese Government to levy, before the opium is removed from the control of the Customs, and *without limit*, inland dues as an addition to the tariff import duty, would prevent evasion, and virtually place in a very large measure the control of the Indian opium revenue in the hands of the Chinese.

This is not a question which concerns the cause of temperance, but is simply one as to whether the production of opium in India shall be discouraged by a premium being offered for the growth of the poppy plant in this country over which its cultivation is rapidly extending.

If this clause be agreed to, the Chinese will have it in their power by the imposition of heavy duties to extinguish the Indian trade, and it is for H.M. Government to decide whether they will permit the Tientsin Treaty to be modified in order to promote such a result.

The letter concludes by suggesting that the convention should have made some stipulations with regard to the establishment of bonded warehouses ; the introduction of a Chinese currency and the conservancy of the rivers and harbours.

Beyond this there is but little local news in the Shanghai papers by the present mail. The most interesting item is with reference to the waterworks scheme, in regard to which the Municipal Ministers mention that the Health Officer has been asked to report again upon the water at the various sources from which it has been suggested to draw supplies. In regard to this the *Daily News* says :—We hardly imagine that any very serious alteration can have taken place since the last reports were obtained ; but the matter has been pending so long that we presume the Council think it well to start afresh.

With reference to the Report lately drawn up regarding the means of egress from public buildings in Shanghai, the Temperance Society have stated their willingness to avail themselves of the suggestions in regard to their Hall. It is, however, in the native theatres that the chief danger lies.

The *Herald* prints a rather curious document, of which a correspondent has sent a translation. It is a report by a late Taoutai of a treaty port, of an interview with the two Empresses, written down immediately after the event. The Empress mother appears to have been the questioner, and displays a shrewd knowledge of current events. It is gratifying to learn that the foreigners at —— are reasonable, and that there is at least one district in China where no tail-cutting took place, and where the prefects and magistrates act uprightly and obey the law. The Empress evidently acquaints herself beforehand with the personal career of those who are about to be presented, or she would not have known how to put the questions she did about her present visitor's services. Her asking about foreigners immediately after she had been asking about "sectarian" rebels seems to show some association in the Imperial mind between the two ; and the use of the word "sectarian," with the Taoutai's reply, shows that the late paper-man mania was regarded as connected with some religious sect.

The *Courier* says :—

We learn that a woman has been recently exposed in a cangue at the Mixed Court for a breach of Municipal regulations. Without calling in question the wisdom of the regulation we need only say that the subject has been one of much comment amongst the native population, to whom such a sight is apparently unprecedented—Chinese practice in this matter at least protecting the weaker sex.

NINGPO.

The celebrated bridge of boats has been sold to the Chinese Government for Tls. 16,000. The money had not been paid, but it was expected the matter would be settled on the return of the Taoutai in a few days.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following news :—

It is rumoured that the two disgraced members of the local Foreign Board who were convicted of having entered into fraudulent contracts on account of the Provincial Government are about to be executed ; the Peking authorities—to whom the case was referred on appeal—having decided that the capital punishment adjudged shall be enforced.

Chen Taoutai, late President of the Tung Shlang-chu, and the officials chiefly concerned in the recent arrest of ex-pilot Porter, has, we hear, rather spoilt his case against "Po, the great American Police Superintendent." Porter was charged, it will be remembered, amongst other alleged offences, with having extorted money from the inhabitants of several fishing villages. It seems that these villagers sent a petition to Chen Taoutai shortly after Porter's arrest, in which they clearly exonerated Porter from the charge of having levied black mail on their fishing-grounds. We now learn that this petition was pigeon-holed by the worthy Taoutai for several weeks, until at last, Porter having been discharged, nothing could be gained by a continued suppression of the document.

On the 20th inst. a public meeting was held at the Club, "to consider the best steps to be taken to induce the native authorities to dredge the river, stop the discharge of ballast from junks, and other precautions towards keeping the channel of the river clear. Mr. W. Paterson occupied the chair, and in the course of a few introductory remarks reminded the meeting that the present was a most appropriate time to again bring forward this important and ever-recurring question. They had all witnessed the havoc caused by the inundation then subsiding. Some of them had suffered losses in consequence, while all had experienced great inconvenience. Ting Futai would, he had no doubt, be ready to consider any practical suggestions they might be prepared to offer through their Consuls ; and if his Excellency would not take the matter in hand, there was scarcely a Chinese official in the Empire that would lend an ear to the matter. The Chairman concluded by suggesting the election of a committee, to be empowered to inquire into the condition of the river, the causes of these annual floods, and to prepare a memorial on behalf of the foreign community for presentation to the Chinese Authorities through the Foreign Consuls. A committee of six was accordingly appointed ; and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A meeting of the Foreign Community was convened by the Consuls on the 19th June—"to consider the expediency of inaugurating measures for the temporary relief of natives suffering from the inundation." The meeting was held at the Club, and Mr. Sinclair, H.B.M.'s Consul, occupied the chair. The Chairman, after setting forth the object of the meeting, briefly stated that he had that day received information from the Chinese authorities to the effect that there was great distress in the city and suburbs ; but that beyond this bare fact he was not advised. The Chairman concluded by calling upon the Rev. S. L. Baldwin to address the meeting. Mr. Baldwin said that he had that day traversed the southern suburb and the neighbourhood of the South Gate of the city, and could testify to the existence of great misery and suffering. Thousands of people were reduced to absolute poverty and starvation, and while the Chinese authorities were doing all that they could towards the relief of the sufferers, he felt assured that much might be done through the aid of the foreign community. Mr. Galton then proposed that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinclair, De Lano, Ristelhueber, Leith, Young, and Dr. Osgood, be appointed to inquire into the subject, and to devise such measures as might seem advisable. Dr. Beaumont suggested that delay in such a case would be undesirable—while the Committee were deliberating, people might be starving, and it would therefore be better, he thought, to start a subscription in the room, and commence administering relief at once. Mr. Sheppard was of the same opinion, and this amendment was finally incorporated with the original proposition. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 30th June ; the French mail from London, May 18, arrived out on the 24th June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 25 was received on the 29th June.

There has not been much news of general interest since the departure of the last mail. The public are apparently still somewhat impatient at the suspension by the Governor of the sentence of flogging a Wongapo, who has again brought himself into notice by giving great trouble to the Jail authorities. As is natural to a scoundrel of the Apo class, he waxes fat and kicks in return for lenience displayed towards him. This worthy nearly succeeded in breaking out of his cell ; and it has been found advisable to appoint a Commission (consisting of Messrs. Russell and Stewart) to inquire into the circumstances of the affair. The prisoner complained of continual ill-treatment in Jail.

A portrait of the late Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, has been painted by a local amateur, Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, and a subscription list opened in order to secure it and place it in the Town Hall was rapidly filled up. The list embraces names from nearly all the various classes of society, as well as several nationalities which make up this cosmopolitan community ; and the impromptu manner in which the idea suggested by the local journals was acted upon, together with the rapidity with which the sub-

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scription list was filled up, show the friendly remembrance which is generally entertained towards Sir Arthur, the late Governor.

From the *China Mail* we take the following items :—The recent arrival in Hong Kong of an Annamese gun-vessel, with a large sum of money and a valuable cargo, is by no means an insignificant sign of enterprise on the part of those concerned ; and it would not be objected to, we fancy, were the King of Annam to favour our port with a monthly or quarterly experiment of a like kind. It would tend to bring "grist to the mill," at all events ; and the machinery, &c., required by his Majesty might be supplied from this port. A contract has, indeed, been made between the King of Annam and Mr. Dunphy (formerly of the Novelty Iron Works, New York and Hong Kong), for the construction of a marine boiler for one of the Annamese gun-vessels ; and we trust this is only the commencement of a considerable business connection between Hong Kong and Annam.

A complicated question of international law cropped up at the Police Court in reference to the *quasi* man-of-war character of the Annamese vessel now in the harbour of this colony. A Chinaman applied for a summons for assault against an Annamese on board, and it was granted, owing partly to some misunderstanding. The complainant was erroneously understood to have applied against a Chinaman who did not belong to the vessel, but who happened to be on board. The man went on board to buy cow-hides, and a dispute arose as to price, which led to the assault. The vessel is a Government vessel ; but she came here on a commercial expedition, bringing cargo here to sell and taking back imports to Annam. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate granted the summons, but although service was duly made, the defendant did not appear. The Magistrate hesitated now to take further proceedings until the question of the vessel's status was settled by the Government, to whom the matter had been reported. This reference would have been unnecessary had the case of "Landstein *v.* the King of Annam" been allowed to proceed to its legitimate end, instead of being compromised, for the *Dang Wee* formed the bone of contention in that famous suit.

The s.s. *Sunda*, which arrived here on 28th June with the mails from Yokohama, was caught in a typhoon on the 24th. She left Yokohama on the 20th, and experienced moderate and fine weather up to noon of the 23rd, when the sky became overcast, with rain, and a light E.S.S., breeze. The wind gradually increased, and at 4 P.M. it was blowing a strong breeze with a high confused swell. At half-past nine heavy rollers were observed coming up from S.S.E., and the weather was very ominous, everything indicating the approach of a typhoon from the S.E., travelling westward. The hatches were battened down and the boats cleared ready for lowering in case of need, the wind and sea rapidly increasing, with a rapidly falling barometer. At eleven P.M. the vessel was brought head to sea, and at midnight the barometer registered 29.59, still falling rapidly. The wind and sea continued to increase with violent gusts. At four A.M. the gale had visibly increased, the squalls being much more frequent, and the sea much more irregular and running at times in tremendous pyramidal masses. The *Sunda* behaved admirably, and although heeling over considerably during the strength of the squalls, she shipped very little heavy water, but was enveloped in a continuous sheet of blinding spray. The gale had reached its height between 6 and 8 A.M. of the 24th, the reading of the barometer then being 29.00, but at nine o'clock it had risen four tenths. The centre of the gale was supposed to have passed the *Sunda* at 6 A.M. Shortly before noon, owing to the heavy seas repeatedly striking the port davits, they unshipped, and the boat was smashed to pieces and washed away. At noon the weather showed signs of moderating, and at midnight the weather was again fine with a fresh breeze blowing. The *Sunda's* position at noon of the 23rd (by account) was lat. 29° 50′ N. and long. 126° 47′ E., and at noon of the 24th (also by account) lat. 29° 17′ N. and long 125° 25′ E., Turnabout Island bearing S. 51° W. 370 miles. Although the *Sunda* has escaped any serious damage we shall not be surprised to learn that others have been less fortunate.

The promoters of the Anti-Opium Society will be glad to learn that the Emperor of China has issued an Edict prohibiting opium smoking throughout the country, particularly among officials, scholars and the soldiery. The Edict was issued at the instance of H.E. Kwoh Sung Tao and his colleague, Envoys to Great Britain. It commands Generals, Governors-General and Governors in the various provinces to draw up regulations, adapted to local circumstances, for carrying out this prohibition, which is to take effect three years hence ; meantime the smokers are, we suppose, expected to give up the bad habit. What practical effect this measure may have remains to be seen.

A Chinese giant, said to be taller than Chang, is now being exhibited in Hong Kong, and will shortly start on a tour round the world.

A correspondent writes as follows :—From all that I can see I cannot think that our new Governor is likely to give much satisfaction. The remarks made about him in Parliament and the manner in which the whole community here protested against the very suggestion of the changes which he is said to have proposed seem somewhat to have quieted him down, but I fear this will be only for a time. It must, however, in fairness, be borne in mind that he suffers somewhat from coming after so very popular a man as Sir Arthur Kennedy, as, certainly in my experience in China, with the exception of the late Vice-Consul Markham, of Shanghai, I have never known a public man so universally liked and respected as Sir Arthur Kennedy. That this was the case is sufficient in itself to show that a reasonable and fair desire to assist the native population, and to do ample justice to them will not give rise to any undue opposition on the part of the community here. Sir Arthur was eminently just in his instincts ; and, from his desire to deal in an even spirit with all classes of the community, he went, perhaps, farther, in many respects, than people out here were quite prepared to consider wise. But it was evident all through that he did so with the simple intention of doing what was right, and was not actuated by any strong preconceived opinions, such as seems to be the case with Mr. Pope Hennessy. This place is too small for any one to amuse himself by putting "hobbies" into execution, and the chief qualities really required in a governor are common-sense and moderation.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 29, 1877.

It appears from the *Peking Gazette*, which has just reached my hands, that the Emperor has, during the past few weeks, being much occupied in calling several mandarins to account for their malpractices. Thus, on the 29th of April last he dismissed from his service not less than twenty-two officials of various grades of rank, on account of charges which had been preferred and proved against them. Of these twenty-two delinquents, four, at the time in question, were holding appointments under his Imperial Majesty in this southern province of Kwang-tuung, or Canton. Again, on the 5th ult., he sent into banishment two brigadier Tartar generals, who are named respectively Khat-i-huung-ngaak, and I-laak-woh-poo. These high military officers were, it appears, guilty of insubordination when at war with rebellious clans at Kom-suh. The former has been sent as an exile to the province of Tokien, and the latter in the same capacity to this province. These degraded officers have had tickets of leave granted to them. They dare not, however, on any account cross the frontiers of the provinces to which as exiles they have been sent. Moreover, they are obliged to report themselves at frequent intervals to the properly constituted authorities. Let me also add that criminals undergoing punishments of this nature, if without private means, have to work for or beg their daily bread. But again, a Mandarin named Weng-chaong, who was prefect of Fuung-tien-ye-chow, has been dismissed the Imperial service, and had all his property confiscated, owing to his having exacted from the people residing in his prefecture a higher rate of taxes than the law appointed. Moreover, his wife and children have been seized in obedience to Imperial commands, and will be held as hostages until a full restitution has been made to the injured inhabitants of the prefecture by their late rapacious and covetous ruler. Proclamations have recently been posted on the walls of the streets of Peking and Tien-tsin calling upon the people not to attend theatres or other places of amusement, as the days of mourning for the late Emperor have not yet been completed. These proclamations have been issued in the name of a high official, who is named Lau-sik-kum. It would appear from these official warnings that the citizens of the respective cities of Peking and Tien-tsin had entertained a desire to reopen their places of entertainment before the appointed time. At Canton the usual military examinations are now being held. The candidates for the first grade of military rank are numerous. Those who obtain the highest marks for their skill as "foot" or "horse" archers, and for the ease and grace with which they raise heavy weights from the ground, are admitted to the degree. In my last communication I informed you that the Cantonese had latterly been much occupied in celebrating certain important festivals, or anniversaries. On Saturday last, the 23rd instant, they were again similarly employed. The festival in question was in honour of Kwan-taai, the God of War, a deity who holds one of the most exalted positions in the Chinese Pantheon. On the morning of this anniversary at an early hour all the high civil and military authorities of the city, each wearing his robes of State, repaired to a Government temple, which stands in honour of Kwan-taai, in the street called Yuuk-in-fong, and there paid homage to the idol. Though there was not an entire suspension of business throughout the city, the shops being open, there was, nevertheless, on the part of the general public, much holiday-making. Indeed, it seems to me that the Chinese, though they have no weekly Sabbath, have more days of rest from labour than the inhabitants of any other country. This statement will, perhaps, become evident when I assert that their festivals are very numerous, and that on the occasion of their celebration there is, more or less, a great relaxation on the part of tradesmen and artificers of all kinds from ordinary toil. Few people know so well as the Chinese that

Quod caret alterna requie, durabile non est ;

or, in other words, that the thing which lacketh rest cannot endure.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 7th July; the French mail from London, June 1, was received on the 30th June, and the following P. and O. mail of 8th June arrived out on the 7th July. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The interval has been again a very quiet one, and there have been but few incidents to note in our small local affairs, and none of much importance.

Mr. Justice Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., arrived here on the 30th June, and has gone at once into harness as Acting Judge of the Supreme Court. His Honour leaves for Malacca immediately, and will thence proceed to Penang, to take up the threads of business there. Mr. Phillips, it is said, will not remain long in the Straits, and as Acting Chief Justice Mr. Ford's health is failing, and he only awaits the arrival of Sir Thomas Sidgreaves to go on leave, our prospects with regard to our Judges can hardly be said to be bright. There must be some evil influence at the Colonial-office which prevents permanent appointments from being made of three Judges, and it would be interesting to trace that influence to its source.

The *Government Gazette* contains a notification of the appointment of Mr. J. Swinburne Bond, one of the leading lawyers of the place, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. The appointment is an undeniably good one, Mr. Bond being both popular for his courteous manner and respected for his ability, but the announcement was rather a surprise, partly and mainly on account of the secrecy about it, which is, however, characteristic of H.E. the Administrator, and partly from the general expectation that some of the old members of Council, two of whom are here at present, would have resumed office. Our Penang friends will, doubtless, be well-pleased, as their interests are sure to be well looked after by Mr. Bond, and Singapore is indebted to Mr. Bond for not allowing his professional avocations to interfere with his duties as a good citizen.

The Municipality has been strengthened by the appointment as Commissioner of Mr. M. F. DeSouza, an old and respected resident, who makes the place his home. In connection with Municipal matters also, it is so far satisfactory to be able to state that the Water Works have progressed so far that portions of the town are now supplied with water from the reservoir, the temporary pumping engine sending a supply as far as the Sepoy Lines, and at a pressure of 50 feet.

The result of two meetings of the Executive Council has been allowed to transpire. They were held on the 21st and 22nd June. At the first meeting amended Port Rules and Regulations were approved, and, amongst other matters, the fares for passenger boats plying in harbour, as well as cargo boats, were definitely fixed, as they have been in Penang for some time, but not here. This is a very useful executive measure, and one that has been long needed. At the second meeting some regulations were passed for the appointment of a Loan Committee in connection with the Savings Bank.

On the morning of the 3rd July the Siamese barque *Soo Tek Seng*, with some 200 Chinese passengers on board and a cargo of Mangrove bark and tin, was discovered to be on fire in the harbour. Happily, assistance was promptly rendered, the passengers were saved, and the barque was beached at Tanjong Rhoo, and the fire mastered. It is feared that her bulwarks are totally destroyed, but the cargo, it is believed, will not be materially damaged. The *Soo Tek Seng* belongs to a firm of Siamese merchants in Tongkah.

The Spanish steamer *Gloria*, of the Olano Larrinaga line, wrecked on one of the Natunas group of islands on the 30th May, has been abandoned as a total wreck, and on the 5th July the wreck was put up at auction here, when a Kongsee of speculators bought the hulk for $10,000 and the cargo for $2,100.

A good deal of rain has fallen during the fortnight, and the weather, although cool, has been rather unpleasant.

H.M.S. *Growler* has returned from her cruise to Labuan, and now represents H.M. Navy at this port.

The following new Notifications appear in the *Government Gazette*:—

Mr. C. W. Sneyd Kynnersley acts in Penang as Superintendent of Prisons, *vice* Hon. H. Plunket. Mr. A. P. Talbot acts as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Penang.

Mr. W. H. Wormsley, Deputy Coroner, has been appointed Coroner, Province Wellesley, *vice* Captain F. C. Annesley.

Dr. A. J. M. Bentley is to act as Colonial Surgeon, Singapore, in place of Dr. Hampshire, absent on leave.

Messrs. James Graham, Matthew Little, and H. W. Uloth, have become Trustees of the Savings Bank.

The average note circulation of the Banks in June was as follows:—Oriental Bank, $218,525; Chartered Bank, $576,200; Mercantile Bank, $403,015.

PENANG.

The present mail brings advices extending to the 9th July. The P. and O. mail from London June 8 arrived out on the 5th July.

We learn from the *Penang Gazette* that a meeting of the Penang Association was held on the 14th July, when there were present—Messrs. Vermont (Chairman), Gray, Nairne, L. C. Brown, Armstrong, Shaik Eusuff, V. Allen, Sattor Anthony, Petherbridge, J. Anthony, C. C. Wiget, Hill and Cullin. A letter from Mr. Murray resigning the Secretaryship, owing to his departure from the Settlement, was read, and on the proposition of Mr. L. C. Brown, seconded by Mr. Herwig, it was unanimously resolved. "That a letter be addressed to Mr. Murray accepting his resignation with regret, and thanking him for the valuable services he has rendered the Association hitherto." Mr. N. C. Robilliard was then elected Secretary in succession to Mr. Murray.

Mr. Biggs, the Chaplain of Malacca, it is reported, is to succeed Mr. Fearon, who left for Malta by the present mail steamer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DALY—On the 7th Aug., at 101, Queen's-road, Dalston, London, the wife of Frederick H. Daly, M.D., of a son.

DANIELSEN—On the 2nd of June, at Amoy, the wife of J. W. Danielsen, of a son.

GEPP—On the 29th July, at Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex, the wife of Arthur Mildmay Gepp, of Canton, of a daughter.

HART—On the 7th Aug., at Rose Brae, Victoria-park, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of R. H. Douglas Hart, of a son.

HISLOP—On the 9th Aug., at New Park-road, Clapham-park, the wife of Edmund Charles Hislop, of a son.

HOOPER—On the 8th Aug., at the Limes, Oakleigh-park, Whetstone, the wife of Alfred Hooper, of twin daughters.

LUCAS—On the 30th May, at Kobe, the wife of Henry Lucas, of a son.

MILLAR—On the 19th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of Andrew Millar, of a daughter.

NEVILL—On the 25th July, at Galle, the wife of Hugh Nevill, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.

SIMPSON—On the 20th June, at Shanghai, the wife of Charles Lennox Simpson, of a son.

THURBURN—On the 8th Aug, at Folkestone, the wife of C. A. Thurburn, of Kensington-park-gardens, London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—WEDGWOOD.—On the 2nd Aug., at Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Allen, brother to the bridegroom, Clement Francis Romilly Allen, of Her Majesty's Consular Service, China, third son of the late Lancelot Baugh Allen, of Dulwich, and of Cilrhiw, Pembrokeshire, to Edith Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Wedgwood, Rector of Dumbleton.

BARNETT—MCEWEN.—On the 7th Aug., at Glasgow, by the Rev. A. Scott Matheson, Major J. H. M. Barnett, Madras Staff Corps, to Suzanne Heywood, eldest daughter of Wm. McEwen, of Glasgow.

BOONE—HARRIS—On the 14th June, at the Chapel of the Nativity, Wuchang, by Rev. E. H. Thomson, the Rev. Wm. J. Boone to Miss Henrietta F., daughter of the late John R. Harris, of Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

BRUNN—HOSFORD—On the 14th June, at Hankow, Johann Brunn, of Pillou, Prussia, to Sarah Hosford, of Cork, Ireland.

BURNIE—INGLIS—On the 16th June, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont, Edward Burnie, to Jessie, daughter of J. Inglis.

CROWLIE—EDWARDS—At the British Consulate, Tientsin, by the Rev. W. B. Hodge, Hector Crowlie, of the C.M.S.N. Co., to Jemima, third daughter of Captain James Edwards, of Montrose.

RIPLEY—EMMOTT-RAWDON.—On the 31st July, at the parish church of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by Canon Burfield, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, Edward, eldest son of Henry William Ripley, M.P., of Acacia, Rawdon, and Lightcliffe, Yorkshire, to Eugenie Fredrica Fulcher, daughter of Gen. Emmott-Rawdon, of Rawdon, Yorkshire.

SCOTT—PIKE—On the 2nd August, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. James Watson, Vicar, William Scott, M.D., of Dumfries, N.B., to Maria, widow of James Lee Pike, Esq., of Dumfries, N.B.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—On the 29th July, at Drumgrange, Ayrshire, after a protracted illness, in his 81st year, John Alexander, late of Sydney, N.S.W., and formerly of Glasgow.

CRESWELL—On the 1st Aug., at Gibraltar, Edmund Creswell, Deputy Postmaster-General and Surveyor of the several British Post-offices in the Mediterranean, aged 64.

CUMBERLAND—On the 6th Aug., at New Hall, Penicuick, N.B., the residence of Capt. J. M. Watters, Rear Admiral O. Cumberland, C.B., only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Wm. Cumberland.

RICHARDSON—On the 4th June, at Restalrig House, Swatow, Kate Ethel, youngest daughter of T. W. Richardson.

THOMSON—On the 27th June, at Yokohama, the infant son of William J. and Jessie R. Thomson.

WIETERS—On the 15th June, at Shanghai, Eduard Berthold Wieters, aged 40 years.

WILSON—On the 11th June, at Takow, Formosa, Robt. Wilson aged 32 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular of June 23 says:—For some little time after the last circular was issued business in Imports kept very languid, but latterly more demand has been apparent. Yarns, 16/24 and 28/32, showed, under these circumstances, some weakness, but have since recovered, and during the last few days fair sales have been made, more especially of the latter. Shirtings have improved, speculative purchases of 9lbs. having been made at an advance; but T-Cloths, 7lbs., have been sold on a lower basis. Indigo Shirtings are firmer; Turkey Reds and Lawns, on the other hand, show a reduction, the former being very difficult of sale. Velvets are in but little demand at present. As regards Woollens, the only features are more inquiry for Mousselines, at low rates, and a fair sale for Blankets, at somewhat higher prices; Italian Cloth keeps quiet. The market for Metals has continued extremely depressed and inactive. The business reported during the fortnight has been confined to a few small lots of Assorted Bars.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The market has not shown any decided change during the month. At the close a higher exchange for Mexican Dollars renders purchasers slow in taking delivery of goods, and unwilling to enter into fresh operations. Cottons: There has been a somewhat better feeling in Gre

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Shirtings, which has not, however, extended beyond the lower qualities. White Shirtings are in rather improved demand. Lower rates have been established for Drills, Chintz and Victoria Lawns. Woollens and Worsteds: Black Lastings are in a slightly better position. Mousselines de Laine have been sold to a considerable extent, at a shade under previous quotations. Some qualities of Cloth are wanted for Government use, and Blankets of suitable kinds are also inquired for in the same direction. Iron continues fairly saleable.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Market Report says:—We have little change to report in Piece Goods. A fair business has been transacted in Cotton Yarn at an improvement of $5.00 to 6.00 per bale. Grey Shirtings have been in over supply, and sales have been difficult even at a slight decline. Turkey Reds, T-Cloths, and Lawns are without alteration. Drills have been sold at about fifteen cents per piece under former rates. Nail Rod Iron has been freely dealt in at higher prices. Heavy arrivals of Kerosine Oil have again weakened the market, and latest sales are fifty cents below our last quotation. A good inquiry exists for Sugar and Sugar Candy, and an advance of $1.00 per picul can be obtained. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, 16/18 $93 to 97; Grey Shirtings, 7 lb. $1.50, 8¼ lb. $1.80; T-Cloths, 7 lb. $1.30; Turkey Reds, 3¼ lb. $2.10; Taffachelass, Single $1.75; Black Velvets, 22 inch $8.00; Lawns, $0.94; Drills, 14 lb. $2.50; Plain Black Orleans, 30 yards $4.85; Black Lastings, $12.00; Blankets, 7 lbs. $0.40 nominal; Nail Rod Iron, small sizes, $3.50 to 3.75.

HANKOW.—There had been no improvement in the market for Cotton Goods. A sale of 2,300 pieces 9lbs. 10oz. Grey Shirtings "Eagle" chop is the only one reported. There was very little inquiry for Lead, and value of LB quality remained unchanged at Tls. 5.90 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—In Piece Goods there had been more business doing in plain Cotton Goods at prices which for seasonable descriptions showed an advance on previous quotations. Of Grey Shirtings sales were upwards of 100,000 pieces, best at Tls. 1.85 to 1.88, the grade lower, still in most request, from Tls. 1.70 to 1.80 per piece, and other qualities from Tls. 1.35 to 1.65 per piece; below this range it had been difficult to effect sales especially as many importers were willing to realise at panic prices, and continued to force off common 8-4 lbs; Shirtings with little regard to value by public auction. In 7 lbs. and Heavy Cloths there was not much doing. T-Cloths of Mexican quality were wanted and an advance of 3 to 4 candareens had been established for good 8 lbs. makes. 7 lbs. for Tls. 1.20 to 1.38 per piece were in request and firmer in value, as also were best classes to a smaller extent. White Shirtings: good kinds 64 Reeds were in demand at an advance and sales are reported on the spot and to arrive for Tls. 1.92½ to 2 per piece for best chops. Drills were still asked for and quotation had advanced fully 5 candareens all round for English 14 lbs., the ordinary importation being quoted at Tls. 1.85 to 1.90 per piece. American PMCD Drills had advanced to Tls. 2.90 per piece and second rate chops to Tls. 2.85 per piece, with considerable sales. Fancy Cottons were without much change. Black Velvets were still enquired for at a small decline, but other fabrics under this head continued in very trifling request. Woollens were lower at auction with very few private transactions reported. Sales of all kinds of Metals had been small, and quotations were unchanged. No further transactions had taken place in Nail Rods; Lead was firm, but natives were only buying in small lots for actual use.

FOOCHOW.—The sales had been 1,500 pieces; 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at $2.35; 500 pieces T-Cloths, 7 lbs., at $2.45; and 1,000 pieces do., 8 lbs., at $2.25.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co's Circular says:—Nos. 16 to 24 and 28 to 32 Cotton Yarn have been sparingly bought at nominally unchanged values: medium qualities of Nos. 38 to 42 have been enquired for and have been more freely taken than for some time past. Piece Goods: Inquiry for Grey Shirtings has been rather slack and values have ruled easier; White Shirtings have also been in less demand, but 7 lb. Mexican T-Cloths have been freely bought at well maintained prices. English Drills have been fairly taken at late rates, For American Cotton Goods there has been no inquiry whatever from native sources, and the only transactions in these Cottons have been by foreigners who have bought for transhipment to the northern markets. Of P. M. C. 15 lb. Drills, 2,650 pieces ex Highlander have been taken at $3.50 per piece and sent to Shanghai for sale; and our markets have been cleared of Sheetings by the shipment to the same quarter of the remaining small lots previously held here. Woollens: Lastings have met with some inquiry and values are maintained. Long Ells are neglected. Assorted Camlets are in some request, but Scarlet are not wanted. Common Blankets continue slow of sale. Metals: Lead is weaker and has been quitted at lower rates, but holders generally are not willing to accept the offers made by dealers. Tin Plates are slow of sale. Tin is in better request and has been fairly taken at about former figures. Receipts of Quicksilver have been small and the market closes firmer, at a moderate advance in quotations. Yellow Metal is attracting rather more attention. Coals: The arrivals have been 5,660 tons, comprising 4,810 tons of Cardiff, and 850 tons of Formosa. The only sale has been 100 tons of Cardiff at $10.50 per ton, ex ship. The demand for all kinds is slack and Cardiff Coals cannot now be placed at $10 per ton to arrive; Soft Australian kinds are still quoted at $8 per ton.

CANTON.—Lead: Prices were again lower, mixed brands being quoted at $8.5 to 8.15 per picul, and Hole Chop and WB at $8.15 to 8.20 per picul. Quicksilver was nominally worth $62.50 to 63 per picul; there had been no transactions. Ginseng: Clarified, No. 1, $385 to 435; No. 2, $235 to 285; No. 3, $135 to 195 per picul; Crude, No. 1, $380 to 430; No. 2, $230 to 270; No. 3, $130 to 180 per picul.

MANILA.—Unpropitious weather had prevailed, and had exercised a depressing influence on the Piece Goods market. Business had been very limited in extent, and prices had ruled generally in favour of buyers.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Cotton Goods had been quiet, business had been limited, rates were unchanged, but had barely been maintained. Grey Shirtings unchanged, the demand had been dull. T-Cloths had continued in moderate inquiry, 6 lbs. of good qualities mostly in demand, 7 lbs. selling slowly, the other weights dull. White Shirtings in less inquiry. Cambrics in fair request. Grey Yarns had met with a better demand, a fair business done in the lower numbers; No. 40s quiet. Dyed and Printed Goods unchanged. In Metals, Iron had been more active and a moderate business is reported large arrivals. Sheathing Metals quiet. The Coal Market had been quiet, and rates showed a weaker tendency.

PENANG.—The demand for Piece Goods during the fortnight had been very small, sales had been extremely limited, and quotations generally were unchanged. Iron: A sale of Govan Bar and Nail Rod to arrive, at $3.25. Cardiff and West Hartley Coals were being retailed to supply steamers at $10½ per ton f. o. b.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had shown great activity, settlements for the interval amounting to some 15,000 piculs, and arrivals to about the same quantity. From this reason prices had advanced, and a rise of at least $2 per picul had been established on Teas grading from good medium downwards. Fine Teas were firmer—of choice but little or none were offering. The s.s. State of Louisiana expected on the 28th June, would take freight for New York, via Kobe and Amoy, at £4 per 40 cubic feet, and had obtained a full cargo. No sailing vessel for New York direct had been circulated. Quotations:—Common, $14 to 15 per picul; good common, $16 to 17; medium, $18 to 20; good medium $22 to 24; fine, $25 to 27; finest, $28 to 32; choice, $35 to 38; choicest $40, upwards. Exports from 1st May to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
To New York	1,529,878	1,166,011	1,016,932	1,618,452
„ San Francisco	135,140	417,879	401,565	285,694
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	719,644	691,969	505,766	153,347
„ England, &c...	800	46,404	—	—
Total	2,385,462	2,322,263	1,924,263	2,057,493

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The market during the month had been very active and fairly steady. Teas from $20 to $30 had been in greatest demand, while choice and choicest grades, as well as common and medium sorts, had been scarcer and relatively dear. Settlements for the month had amounted to about 17,000 piculs, and to date, from the commencement of the season to 22,500 piculs, against 18,000 piculs for same period last year. Stocks were estimated at 1,000 piculs. Prices at the close were firm.

NAGASAKI.—Several parcels of new tea, suitable for mixing with China greens, had been shown, and a few had changed hands at about same prices as last year. Uncoloured kinds were not expected for at least another month from date. The continuous rains in the spring made the picking later than usual, and the teas were consequently much inferior to those of last season, the leaf being light and chaffy, and wanting in style. The natives reported that the yield of finer quality would not exceed thirty per cent. of former years, thus making a large increase of medium and common kinds. Settlements: 123 bales new, at $6.00 to $13.00; 871 bales old, at $2.50 to $6.00. Stocks: 165 bales new, and 3,070 bales old. Quotations: Common to medium, $4.50 to $7.00; medium to fine, $8 to $13. Export from May 1, 1877, to June 1, 1877:—To Shanghai, 100,983 lbs.; to Tientsin, 179,006 lbs.; to England, 26,498 lbs.; to America, 28,268 lbs. Total, 334,755 lbs. Total export from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, 3,392,723 lbs.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—During the fortnight which has elapsed since our last issue, this market has been abundantly supplied with further arrivals from the country, amounting to 78,000 chests against 44,000 chests in corresponding fortnight of last year, and the business has been proportionately large—87,000 chests against 32,000 chests in 1876. Settlements of Ningchows amount to 25,000 half-chests, and business in this kind of Tea may be considered as over for this season, so far as this port is concerned. Total arrivals are 25,000 chests over last season, and now about 10,0000 chests in excess of last year's first crop. Further supplies have yet to come down, so that we look for a surplus of about 20,000 to 30,000 chests to this point of the season. Shipments to Shanghai since beginning of the season amount to 34,000 chests, being 10,000 chests in excess of quantity sent to that market this time last year, these as usual consist almost entirely of common kinds. Prices for good quality chops have been firm, but commonish to fair Teas are lower. Bulk of the business has been in mixed Oanfa kinds at from Tls. 16 to 20=1/1¼ to 1/4½ per lb., and buyers have in many instances obtained good value at these quotations. Second crops are expected this week, conflicting accounts reach us as to quality, but the balance of opinion seems to point to inferiority, owing it is said to want of rain in the Tea districts for some time past. Quotations are:—For medium to fair Oopack, Tls. 12.25 to 26, against Tls. 15.75 to 24 at same date last season; medium to fair Oanfas, Tls. 14.50 to 27.50, against Tls. 19 to 26; Oonams, Tls. 9.50 to 15, against Tls. 12.50 to 18.25; medium to fair Ningchow, Tls. 15.50 to 30, against Tls 22 to 26. Settlements to date are 330,342 chests, against 321,533 chests in 1876; shipments on native account, 33,760 chests, against 23,762; contracts, nil, against 2,733; stock is estimated at 12,768, against 4,616.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A steady business had been transacted, at prices which showed but little change on those ruling at the opening of the market, with the exception of the common grades, which were quoted about one tael lower. The settlements for the fortnight had been 30,159 chests, and the stock was 46,630 chests. Green: The market for Pingsuey Teas was opened on the 16th June by the settlement of one chop at Tls. 33 per picul, since which time, ten chops had found buyers at Tls. 21½ to 38½; these prices, taking quality into consideration, showed a reduction of about seven taels on last season's opening rates. The quality of the crop appeared to be not quite so good as last season's; the infused leaf being as a rule dark, and the liquor rather coarse. The following were the settlements to date:—1,065 half-chests

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Pingsuey, at Tls. 21.50 to 38.50; 346 half-chests Pingsuey (common lines), at Tls. 13.50. Total, 4,311 half-chests. The stock amounted to 11,466 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—Last week's report advised the rise of the river, and consequent cessation of all business. The inundation continued until on the morning of the 18th June the water stood no less than nine inches higher than at the highest point last season. All buying continued suspended until the 20th, since which date a fair amount of Tea has changed hands. The amount of Tea destroyed is estimated at 10,000 chests. Congous: Good medium kinds remain much as last quoted. A further decline has taken place in good common and flavoury kinds. Broken leaf and dust are without change. Souchongs: As usual, the first arrivals have attracted attention, but the quantity settled is much under last season. Oolongs have been dealt in at a decline of Tls. 1 to 2. Flowery Pekoes: Only 2 chops have changed hands. Scented Teas: Previous rates continue to be paid. Quotations are:—Congou: Fine to finest, 1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 11d.; good medium to fine, 1s. 5⅞d. to 1s. 8⅛d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 2⅝d. to 1s. 5¼d.; flavoury to medium, 11½d. to 1s. 2¼d.; common to good common, 9½d. to 11½d.; dust and broken leaf, 7⅞d. to 8⅜d. Souchong: Choice, 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 4d.; finest to choice, 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 0¼d.; fair to fine, 1s. 2⅞d. to 1s. 8⅛d. Oolong: Fair to good, 1s. 1⅜d. to 1s. 3¾d. Flowery Pekoe: Finest to choice, 2s. 5d. to 3s. 3½d. Scented Orange Pekoe: Fine to finest, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11½d. Scented Capper: Fine, 1s. 6d. The Export of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amount to 9,302,073lbs., against 12,501,974 lbs. To America, 59,299 lbs., against 82,660 lbs. To the Colonies, 2,907,131 lbs., against nil, at the same period last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been a good demand for Tea throughout the fortnight, and a steady business has transpired, settlements of Scented Teas being again considerable, and prices generally, quality considered, showing but little change. In Congous at this, very few fresh Teas have offered, settlements in consequence are but trifling; superior quality in little lots has realised Tls. 23 to 25; fair medium Tls. 18 to 20. At Macao purchases have been largely from common grades. Scented Teas: There has been a considerable demand for Capers for price, and large settlements have been made during the past week almost entirely of common grades to fair medium, the finer qualities being for the time neglected. We quote common to good common Tls. 15 to 17½, fair to good Tls. 18 to 20, fair medium Tls. 21 to 23. The second crop is as a whole very poor, the teas being badly made in leaf and generally thin in cup. Leaf prices, however, in the country are pretty well sustained, and teamen who hold stocks are fairly firm, especially for the better grades. Scented Orange Pekoes: Transactions in these kinds have been more moderate. We quote "long leaf" medium grades Tls. 23 to 26; fine to finest Tls. 28 to 31. Short leaf kinds are a little easier at Tls. 16.5 to 18.5. Small purchases of Green teas have been made for the Colonies. Settlements for the fortnight are given as follows:—Congou, 1,700 boxes at Tls. 16.00 to 25.00; Scented Caper, 50,000 boxes at Tls. 15.00 to 31.00; Scented Orange Pekoe, 8,000 boxes at Tls. 16.5 to 32.00; Gunpowder, 450 boxes at Tls. 21.00 to 27.00.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—Advices from Tamsui report a moderate amount of business passing in the unfired leaf at full rates. The total export to Amoy at date, was 3,026,780 lbs., against 2,845,710 lbs. at same time last year. At Amoy settlements had amounted to 1,568 half-chests, consisting mostly of good cargo kinds at $29. DPd. and choice to extra choice, at $51 to 53 showing no change in value for the lower grade, but an advance of $2 to $3 per picul for the higher. Amoy Ooloongs: settlements had amounted to 910 half-chests, ranging from fair to superior cargo at previous rates.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been very little disposition shown to purchase from the stock of old Silk, and prices of all classes were nominal. The demand for native consumption had improved, and fairly large parcels of coarse Silk had been taken off the market. On the 18th June, new season's Silk arrived, and, on the whole, it compared favourably with the first Silks forward last year, being less mixed, though still of full size—the colour and quality being fair. Nearly the whole quantity, 30 bales, found buyers at $570 to $550 (21s. 2d. to 20s. 4d., or f.58.50 to f.56.50), but there had been no general disposition to buy, and a small parcel down, of even better Silk, was subsequently sold at $500 (18s. 8d., or f.51.50.) Exports from 1st July to date:—

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.
To England	... 10,736	4,809	5.207
„ France	... 9,577	8,208	6,230
„ United States	142	108	115
„ Other Countries	723	243	366
Total	 21,178	13,368	11,918

SHANGHAI.—The market for new Silk had not been opened, and transactions in old stock had been limited to the purchases of about 30 bales Rereels for America, and 20 to 30 bales of same description for Europe.

CANTON.—The continued receipt of unfavourable advices from Europe had caused buyers for those markets to entirely withdraw all offers likely to be accepted by the dealers. Prices had, however, been very well maintained, and until within two or three days of the mails leaving, had shown no signs of declining. It was said that the native demand had been large, and enabled holders in the country to dispose of their silk at prices the equivalent of last quotations. Holders were firm, and, although the stock was large, but little was on offer. There had been a good business done in Rereels during the early part of the fortnight. Owing to trouble with the workmen (reelers), the delivery of contracts had been delayed. The receipts of the second crop had been small, the silk being held back in the country. The stock was estimated at 700 bales Tsatlee, 30 bales Cumchook and Lacklow, and about 200 bales of inferior sorts

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Current quotations were:—Camphor, $18 to $19; Rice, $2.60 to $2.65; Wax, $10.50 to $11; Tobacco, $8 to $12; Isinglass, $25 to $26.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Copper: Purchases to the extent of 1,100 piculs had been made, chiefly on Chinese account, at slightly lower rates. Camphor: Deliveries of 400 piculs reported, at about previous rates. Wax: There was but little doing in this article, and prices were nominally unchanged. Tobacco: Settlements 1,200 piculs, and for the better qualities higher prices had been paid.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Circular says:—Tobacco: Small samples of new have been brought forward, and if we may judge from these the crop is an unusual fine one, the leaf being large and well-cured; as to quantity it is impossible to tell until the provinces are more settled. The Fiery Cross sailed for London on the 20th May, taking 905 bales = piculs 1,840, from this port. Wax: In the absence of buyers, is weaker, and holders would willingly submit to a reduction of 50 to 75 cents per picul. Settlements are 152 boxes for the Hong Kong market. Camphor: Remains without alteration; arrivals and sales 237 tubs. Rice: Owing to the speculative demand which usually exists at this time of the year (the rainy season), has advanced 50 cents per picul, but should we have the usual quantity of rain it will soon recede to its former value.

HANKOW.—Ox and Cow Hides had again declined, and were quoted Tls. 6 to 6.2; shipments 6,690 piculs. China Grass was quoted Tls. 8.3 to 11.2 for Oopack White, and Tls. 8.5 to 9 for Szechuen Green; a parcel of new crop had arrived. Rhubarb was quoted at Tls. 40 to 60 for Shensi, and Tls. 13 to 35 for Szechuen; shipments 228 piculs. Musk was quoted, Szechuen Tls. 83 to 84, Yunan Tls, 103 to 105 per catty. Cantharides were quoted Tls. 34 to 35. China Root Tls. 7.8 to 8.

HONG KONG.—Camphor had ruled slightly lower, and Japan had been taken in small lots at $21 to $20.75 per picul, which was the closing quotation. The Formosa article was held for $19 per picul, packed in cases. Gamboge was very scarce, and higher prices would be demanded for early arrivals. Vermillion could be bought at $32 per case. At Macao very little business had been done in Drugs, and were somewhat easier. Quotations:—Aniseed Oil, $180 to $181; Cassia Oil, $94 per picul, nominal; Aniseed Stars, $24.75 per picul.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market for Produce has been inactive, and prices have had a declining tendency. Freights and exchange have also given way. Sugar: Late telegrams are again unfavourable for the article, and very few buyers have come forward. On the other hand, dealers have shown more desire to sell, and the consequence has been that moderate sales of superior, of quality rather below D.S. No. 7, have been made at $6 per picul. At that price there are now no longer buyers, and for extra probably not more than $6.25 per picul would be given. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to over 35,000 piculs, the whole of which quantity has been taken up at prices varying from $3.68¾ to $3.81¼ per picul. At the last named price there is still a fair demand, but supplies are now coming forward sparingly, and the ideas of holders are high. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices extend to the 11th and 12th June respectively. In the former market price of superior, after having touched $7.87½ per picul, had dropped to $6.50 per picul, and in the latter market it was steady at $5.75 per picul. Current, in both markets, was in much request, and quotations were nearly nominal at from $4 to $4.50 per picul. Hemp: Quotation for current quality is down to $5.75 per picul (£24 2s. 6d.), and there is not much demand at that; price in Cebu was driven up to $7 per picul (£28 15s.), but it has again receded to $6.25 per picul (£25 19s. 6d.). Trifling quantities of Quilot have been sold at $6.25 per picul (£26 17s. 9d.).

SINGAPORE.—There had been little change in the values of the principal staples, the tendency of prices had been firmer, but business had been limited. Gambier was weaker in the early part of the fortnight, but afterwards a demand sprung up for immediate delivery, and higher rates were paid, but were not maintained; the market closed quiet. Black Pepper had been firmer, about 375 tons had been bought. White Pepper had continued in good demand, rates had slightly advanced. The Tin market opened weak, but rates had hardened, there having been a little more inquiry for the London market, and low rates of freight per steamers. Coffee was firm, a fair business had been done in Bully. Sago Flour was unchanged, the market was quieter. Pearl Sago continued steady. Tapioca was in good request.

PENANG.—Business in Tin had been very limited. A good business had been done in Black Pepper. Transactions in other goods had been small. Tin: The purchases had been mostly for China, from $18.90 to $19, closing firm at the latter rate. Black Pepper: There had been a good demand for England, and to a moderate extent for China. Transactions 14,600 piculs, from $6.95 to $7.30 Atchin, and $7.07½ to $7.40 West Coast. Prices firm at the higher rates. Stock 400 piculs West Coast, 500 piculs Atchin. White Pepper: Purchases at $12¾. Sugar: Small purchases of European manufacture for local consumption at $7¼ No. 1 and $5¼ No. 2. Small transactions in Basket Sugar at $4. Gutta Percha: No transactions.

A TELEGRAM has been transmitted by *The Times* correspondent in Shanghai to the effect that it has been decided by the Chinese Government to close the Woosung Railway in October. The intelligence is given in so specific a form that it would seem almost impossible to disbelieve it; but it will form matter both for surprise and regret, seeing that the line was working so favourably and was evidently so popular among the natives. We cannot but yet trust that the Chinese will, upon further consideration, stop short of so needless a piece of retrogression.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., June 24, Sea Belle; 25, Adolf Landgren; from New York, Aug. 4, Messenger.

At SHANGHAI.—From Australia, June 15, Stratheden; 19, Alfred Hawley; 21, Flodden; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Moses B. Tower; from Liverpool, Aug. 8, Stentor (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Cardiff, Aug. 4, May Queen; 8, Warrior; 10, St. Elmo; from Antwerp, 8, Woodhall.

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., June 10, Josephine; from Liverpool, 21, Elcano.

At SOURABAYA.—From Glasgow, Aug. 3, Bellona.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newport, July 1, Evelyn Wood; from London, Aug. 4, Lochleven Castle; 8, Burmese (str.), Cassandra (str.); from Greenock, 4, Huntley Castle; from Liverpool, 8, Nestor (str.); from Genoa, 8, Batavia (str.); from Cardiff, 8, Joseph Haydn; from Newcastle, 8, Windermere.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For San Francisco, June 15, Bothwell Castle.

From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., May 23, Laurel; 31, Punjaub.

From HANKOW.—For London, June 5, Stad Amsterdam (str.); 7, Hankow (str.); 9, Cairnsmuir (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For London, June 20, Diomed (str.).

From AMOY.—For New York, June 26, Teviot (str.); August 5, Glenorchy (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For Sydney, June 20, Chinkiang (str.); for Honolulu, 27, Harriet N. Carleton; for San Francisco, 27, Stracathro; for New York, 28, Thomas Lord; for London, 28, Diomed (str.).

From MANILA.—For New York, June 12, Havilah, Mary Whitridge; 13, Caranjah, Argonaut; 16, Canning; for the Channel, f.o., 13, Clifton; 18, Elze; for Liverpool, 13, West Australian; for San Franciso, 23, National.

From ILO ILO.—For Boston, June 9, Grecian.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, July 2, Portland; for London, 3, Fleurs Castle (str.), Aikshaw; 4, Penguin (str.); 6, Diomed (str.); for New York, 6, Mallard.

From PENANG.—For London, June 26, Feronia (str.); July 2, Annie Main.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, State of Louisiana (str.).

At HIOGO.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, John Milton, Fitzroy, Forward Ho!, Thermopylae, Windhover, Glengyle (str.), Menelaus (str.), Nankin (str.), Altona (str.); for New York, John Nicholson, Stratheden.

At HANKOW.—For London, Galley of Lorne (str.), Gordon Castle (str.).

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Scindia (str.), Viking (str.); for Australia, Killarney (str.), Anna, William Manson, Gaston Auger, Irazu, Louisa, Lydia, Rhoda, Barbara Taylor.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Menelaus (str.), Robert Henderson, Arabella, Stanfield; for New York, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law, Matchless, Panola; for San Francisco, Gryfe, Formosa, Madura; for Portland (Oregon), Forward.

At ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., Glengairn; for Boston, Formosa; for New York, Edward Kidder, Valley Forge.

At CEBU.—For London, Papa Risetto; for Liverpool, America; for the Channel, f.o., Inverallan; for New York, Haze, Doune Castle.

At MANILA.—For London, Kapunda, Perardua; for Liverpool, Caura; for New York, Josephine, Esmeralda, Connaught Ranger; for Boston, South American, Farragut

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Zemindar, Gem, Nancy Pendleton, for Liverpool, G.B.S., Timour; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for New York, Mallard, Annie Reed.

At PENANG.—For London, Peri, Wemyss Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. to the Channel, f.o., £3 2s. 6d. per ton, if to the U. K.; £3 5s. per ton, if to the Continent.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy. 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Fraucisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer *via* Suez Canal, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £3 10s. per ton.

From SHANGHAI.—To New York, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 5s.; hemp, £3 5s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp, £3 5s.; Taal sugar, £2 15s. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, sugar, $12 per ton; hemp, $8½ per four bales.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 30s.; sago flour, 35s.; pepper, 42s. 6d. to 45s. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; rattans 85s. To New York, by sailing vessel, dead weight 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

(TIMES TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, AUG. 10.—It is asserted as beyond doubt that the Chinese intend to stop the Woosung Railway in October.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 5.—Tone of Cotton Goods quieter; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.8.; Cotton, Fair Medium, China, Tls. 11. Silk quiet; No. 4 Tsatlee Koonfonsings, Tls. 430. Total export to date 1,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 4.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist $97; Fair Bengal Cotton, $12¼.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,162,000
„ 4	Cutty Sark	Hankow	1,342,000
„ 9	Ajax (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
„ 14	Menzaleh (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
„ 20	Windhover	Hankow	1,250,000
„ 24	Penguin (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 26	Glengyle (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
„ 28	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
July 5	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Shanghai	2,500,000
„ 10	Thermopylae	Shanghai	1,250,000
„ 15	Viking (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 31	Glenfalloch (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
„ 31	Macgregor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
„ 31	Diomed (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
„ 31	Fitzroy (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
„ 31	Scindia (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
Total			28,004,000

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5d.	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5¼d.
Canton „	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.
Penang „	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅜d	4s. 1⅜d.
Manila „	4s. 4¼d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 310 to 311	Rs. 231½
„ Hong Kong	25½ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.3.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.3.25	1½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 147½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $547½.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 850.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 720.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 37 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 30 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,600 per share.
Hotel Shares, $56 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $570 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $145 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $240 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Guena Mining Company ($35 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapor 3s 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai, 5s. 4½d.

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EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287 ...	13,127,857 ...	10,952,774 ...	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709 ...	3,154,806 ...	4,461,329 ...	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397 ...	2,565,543 ...	1,132,186 ...	996,372
„ England ...	211,235 ...	37,537 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.	From July 1, 1872-3. Bales.
To England ...	4,878 ...	5,214 ...	7,015 ...	7,365
„ France ...	8,362 ...	6,246 ...	6,254 ...	5,516
„ America ...	108 ...	115 ...	162 ...	172
„ Other countries	243 ...	366 ...	1,089 ...	1,375
Total ...	13,591 ...	11,941 ...	14,520 ...	14,428

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO.

1876-77	6,989,223
1875-76	6,082,036
1874-75	6,079,536
1873-74	5,603,633
1872-73	5,560,685
1871-72	5,277,868
1870-71	4,888,941
1869-70	2,735,134

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	722,284
„ Chicago	160,797
„ Boston...	174,014
„ San Francisco...	—
„ Canada	3,030
„ London	—
Total	1,060,125

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to June 30, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 30, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	13,179 ...	18,954
Gambier	200,161 ...	155,043
Cutch	1,238 ...	1,148
Pearl Sago	32,684 ...	30,702
Sago Flour	76,292 ...	97,777
Tapioca	25,643 ...	21,429
Black Pepper	60,263 ...	68,803
White Pepper	22,464 ...	17,832
Coffee	3,770 ...	6,367
Gutta Perha	12,887 ...	8,145
Gum Benjamin	1,518 ...	1,215
Gum Copal...	4,089 ...	1,450
Gamboge	166 ...	144
Rattans	29,362 ...	31,390
Buffalo Hides	22,279 ...	8,556
Buffalo Horns	3,495 ...	2,338
Cow Hides...	617 ...	1,644

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to June 26, 1877. Piculs.	Total to June 26, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,571 ...	44,526
Sugar	97,954 ...	66,997
Black Pepper	27,999 ...	22,078
White Pepper...	2,024 ...	1,467
Cloves	213 ...	17
Tobacco	1,064 ...	7,162
Tapioca	1,064 ..	7,162
Hides	2,420 ...	4,452
Horns	187 ...	506
India-rubber	261 ...	230
Mace	241 ...	130
Nutmegs	348 ...	718
Rattans	4,607 ...	8,071
Coffee	145 ...	1

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, AUGUST 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India and China mails, arrived here to-day at 1, and the mails left at 2 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, AUGUST 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, with the homeward India and China heavy mails, left at 6 P.M. for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, AUGUST 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hoogly, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 16th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE SEPTEMBER 3.—GALLE, AUGUST 6.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUGUST 3.—SUEZ, AUGUST 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamers, Geelong and Khedive, for Bombay and Calcutta respectively, with the outward mails of the 26th of July and 3rd of August, left at noon to-day, for Galle.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 13.—GALLE, AUG. 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles, July 15, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 29.—HONG KONG, AUG. 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles, July 1, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—August 8, at London, Johan, Tjellen, from Akyab; 9, Ophelia, Efford, from Rangoon; 9, at Southampton, Kashgar (str.), from Shanghai; 7, at Havre, Granville, Flambart, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.—August 5, from Penarth, Erasmo, Green, for Singapore; 9, from Liverpool, Anchises (str.), Butler, from Hong Kong; 6, from Hamburg, Leechmere (str.), Cunningham, for Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.—August 8, passed, City of Limerick (str.), from London, for China.

Literature, Science, &c.

The educational works, which are usually announced at this time of the year, are both numerous and varied; and generally speaking display a thoroughness and earnestness of purpose which such books have hitherto somewhat lacked. Among general publications there are few works of special interest noticed as forthcoming. The Marquis of Lorne has published through Macmillan and Co. "The Book of Psalms literally rendered in Verse," and Sir Travers Twiss is preparing a new edition of "Bracton de Legibus," at the request of the Master of the Rolls.

The *Geographical Magazine* for August contains an article, by Mr. R. H. Brunton, on "Affairs in Japan." He regards the present position of matters as somewhat critical, and in common with those best able to judge, attributes much of the discontent which has led to the rebellion to injudicious and arbitrary conduct on the part of the Government. Referring to the ill-feeling among the agricultural population, he says that the difficulty was not a question so much of justice as one of the absolute inability of the farmers to submit to these increased imposts. He concludes by expressing his opinion that the Government, with a most difficult task before it, has acted in a too precipitate and arbitrary manner; that it has, doubtless, been actuated by motives for the further advance and prosperity of the country; but its action has been characterised by the usual Asiatic cunning and want of candour, by no consideration for the old habits and tendencies of the people, and by an almost utter disregard of the rights of an acknowledged property.

The Friend of China (Organ of the Anti-Opium Society) notices the delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and expresses the hope that the Government will not lay itself open to a reproach for ill-faith similar to the one which Commissioner Lin wrote about the Opium trade. The present number of the above publication contains the translation of a reply from the Chinese Anti-Opium Society in Canton to an address sent to China by the Anti-Opium Society here.

Street Life in London. By J. Thompson. London: Sampson Low and Co.—The August number of this publication contains photographs of "Halfpenny Ices," "Black Jack," and "Cheap Fish in St. Giles's." They are all characteristic, and the letter-press explanatory of them is of much interest.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—An estimate has been issued showing that £223,969 will have to be voted for the current financial year. It is made up of the following items:—Harbours, &c., under the Board of Trade, £5,969; public offices site, £16,000; Clockmill estate, £15,000; House of Lords offices, £2,914; Privy Council office and subordinate departments, £13,000; prison commission, £5,450, under consideration; learned societies, £3,000; Arctic expedition, £315; Board of Education, Scotland, £2,580; commutation of annuities, £3,500; savings banks and friendly societies deficiency, £126,689; Post-office, £30,272. The vote for harbours includes £5,000 for repairs of damage done to the Admiralty Pier at Dover. Sir John Hawkshaw estimates the total expense of restoring the superstructure destroyed, and strengthening the same, and removing débris of the pier thrown into the bay, at £41,000. A sum of £15,000 is required for the purchase of the Clockmill or Belleville Estate, immediately adjoining Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and carrying with it a right of way through the Queen's Park. The object of the purchase is to throw the property into the park, and prevent the erection upon it of buildings which would seriously injure both the park and the palace.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN MUSEUM.—The Bombay East India Association have addressed a petition to the House of Commons in support of the proposal to establish an Indian Museum in some central part of London. Admitting that in the present state of Indian finance it is impossible for the Government of India to undertake the carrying out of such a scheme, the petitioners urge that the cost should be borne by the United Kingdom.

INFORMATION having been sent to the P. and O. Company and the South-Western Railway Company that an attempt would be made to attack the train conveying the specie ex *Kashgar*, the necessary precautions were taken, and it will be forwarded by day instead of, as usual, by night train.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Somewhat late, but still it is to be hoped in time to be of value, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have put on record their views with reference t the Chefoo Convention. The present mail brings the te xt of a valuable letter on the subject from the pen of Mr. F. B. Johnson, the Chairman, and it is to be hoped that the delay which has occurred in connection with the ratification may at least be productive of some good by giving the Government an opportunity of taking into consideration the views of those fully competent to deal with the commercial bearing of the matter. The document does not contain much that is new at the present stage of the question. The failure to inculpate and secure the punishment of the in stigators of Margary's murder is regretted; and the inadequacy of the Tls. 200,000 which Sir Thomas Wade undertook to accept, apparently in full satisfaction of outstanding claims against the Chinese Government, is pointed out; while the injudiciousness of the phraseology by which the legality of *lekin* levies upon foreign goods in the interio r is inferentially recognised, is clearly set forth; and the restriction of the area of exemption to the foreign Settlement instead of to the whole "port" of entry, is with equal force condemned. It would appear from the letter that the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber have been holding back from expressing their opinion, in the hope of receiving a copy of Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum; but they reasonably enough observe that, "as the Chinese authorities on their side have already given effect to several of the provisions of the agreement, the Committee feels that prolonged silence on its part would be inconvenient and might be misunderstood." The latest news concerning the locusts in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang is very unsatisfactory. A correspondent says the pest is daily increasing, and the insects are so numerous that they present the appearance of a thick fog from a short distance.

The news from Japan by this mail represents matters in a more serious aspect than hitherto, although all along there has been only too good ground for believing that the Government had altogether under-estimated the difficulties with which they had to contend in connection with the rebellion. It is stated through a variety of agencies that the Government was anxiously endeavouring to recruit its greatly-thinned army, and were engaging men under the pretext that they were only to be policemen, but sending them off at once to the war on their arrival. It is stated that so disheartened were the raw levies sent down to Kiushiu by the boldness of the insurgents, that they had little or no stomach for fighting; they have no heart in the business, and the consequence of all this was numerous desertions, plenty of "malingering," and when they cannot succeed in running away from the enemy, they take the first opportunity of allowing themselves to be taken prisoners, so that by this means Saigo's forces get possession of continuous additional supplies of arms, and considerable quantities of unexpended ammunition, and other war material. The Mikado remained at Kioto, and M. Geoffrey, the newly-arrived French Minister, had been to that city to present his credentials. A serious disturbance between the sailors on board a German and a French man-of war has taken place. An action has been brought in the Yokohoma Court against the commander of H.M.S. *Audacious* for damage by collision to the H.B.M.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Chiri Maru*.

From the Straits Settlements there is very little news of importance. Mr. Lushington Phillips had arrived at Singapore, and had taken up the duties of his office as Acting Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. I. S. Bond had been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. De Souza one of the Municipal Commissioners. A Siamese barque caught fire in the harbour at Singapore on the 3rd ult., and sustained considerable damage. The wreck of the steamer *Gloria* had been sold with the cargo on board for $12,100. Mr. N. C. Robilliard had been appointed Secretary to the Penang Association, in the room of Mr. Murray, who had resigned.

HEALTH IN CHINA.

THE Customs Medical Reports for the quarter ending September 1876, which have been recently issued, show that the state of health at the open ports in China during that period was of a normal character. No special epidemic or other startling malady had taken place at any of them, and the illnesses which are noticed are, therefore, for the most part those familiar in the East, such as diarrhœa, intermittent fever, sun-malaise, &c. At the same time the present series of reports is well worthy of perusal, as affording valuable information concerning the nature of the climatic evils which have to be encountered and the degree to which the preservation of health is within the power of residents themselves. The statements made by Dr. ALEX. JAMIESON with reference to Shanghai, go to confirm the views which we have more than once expressed, that at that port (and indeed at many others in China), health can in general be preserved by ordinary care, and that much of the illness from which China residents suffer is due to want of precaution, self-restraint and temperance. Dr. JAMIESON points out that at present information as to the health of foreigners in China is much more accessible than it was fifteen years ago, as now many persons make China their home; and he goes on to say that experience in Shanghai is tolerably uniform as to the excellent condition of health preserved by old residents who take good care of themselves, who avoid excesses, and who have been lucky enough to escape malarious fevers. Even among those who in their earlier days suffered from periodic fevers there are many who appear to have outlived their susceptibility. There are few residents in Shanghai who have actually entered upon old age, but there are many in advanced middle age, and of these latter—men who have lived twenty years and above in China—the majority would, in Dr. JAMIESON'S opinion, compare favourably for strength and endurance with a like number of the same age taken at random from the desks of London offices. He goes on to observe, with much justice, that these facts ought to be sufficient to induce the Life Insurance offices to make some abatement in the high rates of premium which they charge for China. This is a point to which allusion has upon many occasions been made in these columns; and we can only reiterate the opinion which we expressed some time back, that there is room for any insurance office which would meet the China residents upon liberal terms to add a large number of sound and paying policies to its business.

A fact of considerable importance, which is not known even to many old residents in China, is noticed by Dr. SCOTT in his report on Swatow. He describes the climate of that place as "one of the healthiest and most delightful "in the world." He states that even in the hottest weather "there is daily a refreshing sea breeze which gives bloom "to the cheeks and vigour to the frames of the most feeble," and adds that he has seen delicate children brought there almost dying, who have got well and strong in a short time, and delicate adults who could hardly exist at home or in other parts of China, quickly gain strength in its genial climate. This healthiness of the port of Swatow is not generally known, probably on account of the comparative smallness of its commercial importance; but certainly if (as we have, of course, every reason to conclude) Dr. SCOTT'S report is correct, Swatow should be availed of more than it has been hitherto as a sanitarium for those who have become weakened by the heats of Hong Kong, from which place it is so easily accessible.

Some valuable remarks are made by Dr. JAMES WATSON, of Newchwang, with reference to the effects of opium-smoking. While avoiding the error into which the Colonial Surgeon of Hong Kong recently fell of declaring that opium-smoking was not more injurious than tobacco-smoking, he nevertheless gives it as his opinion that "foreigners have generally exaggerated the amount of evil "said to follow the use of opium." He has no doubt that it is unmistakably an evil, but adds, it is a comfort "that it is not so great an evil as is very generally believed." Dr. SCOTT demurs altogether to the favourite comparison between opium and alcohol, and states that in his opinion, except as a medicine, it is never necessary, and for other purposes is seldom if ever of any service; while alcohol is only injurious when taken irregularly and in too large

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quantities; and to the majority of people who either work with head or hands is in some shape or other, if not a necessity, a great comfort, and, as a dietetic agent, of very considerable value. He confirms the statement which has before been often made, that the tendency of those who use opium is to increase the dose, which is by no means universal in the case of those who use alcohol, of which, on the contrary, a large minority continue to take it in ever decreasing quantity.

CHINA v. INDIAN OPIUM.

SOME remarks of importance, both in their direct bearing and in the indirect insight which they afford into the manner in which the Chinese appear at the present time to look upon the Opium question, are made by Mr. KOPSCH, the Officiating Statistical Secretary in the office of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, in his report upon the China trade for the year 1875, of which we give a summary in the present paper. After setting forth a variety of facts tending to show that the native-grown Opium is likely ere long to compete seriously with that from India, he goes on to consider the subject in its bearing upon the policy which ought to be adopted in order to prevent the continuance of the growth of the native drug and the consequent ousting of that from abroad. The conclusion at which he arrives is, that the only means by which this can be effected is by our Government consenting to a large increase of the duty upon Indian Opium imported into China. That some increase in the import duty upon Indian Opium may be desirable at the present time, especially if it be demanded by the Chinese Government, we are not prepared to deny; but we certainly can scarcely follow MR. KOPSCH in the rather original ratiocination by which he arrives at this conclusion. He says that the argument of those in favour of the Indian monopoly is that the high price resulting therefrom prevents the consumption, and, consequently, that the system is rather in favour of than against the spread of Opium-smoking in China. Mr. KOPSCH, however, holds that precisely the opposite effect is produced; that the high price stimulates the cultivation of Chinese Opium, and that consequently the consumption is increased, and matters are at the same time tending to a point at which the consumption of the Indian Drug must be affected. The only way, in Mr. KOPSCH'S opinion, to prevent this is to "stimulate" the Chinese Government as well as the Chinese Opium growers, and this end he considers will be best attained by increasing the import duty on the Indian drug, and so giving them a greater object to use their exertions to put down the growth of China Opium. "The imposi-"tion of a heavy import duty," he says "appears to be the "only measure likely to induce China rigidly to prohibit "the growth of Opium—by no means an easy or costless "task in this vast empire; but if the revenue depended "upon it, rigorous and effective measures for its suppression "would doubtless be adopted." We can scarcely believe that the Chinese Government would be prepared to admit that its only object in taking effectual measures to put down the cultivation of the native drug was to obtain a large revenue out of that which was imported, in face of the strong denunciation of the use of opium in any way which has been repeatedly made by the officials; but still from the official position which Mr. KOPSCH occupies, and from the fact that arguments somewhat similar to his have been pressed upon our representatives at Peking, we may infer that to some extent these views are those adopted by the Chinese authorities. However this may be, it is somewhat singular to find it overlooked that, so far as the argument that the high price of the Indian drug stimulates the production of native Opium is concerned, precisely the same effect would be produced whether this high price were caused by a heavy tax in India or by a heavy tax in China, so that this bearing of the matter would not be altered whether we agreed to an increased import duty or not. The truth however is that any such argument as that advanced is quite superfluous. Upon reasonable and equitable grounds we could hardly object to the Chinese Government obtaining a larger import duty upon Opium, when the Indian Government taxes it so heavily as at present; but we think that a satisfactory understanding on this subject will be more likely to be arrived at by strictly adhering to the point at issue than by resorting to arguments which however ingenious and original they may be, will be found in reality to have but little substance when submitted to the tests of fact and of common sense.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

AN article on the Chinese in America, from the pen of M. JUSTIN AMERO, which (as already noticed) has recently appeared in the *Revue de France*, gives in a succinct form the more important features connected with this question, and is of interest as embracing the views of an impartial judge on the subject. If we pass over some slight errors into which he falls, as, for example, speaking of Dr. LEGGE as the author, in place of the translator, of the *She-King*, M. AMERO deserves the credit of having collected in an attractive form a large number of facts tending to place the question of Chinese emigration to the United States in its true light. This question, it is justly pointed out, is merely one based upon economical considerations and trade rivalries. At the bottom of much of the reproaches which are heaped upon the Chinese there is a question of money as much for the American capitalists as for American labourers, a question of commercial or industrial rivalry for the one, of wages for the other. John Chinaman, the author holds, is considered to have a great many faults because he is less wanted at the present time than formerly, and is seen to be prospering too well, and to be able to compete only too successfully with the white population. This is, no doubt, true up to a certain point, but it is still impossible to deny that the Chinese in America have many objectionable qualities which may reasonably be disliked—some of which are pointed out with accuracy by M. AMERO himself. Among the most serious is their habit of establishing everywhere they go a species of *imperium in imperio*, by means of which the Chinese are kept under the Headmen of the secret societies, instead of under the laws of the place. In California this evil is found to exist in much the same way as in Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, and in fact everywhere where Chinese are nominally under foreign rule; and it will always cause special difficulties in dealing with them and treating them as upon an equality with other citizens. It is at this point we believe that there will probably be much more trouble in connection with the Chinese question in America than is likely to arise merely from its economical aspect. Though the labouring, or rather the "rowdy," population may be averse to the Chinaman, and disposed to deal harshly with him, the large mass of the respectable and influential citizens are on the side of fair dealing towards him, and will put down the attempts at ousting him by brute force. But it will rest with the Chinese themselves whether they can obtain in America equal justice with the other citizens; as, so long as they combine together to obtain special political and judicial advantages, so long, in the nature of things, will they find themselves the subject of special administrative and judicial restrictions.

WE noticed a short time back that an Ordinance had recently been promulgated making Saigon a Municipality with a Mayor, two assistants and twelve councillors. The regulations are certainly of a very liberal character, and should have the effect of doing away with all just cause for the complaints often made by the public of undue influence exerted over the Council by the Governor of the Colony. This would seem hardly likely to continue to be the case, seeing that all the French members of the Council will be elected by vote. We regret, however, to notice that the meetings of the Council are not to be public, as it is difficult to see what there can be at them of a private character. We shall watch the working of the new *régime* with interest, and trust that it will tend to more efficient municipal government than, to judge from the statements very generally made, the Colony has as yet enjoyed.

THE news brought by last mail with reference to the phase which the Lekin dues question had assumed in Shanghai points to the necessity of some clearer understanding than that foreshadowed in the Chefoo Convention being arrived at with regard to it. It seems that the

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new Taoutai (the City Governor) insists upon levying the tax upon dealers in foreign goods in the native city, and these naturally threaten to proceed to the foreign settlements, where they would be exempt. Surely some arrangement could be devised whereby so inconvenient an inconsistency as this could be obviated; and as the question is now virtually reopened, on account of the delay in the ratification of the Convention, it is to be hoped that an understanding with this object may be arrived at.

THE appointments of Mr. THOMAS LETT WOOD (Chief Justice of Bermuda) to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, and of Mr. JOHN BUDD PHEAR (lately Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta), to be Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, are gazetted.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. JAMES HUGH M'CLOSKY, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh, late Colonial Surgeon, Labuan, to be Colonial Surgeon for Malacca.

Correspondence.

THE NATIVES IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—A great deal is being said in the China papers in favour of the abolition of the night-pass system, and much plausible argument is being brought into play in favour of that measure. I have been resident a long time in Hong Kong, and do not hesitate to say that I think it would be a great mistake to do away with it, and that it would be a still greater error to abolish the regulation by which Chinese are called upon to carry lamps. The night-pass system is of foreign origin, but the lamp precaution is simply the adoption in Hong Kong of what is universal in Chinese cities, where Chinese invariably carry lanterns—so that there is really nothing very oppressive in these measures; and they are of undoubted value in a policing point of view. I recollect very well when the lamp system was introduced, in consequence of an increase of crimes of violence, the Chinese raised a great cry against it; the complaints, however, were not attended to, and in a short time the native population fell in with the system to the undoubted improvement of the security of the streets. Before, therefore, Mr. Henessy takes the rash step of abolishing these safeguards, I should recommend him to institute careful inquiries among experienced foreigners in the Colony; and I am confident, if he takes steps to obtain advice from unbiassed and sound men, that he cannot fail to become convinced of the error which he will fall into by the attempt to apply to Hong Kong principles of Government which, however good in themselves, cannot be adopted with people such as the Chinese of that place. It is never to be overlooked that in Hong Kong we have not only to deal with a large resident criminal population, but that the island is so situated that unless somewhat severe precautionary measures be adopted, it will always afford a convenient place of refuge for the worst scum of the criminal population on the mainland.

In conclusion, I would point out that the Local Government of Hong Kong has been repeatedly misled by mistaking the outcry of a few as the opinion of the whole of the Chinese residents. Half-a-dozen Chinese, generally, no doubt, men of some respectability, but still not the whole population, get the ear of the authorities, and represent that "the Chinese Community" wish for this, that, or the other, when, in a large number of instances the mass of people wish nothing of the kind. I believe, if the native residents were canvassed fairly there is every probability in favour of their wishing for the continuance of the system, which is entirely in accord with what they are used to in their own cities.—Your obedient servant,

London, July 30, 1877. HONG-KONGIENSIS.

FOOCHOW SABBATH BREAKING.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—As an old China resident, will you permit me to congratulate the residents in Foochow upon the resolution which has been passed at the Club against Sunday billiards? I have no desire to enter upon any religious controversy on the subject; but I am sure that Englishmen of all denominations would regret that besides the temptations which cannot be avoided in a place like China young men there should be subjected to the additional temptation which would be offered by a billiard-room being open on Sundays. It is difficult enough for men who all the week are hard at work to withdraw their minds from the pressing needs of business, and too often the talk of the Tea and Silk rooms and the race course engrosses attention on the Day of Rest, to the exclusion of higher thoughts. But if this cannot be avoided in some cases, at least the general feeling of the foreign communities in China is religious, and the Sunday is a reality in all the open ports. It will be little to the credit of Foochow to be the first to alter this creditable state of things, and (though by no means rigidly Sabbatarian in my ideas) I would deeply regret anything which might do away in China with the calm and quiet of the Sunday, the one day when the thoughts of those separated from their friends and country naturally turn homewards, let us hope also Heavenwards. I am sure that many a China resident has in after life looked back with gratitude upon the simple services which he has attended when abroad, and the ability with which the Sunday has armed him to withstand at least to some extent, the moral enervation which is certain to be produced more or less in all, by the artificial life led as a rule in the Far East. I can well recollect how when I first arrived very many years ago as a young man in China the Sunday seemed to me a kind of oasis in a moral desert, and to be the great link with all that was dear and sacred at home; and I am sure it would be a source of deep regret if the already too small chances which exist in China of such feelings being continuous were lessened by temptation being offered to young men who, if left to themselves, might do better, to lounge away the Day of Rest amidst the click of billiard balls, the crack of soda-water corks, and the easy, not to say rather slangy, chit-chat which forms the staple of billiard-room conversation.—Yours faithfully,

London, July 31 1877. AN EX-FOOCHOW RESIDENT.

OVER-CARRIAGE OF GOODS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice that your correspondent, "A China Merchant," attributes the over-carriage of goods by the Canal boats to the want of sufficient arrangements at the intermediate ports; but I think he is somewhat mistaken as to the cause. At all events, whatever extra care may be required abroad, I believe the primary cause of the mistakes which arise is the want of proper means of storing the goods in London, in consequence of which Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai get "mixed." A little extra expense in this direction would save the owners from claims which must under present circumstances amount to a large sum every year.—Your obedient servant,

W.

London, July 31st, 1877.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

On the 3rd inst. H.E. Kwoh, accompanied by Dr. Macartney and one of the Attachés, visited the Caxton Exhibition, South Kensington. They were conducted through the galleries by Mr. J. S. Hodson, the hon. secretary, and were very much interested in what they saw, naturally not least so in the Chinese block-printing in operation. The Chinese, from the close of the tenth century, had printed their books by blocks. Psalm xxiii. was being cast off a block, engraved in Canton, and exhibited by Mr. Thomas Jenner, and the proof was carefully inspected by Kwo-Tah-Jen.

THE LATE REV. DR. DOUGLAS.

By a telegram sent from Amoy we receive the painful intelligence that Rev. Dr. Douglas died on the 26th of July, of cholera. The news is all the more startling as cholera is a comparatively rare disease among the resident foreign population of the place. Dr. Douglas had been suffering from weakness and a general lowness of the system for a considerable time, and it may be if he had been in a better state of health he might have resisted the attack that has ended so fatally. His loss will be very severely felt in his own mission, and by many of the community who were intimate with him. He was thoroughly devoted to his work, and his extensive acquaintance with Chinese, and with the manners and habits of the people, rendered him exceedingly efficient as a missionary. He was not only very active in his own special work, but his spare hours which ought to have been devoted to relaxation, have for years been given to the completing of his great work, namely, his "Dictionary of the Amoy Language." This book is one of great value to the student of this particular dialect. It is exceedingly full and accurate. As one examines it, one is astonished at the amount of labour that has been bestowed upon it; and one wonders how, in addition to his missionary work, which made heavy demands upon his time and strength, he could have produced such an immense work as this book. It is only great workers, however, that know how to economise time so as to be able to accomplish results such as are beyond the powers of those who are less persevering and self-denying. From the statements of those long personally acquainted with him we can testify that though he must have given a great deal of his strength to this his "magnum opus" he never allowed it to come between him and his missionary work. He held very strongly that the preaching of the Gospel was and ought to be the chief aim of the missionary, and that literary work, unless of a purely missionary character, ought to occupy a secondary place in his thoughts. The building up of the Church of Christ engaged all his best powers and affections, and gratifying must the results have been to him as he passed away from this earth. Twenty-two years ago, when he reached Amoy, the mission was in its infancy. Few converts had been gathered in, and but one or two stations

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established. Now there are nearly seven hundred members and twenty-four stations that have been planted in the country North and South of Amoy. Who could have predicted that in so short a period he should have been permitted to see such grand results, especially when we consider that equal success has marked the work of the other two missions in Amoy?

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 31.

The new German man-of-war which was launched at Gaarden, near Kiel, last week, was not the new ironclad corvette which is to be named the Bayern (Bavaria), but a steam corvette of far inferior dimensions than the Bayern, which is destined to become one of the most formidable battle ships of the German navy. The new corvette, which will be employed as a cruizer, has been named the Bismark. She is an iron vessel of 2,800 tons burthen, and in order to keep her bottom clean the hull has been cased in teak wood and coppered. The rigging is that of a full frigate, and the propeller, which is only a two-bladed one, can be hoisted up when the vessel is under sail. The engines are of 2,500-horse power, and the armament consists of 16 so-called ring-guns of 15 centimeter calibre. Four other corvettes of similar size are at present under construction, of which three are to be launched within the present year.

The conflict between the Government and the Catholic Clergy is still being carried on, notwithstanding that the Clericals have lost their best and most formidable champion by the recent death of Bishop Ketteler, at Mainz. As reported from Koeln (Cologne), the former Archbishop of that place, Paul Melchers, who is also a very energetic religious champion, has been sentenced "in contumaciam" to a fine of m.600 or thirty days' imprisonment, for having carried on the duties of his office, notwithstanding his having been dismissed from his archbishopric. A very remarkable incident in connection with this case occurred at Kissingen, when Prince Bismark was there this summer. Six clergymen (not Catholics) ventured to "interview" the great Chancellor, and were received in such an amiable manner that they were really astonished. Bismark on this occasion displayed deep and sound, although simple religious views, such as many a one would not have expected to find in the "Iron Duke," and he at the same time expressed his hopes that the Government in regard to the clerical conflict would in future restrict itself to a defensive policy and that the Catholic clergy on their own part would soon cease their opposition to the Government.

The mercantile world in Russia is far from believing in the neutrality of Great Britain during the present war, and in the expectation that the Russian ports of the Baltic will some day or other be blockaded by British ironclads, the export of grain from Russia at present has attained vast dimensions. With such haste is this trade carried on that the steamers employed therein are not allowed to bring their cargoes to a market, but discharge in Denmark, where supplies are being stored for future sale. Trade between Russia and Germany and Austria is at present languishing in consequence of the low value of Russian paper roubles. The losses incurred by the late great retrogradation of this means of payment are really enormous.

The great financial operation with reference to the Hamburg American Steamship Company appears to have been carried out. The shares, amounting to six millions of marks nominal, are to be bought back, all the preference loans are to be called in for payment, and are to be replaced by one great preference loan at 4 per cent., which is to be contracted with the Nordd. Bank and others. Those owners of preference bonds that do not choose to take the new bonds for their old ones will be paid in cash out of the above loan. By this manipulation the company hopes to be able next year to pay a dividend to its shareholders, who have not seen any money for five years past.

On the 24th of this month a report reached our town that the wall of a stone-pit in the neighbourhood of the little town of Wehlen (kingdom of Saxony) had tumbled into the river Elbe, and that navigation had been quite stopped. There is happily no loss of life to be deplored, but the damage done to property amounts to some hundred thousand marks. The river at the spot has a depth of fourteen feet, and is totally filled up with stones. A river steamboat, with a great number of passengers on board, passed the spot immediately before the disaster occurred, and narrowly escaped total destruction.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Cologne on the 24th of July on their journey to the Upper Rhine and to Switzerland.

HAMBURG, AUG. 7.

The Emperor has left Gastein, where he has had a benefiting sojourn, and to-morrow he will be at Ischl (Austria), to meet the Sovereign of the Austro-Hungary Empire. During next week our Emperor will stay at Babelsburg, one of the Imperial castles in the neighbourhood of Berlin, and on the 15th of next month he proceeds to Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, where great military manœuvres will be held of the 14th Army Corps, lasting until the 22nd of September. A large number of foreign officers and persons of high rank are invited for this occasion, and probably the ex-President of the United States, General Grant, will also join the Imperial suite. During the last few days of this month the Crown Prince will visit Bavaria, to inspect the Bavarian army.

The commercial treaty between Austria and Germany has been the chief topic of conversation during the past week, the German plenipotentiaries having proceeded to Vienna. All journals discussed freely the question whether Austria is now more inclined to adopt free-trade than hitherto.

The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by their daughter, the Princess Thyra, passed through here last Sunday on a journey to the southward, and after staying a night in the Hotel de l'Europe left Frankfort-upon-Main.

The port of Sundswall, in Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia), one of the principal places for the exportation of timber, which a few years ago suffered from a great fire, has again been visited by the destructive element, which broke out in a saw-mill, and attained fearful dimensions. No fewer than eighteen streets were destroyed, and it was only by the most energetic exertions that the fire was kept from the harbour, in which at the present time hundreds of vessels are taking in their cargoes. It must be remembered that all the towns of nothern Sweden are built of wood, principally of fir, and fires, therefore, when once alight, are only subdued with the greatest difficulty.

The hopes which were entertained of a rich harvest have been greatly diminished by the occurrence of almost incessant showers of rain. The wheat has been affected by what we call rust, oats have been kept back in growth and will ripen far too late, and the potatoes which were growing promisingly everywhere have been visited by a blight brought on by constant wet, and on many acres the crop has been entirely destroyed. From Hungaria and other South-Eastern districts the reports are far more favourable, and a large surplus crop will be available for exportation from these countries.

At Kiel, of late, some trials have been made under the superintendence of the Minister of Marine, with the so-called Whitehead torpedo, the patent of which has been acquired by our Government; the result has been not at all favourable, the torpedo at a distance of only 800 metres frequently missing the object aimed at. The building of torpedo boats has therefore been for the present suspended.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The same inactivity as reported in previous weeks has prevailed during the past week, and no speculative business has been reported. Transactions have only been to the extent of actual requirements for consumption. The Money Market continues to be well supplied.

COFFEE has been in no great demand, but sufficiently to keep values firm. The import of Coffee during the first six months reached the following figures: 1876, 8,652 barrels 839,665 bags, equal 103,400,000 lbs.; 1877, 12,360 barrels 845,451 bags, equal 106,800,000 lbs. Stock, 1876, 38,000,000 lbs.; 1877, 39,000,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—Values are slightly lower, in consequence of unfavourable reports from abroad, and transactions during the past fortnight have not exceeded 484 baskets brown Batavia, which changed owners for future delivery. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.28½ to 30; do. unclayed, m.22½ to 24; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 30; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31 to 33; do. brown, m.22½ to 29½; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.31½ to 34½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.24 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Prices for cleaned are slightly higher. Of uncleaned 8,000 bags have arrived per Eduard from Bassein, which have already changed owners afloat.

TEA is unchanged. The following first hand parcels have been sold, viz., 1,459/4, 1,189/8, 200/16 boxes Congou, 164/8 boxes Souchong, and 90/4 boxes Pecco.

COTTON is very quiet, and values rule in favour of buyers.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quiet; prime quality m.5.60 to 6; Mace, m.4.60 to 4.80; Ginger, Bengal flat, m.26 to 26½; Cochin firm, m.63 to 86; Cloves are in more demand, per Nubia from Zanzibar arrived 423 Gonjes, and 277 bags stalks have already been sold for delivery; quotation for Zanzibar quality m.135 to 136, Amboina, m.163 to 165; Pepper is inquired for, Singapore m.38 to 38½, Penang m.35 to 36 White m.66 to 80.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

During the past week the tendency has been a varying one, as the news from the seat of war exercised an influence. During the first few days the resolution of the Austrian Government to decree a partial mobilisation depressed the market; but afterwards the victory of the Turks at Plevna caused a recovery. As regards local shares I have to report a reaction in those of the Hamburg American Steamship Company, as a rumour was afloat according to which the proceedings with the German Transatlantic Company, referred to in my last, were interfered with. The above-mentioned shares as well as those of the German Transatlantic and of the Norddeutsche Bank have therefore shown a temporary fall.

	Money.		Account.
Imperial Loan	—	..	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	—	...	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105⅜	...	105½
Do. do. 1875	95⅜	...	95½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1845... ...	—	...	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116½	...	116⅝
Coeln Minden Railway	92¼	...	93
Bergisch-Markische Railway	69	...	69⅛
Berlin-Hamburg Railway	—	...	—
Norddeutsche Bank...	132¼	...	132½
Vereinsbank...	120½	...	—
International Bank	74	...	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	100	...	100½
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	99¼	...	99½
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	—	...	54
Deutsche Dpfschiffs Rhederei	46	...	—
Deutsche Transatlantische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft	11⅞	...	12

SHIPPING.

The arrivals and departures on the river-side during the fortnight have been satisfactory. From the Far East I have to report the arrival of the Marie, Gerdelmann, from Batavia; Oreb, Morice, from Bassein, and Anna Hausweldt, Schroeder, from Malden Island; and the departures of the Palma, Binge, for Bangkok, and Andreas, Hoyer, for Hong Kong. At Bremen a whole fleet of vessels have arrived from the rice ports, namely, the Smidt, Nobbe, from Bassein; Lasker, Rabe;

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Oregon, Thorsen; Ystavat, Burman; Ravenna Padre, de Andreis, and Wilhelmine, Keller, all from Rangoon; and Willy Rickmers, Rehm, from Bassein. From Bremen there have been no departures for East India or China. The berth has been taken here, at Hamburg, by the Deutschland, Kuehn, for Rangoon; Egeria, s.s., for Penang, &c. (to leave to-morrow); Conrad Hinrich, Schueler, for Singapore; India, Dickson, and Fidelio, Bohsen, both for Hong Kong; and Iphigenia, Gren, for Japan. Cargo is still scarce, and rates continue to rule low.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 8.

Matters are just now very dull both in politics and business. We are in the midst of the cucumber season, and everyone is taking holiday. There perhaps was never such a dull season known as the present. Trade has come to a complete standstill, and in politics there is nothing to report. The Ministers are all absent. It is said that their Budgets are quite ready, but it seems highly probable that the present Chamber will not meet again, and that all future legislation will be postponed until the new Chamber begins the Parliamentary struggle. It is said that the Minister of the Department of Justice desires to resign office, owing to ill-health. He has spent some time at Marienbad, but has returned unbenefited.

A Bill has been laid before Parliament to confirm the treaty between the Government and the Dutch India Railway Company, to sell to the State the line Batavia Buitenzorg, and to grant to the Company the concession for the lines from Djokjokarta to Magelang and Tjilatjap and from Sourakarta to Madioen. No opposition is expected.

Strange rumours are in circulation about the future intentions of the King. It is asserted that for some time past there have been several Frenchmen busy packing up at H.M.'s country seat, "het Loo," the several objects of art, which, it is said, are to be forwarded to Paris, where they are to be placed in an hotel, which was recently bought by the King. The conclusion is drawn that it is the intention of H.M. to abdicate. The Prince of Orange has left the Hague for Paris.

Much consternation has been caused by the fact that one of the most beautiful picture cabinets, that of the late Mrs. Van Loon, has been sold to Baron Rothschild, at Paris, for the sum of 1,500,000 guilders. All the pictures were from the old Dutch school. Negotiations were opened by our Government to buy this fine collection, but it creates a good deal of surprise that it was sold at once to Mr. Rothschild, and with such haste as if it had become necessary to raise the money quickly. The fact of this sale is the more to be regretted because the Government is building an enormous museum and picture gallery in this town.

You will remember that some time ago I wrote you about the complaints that the Minister of the Colonial Department ordered a good deal of what was wanted for the harbour works at Batavia from England. Mr. De Gelder, an engineer, has replied officially, and gave the reasons why the Government was compelled to apply to English manufacturers. But this has not restored peace. The *Nederlandsche Industriel*—an organ that fights for Protection—publishes in its last number an article of Messrs. Diepeveen, Lels and Smit, in which objections are made to the reasons adduced by Mr. De Gelder. They conclude that the Dutch manufacturers and shipbuilders are quite able to manufacture all that is wanted for these harbour-works, and that the Government did not address themselves to the right men to get information as to the prices.

The *Handelsblad* of this date contains an article urging the Government to take the initiative in the proposal to erect a lighthouse at Cape Sheneriff or Hafoen, in order to prevent such misfortunes as that which befell the steamer Meikong, of the Messageries Maritimes line.

The steamer Friesland, bound from Rotterdam to Java, grounded while going to sea through the new canal. Assisted by several tugboats she was floated off and continued her voyage.

The clerical population is greatly incensed by a measure which has been taken by the Minister of the Financial Department. For more than a century the Roman Catholic priests rented or hired from the State very extensive lands, well known under the name of St. Agatha, for a rental of only f.1,700 a year, their value being at least half a million. The Minister has announced that this arrangement must cease, and that the lands will be leased out by public tender.

The Zoological Gardens here, which possesses an excellent Japanese museum, has bought a large collection of objects illustrating the domestic life and industry of Japan.

According to a statistical return our population has increased in the last twenty-five years 25 per cent. Another return states that the consumption of spirits has at the same time increased 83 per cent.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. H. E. Verschoor, ex-member of our Senate. He died at Sleenwyk, and was eighty-three years of age.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Great dulness in our markets for Colonial Produce still prevails—the transactions have been very limited, both by public sale and private tender. The Money-Market is plentifully provided.

COFFEE.—Since my last report both here as in Rotterdam several first hand lots changed hands at firm prices, which went up in consequence of the small offers that were made. The Trading Company will sell by public sale on the 22nd inst. bales Java. Good ordinary is now quoted at 53c.

SUGAR is very dull. Some lots were sold at f.1 under the former quotations; they were bought by our refiners. Holders, however, are now disinclined to operate.

TOBACCO without the least business. The stock in the first hand includes 44,213 bs. Java, 4,337 bs. Sumatra, 3,222 bs. Manila and 3,000 bs. E.I.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are very firm, but there are no sales to report. Mace met with a good demand, especially for fine qualities; sold were 171 chests ex Lord of the Isle. The quotation is as follows:—Nutmegs, No. 1, 170c. to 215c.; No. 2, 140c. to 170c.; No. 3, 95c. to 120c.; No. 4, 45c. to 85c. Mace, D, 130c. to 135c.; E, 120c. to 25c. Pepper 20c. to 21c.; White, 40c. to 45c.

RICE (uncleaned.)—Burmah met with a lively demand and prices are advancing. No transactions took place, except two cargoes which were bought from the London market for account of Dutch firms. Java cleaned enjoyed a regular trade; ordinary quality was somewhat higher n price. Japan met with much more attention.

JAVA INDIGO had a good demand, especially in the ordinary qualities. About 400 chests changed hands at firm prices.

TIN.—Since the auction of Banca which was held on the 31st of July, and when in average f. 41.05 was paid, the market looked enormous dull. Actually can be bought at f.41 to f.41¼; but there is a strict want of amateurs. Billiton, for being delivered in September, was sold by small parcels at f.39½ to f.39¾. It is now offered at f.39, so that the market closes much more duller.

MANILA HEMP has met with a steady demand; but there is a want of stock.

HIDES look much more healthier, but there are no sales to report. On the 14th inst. about 12,000 ps. E.I. will be offered for private tender.

DRUGS.—Without transactions.

TEA.—At the much more lower prices some demand prevailed. The quotations for good ord. China Congou is 70c. to 75c.; good ord. Java 65c. to 70c. The unsold stock includes 30,700/4 chests Java, and 5,400/4 chests China.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65; do. Three per Cents., 77⅛; do. Four per Cents., 101¼; Dutch Trading Company, —; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 126; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent. 104½; Netherlands Bank, 326; Rotterdam Bank,—; Amsterdam Bank, 82⅞; Java Bank, 195; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 50⅛; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 97½; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 89; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102¼; Dutch India Railway Shares, 97¾; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 3, at Brouwersbaven, from Rangoon, Ares; Aug. 4, at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Hertog Oscar Frederik; at Hellevoet, from Rangoon, Snowdonia; Aug. 5, at Zierikzee, from Tjilatjap, Maassluis.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 4, from Maassluis, for Java, Friesland (str.); Aug. 7, from Ymuiden, for Macassar, Astrea; Aug. 8, from Brouwershaven, for Sourabaya, Johanna Margaretha.

Monetary and Commercial.

The tendency of the Tea market continues upwards for all Teas over 1s. 2d. per lb., but those under this figure are still uninquired for, and are extremely difficult of realisation, except at auction, where they continue to be thrown upon the market. It is satisfactory to notice that these unreserved sales are diminishing in quantity, and that the trade are becoming more disposed to careful purchasing, and consequently to lean again towards private contract. The arrivals have been light, and the telegrams from China continue to announce diminished shipments. Some of last season's Teas have been fetching very low prices, notably one lot in chests, which only realised 7¾d.; another instance of the extreme inadvisability of holding Teas at the risk of running from one season into another. The Green Tea market is in a deplorable state, enhanced by the untoward disturbances in America.

The state of the Silk market continues most discouraging; and is indeed far worse than, making every allowance for adverse circumstances, would seem to be warranted. It is true that the stock of Chinas and Japans here is, in round numbers, about double what it was last year, say 34,000 bales, against 17,000, but, on the other hand, settlements and stocks in China show a decrease of about 24,000 bales as compared with this time last season, so that in point of fact, so far as supplies are concerned, the market should be better by some 7,000 bales less this season than last. Among the causes of the present state of the market are the general dulness of trade, the uncertain aspect of political affairs and the recent disturbances in America. But for these depressing influences, there can be little doubt that the market would recover in face of the favourable statistics.

In the Produce Markets there has been little change during the week, business continuing very quiet. Coffee is again lower, except fine colory, which maintains the previous value. Sugar is in heavy supply, and very dull. Black Pepper is lower, owing to increased stocks. The demand for floating cargoes of Rice has been maintained, and a further advance has been realised. Tin is again lower, Straits being quoted £66, Banca £70 per ton. Other articles show no alteration.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in July 1877 were £19,187. The total receipts from January 1 to July 31, 1877, were £115,007, and in the corresponding months, 1876, £115,876; 1875, £93,844.

India Council drafts to the amount of 26½ lacs (say £265,000)

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were allotted on the 8th inst., at the minimum of 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee, or at about ⅛d. above last week. Calcutta obtained £163,372, Madras £1,628, and Bombay £100,000, tenders for bills on the two first-named Presidencies receiving about 77 per cent., and those on Bombay for bills in full.

The P. and O. steamer *Bokhara* was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the sum of £597,991 in specie for the East, viz., for Bombay, silver £209,500; ditto gold, £10,000; Calcutta, silver, £260,100; Penang, silver, £53,600; Singapore, silver, £20,000; Hong Kong, silver, £34,791; and Shanghai, silver, £10,000.

Bar silver has been very firm during the week, and some amount has been placed at 54¼d. per oz. for India. Mexican dollars have declined in value; and those on the market have been sold at 53½d. per oz., showing a reduction of 1d. per oz. in price.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3⅝d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6⅝d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8⅝ to 1/8 11-16	1/8⅞ to 1/8 13-16
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10¼	3/10¼ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10¾
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/3

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,499,297	1,057,393

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date	£20,000	—

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
10	Agra	All	10⅜ to 11⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	27 to 29
20	City	10	14½ to 15½
100	Colonial	30	58 to 60
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	670 fr.
228½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	32 to 34
50	Imperial	15	16 to 17
50	London and County	20	63 to 64
50	London Joint-Stock	15	46½ to 47½
100	London and Westminster	20	61 to 62
25	Oriental	All	44 to 45
50	Union of London	15	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅛ to 7⅜
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅜ to 7⅝
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 7⅜
25	Indo-European	All	18 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	26 to 27
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	24 to 26
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	24½ to 25½
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	11 to 11½
50	Commercial Union	5	14 to 15 pm.
50	Globe Marine	4	⅝ to ¾ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine	50	95 to 98
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1⅛ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	6½ to 7½
20	Thames and Mersey	2	5⅜ to 6½ pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅜ to 7⅝
90	Universal Marine	5	3¼ to 3⅜ pm
	TEA COMPANIES.		
30	Assam	20	71 to 75
20	British Indian	All	6¾ to 7
20	Darjeeling	All	20 to 22
10	Eastern Assam	All	4¾ to 5¼
20	Jorehaut	All	60 to 65
10	Lebong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5⅞ to 6¼
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2⅜ to 2½ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	610 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	49 to 51
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	680 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	108 to 110
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	100 to 102
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	104 to 106

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

According to the official accounts the declared value of our exports during last month amounted to £17,587,301, against £16,084,587 in the corresponding month last year, and exhibited an increase of no less than £1,502,714, of which rather more than £1,000,000 accrued under the heads of cotton goods and yarns, and the remainder under linen, woollen and worsted goods, iron, and the more miscellaneous items composing this branch of trade, the principal being alkali, ammunition and military stores, copper, cordage, earthenware, haberdashery, hardware, hats, lead, leather, jute manufactures, seed oil, rags, refined sugar, telegraphic wire, and sheep's wool. In the seven months ended July 31, 1877, the value was £112,821,431, against £115,294,640 in 1876, and £130,092,968 in 1875. The value of the principal imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month amounted to £36,120,850, against £31,876,803 in the corresponding month of 1876, and £34,461,554 in 1875. In the seven months ended July 31 the value was £232,349,223, against £217,737,004 in the corresponding period of last year, and £219,305,641 in 1875. The principal increases of the month were in butter, cheese, corn, and other grain, potatoes, sugar, tea, and wool.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st July. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,377,200	692,400	1,854,300
Japan	„	355,300	1,733,200	1,416,400
Straits Settlements	„	189,200	126,300	228,400
Ceylon	„	2,700	10,000	22,000
		For the Seven Months ended 31st July.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	8,645,800	6,827,100	12,295,500
Japan	„	9,532,000	8,081,500	7,341,300
Straits Settlements	„	1,211,500	1,050,600	1,339,600
Ceylon	„	93,400	117,100	75,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st July. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	40,657,900	27,074,500	35,074,500
Japan	„	3,758,600	2,743,200	3,438,300
Philippine Islands	„	3,794,600	1,711,500	6,390,500
Java	„	4,500,900	3,790,500	4,832,900
Straits Settlements	„	8,947,800	9,732,100	11,458,600
Ceylon	„	1,608,700	1,734,400	2,214,400
		For the Seven Months ended 31st July.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	246,602,300	258,263,800	256,647,000
Japan	„	23,747,500	18,046,400	15,597,900
Philippine Islands	„	17,969,800	13,927,200	35,066,800
Java	„	37,882,800	38,740,900	55,869,600
Straits Settlements	„	51,555,600	62,787,000	68,389,400
Ceylon	„	19,161,800	20,174,000	17,294,700

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st July. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,551,800	658,700	1,734,600
Japan	„	1,429,500	471,300	404,600
		For the Seven Months ended 31st July.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	9,176,200	7,683,600	10,193,400
Japan	„	2,960,000	977,800	1,732,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 31st July. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	178,000	166,600	193,200
Japan	„	32,500	36,700	76,100
		For the Seven Months ended 31st July.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,022,300	1,475,400	1,257,000
Japan	„	137,400	109,700	356,800

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	802	11	1,006
For the seven months	„	5,324	6,277	9,635

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

From	For the Three Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£718,349	£665,895	£1,334,829
Hong Kong	193,228	105,479	358,707
Macao	6,435	1,524	7,122
Japan	69,406	68,398	71,607
Straits Settlements	659,548	698,161	692,743
Ceylon	1,514,965	920,423	1,604,288
Philippine Islands	528,257	411,968	508,593
Java	568,045	388,821	661,499
Siam	—	60,406	—
Borneo	—	10,294	—
Cochin-China	—	240	102

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From	For the Six Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£3,703,343 ...	£2,793,115 ...	£4,059,253
Hong Kong	442,922 ...	374,412 ...	940,032
Macao	7,086 ...	13,219 ...	7,122
Japan	193,705 ...	153,005 ...	266,880
Straits Settlements ...	1,628,204 ...	1,425,218 ...	1,322,236
Ceylon	2,703,481 ...	2,033,907 ...	3,075,475
Philippine Islands ...	901,664 ...	756,011 ...	1,059,122
Java	1,300,089 ...	1,165,660 ...	1,258,077
Siam	— ...	105,155 ...	—
Borneo	13,019 ...	25,103 ...	—
Cochin-China — ...	— ...	4,411 ...	10,066

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30th, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows :—

To	For the Three Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£1,364,597 ...	£1,120,070 ...	£1,180,696
Hong Kong	980,127 ...	750,496 ...	1,023,862
Japan...	697,897 ...	405,780 ...	491,120
Straits Settlements	487,734 ...	502,934 ...	528,747
Ceylon	276,751 ...	250,365 ...	229,352
Philippine Islands	249,783 ...	143,828 ...	347,308
Java	476,662 ...	452,933 ...	593,908
Siam	5,648 ...	2,820 ...	4,375
Cochin-China...	43 ...	436 ..	450
Borneo	252 ...	— ...	—

To	For the Six Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£2,663,775 ...	£2,560,503 ...	£2,507,370
Hong Kong	4,739,400 ...	1,665,907 ...	1,960,696
Japan...	1,349,599 ...	812,488 ...	899,695
Straits Settlements	980,025 ...	1,049,642 ...	1,145,301
Ceylon	464,600 ...	563,841 ...	528,725
Philippine Islands	431,321 ...	306,958 ...	666,550
Java	946,033 ...	807,077 ...	1,146,627
Siam	11,451 ...	3,055 ...	11,209
Borneo	252 ...	70 ...	26
Cochin-China	1,841 ...	2,807 ...	1,562

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—There is no change of importance to note in our market during the past week. The public sales have been on a moderate scale, but prices for fair kinds of black-leaf Congou went lower ; other kinds much as before. Privately there has been a fair amount of business done without much change in prices, good to fine kinds meeting most attention.—Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings remain much as before ; common to fair kinds remain dull of sale ; fair to good kinds, both of Saryune and Kaisow, have been steady, but with only a moderate inquiry ; fine remain firm as also finest, at full prices. In Pak-Lin kinds there has been no alteration. Black-leaf kinds : Common to fair of old season still sell from 7½d. to 8d. per lb. In new there is no alteration in prices, but they are dull of sale privately, and at public sale in one or two instances lower rates were established ; fair to good medium have been saleable at former prices ; good to fine have also sold at previous rates ; finest remain in fair request at fully former prices. New-make kinds remain as before, the good kinds being more saleable than the common to fair. Oolongs: Prices have been very irregular ; at public sale on the 3rd inst. a few parcels realised full prices, but yesterday a further quantity went 1d. per lb. lower. Privately it is difficult to get bids except for the finer Formosa kinds. Souchongs : We are yet without arrivals of new season's, and in old there is nothing of interest to report. Scented Teas : Canton Capers, common to fair kinds have sold at previous prices ; good to fine realise full rates. In Orange Pekoes there is no alteration to notice. Foochow kinds remain firm at the decline last quoted. Green Teas : The demand is moderate, and prices are without material change. The public sales have comprised 10,515 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	1,951,036 ...	2,001,737
Coastwise	610,092 ...	597,938
Exports	1,084,467 ...	266,214
	3,645,595	2,865,889

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says :—Since our last the market has been very quiet, but the arrival of four vessels may lead to renewed inquiry. Generally Importers have been firm, and there is little alteration to notice in prices. Foochow kinds are much neglected. Foochow Congous :—Fair, 10½d. to 1s. 1d., with very few sales ; medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. ; fine, very little on offer. Black Leaf Congous : Fair, 10½d. to 1s. 1d. ; medium to good medium, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. ; finest, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. Tayshans : Common to fair, 9½d. to 11d., have been inquired for. Scented Teas : Canton Capers : Good common, 11½d. ; fair 1s. to 1s. 2d. Scented Orange Pekoes : Fair, 1s. 2d. ; medium, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Green Teas are not wanted.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says :—There has been no feature of any interest to notice in the condition of the market, though a little business has been transacted in most descriptions of Silk, but only on an extremely limited scale. It is disappointing to find that there is no increase in the rate of consumption, the deliveries for last month being on a parity with those of June, though showing a considerable improvement as compared with those of the previous month. Even with this restricted consumption, however, stocks exhibit a reduction of 5 per cent. since the beginning of July, and must be gradually decreasing until the arrival of the new season's Silk from China, which cannot be in any quantity before the beginning of October, as the exports to Great Britain up to the present time are but 1,000 bales. Deliveries :—

	June.	July.
China	1,703 ...	1,741
Canton...	573 ...	408
Japan	227 ...	272

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular dated 3rd inst. says :—Our trade, usually quiet in July, which is a period of between seasons has this year shown a still greater depression, due to various causes. The state of politics alone would have prevented any contracts for new European Silk to deliver, which are as a rule placed at this period, especially when prices are low, as at present. The stoppage of some further houses has moreover considerably discouraged buyers in bringing to light the sad consequences of last season's exaggerated rise. It is now evident that the extraordinary large business of last year was almost entirely speculative. Except for a very short time, manufacturers were quite unable to sell their goods at corresponding prices, and the rapid decline that followed entailed on some of them heavier losses than they could bear. Under such circumstances, business will probably remain of a very hand to mouth character, as long as the reduction of work does not cause a sufficient reaction on prices of Silk-piece goods to allow manufacturers to work with a profit. Thus the future depends more than ever upon the state of consumption. We may add that a revival, whenever it takes place, ought to be greatly helped by the low prices of Europeans, leaving now as much as 5 to 10 per cent. loss upon the cost of new Silk, and also by the high prices ruling in Shanghai and the reduced scale of shipments from that port.

COCOANUT OIL.—Transactions have been unimportant. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes at £38 10s. per ton.

COTTON.—A depressed tone has prevailed, and prices of American have suffered a further general decline, but East India kinds show little change. The sales for the week ending this evening are about 9,500 bales. On the spot, Tinnevelly 5½d., good fair ; Western Madras 5 7-16d., good ; Bengal 4⅝d., fair ; Rangoon 4⅞d. to 4 15-16d., good fair to good ; for arrival Tinnevelly 5⅞d. June to September, good fair.

CUTCH.—Small sales of "flag BB," "Elephant," and "Howdah and Flag" marks have been made at 24s. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—6 cases China small to small and bold mixed sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.

COFFEE.—The market has ruled dull, and moderate supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction have gone off flatly at a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., excepting a few lots fine, which have sold firmly. Native Ceylon has sold steadily. The closing values are, Plantation triage at 80s. to 90s. 6d., common grey to fine coloury small at 92s. 6d. to 98s. 6d., low middling at 100s. 6d. to 104s., middling at 104s. 6d. to 106s. 6d., good middling to fine middling at 107s. to 110s., bold at 110s. 6d. to 118s., pea-berry at 106s. to 111s. Native small at 77s. 6d., good ordinary at 85s. 6d., pea-berry at 90s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 342 bags cubes were chiefly sold at steady rates, fine pale rather blocky 28s., ditto first-class sea-damaged 25s., 800 bales pressed bought in at 28s. Privately 100 bales sold at 20s. 7½d. ex quay.

HIDES.—At the periodical public sales yesterday the assortment of East India in the hair was very indifferent. Little was done in Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow, the bulk catalogued having been withdrawn. Rangoon were sold at a further decline of ¼d. per lb. The China offered were largely damaged by worm, and most of the "sound" piles were more or less affected. Prices of the sound were irregular, and on the average slightly in favour of buyers. Damages sold at a decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. Of 58,911 Hides offered 30,935 sold : Light, average 8¾ to 11⅛ lbs., 6d. to 7d. ; heavy, average 14⅜ to 18 lbs., 6d. to 6¾d. ; extra heavy, average 23¾ to 27⅛ lbs., 6¼d. to 6⅝d. ; kips, average 5⅞ to 7⅛ lbs., 7¼d. to 8d. ; skins, average 3¼ to 5⅜ lbs., 7d. to 7⅞d. ; thirds, 4¼d. to 4⅜d. per lb. The supply of Singapore and Penang was moderate, and late rates were generally obtained. Of 7,373 offered 3,208 sold : Fair, first heavy, average 25¼ lbs., 5½d. ; second heavy, average 22⅝ lbs., 4⅞d. ; fair ordinary, first heavy, average 27⅞ to 36⅜ lbs., 5¼d. ; second heavy, average 23¾ to 34⅝ lbs., 4⅝d. to 5d. ; light, average 13¾ to 22 lbs., 5¼d. to 6⅛d. ; ordinary, first heavy, average 36 lbs., 4¾d. ; second heavy, average 32⅝ lbs., 4½d. ; thirds, 3⅝d. per lb.

MUSK.—27 caddies Tonquin sold, pile 1 fair shaped, partly rather damp with a few very damp at 45s. to 46s. ; pile 2, rough, rather hard and rather skinny, but genuine at 32s. 6d. to 34s. ; pile 3, good fair shaped but doubtful 16s. ; rather inferior 14s. 6d. ; rough rather skinny and doubtful 13s. 6d. ; very wet pickings 21s. 6d. 15 caddies Yunan bought in at 34s. to 35s., damp and partly broken 32s. 3 tins grain bought in at 55s. per oz.

OILS.—20 cases Japan Peppermint bought in at 18s.

PEPPER.—*Black :* The market has been depressed by the exceptionally heavy supplies, both actual and anticipated, and easy rates have been accepted, resulting in sales of about 1,500 bags privately, including 1,200 bags ex last week's auction, Singapore at 3 11-16d., Penang at 3 9-16d. to 3½d. In auction only 1,034 bags were offered and chiefly sold ; of 400 bags Singapore 350 bags sold at 3⅝d. to 5⅜d., 180 bags Penang bought in at 3½d., 554 bags ordinary Trang sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. Privately since the sale moderate sales of Penang have been made at 8⅜d. to 3 9 16d.,

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and Singapore at 3 11-16d. *White:* The good supply of 1,039 bags Singapore at auction met a moderate demand, and only 400 bags found buyers at easy rates, except for fine, which sold steadily, fair to good fair bold at 6⅜d. to 6⅝d., fine bold at 6⅞d. to 7d. Since the sale 250 Singapore have been sold, chiefly at 6½d., also for arrival 25 tons Singapore, distant shipment, at 6½d. per lb.

RICE.—The demand for floating cargoes continues strong, and business has been done at a further advance in rates. On the spot the market is firm with little business. Nineteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Ravenna, 1,013 tons Rangoon, March, at 10s. 7½d.; the Arabella, 1,026 tons Rangoon, April, at 10s. 9d.; the Lina, 1,179 tons Rangoon, April, at 10s. 9d.; the Qvos, 678 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 7½d. for London; the Craigee Lea, 850 tons Bassein, June, at 11s.; the P. C. Peterson, 964 tons Moulmain, May, at 11s.; the Hangesund, 1,500 tons Rangoon, off coast, at a little below 10s. 9d.; the Janet Forbes, 599 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 11s. 3d. open charter; the Churchston, 707 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s.; the Thirza, 1,202 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 10½d. open charter; the Jessie Osborne, 1,462 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s.; one of 1,900 tons Bassein, late June sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the George Skolfield, 1,875 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 9d. ex ship London; the Ophir, 1,100 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 9s. 10½d. open charter; the Carmelita Rocco, 860 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 3d. open charter; the Mario, 1,001 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Flintshire, 1,825 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Apennino, 960 tons Necransie, off coast, at 9s. 10½d.; and the Mornington, 1,900 tons Bassein, late June sailing, at 11s. On the spot 100 tons white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 3d., 250 tons fine ditto at 13s. 9d., and 1,000 bags Moulmein at 10s.

SUGAR.—Early in the week privately 50 tons Native Penang in bags were sold at 18s.; and 520 tons Ilo Ilo unclayed Manila at 18s.; also afloat the following for the U.K.: The Emily Davis, 500 tons Java No. 14½, at 30s. 9d.; and one half of the Ukraine, 400 tons Java No. 13½, at 30s. 6d. Extreme dulness has since prevailed in the market, to some extent attributable to the heavy landings and increased stocks, and with little demand for any description, sales can only be effected at a further concession; as, however, the rather large supplies at public sale have been all bought in, and no sales have occurred privately, no decided reduction can be reported.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* Unworked is more inquired for, and 300 boxes have been told at 48s. cash less interest. *Cinnamon Chips:* 199 bags Ceylon bought in at 4½d. to 5½d. *Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs,* and *Mace:* No business done.

TAPIOCA.—Small sales of good Singapore have been made privately at 2¾d. At auction 1,216 bags Singapore went off slowly, and the bulk was bought in at 2¾d., only about 350 bags being sold at easy rates, ordinary and small at 2½d., good small at 2⅝d.

TIN has been very quiet at a further slight reduction in value. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot and afloat £66, Banca £70, Billiton £67 per ton.

TURMERIC.—20 bales China bold plump finger rather bulby bought in at 30s.

VERMILLION.—10 boxes China bought in at 2s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Early in the week, with a limited inquiry and flat Cotton market, symptoms of weakness appeared. Both manufacturers and spinners seemed inclined to give buyers some advantage in price, and this was mostly apparent in regard to Yarns, but the possible concessions were not tested, the few offers actually made being on too low a scale for business to result. There has since been only a very slow demand for both Yarns and Goods, and prices have scarcely been tested. On all sides, however, the tendency is in favour of buyers, and this is especially noticeable in Yarns, quotations of which are generally lower. In prices of Goods there is also a weaker tone, though when engagements still exist manufacturers are less open to make appreciable concessions.

QUOTATIONS.

							s.	d.			s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	...	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs.	...	5	2¼	to	7	3½	
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	8½lbs.	...	6	1	to	8	8½	
Do. do.	...	...	44 45 in.	...	7lbs.	...	6	0¾	to	7	8½	
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	8lbs.	...	6	8½	to	8	5¼	
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	9lbs.	...	7	8¾	to	9	7½	
Do. do.	...	...	50 in.	...	10lbs.	...	9	4¾	to	10	7¾	
Grey T-Cloths	...	...	32 in.	...	6lbs.	...	4	2	to	4	11	
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	7lbs.	...	4	8 1-16	to	5	8	1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)		...	,,	...	7lbs.	...	5	3 9-16	to	6	11	1-16
Do. do. do.		...	36 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6	13 3-16	to	7	9	13-16
Madapollams	...	...	32 in.	...	21b. 8 oz.	...	2	2 11-16	to	2	6	11-16
Grey Jaconets	...	...	39 in.	...	21b. 1 oz.	...	2	6 17-32	to	2	7	17-32
Grey Drills	...	...	30 in.	...	14lbs.	...	8	6¾	to	11	0¾	
Grey Jeans	...	...	30 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6	10½	to	8	7½	
White Spot Shirtings		...	36 in.	...		...	9	6				
Brocade do.	...	...	36 in.	...		...	9	9				
Damasks	...	...	36 in.	...		...	17	2¾				
Water Twist (China quality)			16-24	...		...	0	9½	to	0	10½	
Do. do. do.		do. ...	28-32	...		...	0	10½	to	0	11½	
Do. do. (Mock)	...	...	38-42	...		...	0	11	to	1	0	

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £73. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £20; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £9 5s. to £9 10s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China ...	67,140	60,040	38,800	140,720	32,032	25,156
	,, Japan ...	—	257	360	71,860	—	77,812
Total		67,140	60,297	39,160	212,580	32,032	102,968
Shipped to the same date last year	To China ...	75,020	46,320	22,870	94,790	38,691	11,693
	,, Japan ...	—	—	390	56,270	—	15,455
Total		75,020	46,320	23,260	151,060	38,691	27,068
Do. 1875	To China ...	71,360	48,440	36,220	130,500	31,567	45,069
	,, Japan ...	—	1,830	890	126,520	—	26,829
Total		71,360	50,270	37,110	257,020	31,567	71,898
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	,, Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug. 2	Oreb	Morice	Bassein	Hamburg
2	Oregon	Thorsen	Do.	Bremen
3	Qvos	Olsen	Singapore	London
3	Mary Ann Wilson	Stoddart	Manila	Liverpool
3	Webfoot	—	Maulmain	Greenock
3	Bridgetown	Crisp	Hong Kong	Liverpool
3	Aries	Thompson	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
3	Nueva Lantaro	Estival	Manila	Barcelona
4	Sinbad	Brockelbank	Rangoon	London
4	Burdwan	Brown	Singapore	Do.
4	Wheatlandside	Smith	Akyab	Do.
4	Maric	Goldermann	Batavia	Hamburg
5	Maria Ravano	Ravano	Rangoon	London
5	Hertig Oscar Frederik	Norlander	Bassein	Helvoet
5	Smidt	Nibbe	Do.	Bremen
6	Lady Penryhn	Owen	Do.	Falmouth
6	Principe di Lucedio	Preve	Rangoon	Do.
6	Jupiter	Nordin	Maulmain	Do.
6	Alice Muir	Ackers	Passaroeang	Liverpool
6	President	—	Bassein	Do.
6	Duilio	Bozzo	Rangoon	Do.
7	Feronia (s.)	Schultz	Hong Kong	London
7	Thalia	McMurty	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Secondo III.	Chiaupe	Akyab	Do.
7	Wave	Bugge	Probolingo	Do.
7	Priam (s.)	Butler	Shanghai	London
7	Vanadis	Wikland	Manila	Liverpool
7	Emily A. Davies	Davies	Java	Greenock
7	Ukraine	Melcher	Sourabaya	Do.
8	George Skolfield	Forsaith	Akyab	London
8	Carnarvon Castle	Davis	Rangoon	Do.
8	Haugesund	Raemussen	Do.	Do.
8	Fleurs Castle	Thomson	Foo-chow-foo	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 23	Richard McManus	—	Anjer	New York
26	Cutwater	Merritt	Batavia	Do.
28	Walter Armington, Jr.	Hooper	Anjer	Do.
Aug. 4	Japan	Stoth	Chittagong	Liverpool
4	Titania	England	Shanghai	London
4	Scotia	Farren	Anjer	Liverpool
4	Marino Dodero	—	Singapore	Penarth
4	Friesland (s.)	—	Java	Maassluis
5	Palma	Binge	Bangkok	Cuxhaven
6	Ole Bull	Isberg	Singapore	Cardiff
7	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Hong Kong	London
7	Tamana	Martin	Manila	Greenock

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

WESER SCHELDE, Middleburg to Java, July 31, off the Start.
MARY, Rotterdam to Java, Aug. 1, off Hastings.
NIEUWE WATERWEG II., Rotterdam to Java, Aug. 1, off Hastings.
BALI, Rotterdam to Samarang, Aug. 1, off Dungeness.
UNA, Akyab to Falmouth, 100 days out, July 5, 33 N., 37 W.
A Norw. barq., Moulmein to Antwerp, May 2, 1 N., 89 E.
CORDELIA (barq.), Hamburg to Batavia, July 10, 10 N., 27 W.
GEORGE SHOTTON, London to Rangoon.
LIVERPOOL, for Batavia.

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CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM.—August 6, the Dutch mail steamer Friesland, hence to Java, with a general cargo grounded, on the new waterway, but was got off with assistance of six tugs and proceeded.

A telegram from Batavia dated 7th inst. states that the Sea Star, from Nagasaki to Falmouth, with a cargo of rice, has been totally lost on a reef in lat. 1 S., long. 29 E.; crew saved.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated Aug. 8, states that the Gloucester foundered on the 29th July; all hands saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—August 3, passed, City of Limerick (str.), from London, for China; Fleurs Castle (str.), from China, for London.

MALTA.—August 5, arrived, Strathairley (str.), from London, and left for Penang; passed, Penguin (str.), for Foochow-Foo, and Number 4 (str.), from Glasgow, for Batavia.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Braemar Castle, Radnorshire, Glenfinlas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty, Glenearn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Rutlandshire, Agnes Muir, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glaucus (s.), Deucalion (s.). For Hong Kong: Charger, Cashmere. For Manila: Bonanza, Yrurac Bat (s.). For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and ships in China waters find difficulty in obtaining cargo at any rate of freight.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS.—There now appears some prospect that the contest between the master shipbuilders and their workmen on the Clyde is drawing to a close. During the past week neutral parties have been exerting their influence to bring about an amicable understanding, and proposals made have led to a resolution that the matter in dispute should be submitted to two arbiters, before whom five representatives from each side should appear and state their respective cases. The masters have held a meeting, when this suggestion and the present position of affairs were discussed at considerable length. Ultimately it was agreed that before taking any decided course one way or the other it should be ascertained from the parties who are moving in the direction of arbitration whether they are acting with the consent or approval of the men, and in the event of the reply being in the affirmative there is good ground for believing that the employers will accede to arbitration. It may be mentioned that the shipwrights at a recent meeting agreed to refer the whole case to arbitration, leaving the details to be afterwards fixed. The strike has now lasted close on seventeen weeks, and much distress prevails among some sections of the men, those especially not in the trades' unions.

THE SARPEDON AND THE JULIA DAVID.—Some time since an action was brought by the Ocean Steamship Company, the owners of the Sarpedon, against the owners of the Belgian screw steamship Julia David, to recover damages in respect of the injury which was caused to the Sarpedon by a collision between the two vessels in September, 1876, in the Bay of Biscay. There was a counter-claim for damages by the owners of the Julia David for the damage caused to that vessel. At the time when the collision occurred the Sarpedon was on a voyage from Shanghai to London with a valuable cargo of tea and other goods, said to be worth £250,000. The Julia David was on a voyage from Havre to the Mediterranean. Upon the evidence, which was very conflicting, Sir R. Phillimore held that the Sarpedon was alone to blame for the collision, and decreed accordingly. The owners of the Sarpedon appealed, and the Court of Appeal has delivered judgment, reversing the decision of the Admiralty Division, and holding that the Julia David was alone to blame.

MR. DAVID JENKINS has given notice that he will call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the heavy rate levied by the Suez Canal Company nominally on account of pilotage, but the greater portion of which is said to be appropriated to defray the cost of buoys, beacons, lights, and other expenses necessary to the safe navigation of the canal that should be paid out of tonnage dues, and not from a sum levied as pilotage; and to move that such a charge being, in the opinion of Parliament, opposed to the spirit of the conditions laid down by the international commission which sat at Constantinople in 1873, limiting the tonnage dues to f.10 per ton, with a maximum surtax of f.4 per ton, Her Majesty's representatives at the company's board be instructed to use such means as are in their power to secure its reduction to the scale of pilotage actually paid by the company.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—A return has been issued by the Board of Trade of the number of ships ordered to be detained from the date when the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, came into operation, down to June 30, 1877. The total number of ships ordered to be detained on account of alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery was 104. Of these 101 were found on inspection to be unsafe, 2 were found safe, and in one case the survey was pending at the date of the return. The total number of alleged cases of overloading or improper loading was 27, and all these vessels were found on inspection to be unsafe.

NEW FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.—The present mail will be conveyed from Marseilles by the new steamer of the Messageries Maritimes, called the Yangtse, which was recently launched at the La Ciotat building-yard. This steamer is built on the model of the Djemnah, excepting that the constructions on her upper deck are of mahogany instead of teak. She is commanded by Lieutenant Rapatel, formerly of the Sindh. The Yangtse has been put on the India and China line, to replace the Meikong, recently lost at Cape Guardafui.

A JAPANESE SHIP.—The Niigata Maru, Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. She has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably, and in any emergency were always ready to do their part. The Niigata Maru is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return to Japan.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros.&Co.	Aug. —
Mercur	481	Robertson & Co....	Aug. 15
Glenartney, s.s.	2,106	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. —
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ...	2,470	Thos.Skinner &Co.	
Benarty, s.s	1,750	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 13
Glenearn, s.s.	—	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug 13
Radnorshire, s.s	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 20
LIVERPOOL.			
Deucalion, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 17
Glaucus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GUERLAIN,
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, to let soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

FURNISHED HOUSE
TO LET, at 27, LEE PARK, BLACKHEATH, for Three Months, containing Ten good Rooms. Gardens, &c. Rent £4 4s. per week.
Apply on the premises.

I. DE VIGAN,
IMPORTER OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARTICLES,
41, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS

OSLER'S
GLASS CHANDELIERS
WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms: Broad-street. Established 1807.

AMAH (Chinese Nurse), wishing to return at once to China, OFFERS her SERVICES, in return for free passage. Well recommended. Address CAPTAIN, 18, London-terrace, London-fields, Richmond-road, Hackney.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

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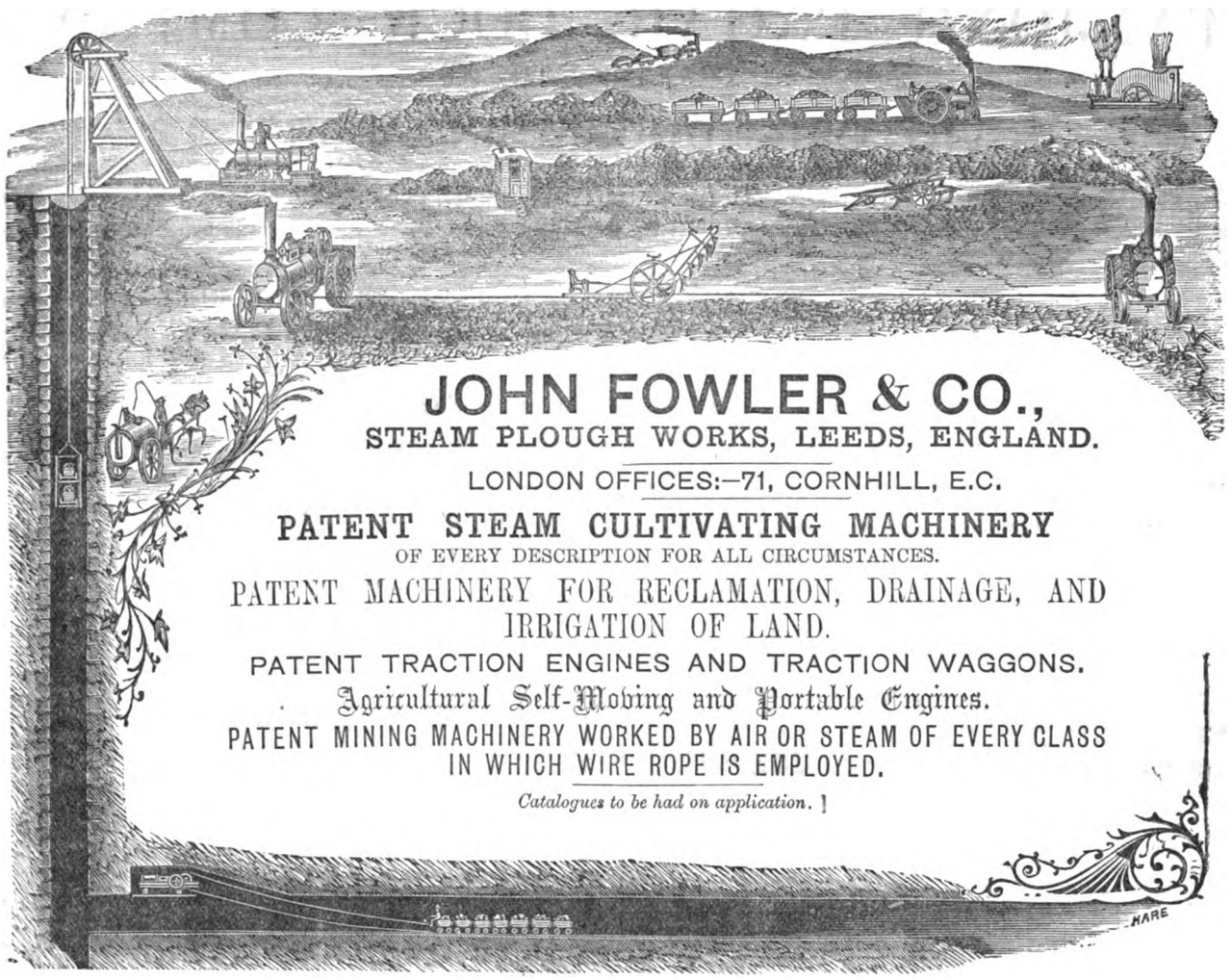

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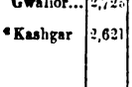

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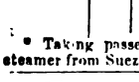

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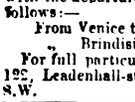

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Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3rd.Ll.1.	S.W.I	Aug. 15
Hong Kong	Felix Mendelssohn...	A 1	S.W.I	Aug. 15
Yok. & Hiogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I D.	Aug. 13
Do. do.	Parsee s.s....	18 yrs. Liv.Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 28
Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 20

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

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Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited). 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 10th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

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GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undermained powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 15
Glenlinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 23
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,809	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,105	330	To follow

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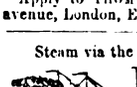
Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail August 23.



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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 729.] LONDON, MONDAY, AUG. 20, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Aug. 18.
JAPAN—Yokohama	May 25	July 8	July 11*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 5*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 1*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	June 19
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 26
Chefoo	—	—	„ 23
New-chwang	—	—	
Hankow	Apr. 27	June 17	„ 26
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 24
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 20
Shanghai	May 18	„ 30	July 1
Ningpo	—	—	June 27
Foochow	—	—	„ 26
Formosa	—	—	„ 22
Amoy	—	—	„ 27
Swatow	—	—	July 2
Hong Kong	„ 25	„ 29	„ 7
Canton	—	—	„ 5
Macao	—	—	„ 6
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 11	„ 16	June 27
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	June 1	July 4	July 12
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	June 29
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	July 3
Sarawak	—	—	„ 8
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	„ 12
Samarang	—	—	„ 3
Sourabaya	—	—	
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 15	„ 14	„ 15
Penang	„ 8	„ 6	„ 9
CEYLON—Galle	„ 29	„ 28	„ 28
Colombo	„ 23	„ 18	„ 21

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Saturday, two days in advance of its due date, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, on the 16th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 4th, Shanghai 8th, Hong Kong 14th, Singapore 21st July, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 27th inst., left Galle on the 2nd inst., its due date.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Hoogly* arrived Aug. 15.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Chissen, Mr. J. L. Ruyter, Mr. H. B. Beer, Mr. M.P. Evans. From Yokohama: Mdme. J. Oastler and child, Mr. E. Mangaki, Mr. Abison. From Hong Kong: Mdme. F. Carvalho, Mr. Da Roza, Mr. Tournier and child. From Saigon: Mr. Aymard and Mr. Combes. From Singapore: Mr. Van Lawick, Mr J. Huart, Mr. F. J. Van Leent, Mr. E. Van Vicevervorsel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Graszhoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Belle, Mr. F. L. Anthing, Capt. Staal, M. and Mdme. Questa, Mdme. Roach and child, Mr. J. A. Holmes, Mr Jas. Drysdale, Mr. Haley, Mrs. Grimsby and Mrs. Ebert.

By last mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived Aug. 8.—From Penang: Mr. H. J. Paddey. From Galle: Mr. Hodges, Mr. Robinson. To Venice, from Singapore: Mr. H. G. Walker.—To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Tehera*, arrived Aug. 18.—From Yokohama: Captain Ranton, Commander Pusey, five second-class passengers. From Singapore: Commander Hastings, R.N., Mr. W. H. Carter, two second-class passengers. From Penang: Mr. F. C. Bishop, two second-class passengers. From Galle: Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Murray.

Per steamer *Diomed* (Holt's line), arrived August 16.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Cooper, Capt. Slack. From Singapore: Mr. Bayliss's two children, a Siamese nobleman and ten Siamese youths.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Dinwiddie, R.N., Sub Lieut. J. W. Brown, Messrs. J. W. Midgeley, J. F. Price, and J. Hegarty. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters. To Colombo: Mr. E. Wall, Mr. Masters, and Mr. Caldwell,

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Aug. 17, and Brindisi, Aug. 20.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich, and Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: Mr. J. Trubridge.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept., 20.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durrant.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Aya*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison. To Saigon: Mr. Rheinart. To Galle: Mr. Maquet.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles: Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Singapore: Mr. Howard Newton. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vlfet and Agancor. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. E. Gordon, and Mr. Boyd.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser. Messrs. Lucarsen, Blanckenhagen, and De Jager. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Frendenberg, and Mr. W. Bowden Smith.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Koning der Nederlanden*, from Nieuwediep to Batavia, Aug. 11, and from Southampton, Aug. 14.—Mr. H. T. van Lawick, Mr. A. P. van Deinse, Mr. Charles Boissevain, Mr. H. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. D. van Marion, Mr. D Schuurman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. W. Vermey, Mr. Th. Kroesen, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Schlosser, Mrs. Charlsdorp, Mrs. A. C. Swaan, Mr. F. Bamberg, Mr. C. C. Van de Wyck, Mr. H. Jakob, Mr. J. Vasseur, Mr. P. Gallas, Mr. J. Haremaker, Mr. Th. Oestereich, Mr. K. A. J. E. N. Gorkum, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hasselbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van der Linden, Mr. J. de Beus, Mr. P. Brooshoofs, Mrs. H. J. Beck geb. Van der Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Monod de Froideville, Mr. Th. Geselschap, Mr. H. W. Van Ravenswaay, Mr. P. van Oers, Mr. J. C. Dunki Jacobs, Mr. L. A. P. F. Buyn, Jun., Mr. and Mrs. M. von Faber, Mr. Th. J. Van der Hilst, Mr. W. de Blinde, Mr. L. Wever, Mr. H. E. Van Dyk, Mr. A. van Niewenhuizen, Mr. R. W. Louis Meyer, Mr. B. van Vlmen, Mr. T. H. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Graaf and two children, Mrs. E. de Laet-Walle, Mr. A. J. Deaker, Mr. Bleeker, Mr. E. Coppin, Mr. Poche, Mr. G. J. A. Boulet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Luymes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. A. Collard, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Vorstenbos, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Loling and three children, Mr. K. J. A. Pape; ten subaltern officers, and 150 soldiers.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Belgic*, from San Francisco, July 27.—To Yokohama: Kawzabro Zaye, Mrs. E. Lockyer and daughter, T. Sugita, W. H. McIlwait. To Shanghai: A. L. R. Smith, B. F. Blachford. To Hong Kong: Long Suin Toy.

Per steamer *Glenearn*, from London, August 16.—For Singapore: Mr. Philip Robinson. For Yokohama: Mr. Paul McAnulty.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 27th June, and we have advices *via* San Francisco fourteen days later, viz., to the 11th July. The French mail from London, May 18, arrived out on the 2nd July, and the following P. and O. mail of May 25 was received on the 8th July.

According to the last accounts the Japanese Government were expressing confident hopes of the speedy suppression of Saigo's rebellion, and that then it would be enabled to divert a sufficient number of troops into the province of Tosa, to disarm and overawe the discontented *samourai* of that agitated province. If successful in the accomplishment of these two objects, it purposed to re-organise and consolidate the departments, to lessen the number of Ministers, and to convoke a semi-Representative Assembly.

The case of Iwasaki *v.* Colomb, arising out of the collision with H.M.S. *Audacious*, has, after weary days of hearing and listening to the expensive and ingenious harangues of counsel, and the altogether too minute and elaborate string of questions and summing up of the learned and very painstaking Judge who tried the case, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged; so that the whole affair has resulted in nothing but a vexatious waste of time for everybody concerned, except the lawyers, who generally contrive to make money out of the misfortunes of others. Even the newspapers and their readers have been victimised. Columns of type have been set up, and have occupied all the available space, to the exclusion of more interesting matter. And the negative result reached is to be attributed, we hear, to one of the jury, who stood alone in his opinion, the other four agreeing,—which puts us in mind of a story of a jury of twelve retiring to con-

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sider their verdict, in a very plain case; eleven promptly agreed as to their decision, but the twelfth man adhered to a wrong, and a contrary opinion, and he bitterly complained that his fellow jurors would not give up their view for his own, at the same time exclaiming that "he never met with eleven such obstinate men in his life." Probably had the community been spared the legal gentlemen who mainly live by litigation, the affair might have been equitably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties, in half an hour's conference, and by the payment of the cost of damages resulting from the collision, which would have amounted to considerably less than the costs of the abortive suit just ended. After being in consultation about two hours, the jury were eventually discharged without giving a verdict, it being found impossible for them to agree, four being for the defendant, and one for the plaintiff. The Judge, ruling with reference to the demurrer is, however, to be appealed against by defendant on the advice of his counsel.

The *Herald* observes that the outlook for Japan this year is far from promising. For six months a formidable insurrection has been raging, and has not yet been quelled, though everyone desirous of seeing the country at peace must hope that it will be before long brought to an end. With regard to the two principal exports,—silk and tea,—the prospects are gloomy. The war in Europe—which no one as yet knows when or how it will terminate—depresses the Silk market to such an extent that, outside of every other circumstance, prices must rule low there, and consequently here also. As to tea, in face of the bad results realised in America for such parcels of the present season's crop as have been put on the market, it is unreasonable to expect that high rates can be afforded to be given here. Then, also, with respect to rice, unless rain falls in quantity, apprehensions begin to be entertained that the crop may be so far limited that there may prove to be no surplus for export. For years past Japan has been blessed with an abounding crop of rice, and it would not be surprising if this year the weather should be so unfavourable as to prevent the realisation of a good harvest. For silkworm cards no extra demand need be anticipated, and it is pretty certain that graineurs will be found offering even lower prices than last year, in order to guard themselves against a repetition of being competed with by Japanese speculators in their own markets in Italy and France. It then appears that whilst domestic war is wasting the resources of the nation, that concurrently with this the exports to foreign countries are likely to realise considerably less than during last year, so that in 1877 Japan has to disburse more and will get less than during 1876. The ability of the people to pay for articles of import will be curtailed, and neither a large trade nor remunerative prices can reasonably be looked forward to.

The *Herald* also contains the following items of news:—

A farewell dinner has been given to Dr. Willis at the Grand Hotel. Sir Harry Parkes occupied the chair, and Mr. Consul Robertson the vice chair. About forty gentlemen, the personal friends of Dr. Willis, were present on the occasion. Sir Harry Parkes, in proposing the guest's health, eulogised his professional ability and geniality of disposition, and alluded to his services in the cause of humanity in the war of the revolution, when he attended the sick and wounded on both sides, having previously stipulated that he should receive no remuneration from either. Dr. Willis acknowledged with much feeling the tribute which his late chief and old friend had paid to him, which, he said, was far beyond his deserts. He then proposed, in very complimentary terms, the health of Sir Harry Parkes, which was suitably acknowledged by that gentleman. Other toasts followed. The company did not separate until a late hour. Dr. Willis is one of the oldest residents in Japan, having been here about fifteen years; and the gathering of last Saturday was an evidence of the friendly feeling which those who have known him longest and best entertain towards him.

If it be, as is supposed, that ministers, because they are divided in opinion on the subject of the Municipal Directorship, have not agreed to take concerted action with regard to that office, it bids fair to be extinguished, in which case, as the public are to be deprived of the services of that useful officer, then two services which the Local Government has up to this escaped from performing might very properly be insisted on,—that of watering the streets on dry days during summer, and lighting the settlement throughout the year:—the first is a part of the duty of scavenging, and the latter is a measure of police: so at least does Mr. Hamilton Fish regard it in one of his communications to Mr. Bingham. There cannot be a doubt that well lighted streets operate as a check upon burglary, and other crimes and misdemeanours. In addition to the payment of absurdly high ground rents, the Government ought not to expect the citizens to bear these additional burdens; the expense of watering and lighting should be now, without further question, borne by the authorities.

Mr. H. Cook, shipwright, of No. 115, Creekside, last year bought the wreck of the schooner *Otsego*, at public auction (as she lay on the rocks in Christmas Bay, Sikotan Island), for $130. The *Otsego* had been blown ashore during a heavy gale, while endeavouring to make an offing, on the 27th September, 1876, and on Mr. Cook's arrival in his schooner *Beatrice*, on the 11th May last, he found her lying inside a formidable reef of rocks where she had been lifted, the tide at low water leaving her high and dry. Work was at once commenced to get the vessel afloat, and, although they met with much opposition from the weather, which continued wet and misty, with an occasional gale, the ways were placed, and foot by foot she was got down over the rocks into deep water, her sides and bottom having been thoroughly caulked previously. The work occupied thirty-seven days. On the 17th of June the vessel was floated; two days were spent in fitting up the rigging, &c., and after a disagreeable passage of twenty days, occupied in beating against fresh southerly winds and much foggy weather, Mr. Cook had the satisfaction of anchoring his craft in port. She is a fine sea boat, and not much the worse for her accident.

On the 26th June, a Japanese nurse, at Madame Pelikan's, had occasion to prepare some food for her mistress's baby; for that purpose she lit a spirit lamp, and whilst it was alight she replenished the reservoir with alcohol, spilling some beside, when the whole took fire. In her alarm, she dropped the bottle, saturating her dress and the carpet, which also became a blaze. The unfortunate woman gave one agonising shriek, and rushed into her mistress's bedroom, enveloped in flames. Madame Pelikan tried to put out the fire, and got severely burnt; by this time Mons. Pelikan, by rolling the nurse in some bedding, managed to extinguish the flames on her person. Whilst this was going on, the carpet of the adjoining room, which had been saturated with spirit, was burning, and also the boards beneath; the child was in its cot, with flames around it, but was rescued by its father uninjured. A medical man was at once sent for, and the dreadfully burnt nurse taken to the hospital, where she lies in so precarious a state that she is not expected to survive.

On the 4th July a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. G. Nachtigal and Co. was held at the German Consulate. The official liquidator, Mr. H. Andersen, read a statement of the affairs of the estate, according to which the liabilities amounted to about $40,000 and the assets to $7,276, besides $1,000 in uncollected outstandings. He declared a dividend of 15 per cent. to the approved creditors. The debtor, Mr. Nachtigal, then proposed the following composition:—The money in hand to be distributed according to the official statement; the outstandings to be sold at public auction and the proceeds distributed at the same rate, and he to receive a full discharge. As the creditors present, who represented more than three-fourths of the total claims, namely, $28,132, gave their assent to the above proposal, the composition was accepted.

On July 5 a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Douglas and Co. was held at the German Consulate. The official liquidator, M. F. Knoblauch, laid on the table a statement of the affairs of the estate, from which it appeared that the liabilities amounted to $4,160.04, out of which $255.18 were privileged claims entitled to payment in full, while the assets only amounted to a little more than $800, besides a lot of bad outstandings. After paying privileged debts and costs there only remained 2 9-10ths per cent. for the other claims. The statement was accepted, and the outstandings handed over to Mr. Douglas for collection.

The *Akebono Shimbun* has the following estimate of the financial fruits of the present civil war:—The Finance Department has already spent yen 2,000,000 on the expedition against the Kagoshima rebels. The deficiency in the land tax, caused by the insurrection in the various ken of Kiushiu, cannot be less than yen 8,000,000. And even if the war should cease at this moment, it would at least have cost yen 40,000,000 when the troops and policemen have been disbanded and paid off, and compensation paid for the losses sustained by the people during the war. But if the war continues, and we take the expenses hitherto incurred as a basis of calculation, then it costs yen 5,000,000 a month, and consequently, if the war lasts two months longer, it will cost an additional sum of yen 10,000,000. Besides this, the military stores must be replenished, and the damage done to the war material repaired. This may give an idea of the enormous sum the war will have cost, when once it is brought to a close.

The *Japan Mail* publishes Mr. Consul Robertson's report on the Trade for the year 1876. He states:—

The import trade of 1876 falls below that of 1875 by $3,112,029, while the export trade of 1876 exceeds that of 1875 by $8,965,149. Of the above sum of $3,112,029, as exhibiting the decrease in the import trade of 1876, only $260,805 is the decrease in the actual trade of the place, for while in 1875 articles on Government account figured for $3,119,535, in 1876 they only amounted to $621,284, or a decrease under this heading of $2,498,251. In my last report I drew attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade during the period then under review, and I think the figures now brought forward clearly demonstrate that the remarks I then made were not put on record without fair grounds. Many merchants and importers have probably found that the field here, after all, is but limited, and the intense desire prevailing on all sides to enter into large operations cannot but be attended with danger in any small markets, especially in one such as this, where the capital at the command of most of the native merchants is comparatively so small. Reviewing, however, the general result of the import trade for

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the past year, I think I am right in saying that more satisfaction in respect to trade is generally expressed, and it is admitted that not only have profits been realised on most goods, but that heavy losses on the importations of the year have been avoided. I say importations of the year, because it is impossible for me in a report of this kind to take into consideration the stocks which remain over at the close of the year.

TOKIO.

The *Tokio Times* of July 7 has the following:—No intelligence of importance has been received this week from the disturbed districts of Kiusiu. It is understood that the rebel operations are now confined to the province of Hiuga, which will presently be invaded by strong bodies of Imperial troops. The 4th of July was celebrated with much spirit in Yokohama and was duly observed as a holiday by Americans in Tokio. English opposition to the transportation of mails from Japan to Europe by certain routes has been sustained with such persistence as to cause the Post-office Department to relinquish some of the obvious rights conferred by the admission of Japan to the Postal Union. Why should the Government of Japan pay a subsidy to the P. and O. Steamship Company for carrying mails? Can anybody offer one satisfactory reason for such a proceeding? We have yet to hear the first common sense argument in its favour.

The above paper gives the following with reference to restaurants:—Numbers of good restaurants exists in Tokio, most of which are but little known to foreigners. Of those best reputed among the Japanese, the Yaozen at Sanya, near Asakusa, and the Matsu-gen at Uyeno are noted for the excellence of their cookery and *sake*. The Nakamura-ro at Riogoku is a well known resort for gentlemen who wish to discuss the topics of the day, and enjoy not merely gustatory pleasures, but also "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Among its patrons may be found many officers of the army and other departments, editors, &c. There are, besides these, houses famous for some specialty, such as the Tsukuzi at Koku cho, for eels, and the Imakin on the Tori, for chickens. It is hardly necessary to allude to the two branches of the Sei Yo Ken, near Tsukiji and Uyeno, their reputation being now familiar to all residents and most visitors. The most popular, however, of all the eating-houses of the capital is the Matsuda, on the Ginza, at Kiobashi. This is really an immense establishment, having accommodation for two thousand customers at once. It is owned by a wealthy woman, named Matsuda Kane, by whom it was first opened in 1873.

The official mansion of the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokio, in the rear of the former site of the Guai Mu Sho, is now completed. Japanese papers say that it is furnished and decorated throughout in the French style.

Mr. de Geoffroy, French Minister to Japan, was entertained at dinner by the Emperor at Tokio on the 14th June. Among the guests were Messrs. Sanjo, Okubo, Tokudaiji, Ito, Terashima, and other high officials. Mr. de Geoffroy has since returned to Yokohama.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Osaka Nippo* says:—

A letter from Kumamoto, dated the 18th, runs as follows:—The space occupied by the rebel lines is gradually narrowed day by day, and altogether in Hitoyoshi-guchi over 1,000 have surrendered. They are said to have been forced to take up arms, and are natives of Satsuma and Osumi. It is rumoured that some of them have confessed that those who possess firearms in each company are between twelve and five, and that these firearms are put in the forts and used by turns. When ammunition becomes scarce, the rebels make the more noise. They are also short of provisions.

The Osaka police have arrested Iwakami and Hayashi (shizoku of Kochi), a shizoku of Fukuoka Ken, a heimin of that Ken, and a shizoku and heimin of Osaka Fu. They have all been taken to Kioto.

Statement of passenger and goods traffic on the Kobe-Kioto Railway, for week ending July 1st, 1877:—1st class, 52; 2nd class, 640; 3rd class, 22,744; total, 23,436. Amount received for passengers, yen 6,823·62; for luggage and parcels, yen 268·42; for goods, yen 581·084. Total amount, yen 7,673·124. Corresponding period of last year, yen 3,361·409.

Two signboards recently put up in Kobe, "Furnishfs Maker" and "Large Beer"—presumably intended for Lager Beer—bear further testimony to the very curious fact that the Japanese should continue to perpetrate any kind of nonsense in this way rather than submit their designs before execution to any foreigner for a minute.

That Japanese are just as ready to swindle one another as they are to swindle a foreigner we have long maintained, and we believe a cake seller who plies his vocation on the native beach is certainly of the same way of thinking now, whatever opinion he had a few days ago. A rather well-dressed Japanese ate some of his wares and said he would pay at his own house, as he had no money with him. After leading the unfortunate pedlar a considerable dance, the latter—then being on the hill above the railway—gave his customer to understand he considered him a swindler; and the customer, seeing further disguise to be useless, took to his heels at a pace which would have added to his credit on the Recreation-ground, but which has ruined it on the Kaigundori.—*Hiogo News.*

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says:—

The *Cosmopolite*, which was captured some time ago from the rebels, was towed into Nagasaki harbour on the 12th ult.; she is to be used as a store-ship, and with that end in view her boilers and machinery are being removed and her interior rearranged accordingly. We hear that three other steamers, the *Chihli*, *Nepaul*, and *Dumbarton* are to be also converted into store-ships, and that their destination will be probably Kagoshima.

In consequence of the recent interruption in freights, &c., owing to the mail steamers between Japan ports and Shanghai having been unable to take such as offered, it is the intention of the China Merchants' Steamship Company to put one of their vessels on this route at an early date, to be followed by others, if sufficient inducement offers. We should have thought that the non-success of the P. and O. S. N. Company would have deterred any outsiders from risking their money in opposition to the Government of this country, but evidently the C.M.S.S. Company have made up their minds to make the venture, and think the present a good opportunity to secure such cargo as the M.B.M.S.S. Company are unable to take.

Some commotion was caused in the quiet village of Mogi, a day or two ago, by the landing of a body of men from a small steamer. The ever watchful Bobbies, donning their uniforms and seizing their rifles and bayonets, hurried down over the bristly rocks as fast as the nature of the ground would allow them, prepared to sell their lives dearly or perish on the strand. On reaching the beach, however, the invaders proved only to be a party of coolies and carpenters returning from the *Kiushiu Maru*, where they had been working. After the necessary inquiries as to their own names and those of their forefathers, together with their occupations and residences, and the police having satisfied themselves that they were so far harmless, they were allowed to set out for Nagasaki, to which place most were bound.

We understand that as soon after the termination of the present strife as possible, it is the intention of the Government to advertise for designs and specifications, with a liberal offer of fifty dollars, for the best description of dress suited to the natives of this country, with a view of introducing something more becoming than the ordinary type of foreign rig, as at present adopted, and more especially to meet the views of such as are fresh from cooler countries where more attention is paid to tight-fitting garments than is here considered necessary; at the same time, heavy punishment will be administered to those guilty of the least impropriety. Any person found with his or her sleeves turned up will be liable to transportation for a period of five years, while those seen with their trousers turned up will be decapitated there and then. Foreigners' servants will not be exempt from the above conditions.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *North China Herald* has the following:—

The *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd June contains a decree announcing the capture of Turfan, the last remaining stronghold of the Dungani Mohammedans, and the objective point toward which the efforts of Tso Tsung-tang's army have been directed since the capture of Urumtsi, in August last. Turfan appears to have been evacuated by its defenders, on the approach of the Chinese forces, and they have probably retired to seek protection under the banner of the Khan of Kashgar, whose army is believed to be posted on his own frontier at no great distance from Turfan. The intelligence of the success now reported is stated to have been in the hands of the Imperial Government for several weeks, and the fact of its having been withheld so long from publication has given rise to curious surmises.

The following is a translation of the decree announcing the victory:—

A Decree. We have received from Tso Tsungt'ang his report of the particulars, in detail, of the recapture of the city of Turfan by a concerted movement on the part of his army. In the third moon (April—May), Chang Yao and other divisional commanders having combined their forces for a forward movement, proceeded by swift marches along different lines of route from Hami and Barkoul, taking the rebel entrenchments as they advanced, and capturing by assault the towns of Ch'ikhtêngmu and Pidjan. Under favour of these victories, other points along the line were successively taken, and immense numbers of prisoners were taken and beheaded. The main body of the insurgents, being unable to maintain their ground, retreated in a north-westerly direction towards Turfan; whereupon the troops were drawn together for a combined attack, and the cavalry and infantry forces having been pushed forward simultaneously, both the Manchu and the Chinese cities of Turfan were captured. The Mo-

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hammedans who submitted themselves were allowed to revert to peaceful avocations. The combinations devised by Tso Tsung-t'ang evince a judicious strategy, and the rapid execution by Chang Yao and his colleagues of the plans adopted for the offensive has been attended with successful results. It is fitting that rewards be meted out to the officers who have distinguished themselves on this occasion. We bestow upon Chang Yao (whose actual office is), General-in-Chief of the land forces of Kwantung, the first degree of the sixth order of hereditary nobility. On the two Generals, Liu Chanpiao and Sun Kin-piao, we confer the insignia of the first degree of official rank. Upon Sung Hien-Shêng and Ho Yü-chao we bestow the distinction of the Yellow Jacket. Three pages of distinctions for sub ordinate officers down to the rank of captain here ensue; and authority is given, in the customary terms, to make further recommendations in favour of officers and men who have claims to distinction and reward.

TIENTSIN.

The Correspondent of the *Courier* writes under date of June 19:—I have only just returned from Lao-ling, or rather Wu-ting Fu district, where I have distributed the one thousand taels sent by Mr. Jamieson. Many of the people were at work in their fields hoeing the millet. The wheat-crop, which is very fine, assumed its golden ripeness during my stay, and I had the pleasure of seeing the sickle at work before my return to Tientsin. Labourers are so abundant that wages given by the farmers are ridiculously small, viz., twenty to thirty cash a day, with food, for common work on the fields. Reapers get more than this.

I was glad to find in Chan-hwa Hsien that some of the poor people we helped some weeks ago used the money given to them to sow their fields with millet, as they had not been able to sow wheat. On this visit I found many of them greatly concerned because they had not strength to hoe their fields, and no money to hire labour, and they feared their crop would be lost on this account. How they blessed the foreigners for their help the second time! In this district large tracts of land lie uncultivated, owing partly to many of the owners being away from home (perhaps never to return), and partly to the poverty and inability of those at home to cultivate their fields. Still, the general aspect is cheering, and after the wheat is gathered the people will settle down to their usual avocations and content.

I was greatly saddened in one part of the country through which I passed to see the fields of wheat destroyed, fruit trees and other trees battered and stripped, by a fearful hail-storm. The storm occurred on the night of the 10th of May, and the hailstones are said to have been, in some places, jagged lumps of ice as large as hen's eggs. At any rate, they must have been large, for in Yang-shin I noticed acre upon acre in which hardly a single ear of wheat was left standing; every stalk was cut about nine inches from the ground. In other fields, perhaps one-third of the whole might be gathered. It seemed so sad, to pass from the luxuriant fields of waving, almost ripened corn, suddenly into fields that but three weeks before had given the same promise of golden harvest, but were now sombre and desolated. From Pin-chow on the coast to Ning-ching on the west towards the canal—a distance of about two hundred *li*—I found the storm had run with varying effects (and I know not how much further, while the width of the storm-tract appears to have been about twenty *li* on the eastern side down to ten *li* on the western; also, irregular. In Pin-chow it is reported that forty villages have been re-plunged into distress by this calamity; while in Zang-shin and Loa-ling districts similar aggravation of the sufferings of the people is caused by this new visitation. No wonder the people in these regions should seem to be more dejected than their neighbours. I felt the depression myself immediately on passing within the storm-line. Many a young fellow did I meet on the road with his hoe on his shoulder, who said in reply to our inquiries:—"Oh, the hail has destroyed our wheat; I am going to seek a little bread elsewhere." This calamity of course is very limited in its range, but as that range is in districts where the general famine has prevailed, the people whose prospect of relief has thus been blighted must feel it most keenly.

I need not repeat the usual sights of misery and sickness which greeted me, and which have so fully been described to you on previous occasions. In Lao-ling and Chan-hwa the relief I was able to convey from your Committee's funds was most urgently needed and gratefully appreciated.

CHEFOO.

The *Courier's* correspondent says:—

Dr. Nevius is preparing a sort of general report of his doings, which will be sent to you by-and-by. Before leaving he was fôted and presented with flags and banners of all sorts and sizes, expressive of the gratitude felt by the donors for the succour afforded. It was no doubt a perfectly genuine and spontaneous movement on their part, and shows that whatever the *literati* and officials may think, your generosity has made a deep and lasting impression upon the common people. There can be no doubt, I think, but that the idea conveyed by the term "foreigner" will hence be something very different from what it has hitherto been.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 1st July; the French mail from London, May 18, was received on the 30th June.

The Yangking-pang creek is at last to be cleansed. At least a commencement of this long talked of work is promised by the Municipal Council after the hot weather is over, and in the meantime the "bunding" of the creek is being proceeded with.

The first part of the Customs Returns for the past year giving the usual abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics from 1864 to 1876 have been published. The value of the foreign trade during the year—Tls. 151,000,000—was greater by Tls 9,000,000 than in any previous year during that period, and greater by Tls. 14,000,000 than in any other year but 1872 (which reached Tls. 142,000,000). The revenue of course was also larger, though not correspondingly; Tls. 12,152,921 against Tls. 11,268,109 last year, which was the next highest. The gross value of the trade of Shanghai was also greater than in any previous year, having reached Tls. 124,174,755—rather more than Tls. 6,000,000 above 1872, which was the next highest year in the list.

The *North China Daily News* gives the following account of the opening of the Silk market:—

The Silk market was opened late on Wednesday evening (June 27); but it seems to have closed again the following day, as holders were unwilling to continue selling at the moderate prices given, in face of such an advance as that quoted by Reuter of 6d. a lb. on Red Peacock on a flat market! The settlements have been, therefore, restricted to within 100 bales, including No. 2 Buffalo, No. 2 Beautiful Woman, and No. 2 Dancing Bear, at 417½ equal to 19s. 2d. laid down in London; SSS Dollars variously reported from Tls. 385 to 400, and chop No. 2 Kahing Taysaam at Tls. 420. Dollars have advanced, and numerous orders for purchasing have been sent up-country. Silkmen appear rather astonished at the opening rates; but large holders are not sellers, as the improvement in prices at home, which seems at present known only in specially advised quarters, persuades them that the long-looked for advance is at hand, and that buyers generally will quickly respond to the signal given.

The above paper gives the following items of news:—

We hear a report that the Chinese are about to establish revenue stations in the interior, for the collection of junk and boat dues from all vessels carrying goods going into the country, or coming out under a transit pass. If this is the case, it can scarcely be regarded as other than an indirect way of levying lekin on foreign imports and native goods intended for export.

The report of the London Mission Hospital at Hankow for the past year shows a considerable increase in the number of patients treated over the previous year. The increase is especially noticeable in the number of in-patients, which was 406 as compared with 93 last year. The income of the hospital, including $148 brought forward from the previous year, was $756; and the expenditure $505, leaving a balance of $251. Dr. Mackenzie sets out by stating that the term "Medical Mission" implies the use of medical means to the missionary end; "it makes medicine the handmaid of the Gospel, seeking through the administration of medical relief to advance the cause of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ." And it is evident from every paragraph that this principle is very clearly kept in view. It is gratifying to learn that many opium smokers have been successfully weaned from that vice by treatment at the hospital; and in at least nine cases the sufferers "have, after careful inquiry and prolonged trial, been received into the Church." The impatience of the Chinese, however, occasionally prevents successful treatment. A man was received with a fracture of the thigh-bone. The necessity of time to effect a proper cure was repeatedly explained to him; yet at the end of a week his friends removed the splint and bandages, and carried him out. We have not space to follow the report closely into detail. Suffice it to say that, as we said before, constant evidence is given of earnest endeavour to couple proselytism with medical advice. "We rejoice," says the writer, "that all our helpers are workers for Christ. Siau, the native preacher, who has the special duty of attending to the spiritual teaching of the patients, is growing daily in suitability for the work. The hospital assistants both give valuable aid in the religious department; and even the coolie manifests great delight when he sees patients show any interest in the Gospel message."

From the *Courier* we take the following:—

On June 30 the China Merchants' Company paid Messrs. Russell and Co. the sum of Tls. 150,000, being a further instalment of the price of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.

It is rumoured that the establishment of a steamboat service is contemplated between Shanghai and the Southern ports. From what we hear we should judge that the China Merchants' Company is likely to feel any competition that may be brought against it. "We have plenty of money," said the Viceroy—according to report—the other day; "what we want is management." The second part of Li's remark is undeniably most true. The first assertion is gratifying, considering the rates at which the company carries freight.

We deeply regret to hear that rumours are in circulation

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pointing to the possible stoppage of the Woosung Railway at the expiration of the present term. It is most devoutly to be hoped that these are without good foundation. There is no doubt, however, we believe, that an active correspondence is now being carried on upon the subject between the British Legation and the Viceroys of Chihli and Nanking, and we can only trust that their negotiations may result in the aversion of any step so ruinous to the interests of both foreigners and Chinese as that which is now said to be in contemplation.

Civilisation is making vast strides among the Chinese. Some time ago, a gentleman having temporary relations with the Imperial Government was accommodated with a passage down the coast in a native gunboat. The captain, who had been formerly a pilot, used his best endeavours to make his passenger comfortable, and by way of evincing his amicable designs, offered him raw brandy at dinner, instead of sherry. The gentleman declined the proposal, saying that he was not in the habit of indulging in such strong drink. "No? replied the skipper, interrogatively, why, my any time takee;" which he certainly did, on that occasion, to the tune of three or four glasses.

The superstitions of the Chinese are sometimes very curiously exemplified. The other day a woman died in the city—she was the wife of a charcoal-dealer—who, for a long time, had hoarded money secretly, the fact being hidden even from her husband. When she fell sick, she took her dollars and concealed them under her pillow, her avarice extending so far—the ruling passion strong in death—that when she died her hands were found clutching a number of the coins so tightly that it was impossible to unlock the fingers. Of course, firmly as the muscles may have been set, it would no doubt have been possible for the husband to have wrenched or cut them apart had he wished to do do so; but no. "She stuck to her dollars during her life," said the widower, "and she clings to them still more desperately in death; let her have them undisturbed." And so the corpse was buried, its dead hands clasping the dollars with a desperate grip while the rest of the poor creatures' savings were put in the coffin and buried for ever with her.

We regret to hear of a rather serious accident which occurred on the 28th ult. to the French mail steamer *Hoogly*. It seems that early in the morning, as she was swinging to the tide, she broke loose from her moorings, and, drifting in direction of the Chinese Navigation Company's wharf, had a narrow escape of coming into violent collision with the *Hankow*. She was saved from this by her stern suddenly sticking in, or at least striking on, the mud, while still at some distance from the river-boat, thereby saving the latter from almost certain and most serious damage, but being left herself in a very precarious position. She swung slowly round, her stern being pretty hard ashore, and in that state she remained until the tug-boat *Samson* came to her rescue. She was not got off, however, without a good deal of bumping and scratching, while she left the pontoon of the C.N. Company in a strained and somewhat leaky state. The mishap might have been attended with very disastrous consequences, and so far may be called a serious one; but luckily the affair ended without any material damage to any of the vessels concerned.—*Courier*.

An event has occurred this week which is worthy of more than a passing notice. By order of the Mixed Court, a parcel (1,850 pieces) of 10 lb. Grey Shirtings, for the clearance of which judgment was, a few weeks since, obtained against the native buyer, has been sold by public auction. Is this to be accepted as an earnest that that "better administration of justice," foreshadowed in the "Chefoo Convention," is really to be vouchsafed to the foreigner? If so, then, on this point at least, our Chamber of Commerce's letter to its London Committee, late although it was, is premature. Be that as it may, however, the above event is a novelty in Mixed Court justice, and, being of welcome interest to every foreigner concerned in the Piece Goods trade, it is here specially recorded.

NANKING.

A correspondent of the *Courier* writes under date of the 25th June:—

The present fast was preceded by an unusual number of executions, several of which were for the manufacture of, or dealing in, small cash. It is not to be supposed that the residents in Soochow and other places where small cash is prohibited avail themselves of the opportunity of having them melted up while elsewhere they are still in circulation. There is some difficulty however in conveying them from place to place. On one occasion an old coffin was *en route* for this part of the country, when some of the mandarins thought they would like to see the corpse. It is sufficient to add that the chief mourner was beheaded here some days ago. The locusts seem to have left the immediate vicinity of Nanking for the present, and it would be well if we could say as much of the drought. I have been assured that there has been no time since the rebellion when rain was needed as greatly as now. Last summer and autumn was very dry, and the rains during the winter and spring have been unusually slight, so that now there is reason for serious alarm. The city presents a strange appearance to-day. From one end to the other prayers for rain written on yellow paper are suspended across the streets like myriads of streamers on some gala day; while altars to the Dragon King, and perhaps to the thunder, lightning, wind, rain, and local deities, with their candles, incense, and hosts of worshippers, all show the anxiety of the people about the coming distress, which now seems to be almost at their very doors. Trade is dull. Many persons are out of employment, and the outlook is still more gloomy.

Fires are continually breaking out, but probably for a long time none more destructive of human life have occurred than one last night. A house was in flames. The mandarin in an adjoining building began to remove his goods. Among other articles, a quantity of powder was taken out, and, as no notice was given to the crowd of spectators, and the explosive compound was not in any wise protected, no one need ask what next took place. Seven men were soon over the troubles of this life, and a large number were more or less injured. Some may have died after reaching their homes, and many are in a critical condition. I was sent for early this morning, and in company with Mr. E. Müller, of Shanghai, spent a considerable part of the day caring for the sufferers. Some of the scenes were indeed horrible. There were strong men with faces, bodies, and limbs swollen, burned, and blistered, the skin dropping off—and, added to all this, the victims of native doctors. They had first been treated with rat nil (which is made by dipping a rat in oil and then burning it), and afterwards powdered with pulverised oyster-shells. They had also taken castor oil internally. There are no bandages or plasters, or anything to exclude the air from the wounds. As but little clothing is worn at this season of the year, their injuries were the more serious, and generally extended from head to foot. While caring for one patient others would call for us, and then we went from house to house. One who came for us was a grey-haired man of seventy-seven, whose son had been injured. One was a boy, of perhaps ten years, who wished us to visit his uncle; but the most touching case was that of a woman, who prostrated herself before us, saying, "I am sixty years old, a widow, have an only son of eighteen; do a good deed, &c." We bound up her son's wounds, which, though severe, were not of necessity dangerous, and encouraged her to believe that her son would not die. We hope by a few days' care to save several cases which seem critical, and also never to be obliged to engage in such work again.

The U.S.S. *Palos*, with the Secretary of the United States Legation on board, has been here for several days.

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Since I last wrote we have been visited by ten days of incessant rain, with the consequent freshets. The river rose considerably, and the current on certain days attained a speed of seven knots; but in no instance have we heard of any loss of life, or even damage, although in some cases the force of the stream caused one or two junks to drag for some distance. The mud is so soft that under influences such as those now described the anchors have but feeble hold, and even in the case of H. I. G. M. S. *Cyclop* gave way, without, however, causing more trouble than that involved by a berth further from the position that was at first taken up.

Apropos of the mud, a curious fact was noted by the Naval officers whilst surveying the Upper Anchorage. One of the boats happened to ground on a bank formed just below an island lying about three-quarters of the way across the river; and although the tide was running strong ebb and the men pulling, still the boat remained fast in the mud, and with it moved visibly up stream and against the rowers. This phenomenon, with others, is thought to indicate great uncertainty as to the permanency of any channel that may now be laid down in the new charts.

The captain and officers of the German gunboat, however, continue indefatigable in surveying from daylight to dark, and have nearly finished that portion of the river comprehended between the upper limit of the port and Jar Point (lower anchorage). We understand that the *Cyclop* will go on surveying until all the work has been completed, or she receives orders to proceed elsewhere.

Mr. Main arrived by the *Conquest* and has, we believe, no hesitation in identifying the suspected lorcha as the *Mandarin*. This makes the third European who expresses himself confident as to her identity, which, with the strong circumstantial evidence afforded by the absence of any trustworthy papers, or even plausible account of how she came in her present owner's possession, and the suspiciously marked trouble that has been taken to disguise her, would appear to put the question beyond a doubt. Meantime, the matter has been reported and referred to Peking by both H.B.M. Consul and the Taoutai. It will be interesting to note how, in the event of her being undoubtedly proved to be the *Mandarin*, the Chinese Government will get out of the new phrase set up by the utter absence of "due diligence" indisputably proved by the fact of her trading so long on their coast after the murder; the numerous reports that have from time to time been made to them of her having been seen by various foreigners; and, finally, that as soon as foreigners get access to the port she has been always assumed to be trading to she is at once recognised, and on H.B.M. Consul's representations seized. The complication will not be simplified by the strenuous denials hitherto given by the Chinese to the foreign assertions, or the

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fact that her comings and goings, so patent to even chance passers-by on the high seas, must have been, or certainly ought to have been, equally well-known to them.

The vessel is now scarcely worth the breaking up; the causes that have led to this depreciation will no doubt have weight in deciding the question as to right for indemnity, and be not the less effective in rebutting any plea that may now be setu p as to the "non-responsibility of a Government for the acts of individuals, beyond using due diligence in the apprehension of offenders, making sincere efforts to restore as much of the stolen property as possible, and to take such steps as may seem necessary for preventing such crimes in future."

Trade is much as before. We notice the *Conquest* takes about $59,000 away with her, it is to be presumed to be laid out in the purchase of goods or to pay for that already imported. As it all goes to Ningpo, it looks as though the Chinese, with characteristic conservatism, continue to buy their merchandise through Ningpo, merely substituting steamer for junk transport. This is a piece of obstinancy, however, which is likely to speedily remedy itself by appeal to that most sensitive part of the Celestial merchant, his pocket.

Upwards of 200 half-chests of tea go up to the Shanghai market. The teamen here are asking the most ridiculous prices, and what is more they somewhat firmly believe that they have only to go North to get them. This again may possibly correct itself.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 7th July; no later mail from London had arrived out.

Since the departure of the last mail the occurrences in the colony appear to have been of little more than local interest; but there seems to be no lack of activity in regard to legislative and other matters in which the welfare of the community is involved. An Order in Council of his Excellency the Governor is published in the *Gazette*, by which it is ordered, under the Naval Stores Ordinance (Hong Kong) 1875, that the regulations made by his Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell in Council, on Sept. 28, 1867, under the Naval and Victualling Stores Ordinance (Hong Kong) 1867, shall remain, and continue in force under the said recited Ordinance of 1875, until further notice. Education in the Colony has been further inquired into, and the Inspector of Schools, Mr. F. Stewart, having been requested to furnish a return of the average expense of each scholar at the Government Schools for 1876, calculated, not by the enrolment, but by the average daily attendance, this information is published in the *Gazette*, and is as follows:—Expenditure, $19,244.85; deduct fees from the scholars at the Central School, $2.688.25; total, $16,556.60. The average expense of each scholar at the Government Schools, $13.88; at the Central School, $29; and at native schools, $6.45. A report has been issued by the Rev. F. Hubrig, for the year 1876-77 of the Mission School connected with the Rhenish Missionary Society in China. It gives an interesting account of the educational work of the society, but some discouragement is felt on account of the fact that the local subscriptions no longer cover the expenses of the school work, and an allowance of $800 has had to be asked from the Board. The subscription list shows that his Excellency the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has subscribed $100, his Excellency the Kwan-pu has given a similar amount, and other native officials smaller sums.

Sir Brooke Robertson had arrived from Canton, on a visit, and was much improved in health.

The *Daily Press*, in commenting upon the further delay in the ratification of the Convention, says:—

"The announcement made by Reuter, that the Chinese Government has formally consented to open fresh negotiations for an arrangement of the Lekin question with all the Treaty Powers on more liberal terms than those of the Chefoo Convention, if correct, would indicate that Sir Thomas Wade's great triumph of diplomacy is not likely to be ratified. It is well understood that the other Treaty Powers—and more especially Germany—are very strongly opposed to the recognition which is given to Lekin in the Chefoo Convention, and it is probably on their representations to England that the Government of Peking has been induced to open fresh negotiations on the subject. It is, of course, impossible to predict the basis on which a settlement of this question will be proposed, but it is to be hoped that the united efforts of the foreign ministers at Peking will succeed in procuring one that will prove equitable to all parties, and at the same time be so framed that its provisions cannot be evaded by the astute mandarins. We shall be glad to learn fuller particulars of the reported negotiations. It is generally felt among all British and most foreign residents out here that the Chefoo Convention is not a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between England and China, while it fails to materially improve the commercial relations of foreigners in China.

A Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate into the circumstances attending the grounding of the steamship *Thales* on her last voyage to Cooktown has found as follows:—

First—that the British steamship *Thales*, official No. 52,608, whereof Charles Coles, number of whose extra certificate of competency is 20,759, is master, struck and received damage on a rock about two miles S. by E. of Cambridge Point, off the Mount Adolphus Island—(Admiralty Chart, Torres Straits, sheet 1).

Second—They find that the rock, having fifteen feet of water on it, is not marked on the above-mentioned chart by which the vessel was navigated.

Third—They were unanimously of opinion that the navigation of the *Thales* was being carefully conducted, and that no blame is to be attributed to the master, whose certificate was returned.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

An inquest was held on the body of a married woman, named Yik Acheme, about twenty years of age, who, it appears, died from opium poisoning. The husband of the deceased, Low Awong, took the body of his wife to the Tung Wah Hospital, and then went to the Registrar-General and reported the matter there. The Registrar-General ordered the body to be sent to the Lock Hospital. This was done, when the case was brought to the notice of the coroner. The husband said he had been married two years, and had one child. He had been sick several days. The deceased boiled him some medicine at four P.M. She was a servant in a brothel. After she boiled the medicine she went back to the brothel, and did not return that night. At four P.M. next day, July 1, she returned and asked him how he was, and he told her he was better. She went away again, and he did not know when she returned, as he was asleep with the child. At three A.M. on July 2 the child cried, and he told his wife not to let the child disturb the neighbours. He got no answer. He spoke louder, and still got no answer. She rolled about, and he felt that she was cold, and he sent for her father in West-street. The father came, and she was still breathing, but insensible. The father gave her lamp oil and water. She did not recover, and, whilst still breathing was taken to the Tung Wah Hospital. The doctor there said he could not save her, and hurried her off to the Lock Hospital. He then took her to the Lock Hospital, and she was still breathing. He told the people there not to cover her all over, as she was still alive. The matron afterwards went with him to the dead-house to examine the body, and the deceased appeared to be dead. He knew of no reason why she should take opium. He found no traces of it, and he had had no quarrel with her. She was carried on a person's back to the Tung Wah Hospital. The coroner at this stage remarked that the inquest had better be adjourned for the police to make further inquiry, as it appeared from the evidence of the doctor from the Tung Wah Hospital that the deceased was dead when brought, and from the evidence of the husband that she was alive, and that the Tung Wah hospital doctor hurried her off to the Lock Hospital without looking at her. Now, if this be true, the doctor of the Tung Wah Hospital is accountable for negligence in not using some means to restore the deceased, and save her life. The inquiry was then adjourned.

The 101st anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, the ever-"Glorious Fourth," was celebrated as usual by the American portion of the community. The United States Consulate, the houses of most of the American residents, and the American ships in harbour were decked out with bunting, and the Commodore hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the *Victor Emanuel* in honour of the anniversary. Mr. Bailey, according to his wonted custom, kept open house, and during the day received a very large number of visitors of various nationalities.

The Rev. J. Lamont having sent in his resignation as pastor of Union Church, a meeting of the members and seatholders was held, to consider the arrangements to be made for the future. It was stated that the Church was not in a position to raise the same amount of money it had hitherto done; that while there was formerly an income of about $3,000, at present it was hardly more than $2,000. After some discussion it was resolved to ask the London Missionary Society to send out a third Missionary to Hong Kong, whose primary work should be as pastor of Union Church, but who should also assist in Chinese Mission work, the Church paying him a salary equal to that received by married missionaries, say $1,500 per annum, and his passage, the society to pay house-rent or provide a residence. A resolution was also unanimously passed expressing the regret of the members and seatholders at the severance of Mr. Lamont's connection with the Church.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, JULY 6.

I have just heard of a practical joke played off on "the General." About a couple of weeks ago a portrait of Sir Arthur Kennedy, our late Governor, was exhibited at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store. The painter was a well-known resident in the Colony—Mr. J. B. Coughtrie—and as the likeness was a true one, and altogether a very creditable performance, a public subscription was set on foot to purchase the painting for the City Hall. Within two days the required $200 were forthcoming, and the portrait now adorns the walls of the building in question. But to come to the joke. On the subscription list being sent round for names, some misguided individual endorsed it with the name of General Colborne. Now you are doubtless aware that the relations between the General and Sir Arthur were something like those existing between a red-hot iron and cold water—I don't know that a regular "phizz" had

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ever occurred between them, but that was because they carefully avoided each other. Well, when the time arrived for collecting the amount subscribed, this unfortunate subscription list was in due course, and innocently enough, sent round to the General, and I leave you to imagine the *denouement*. It is said the ill-used document reached the other side of the room in something less than the fraction of a second.

You will observe by the Hong Kong papers that the Colony has already engaged a small agitation in regard to Mr. Hennessy. Within a few weeks of our new governor's arrival he put his veto on flogging—a punishment which has been practised here with salutary results for many years—expressed himself strongly in regard to the night pass system, and openly questioned in the jail the legality of the sentences on certain of the offenders confined there—all of which made old residents here anticipate a rather bigger row than they had in Barbadoes. A tremendous hubbub was of course at once raised, and although the sentences of flogging have not yet been carried out, yet Mr. Hennessy has inaugurated no further changes, and has evidently recognised the advisability of drawing in his horns; perhaps, indeed, the discussions that have arisen may in some cases have induced him to change his opinions on certain matters.

Since I last wrote the affair of the Bishop and the students has been pretty well "shown up" in a letter addressed to one of the local papers. The facts that the accuracy of the statements in that letter have not been challenged, and that the proprietor of the paper (a cautious Scot, in which the letter appeared) ventured to admit such a communication, can, I think, leave little doubt that the remarkable circumstances set forth in the letter are actually matters of fact. I understand that out of the six students who arrived here with the Rev. Mr. Davys only two are left.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* Correspondent writes:—

There is very little news of any interest to record at the present time in this port. The floods have not quite subsided, and the distress caused thereby has been in a great measure relieved by the subscriptions raised for that purpose. Up further inland there is still, I believe, a good deal of distress prevailing.

At daylight on the 30th ultimo a fire broke out in the eastern suburb, and in spite of all the efforts used to bring it under control, six houses were burned to the ground. The measures ordinarily taken to extinguish fires are very ineffective, and provided the flames once get a good hold on a building there is no doubt how it will end. The origin of this fire is unknown.

Information has reached me that at Tai Ping market, near the Bocca Tigris, all the shops have closed on account of the squeezes to which the shopkeepers have been subjected by the salt-smuggling detectives. This is one of those not uncommon instances were the last straw having been placed on the victim's qack he turns and shows fight. There is no doubt that the shopkeepers and trading population are shamefully plundered by these rapacious officials.

The other day a junk moored in the river here had a very narrow escape of being burned. Its owner had quarrelled with the people of a similar craft, who threw a packet of gunpowder on board in revenge for some real or fancied injury.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JULY 6, 1877.

One of the leading items of intelligence in the last number of the *Peking Gazette* is to the effect that a military mandarin named Pan-sow, who was in command of the garrison at Khat-lum-paak-to-naap-teng, a remote place in Mantchuria, has recently been dismissed the Imperial service. It appears that a man called Ko-chan-ming, having murdered eleven persons, all of whom were members of the same clan or patriarchate as himself, fled from justice. Pan-sow being unable to capture the runaway murderer, and knowing full well that if this proof of his inefficiency were made known to the Tartar-General, under whom he was indirectly serving, a severe reproof and degradation of rank would be the painful result, he resolved to conceal the whole matter. Three months, however, had scarcely elapsed when tidings of this tragical affair reached the ears of the Tartar-General, who at once called Pan-sow to account. Finding, after a careful investigation, that Pan-sow's conduct in regard to the case was highly reprehensible, he immediately reported him to the Throne, and thus became instrumental in his being dismissed from the Imperial service.

Haong-Kong-Chan, which is one of the political divisions of the province of Kwang-tuung, or Canton, as it is more generally styled, has just been deprived of the services of a high, zealous, and able military officer, named Wei-cho-pong. It appears that the mandarin in question waged, during a rebellion which prevailed in certain parts of this province fifteen years ago, several successful battles against the insurgents. Receiving into his body, however, on this occasion, four gingall bullets, which have never been extracted, he consequently became, a few months ago, so enfeebled as to be compelled to memorialise the Emperor for permission to retire from active service. This favour was granted, and Wei-cho-pong has now withdrawn with a greatly weakened body, and many well-earned honours, into private life. His successor in office is named Li-chim-chun.

Several of the principal bankers of this city of Canton have recently sustained most serious pecuniary losses, owing to the destruction by water of very large quantities of salt upon which they had advanced considerable sums of money. The salt in question was stored in warehouses at the prefectural city of Ling-chow, or Leen-chow, which city was, as I informed you a fortnight ago, almost, if not entirely, destroyed by a flood. The Ming-uen Bank, which was regarded as a wealthy and influential establishment, has failed, I regret to say, to a very great amount.

A melancholy boat accident occurred a few days ago at Siupco, which is near to Laan-shek. The particulars, which are as follows, may be briefly told:—The boat in question—a passenger boat—was struck, at the place already mentioned, when on her voyage to this city, by a squall, which was so heavy as not only to carry away her masts but also to capsize her. In the confusion which then ensued eight persons who were on board the ill-fated vessel met with a watery grave. This boat accident, however, is not the only one which I have to report. This will appear when I state that as two large passenger-boats were navigating, in close company, that passage of the Canton River which flows immediately in front of my house, the crew of one boat began to "chaff" the crew of the other. This *badinage*—which quickly led to an exchange of very severe expletives—was eventually followed by a free fight, the combatants arming themselves on the occasion with long bamboo poles and boat-hooks. At length one of these bellicose crews, thinking that victory was about to declare against them, had recourse to "stink-pots"—one of which on being thrown with force and precision upon the deck of the contending ship exploded, and not only set fire to her sails, which, of course, were speedily consumed, but, at the same time, seriously injured one of the passengers.

On the 29th ult. a fire occurred in the Chuuk-wang-sha-street of this city. This conflagration, which originated in a boat-building establishment called Yauhop, was, owing to the skill and exertions of the Chinese fire-brigades, quickly extinguished; not more than five houses were destroyed by the devouring element. The Imperial Edict prohibiting opium-smoking has caused a sensation here. Printed copies of this Edict are being sold daily in all the streets and public squares of the city by itinerant newsvendors. Let us hope that the vicious and depraved habit of opium-smoking, which has for so many years been the bane of this great people, may receive at once a decided check, and be eventually rooted out of the land. Gambling, so far as the city of Canton is concerned, has, I am glad to say, been almost entirely suppressed by the excellent officials who now bear rule in this part of his Majesty's dominions. There are evidently, however, some dens in which this ruinous pastime is still secretly practised. Thus, when passing a few days since the entrance gates of the Taai-Fut-tsze, or Monastery of the Great Buddha, two Chinese soldiers, who had, clearly, just emerged from a private gambling saloon, were engaged in a very bitter quarrel. The one had lost money to the other, and the loser not possessing the amount demanded by the winner, angry feelings quickly arose. Bitter taunts now followed, and at length recourse was had to knives. Blood having been shed on both sides, several policemen appeared on the scene, and collaring the belligerents, removed them to a place of safe keeping.

On the 2nd inst. nine malefactors—pirates—were decapitated on the public execution ground of this city. No sooner had these unfortunate men been arranged in a line in order to receive the fatal blow, than one of their number—a man named Lau-hoo-tau, being angry and sullen, positively refused to kneel down. After a few moments spent in altercation, an attendant on the sheriff dealt him two or three hard blows on the knees—an unseemly and cruel punishment this, which had the desired effect.

The 3rd instant was a great holiday here. Thus, the Cantonese were engaged throughout the day in celebrating the natal-anniversary of a goddess named Choo-tsze-laong-laong, who is supposed to be invested with a certain amount of authority in regard to winds and rains. Amongst the many devotees who on this anniversary do honour to Choo-tsze are sailors from the salt junks. This circumstance is owing, it is said, to the fact of the goddess having, during a cyclone which prevailed at Canton more than one hundred and fifty years ago, miraculously preserved a large fleet of salt junks from destruction.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The *Gaçeta* publishes a decree of the Governor General dated the 18th June, amending the regulations regarding auction sales of manufactured tobacco for exportation. The following is the document referred to:—

Article 1. Conformably with the provisions of the Royal order of the 27th October, 1869, no manufactured tobacco shall hereafter be set apart for exportation other than what is in excess of the quantity required for internal consumption.

Article 2. This excess shall be determined monthly by the general directorate of the Public Treasury at the request of the Central Admin-

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stration of revenues from monopolies, and, as heretofore, shall be sold by juridical or public auction.

Art. 3. The samples of tobacco that may be brought out for sale for exportation shall continue to be exhibited to the public in the general privileged repositories.

Art. 4. The persons to whom the whole or part of the said tobacco may be adjudged by the Junta of Royal auctions shall pay the amount of its price into the central treasury, on the first clear day following that on which the juridical auction took place.

Art. 5. The tobacco obtained at the auction sales cannot be changed, removed, or resold, in case it be exclusively intended for exportation. The buyers will receive the manufactured article in boxes with the usual marks, and, furthermore, with a label which will be placed on occasions of general auctions, and on which will appear the word "exportation," the date of the auction at which the tobacco had been adjudged, the seal of the central administration of revenues from monopolies, and the signatures of the manager and of the employé charged to be expressly present at the act of delivery.

Art. 6. Within the three days allowed for delivery in favour of the buyers, the latter shall take away the tobacco from the storing-houses on the strict condition of exporting it within the period of six months, to be counted from the date of its adjudication.

Advices from Cayan in the district of Lepanto state that it is to be feared that during the present year there will be a great scarcity of food in the district, owing to the total failure of the crops, both of rice, sweet and other potatoes and pot herbs. What little rice was being sold by retail had risen to double its former price, it being quoted at $2 per cavan. There were no potatoes, and but few beans in store.

In the province of Ilocos Sur the cultivators were planting paddy and indigo, after twelve days of incessant rain. The indigo crop there this year is expected to be short, owing to the great drought that prevailed in that province from Sept. 1876 to the middle of May last, making sowing in high lands impossible.

The *Diario* of June 22 states that the price of rice at Manila was still inconveniently high, a cavan of ordinary quality selling at 3 dollars and 6 reals. Paddy was selling at 2 dollars per cavan.

In the province of Isabela heavy rains had swollen the rivers and done damage to tobacco on the point of being cut or harvested.

The town of Lavag, the capital of the province of Ilocos Norte, has suffered from a terrible fire. One hundred and eighty houses were consumed, the eastern portion of the town being destroyed.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The *Batavia Handelsblad* of the 3rd July states that since the departure of the previous mail no news has been received from Atchin. Up to the 18th June no further particulars were known at Kotta Rajah regarding the operations against Analabu, under the command of Major du Pon. From Ternate news has been received that Dana Babu Hassan, the rebel chief, has concealed himself near a lake situated to the east of Weda, and that the Resident was busy getting together a large force from Ternate, Tidore, and Bachan, in order to attack him in his hiding-place. From the Resident's reports, the larger portion of the inhabitants of Patani and Maba will submit so soon as the Resident shows himself there, but the headmen of these places wish to continue true to Hassan to the end, as is also the case with the band of 200 Alfurds who accompany him.

Pirates, by last accounts, were still practising kidnapping frequently in the neighbourhood of Timor. A new steamer, the *Samarang*, which lately came out from Europe to cruise against them, has had her destination changed for Atchin, to take part in the intended expedition to Samalanga.

The *Java Bode* of the 2nd July states that one of the persons guilty of the attack on the estate of the Netherlands Trading Company at Edi was hanged there on the 9th June, and that three others have been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Wonogriri in Java on the 10th June, and a very heavy vertical shock was noticed at Painan in Sumatra on May 31st.

It is stated that the dividend of the Netherlands Indian Railway Company for the last financial year has been fixed at 5¼ per cent.

Cholera continued to carry off victims both from amongst Europeans and Natives at Batavia.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 15th July; the French mail from London, June 15, was received on the 14th July. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The body of the late Sultan Allie of Johore, we have been informed, was buried on the 8th July at Umbai, in Malacca territory, where he died. There were present H. H. the Maharajah of Johore, the Tumongong of Moa, the Chief of Jompole, and a number of the other Chiefs of the Malay States, and it was estimated that the concourse of Malays, Chinese, and Portuguese present amounted to over 3,000. The British Government was represented by the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. J. Irving, Lieutenant Governor of Malacca, Mr. Trevenen, &c., and a guard of twenty-four policemen under Mr. Superintendent Hayward, and two inspectors. The coffin, which was very heavy, was carried by 150 bearers. On the right side marched in the procession the late Sultan's own relatives and people, and on the left the Maharajah of Johore's people. The ceremonies were simple; and, in accordance with Malay custom, gold pieces and *nasih punyet* were thrown among the crowd. Two omissions were remarked upon. One was that there was no guard of honour such as was provided by the British Government at the funeral of the late Sultan's father. The other was that, in accordance with Malay custom, there was no successor immediately proclaimed. The reason for this latter omission was doubtless a political one. The late Sultan may be said to have been the last Sultan of Johore. Since 1855, when by treaty he made over all claim and title to the Sovereignty of Johore to the then Tumongong of Johore, he has been Sultan merely in name, and to proclaim a successor to a nominal title, according to the old Malay fashion, as if he was a reigning Sultan with power in his hands, might lead to delusion and misunderstanding as to the real position and status of the late Sultan's legitimate heir. This might cause future mischief and do no possible good. For, whatever may be thought now of what was done in the past, one thing is certain, that the past is the past, and cannot be undone or recalled, and it is best that this should be at once understood and accepted.

The question as to Sultan Allie's successor, or rather heir, is complicated by a dispute as to who he should be. As we are informed, he left four sons, Tunku Allum, the eldest, Tunku Sleyman, Tunku Soolong, and Tunku Mahmoud. Tunku Allum is the son of a Bugis Princess, is about thirty-two years old, and the dispute lies between him and Tunku Mahmoud, the youngest son, a boy of six or seven years old, but whose mother was not of the blood royal. According to European notions, Tunku Allum is unquestionably the true heir, and he has the strongest of claims, even according to Malay notions, being of the blood royal on both sides, which Tunku Mahmoud, it is said, cannot claim to be. It is difficult to understand, indeed, upon what grounds Tunku Mahmoud and his partisans base his claim. It is rumoured that it is the intention of Government not to acknowledge any right of the late Sultan Allie's heir to the title of Sultan of Johore, on the ground that the title became extinct when the sovereignty of Johore was transferred to the Tumongong, and was allowed to Sultan Allie merely as a matter of courtesy. Moreover, it is stated that the pension of Sultan Allie will be discontinued to the family, and the Maharajah of Johore will take charge of the territory of Moar or Kessang. We do not know what truth there may be in these rumours, but if there be any, it is to be feared that this harsh and high-handed treatment of a family held in high respect by the Malays, in virtue of its representing the old blood royal of Johore, will be deeply resented and cause discontent and trouble. Something more than dollars and cents and hard and fast rules should be considered by a liberal and humane Government in a case of this kind, and we trust that H.E. the Administrator and his Council will consider well before coming to a final decision.

We learn from Malacca that a collision is reported to have taken place on the 3rd July off Pulo Pesang, between the British steamer *Fleurs Castle*, which left this port for London on the same day, and a Chinese junk, by which it was reported in Malacca that five Chinamen were drowned. The report of the captain of the *Fleurs Castle*, given at Malacca, is simply that he had picked up sixteen Chinese, being the crew or passengers of a Chinese junk, with which his vessel had come into collision, but the report does not mention the precise locality in which they were picked up. A report of the matter was made to the Lieut. Governor, and he has forwarded the papers containing all the particulars for the perusal of H.E. the Administrator, and Captain Ellis, the Master Attendant, will hold an investigation into the circumstances.

His Highness Tunku Oodin, Viceroy of Salangore, arrived here on the 10th July by the Burmah steamer *Busheer*. When the vessel had anchored in the harbour, Captain Douglas, H.B.M.'s Resident to Salangore, went on board to receive his Highness, who landed at Johnston's pier, where he was received by a guard of honour of police under the command of Mr. Superintendent Maxwell. Only a few natives were present at the landing, and his Highness, accompanied by Captain Douglas, at once left for the Clarendon Hotel, where apartments had been taken for him.

Hotel property would seem to be the best paying and most profitable investment in Singapore. Even freeholds in the city of London must hide their diminished heads before the prices which hotels realise here. For instance, the Hotel de l'Europe, which is held upon lease for only a short term, at a monthly rental of $820, is in the market for sale by private contract, and an enterprising hotel proprietor has, we understand, offered for the goodwill and furniture the enormous sum of $35,000! Surely, in the face of this, money-lending at cent. per cent. can-

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not be nearly so lucrative as the dispensing of drinks to thirsty souls.

It appears that the American dollar is not the only one which has been fraudulently imitated. We have just seen a specimen of the Hong Kong Dollar of 1867, which has been passed through an eliminating process of such a nature as to reduce its value to a minimum. It has been split, and the silver in the centre extracted; and the dodge has been so cleverly done as to defy detection except by ringing the coin.

We believe the commander, officers and men of H.M.S. *Growler* have not had reason to launch into ecstasies over the climate of Labuan. Owing to fever and malaria, which they caught on their late trip to that island and Borneo, almost the whole of the officers and men are sick, and, with the exception of the Commander and Paymaster, we understand, all of the former are unfit for duty.

Among the passengers who arrived here by the E. and A. steamer *Somerset* was Mr. Henri L'Estrange, the Australian Blondin, whose feat in crossing Sydney Harbour on a tight rope on several occasions in May last created a great sensation throughout Australia, and may be pronounced unequalled in the records of similar performances. Mr. L'Estrange is on his way to America and Europe, and, prior to his departure, as we are informed, intends to give one or two performances here.

The remains of the late Italian patriot (General Nino Bixio), which were handed by the Netherlands-India Government to the Italian Consul here, and which were afterwards cremated, are to be forwarded to Genoa by Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s mail steamer *Batavia*, which is advertised to leave Singapore about the 20th August.

We learn from Perak that Rajah Mansur, the son of Rajah Muda Yusuf, lately ran amok at Sayong, killing six, and severely wounding two persons. He afterwards escaped into the jungle, and orders have been given to arrest, but not to injure him. He is about twenty years old.

A lamentable accident has occurred at the P. and O. wharf. George Silver, second engineer of the *Teheran*, fell into the water, while walking along the wharf, and though he was soon taken out perfectly sensible, and apparently not seriously injured, he died in about two hours afterwards from syncope.

Captain T. Todd, the Deputy Master Attendant, has been granted six weeks' privilege leave, and we have not heard who will perform his duties during his absence.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette*:—

Captain Alexander Bowers has been appointed Examiner of Masters and Mates under Act I. of 1859, and Member of the Pilot Board at Penang, vice Captain Alexander Distant.

Captain T. A. Fox, Harbour Master of Penang, has obtained two months' extension of leave of absence, with half salary, from the 7th August.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. C. Vaughan as Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, Penang.

The Rev. L. C. Biggs has been appointed to act as Colonial Chaplain, Penang, from the 11th July, vice Rev. A. Fearon, resigned.

Mr. A. D. Neubronner and Mr. W. H. Wormsley (Province Wellesley) have been appointed Coroners of Penang Settlement.

Mr. G. Lavino has taken charge of the Netherlands Consulate in Penang, from the 10th July, during the absence of M. H. J. D. Padday.

The average note circulation of the Chartered Bank in Penang during June was $170,000.

PENANG.

The Rev. A. Fearon, the retiring Colonial Chaplain, has received an address from the Tamil members of his congregation. The principal passages of this document are subjoined:—

We, the undersigned Tamil members of St. George's Church, hear with deepfelt sorrow that you will shortly, under Divine permission, leave our shores to work in another field, and we therefore hasten to express to you our gratitude for the numerous spiritual benefits which we have received from you during the short time God has been pleased to place us under your spiritual superintendence. Every one of your considerate and benevolent acts towards us—your treatment of every Tamil member of your flock without any consideration of his social position or of his possessions of this world—your opportune and delicate ministrations and attentions to the sick and poor—your readiness to administer the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Baptism and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, whenever we have needed your kind exhortations and advice both in the Church and in our private houses, these and other benefits which we enjoyed under your Pastorate are indelibly impressed in our minds, and will long remain so. It is impossible to forget such favours. But what still further binds us and future generations to honour and cherish your memory is the indefatigable, and under God's blessing, successful exertions to form a Tamil Pastorate in Penang for the first time, in the history of the Church of England Mission Field in the Straits Settlements.

We, the Tamil Christians, are the poorest of the community in Penang, and we are, besides, few in number. We are, therefore, unable to beg you to take from these shores, from us, such a *memento* of the relations that subsisted between you and us as our heart would wish. While we are unwilling you should leave this colony without receiving our expressions of gratitude towards us, we are equally unwilling that you should leave us without a token of respect from us. We do, therefore, earnestly solicit you to accept from us this Address and this Bible, as the latter we consider and revere as the most precious Gift of God, and which we, therefore, present to you.

In reply to the address the Rev. A. Fearon expressed his gratitude for the token of love and esteem presented to him, and, in bidding his Tamil flock an affectionate farewell, called upon them earnestly to maintain the welfare of the Mission by acting in their daily lives up to the sacred truths of the Gospel.

The *Penang Gazette* announces that great complaints are made by those interested in the welfare of Laroot regarding the proposed imposition of certain extra taxes in that district by the Resident. It is stated that the duty on rice is to be raised from two cents a bag to a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate, which rate is also to apply to all other articles imported, excepting tobacco, which is to bear the extraordinary tax of $3.50 per box, the present rate being only seventy cents, while opium will have to bear an impost of $160 dollars a chest. It is to be hoped that Mr. Low is acting advisedly in these matters; to outsiders it appears an unwise policy to inflict a crushing tax on a new and undeveloped country. It is to be hoped that he does not consider the only object of his Government is to show a good balance-sheet. This we know has been the policy of the Labuan administration; but it requires no prophet to predict that a similar one applied to Perak will be suicidal in the extreme. We furthermore cannot avoid expressing an opinion that the total withdrawal of British troops (which is an accomplished fact) from Perak is a premature and ill-advised act at the present moment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLOOM—On the 30th June, at Saigon, the wife of J. H. Bloom, of a daughter.

BURGES—On the 13th Aug., at Clifton, the wife of Deniel Travers Burges, of Bristol, of a son.

CARTER—On the 6th Aug., at Auckland-road, New Wandsworth, S.W., the wife of Horace Carter, of a daughter (Enid Isabel).

CARTER On the 11th Aug., at Notting-hill, the wife of Wm. Carter, of a son.

CLARK—On the 28th June, at Shanghai, the wife of J. D. Clark, of a daughter.

CRAWFORD—On the 5th July, at Hong Kong, Mrs. D. R Crawford, of a son.

DE STRUVE—On the 1st July, at the Russian Legation, Tokio, the wife of C. de Struve, Minister-Plenipotentiary of Russia, of a daughter.

FORREST—On the 11th Aug., at Chambers Court, Tewkesbury, the wife of John Forrest, of a son.

JAMIESON—On the 27th June, at Chefoo, the wife of G. Jamieson, H.B.M. Acting Consul, of a daughter.

LEVYSOHN—On the 2nd July, at Shameen, Canton, Mrs. Alexander C. Levysohn, of a son.

LOVERIDGE—On the 11th July, at Singapore, the wife of T. C. Loveridge, of a daughter.

MARCUS—On the 11th July, at Singapore, the wife of W. J. J. Marcus, of a daughter.

MENZIES—On the 14th Aug., at Blackheath, the wife of Lieut. col. H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MONRO—On the 15th Aug., at Frederick Villa, Croydon, the wife of G. A. Monro, of a daughter.

NORTON—On the 9th Aug., at Glebe Lodge, Blackheath, the wife of Jason Delves Norton, of a son.

SMITH—On the 10th Aug., at 109, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, London, the wife of E. P. Bisshopp Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CALDWELL—CHOPE.—On the 6th Aug., at the British Embassy at Paris, by the Rev. W. J. Laycock, Edwin Charles Caldwell, of South Kensington, London, to Elizabeth Ann Chope, of Bideford, county Devon.

CURRIE—ARMSTRONG.—On the 28th July, at St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, by the Rev John Kingscote Hawker, Andrew Currie to Harriet Eliza Armstrong.

HARRIES—WAKELING.—On the 14th Aug., at St. Anne's Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, by the Rev. R. D. Harries, M.A. (brother of the bridegroom), W. H. Harries, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wakeling, of Cambridge; confirming American civil marriage.

THORNE—UNDERHILL.—On the 13th Aug., at St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton by the Rev. H. T. Inman, M.A., Diocesan Inspector for Derbyshire, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, M.A., Rector, Edwin Henry Thorne to Ethel, only daughter of Henry Underhill, of Wolverhampton.

WORTHINGTON—SOLLY.—On 11th Aug., in the Marien Kirche, Berlin, Arthur Mason Worthington, youngest son of the late Robert Worthington, of Manchester, to Helen, second daughter of the late Thomas Solly, Professor at the University of Berlin.

DEATHS.

BARRIE—On the 22nd July, at Yokohama, William Wylie, son of William and Ellen Barrie, aged 8 months and 16 days.

FINDLAY—On the 9th Aug., at Kissingen, Bavaria, Charles Bannatyne Findlay, of the firm of Richardson, Findlay and Co.

MAKELLAR—On the 12th Aug., at Edinburgh, John A. Makellar, younger son of the late Rev. Dr. Makellar, aged 59.

PAPE—On the 3rd July, at Yokohama, Robert Pape, aged 34 years, late master of the British barque *Maitland*.

PLACE—On the 9th July, at Singapore, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. Lourenco de Souza Place.

ROGGERS—On the 25th June at Shanghai, George Roggers, Collector and Overseer of Rates to the Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular of July 9 says:—In Imports business generally has been more active. In Yarns Nos. 16/24 have declined in value, while Nos. 28/32 have met with ready sale at a slight improvement. Grey Shirtings: Sales of very low qualities of 8¼ lbs. have further depressed the values of such makes, while the higher qualities are wanted at an advance—9 lbs., 45 in. goods, especially of the better makes, have met with more inquiry at higher prices. Fair sales of 7 lbs. T. Cloths have been made. The demand for Indigo Shirtings has improved. Black Velvets have met with good inquiry, at a slight advance. Fair clearances of the lighter weights of Turkey Reds have been effected, at about previous rates: heavier goods have slightly advanced in value. Prints and Cotton Italians continue very dull. In Woollens rather more inquiry for Black Lustres, at low rates, has to be noted—also for Italian Cloth and Mousselines. Blankets continue saleable. Blue Army Cloth is still

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wanted. There is no new feature to notice in Metals; holders are unable to obtain any advance, and the few sales reported have been at the lowest range of quotation.

SHANGHAI.—The week had witnessed greater activity, and a still further improvement in the market for all plain Cotton textiles, saving only some of the lower counts and descriptions of Grey and White Shirtings and T-Cloths; but Fancy Goods had not been much wanted, and Woollens had barely held their own. The news from Tientsin had continued favourable, and at Chefoo trade was showing signs of revival, having been brought back to life and hope by the abundant wheat harvest which the people of that region had just secured. The letters from Chinkiang, also, although they do not report any abatement of the locust plague, were more cheerful in tone, and spoke more hopefully of the future, while farther up the river the latest advices reported more doing.

SAIGON.—The market continued very dull, and prices of nearly all imports were lower.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Telegrams coming to hand reporting sales of new Teas ex City of Peking, at prices below what was generally expected, the market relapsed into a state of dulness. Arrivals, however, coming forward very freely natives showed more disposition to press sales, and a decline in prices had occurred—fully accounted for by the poorer quality of the Teas offered. Settlements during the fortnight had amounted to nearly 10,000 piculs, almost entirely composed of the lowest grades, finest, and upwards, being neglected. The Etta Loring had been laid on for New York at £2 15s. per 40 cubic feet, and the s.s. Glamis Castle was expected to load for New York, via China and Suez Canal, at £4. Quotations:—Common, $10 to 12 per picul; good common, $13 to 15; medium, $16 to 18; good medium, $19 to 21; fine, $24 to 26; finest, $28 to 30. Export from May 1 to date:—To New York, 2,421,719 lbs.; to San Francisco, 427,587 lbs.; to Boston, Chicago, &c., 1,307,621 lbs.; to England, &c., 903 lbs.; total, 4,157,830 lbs.

HANKOW.—During the week only a small business had been done, the prominent feature having been the opening of the market for second-crop Teas, Yang-le-tungs chiefly having been taken at Tls. 15⅔ to 17½ = 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2¼d. against Tls. 23¾ to 26 = 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d., last year. Musters of first crop teas continued to be placed on the market, nearly all common teas. The market generally was firm, buyers hoping that the embarrassments of the majority of teamen would prevent their packing large second and third crops.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A good business has been done during the week. Fine teas, which had become more difficult to pick out of the large stock on offer, fully maintained previous rates, but common descriptions had shown a drop of one or two taels, teamen being very anxious to get rid of them. At the close, however, the market was very firm, and common teas had recovered a tael. The bulk of the supply, and consequently of the settlements, could hardly be classed better than good common, and the reports of the second crop had not led to expectations of much improvement in future receipts. Green Tea: Buying had continued during the week, both for England and America, at about opening rates; and though arrivals had been large, the settlements had been sufficient to maintain prices at fully ten per cent. above home values, the shipments to America costing five cents per lb. above what the early arrivals sold for in New York last season. The quality of the crop continued to be extremely poor. The settlements for the week amounted to the equivalent of 6,000 half-chests, Pingsuey at Tls. 21 to 34½, and 200 half-chests fine Hoochow kind at Tls. 42.

FOOCHOW.—The coast port steamer had not arrived at Hong Kong when this mail left. There are, consequently, no later advices from this port.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—For a few days after the date of last report (June 23) prices were rather weaker; the demand, however, became somewhat more active towards the close, and this, coupled with light arrivals, had enabled dealers to obtain an advance of $20 to 30 per picul, the market closing firm. Better qualities of Hanks were being brought forward slowly, though as yet mostly full sized Silk. Dealers allege that current rates would not cover cost in the interior, where producers were reluctant sellers at existing prices. Quotations: Hanks, good, No. 2, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 5d. per lb.; good all round No. 2½, 18s. 8d. to 19s. 5d. per lb.; medium No. 3, 17s. 4d. to 18s. per lb. Oshiu, good 19s. to 19s. 9d. per lb. Hamatski, good to best, $440 to 460 per picul; 16s. 7d. to 17s. 4d. per lb.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Nearly a month has elapsed since the new Silk commenced to arrive at this port, and business to the extent of some 65 bales has at last been done. The market opened a day or two since with the purchase of Buffalo chop No. 2, Beautiful Woman No. 2, Dancing Bear No. 2, and Double Phœnix No. 2 Tsatlees at Tls. 415 to 420, and S.S.S. Dollar chop at Tls. 390. The two largest native holders—viz., the owners of the Blue Elephant and Gold Lion chops, have, it appears, failed to come to terms, and any further buying that would probably have taken place to a small extent for the first steamer has been prohibited by the further advance demanded by the Chinamen on the rates above quoted. The silkmen generally will be unwilling to buy in the country with the knowledge that one firm only is in the market here; prices are certain to be stiffer for a time from the mere fact that opening rates in Shanghai are considerably higher than looked for, and although arrivals may possibly be on an increased scale as compared with the last two or three weeks, the knowledge that Continental buyers are unable to ship will tend to increase the indecision of those Chinamen who as yet are uninterested in the new crop. Opening prices are nearly Tls. 80 per picul higher than last season's, and about on a par with those ruling for the mail of 1st July, 1876. Settlements of new Silk are 65 bales, against 8,000 bales last year, and some 30 bales of old re-reels have been taken at Tls. 380 to 410. Arrivals are within 2,500 bales, against 20,000 bales last year. Stocks are 2,400 bales of new Silk and about 7,000 of old cargo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler and Co.'s report says:—Rice: The market throughout has been ruling firm, and despite the decline which recently occurred at Hong Kong, prices at this have advanced, owing to limited supplies from the interior, a pretty large amount of tonnage present in port having to be provided for, and a rather sudden and important demand having sprung up for the Philippines, which towards the close, however, shows some falling off. The quantity of grain so far contracted for the Philippines comprises some 175,000 piculs, including about 50,000 piculs white steamed milled Rice No. 2. Cotton: Slightly lower; we quote cleaned No. 1 $16.50 per picul, and No. 2 10.40 and 4.85 per picul for uncleaned. Fish: "Sapat" has somewhat receded whilst, the other kinds have advanced in the face of a considerable reduction perceptible in stocks. Hides: Scoured Cow have receded to $16.30 per picul, uprepared ditto maintained its former value, viz., $12 per picul, and Buffalo are quoted $8 per picul. Horns: Uncleaned quoted $8 to 10 per picul, according to quality. Gamboge: Nominally quoted $50 to 52 per picul. Pepper: Commands the same as last advised price, say $7.75 per picul. Salt is in small supply and quoted 18 to 20 cents per picul.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Report says:—Tin: During the past fortnight arrivals have been on a moderate scale, and although London advices have been unfavourable, prices here have ruled higher: for England, 840 piculs have been taken at $19.62½; for America, 1,050 piculs at $19.50 to 19.42½; for Bombay, 150 piculs at $19.45; and for China, 300 piculs of unsmelted at $19.25. These purchases have cleared the market of available supplies, and just at close $19.45 has been paid to arrive for the States. Gambier: The first transaction after the departure of last mail was at $4.52½, an advance of 7½ cents, at which only 50 tons were secured. Improved advices from London then led to an active inquiry, and dealers at once raised the price to $4.60, at which 800 tons have since been taken, all for England, except 100 tons bought for America. Last home quotations show a further improvement, and dealers are now very firm. Cube Gambier: A fair business has been done for England and America, in No. 1 at $5.60 to 6; and in No. 2 at $5.37½. Cutch: No arrivals, nor transactions; wanted for the States at our previous quotation of $5½. Black Pepper: About 2,500 piculs were taken early in the fortnight for England at $7.55 to 7.70, after which dealers refused to sell except at an advance, and about 6,100 piculs were placed at $8 to 7.75, closing quiet at the lower quotation. White Pepper has been in better request, and higher prices have ruled; sales reported comprise 1,650 piculs of Singapore kind at $13⅜ to 15½, Rhio at $12 to 14.90, and Siam at $14½. Coffee has continued to be wanted for England, and arrivals of 1,020 piculs of Bontyne were readily placed at $22, while 970 piculs of unpicked Bally were also purchased at $17.75, clearing the market. The quality of this year's crop of Bontyne Coffee is considerably better than that of last, arrivals so far having been free from black and diseased beans. Nutmegs: Transactions reported amount to about 170 piculs for the States at $68 to 70; market is now cleared, but further supplies expected soon, for which an advanced price is asked to arrive. Mace: No. 1 is quoted nominal at $50, at which there are no buyers. Cloves: Amboyna have been sold to a small extent at $43 to 41, but the bulk of stock, which is considerable, is held for more. Cubebs: No transactions. Sago Flour: Fair sales to note; 380 tons of Sarawak and Borneo on the spot at $3.02½, and 250 tons of the latter description to arrive at $3.02½/04. Pearl Sago: There has been an active inquiry for England, and a good business has been done; 6,500 piculs taken at $3.57½/55 for small, $3.65 for medium, and $3.75 for large. Tapioca has also been wanted, and fine qualities continue to command full prices, while inferior are not so saleable. About 1,950 piculs of small and medium flake have fetched $5 to 6; and small medium and large pearl, to the extent of 200 piculs, $4.35 to 5. Borneo Rubber: Sale, 70 piculs reported at $28 to 31½, clearing the market. Gutta Percha: The demand has improved, and prices generally are higher. Buffalo Hides are scarce, and although there is a good inquiry, the only sales to note are 100 piculs of No. 2 Siam at $9, and 100 piculs of No. 1 Singapore at $11⅛. Cow Hides: Nothing done for export. Buffalo Horns: A further sale to note of 100 piculs 3¼ lbs. at $11.20, and a similar quantity of 3 lbs. at $10¾. Gum Dammar: Little doing; a small sale at $15⅜ has cleared the market for the States; there is still a demand at close. Gum Copal wanted for the States, and 500 piculs of unpicked have been placed at $4½; for stocks of 1,000 piculs $4⅜, for picked, has been offered and refused. Gum Benjamin: No sales reported. Gamboge: Sellers of picked at $53, but no buyers. Vegetable Tallow: No supplies at market, and none looked for at present. M. O. P. Shells: Arrivals of 20 piculs Macassar sold for $41; market very quiet. Sapanwood: No change. Siam quoted $1.70 to 1.80. Rattans: The demand continues, and with small arrivals prices keep very firm.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Aug. 12, Atholl (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, June 23, Rachel; 24, Blackadder; from New Zealand, 29, Ada Wiswell.

At HONG KONG.—From New York, July 1, Jotun; From Newcastle, N.S.W., 5, Thorkila, Fugitive; from Liverpool, 5, Johanne; from Honolulu, Coringa; from Hamburg, Aug. 11, Adolf; from Cardiff, 11, Antipodes, 12, Paracca; from Antwerp, 11, Khedive; from Troon, 12, Star of the North; from New York, 13, Saracen.

At SINGAPORE.—From Hamburg, Aug. 13, Hesperia (str.); from Cardiff, 13, Boldon, Rebecca.

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DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, June 24, Windhover; 26, Glengyle (str.); Aug. 5, Galatea (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, July 6, Menelaus (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For New York, July 7, Teviot (str.); August 16, Glenorchy (str.); for London, July 9, Glengyle (str.); 10, Gordon Castle (str.); August 13, Glenfalloch (str.); for Hamburg, July 11, Adelaide.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
June 12	Golden Spur	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Canmore	Singapore	Mauritius
„ 13	Penrith	London	Hong Kong
„ —	Semantha	Aberdeen	Yokohama
„ —	Deerfoot	Sunderland	Singapore
„ —	Helens	Singapore	Liverpool
„ —	Janet Ferguson	Glasgow	Singapore
„ —	Berwickshire	London	Do.
„ —	Isles of the South	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Salo	Do.	Do.
„ —	A. J. de la Graviere	Singapore	Mauritius
„ 14	Chloris	Cardiff	Order
„ —	Therese Behn	Do.	Hong Kong
„ —	Empress	Sunderland	Singapore
„ —	Zemindar	Liverpool	Do.
„ —	Johanne	Do.	China
„ —	Gold Hunter	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Fiery Cross	Newcastle	Batavia
„ —	Annie Lorway	Cardiff	Order
„ —	Torrington (s.s.)	Batavia	Scotland
„ 15	Lottie Warren	Liverpool	Order
„ —	Glenfruin	Greenock	Singapore
„ —	Ironside	Singapore	London
„ 16	Annie Reid	Cardiff	Singapore
„ —	Orion	Sunderland	Bangkok
„ —	Princes Amalia (s.s.)	Batavia	Holland
„ 17	Retriever	Australia	Amoy
„ —	Maipu	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Wieland	New York	Batavia
„ 19	Glen Caladh	Java	Falmouth
„ —	Gem	Cardiff	Singapore
„ —	N. Gibson	Cebu	New York
„ —	Sooloo	Ilo Ilo	Boston
„ —	Olivet	Bangkok	London
„ 20	Parraca	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Prospero	Singapore	Adelaide
„ —	Apolline Emilie	Havre	Saigon
„ —	Monarchy	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ 21	Kentish Tar	Cape Town	Batavia
„ —	Macquarie	Fremantle	Do.
„ 23	Subahani	Do.	Singapore
„ —	Phillips Van Marnix	Flushing	Samarang
„ —	Evelyn Wood	Newport	Order
„ —	Mystic Belle	Hong Kong	New York
„ 24	Nyassa	Do.	London
„ 25	County of Elgin	Glasgow	Batavia
„ —	Roseneath	Cape Town	Do.
„ —	Ariadne	Cronstad	Amur River
„ —	Strathnairn	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ 26	Good Luck	Singapore	Freemantle
„ —	Messenger	New York	Hong Kong
„ —	Sydenham	Cardiff	Do.
„ —	Aleppo	Liverpool	Singapore

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 11.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.7.; Cotton, Fair Medium, China, Tls. 11. Silk quiet.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 11.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist $97; Fair Bengal Cotton, $12½. Total export of Tea to date 85,000,000 lbs.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
„ France	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
„ America	150	108	115	162
„ Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅞d. to 4s. 1¾d.	4s. 1¾d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅜d.
Canton „ / Hong Kong „ / Macao „	4s. 0⅞d. to 4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d. to 4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d. to 4s. 1⅛d.
Singapore „	4s. 1¾d.	4s. 1¾d. to 4s. 1⅞d.	4s. 1⅞d.
Penang „	4s. 1⅞d.	4s. 1⅞d	4s. 1⅞d.
Manila „	4s. 4¾d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309½ to 310	Rs. 231
„ Hong Kong	25⅛ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.5	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.2.75	1¼ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 147½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $565.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 850.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 720.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 37 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 27 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $56 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $580 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $775 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $240 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s. 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—August 14, at Pauillac, from Maulmain, Francezca; 15, at London, from Penang, Kangaroo (str.); 16, from Shanghai, Diomed (str.); from Foochow, Penguin (str.); from Manila, Bertha (str.); from Rangoon, Antares; at Falmouth, from Bassein, Coldinghame; at Crookhaven, for Liverpool, from Bassein, Jessore; 17, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Marpesia, Sierra Morena; 15, at Pauillac, from Maulmain, Jupiter; 17, at Liverpool, from Sourabaya, Sing Tai; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Hero.

DEPARTURES.—August 14, from Ymuiden, for Java, Bestevaer; 15, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Amina; from Liverpool, for Manila, Yrurac Bat (str.); for Hong Kong, Cashmere; from London, for Singapore, Mercur, Red Riding Hood, Star of the South; 10, from Newcastle, for Acheen, Prinses Amalia.

SPOKEN.—Charles Dickens, Bassein to Falmouth, May 31; Delta, Yedo to Devonport, July 20, 25 S., 6 W.

CASUALTIES.—Hong Kong, Aug. 8, the Gloucester foundered July 29 all hands saved. Aug. 14, the Adela (Brit. barq.) grounded at Newchwang, and will probably be condemned. Kiel, Aug. 7, a telegram from Yokohama of Aug. 1 states that the Catharina, of Apenrade, Fischer, was totally lost in the typhoon on July 26; mate and three men drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sagres, passed, August 14, Friesland (str.), from Rotterdam, for Batavia; Rio de Janeiro, sailed, July 8, Christel; 9, Svanen, both for Batavia.—Malta, passed, Aug. 16, Glenartney, from London for China; Oitavos, passed, Aug. 15 (noon), Gordon Castle (str.), Shanghai for London.—Table Bay, cleared, July 21, Herald of the Morning, for Guam. —Cape Town, sailed, July 17, Sosteria, for Guam.—Rotterdam, Aug. 16, the Voorwaarts (str.), at Batavia, June 27, reports passing a wreck dangerous to navigation, in lat. 11 N., long. 63 E.

A TELEGRAM reached London on the 18th inst. announcing that the Eastern and Australian Company's steamer *Normanby* has struck upon an unknown rock on the Australian coast, and has been beached upon No. 2 Island of the Percy Group. The captain hopes to save her.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Hooghly*, with the present inward French mail, arrived at Marseilles at 10 P.M. on the 15th inst. She brings 80 passengers and a general cargo, including 163 bales of silk, 14,000 packages of tea, and 585 packages of sundries, for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer *Gange*, due in London on or about the 28th inst. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Teheran*, with the heavy portion of last inward mail, arrived at Southampton on the 18th inst., two days early.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The disasters which have befallen China of late seem to be without end. The present mail brings news of the effects of the floods at and near Foochow, which are of a very terrible character. Hundreds of houses, it is said, have been washed away, two thousand persons have, it is computed, lost their lives, and the extent of the damage done cannot at present be estimated. Thousands of poor people have been rendered homeless and destitute by this disastrous inundation, while, to add to the general distress the injury to the growing rice crop has been so serious that it is believed about one-third of it has been lost. This will, of course, have the effect of raising the prices, already sufficiently high, necessarily rendering the struggle to live much keener. On the other hand, the accounts from the north are slightly more reassuring. The poor people were in some districts making efforts to sow their fields, but great damage had been caused over a large area by a hail-storm of unprecedented severity, which took place on May 10 last. The people have shown unfeigned gratitude for the aid which has been extended to them by foreigners. A decree in the *Peking Gazette* has appeared, announcing the capture of Turfan, the last remaining stronghold of the Dungani Mohammedans. Advices from Wenchow report that the suspected lorcha has been unhesitatingly identified by Mr. Main as the *Mandarin*. The absence of any proper papers and the inability of her present owners to account for her coming into their possession constitute strong corroborative evidence. It is justly observed that it is very little to the credit of the Chinese authorities that she should have been allowed to trade regularly to a considerable port like Wenchow, without recognition; notwithstanding that she has been more than once identified by foreigners on the high seas, and was recognised directly she is seen by the first foreigner who was familiar with her in Wenchow.

The general impression in Japan at the date of present mail's departure seems to be that the end of the civil war was approaching; but still the news was conflicting, and unreliable. The circumstances, however, that a junction of the Government field-armies had occurred, and that the officials generally appeared more sanguine, have given rise to the hope that the war may ere long be terminated. It was stated that the rebels were evidently tiring of a contest in which the Government proved too strong for them; that they were surrendering in numbers, and their resources were much impaired by six months' war. At the same time, no precautions were relaxed, and large numbers of troops continued to be despatched to the seat of war. The case which, as noticed in our last, had been brought by the Mitsu Bishi Company against Captain Colomb, R.N., for damages caused to the *Chiri Maru* by H.M.S. *Audacious* dragging down on her, has, after a tedious trial, ended without a verdict, the jury having disagreed. It is stated that an appeal is to be made, which will involve the question of the jurisdiction of the Court at Yokohama in a case against Her Majesty's ships. The new French Minister to Japan dined with the Emperor at Tokio on June 14.

Our advices from the Straits Settlements announce that the remains of the late Sultan Allie of Johore were interred on the 8th July with much ceremony. The Hon. J. Douglas and the Hon. C. J. Irving were present at the funeral, which was attended by over three thousand persons. Considerable discussion was rife with reference to the successor to the deceased Sultan. The Viceroy of Salangore, Tunku Oodin, was on a visit to Singapore. The members of the Tamil congregation of St. George's Church, Penang, have presented a Bible, accompanied by an address, to the Rev. A. Fearon, the retiring Colonial chaplain. No further news had been received at Batavia regarding the progress of the war in Atchin. The official *Gazette* of Manila promulgates a series of new regulations regarding the public sale of tobacco for exportation.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

FROM information which we have received we fear there is no doubt that the Chinese Government have, as reported by telegraph, definitely resolved upon closing the Woosung Railway, and that the hopes of inducing them to rescind this retrogressive resolution are very small. It appears that for some time past the step has been hinted at, but those in China best able to judge hardly imagined that so unfortunate a resolution would be finally arrived at. As far back as June, it was known in Shanghai that the Chinese authorities seriously contemplated transporting the railway to Formosa, but that this idea was abandoned on account of the cost appearing too large. It was afterwards reported as likely that the rails would be taken up and the road absorbed by the adjacent villagers on the termination of the foreign management in October next, in accordance with the agreement published some time back in the Shanghai papers, and this it now appears has been finally decided upon. A variety of reasons seem to have conduced to this action. The mandarins are jealous of the power of foreigners in connection with the line; they cannot work it themselves, and do not like to entrust ordinary people with it, while they are also apprehensive of its falling into the hands and further swelling the importance of the already somewhat overbearing magnates of the China Merchants' Company. It is also stated by them that, as a matter of fact, it does not pay; but this really results from needless restrictions which are placed upon the carriage of goods—restrictions, however, which the officials are "but little" disposed to remove. The mandarins have probably been also influenced by the notion that putting down the railway would have a good effect upon the people generally by showing that the officials are able roughly to upset the most cherished wishes of foreigners. All these ideas have doubtless had their effect in inducing the step which has just been taken, but of the inadvisability of that course there can be no question. The public here, and, indeed, in Europe generally, were beginning to believe that at last China intended to throw off something of its old exclusiveness and conceit, and to endeavour, to some extent, at least, to keep pace with the outer world. These hopes will be rudely dashed to the ground when it is found that the earliest opportunity is seized by them to put down so small an enterprise as a railway twelve miles in length. Nor can the news be received without a feeling of suspicion that this design has been long entertained, and that in keeping open the railway as long as they have, since its purchase, they have merely been playing with foreigners and dangling false hopes before them, probably with the idea of obtaining better terms in the settlement of the negotiations so long going on and not yet terminated. Certainly this retrograde movement will not tend to facilitate coming to a good understanding upon outstanding matters, and it would at least have been prudent to avoid giving this cause of disappointment to those who were beginning to hope for better things until the matters connected with the Convention had been finally disposed of.

One thing has at least been gained by the Woosung Railway, short as its existence has been. It has been shown that no such insuperable difficulties as have always been declared to stand in the way of railways in China exist elsewhere than in the minds of the officials. The Chinese people have eagerly availed themselves of the line as a means of travelling, and but for needless restrictions would doubtless be equally ready to do so for goods traffic. One great advantage which could be gained by the introduction of the iron road into China would be that it would make it possible to collect the transit dues in a regular and recognised way, in the same manner, in fact, as the *octroi* dues are collected in France at the various railway stations. The opposite of this is of course the idea prevalent in the minds of the Chinese officials, who are, doubtless, haunted with fears that the inland revenue must be lost entirely unless they can collect it in the old style at the established barriers. But such of course need not be the case. On the contrary, an amount of regularity and certainty hitherto unattainable could be obtained to the benefit alike of the Government and the trading classes. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that an enterprise which seemed likely to form the precursor of so ad-

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vantageous a step as the introduction of railways upon a large scale into China has been abandoned. China has thus practically shown herself to be far behind Japan, where railway enterprise, though it has been slow of development, is now firmly established, and the little gleam of hope which was entertained by her well-wishers that at last she was about to enter upon a career of progress will now pass away, and before anything can be done, the whole matter will have to be reopened and rediscussed, and it is but too well-known what this means in China. There can be no question in the minds of those acquainted with the wants of that country that nothing would tend more to its benefit than the iron road. The chief difficulty, administrative, fiscal, and commercial, which she has to contend with, is a want of centralisation, and nothing would supply this better than the introduction of railways with their usual accompaniment of the telegraph. It is, indeed, the very shortcoming which makes it difficult to introduce railways, which railways would themselves remove, and it is therefore specially discouraging to find that even when applied on the smallest scale and in the way least calculated to interfere with the internal affairs of the country, the railway is rejected as a dangerous innovation. We can only trust that the representatives of foreign Powers in China may yet be able to impress upon the Chinese Government the inadvisability of the step taken, and that at least something may be done to prevent its being what it at present undoubtedly appears to be, the stop to every chance for years to come of introducing the iron road. It is stated that the retrograde step which has been taken has been instigated mainly by the Viceroy of Nanking, and it seems somewhat strange that a man of so much enlightenment as he is reported to be should adopt so puerile a course. As a Chinaman observed in speaking of it, a Viceroy might shut up a railway of three-hundred miles; but one only twelve miles long—why a Ti-Paou (a village headman) could hardly do it and save his dignity. We can, however, scarcely believe that it can be the Viceroy himself who has thought of adopting this measure, but presume that it has been done at the instigation of some over-zealous subordinate.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

IN another place we give a summary of an exhaustive report upon the finances of Japan, which has been prepared by Mr. MOUNSEY, Secretary of the British Legation at Yedo, and which will be read with much interest at the present time, when the ideas entertained on this subject are generally of a vague character, in consequence of the somewhat defective form in which information with regard to it has been conveyed to the public. It will be seen that the great difficulty with which the Japanese Government have had to contend has been that of finding some means of lightening the land-tax, which, originating in the old feudal times of the Empire, has maintained proportions which are not in accordance with the existing state of finance and commerce. Mr. MOUNSEY points out that the tendency of Japanese financial legislation has been to lighten the burdens on the land, which, besides the land-tax, has to contribute considerable sums for local affairs. It was for this that the capitalisation of the allowances of the Nobles and Samurai—a measure arbitrary, no doubt, but seemingly of absolute necessity—was decreed; and it is also with this view that new taxes have been imposed, and that a desire is expressed for a revision of the Tariff Clause of the Treaties with foreign Powers, and for the imposition of higher duties on the import of articles of luxury at least. It is, however, doubtful whether the Customs receipts will be increased by raising the duties, and it being evident that time must elapse before the manufacturing industry can become a source of much wealth to the country, the land-tax must of necessity continue the chief item of national revenue. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that every means should be adopted by improved roads, &c., to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the country. Mr. MOUNSEY takes a hopeful view of Japanese finance, and says that if the estimates for the past two years can be taken as correct, the financial position of Japan is not unsatisfactory, considering the progress already made, and should not discourage the Government of the Mikado in their endeavours to solve the problem which is before them, and which consists in the improvement of thei country by the adaptation of all that is beneficial inr Western civilisation.

IT will be seen from the news which we give this mail from the United States, that the Chinese question there is, as might be expected, assuming a somewhat serious shape. The leading Chinese merchants have petitioned Senator MORTON to introduce a Bill modifying the Burlingame Treaty, and among other things taxing every Chinese immigrant $100. The Senator has promised to introduce a Bill; but whether the last-named provision will be accepted may be considered problematical. The Chinese, it seems, also intend to claim indemnity for the damage done during the San Francisco disturbances.

SOME of the daily papers contain a curiously jumbled statement to the effect that a special Ambassador from China had arrived in Berlin, and was about to settle some diplomatic questions of importance. The only foundation which there would appear to be for this is that LI, who recently came over with some Chinese cadets, is at Berlin. It is also reported that the "Special Ambassador" is about to proceed to St. Petersburg. Should LI intend to proceed thither, which is possible, he will go entirely on his own account, and his visit will have no official importance.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from Brisbane it appears that the Legislature of Queensland are determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent Chinese immigration. The Goldfields Amendment Act and the Chinese Immigration Act have passed their second reading; though the former is in substance the same measure as that to which the Imperial assent was refused last session.

WITH reference to the letter which has been addressed by the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the Committee representing that body here, we understand it appears probable that no definite step can be taken in the matter until the Indian Government have given their views.

THE appointments of Mr. MARCUS OCTAVIUS FLOWERS, now Her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, to be Consul at Hiogo and Osaka; of Mr. JAMES TROUP, now Vice-Consul at Neegata, to be Consul at Nagasaki; and of Mr. H. S. WILKINSON, to be Vice-Consul at Neegata are gazetted.

VICE-ADMIRAL HILLYAR, C.B., the officer who was recently appointed to the command of the China station, will proceed by the mail leaving Southampton on the 20th proximo, and which is due at Hong Kong on November 8.

THE CUSTOMS REPORTS ON THE CHINA TRADE FOR 1875.

(Continued.)

Mr. Macpherson, in his review of the trade of Tientsin, notes that the value of the net foreign imports has fallen from about ten millions and a-half to about eight millions and a-half, and of this diminution only some Hk. Tls. 700,000 can be attributed to that decreased consumption of foreign opium which is due to the more extended cultivation, and to the greater care bestowed on the preparation of the native drug. The quantity of grey shirtings alone which arrived is less by 300,000 pieces, nor was this change compensated for by a general augmentation in the case of other fabrics. On the contrary, the total of piece goods of various kinds which arrived is characterised by a diminution to the extent of nearly 400,000 pieces. The value of the net native imports has also decreased by about Hk. Tls. 325,000, and that of native exports to foreign countries by over Hk. Tls. 3,400. Speaking exactly, the decline in the local prosperity, as represented by the trade coming under the immediate cognisance of this office, would have been represented by a sum of Hk. Tls. 2,317,173, had not a happy augmentation in the quantity of native exports to Chinese ports rectified such grave signs of retrogression; but even after deducting this amount, the net value of the entire trade of the 1875 season, as compared with that of 1874, is less to the extent of Hk. Tls. 1,768,966, or by more than one-tenth of the total value for the year. Of course, if merchandise only brought to Tientsin to be again promptly sent away is included, a sudden and unexpected increase in the quantity of tea admitted for Siberian

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use would go far to enable the statistics to show a more even balance.

Mr. Man, Commissioner at Newchwang, notes an increase in 1875, both in imports and exports. The foreign import trade amounted in value to Hk. Tls. 1,342,144, or an increase as compared with the previous year of Hk. Tls. 387,374. A falling off is however noticed in the Korean trade in woollens and cottons, which is accounted for, at least to some extent, by the internal troubles in that country, and the extreme uncertainty as to the future felt by the two engaged in what may be called her foreign import trade. The following remarks are made by Mr. Man with reference to the deterioration in the quality of English piece goods :—

Lancashire is surely stretching to extreme tension the sole cord in which her present practical monopoly finds strength—the hatred of change that lies embalmed in the Chinese character, and gives force and meaning to the conservatism met with in all the references of daily life. No din of machinery resounds through the streets of Shanghai and Canton, and the chance of forcing honesty in work by ceasing largely to import is in the future. Yet the native merchant has a tolerably adequate remedy at hand. By no law other than the "old custom" of his class is he obliged to deal in certain brands or with particular manufacturers. Not to mention competition just showing from India, a young and resolute rival is ready to take advantage of persistence in wrong-doing on the part of the long-established producers. "American industry labours under the disadvantage of dear and scarce labour, of navigation laws which have crippled the carrying trade, and of prohibitive tariffs." But, and in spite of all this, goods from the United States are already placed upon our market in considerable quantities, and there compare most advantageously with the adulterated short-packed rubbish that is ruining the reputation of British mills.

The value of the foreign trade of Chefoo shows a falling off as compared with 1874 ; but all headings, except that of Opium, show an increase.

Mr. Novion, Commissioner at Hankow, states that the trade of the year under review does not offer anything remarkable when compared with previous years; still it is not unsatisfactory, as it appears to have equalled, and even exceeded, the trade of 1873, and has confirmed the opinion expressed in the preceding report, that the deficit in 1874 was only accidental. The principal feature of the trade of the year is a decrease of some importance in the foreign importations, and a steady increase in all the branches of the native trade, import and export. The deficit of 1874 is to be accounted for principally in the native imports from Shanghai, which can be explained by the anxiety caused at the time by the Japanese difficulty, the withdrawal from the river line of the Chinese steamers, and the activity of military preparations, extending from Shanghai all along the Yangtsze. The net value of the foreign imports of the year amounted to Hk. Tls. 8,396,500, while the value of foreign goods sent to the interior under transit-pass is represented by the sum of Hk. Tls. 1,954,822, leaving a balance of Hk. Tls. 6,441,678, and as it is beyond all probability that such an amount of foreign goods could have been consumed in Hankow and Wuchang, it may be concluded with certainty that most of the imports are sent from this port to the interior by the natives, and without being covered by transit passes. In *résumé*, and from a general point of view, the tendency of the trade of Hankow for several years has been towards a decrease in the foreign importations, and a large increase in the coast trade, import and export, and an increase in the exportation of teas to the Continent of Europe (Russia). Cotton piece goods show a decrease of 150,276 pieces as compared with the importation of 1874, and of 300,914 as compared with 1873. This moderate, but continual decrease for several years in that important branch of the trade is the characteristic feature of the trade of Hankow. To assign a positive cause for that tendency would be presumption, as it depends upon many different reasons. A single fact may, perhaps, throw some light on the matter, which is, the feeble proportion of foreign imports sent to the interior under transit-pass from a port which by its geographical situation ought to be the first port for distribution to the interior, while it is still inferior to Chinkiang, where the proportion was 79·40 per cent. in 1874, and only 28·80 per cent. at Hankow. This inferiority Mr. Novion thinks is certainly due to the difficulty the goods meet with at the barriers in the interior, and to the stoppage, some two years ago, of an important lot of goods destined for Ch'ungk'ing, which affair is still pending, also to the importance of the tea trade, which absorbs the greater part of the activity and resources of the foreign merchants of this port. The foreign importations are, to a large extent, the property of native merchants who do not use transit passes, so that the distribution to the interior under them is limited to the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, while the province of Szechuen alone will afford an immense field for the activity of importers, if it can be made more accessible for goods under transit-pass. It may also be inferred from the increase in raw cotton that the native manufactures are increasing, but that increase is not large enough, or the decrease in imports sufficient, to justify such presumption ; rather may it be said that, on the whole, this branch of the trade is in a stagnant state. Still the increase in native manufactures is worthy the attention of all merchants concerned.

Mr. Kopsch, in his report on Kiukiang, notices that the statistics show a falling off, as compared with the previous year. Both piece goods and opium show a decline, and in the exports the falling off is in green tea. Among new articles being taken into consumption by the Chinese, he notices foreign dyes and kerosine, which are both becoming established articles of trade. He advocates a reduction of the duty on tea dust, which is the same as that on tea. With regard to transit passes, it appears that about 20 per cent. of the goods imported at Kiukiang are sent into the interior under transit-pass.

In his report upon the trade of Chinkiang, Mr. Woodruff gives some interesting particulars with reference to the levy of inland taxes upon Chinese goods, and points out the detrimental effect they have on trade. At the same time, he considers that the alteration of the present system must be a matter of great difficulty. In speaking of the so-called "smuggling of opium" (mentioned in one of the Consular reports), he says that though foreigners' names were used the smuggling was unquestionably without their knowledge. The general trade at Chinkiang does not present any special features for notice. The imports showed a slight increase in quantity but a falling off in value.

The report on the trade of Shanghai by Mr. George B. Glover, Commissioner there, is excellently drawn up, and is free from any of the needless verbiage which finds its way into some of the other reports. The value of the trade of this port for 1875 was Hk. Tls. 4,100,000 in excess of that of the previous year, the total value having amounted to Hk. Tls. 109,300,000. Of this amount the gross value of foreign goods imported was Hk. Tls. 46,600,000, against Hk. Tls. 47,400,000 during the year 1874. The value of the import of opium was nearly 20 per ceent. less than that of the year before, and the same depreciation is to be noticed in the value of grey and white shirtings ; on the other hand, the value of T-cloths, drills and jeans increased fully 50 per cent. Woollens have held their own, their total value being nearly Hk. Tls. 300,000 in excess of that of the previous year. The tonnage of the port continues to increase, the total amount in 1875 being 250,000 tons more than that of any previous year. Of 3,854 vessels entered and cleared in 1875, steamers numbered 2,778 and sailing vessels 1,076. The increase in the number of steamers entered and cleared in 1875 over that of the previous year is 269, while during the same period the increase in the number of sailing vessels is but 87. The value of goods conveyed to and from the interior under transit passes in 1875 was nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of 1874. Regarding opium, Mr. Glover observes that, although the import of opium in 1875 into Shanghai was 9,099 chests less than in 1874, the actual import into China has not materially decreased. The falling off in the importation into Shanghai may be attributed to two causes; first, an increased quantity of the importation from India is purchased by natives at Hong Kong, and is forwarded by them to the Kiangsi and Szechuen provinces *via* the Canton and Swatow rivers, thus saving the lekin and other taxes ; the second cause may be ascribed to the yearly increasing cultivation of native opium, especially in the Shangtung province, which finds its way to Chinkiang *via* the Grand Canal, and from thence to Soochow and Shanghai overland, thereby avoiding both export and coast trade duty, to which it would be liable if conveyed by foreign vessels. The amount of Szechuen opium which passed the Shanghai Customs-office reached last year 891 piculs, against 75 piculs the year before. This increase is owing to a more careful and perfect supervision of the vessels carrying it, making it to the interest of the shippers to declare it at the Custom-house.

The foreign trade of Ningpo, according to the report of Mr. E. Bredon, officiating commissioner, shows a decline for 1875. The total net value of the whole trade for 1875 amounted to Hk. Tls. 12,846,315, or Hk. Tls. 1,699,995 less than the preceding year. This decrease however really exists to any great extent in but one of the elements which go to form the whole trade. The net foreign imports of 1875, value Hk. Tls. 6,180,252, not including re-exports, value Hk. Tls. 139,194, were more valuable than those of 1874 by Hk. Tls. 181,326 ; the native imports, value Hk. Tls. 1,682,131 (after deducting Hk. Tls. 20,822, the value of what was re-exported), were worth Hk. Tls. 148,592 more than the same class in 1874. It is among the exports that the loss in value of the trade must be sought. During 1874 the exports were worth Hk. Tls. 7,013,845, nearly three-fourths of a million less than in 1873 ; during 1875 they were worth Hk. Tls. 4,983,932, or Hk. Tls. 2,029,913 less than in 1874. It will be seen below that the one item of tea accounts for most of this deficit. Comparing the values of the net import and export trade, it is found that the former exceeds the latter by Hk. Tls. 2,878,451. In fact, ever since 1872 the proportion which the import trade bears to the export has been increasingly in favour of the former, but the ratio of increase has never been so great as during the year under review.

A summary of the reports on Foochow, Formosa, and the southern ports will appear in a future issue.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—A Return just laid before Parliament shows that the total National Debt, funded, including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends, unfunded, and (capital value of) terminable annuities, has decreased from £839,519,326 on the 1st April, 1857, to £776,270,544 at the same period in 1877.

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THE FINANCES OF JAPAN.

A valuable report on Japanese finance, by Mr. Mounsey, Secretary to the British Legation at Yedo, has been published in Blue-Book form, having been forwarded to the Home Government by Sir Harry Parkes. Mr. Mounsey describes in detail the Japanese system of taxation, the particulars of expenditure, the amount of the public debt, and the general position and prospects of national income. The land-tax constitutes no less than nine-tenths of the revenue of the Empire, and the importance of the Government undertaking the administration of the Daimios' territories and compensating them for doing so may be judged from this fact. The Government to accomplish its task had to convert payments in kind into payments in money, and at the same time to make a new assessment of the land. With a view to attaining the first of these objects, the Government published a proclamation in 1872, permitting the payment of the land-tax in money; but as few landholders availed themselves of this permission, a further Decree was issued in July, 1875, rendering payments in money compulsory in each district as soon as the lands within its limits should be assessed according to the new system, and ordering the assessment to be commenced at once. In this new assessment the old method of calculating the land-tax according to the amount of produce is abandoned, and the basis adopted is the saleable value of the land. The tax on land is in future to be kept entirely distinct from that on buildings; and in computing the value of each property, the assessors are to take into consideration the capabilities of the soil, the expense of cultivation, the situation, the means of irrigation, the proximity to or distance from markets, &c., &c. A valuation is then to be struck, and on this valuation a tax of three per cent. is to be levied. This latter amount is not to be final; for the decree goes on to state that as soon as the taxes on tea, tobacco, and other articles of produce to be presently imposed yield a revenue of 2,000,000 yen, a further and gradual reduction will be made in the tax on the newly assessed lands until it becomes 1 per cent. of their value.

The new assessment was commenced in 1875, and at the close of 1876, two-thirds of the cultivated land of the country had been brought under it, whilst hopes were entertained of completing the survey of the remaining third in a few months. In the meantime, many of the farmers opposed the introduction of payments in money. Repugnance to change, so common in the agricultural classes of all countries—an idea that the new form of payment would prove an additional burden: the difficulty in a country where roads scarcely exist of carrying their rice to market at a given date when the tax became due, and the still greater difficulty, in the absence of banking establishments, of obtaining advances on it. Finally, the fear of depreciating the price of rice by throwing more on the market than was necessary for consumption. One or all of these reasons may have actuated them, and the result was that in November and December, 1876, agrarian riots broke out in several provinces of the Empire. In December they assumed a serious form, and it seems probable that these outbreaks hastened the further reduction of the tax contemplated and announced in the Decree of 1875.

A comparison of the Estimates for 1875-76 and 1876-77 shows that the total decrease of revenue in the current year will be £1,118,525, and the total decrease of expenditure £1,100,932. The chief items of the former are:—(1) The Land-tax, the decrease in which is attributed to the introduction of the new system of levying it at the rate of 3 per cent. on the value of the land, as already described. The effect of the further reduction to 2½ per cent. will not be apparent until the estimates of the ensuing financial year are published, as the greater part of the tax for the current year had been collected previous to the promulgation of the Mikado's Decree of the 4th of January last. It is calculated that this measure will further reduce the land-tax by about £1,600,000. (2) Tax on allowances and pensions, where the decrease is due to the capitalisation of the allowances, &c. (3) Revenue of the Hokkaidô; and (4) Miscellaneous Receipts. The sale of Government property and the refund of loans. The taxes which show considerable increase during the current year are those in fermented liquors and tobacco, and there is an increase in the revenue from the post-office, railways, telegraphs, mines, mint, and customs.

Referring to the National Debt, Mr. Mounsey points out that the actual amount of debt incurred by the Government of the Restoration appears to be under £9,250,000 sterling; and considering the magnitude and extent of the changes which have taken place in this country during their tenure of office—viz., the reform of the entire administration, the creation of an army and navy, the adoption of an uniform system of taxation, involving the abolition of no less than 2,000 petty dues and imposts, the introduction of railways and telegraphs, the establishment of lighthouses and post-offices, the issue of a new currency, the extension of public instruction, and the initiation of a new code of civil and criminal jurisprudence—this sum does not seem disproportionate to the results obtained. The sum total of the public debt on the 1st July, 1875, was £28,457,916, and according to the latest statement, that which accompanied the estimates of the current year, and gives an account of the debt on the 1st July, 1876, this sum has been increased during the year to £29,784,944. The items of debt in which there is an increase are the internal debt, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and the foreign debt, bearing 9 per cent. interest. As regards the former, the Vice-Minister of Finance states that it is entirely due to the settlement of claims arising out of the capitalisation of allowances and pensions, voluntarily surrendered in accordance with the terms of the scheme of 1873. As to the foreign debt, he states that the increase (which is not absolute, but only apparent, as diminishing the amount of this debt redeemed during the year in question) is owing to the insertion in this statement of a small number of bonds bought in by the Government since the debt was incurred, and excluded from previous statements of the debt.

Naval and Military.

Admiral Charles Wise (Retired List) died on the 8th inst., in his 68th year. This officer entered the Navy in 1822; passed his examination in 1829; obtained his first commission in 1833; served, from 1835, until paid off at the commencement of 1840, part of the time as senior lieutenant, in the *Rodney*, Captain Hyde Parker, on the Mediterranean station; and in 1841 was appointed, in the capacity last mentioned, to the *Cornwallis*, fitting for the flag of Sir W. Parker, whom he accompanied to the coast of China. He commanded a small division of boats subsequently at the destruction of thirty fire-boats at Chusan, and was present at the capture of Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin-Kiang. For his conduct he was promoted to the rank of commander in 1842, and was reappointed to the *Cornwallis*. In 1844 he returned to England; he was again, in 1845, nominated second captain to Sir W. Parker in the *Hibernia*, in the Mediterranean; and on the death at Malta of Captain Nicholas Lockyer, of the *Albion*, he was promoted, in 1847, into the vacancy thereby occasioned, into the *Inconstant* at Lisbon, and was afterwards flag-captain to Sir W. Parker, in his second commission in the Mediterranean. Again, in 1854, he was flag-captain to Sir W. Parker, who was then appointed commander-in-chief at Devonport. Subsequently he served as commodore on the West Coast of Africa in the Vesuvius, and at the end of that commission he was made captain superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard. He was not employed after attaining flag-rank, to which he was promoted in April 1865.

By the death of the Junior Admiral of the Fleet, Sir H. J. Codrington, K.C.B., one of the most distinguished and popular Admirals in the Navy, the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., formerly commander-in-chief on the China Station—attains the highest rank in his profession, viz., that of Admiral of the Fleet; Vice-Admiral Ryder—now Commander-in-Chief in China is promoted to the Admirals' List; Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock to the Vice-Admirals' List; and Captain John Bythesea, C.B., V.C., to the Rear Admirals' List.

The Navarino, hired screw steamer, arrived in the Thames, at Gravesend, on the 14th inst., from Ceylon, having on board a detachment of the 57th Regiment, sent home for transfer to the first-class army reserve. The Navarino embarked her troops and sailed from Colombo on the 7th ult., the passage to Gravesend, *via* the Suez Canal, occupying thirty-eight days.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the death of Major-General R.N. Tinley, has been given to Colonel R. H. Currie, 39th Regiment. Colonel Currie served with the 39th Regiment in India and in the Crimea.

On the 11th inst. the Prince of Wales went on board the Thunderer, which was lying in Cowes Roads, when some torpedo practice was gone through, of course with blank charges. Each torpedo was charged with about 100lb. of gunpowder, and when the discharge took place a mountain of water was projected high into the air, preceded by a rumbling noise like distant thunder; and so severe was the explosion that hardly a vessel lying in any part of the roadstead but felt a shaking or lifting up, as if from the effect of an earthquake, showing the terrible effects of this newly-invented and deadly instrument of warfare. The Prince expressed his satisfaction at the skill with which the operations had been conducted, which were quite a novelty to those persons who had witnessed them. Later in the day the Queen visited the ship. The Thunderer got up steam and proceeded up the Solent to Osborne Bay. Her Majesty was rowed to the Thunderer, where she was received by Captain Wilson, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, and the other officers of the ship. Her Majesty was joined by the Prince of Wales, and was conducted over the whole of this vast ship, which she minutely examined, and expressed her great satisfaction with all the arrangements. After spending about an hour on board Her Majesty returned to Osborne.

From a statement laid before Parliament, showing the expenditure actually recorded to the end of March this year of money taken from the Consolidated Fund for the expenses of fortifications, it appears that, including payments for land, clearance works, professional charges, and for the defence works themselves, the following amounts have been spent at some of our principal ports:—Portsmouth, £3,069,900; Plymouth, £1,474,044; Pembroke, £305,766; Portland, £455,694; Gravesend, £320,515; Chatham, £273,983; Sheerness, £360,208; Dover, £293,844; Cork, £191,341. The sum of £392,510 6s. 5d. was spent in providing and fixing iron shields, and with incidental expenses, works, experiments, surveys, and legal and incidental charges, the total amount expended has been £7,297,321 9s. 7d.

The series of huge forts for the defence of Portsmouth, which have been years in building, have at last been completed, and are now receiving their armament. The forts are mounted with 38-ton 12½-inch muzzle-loading guns, which are loaded and worked entirely by the hydraulic system of Mr. G. W. Rendel, and may be fired at the rate of a round in a minute and a half. A series of trials have been going on under the superintendence of Colonel C. W. Younghusband,

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the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory and President of the Heavy Gun Committee. The order from head-quarters for the non-admission of strangers to the forts under any circumstances is rigorously enforced; and all information is withheld by the authorities.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

During last week the Envoys have visited Newgate Gaol, and have inscribed their names in the visitors' book. H. E. Liu has not yet left for Berlin. The Envoys, we are informed, intend shortly to make a tour of the manufacturing districts.

The Chinese Envoys, accompanied by a number of officials of the Chinese Embassy, paid a visit to Chatham on the 17th inst., where they made an inspection of the School of Military Engineering. The visitors were received by Colonel Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., by whom they were conducted over the various schools at the Royal Engineer Institute. They afterwards witnessed a field-day of the troops on the Great Lines, under the direction of Major-Gen. G. Erskine. After partaking of luncheon at the officers' mess of the Royal Engineers, the visitors in the afternoon proceeded to the Royal Engineer encampment at Wouldham, on the Medway, where they witnessed some experiments in pontooning under the direction of Major Magnay.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Senator Morton, at San Francisco, has been visited by a deputation of leading Chinese merchants. Referring to the labour troubles there, they said that a strong feeling existed against them; that their property had been destroyed, their persons maltreated, and their treaty rights disregarded; that the Government fail to give them protection; and that, having borne this for many years without the prospect of relief, they desired the adoption of measures to afford them redress. They requested Senator Morton to introduce a Bill into Congress providing for the modification of the Burlingame Treaty by taxing every Chinese immigrant $100, the proceeds to go to pay the passage back to China of the Chinese desiring to return. The Senator promised to introduce a Bill. The Chinese intend to make a claim on the Government for 100,000 dollars of indemnity for damage done during the recent San Francisco disturbances, the claim to be presented through the British Legation at Washington, China being unrepresented there, and the injured Chinese having immigrated from Hong Kong.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

Letters from Kashgar, received in Turkestan, fully confirm the reports of Yakub Beg's sudden demise. The famous Emir died at Korla, after an illness of thirteen days. His remains were brought to Kashgar, and buried on the 31st of May in the cemetery of Appak Chodsha. Chakim-Chantjura, a descendant of Buzruk Chodsha, dethroned by Yakub Beg, was designated by the latter, to the detriment of his own children, as his successor; but, after consulting leading civil and military authorities, renounced his right in favour of Beg Kuli Beg, the late Emir's eldest son, who had remained in the capital as regent when his father took the field against the Chinese between Turfan and Karajar. Further intelligence from Russian merchants trading in those parts of Central Asia states that the Chinese after crossing the Karajar-Darja have laid siege to the town of Karajar. This news is corroborated by a telegram from Colonel Prshewalski, the celebrated traveller, dated Fuldus, June 6, announcing the advance of the Chinese after conquest of Toksun and Turfan, on Karajar, evacuated by the citizens. Yakub Beg's sway, adds Colonel Prshewalski, still unaware of the Emir's death, is soon to fall. At the request of the new ruler of Kashgar, the Russian Government have prohibited the export of provisions to Chinese provinces occupied by troops operating against Kuli Beg.

The Russian Government has received despatches from Colonel Prjevalsky announcing the arrival of the Kashgarian exploration party at Kouldja. The eminent geographer at the head of the expedition states that between Lob Nor and Kouldja he has made several discoveries of interest to zoologists, and has added to his collection of Central Asian animals three wild camels, which the Cossacks attached to his party succeeded in capturing on the deserts between Kashgaria and China.

THE EUROPEAN SILK CROP.

The French Ministry of Agriculture publishes some very complete information as to the prospects of this year's silk crop both in France and abroad, to which the crisis in the trade at Lyons lends special interest. The quantity of silkworm eggs and seed raised in France was about the same as in 1876, being above the figures for that year in the departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, the Herault, and the Bouches-du-Rhone, and below them in the Drome, the Isere, and the Ardèche, but the crop of cocoons was much larger, being estimated at 6,783 tons, as against 2,296 in 1876, 10,070 in 1875, and 11,071 in 1874. The departments which have produced the most this year are the Gard (3,264 tons), the Ardèche (1,961 tons), the Drome (1,917 tons), and the Vaucluse (1,028 tons); next to which come the Isere, the Bouches-du-Rhone, and the Var with about 400 tons each. Out of the total crop of cocoons, 5,693 tons are yellow and 1,090 green; and while the former are reported good, the quality of the latter will, it is apprehended, be found very inferior. The estimated yield from these cocoons will be 475 tons of raw yellow silk and 70 tons of green ditto, and the average price has been f.5 for the yellow and f.3½ for the green cocoons. In Italy the crop has yielded 22,450 tons, against 14,537 in 1876, 39,410 in 1875, and 42,310 in 1874; and here the green silkworm predominates, being six-sevenths of the total quantity. The yellow cocoons are reported good, but the others are bad, and the crop will not yield above 1,500 tons of silk. The Spanish crop has yielded 920 tons, against 1,210 tons in 1876, 1,605 in 1875, and 1,848 in 1874. In the Levant, Broussa has given 800 tons of cocoons, more than half of which, obtained from the green silkworm of Japan, will turn out well. Comparing the crops of all the countries mentioned above, it will be apparent that they supplied 2,316 tons in 1877, 1,456 in 1876, and 3,739 in 1875, in other words, that the crops of the two former years scarcely exceed that of 1875.

AMONG the additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the month of July was a long-billed crane, obtained from Shantung, and transmitted to the Society by Mr. Theodore Hance, of Chinkiang.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,162,000
„ 4	Cutty Sark	Hankow	1,342,000
„ 9	Ajax (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
„ 14	Menzaleh (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
„ 20	Windhover	Hankow	1,250,000
„ 26	Glengyle (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
„ 28	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
July 5	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Shanghai	2,500,000
„ 10	Thermopylae	Shanghai	1,250,000
„ 15	Viking (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
„ 31	Glenfalloch (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
„ 31	Macgregor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	2,000,000
„ 31	Fitzroy (s.)	Shanghai	1,500,000
„ 31	Scindia (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
Total			24,004,000

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to July 14, 1877. Piculs.	Total to July 14, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,016	22,737
Gambier	219,330	171,193
Cutch	1,238	1,148
Pearl Sago	36,513	35,710
Sago Flour	86,844	100,733
Tapioca	26,857	22,548
Black Pepper	63,347	74,344
White Pepper	23,597	18,261
Coffee	3,956	7,350
Gutta Percha	13,490	9,231
Gum Benjamin	1,518	1,817
Gum Copal	4,089	1,530
Gamboge	166	151
Rattans	33,351	32,201
Buffalo Hides	23,935	13,283
Buffalo Horns	3,702	2,795
Cow Hides	617	1,651

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, AUG. 14.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company at Copenhagen, whose lines, as you will remember, lead *via* Russia and Siberia to China, recently has published its statement for the first six months of the current year. The income for the period ending June 31 amounted to f.2,875,168, against f.2,896,912 during the same period of 1876, and f.2,348,090 during the corresponding time in 1875. The income for the month of July has amounted to f.479,683. As the expenses of the company of late have been considerably reduced, the present result may be considered a favourable one, and the shareholders can expect a very satisfactory dividend.

The University of Tuebingen (Wurtemburg) celebrated her 400th anniversary last week, and a great many of learned men have come as deputies from the other German and foreign universities to deliver their congratulations. King William and Queen Olga have also been present at Tuebingen.

I wrote to you some months ago about an exhibition of German coal to take place at Hamburg, and I can now report that this show will take place in the latter part of September. All Westphalian pits are partaking in this exhibition, and will do their utmost to rival in future with English fuel.

The Colorado beetle keeps all minds in agitation. Two days ago it was officially published that the fearful insect had again been discovered, and this time, too, in the very heart of Germany—at Sihilda, in the kingdom of Saxony. At the same time the greatest vigilance was recommended to the Governments of all German districts to prevent the spreading-out of the new plague. Great ease of mind, though, in this regard, has taken place, in consequence of the publication of an American correspondence by one of the German leading papers. The said correspondence—from the pen of an American landlord—stated that in the United States the insect is easily and totally destroyed by a paint (the so-called Parisian green), which, in the form of a powder, is being mixed with chalk, and thus, by a very simple manner, is strewn on the attacked lands. The beetle, after this process, disappears totally; and the correspondent added that, in America, the Colorado beetle was far less feared than the German potato-disease.

As you will remember, I wrote some time ago about the uniform discontentment which prevailed all through Northern Europe about the new English Merchant Shipping Act of 1876. Upon the reclamations made by the Imperial Government in England an answer has been given that inconveniences for foreigners had never been indured by the said Act, and that such also in future never would be the case. This answer appears not to have satisfied the German Government, and the Commission for Seafaring Matters (Commission fuer Seesachen) has been convocated upon September 20, to consult the necessary steps to be taken by the German Government to protect German

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shipping against the bad consequences of the said Shipping Act. As the so-called Plimsoll fever is fast fading away, at least here in Germany, the English Government, after the opinion of experienced men, would do very well to order a revision of the disagreeable and over-hasty law, which already has severely wounded the Baltic trade as well for English as for foreign ships, without even the least benefit to those for whose protection it was destined.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The aspects of a speedy finish of the Eastern war having disappeared by the return of the Russians to the Balkans our Produce Markets had to suffer a heavy pressure during the past week, and transactions are of no importance. The Money Market remained very abundant.

COFFEE.—Transactions have only been made for consumption, but were extensive enough to maintain former values; the demand is a pretty lively one. Quotations for Java quality, m.1.05 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—First-hand parcels did not change owners. Quotations:—Manila brown, clayed, m.28½ to 30; do. unclayed, m.22½ to 24; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 30; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31 to 33; do. brown, m.22½ to 29½; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.31½ to 34½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.24 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Of raw quality 10,600 bags are arrived from Bassein per Oreb, and are sold to a mill.

TEA.—Values are maintained, but transactions of no importance.

COTTON.—Quotatians are in most cases reduced, but dealers are not very much inclined to buy. Besides a few parcels of American provenience 20 bales Rangoon have been taken at m.0.45½ per lb.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quiet, prime quality m.5.50 to 6. Mace, m.4.50 to 4.70 per kilo. Ginger, Bengal is dull at m.26 to 26½; Cochin quiet, m.63 to 86. Cloves in good demand, quotation of Zanzibar m.135 to 136; Amboina m.160 to 163. Pepper is unchanged, Singapore m.38 to 38½; Penang m.35 to 36; White m.66 to 80.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, money, m.20.32; account, m.20.38 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The better tendency of the past week has maintained itself during the last seven nights; but a visible foundation cannot be given for it. Berlin Bourse was the leader in the movement à la hausse, and has been followed by our place very willingly after a long period of flatness, although nobody here believes in a long duration of the better prospects, and thinks it very probable that news concerning a new fighting on the seat of war will immediately be followed by a retrograde movement.

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	96	96¼
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	—	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼	105½
Do. do. 1875	—	96
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1845	-	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866	116¼	—
Berlin-Hamburg Railway	—	172
Caln Minden Railway	95	95¼
Norddeutsche Bank	133	133½
Vereinsbank	120½	—
International Bank	78	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	—	100½
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.)	99¼	99⅜
Hamburg American Packet Company	54¼	54½
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	—	46
German Transatlantic Company	12½	13

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.665; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 34 to 35; Oriental Bank, 44 to 45; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.610; Suez Canal, f.695; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 108 to 110; ditto, 7 per cent., 100 to 102; China Loan, 104 to 106.

Although there has not been any change in prices, the Tea market has maintained the better tone which we indicated last week. The few arrivals which have taken place have not caused much business, chiefly on account of the commendable firmness of holders in view of the decidedly favourable export statistics to which we have already directed attention and which are improved by latest telegraphic advices from China. It is to be hoped that buyers in China will not be induced by the present more favourable advices to overlook that the improved tone is only for Teas above 1s. 2d., a grade which cannot exist in China when these advices reach there, when there cannot be any parcels of Teas on the market worth buying at even 1s. The prices realised for common "first crop" Teas, say 9d. to 10d., form a convincing proof that similar rates can scarcely be anticipated for "third crops."

There has been a little more activity—or, to speak more accurately, a little less inactivity—in the Silk market; but it is still in a very discouraging condition. Holders have shown a disposition to meet the buyers by a slight concession in prices, and this has caused some moderate sales; but the tone has been of a dragging and unsatisfactory nature. Some valuable statistics are published by the French Ministry of Agriculture with reference to the silk crops on the Continent. They are reproduced in detail elsewhere, and show that the various European silk-producing countries supplied 2,316 tons in 1877, 1,456 in 1876, and 3,736 in 1875.

In the Produce Markets lack of confidence and an absence of speculative inquiry have continued to be the prevailing characteristics, accompanied, as regards several articles, by a fall in value. Coffee sustained a further fall, but is improving at the close. Sugar has remained extremely quiet and business in East India kinds has been suspended. The speculative demand for Rice has continued, and floating cargoes have been sold at a further advance in value. Cutch and Isinglass also show some improvement. Gambier, China Galls, Manila Hemp, Japan Wax, Pepper, Spices, and Tin have declined.

The report of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company recommends the payment of the half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the preference stock, less income-tax, and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital, adding £491 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £10,408. The meeting was called for the 15th inst., but no business could be transacted, there not being a quorum of shares represented.

The report of the Great Northern Telegraph Company to the 31st June has been issued, and is summarised elsewhere by our Hamburg correspondent.

Notice is given that the Bonds of the Chinese Imperial Eight per Cent. Loan of 1874, drawn for redemption at par, and the Coupons, due 19th inst., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lombard-street.

The London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the head office at Hong Kong announcing a dividend of £1 per share, free of income-tax, and $150,000 added to the Reserve Fund for the half-year ended the 30th of June last. The Reserve Fund now stands at $650,000. The dividend will be payable to the London shareholders on the 25th inst.

A final dividend of 6d. in the pound has been declared by the Northern Assam Tea Company, payable on the 15th inst.

The failure of the old established firm of Messrs. Eccles Shorrock Brothers and Co., spinners and manufacturers, Over Darwen, is announced. The liabilities are stated to be £105,000, which will be very widely distributed amongst agents, bankers, and shippers. This firm has four mills, including 2,000 looms, chiefly occupied in making grey shirtings, besides which they have been large consignees of goods to the East.

At the Bank of England on the 15th inst. tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £165,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·786d.; and to Bombay, £100,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·75d. Tenders on Calcutta for bills at 1s. 8¾d. will receive about 10 per cent., everything above in full; on Bombay for bills only at that price about 33 per cent. No telegraphic transfers were either applied for or allotted, and the India Council have obtained about ½ per cent. less for their bills than they did last week, the fall being equal this time to the advance which was obtained on the last occasion.

Bar silver has slightly receded in value and 54⅛d. per oz. may now be quoted as the rate. The market for Mexican dollars is by no means firm, and it is doubtful whether supplies will fetch the last price of 53½d. per oz.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9¾d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8⅝ to 1/8 11-16	1/8¾
Singapore	3/9¼ to 3/9¼	3/9½ to 3/9⅝	3/9⅝ to 3/10
Hong Kong	3/9¼ to 3/9½	3/9¼ to 3/9⅜	3/9⅜ to 3/10
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/3

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Although our market has not been active, there has been a fair amount of business done to meet the large deliveries in progress. Prices for black-leaf Congous show no alteration, but good medium red-leaf kinds have sold rather lower. Public sales have been on a small scale, which has tended to give more confidence to buyers, whilst importers have been firm on the more favourable accounts of exports from China.—Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common to good common show no change, but they are dull of sale. Fair to good kinds of Saryune have been in request, but the plain Kaisow kinds have been difficult to move. The sales of good kinds of Kaisow and Ching Wo, ex Fleurs Castle, have been at rather easier prices; fine to finest have, however, been well maintained. Pak Lin kinds have met with more attention, and prices show a slight improvement. Black-leaf kinds: Old season's remain as before. At public sale a chop of common Oonfa kind only

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realised 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb., being rather lower. Fair kinds are dull of sale; fair to good medium have been in moderate demand at about previous rates; good to fine are firmly held, and the sales made have been at full prices; finest also remain firm. New-make kinds: Common to fair kinds have been wanted; good to fine are also in demand. Oolongs: The demand is very dull, and at public sale some 1,200 half-chests have been sold at from 10¾d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for common to good kinds of Amoy and Foochow. Formosa kinds with briskness are wanted. Souchongs: The first arrivals, per Fleurs Castle, have met with attention, and sales have been made from 1s. 10d. to 2s. for good, and 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. for fine to finest, the quality being considered good. Scented Teas: There has been more doing this week in Canton kinds. Capers have sold at previous prices for fair to good kinds, and a few fine to finest have realised extreme prices. Orange Pekoes have also sold readily, but short-leaf kinds have declined ½d. per lb., other kinds realising former prices. Foochow kinds have sold from 1s. 11d. for fine to 2s. 2d. for finest kinds, being much as before. Green Teas: There has been scarcely any business done during the week, and prices are without change. The public sales have comprised 11,024 packages, nearly the whole of which were sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,423,299	2,309,260
Coastwise	993,807	801,869
Exports	1,070,576	960,208
	4,487,682	4,071,337

SILK.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says:—The market continues very dull, and prices of nearly all descriptions have undergone a further slight decline. Deliveries from 1st to 15th inst. inclusive, China 810 bales, Canton 196, Japan 158, Bengal 43, total 1,207 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
„ No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	16s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Maibashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Idaki, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COTTON.—The general position of this article has remained unchanged, and throughout a very dull tone has prevailed, and American, which is the chief object of speculative operations, has declined almost continuously, closing nearly ¼d. lower for future delivery. East India descriptions have been comparatively steady, Tinnivelly closing 5¼d. to 5 11-16d., fair to fine. Western Madras 4 13-16d. to 5 7-16d., barely fair to good. Bengal 4⅝d. to 4¾d., fair. Scinde 4⅞d. to 4 15-16d., good, and Rangoon 4½d. to 5d., fair to good.

COFFEE.—The market has continued inactive, and supplies, although not extensive, proving in excess of the present demand, prices have again given away; at the close, however, there has been an improved demand, and a firmer tone prevails. Excepting for a small quantity of really fine, which sold well, Plantation Ceylon has been dull of sale, and prices have been 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower, but with more competition at the close the decline has been nearly recovered. Native Ceylon has declined 6d., and foreign sorts have been in limited demand, and prices are 1s. to 2s. lower. The closing values of Ceylon are Plantation triage, 80s. to 90s. 6d., common grey to fine colourv small 91s. to 97s. 6d., low middling 100s. to 104s. 6d., middling 104s. 6d. to 107s., good middling to fine middling 107s. 6d. to 110s. 6d., fine 111s. to 112s., dull to choice bold 110s. 6d. to 121s., pea-berry 106s. to 113s.; Native small 77s. 6d., good ordinary 85s. 6d., pea-berry 90s. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next public sale for the 22nd instant, when 101,100 bags Java will be offered. Good ordinary is valued at 52½ to 53 cents.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 592 bales went off quietly, and the proportion sold was again moderate, barely reaching 300 bales, including the quantity offered without reserve. White £8 10s. to £14, cordedge £14 to £16 10s., a few lots £17 to £25 15s., mottled £6 10s. to £10, good £13 5s., black and white £9 2s. 6d. to £12, brown and white £8 to £9 15s. per bale, including the quantity with all faults, and without reserve.

CUTCH.—At auction 1,050 boxes rather soft Pegu were all sold with more competition at firmer rates, Engine and Elephant Howdah and Flag marks (chiefly the latter) at 24s. to 24s. 3d. per cwt.

CINCHONA BARK.—43 cases and bags Ceylon sold at 2s. 6d. for common and 4s. to 6s. 6d. for fair to fine quill, one lot 7s. 5d.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market continues quiet. Cochin is quoted £43 to £44, Ceylon in pipes £38 10s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—150 casks Ginger (brand Ayune) sold at 5¼d. to 5½d.

COIR GOODS.—Large supplies of Yarn offered at the periodical auctions went off flatly, and Cochin, of which the bulk consisted, met only lower offers, and the greater part was bought in; but Ceylon, chiefly good qualities, sold at full prices, viz., ordinary to good ordinary £24 15s. to £26 15s., medium sorts £27 10s. to £28 15s., good medium to good £29 15s. to £33, fine and superior pale even £34 5s. to £38.

GAMBIER.—The market is flat at auction, 550 bales bought in at 21s. Privately small sales of whole bales were made at 20s. 9d., early in the week, but subsequently at 20s. 6d. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market for Manila remains depressed, and with little disposition to buy private sales are unimportant, and at the public sales only a small part sold at a further decline of about 10s. per ton. Of 1,069 bales offered about 300 bales sold, brown £26 15s. to £27 5s., fair to good fair £28 10s. to £29, 1st class sea damaged good Zebu £28 15s., sound Quilot £30 15s. to £31 5s., the remainder being bought in.

GALLS.—50 cases China have been sold at 52s. per cwt. lower in value.

GUM COPAL.—209 cases 4 casks 100 bags Manila were bought in at 30s., blocky, &c., 20s. to 23s., except 15 cases fair dark, which sold at 25s. per cwt.

HORNS.—3,127 Penang Buffalo offered were bought in at 48s.

HAIR.—2 cases China Human bought in at 1s. 8d.

INDIA-RUBBER.—89 baskets Borneo offered in public sale were bought in at 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2⅞d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions held on the 10th inst. a good supply of Penang was all sold at about previous rates for tongue, extreme rates for fine leaf, but rather lower for ordinary, and cake at full rates to 2d. advance. Saigon sold rather dearer; 78 cases 15 bags Penang were nearly all sold, good to fine tongue at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d., ordinary to middling at 3s. 5d. to 4s. 1d., low dark at 2s. 7d. to 3s. 4d., very fine pale leaf at 5s. 7d., good 5s., ordinary to middling mixed and dark at 3s. 3d. to 4s. 1d., low 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d., fair to good cake at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; 49 cases 6 bags Saigon sold, good leaf 4s. 10d., middling 3s. 9d., low and ordinary 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d., middling to good tongue at 3s. 6d. to 4s., ordinary dark at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 5d., long at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 9d., very ordinary cake 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; 37 cases 6 bags Bombay sold, middling to good new tongue at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d., bladder pipe at 3s. 8d. to 4s., small ditto 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d., fair to find bold cake at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d., ordinary to middling at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; 35 bales manufactured Japan sold, squares 11d., ditto pressed 1s., pressed stripts 1s. 6d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—At auction 253 cases, gold bold squares sold at 43s. 6d., one lot 44s. per cwt., being 1s. 6d. lower.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 300 barrels Ceylon met a slow demand, and only 50 barrels sold, middling dust at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black* continues flat, with sales privately of about 500 bags Singapore at 3⅝d. to 3 11-16d., chiefly the former price. A total of 2,325 bags at public sale were offered freely, and the bulk sold at a further decline of 1-16d. per lb.; of 1,770 Singapore 1,300 bags sold, greyish at 3½d. to 3⅝d., fair at 3⅝d., one lot 3¾d.; 510 bags Penang bought in at 3¼d.; 45 bags good bright Aleppy sold at 4¼d. to 4½d. After the sale about 300 bags Singapore sold at 3 9-16d.—*White:* Unusually large supplies, amounting to 2,210 bags, were brought to auction, creating a depressed tone, and only a small part sold at a decline of about ⅛d. per lb.; of 1,929 bags Singapore 350 bags sold, good bold at 6¼d., good fair (291 bags without reserve) at 6½d., with a few lots 6⅝d.; of 281 bags Penang 100 bags sold, fair at 5⅞d., good at 6d. to 6⅛d.

RICE.—An increased demand has prevailed for floating cargoes, and sales have been more readily effected at full to slightly dearer rates. On the spot the market is also dearer. Fifteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Dolbadern Castle, 1,400 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 10s. 7½d. The Scarsella, 1,178 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6¾d. The Renfrewshire, 1,350 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. The Itonus, 1,229 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s. 1½d. open charter. The Corrientes, 882 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter. The Guiseppe Mazzini, 769 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter. The Luigia V., 794 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. 9d. The A. T. Cooper, 1,800 tons Bassein, August shipment, at 11s. 3d. open charter. The Bay of Bengal, 1,685 tons Rangoon, June sailing, Ngatsein at 11s. 7½d., Ngakyouck at 11s. 3d., quay terms Liverpool; the Manitoba, 1,158 tons Necransie, April sailing, at 10s. 3d. open charter; the Ravenna, 1,013 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 11s.; the Flintshire, 1,825 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 11s. open charter; the Francesca T., 1,344 tons Bassein, April, at 11s.; the Luigia Raffo, 1,552 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. 3d. open charter, and the Saga, 941 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 7½d. On the spot 150 tons fine white Bengal have been sold at 14s.; 2,000 bags old Moulmein at 10s. 9d., and 5,000 bags new Rangoon at 11s. 3d. ex quay.

RATTANS.—At auction 26 tons Singapore sort were partly sold at £11 15s per ton for a few sound lots, 20 bales split ditto bought in at 1s. 1d. per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been some demand for refining descriptions, which has been freely met, and business has been done at the previous decline, and in some instances again cheaper. At auction 1,500 bags refined China, fine white pieces, were bought in at 33s. 6d., but afterwards sold at 32s. Privately, 150 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 17s. per cwt.

SAPANWOOD.—9 tons Manila at £5, and 1 ton damaged from China at £5 7s. 6d. per ton.

TOBACCO.—40 bales China Leaf sold at 4½d., 2 ditto ditto repacked damaged ⅜d., 502 ditto Japan 5d. to 9½d., one lot 1s., 296 ditto ditto damaged 2½d. to 6¾d., inferior 1½d. to 1⅞d., 38 ditto ditto scraps 1¼d. to 1½d., 15 ditto Sumatra 7d. to 1s. 6d.

TIN.—A further reduction has taken place in the value of this article, without, however, stimulating the demand, and only a limited business has been done. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £70; Billiton £67 per ton.

RATTANS.—At auction of 40 tons offered one lot of sound Penang sold at £25.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* 212 boxes China were nearly all sold, thin and coarse quill at 9d., coarse at 7½d. to 8d., twigs and cuttings at 5½d., ditto externally stained at 5d. *Cinnamon Chips:* 104 bags Ceylon were bought in at 4½d. to 5¼d. *Cloves* continue dull of sale and in auction 7 cases Penang were withdrawn. *Ginger:* 193 cases, 9 bags Japan offered and all bought in at 33s. *Mace.*—5 cases fine bright Penang were bought in at 3s., 44 boxes (56 lb. each) good ordinary red Java sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., chiefly the former price, being rather lower. *Nutmegs:* A good supply at auction went of at easier rates for bold, and 1d. lower for small; average 74 to 75 nuts to the pound at

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3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d., 80's at 3s. 8d., 81's at 3s. 7d., 88's at 3s. 6d., 113's at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d., 140 to 150's at 1s. 6d., defective limed at 1s.

SAGO.—At auction only 543 bags were offered, met little demand, and nearly the whole was bought in, only 40 bags fair small being sold at 16s. *Sago Flour:* 100 bags have been sold at 15s. 9d. cash.

TAPIOCA.—Large supplies of Singapore, amounting to 1,383 bags, in auction went off flatly, and were chiefly bought in, good to fine at 2¾d. to 3d., superior 3¼d., only 150 bags being sold, Malacca sort at 2½d., good white 2¾d.; 344 bags fine Penang withdrawn.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Early in the week with better business in Cotton this market became steadier, though with the limited inquiry no advantage could be gained by sellers. Towards the close the tone has again been very quiet, and only a limited amount of transactions have taken place in either Yarns or Goods. Offers have not been wanting, and of fair extent, but the prices at which these could have been carried through are much below any concessions producers might be disposed to make.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.			s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7lbs.	5	0½	to	7	3½	
Do. do.	,,	8½lbs.	6	1	to	8	7	
Do. do.	44-45 in.	7lbs.	6	0½	to	7	8½	
Do. do.	,,	8lbs.	6	8½	to	8	5½	
Do. do.	,,	9lbs.	7	8½	to	9	5½	
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.	9	4½	to	10	5½	
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	6lbs.	4	2	to	4	11	
Do. do.	,,	7lbs.	4	8 1-16	to	5	8 1-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	7lbs.	5	3 9-16	to	6	9 9-16	
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	8lbs.	6	3 13-16	to	7	9 13-16	
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.	2	2 11-16	to	2	6 11-16	
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.	2	6 17-32	to	2	7 17-32	
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.	8	5½	to	11	0½	
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.	6	10½	to	8	7½	
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	9	4½				
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	9	9				
Damasks	36 in.	...	16	11½				
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	0	9½	to	0	10	
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	,,	0	10½	to	0	11½	
Do. do. (Mock)... ...	38-43	...	0	10½	to	0	11½	

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £72. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s. to £19 17s. 6d.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £9.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July30	Tyburnia	Golder	Whampoa	New York
Aug. 3	Lina	Schweichel	Probolingo	Boston
3	Ares	Thomson	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
7	Granville	Flambart	Akyab	Havre
8	Sei	Valle	Do.	Cuxhaven
8	Dorothea	Melchertsen	Rangoon	Hamburg
8	Johan	Tjellen	Akyab	London
9	Ophelia	Efford	Rangoon	Do.
9	Lydia Skolfield	Dunning	Akyab	Do.
9	Ophir	Nygaard	Do.	Falmouth
9	Charles Forbes	Low	Do.	Antwerp
9	Emma and Robert	Schonert	Do.	St. Nazaire
10	Andreas Rickmers	Budelmann	Rangoon	Bremen
11	Peter Ahker	Larsen	Maulmain	Bordeaux
12	Coulnakyle	Gordon	Yokohama, &c.	New York
13	Lightning	Watson	Manila	Do.
13	Wm. Fruing	Pyne	Ilo Ilo and Mauritius	Falmouth
13	Sarah Ellen	Main	Akyab	Queenstown
14	Saga	Sorvig	Bassein	Scilly
14	Polynesian	Young	Rangoon	Liverpool
15	Lady Penrhyn	Owen	Bassein	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July25	Bothwell Castle	—	Yokohama	San Francisco
27	Midnight	Tucker	Do.	New York
3	WalkerArmington, Jr	Hooper	Anjer	Do.
Aug. 2	Loyal Sam	—	Do.	Do.
5	Erasmo	Green	Singapore	Penarth
7	Astrea	Jager	Macassar	Ymuiden
7	Belgic (s.)	Metcalf	Hong Kong	San Francisco
7	Egeria (s.)	Paulsen	Shanghai	Hamburg
8	Leechmere (s.)	Cunningham	Singapore	Cuxhaven
9	Ocean Beauty	Seagrove	Batavia	London
9	Olano	Longa	Manila	Liverpool

DEPARTURES—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
9	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Hong Kong	Do.
9	Braemar Castle s.)	Ayles	China	London
10	Papa	Blosse	Hong Kong	Cardiff
10	Princess Louise	Perkins	Manila	Liverpool
10	Frigga	Sorensen	Singapore	Shields
10	Prinses Amalia	Timmermann	Atcheen	Newcastle
10	Mikado	Prehn	Shanghai	London
10	Friesland (s.)	Dik	Batavia	Southampton
11	Auriga	Messer	Yokohama	Cardiff
11	North Star	Thompson	Hong Kong	De
11	Asterope	Brass	Penang	London
11	Dordrecht II.	Ro gans	Samarang	Brouwershaven
11	E. P. Bouverie	Evans	Hong Kong	Penarth
13	Reichstag	Hoffmann	Singapore	Newcastle
14	Regulus	Lange	Hong Kong	Cardiff
14	Moss Glen	Nicholls	Do.	Penarth
14	Alice Rickmers	Kinne	Singapore	Do.
15	Koning d. Nederldn.(s)	—	Batavia	Southampton
15	Sourabaya No. 11 (s.)	—	Do.	Shields

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Aug. 8	Prins Hendrik	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia
10	Strathairly	London	Penang, &c.
12	City of Limerick	Do.	Do.
14	Viking	Foochow	London
14	Galley of Lorne	Hankow	Do.

SPOKEN.

ST. ELMO, Cardiff to Hong Kong, June, 1, 23 S., 28 W.

SUNRISE, New York to Anjer, June 13, 6 S., 33 W.

SIERRA MORENA, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 11, 50 N., 14 W.

SCHIEDAM, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, July 13, on the line, 31 W.

MELVA (Norw. barq.), Akyab to Falmouth, July 10, 35 S., 32 E.

GUAM, Sunderland to Java, July 1, off Cape of Good Hope.

MELANOPE, Rangoon ——, July 10, off Cape Agulhas.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK.—August 1, the Hesogin Anna, from Batavia to Falmouth, which put in here leaky, having repaired, sailed, July 31, for St. Nazaire.

HONG KONG.—Aug. 14, the Adela has grounded at Newchwang, and will probably be condemned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Aug. 15 (11 A.M.), passed, Prinz van Orange (str.), from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

GIBRALTAR.—Aug. 10, passed, Diomed (str.), China for London; 13, Glengyle (str.), Shanghai for London; Ulysses, Liverpool for Penang, &c.

TABLE BAY.—July 11, sailed Saga, for Batavia.

SIMON'S BAY.—July 16, sailed, Curacao (Dutch war str.), for Batavia.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, July 12, Naomi, for Guam; 13, Wandering Chief, for Java.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Radnorshire, Glenfinlas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty, Glenearn, Parsee, Zanzibar.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Rutlandshire, Agnes Muir. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Johann Smidt, Harkaway. For Yokohama: Fair Leader. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Speculant.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glaucus (s.), Deucalion (s.). For Hong Kong: Charger. For Manila: Bonanza. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and ships in China waters find difficulty in obtaining cargo at any rate of freight.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 37s. 6d. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $3,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean. 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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London, Aug. 11, 1877.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1873.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due Sept. 1, 1877, on the bonds of the above Loan, and the BONDS drawn on 16th ult. for payment at par, amounting to £27,000, will be PAID, on and after 1st proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons and drawn bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Aug. 15, 1877.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1875.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due Sept. 1, 1877, on the bonds of the above Loan, and the BONDS drawn on the 16th ult. for payment at par, amounting to £20,400, will be PAID, on and after 1st proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons and drawn bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Aug. 15, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Transfer Books of this Corporation will be closed from 21st to 28th August, both days inclusive.

DAVID MCLEAN, Manager.

London, Aug. 17, 1877.

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Radnorshire, s.s	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 20

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Glaucus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 28

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The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain com e e files.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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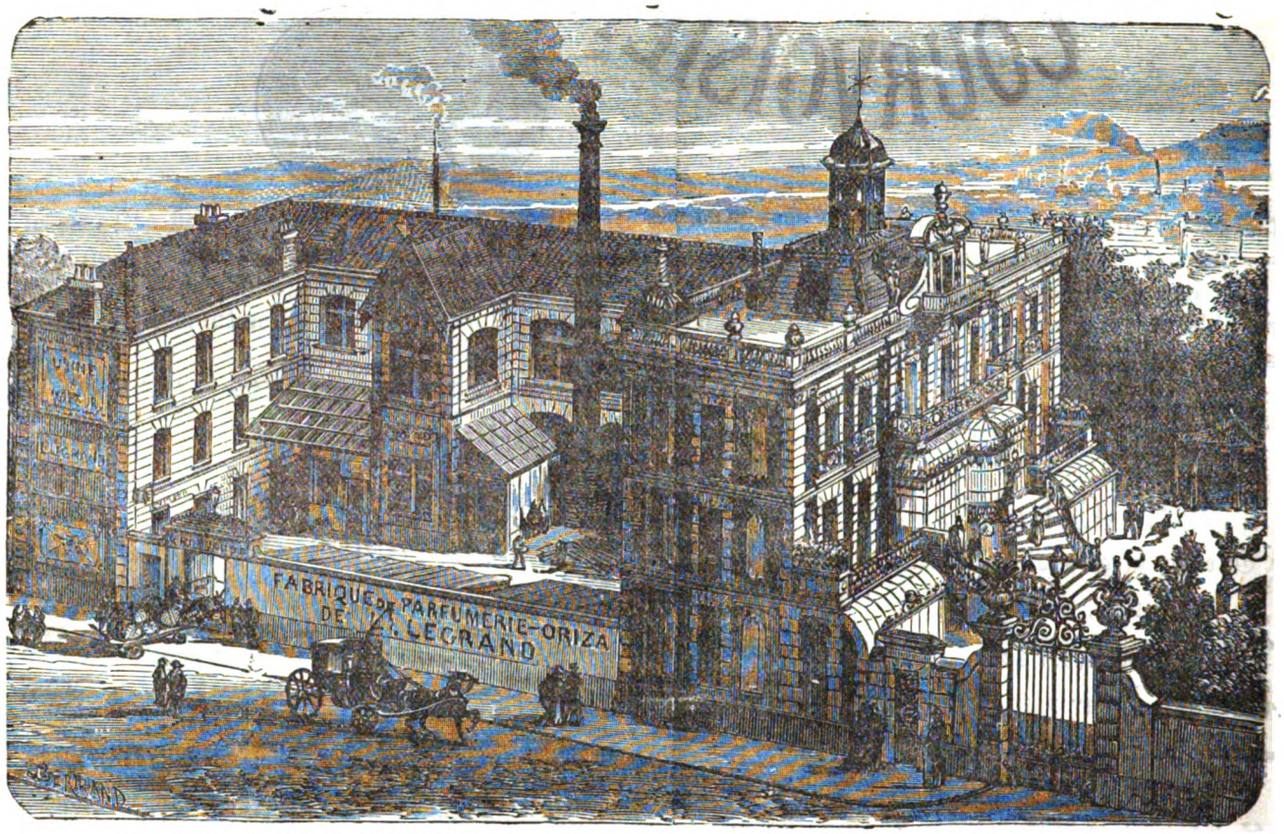

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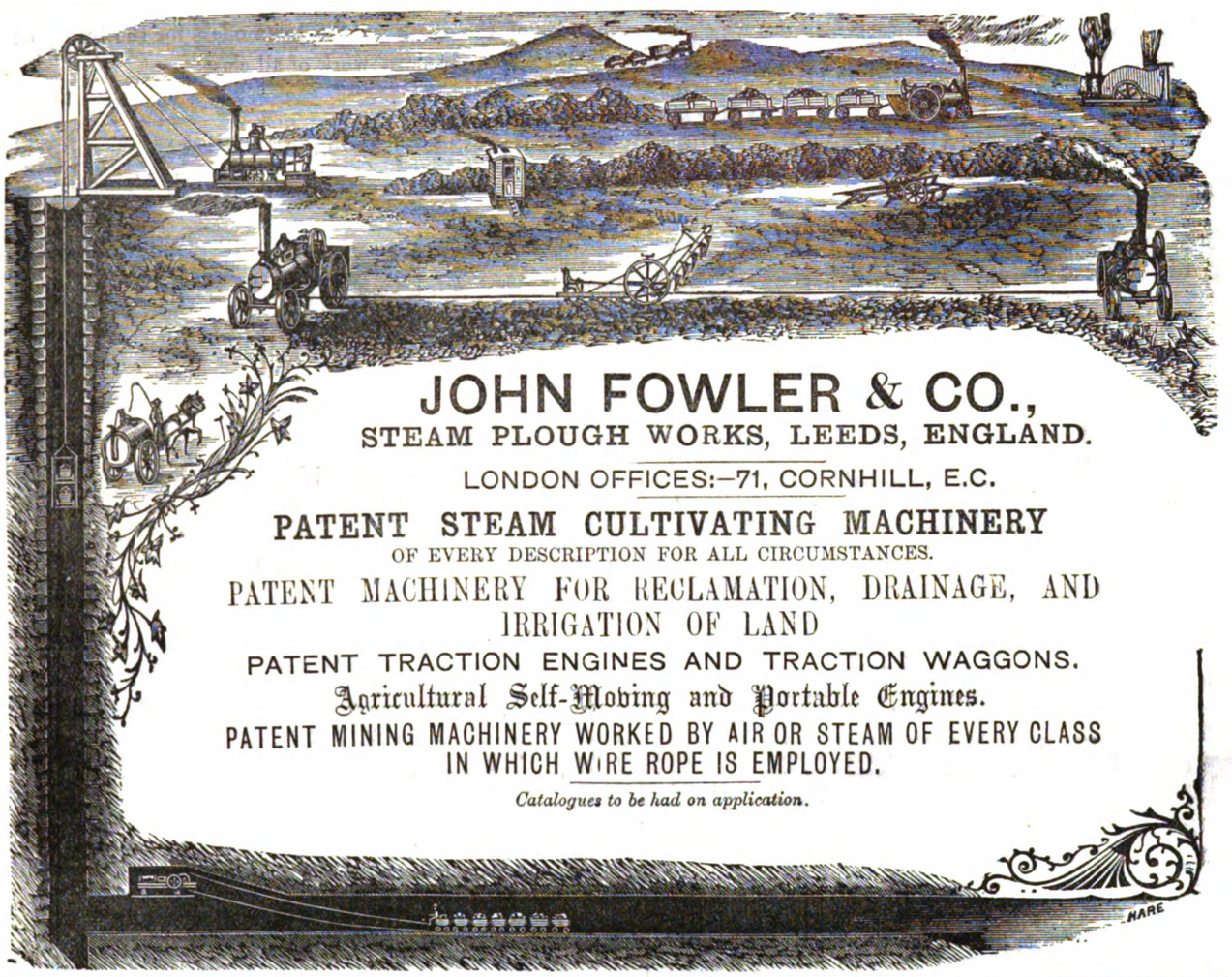

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(LIMITED).

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This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

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E. M. SMITH, Manager.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.P.	...	...
*Hydaspes	2,984	450	Aug. 23	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Gwalior...	2,725	450	Aug. 30	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Kashgar	3,631	450	Sept. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Teheran	2,589	400	Sept. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah ...	3,130	550	Sept. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan ...	3,429	550	Sept. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

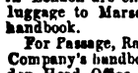
Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 12th August.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept 4.
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £35.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undermanned powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 26
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	300	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Singapore, Hg Kg., & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I D.	Aug. 25
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Parsee, s.s.*	18 yrs. Liv.Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 28

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from London, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now in the South-West India Docks, sailing end of August, the magnificent Clyde built s.s. FLEURS CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,622 tons nett register, 500-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail August 8.

FOR PEGANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid new screw steam ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,690 tons register, 2,400 tons gross register, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG. — The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 10th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshre	AA 1	855	With des	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, direct.—The splendid Clyde-built clipper ship, AGNES MUIR, AA1, 851 tons register, J. LOWE, commander; East India Docks.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 730.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Aug. 25.
JAPAN—Yokohama	May 25	July 8	July 11*
Yedo	—	—	„ 5*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 1*
Hakodadi	—	—	June 26
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 29
CHINA—Peking	—	—	July 2
Tien-tsin	—	—	
Chefoo	—	—	
New-chwang	—	—	„ 3
Hankow	—	—	„ 4
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 2
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 8
Shanghai	„ 25	„ 5	„ 7
Ningpo	—	—	„ 6
Foochow	—	—	„ 5
Formosa	—	—	„ 12
Amoy	—	—	„ 10
Swatow	—	—	„ 14
Hong Kong	June 8	„ 13	„ 12
Canton	—	—	„ 13
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	May 25	„ 1	„ 11
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	June 1	„ 4	„ 15
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 13
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	„ 3
Sarawak	—	—	„ 8
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 17
Samarang	—	—	„ 3
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 13
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 15	„ 14	„ 21
Penang	—	—	„ 23
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	Aug. 2
Colombo	—	—	July 31

* Via San Francisco (received Aug. 16).

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, two days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, on the 16th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 11th, Shanghai 15th, Hong Kong 21st, Singapore 29th July, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, left Suez on the 22nd inst., two days early, and will probably reach London on Friday or Saturday.

Telegraphic communication with the Far East by the Mediterranean and Red Sea route is working satisfactorily, but the Great Northern Company's land lines are interrupted.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Thibet*, to Brindisi.—None. To Venice, Aug. 25, from Shanghai, M. A. Wyllie. To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, expected Sept. 2 From Yokohama: Capt. Dumbick. From Shanghai: Mr. J. Russell, Capt. Turner. From Hong Kong: Lieut. Com. Hope, R.N., Sub-Lieut. Rich.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Asa*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: M. Pellegrin, M. Schepel, Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison. To Saigon: Mr. Rheinart. To Galle: Mr. Maquet, Mr. Dervilleé.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Singapore: Mr. Howard Newton. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vliet and Aganoor. To Colombo Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. E. Gordon.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser. Messrs. Lucarsen, Blanckenhagen, Pictet, and De Jager. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Frendenberg, Mr. W. Bowden Smith, and Mr. Schultze.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. Pole Carew.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 28.—To Yokohama, Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P Aldrich, Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N., Mr. A. G. Morris, Sub lieut. H. Preedy. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Ceylon: Mr. J. Trubridge, and Mr. W. H. Ravenscroft.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durrant.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children.

Per steamer *Deucalion* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, August 18.—To Hong Kong: Miss Watt. To Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. Dudgeon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and family, Miss Laen, Master Collins.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, JULY 11.

Turning to a trade circular issued on the 10th July, 1876, just twelve months ago, I find that good Hank Silks were then quoted at $640 to $660 per picul. Within the fortnight which had preceded that date those kinds of Silks had risen $200 per picul; and then prevailed that state of feverish activity—reckless speculation might be a better word—which turned out so disastrously for many people, and which some are to this day futilely but bitterly regretting. The condition of the market now shows a very different aspect, and tends to prove that last year's hard lessons have not been learned in vain. Good Maybash Hanks are now quoted from $520 to $525, while the best kinds which have come on the market, Nos. 1½ to 2, are quoted at $530 to $540. But this mere comparative mention of current and former prices is not enough to show the condition of the trade. It is necessary, in order that that may be fully realised, to state that the commencement of the new season has been unusually dull, buyers holding aloof, owing, no doubt, to the unsatisfactory condition of European politics, and the notable absence of any inducement from home to operators. On the other hand, the prices offered to holders have been so low, and foreign firms have shown so little enthusiasm and so much caution, that native holders have so far thrown but little of their produce upon the market. People may talk and complain of the dulness of trade; but a well-balanced mind will surely prefer this dulness to the briskness which characterised the "corresponding period" last year, a briskness which in some instances resembled that proverbial infatuation which pervades the being of those whom the gods have determined to destroy.

Thanks to the pertinacity of Mr. E. L. B. McMahon, Reuter's agent here, a sufficient number of subscribers has been got together to make a small fund, which provides for the receipt direct from London of political telegrams, so that we are kept posted up to date as to the more important events which are taking place in Europe.

I hear a rumour, which may not be well founded, and which has not yet found its way into print, to the effect that, in consequence of changes in contemplation in H.M. Consular Service, Mr. Russell Robertson is likely to be removed from this port. If the change will be a promotion, everybody here will be glad of it, for Mr. Robertson's own sake, at the same time as the community will grieve for themselves, as it would be hoping for a great deal to hope that his successor, be he who he may, will in all respects worthily replace him.

With regard to the case against H.M.S. *Audacious*, the members of the jury have talked so freely and so publicly upon the matter, and upon their own opinions thereanent—indeed two of them have written to the papers—that it is no secret that Mr. Edgar Abbott was the one of the five who would not agree with the others, and was in favour of a finding which would have

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thrown enough blame upon the *Audacious* to be tantamount to a censure of the captain, and his consequent losing of the suit. The question has been raised in comments which have been made by a portion of the Press, as to the jurisdiction of the Court; and arguments have been adduced to establish that Consular jurisdiction does not extend to officers of men-of-war in such cases, and that, consequently, Mr. Wilkinson in hearing the cause exceeded his authority. If what I hear be true, this very important point will be referred to the Privy Council, to whom it is said Mr. F. V. Dickens, the captain's counsel has been directed to appeal. The legal aspect of the case apart, the facts remain that the *Audacious* was riding at single anchor in a smart gale; that the anchor stock broke, and that the vessel drifted; that the drifting continued for an eighth of a mile before the vessel was brought up, and long enough for her to foul the *Chiri Maru* and do her serious damage, to say nothing of what injury she sustained herself and the death of the carpenter; and, more startling than all, that had the *Chiri Maru* been a rock the big ironclad would have thumped upon that rock long enough to be sunk and lost irrevocably. With that consideration I will leave the subject to whom it concerns.

Mr. E. S. Benson, for nearly ten years Municipal Director in Yokohama, has, at the expiry of his three months' notice, left the Japanese service. The duties of his office are divided between the Japanese officials of the Kencho and Mr. Perceval Osborne, the Governor of Kanagawa's foreign secretary. The settlement is without a municipality—without the apology for it which was known as Municipal Director; the foreign police is insufficient, the native inefficient; the streets are unlighted by night, and unwatered by day; and meanwhile the Japanese authorities pocket their ground-rents, and do nothing, or next to nothing, for their foreign guests. *Quieta non movere* is their motto; but for a state of affairs which is disgraceful, foreign residents, to my thinking, have themselves and their ministers to blame.

CHINA.

—o—

PEKING.

The *China Mail* gives the following:—We have received through a private source one or two items of intelligence from Peking which may probably throw some light upon the Shanghai telegram, published below, stating that the Chinese Government has formally consented to open fresh negotiations for an arrangement of the lekin question with all the Treaty Powers on more liberal terms than those of the Chefoo Convention. Our correspondent says that reports have been lately rife in the capital of unsatisfactory relations between the German Minister and the Chinese Government. So unsatisfactory had, indeed, the relations between them become, that the German Minister actually made preparations for his departure, and would have left had not despatches been received at the moment from the Tsung-li-Yamen, doubtless containing sufficient concessions to induce Mr. von Brandt to alter his mind. Since then, however, affairs have not gone on very smoothly between the parties, and both Mr. Brandt and his Secretary, Mr. Arendt, left the Capital on the 19th June for Tientsin. "The German Minister has been for some time," adds our correspondent, "negotiating with the Tsung-li-Yamen for some modifications of the Treaty, and, the Chinese being unwilling to accede to Mr. Brandt's proposals, the present ruffled relations between the parties are the result." There is every reason to conclude from the foregoing that the concessions on the part of the Chinese Government now announced by telegraph are mainly due to the action of the German Minister.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 8th July; the P. and O. mail from London, May 25, was received on the 5th July.

A very severe gale visited Shanghai on the 3rd July, the barometer falling to 29.30, and there being all the familiar accompaniments of a typhoon. Great damage was done during the progress of the gale, and it is feared that many lives were lost in the river; while news from outside will be awaited with anxiety. A number of sampans were upset in the river, rolled over by the violence of the wind and sea, and their occupants drowned. The River Police Hulk sprang a leak, and sank at her moorings, despite all the efforts of those on board to keep her free. She collapsed sooner than was expected, although her ill-conditioned state made it apparent that she would not weather out the gale if it was of long duration. Her occupants appear to have devoted themselves solely to keeping her afloat, and neglected to save their own property, portions of which, after she sank, soon disappeared in the river, and afforded employment for venturesome native boatmen, bent on the ill-errand of enriching their stock of belongings as much as possible. The hulk *Berwick Walls* carried away her stern moorings, and half an hour more of the fury of the gale promised to relieve the Bund of an eyesore; but it lulled, and she was saved. But it was among the cargo-boats and small craft that the trouble was greatest. A number of these were moored alongside the pontoons, against which and against each other they pounded until the pontoons were smashed and carried away, and several of the boats themselves badly damaged or sunk. The Kiukiang-road pontoon is completely carried away and several others are badly damaged—simply from neglect of the commonest precautions. It was obvious in early morning, from the fall of the barometer and the look of the sky, that a heavy gale was coming on; and for the cargo-boats to remain clinging to the pontoons was simply to invite disaster. A quantity of small wreckage, and what looked like the remains of one or two house boats, strewed the shore at the upper portion of the Bund, while the mud flat was crowded with boats drawn up or driven ashore during the gale. We did not hear of any disaster among the foreign shipping; but there was hardly time to gather reliable particulars so late in the evening. The Public Garden escaped better than we should have expected, but the bunding is badly damaged by the washing of the waves.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Yangtsze Insurance Association was held on the 5th July. The accounts for the year ended 30th September last (which were adopted *nem. con.*) showed a reserve of Tls. 240,000, besides the paid-up capital of Tls. 600,000. A dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the half-year was declared. Messrs. Evans, Boyd, Lucas, and Krebs were elected a Consulting Committee for the current year. It was resolved to re-constitute the company at the close of the present term.

The statement of accounts of the North-China Insurance Company to the 30th June, 1877, which has just been published, shows a balance in hand of 90,405 taels on 1875 account, besides 102,459 taels placed to reserve, and 119,234 taels on 1876 account, with 92,760 taels at reserve.

The *Courier's* Tientsin correspondent, under date July 1, writes:—

That a line of Imperial Chinese telegraphs really exists and is in daily work is now an established fact, the first line of telegraphs ever erected by the Chinese Government having been just completed by Mr. Betts and the students of the Torpedo College. The line connects the College and Arsenal with the Yamen of H.E. Li Hung-chang, a distance of some six miles; H.E. the Viceroy takes great interest in the working of the instrument, which is placed in one of the private apartments of the Yamen under the charge of two of the College students. The river Pei-ho is crossed by a submarine cable, and special instructions have been issued to the guard boats to see that it is not damaged by junks' anchors. I am informed that not the slightest opposition was offered by the people to the erection of the line. Permission was readily obtained to cross the roofs of the houses in Tientsin, no officials accompanied Mr. Betts during the progress of the works, and no proclamation was issued by the authorities; going to work in a quiet manner, without any fuss, the line was got through with considerably less trouble than is experienced by the Postal Telegraphs when erecting lines in England. I believe that this is but the beginning of a complete system of telegraph lines in the province under the government of Li Hung-chang and that extension to the provincial capital is already contemplated.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 14th July; the French mail from London, June 1, arrived out on the 8th July, and the following P. and O. mail of June 8 was received on the 13th July.

By the present mail there is again but little of special interest from Hong Kong. The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. J. G. Austin, left on the 10th July by the M.M. steamer *Tanais*, for Yokohama, on leave. The Hon. C. C. Smith will be Acting Colonial Secretary and Mr. Wodehouse Acting Registrar-General.

The *Daily Press* gives the following particulars of the loss of the Russian ship *Rhutinas* in the China Sea on the 4th inst.:—

The vessel left Bangkok on the 27th June with a cargo of teak and rice for Hong Kong, and experienced fine clear weather in the daytime with cloudy nights, and at midnight on the 3rd inst. she suddenly ran upon an unknown rock, by reckoning supposed to be about thirty miles off the North Shoal and 100 miles from Hainan. The rock was not marked on the chart by which the vessel was navigated, and appears to be of volcanic origin and oval in shape, the lengthways bearing East and West. The vessel ran very high, and the soundings taken by Captain Anderson were found to be eight feet forward, twelve amidships, and fifteen aft. Finding there was no chance of saving the vessel, and as she was fast making water and breaking up, it was resolved to abandon her as by 7.30 A.M. on the following day there was eight feet of water in the hold and the vessel nearly broken in two. The captain and crew, sixteen in all, then left in two boats and made for the nearest land. Only a part of their clothing and effects were saved, and after having been in the boats two days a steamer bound north—evidently steering for Hong Kong—hove in sight, and the men pulled hard to get near her, but no one on board seems to have noticed them, and she soon steamed out of sight. A little after this the British barque *Alphington* hove in sight, and a signal being made to

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her and observed, she immediately bore down on them, and they were picked up and brought on to Hong Kong. The captain and crew speak highly of the treatment received at the hands of Captain Cunningham, of the *Alphington*, from the time they were taken on board till they were landed in Hong Kong.

The above paper also gives the following :—

As will be observed on reference to the shipping reports, the steamer *Yesso* encountered some heavy weather between Amoy and Swatow. A falling barometer and a S.E. gale gave every indication of a coming typhoon, and Captain Ashton at once ran the vessel into Namoa Straits. On arriving at Swatow he learned that a heavy gale had been experienced there, and that the steamer *Douglas* had arrived at 4 P.M. on the 5th instant with news of bad weather and a falling barometer outside. The steamship *Glenfalloch* also arrived, and reported passing several junks bottom up, from which she picked up the Chinese who were floating on them.

The Occidental and Oriental steamship *Gaelic*, which arrived from San Francisco on the 10th inst., brought six Japanese, part of the crew of a junk discovered near Yokosinning Island, flying signals of distress, and with her mainmast gone. A boat was lowered, and the men, who belong to the Loochoo Islands, were taken off. Several of the crew had died from exhaustion, they being without provisions. The junk had evidently been caught in a typhoon.

The two men charged with the murder of the Chilian seaman in Gough-street have been committed for trial to the next Criminal Sessions.

We understand that there are a great many counterfeit dollars about in Hong Kong at the present time, probably put into circulation through the same agency as that which recently at Singapore attempted to palm off twelve hundred spurious dollars on the Chartered Mercantile Bank there. Most of the bad coins are, it is stated, clever imitations of the American trade dollar, and they are very difficult to detect, except by the ring.

The Canton correspondent of the above paper writes :—

The one hundredth and first anniversary of the Glorious Fourth was celebrated at this port by the American residents with much spirit. There was a dinner provided for the American residents at Russell and Co.'s house, and the foreign community were invited to witness a display of fireworks subsequently. The whole affair passed off very satisfactorily.

An attack was made by a band of robbers on a chandler's shop in the Western suburb a few days ago, but proved unsuccessful. The miscreants were altogether foiled by the unexpected resistance they encountered, the shopkeeper having summoned his neighbours to his assistance. Two of the would-be burglars were captured and handed over to the authorities.

A collision nearly occurred between two guilds in Honam the other day. You are doubtless aware that the slaughter of cattle in China is illegal, but is winked at in the treaty ports where foreigners have to be supplied with animal food. The cattle dealers and butchers derive good profits from their trade, and some other folks occasionally throw covetous glances at them. This was the case the other day. The hardwood guild wished to exact a "squeeze" from the cattle slaughterers, and after some demur the latter agreed, for the sake of peace, to pay a small sum to the guild. But the members of the hardwood guild were not satisfied; the amount promised was too small. They therefore set to work to raise a strong force, armed themselves, and set forth with the intention of carrying off the cattle and other property of the slaughterers. The latter, however, getting scent of the designs of the hardwood guild, made great preparations to resist, and when the hardwood men arrived they found such a formidable array that they deemed discretion the better part of valour and dispersed to their homes without striking a blow. The affair affords some insight into the social life of the Chinese. Fancy one trade union in Great Britain attempting to levy black mail from another, and supporting the attempt by force of arms without interference from the authorities!

A body of soldiers has been despatched from here by the authorities to Sai-chew, in the Namhoi district, in consequence of its having become the rendezvous of bands of troublesome robber. Sai-chew has long been the haunt of these social pests, who sally forth to commit depredations upon the surrounding country. Whether this attempt to scatter them will prove successful remains to be proved, but it is seldom indeed that any effective steps are taken by Chinese officials to put down lawbreakers. On the contrary, they often collect toll from these rascals, who are generally willing enough to pay for freedom from interference.

I hear of great complaints amongst the Chinese of the exactions of the Hoppo. Since the present holder of the office arrived, the Customs dues are said to have been largely increased, and in some cases doubled. The people whom it more immediately affects are growing restive under the imposition, but they can do nothing but "grin and bide." I cannot say what foundation there is for the complaints, as my information is of course all from one side, and I have no opportunity of verifying it.

A good many heads have been chopped off lately. For three or four days running about ten prisoners were executed each day. The measures taken for the suppression of brigandage are, however, of the most futile description, and the robbers find their trade a profitable one and with small risks, as the number of arrests made is in ridiculously small proportion to the number of culprits. Only the other day a band of these pests of the country attacked a village, and, having sacked six houses, left at their leisure. One of the villagers received a shot wound, from which he died the following day. As usual, the matter has been reported to the authorities, who must have a wonderful number of such reports to read. I must do the officials the justice, however, of stating that two notorious leaders of the lawless characters who commit such outrages as this were arrested the other day.

A number of gamblers were arrested in the Northern suburb a day or two ago and have been handed over to the Nam Hoi magistrate.

The following paragraphs are from the *China Mail*:—

The eighth annual report of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, Hong Kong, has just been issued, and from the statement of accounts it appears that the institution, like many other worthy objects, is sadly in want of money. It is proposed to effect extensive repairs found necessary to the building, and as these will cost something like $1,500, a strong appeal for funds will have to be resorted to. The good which the Home accomplishes ought to be a powerful recommendation for such aid.

The new Marine Insurance Company started lately under Chinese auspices had succeeded so well that the same office intends to augment its operations by the addition of the business of a Fire Insurance department. Most of the shares in this new Fire Office have been taken up, and the Company, named the Sheung On, "Constant Safety," will commence business on the 1st day of the 7th moon, while the capital to be paid up is to be collected from and after the 25th July inst. until the 8th August next. John Chinaman, we suppose, will next require a life insurance office. But before that we expect he will establish an issuing bank, the last attempt in that line having become abortive through the over-stringent nature of the rules and the limited knowledge of banking business possessed by the chief promoter.

A letter from Macao says :—"From the last number of the *Boletim do Governo de Macao e Timor* we learn that a concession has been granted by the Government to Mr. M. Ayres da Silva to construct an embankment along the frontage of the inner harbour, being a curve from the Harbour Master's office to the Green Island, something about a mile in circumference."

The annual general meeting of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce took place on the 4th July. The report, which dealt with various subjects, including telegraphs, mails, pilots, the proposed new channel between Mingan Pass and Pagoda Anchorage, &c., was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Paterson, Walkinshaw, Pim, Haslam, and H. R. Smith were elected to serve as the Committee for the current year.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 21st July; no later mail from London, had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The Colonial Secretary has returned from Malacca, where he attended the ceremony of the funeral of the late Sultan Allie of Johore; and it has been decided not to invest Tunku Allum with the title and right of Sultan, but to keep the matter in abeyance. The Government and the Maharajah of Johore favour the claims of Tunku Mahmoud, who is a younger son, and only some six years of age—probably with a view to gaining time, and, it may be, with a vague idea of one day converting the young aspirant into a more important and useful man than his lately-deceased and misguided father. It is, perhaps, more probable that the title of Sultan of Johore has come to an end, and we have seen the last of this long line of chiefs—once so famous from being the terror of the seas in these parts. The Maharajah of Johore took an active part at the ceremony, and is likely to be the chief gainer by any change which may take place; however, the Government have been particularly reticent as regards their intentions as far as the public are concerned.

The Perak Chiefs, ex-Sultan Abdullah, the Laxamana, the Shahbandar, and the Muntri of Laroot took their departure for the island of Mahe—one of the Seychelles group in the Indian Ocean. They left in the *Cotherstone*, Captain Blanche, a barque bound for Seychelles and Mauritius, and were accompanied by a guard of one inspector and five police peons. Very little interest was taken in the chiefs here either by their Malay or Arab friends, and probably, it is the best that could have been done to send them 3,000 miles away. The four chiefs are accompanied by about fifty followers, composed of a few male servants, but chiefly women and children. An old Straits Resident who predicted exactly what took place at Perak before Mr. Birch's murder considers the guard on board rather small, but the authorities are probably the best judges, and certainly the expatriated noblemen (if we may call them such) ap-

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peared somewhat pleased with the change from prison walls to the deck of the ship. All arms were removed from them, and all precautions possible were taken on board for their comfort and the general safety of the ship.

The German brig *Altha* has come in from the wreck of the Spanish steamer *Gloria* with about $40,000 worth of cargo. It is reported that Captain Habekost of the *Altha* was aware of the position of the *Gloria* wreck, and went out with a view of doing some salvage on his own account. The result of his voyage is likely to feather the nests of the legal gentlemen of the place, and may open up some curious points. An Admiralty suit has already been commenced to settle salvage and other matters generally.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BECKER—On the 20th July, at Singapore, the wife of Albert Becker, of a daughter.
FUKUSHIMA—On the 5th July, at Amoy, the wife of Major K. Fukushima, Imperial Japanese Consul, of a son,
MANSON—On the 20th Aug., at Amoy, the wife of Dr. Patrick Manson, of a son.
SAUERMANN—On the 18th Aug., at Lubeck, the wife of F. C. Sauermann, of a son.
WHEATLEY - On the 6th July, at Ningpo, the wife of Edmund Wheatley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWERS—WEBB—On the 16th July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven'ble. Archdeacon Hose, Alexander Bowers, Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, to Emily, eldest daughter of Frederick Webb, of Cheltenham.
CROAD—DAVIES—On the 18th June, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. Canon Scott, Albert Croad, Commander in the C. M. S. Co.'s service, to Achsah Louisa, second daughter of D. Davies, of Cardiganshire, S. Wales.
DAVIDSON—REEVES.—On the 22nd Aug., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Kilburn, London, by the Rev. James Mayer, Alexander Harvey Davidson, Chartered Mercantile Bank, London, to Mary Honoria, only daughter of the late Benjamin Reeves, Jun., Merchant, Ballinasloe.
GORDON—LEE.—On the 20th Aug, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by Rev. H. W. Blunt, George William Webb, only son of the late G. W. Gordon, of Scarborough, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late Edwin George Lee.
POWRIE—WHELLOCK.—On the 11th Aug., at Lewisham parish church, Kent, James Powrie, of Shanghai, to Adelaide Caroline Whellock, of London.
WOOD—GINGER.—On the 14th Aug., at St. Mary's, Hemel Hempstead, by the Vicar, the Rev W. O. Thompson, Edwin Haslam, of Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead, only son of the Rev. J. Wood, of Bourne End, to Martha Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. Ginger, of Boxstead, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

DEATHS.

FARQUHAR—On the 14th Aug., Sir John Townshend Farquhar, Bart., in his 37th year.
HUBRIG—On the 10th July, at the Basel Mission House, Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. F. Hubrig, of Canton.
MARTIN—On the 2nd July, at his residence, at the British Post-office, Shanghai, J. P. Martin, Postmaster, and Hon. Curator of the Shanghai Museum.
MASON—On the 20th July, at Ranipett, Madras Presidency, of cholera, Ernest Edward Muson, in charge of the Famine Relief Camp, and lately of the Imperial Treasury of Japan, aged 25.
O'BRIEN—On the 16th inst., at Fair View, Boldre, Lymington, Hants, John Henry O'Brien, Commander R.N., aged 33, eldest son of the late Rev. John O'Brien, Vicar of Henfield, Sussex.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

TIENTSIN.—Business in imports had been quieter.

HANKOW.—Since the last advices no sales of Manufactured Goods had been reported. In Lead the business of the fortnight had been very small, and the market closed weak at Tls. 5.70 to 5.80 per picul. Quicksilver was nominally quoted Tls. 47 to 48 per picul. Tin: The value of "Foong Hing" chop was Tls. 17 to 18 per picul, with nothing doing.

SHANGHAI.—There had been somewhat less doing. The unsettled weathef and advices of inactivity at the Northern Ports had caused business to be greatly restricted.

FOOCHOW.—There had been a small demand for Manchester Manufactures, and the following sales are reported. T-Cloths, 200 pieces at $2.30 per piece for 8 lb. Mexicans; 150 pieces at $1.71 per piece for 7 lb. Lead: The market had shown increased activity at previous currencies; the stock in foreigners' hands was estimated at 3,400 pigs. Sales reported are: 3,073 pigs at $8.75 per picul against Tea; 150 pigs at $8.25 per picul cash.

HONG KONG.—The market had been firm during the interval, with a moderate amount of business doing. Cotton Yarns: 16-24s were nominally $2 per bale lower all round, in consequence of the only sale reported, one of 50 bales being made at $93, but there had been no demand to test prices. 28-32s had been in little inquiry, but offers on the basis of a sale of "Horse and Jockey" at $94 had not been accepted; 38-42s were neglected. Grey Shirtings: Common qualities of 7 lbs. had met with a fair demand, and the market for this weight was rather firmer, as also for 8¼ lbs. Heavy weights were steady. White Shirtings were from five to ten cents lower, with the exception of one special chop. T-Cloths: Ordinary 6 and 7 lbs. were unchanged in value. The former weight attracted some attention, but the latter was quiet. The better makes of 7 lbs. Mexicans were not wanted, and were 2 cents lower; common qualities were firm; 8 lbs. had been in good request, and stocks had been reduced by transhipments to Shanghai. Drills: There had been a better demand, butquotations had, notwithstanding, receded. Fancy Cottons: Quotations showed little change, and but few transactions are recorded. Woollens had been fairly steady, with a moderate business. Long Ells showed an advance of 20 cents. Iron: The market for this metal was quiet; the demand for Nail Rod had subsided; Hoop continued depressed, and Bar was not in much request. Lead: Small demand, and lower price. Steel: Weaker. Quicksilver: The market was weak, in consequence of rumours amongst natives of heavy shipments per *Gaelic*.

CANTON.—Lead: There had been little demand, and prices had further declined; quotations were $8.00 to 8.10 per picul for mixed brands, and $8.10 to 8.15 per picul for Hole Chop and WB. Sales 600 piculs; stock 1,200 piculs. Quicksilver had declined to $61½ to 62 per picul.

MANILA.—Wet weather had prevailed during the interval without cessation, and had greatly interfered with business. Values generally, although nominally unchanged, inclined downwards. The stocks of Plain Staples showed a considerable increase upon those held at the corresponding date last year, except as regards Grey Twills and White Jacconets. There were large stocks of Printed Goods in second hands.

PENANG.—No business of any importance had transpired during the fortnight; the demand generally had been limited, and prices were weak.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—Second crop Yung-low-tungs commenced arriving on the 19th June, and were followed soon after by Won-kais and Nip-ka-szes. A fair business transpired at Tls. 14.5.0 to 17.5.0 for Yung-low-tungs, Tls. 13.2.5 to 15.0.0 for Nip-ka-szes, and Tls. 15 to 17 for Hon-kais. Sung-Yeong arrived about a week later and found buyers at Tls. 16.5.0 to 19.0.0. Cheong-sow-kais were not shown until the 2nd July, and there had been very eager competition for the first crops at about Tls. 18.5.0 per picul. The market closed about Tls. 1 to 2 higher, and teamen were coming out without loss on some chops and making a tael per picul profit on others. In quality the second crop was below the average; in quantity, as regards what had been picked, it was a full one, but as there had been so many failures amongst Teamen the buying up-country had so far been small, and a part of the crop would be delayed until the country people found the means to send it down on their own account, as they did with a large part of the latter portion of the first crop. The weather had been favourable for the third crop, and the advance in prices was likely to induce a large picking. The first crop closed about four millions in excess of last year.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A steady daily business had been transacted at prices which showed no material change from last quotations. Teas for price had been in demand, and although quotations were unaltered, many settlements had been fully one tael a picul worse in value than earlier purchases. Medium Teas had been very irregular, but on the average were lower. Fine and finest Teas were becoming scarce. Second crop Teas had arrived in moderate quantity, but business in them was checked by the prices asked being above buyers' ideas. Settlements for the fortnight, 33,857 chests; reshipments on owners' account, 3,635 chests; total 37,492 chests. Stock, 25,960 chests. Quotations:—Hohow and Tung-mo-kwan, Tls. 15½ to 40; Oonam and Oonfa, Tls. 11⅜ to 23; Ningchow, Tls. 17½ to 43; Oopack, Tls. 15½ to 23. Green: A fair demand continued without change in quotations. A few chops of Taiping and Hoochow kinds were on the market, but no offers were being made for them. Fychows were expected in a few days, and Tienkais in about a fortnight from date. Settlements are:—Pingsuey, 9,946 half-chts. at Tls. 18.00 to 42.00 per picul. Stock: Country Tea, 1,590 half-chts.; Pingsuey, 18,000; total 19,590 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Congous: Settlements during the interval had given a daily average of 6,500 chests. Prices of all grades below fine had been weak, and common to medium were quoted down one tael. The receipts had consisted entirely of second-crop leaf, and they were pronounced about equal in quality to last season's second crop. The supply of first-crop Congou was estimated at 340,000 chests, against 390,000 chests last season. Souchongs continued to meet with fairly ready sale, prices showing irregularity. Ooloongs: Prices were slightly easier. Scented Teas: Prices had had a downward tendency, latest purchases showing a drop of 2 to 3 Tls. in fine grades of Scented Orange Pekoe from the figures ruling on the 25th June.

AMOY.—But little had been done since last English mail. Settlements during the fortnight had been:—Formosa Oolongs, 2,234 half-chests; Amoy Oolongs, 6,937 half-chests; Amoy Congous, 10,722 half-chests.

CANTON.—Congous: There had been a good demand for all kinds, and a fair amount of business is reported at full prices. At Macao settlements had consisted of low common Teas principally, which had found buyers at Tls. 11 to 13. Scented Teas: There had been only a moderate business passing in these kinds, and the market closed quiet, with a tendency to lower prices. The settlements were mostly made during the first week of the fortnight, and showed no change from former quotations. Later arrivals of the second crop showed no improvement in quality, but although during the closing week there had been little inquiry for Scented Teas, the teamen continued to ask very full prices. Settlements are reported as follows:—Congou, 15,000 boxes at Tls. 13 to 26; Scented Caper, 12,000 boxes at Tls. 15 to 30; Scented Orange Pekoe, 4,000 boxes at Tls. 15 to 28.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—The new season's silk market was opened last week by the purchase of Buffalo chop No. 2, Beautiful Woman No. 2, Dancing Bear No. 2, and Double Phœnix No. 2 Tsatlees, at Tls. 415 to 420, and S.S.S.; Dollar chop at Tls. 390, amounting in all to only 95 bales; the prices paid are some Tls. 80 per picul over last year's opening rates, and seem generally considered very full ones. Business has been almost entirely confined to one firm, and they have further increased their interest for the outgoing steamer to the extent of some 200 bales in addition, comprising Common to No. 4½ Tsatlees at Tls. 335 to 390, a portion of which consists of old silk. About 60 piculs of coarse yellow silk, a small parcel of 9 × 12 Moss at Tls. 260, and 40 bales or so of best re-reeled Hainings (old cargo) at Tls. 445 to 480, complete the settlements for the mail. Natives have begun to speculate, and a few bales of Yakee chop (last season's silk)

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have changed hands at Tls. 452½ for No. 3, and some market chop No. 2 Kahings at the reported price of Tls. 410 per picul. More activity is being shown up-country, where prices seem about on a level with Shanghai rates; arrivals at this port to date are 3,500 bales, against 25,500 bales at the same date last year, 31,000 in 1875, and 23,000 in 1874; export of new silk is confined to 123 bales, against 6,315 bales in 1876, 13,375 in 1875, and 9,161 in 1874, and although it is noticeable that Continental buyers in particular are holding off, there has been no marked weakness apparent as yet amongst the native holders. Stocks are about 3,000 bales of new silk and nearly 7,000 of old. Statistics for the present season as compared with previous years may prove more interesting than usual.

CANTON.—Buyers had not shown any desire to make settlements at the prices asked by holders, and only 100 bales Tsatlee are reported settled during the fortnight. Stocks were large, and the third crop promised to give a very good yield; still in the absence of any export demand, and only a small inquiry for native consumption, prices in the country had advanced, and holders showed no willingness to make sales except at advanced quotations. The demand for Rereels had fallen off and no contracts are reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONG KONG.—There was no vessel on the berth loading Camphor for a home port, and with less inquiry the value of the article had declined; Formosa was quoted $17.50 to 18, and Japan $20 to 20.50 per picul. Gamboge was scarce, and nominally unchanged in value. Vermilion was quoted $32 per case. At Macao more business had been done, and stocks of Drugs were smaller. Aniseed Oil had been quitted at $180 per picul, which was the current quotation. Of Cassia Oil, 70 to 80 piculs had been placed at $93.50 to 94, and the supply of 90 piculs was held for the same price. No Aniseed Stars were offering, and the nominal value was $24.50.

CANTON.—The only transaction of any importance during the fortnight had been a sale of 1,500 piculs Cassia, which is destined for the American and Indian markets. Owing to increasing stocks, and the absence of demand for Europe, prices were quoted somewhat lower.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar has declined, but Hemp and Coffee are steady. Tonnage has been coming in freely and rates are again lower. Exchange has fallen considerably, owing to bad weather and a limited supply of bills. Sugar: Late telegrams are very unfavourable for the article, and there are no buyers at over $5.50 per picul for superior, and $6 per picul for extra. Dealers, however, have so far refused to sell at these prices, but, if buyers hold off, we think they will soon have to give way, as present cost here seems to be much in excess of limits held. The exports of Sugar to date are much larger than those to same period of last year, and as the present crop will be rather less than the previous one, we estimate unsold stocks at something like 250,000 piculs only. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight have only amounted to 2,500 piculs, half of which was taken at $3.68¾ per picul and the balance at $3.81¼ per picul. The crop is now very nearly exhausted, and all that remains will probably be eagerly taken up to ballast vessels. Ilo Ilo and Cebu show that although both markets had quieted down somewhat prices were still kept up at far too high a range. Stocks, however, have now been run down to a pretty low point, and we hardly look for any material decline. Hemp: Owing to dull advices from home the price dropped to $5.50 per picul (£22 10s. 9d.), at which a few parcels were picked up, but it almost immediately afterwards rallied, and now there are buyers, but no sellers, at $5.75 per picul (£23 8s. 10s.). Even at $6 per picul (£24 6s. 10d.) very little could be obtained, and stocks are apparently going to be kept very low, owing to the abundance of tonnage. The Hemp growers, who up till lately had been complaining of want of rain, are now lamenting that they are getting too much of it, but, up to the present, we see more reason to dread inferior quality than short supplies. In course of shipment there are now 19,000 bales going forward to Great Britain, and 19,500 bales to the United States. Stocks after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate, here and in Cebu, at 1,571 bales. Coffee: Sales have been made during the fortnight at from $20.75 to $21 per picul (£77 10s. to £78 8s. 1d.), and the article is now pretty steady at the latter figure, but the demand is limited.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done in Tin, principally for China, and a limited business in Pepper. Tin: There had been no purchases for Europe, demand had been chiefly for China, transactions for India being limited. After last mail, purchases were made at $18.95 to $19, but at close the price had declined to $18.85. Black Pepper: There was some inquiry for China and England after last mail, but transactions were limited for want of supplies. Purchases amounted to 5,000 piculs—at $7.32½ to $7.10 for Atchin, and $7.40 for West Coast. Closing quotations were $7.15 for Atchin and $7.30 for West Coast. Stock: 3,100 piculs Atchin and 400 piculs West Coast. White Pepper: Small purchases at $12.75. Sugar: Penang No. 1 White in moderate demand at $7.30. No. 2 held for $5.30—no purchasers. A small quantity of Basket Sugar purchased at $3.80.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From New York, Aug. 18, Cremona.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, July 1, Lizzie; from Cardiff, Aug. 18, Strathearn; from London, 20, Wigton; 22, Duke of Abercorn, Cassandra (str.); 23, Corea; from Liverpool, 22, Nestor (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From New Zealand, July 6, May; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 7, Escort, J. S. Stone, E. M. Young; from Sydney, 11, Jubilee; from Cardiff, 5, A Lorway; 12, Maipu, Aug. 18, Ullock, Henry S. Sanford; 22, Great Admiral; from New York, July 12, Messenger; from Liverpool, 13, C. W. Cochrane; Aug. 18, Nestor (str.); from London, July 13, Antwerp; Aug. 18, Burmese (str.), Cassandra (str.), 21, James Shepherd; from Penarth, Aug. 18, Titan; from Hamburg; 22, Hesperia (str.).

At MANILA.—From Melbourne, June 26, Merwanjee Framjee; from San Francisco, 29, Portland Lloyds; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 30, Durham.

At CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At BATAVIA.—From Glasgow, June 27, County of Elgin; Aug. 16, County of Argyll; from London, July 3, Mary M. Bird; from Newcastle. 5, Otago, Mary S. Ames; from Cardiff, 6, Gutenberg; from New York, 9, Island City.

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland, July 14, Fanny; 15, D. Mc B Park; Aug. 20, Scottish Fairy; from Liverpool, July 16, O'Thyen from Cardiff, 17, Swallow; Aug. 22, Verra; from London, Aug. 18, Loudon Castle (str.); 20, Gleneagles (str.); from Newcastle, 22, Castle Horne; from Liverpool, 20, Leon (str.); from Australia, 23, Eulia.

At PENANG.—From Sunderland, July 21, Barbara; from London (for Yokohama), Aug. 22, Yorkshire (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 1, Menelaus (str.).

From FOOCHOW—For London, July 1, Scindia (str.); for Sydney, 1, B. Taylor; 2, Rhoda; 3, William Manson.

From AMOY.—For New York, Aug. 18, Glamis Castle (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For New York, July 8, Panola; 12, Fleetwing.

From SIGAPORE.—For Liverpool, July 14, G. B. S., Victoria (str.); for London, 14, Menelaus (str.); 16, Scindia (str.); 19, Zemindar, Galley of Lorne (str.); 20, Nancy Pendleton.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Etta Loring.

At HIOGO.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Galatea (str.), Altona (str.), Nankin (str.), Glenfalloch (str.), Albert Victor, John Milton, Fitzroy, Forward Ho!, Nankin (str.), Altona (str.); for New York, John Nicholson, Stratheden.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Cyphrenes (str.), Scindia (str.), Viking (str.); for Australia, Gaston Auger, Hong Kong, James Wilson.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Achilles (str.), Robert Henderson, Polynesia, Stanfield; for New York, Highlander, Hannah Law, Matchless; for San Francisco, Gryfe, Formosa, Madura; for Portland (Oregon), Forward.

At ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., Glengairn; for Santander, Cosmopolita; for Boston, Formosa; for New York, Edward Kidder, Valley Forge, Tewkesbury, L. Sweat.

At CEBU.—For Liverpool, America; for New York, Haze.

At MANILA.—For London, Kapunda, Perardua; for Cadiz, Pepita, Elcana; for Liverpool, Canaan, Caura; for Liverpool, via Cadiz, Victoria (str.); for New York, Josephine, Esmeralda, Connaught Ranger, Camilla, Kent's Bank; for Boston, J. D. Peters, South American, Farragut; for Francisco, Portland Lloyds.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Gem; for Liverpool, Timour; for New York, Mallard, Annie Reed.

At PENANG.—For London, Peri, Wemyss Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. to the Channel, f.o., £3 2s. 6d. per ton, if to the U. K.; £3 5s. per ton, if to the Continent.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer *via* Suez Canal, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £4, by sailing vessel £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London £3 to £3 10s. per ton. To Australia by steamer £3 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, hemp £3 10s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, Taal sugar, £2 10s. per ton. To Boston, by sailing vessel, sugar, $11½ per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales. To San Francisco, sugar, $7 per ton.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, by sailing vessel $13½ to $14 per ton.

From SAIGON.—To Mauritius or Bourbon, rice, 30 francs per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, 30s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, 40s. per ton.

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EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5d. to 5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5⅝d.
Canton „ ...	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d. to 4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 1⅛d. to 4s. 1d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d.
Penang „	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1⅝d. to 4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅝d. to 4s. 1⅞d.
Manila „	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3⅝d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310	Rs. 231
„ Hong Kong	25⅛ to 25⅜ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.75.2.75	1½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 147½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $575.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 730.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,600.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 38 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 27½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $582½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $775 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $240 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapor 3s 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—August 21, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Hollander; 22, at Flushing, from Akyab, Ophir; at Antwerp, from Bassein, Coldinghame; at Texel, from Bassein, Fratelli Scarcelli; from Samarang, Madeleine..

DEPARTURES.—August 12, from Newcastle, for Sumatra, Admiral de Ruiter; 23, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Deike Rickmers; 22, from Antwerp, for China, Hotspur; 24, from Greenock, for Java, Carrick Castle.

SPOKEN.—P.T.M.D. (ship), Cardiff to Java, Aug. 11, 12 S., 27 W.; Christina, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 28, 31 S., 40 E.; H.K.P.B. (Swed. ship), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 3, 30 S., 40 E.; Linton, Tyne to Amboyna, July 22, 12 N., 26 W.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—August 23, Anchises, from Liverpool, for Hong Kong; 22, Friesland, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.

CASUALTIES.—Amoy, Aug. 18, the Crested Wave, from Foochow to the Cape, has arrived, having been ashore at Foochow; she has gone into dock to be stripped, caulked, and re-metalled; she had part of her outward cargo on board; cargo not damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Aug. 23, passed, Viking (str.), Foochow for London; Barcelona, August 19, arrived off, Lafontaine, from Rangoon, for Toulon; Alexandria, August 23, the French war vessel Correge, from Saigon to Suez, has passed Aden with cholera on board; fifty of her crew have died, and 130 are still sick; the Egyptian Sanitary Board has taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

THE Ajax, from China to London, which put into Bombay for repairs, is not likely to leave there before a month.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, AUGUST 22.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here at 8 P.M. to-day, with the India, China, and Australia mails, which left at 10 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, AUGUST 20.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay, left here at 10 A.M. to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, AUGUST 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 30th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE SEPTEMBER 17.—GALLE, AUGUST 20.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 27.—GALLE, AUGUST 18.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles, July 29, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 13.—HONG KONG, AUGUST 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles, July 15, has arrived here.

CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND.

The *Daily News* says:—At the present moment the colony of Queensland is being made the theatre of a social experiment of singular interest. Chinese are still pouring into the colony by thousands; and as they pay for their own passage, it is impossible that they can be kept out except by the passing of exceptional laws. It is quite possible that the local Parliament might resort to extreme measures, but a restrictive policy could not be carried out until it had first received the sanction of the Imperial Government. At a time when we are claiming for British subjects the right of free passage through the Chinese Empire, it would perhaps be difficult to make the Court of Peking admit that we were quite logical in excluding Chinese subjects from a British colony; and, therefore, before the Royal Assent could with propriety be given to legislation of this kind, it would require very careful investigation at the hands of the law officers of the Crown. If without very strong evidence of the necessity of such a step the ports of Queensland were to be closed against the Chinese, it would not be difficult to imagine the disagreeable sort of questions which it would be in the power of the Chinese Ambassadors to address to Lord Derby. There is another view of the subject which will naturally occur to those who have paid any attention to the peculiar circumstances of Queensland. For several years past it has been alleged that the coast lands of the colony could only be cultivated by tropical labour; and on this ground a very questionable traffic in Polynesians has been sanctioned by the Queensland Parliament, and also by the Home Government. Many islands have been denuded of their male population in order that the planters might be enabled to enjoy a sufficient supply of servile labour; and in spite of Government supervision and of great vigilance on the part of missionaries and others, it is generally admitted that the so-called "immigration" still leads to grave abuses. A considerable party in the colony have always been hostile to the traffic; and it is therefore not surprising that the present Colonial Government should propose not only to restrict the area in which the South Sea Islanders may henceforth be employed to the coast lands, but also to bring the entire system gradually to a termination. But if Queensland is really in need of tropical labour, why do not the planters—instead of employing "recruiters" to scour the South Seas for "blackbirds"—give John Chinaman a chance? He is industrious, patient, plodding, and capable of fidelity. Moreover, his labour is cheap, and he is anxious to establish himself in Queensland. Under fair and equitable conditions the Chinese might really solve the labour difficulty in the tropical parts of the Antipodes.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—NEUTRALITY OF COAL SHIPS.—It is notified in the *Gazette* that, with the view of obviating any interruption in the supply of coal for the use of steamers navigating the Suez Canal, the Russian Consul-General in London has been authorised by his Government to grant to owners and masters of vessels clearing from any port in the United Kingdom with coals for Port Said, certificates of protection against seizure by Russian cruisers, on production of shipping documents or other evidence showing that the coal is destined for commercial use. If London be the port of departure of the vessel, the application may be made direct to the Consul-General; in all other cases it may be made through the Consular Agent on the spot, who will transmit the same to the Consul-General.

RICE CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.—Mr. T. B. Potter gave notice, just before the close of the session, of a motion which he will submit to Parliament next year. The terms of it are as follows:—"To call the attention of the House to the question of the rice tax in Ceylon, to the mode of levying that tax by revenue farming, and to the fact that no article of production of the soil is interfered with and taxed in that island with the exception of cereals, whereby a scarcity of food is caused where abundance might prevail and used to prevail, and the difficulties of scarcity and famine are increased in Southern India, whence Ceylon is now obliged to obtain the supply which is not permitted to be grown at home."

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, AUG. 21.

The past week has been a very quiet one, and very little worth mentioning has occurred. In the country the harvest is going on with all speed, but the hopes of the farmers for a good and plentiful crop have been very much disappointed by the still prevailing heavy rainfall. Much grain especially has been brought in only half dry, and a great deal has been destroped in the fields before it could be cut. The potato-disease also has attained fearful dimensions, and unless very dry weather prevails next month hardly one-half of the crop will be saved.

Our Emperor is now residing at Babelsburg, near Berlin, and is taking a rest in preparation for the great autumn military manœuvres next month. The Imperial Chancellor, who has been recently staying at Varzin, his estate in the province of Tommern, is said to be ordered by his physicians to take a sojourn at the seaside, and there is a rumour that the prince intends to select an English watering-place. The Prince arrived on Monday last in Berlin from Varzin, it is stated with the intention of proceeding to Gastein in Austria, and subsequently to Vienna, in order to confer with Count Andrassy upon the Eastern Question. Whether this report is correct the next few days will show.

The negotiations concerning the commercial treaty between Germany and Austro-Hungary are going on satisfacterily, and the only point of divergence is said to be the moderation of the Austrian iron duties, to which some amount of opposition is manifested.

The province of Sleswick-Holstein has been visited by fearful thunderstorms, which, being accompanied by tremendous showers of hail and rain, and hurricane-like winds, have caused terrible devastation. The little town of Neumuenster was visited by a waterspout, which, passing over several flourishing villages in the vicinity, carried away roofs, trees, windmills, &c., and destroyed thousands of sheaves of grain in the fields. On the other side of the river the province of

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Hanover has also suffered severely, and many villages are almost totally ruined. This visitation has of course very much diminished the expectations of a plentiful harvest.

Some nights ago this city, especially the large suburb of St. Pauli, was alarmed by signals of fire. The distillery owned by Mr. Nagel at Steinwaerder (a little island in the river) had caught fire, and the flames lighted the horizon for many miles round, but by the energetic exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the engine-house, which burnt down to the ground. This distillery, which exports largely in all directions, especially to India and China, was some years ago the scene of a great fire, when the whole establishment was destroyed. Another fire broke out two nights ago at Altona. The store houses upon the quays at Neumuehlen, wooden buildings, were burnt, and the quay is at present without accommodation for stowing cargoes. At the time of the fire there was fortunately nothing in the sheds except empty petroleum barrels.

The Nordd. Regatta Verein (North German Regatta Union) has been favoured by the Crown Princes of Germany, Princess Victoria of England accepting its patronage. It is to be hoped that the new Protectorate will lead to a more frequent participation of English sportsmen in the races of this union than has hitherto been the case.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The tendency of our Produce markets has not undergone any change during the past week, as no hope of a speedy finishment of the Russo-Turkish War is longer entertained, and the prevailing demand is only for actual consumptive requirements. Money remains very abundant.

COFFEE.—No particular change in our market has taken place during the week; holders are firmly maintaining their quotations, the demand having been sufficient to cause pretty considerable transactions. Quotations for Java quality are unchanged at m.1.05 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—No first-hand parcels have changed owners. Quotations are per 100 lbs. :—Manila brown, clayed, m.28½ to 30; do. unclayed, m.22½ to 24; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 30; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34 to 35; do. yellow and grey, m.31 to 33; do. brown, m.22½ to 29½; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.31½ to 34½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.24 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.22 to 32.

RICE.—For dressed quality the demand remains pretty lively, and the reserve of holders points to an advance in prices. No transactions in raw quality have transpired.

TEA.—Congou is quiet; of superfine Souchong new season, 492/8 boxes and 300/16 boxes have changed owners in first hand parcels.

COTTON.—The demand is of no importance, and transactions have only taken place in American provenience.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quiet, prime quality being valued at m.5.50 to 6; Mace, m.4.50 to 4.70; Ginger, Bengal flat, m.26 to 26½; Cochin quiet, at m.63 to 86; Cloves maintain their value, Zanzibar at m.135 to 136; Amboina, are wanting; Pepper quiet, Singapore quality m.37½ to 38, Penang m.35 to 36, White m.66 to 80.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The past week has been a very agitated one, the quotations of some bonds have reached a higher point, higher than at any time during the last six months. People here are doubtful whether this speculation *a la hausse* can be a healthy one, and are fearing a relapse. The current prices of the principal stocks are as follow :—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	— ..	96¼
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101⅞ ...	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼ ...	105½
Do. do. 1875	95⅞ ...	96½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	289
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116¼ ...	—
Caln Minden Railway Shares	94⅜ ...	95
Berlin-Hamburg Preference	94⅝ ...	94⅞
Do. do. do. 3rd issue... ...	103½ ...	—
Norddeutsche Bank...	134¾ ...	135
Vereinsbank...	121¼ ...	—
International Bank	80¼ ...	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	102⅝ ...	102⅞
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	100¼ ...	100⅜
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	54 ...	54¼
German Steamship Company (trading to East Asia, ...	46 ...	—
German Transatlantic Steamship Co. ...	12½ ...	13

SHIPPING.

Arrivals and departures have been pretty numerous during the last fortnight, but still the shipping trade during this period has been of no great importance, as most of the vessels coming and going were either from European ports or were coasters, and many of them in ballast. Of arrivals from the Far East I have to report the Elise, Schmidt, from the South-sea Islands; Feronia, ss., Schultz, from China *via* Singapore; Sei, Valle, from Akyab; Dorothea, Melchertsen, from Rangoon; of departures: the Egeria, s.s., Paulsen, to China *via* Penang, &c., and the Leechmere, s.s., Cunningham, to Singapore, from whence she will proceed to the Amoor. At Bremen there have arrived the Richard, Hettmeyer, from Rangoon; Thuellin, Livingstone, from Bombay; Andreas Rickmers, Budelmann, from Rangoon *via* St. Thomas, where she had put in leaky. The departure from Bremen has been the English barque Fluellin, for Bombay. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place, but cargo is still scarce, and vessels find it difficult to fill up.

With regard to the loss of the Denderah, s.s., which vessel stranded some time ago in the vicinity of the Straits of Magellan, special advices have been received. It appears that the steamer struck in the Sarmiento Channel, at Point Delgada, some 200 feet from the shore, at a spot where the newest and best charts indicate hundreds of fathoms of water, so that the captain is not at all to be blamed for neglect of duty. The steamer, after a very short time, sunk in three fathoms of water, and very probably will be saved. The Saxonia, s.s., the same which ran ashore on Heligoland some time ago, but afterwards was got off again by the aid of a Liverpool salvage steamer, was a few days since brought to public auction on account of the underwriters. Notwithstanding the vessel being offered at the low figure of m. 180,000, no bid was made, and the sale in consequence was not effected.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 22.

The King visits to-day the International Exhibition—which, I fear, will prove financially a monetary failure—and will return in the afternoon to the Hague, where he will reside till October, in the course of which month he starts for the Pyrenees. I am glad to state that the rumours about his residing in Paris have been very much exaggerated. It is quite true that he purchased last year a hotel, in the Avenue du Roi de Rome, which is now furnished, and where he will next year spend some months. Some of the works of art which were transported to the French capital from his Majesty's country-seat "het Loo" are destined to illustrate the Dutch section of the Exhibition which will be opened at Paris in 1878.

Politics have come quite to a standstill. It is not known when the Minister of the Home Department will answer the Section report upon the Lower Class Instruction Bill. It is known that the reply is quite ready, but Mr. Heemskirk is in no hurry. It is tolerably certain that it will not appear till after the discussions on the address in reply to the Royal Speech opening the Chambers, which perhaps will lead to a Ministerial crisis. Thus the rumours run on the Liberal side. The Conservative papers, however, assure us that Mr. Kappeyne is by no means disposed to form a Cabinet, if even he should be charged with the task. I need not add that these *on-dits* must only be accepted *cum grano salis*. Mr. Kappeyne is too prudent and experienced a man to wish to anticipate the future. In the meanwhile it is quite certain that his task in keeping office will be a very difficult one. The Budget Speech, which will be delivered by the Minister of the Financial Department a few days after the opening of Parliament, will inform us whether a loan is to be brought forward for home or for Java. It is stated that it is the intention of the Cabinet to raise a loan for the colonies, in order to provide the money required for necessary public works. The "favourable balances" have found their way to Atjeh. What we now hear about this very costly war is very little more than nothing. Our Government sends out month after month more troops, but it seems that we do not possess the force sufficient to make an end to this wretched struggle. Mr. C. Hartsen, ex-member of the First Chamber of the States General, has published in the *Amsterdamsche Courant* a sharp criticism upon the policy of the Liberals in our East India Colonies. He advocates, contrary to the system of Mr. N. G. Pierson, that the future of the Netherlands depends upon our maintaining that part of the culture-system which still exists.

Mr. Heemskerk arrived yesterday at the Hague from his trip to Baden-Baden. The rumours that his voyage would have a political significance is thus shown to be false.

On September 3 a conference will be opened at the Hague in order to devise some means to stop the pulmonary disease which has prevailed amongst our cattle for several years past.

Some days ago we lost a national treasure. The picture gallery of Mrs. Van Loon was sold to Baron Rothschild, of Paris, for a sum of one and a half million of guilders.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The affairs on our markets for Colonial Produce remained most calm. There was a total absence of speculation, and only the secondhand bought that was wanted. The Money Market is plentifully supplied, and every sum against security can be provided.

COFFEE.—The market looked somewhat duller the last few days, though all what was offered of private imports was sold at former prices. The public sale which will be held to-day by the Trading Company will have most certainly a good result, because the qualities are much desired.

TEA.—A few small lots found buyers. Particulars did, however, not transpire. The trade is inspecting the parcels which will be offered for sale on the 29th and 30th inst. They consist of 299/4, 5,809/12, and 224/16 chests China, and 490/4, 2,031/12 chests ditto.

RAW SUGAR.—The article looks most unhealthy. It would be necessary to offer at f.4½ under July prices to make it possible to sell. Refined is most dull.

TOBACCO.—Without transactions. The imports are considerable, so that the stock now includes 49,334 bs. Java, 4,220 bs. Sumatra, 3,633 bs. Manila, and 3,000 bs. East Indian.

COTTON.—Though some demand for export prevails the market is very calm, and there are no transactions to report.

SPICES firm, but without business. Only 26 casks and 36 chests Nutmegs, were sold, and 9 casks 11 chests Mace. The quotation is as follows: Nutmegs No. 1, c.170 to 225; No. 2, c.135 to 170; Cloves c.95 to 105; Mace D, c.120 to 140; Pepper is held too high in price to operate.

RICE is very healthy, and a good business was done in cargoes, Rangoon and Bassein. In cleaned sorts a regular business took place, and several lots Java and Japan changed hands at higher prices.

RATTANS.—Sold were 160 piculs ex Veritas, and 300 piculs ex Noach.

GUM DAMAR.—125 chests ex Koningder Nederlanden were sold.

INDIGO met with a good demand, especially for the qualities under 400 cents. The better sorts could only be realised at a reduction. The stock is very considerable, and includes about 4,000 chests.

TIN looks very dull. There is no transaction to report. The nominal quotation is for Banca f.40¼, for Billiton f.38¼.

HIDES.—About 5,000 pieces Buffalo were sold by private tender. No particulars transpired.

ARRACK.—50 cases Batavia changed hands.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Some curious and interesting facts are given by one of the China papers with reference to the negotiations which have been going on at Peking between the German Minister and the Chinese Government in connection with the *Lekin* question as raised by the Chefoo Convention. It would appear that matters went much further than has been hitherto generally known of, should the present intelligence be reliable. According to it, at one stage of the discussions the German Minister was actually on the eve of taking his departure from Peking. The Tientsin correspondent of one of the Shanghai papers gives some very interesting particulars concerning the working of the line of telegraph established between the Arsenal and Li-Hung-chang's Yamen—a distance of some six miles. It appears that no opposition whatever was offered to the erection of the wire, and to taking it across the roofs of the houses in Tientsin—a proof apparently that the Chinese are not disposed to raise *Fung Shui* difficulties, with regard to such works when, as is the case in the present instance, the officials themselves are interested in their being completed. It is stated that this is probably only the commencement of a general system of telegraphy in the provinces under Li-Hung-Chang's Government. A very severe gale has taken place at Shanghai, doing considerable damage to property, both afloat and ashore, and it is also feared causing much loss of life among the boating population. The report from Dr. Nevius of his proceedings for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Shantung has been published. It is considered a most gratifying record of invaluable aid rendered at a very critical moment. The result is that many thousands of lives have been saved, and large tracts of country are bearing crops where there would have been starvation and waste but for the money so opportunely subscribed, and which Dr. Nevius and others so judiciously distributed. It is almost inconceivable how so small a sum as ten cash a day can have been instrumental in producing such results. But though the rain has insured good crops where the people were able to plant the land, it is painful to hear that many have been obliged to sell everything, and are still destitute. From Canton the latest accounts indicated that the populace were to some extent recovering from the recent severe floods. Some alarm was created by an exaggerated report respecting the appearance of cholera at Amoy. It was not without some foundation, but Mr. Glover, the Commissioner of Customs at that port, at once instituted inquiries, and in reply was informed that up to the 3rd July there had been one death among foreigners, and it was reported that some thirty natives were dying daily. Similar reports gained currency in Shanghai, but careful inquiries went to show that they also were much exaggerated, and that there was no reason for any special anxiety on the part of foreign residents in the Settlements. A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at Foochow on the 28th June. A somewhat important order has been issued by the Admiral in command of Her Majesty's Squadron in China and Japan to the effect, namely, that Her Majesty's ships are not in future to visit non-treaty ports in Japan, except in cases of emergency, or when acting under special orders. It is reported that the difficulty between Spain and China in reference to the *Soverina* question has been settled, the Chinese Government paying an indemnity of several thousands of dollars to the relatives of the crew of that unfortunate vessel. The Hong Kong papers give the particulars of the loss of the Russian ship *Rhutinas*.

The news from Japan, brought by the present mail, has been anticipated *via* America.

From the Straits Settlements the news is without interest. The Perak chiefs whose deportation was ordered by our Government have left for the Island of Mahe, one of the Seychelles group, in the barque *Cotherstone*, accompanied by a guard. A considerable quantity of salvage has been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Gloria*.

THE BLUE-BOOK ON THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

OF much historical interest of no practical value, the long expected report of the Hon. M. GROSVENOR on the investigation into the murder of the late Mr. MARGARY has been at last published, in conjunction with the scarcely less long expected memorandum from Sir THOS. WADE, on the Chefoo Convention. The former fully confirms the conclusion very generally arrived at from the fact that the report was so long withheld that no satisfactory result had been obtained, and the latter, though undoubtedly a document of much weight, does not elucidate the Convention in the manner anticipated, but is rather a *résumé* of the whole of the negotiations which led to its conclusion, supplemented by special notes upon particular points. It is needless to say with regard to the MARGARY murder that the facts set forth in the larger portion of the despatches are already familiar to the public; but the report from the Hon. Mr. GROSVENOR himself is certainly a very able document, albeit it shows that the Chinese Government have done literally nothing towards hunting out and punishing the guilty parties. The state of affairs set forth pretty well explains the eagerness of the Chinese Authorities to carry out their part of the Convention even before it was ratified; as it was clear that they must find themselves in a more than questionable position should it become necessary to reopen the matter. After the long delay that has taken place, however, this is extremely unlikely, and this portion of the subject may be considered so far a thing of the past. With respect to Sir T. WADE'S memorandum, we cannot but express surprise that after pronouncing in a despatch dated Oct. 19, 1876, the Convention to be "highly satisfactory," and calling upon Sir THOS. WADE to return to England to give explanations as to the details, Lord DERBY should nevertheless have required the memorandum under notice, which at the present stage of matters cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great waste of mental power, the calling for which was inflicting a hardship and injustice on Sir THOS. WADE. Anyone who has read the despatches of 1875 will appreciate what the labour of going over the same ground again must have been, and the difficulties of writing out all his reasons. Nor can it be seen that any practical end has been gained by this needless expenditure of time and trouble. At the same time there are many points upon which the views set forth in the memorandum are of value, as, for example, his expressing a definite opinion against any interpretation of the Treaty which would do away with extra-territoriality; but it is nevertheless impossible not to feel that three parts of the observations made are of little practical value after so long a time has elapsed.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH it would be too much to expect that the rebellion in Japan will be entirely put down, for at all events some little time to come, there are signs that the Government have at last succeeded in making their position sufficiently strong to be able to take a strong stand against the insurgents. Even those who have, and not without reason, shown themselves little disposed to believe in the Government reports of success, were speaking hopefully at the date of the last mail's advices. A junction had been effected of the Government armies, and confident hopes were entertained of speedily suppressing SAIGO'S rebellion and then diverting sufficient troops to overawe the malcontents in the Province of Toga. So far there seem to be grounds for hope that the movements are progressing satisfactorily, and that the Government will at last be able to make some definite headway against the rebels and redeem the promise so long ago made of speedily restoring order. Every well-wisher of Japan must desire to see an end to the present state of affairs, as nothing can tend more to impoverish and injure a nation than a protracted civil war. The time, however, which it has taken the Japanese Government even to put itself in a position to commence operations likely to prove successful shows the extreme folly of their having represented the outbreak as of a merely trivial character. The truth was bound to come out, and the result of misrepresenting matters has been to convey a very disparaging idea, first of the strength, and next of the reliability of the Japanese Government. It is to be hoped,

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however, that at last some headway is being made, and that, should the movements last reported prove successful, the Japanese Government will use their success with moderation, show as much clemency as is possible to the insurgents, and set about instituting the reforms which are needed and the absence of which has been to a great degree the cause of the outbreak. There seems, we are glad to note, to be room to hope that wise counsels will prevail, as it is stated that if the Government succeed in its present efforts to put the rebellion down, it is its intention to effect various administrative reforms, among which is the convocation of a semi-Representative Assembly.

Since the above was in type a telegram has been received from an independent quarter, dated Yokohama, Aug. 22, that the Government troops had been completely victorious, and that the Civil War is now virtually at an end. The rice crops are abundant.

THE LATE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

SOME discussion has taken place in the Singapore papers with reference to the successor to the late Sultan of Johore whose funeral took place on the 8th July last. It appears that there are two rival claimants, the eldest son and the youngest; that the former is of the blood Royal on both sides, the latter of blood Royal only on one side. It appears difficult, therefore, to understand precisely upon what grounds the Malay ideas of succession are based, though of course, as rules of succession in Asiatic countries are very different from those with which we are familiar in Europe, there may possibly be juster reasons for the claim of the youngest son than we can understand without further explanation. But the curious part of the matter is, that while the members of the family and their friends are disputing as to who shall succeed, it appears very probable that there will be nothing to succeed to, as by the Treaty of 1855 the late Sultan made over all claim to the sovereignty to the Tumongong of Johore, and has since been reigning only nominally and by courtesy. The complication which has arisen is thus of a somewhat intricate description, and it is to be hoped that it may ultimately be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. One point ought, however, to be considered and decided upon at once. It is said that the Government intend to discontinue the pension granted to the late Sultan, and it is feared this would cause much discontent among the Malays. It would probably be a somewhat harsh measure to the successors in the family, and the recommendation which is made by one of the Singapore papers to the Government to consider well before coming to a conclusion is sound. The case is one which ought to be considered upon broad and equitable principles, and any saving made by the discontinuance of the pension would be dearly effected if it give cause to the natives to consider they have been treated unjustly, or, in such a case, even inconsiderately.

THE remarks which are made elsewhere by a correspondent with reference to the new ports are worthy of attention. They show that, although, as we noticed at the time, as probable, merchants in China are not at the present day prepared to rush to new ports and to run such risks as were incurred in 1860, the ports are likely to become gradually developed, and will tend to further our trade generally with China. It is sincerely to be regretted that just at the time when an opportunity is afforded of obtaining new markets for our manufactures, the complaints with reference to the inferior quality of Manchester goods should be more wide spread than ever. It is certainly astonishing that the trade here persistently turn a deaf ear to the warnings which are given to it of the likelihood of its destroying its business by the present system of over-sising and artificially weighting the goods.

WE understand that no decision has been arrived at in regard to the successor to Sir WALTER MEDHURST as Consul at Shanghai, or that of Judge HORNBY. The amended Order in Council regulating the Courts of China and Japan has not been published. We regret to hear that Mr. HARVEY, who was lately appointed to the charge of the Consulate at the new port of Pakhoi, has, through ill health, been obliged to obtain leave to return to England.

THE case of DE BUSSCHE *v.* ALT has been set down for appeal, but it will probably be some time before it will come on for hearing.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Assistant Chinese Envoy Lieu Ta Jen, accompanied by Mr. F. Lieu, Attaché, visited Stowmarket on the 21st, and inspected the works of the Patent Safety Gun Cotton Company (Limited). A number of interesting experiments were made. A box filled with a number of slabs of wet gun cotton was placed upon a fire to prove that there is no danger of explosion in ordinary cases of accident. The box containing the gun cotton was consumed, and the blocks of cotton as they were dried were seen to smoulder, but there was nothing approaching a blaze. A charge of dry gun cotton was ignited on a slab of wet cotton and burnt without injuring the wet cotton, and next a service detonator was fired upon the same slab of wet cotton without doing any damage. When a dry charge and a detonator were combined the whole exploded with a loud report. Several other experiments followed, the whole closing with the explosion of a small torpedo in the neighbouring river. A dinner followed, at which "The Health of his Excellency Lieu Ta Jen" was drunk. His Excellency in responding said while he admired the experiments which had taken place he hoped gun cotton would not have to be used for war, but for mining purposes and engineering works.

Correspondence.

FIRE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have just seen, in your issue of Feb. 19, the letter of your correspondent "Fire," referring to the conflagration at Yedo on 29th November last, and, although so long a time has elapsed, I venture to ask you to afford me space for these few remarks, inasmuch as the impression sought to be conveyed by "Fire" is totally at variance with the facts, and betrays an absolute want of knowledge on his part of the way in which insurance business is conducted in Japan. Your correspondent says, "I am of opinion that property assured by natives is a very bad risk, and should not be taken except under some exceptional circumstances." Now, as the "*I am of opinion*" of the above presumes a knowledge of the subject, none would read the sentence without concluding that such risks were not only accepted, but accepted regularly, and, in fact, formed a regular and extensive part of the business, while, in actual truth, the very opposite of this is the case, and native risks are not entertained, except under very exceptional circumstances indeed. In an experience of some years, I have not known a single case in which such a risk has been taken by an insurance agent, although a little business has been done for Government; and as I am satisfied that your correspondent knows no office with such insurances on their books, may I ask why he advances an "opinion" so calculated to mislead. Mere ignorance of a subject, although not a thing to be proud of, is pardonable; but ignorance, put forward under an assumption of authority and superior knowledge, deserves the severest reprobation.—I am, &c.,

Yokohama, July 10, 1877. WATER.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice with some surprise the remarks which are made by a correspondent signing himself "Observer" in your paper of the 11th June, with reference to the Straits Settlement Association; and as I think those remarks are eminently calculated to mislead the public at home with respect to the status and object of the body above-named, I trust you will also give insertion to the true version of the matter, which cannot perhaps be more succinctly stated than in the few remarks with which the Editor of the *Straits Times* prefaces the letter of "Observer" in reproducing it in his paper. He says:—

Its contents are not very intelligible, but if the writer means to maintain that the London branch of the Association is entitled to act independently of the branch here, and irrespective of public feeling and opinion here, or without co-operation with the branch here, then the writer and those who think with him make a very great mistake, and, if they act upon their convictions, the Association had better break up at once, for its influence for good will be effectually destroyed, and deservedly so. We take distinct issue with the writer when he asserts that in the palmy days of the Association "every step taken was taken at home, and was not suggested, much less dictated, from abroad." There was no dictation in the matter; but the branch here worked hand in hand with the London branch, and supplied it with facts, figures, and general representations, which enabled the London branch to obtain a hearing from the Colonial-office. The truth of the matter would appear to be, that the Association, having done the work for which it was established, has fallen into a moribund condition both

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here and at home. There has been no work for it to do since Sir Harry Ord's departure, and the members of the London branch have apparently been amusing themselves lately by quarrelling among themselves, while the branch here has been in a fitful state of existence, now waking up and then dozing off asleep.

Without, perhaps, going the full length which the Editor does in his somewhat trenchant remarks, I can certainly state without hesitation that it was never the idea that the Straits Settlement Association at home either would or could act independently of the branch here. Such an attempt would assuredly be very much like an endeavour to build a house without bricks, as it is to its being able to obtain information from this side that the Association owes its influence, or rather such influence as it once had at home. I fully agree with the Editor of the *Straits Times* that if the Association at home intends to act independently of the Branch here, or, in other words, to give up the means which it now possesses of obtaining accurate and reliable information, the sooner it comes to an end the better for all concerned.—Yours faithfully, ONE WHO KNOWS.

Singapore, July 14, 1877.

Literature, Science, &c.

A book has been published by "E.M." entitled "The Chinese: their Mental and Moral Characteristics." The anonymous author who has chosen this somewhat wide field undertakes (says the *Academy*), and without much success—"to trace the origin of laws and morals which for thousands of years have governed that vast empire." The writer has studied the Chinese in books, beginning thirty years ago with Du Halde's *China and Chinese Tartary*, and ending during the past year with Dr. Legge's translations of the Chinese Classics, and the result is naturally a somewhat odd *mêlange*. After a brief introductory chapter, which commences before 2,000 B.C. and ends with the murder of Dr. Morrison's teacher, we are furnished with a short biography of Confucius, followed by numerous extracts from Dr. Legge's version of the Classics. The chapter styled "Defects in the Confucian System" may be summed up in its last sentence:—"The crying need of China is the Gospel of God's grace." The title of the concluding chapter, "The Present State of China," is absolutely misleading, and the matter feeble in the extreme; it affords, however, one piece of information which will be new to most people—viz., that John Chinaman is addicted to opium-*eating*.

In the August number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* the Rev. C. F. Warren continues his interesting paper on "Places which he has Visited in Japan." He describes the Temple of Inari at Fushimi, near Kioto, and says:—

One of the most popular gods of the Shinto faith is a so-called deity of the mythological period, popularly known as Inari-sama. The god was worshipped from very ancient times, but the name just given only dates from the ninth century. At that time there lived a learned Buddhist priest, one Kukai—better known by his posthumous name, Kobodaishi—who invented the *hiragana*, or running-hand syllabary, and made a compound religious system from Buddhism, Shintoism, and Confucianism. The god, carrying a bundle of rice, is said to have appeared to this man, and ever since the title Inari-sama has been current—"Inari" being "rice-carrying," and "sama" a title of honour added to the names of both gods and men. Inari-sama is supposed to be the special protector of the rice-crop. Foxes are said to be the servants and messengers of this deity, and in multitudes of cases the popular worship of Inari is the worship of the fox.

The Inari shrine at Fushimi is near the town of that name, to the south of Kiyoto. The *torii* is the most conspicuous object visible. Whatever may have been its original use, the *torii* now marks the entrance to the grounds of a Shinto temple. The *torii* differ in size, material, and finish. Some are made of the trunks of trees, simply barked, without any embellishment. This was the original *torii*, and such are still found in some places, especially at the *Dai-jin-gu*—"the great divine palaces"—the most sacred of all Shinto temples in the Empire.

The Bulletin de la Société de Geographie for this month contains the full text of the journal written by M. Dupuis of his well-known journey in Yunnan, read before the Society in February last. It is accompanied by a valuable map, illustrative of the journey. The present publication forms a perfect and valuable record.

Naval and Military.

The Iron Duke will shortly proceed to China, to take the place of the Audacious as flagship on the station.

Commander John S. Eaton (1863), late of the Duncan, flagship at Sheerness, is gazetted to the command of the Hornet, on the China Station, Vice-Commander Hippisley, promoted.

Colonel R. Loyd-Lindsay, the new Financial Secretary at the War-office, has appointed as his private secretary Mr. Ralph Dalyell, who held a similar position under the Hon. Frederick Stanley.

Col. F. C. Hassard, C.B., R.E., having completed his term of appointment as Commanding Royal Engineer at Sheerness, has embarked for the Cape of Good Hope to take up a similar appointment there. He is succeeded at Sheerness by Col. C. W. Barry.

Captain Wm. Codrington has been appointed private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Jas. G. Noel and Mr. Alpin Macgregor assistant private secretaries. Those gentlemen held similar offices to the late Mr. Ward Hunt.

Major M. F. Downes, Royal Artillery, has left Woolwich on being appointed to the command of the local forces, South Australia. Major Downes served in the Crimean campaign from May to August, 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol.

The two Greenwich Hospital pensions of £150 a year each for flag officers, vacant by the deaths of Vice-Admiral James Willcox and Admiral Sir G. Lushington, have been conferred by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Vice-Admiral Thomas Fisher and Vice-Admiral Sidney Grenfell, C.B., respectively.

The Philomel, 3, double-screw gun vessel, Commander Henry H. Boys, has arrived at Plymouth from the East Indies, to pay off and await Admiralty orders as to which port she is to proceed. She was commissioned at Sheerness in 1873.

The Penguin, 6, composite sloop, 1,124 tons, 900-horse power, has been commissioned at Devonport by Commander A. C. H. Paget. The Penguin and Wild Swan, composite (sister) sloops, have also been commissioned at Devonport, also the former by Commander Arthur C. H. Paget (1873), the latter by Commander Armand T. Powlet (1870). The Wild Swan will proceed to the West Indies, and the Penguin to the Pacific Station.

There would seem to be no longer any reason for entertaining the slightest doubts as to the legality of the proceeding of Rear-Admiral de Horsey in regard to the Huascar. Government goes entirely with Admiral de Horsey, and, acting upon the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the Foreign-office and Admiralty have acquainted the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific that his proceedings were justifiable and have met with approval.

Sir Henry Gordon, who last week received the honour of knighthood, is an elder brother of "Chinese" Gordon. Though less conspicuous than his brother, Sir Henry has had a distinguished career. Forty-two years ago he joined the army, and has served in China and the Crimea. He superintended the embarkation of the stores when he evacuated the Crimea. He next held successively important posts in the stores department at Woolwich, and was subsequently Controller and Commissary General.

The subjoined promotions, consequent on the death of Admiral Sir H. J. Codrington, referred to in our issue of the 20th inst., are gazetted:—Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., to be an Admiral of the Fleet. Vice-Admiral Alfred Phillips Ryder to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock to be Vice-Admiral; Captain John Bythesea, V.C., C.B., to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List; Capt. William Gore Jones, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral. Retired Vice-Admiral John Fulford to be Admiral on the Retired List; Retired Rear-Admiral Sir George Henry Richards to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List; Retired Captains John Clark Byng, Henry Samuel Hawker, Francis Arden Close, Arthur Wilmshurst, C.B., and William Wood to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

The following vessels are now under construction at the various places named for Her Majesty's Government. Agamemnon, 4, double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ship, 8,492 tons, and 6,000-horse power, building at Chatham; Ajax, 4, double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ship, 8,492 tons, 6,000-horse power, at Pembroke; Carysfort, 14, screw corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood, 2,377 tons, 2,300-horse power, at Glasgow; Champion, 14, screw corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood, at Glasgow; Cormorant, 6, screw composite sloop, 1,124 tons, and 900-horse power, at Chatham; Cleopatra, Comus, Conquest, and Curaçoa, screw corvettes, of 14 guns each, steel and iron, cased with wood, and of 2,300 tons, and 3,000-horse power, at Glasgow; Dragon, 6, composite screw sloop, 1,124 tons and 900-horse power, at Devonport; Garnet, 6, screw sloop, 1,124 tons and 900-horse power, at Sheerness; Mercury, 10, double screw steel despatch vessel, 3,735 tons and 7,000-horse power, at Pembroke; Nelson, 12, double screw iron armour-plated ship of 7,323 tons, 6,000-horse power, at Glasgow; Pegasus, 6, screw composite sloop, 1,124 tons, 900-horse power, at Devonport; and Trent and Tweed, double screw iron gunboats of 363 tons and 310-horse power, by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND.

The House of Assembly at Sydney has passed resolutions expressing sympathy with Queensland in its efforts to prevent excessive Chinese immigration, and recommending as a desirable measure that the English Government should obtain a modification of the treaty with China, so as to enable restrictions to be placed on the Chinese invasion of Australia. *The Times* has the following on the subject:—

We can understand and sympathise with the dislike of our Australian fellow-subjects to the catastrophe they thus apprehend. Our Australian Colonies are something more to us than wide regions under the dominion of the English Crown, with indefinite capabilities for almost every kind of material progress. We value them rather as the homes of men of our own race, as capable of receiving and providing for the vast multitudes which from time to time are driven from our own shores, and as likely in the distant future to grow up to a greatness equal to our own, and not wholly unlike it in the type it offers. It would sadly interfere with this agreeable vision if Australia were really destined to be peopled, not with English, but with Chinese settlers, if the abominations of a Chinese quarter are to be found everywhere, and if white labour is to be driven out before the advancing steps of its rivals. Queensland, under such a system, might produce more cotton and more sugar, and at a lower rate than before. The lands of Australia might be better tilled and her cattle might increase and multiply under the cheap supervision of the stranger. But if these results were to be obtained by the substitution of Chinese for

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Englishmen, if Australia, in short, were to become another China, with the addition only of a few great capitalists and landholders, we should feel that we had lost well-nigh all for which Australia is now valuable to us. We could look with no satisfaction at a country in which the great mass of the inhabitants were, in the fullest sense, aliens—in which English capital might be engaged with profit, but from which Englishmen would be practically excluded, or would find a place only such as the poorer class of whites did in the late slave States of America, under the designation of "white trash." As far as this is the prospect at which our Australian Colonies have taken alarm, we can only say that we dislike it as much as they do. Our only doubt is whether the case be as urgent as they seem to believe, and whether the preventive measures they are wishing to apply are, in point of fact, at all called for. The Chinaman in Australia and in California is nothing more as yet than an exceedingly useful auxiliary. The departments of work which he has appropriated are such, for the most part, as the white man is only too glad to be relieved from. There is nothing too mean, or too forbidding, or too irksome for the catholic taste of the Chinese. In waiting, or scavengering, or washing dirty clothes he is simply without a rival. There are plenty of spheres of this kind which may be surrendered to him without grudging, and in which no Englishman need wish to enter into any competition with him. It is chiefly when he goes beyond these, when he offers his services in the general labour market, or when he sets off to the diggings to gather gold on his own account, that his presence becomes at all questionable. Thereupon the white labourer who is underbid or thrust aside by the Chinaman calls out, at once, against the low tastes and habits of his intrusive rival. The remedy, it appears to us, is sufficiently in his own hands. We refuse to believe that white labour is not, for the vast majority of purposes, superior to what is termed yellow labour, or that it would not in itself be very much preferred by the employer. But when white men make exorbitant demands for wages, when they begin striking and giving trouble in a thousand ways, the employer of labour may be very glad that he is not absolutely dependent on them, and that he has at command a more docile race of beings, who can be satisfied on more easy terms, and who will be less forgetful of the relation in which they stand to him and the corresponding duties which it entails.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.667½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 34 to 36; Oriental Bank, 44½ to 45½; P. and O. Company, 39 to 41; Messageries Maritimes, f.615; Suez Canal, f.700; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 109 to 111; ditto, 7 per cent., 100 to 102; China Loan, 101 to 103.

The first batch of the second crop black leafs arrived on the 20th inst. per *Gordon Castle*, which left Hankow on the 28th June, with some eight chops. The leaf is pronounced as being fairly good but the crop is disappointing, and although costing lower than previous years, the teas are not considered up to standard in quality. A portion offered Friday at public sale realised only 11d. per lb., against a cost of 1s. 0½d. This fact should be taken as a further proof of the absolute necessity that shipments of common teas should entirely cease, seeing the disastrous results of the business which has been going on for the last five years. In other respects the market is much as before reported—teas having some quality still maintaining their position.

During the week ended the 18th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,834,323 lbs., of which 2,264,477 lbs. was for home consumption, 763,527 lbs. was removed coastwise, 700,111 lbs. was exported, 102,107 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,101 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £56,612. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 513,948 lbs.: cocoa, 130,366 lbs.; tobacco, 370,679 lbs.; cigars, 15,688 lbs.; wine, 131,488 gallons; brandy, 34,638 gallons; and rum, 25,480 gallons.

Continued dulness characterises the Silk market, business having been on a very small scale only, and of a merely hand to mouth nature. No improvement has taken place in the deliveries, which continue noticeably small. The latest quotation from Shanghai of No. 5 is given at 15s. 6d., and although the settlements there, according to last accounts, were small, it is reported that there were large orders on the market at 14s. 9d.

In the Produce Markets the general dulness and inactivity continue. The arrivals of Tea have been heavy and a quieter tone is manifested; common grades of Congou are lower, and finest show 1d. to 2d. decline; Souchongs are 2d. lower than first sales, and Oolongs 1d. to 2d. per lb. Silk continues extremely quiet, but quotations are unaltered. Coffee is firm at a slight advance, owing to the satisfactory result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale. Black Pepper is in better demand and advancing, but white has sustained a further decline. Floating cargoes of Rice continue in demand at advancing quotations. Sugar is again lower. Sago shows a slight advance. Tin continues very dull; the value of Straits is unaltered, but Banca and Billiton are lower.

The Silver Market is somewhat firmer, at 54⅛d. per oz. for bars of fine silver. Mexican Dollars have been dealt in at 52½d. per oz., showing no change in value.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mails has on board £574,756 in specie for the East, including for Hong Kong, silver, £48,400; Penang, silver, £27,100; Singapore, gold, £10,000; ditto, silver, £7,000; Shanghai, silver, £2,500; Galle, gold, £1,000.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 10d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅛d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅛d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8⅝ to 1/8 11-16	1/8¾
Singapore	3/9¼ to 3/9¼	3/9½ to 3/9¾	3/9¾ to 3/10
Hong Kong	3/9¼ to 3/9½	3/9¼ to 3/9¾	3/9¾ to 3/10
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/2¼	5/2¼ to 5/3

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,550,197	1,091,493

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market has been rather quieter this week, the trade having bought freely of late, and seeing heavy arrivals announced have waited to see the samples before operating further to any extent. Prices generally show no material alteration, but common to fair kinds of new season remain dull of sale, whilst all the good to fine kinds remain firm at last week's prices. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings show no change; common to good common, both of old and new season, remain dull of sale; fair kinds, except with briskness, are also difficult to move; fair to good medium kinds are in moderate request; good to fine show no alteration; finest have been firm. In Pak Lin kinds the sales made have been at last week's prices, the demand being fairly sustained. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common, of old season, show no improvement; in new, good common to fair kinds have been dull of sale from 9½d. to 11½d. per lb.; fair to good medium show no change in prices, but the bids made have been generally refused, being below the ideas of importers; good to fine and finest remain firm, with a fair business doing. New-make kinds: Common to fair have sold from 8d. to 10d. per lb., being much as before; good kinds, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d., have been saleable. Oolongs: There is no improvement to notice; it is difficult to get bids privately, while at public sale the prices realised are on a low range, say from 11¾d. to 1s. 0½d. for fair, and 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. for good kinds. Souchongs: Common sold at auction from 11¾d. to 1s. per lb.; fine at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Privately the sales made have been at rather easier prices. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common kinds are difficult of sale; fair to good have also been rather less in request, but the finer kinds remain firm at fully last week's prices. Orange Pekoes: The short-leaf kinds have sold rather better; fair from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; fine Macao kinds also sell readily at full prices. The long-leaf kinds show no material change, but they have been in fair request. Foochow Capers: Good to fine have realised full prices. The further supplies of Orange Pekoes have sold at easier rates. Green Teas.—The demand is still dull, old season's are still only saleable at low prices. The first of the new season's, about 700 boxes, were offered at public sale yesterday, and fetched good prices. Further auctions have taken place to-day.

The public sales have comprised 15,436 packages, nearly the whole of which were sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,283,119 ...	2,277,642
Coastwise	746,200 ...	699,843
Exports	644,651 ...	873,188
	3,673,970	3,850,673

SILK.

The business doing is very limited. Purchases for actual wants are all that take place, and as these are very small the market in consequence is weak. The deliveries are on the same small scale as during the last few months.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
„ No. 3	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Haimin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

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JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

Cocoanut Oil.—The market has been steady but quiet. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes £38 5s. to £38 10s. At auction 130 casks Cochin offered by auction were bought in at £43 10s., and 44 casks Ceylon at £38 5s. to £38 10s.

Cotton.—A depressed tone has prevailed in this market, and only a limited business has been effected, prices being slightly easier. The sales for the week are about 5,800 bales on the spot, Tinnivelly 5⅝d., Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5⅝d., Coconada 5¼d., Scinde 4⅞d., Bengal 4⅜d., Rangoon 4⅞d.

Coffee.—The result of the Dutch sale has been about equal to expectations, good ordinary selling at 53½ to 53¾ cents (equal to about 90s. per cwt.), and on this market a large supply of Plantation Ceylon at auction, consisting chiefly of triage and undesirable qualities, has been readily disposed of at steady rates, and a small proportion coloury at firmer price. Closing values are—low kinds from 74s. to 94s. 6d., common to good small 96s. to 100s. 6d., low middling 104s. to 106s. 6d., middling 107s. to 108s. 6d., good middling 109s. to 110s., bold 115s. 6d. to 116s., pea-berry 106s. to 112s. There have been no sales of Native Ceylon or of other East India during the week. The Dutch Trading Company's public sale of 101,087 bags Java, &c., held on the 22nd inst. at Rotterdam, went off with good spirit, and prices were generally ½ to ¾ cents above valuation, good ordinary Java selling at 53½ to 53¾ cents, against 53 to 53½ cents at the June sale, and 54 cents in May.

Feathers.—Of 158 bales China offered the sound was bought in at 4½d. to 6½d., about 30 bales damaged selling at 5¾d. to 6d.

Gum Benjamin.—Of 52 cases Sumatra offered 29 cases seconds sold, rather dark £7 15s. to £8, rather inferior £7 5s., dark £6 15s.; 1 box Siam withdrawn.

Galls.—400 cases good unworked China have been sold at 54s. to 55s. per cwt.

Hemp.—Privately 500 bales Manila have been sold, fair to good fair £28 5s. to £28 10s., also about 600 bales Zebu at £29 per ton.

Musk.—Of 43 tins Tonquin offered 30 tins sold, pile 1 good fair shaped with some slightly rough at 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d., good shaped with some rather rough and skinny and some damp at 39s. 6d. ; pile 2 hard and skinny but genuine 31s., ditto with some bally 29s. to 31s. ; pile 3 mixed, partly doubtful, &c., 13s. to 14s., wet pickings 19s. to 19s. 6d. Of 7 tins grain 3 tins rather ordinary sold at 40s., the remainder bought in at 54s. and 1 bottle at 50s. per oz.

Oil Aniseseed.—Sales have been made at 6s. 6d.

Pepper.—*Black:* Privately a good demand has prevailed for Singapore, and sales have been made, grey to good at 3 9-16d. to 3 11-16d., total sales being about 2,000 bags, and 400 bags Penang at 3⅜d. A total of 3,373 bags offered by auction met a fair demand at steady rates, but holders being firmer, only a small part sold ; of 2,604 bags Singapore 500 bags sold, greyish and fair at 3⅝d., a few fine bold clean at 3¾d. to 3⅞d.; 769 bags Penang were bought in at 3½d., except 40 bags, which sold at 3⅝d. *White:* With large supplies, pressure to sell, prices have further receded ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. At auction of 1,173 bags Singapore about 800 bags were disposed of, fair at 6d. to 6⅛d., good fair at 6¼d. to 6⅜d., good bold at 6⅝d. per lb.

Rhubarb.—Of 145 cases China offered 80 cases sold, good fracture with a little dark in centre 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d., good ditto with some dark 2s. 7d., good fair ditto with some rather dark 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., fair fracture 2s., low middling to middling 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d., rather ordinary 1s.

Rice.—A good demand has prevailed for floating cargoes which have been sold at fully previous rates to a further slight advance, viz.:—The Asterion, 635 tons Rangoon, 732 tons, March, at 11s. 3d. for Antwerp ; the W. H. Harkeis, 724 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 7½d. ; The Christinestad, 782 tons Moulmein, May sailing, at 11s. 6d. ; the Moskwa, 782 tons Moulmein, June sailing, at 11s. 6d. for U.K., or 11s. 7½d. for Bordeaux, and the Prospero Doge, 838 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 10s. 6d. On the spot 9,000 bags Bassein have been sold at 11s. 3d., and 6,600 bags Japan at 12s. 6d.

Shells.—The periodical sales were held on the 21st and 22nd inst Tortoise: Large supplies went off slowly for shell, both East and West India selling from previous rates for good to 2s. decline for common ; hoof, no fine was offered, and the bulk was held above the value and bought in; yellow belly declined about 4s. per lb. Of 42 cases (3,850 lb.) East India, &c., about one-half was disposed of, pickings and low 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ordinary to medium shell 10s. to 13s. 6d., good medium to good Bombay, Zanzibar, &c., 14s. to 15s. 6d., Singapore at 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Mother-O'Pearl: Extensive supplies were brought forward, the total amounting to 2,254 cases 290 casks 1,451 bags (including 275 cases 12 casks 373 bags Mussell and Linga). About one-half of the above consisted of Sydney, which went off flatly, and only a small part found buyers at a further decline of about 10s. per cwt. ; Freemantle met a good demand at previous rates to slightly above. Manila were difficult of sale, and nearly all bought in at £8 to £9, only 30 cases being sold, bold at £7 to £7 2s. 6d., fine £8 10s., chicken at £7 to £7 5s. *Green Snail Shells:* 633 baskets were chiefly bought in, only about 150 baskets being sold at previous rates, good bold at 6d., medium at 3½d. to 4d. each. 2½ tons Japan withdrawn. *Ear Shells:* Japan met a much better demand, and of 453 cases 323 bales offered 150 cases 320 bales sold at an important advance ; untrimmed, good bold at £47, bold part defective £35, medium sizes partly defective at £25 to £30, low defective £12 10s., good bold and medium trimmed at £76 to £78, one case fine small £84, and fine large at £101 per ton.

Sugar.—The market has exhibited a depressed tone, holders being still eager sellers, and a further decline has resulted. The transactions in East India descriptions for the week have been as follows:—On the 17th inst. in auction 13,890 bags fair clayed Manila were bought in above the value at 22s. On the 18th privately 600 bags clayed China sold at 22s. On the 20th privately 200 tons unclayed Zebu sold at 16s. 3d. On the 21st in auction 700 baskets Native Penang sold at an important reduction, fair brown at 15s. 6d., fine at 16s.; 4,822 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo were bought in at 16s. 6d., but afterwards sold at 16s. On the 22nd privately on the spot 9,000 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 16s. and 2,000 bags clayed China at 22s., with 150 bags low brown at 15s. On the 23rd privately 2,000 bags Native Penang were sold at 15s. 3d., and 200 tons Hainan China at 16s. per cwt.

Spices.—*Cinnamon:* Of 580 boxes Ceylon 200 boxes sold, broken quill, cuttings and bark at 5½d., ditto externally stained at 5d. to 5¼d., the remainder being bought in. No business has been done in other spices.

Sago.—The large supply of 1,651 bags met a good demand and 1,550 bags sold at firmer rates for small, and steadily for large and medium, ordinary grey small at 15s. 9d., fair small at 16s. to 16s. 6d., fine pale small at 17s. 6d., medium at 18s., large at 19s., ordinary and heated ditto at 17s. 6d. to 18s. Privately 200 bags small have been sold at 16s. 3d.

Sago Flour.—200 bags have been sold at 16s. cash.

Tapioca.—Of 622 bags Singapore offered 250 bags sold at about previous rates, small to good white at 2⅝d. to 2¾d., fine at 2⅞d., the remainder bought in at 2¾d. Privately 150 bags Singapore have been sold at 2¾d. *Pearl:* 153 bags medium bought in at 20s. 6d. to 21s.

Tin.—The market has exhibited a quiet tone throughout. The current quotations show no change for Straits, but a decline in Banca and Billiton, being for Straits on the spot £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £69 10s.; Billiton £66 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Business has been carried on on a limited scale, though with a fair amount of steadiness in prices. The transactions are exceedingly small in all departments. Producers maintain their quotations generally at last week's rates, but there have not been sufficient offers in the market to test them correctly.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in. ...	7lbs. ...	5 0¾	to	7 3¾
Do. do.	„ ...	8¼lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 5¼
Do. do.	44 45 in. ...	7lbs. ...	6 0¾	to	7 8¼
Do. do.	„ ...	8lbs. ...	6 8¼	to	8 5¼
Do. do.	„ ...	9lbs. ...	7 8⅝	to	9 4⅛
Do. do.	50 in. ..	10lbs. ...	9 4⅝	to	10 5⅞
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in. ...	6lbs.	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	„ ...	7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 5 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„ ...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 3 13-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in. ...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in. ...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 6 17-32	to	2 7 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in. ...	14lbs. ...	8 5⅜	to	11 0⅜
Grey Jeans	30 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in. ...	...	9 4½		
Brocade do.	36 in. ...	...	9 9		
Damasks	36 in. ...	...	16 11⅝		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24 ...	...	0 9¼	to	0 10
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32 ..	...	0 10¼	to	0 11
Do. do. (Mock)... ...	38-42 ...	...	0 10¾	to	0 11¼

METALS.

Iron.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 15s.; Sheets, £9 to £12; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

Yellow Metal.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

Tin.—English Refined, £72. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

Lead.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 12s. 6d. to £19 15s.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

Spelter.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 15s.

Quicksilver.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug 14	Ricca Genova	Comins	Singapore	Marseilles
14	Franceeza	Olsen	Maulmain	Pauillac
15	Jupiter	Nordin	Do.	Do.
15	Kangaroo (s.)	Leisk	Penang	London
16	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Do.
16	Penguin (s.)	Cowell	Foochow	Do.
16	Bertha (s.)	Windham	Manila	Do.
16	Antares	Lewis	Rangoon	Do.

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ARRIVALS—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
16	Coldinghame	Bice	Bassein	Falmouth
16	Prins van Oranje (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
16	Feronia (s.)	Schultz	China	Hamburg
17	Sierra Morena	Wildridge	Rangoon	Liverpool
17	Marpesia	Storey	Do.	Do.
17	Sing Tai	Milner	Sourabaya	Do
17	Hero	Davies	Rangoon	Queenstown
17	Richard	Hettmeyer	Do.	Bremen
18	Apennino	Gorziglia	Akyab	London
18	Kale	Rothfos	Rangoon (for orders)	Scilly
19	Gordon Castle (s.)	Jones	Hankow	London
19	Glengyle (s.)	Wadley	Shanghai	Do.
19	Teheran (s.)	Johnson	Do.	Do.
19	Stanley	Littledale	Singapore	Liverpool
19	Bury St. Edmunds	Rodskjer	Java	Greenock
20	August Friedrich	Moll	Singapore	New York
20	Chokorua	Matthews	Do.	Boston
20	Rosedale	Rowlands	Rangoon	Queenstown
20	Menzaleh (s.)	Pasqualini	Shanghai	London
21	Renfrewshire	Beattie	Akyab	Do.
21	Hollander	v. Beest	Batavia, for Rottdm.	Off Hastings
21	Victoria (s.)	Bollegui	Manila	Liverpool
21	Luigia Raffo	Bolasco	Akyab	London
21	Sarah Ellen	Main	Do.	Flushing

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 21	Louise and Georgine	Gosau	Singapore	Hamburg
21	Lieut.-Gen V.Swieten	—	Atchin	Newcastle
21	Amstelstroom	V. Appel	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
23	Cordonan	Bertraud	Saigon	Bordeaux
25	Emilio Rondanina	Fascia	Singapore	Cardiff
25	Maasnymph	—	Atchin	Newcastle
30	Evelyn	Knowles	Hiogo	London
31	R. C. Rickmers	Stolt	Hong Kong	Newport
31	Andreas	Hoyer	Do.	Hamburg
31	Fire Queen	Hamilton	Yokohama	Cardiff
Aug. 1	Adelina	Pizzo	Singapore	Do.
3	Johanna Margaretha	Ruhaak	Batavia	Rotterdam
3	Mary	Pihl	Do.	Do.
4	Nicholaas Witzen	Brower	Java	Do.
9	Cavaliere S. Polimeni	Castellano	Anjer	New York
10	Queen	Langen	Singapore	Newcastle
10	Prinses Amalia	Timmermann	Atchin	Do.
10	Java Packet	Trappen	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
14	Bestevaer	V. d. Plas	Java	Ymuiden
14	Patrie	Schultz	Hong Kong	Cardiff
15	Amina	Basso	Singapore	Do.
15	Yrurac Bat (s.)	Arano	Manila	Liverpool
15	Cashmere	Hendrick	Hong Kong	Do.
15	Mercur	Borgwardt	Singapore	London
15	Red Riding Hood	Alwyse	Do.	Do.
15	Star of the South	Balmanno	Do.	Do.
16	Benarty (s.)	Potter	Penang, &c.	Do.
18	Deucalion (s.)	Brown	Do.	Liverpool
19	Glenearn (s.)	Gassen	Singapore, &c.	London
19	Felix Mendelssohn	Barber	Hong Kong	Do.
19	Prinz Albert	Bay	Singapore	Cardiff
20	Thomas Bell	Gruzelier	Anjer	Hull
21	Belle of Southesk	Gay	Do.	Penarth
21	County of Bute	Craig	Batavia	Greenock
21	India	—	Java	Newcastle

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Aug. 20	Glenartney	London	Singapore, &c.
20	Ulysses	Liverpool	Penang, &c.
21	Hampton	Batavia	Rotterdam
21	Holland	Do.	Holland
21	Voorwaarts	Do.	Nieuwe Diep
22	Braemar Castle	London	Singapore, &c.

SPOKEN.

CHARLES DICKENS, Bassein to Falmouth, May 31.
DELTA, Yedo to Devonport, July 20, 25 S., 6 W.
P. J. PETERSEN, Maulmain to Queenstown.
BERTHA, Bassein to London.
H.J.K.B. (Dut. barq.), Bassein to Falmouth, June 9, 29 S., 40 E.
Q.B.S.L. (Brit. barq.), Maulmain to Falmouth, June 24, 37 S., 20 E.
H.B.S.P. (Swed barq.), New York to Java, April 2, 21 S., 34 W.
PETER, Maulmain to Flensburg, June 20, near St. Helena.
BELLE OF THE ARVON, Rangoon to Channel, July 5, 12 S., 10 W.
CITY OF HALIFAX, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 20, 10 N., 28 W.
DOLBADERN CASTLE, Bassein to Falmouth, August 1, 27 N., 39 W.
R.W.S.G. (Italien barq.) Rangoon to Falmouth, May 20, 24 S., 62 E.
CORDELIA, Hamburg to Batavia, July 13, 8 N., 23 W.
H.M.C.V. (Swed. barq.), Cardiff to Macassar, Aug. 10, 48 N., 12 W.
BUSTON VALE, Cardiff to Java, Aug. 3, 34 N., 18 W.
PARTHIA, Manila to Liverpool, June 22, 31 S., 42 E.
TROMP, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 14, 23 S., 2 E.
ALBATROSS, Hong Kong to Hamburg, June 18, 34 S., 30 E.
WESTERN BELLE, Manila to Boston, July 9, 26 S, 5 E.
EMERALD, Amoy to Falmouth, June 6, 29 S., 43 E.
MADRAS, Singapore to London, July 15, 19 S., 1 W.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON.—August 22, the Agamemnon (str.), from Liverpool to China, is at Aden with her shaft broken.

ROTTERDAM.—Aug. 17, the Abel, hence to Samarang, which put into Rio de Janeiro on July 15, had sprung a leak during heavy weather on June 2, in latitude 46 N.; a portion of her cargo (the iron) had been landed on July 24, and a second survey was to be held as to the need of further discharge.

CADIZ.—Aug. 16, the Victoria (str.) arrived here yesterday from Manila, and landed some of the passengers of the Gloria (str.), wrecked near Singapore.

MELBOURNE.—Aug. 6, the Robina Dunlop, from Wellington to Batavia, is ashore at Wargamea, a total loss; all hands safe.

NEW YORK.—Aug. 7, the Aurora Australis, here from Batavia, experienced on May 24 a heavy gale, in which she was twice thrown on her beam ends, and had decks filled by several heavy seas.

ST. HELENA.—Aug. 2, the undermentioned vessels report having experienced very heavy gales, during which they lost boats, sails, bulwarks, &c.:—Sea Flower, Matador, Asterion, Zuleima (jettisoned about thirty-three bags rice), Vesta, Zuid Holland, Arabella, Guiseppe, Earl Derby, Aberfoyle. Asia, from Akyab, jettisoned about 120 bags rice, and surveys show that her cargo is seriously damaged, and much heated. The discharge is recommended so as to separate sound from damaged, and to effect necessary repairs. Leaks appear in the bottom and sides of the vessel, and many pieces of copper are broken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Aug. 20, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

MALTA.—Passed, Aug. 19, Viking (str.), China for London; Anchises (str.), Liverpool for Hong Kong; 20, Galley of Lorne (str.), Hankow for London.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and sailed from Rangoon, July 20, 21, Asterion, Arabella, Zuleima; 22, Secondo Ire Fanciulli; 24, Charmian; 25, Guiseppe Mazzini; 28, Guiseppe; 29, Khimjee Oodowjee; 30, Z. Ring; 31, Earl Derby; from Bassein, July 19, Vesta; 31, Sumatra; from Akyab, July 19, Edmund Phinney; 23, Drottning Sophia, Galileo C., Asia; 6, Eugen; from Batavia, July 20, Zuid Holland; 24, Elizabeth; 27, Vier Gebroeder; 29, Nestor, all for Holland; from Maulmain, July 20, Aberfoyle, for Falmouth; from Hong Kong, Aug. 1, Anglo-Saxon, for London; Majorian, from Singapore, for Liverpool. Passed, from Rangoon, July 18, Alma; 20, Anglesey; 23, Pegasus, Matador; 31, Melanope; from Akyab, July 19, Josephine Marie; 26, San Bartolomeo; from Bassein, Aug. 5, Drumlanrig; from Batavia, July 19, Bona Fide, for Rotterdam; 21, Coldstream, for Falmouth; from, Sourabaya, July 22, Cananore, for Falmouth; from Singapore, July 27 Joseph Brown, for Gibraltar.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, July 29, Helene, for Guam.

PORT ALFRED.—Sailed, July 20, Cecilie, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Radnorshire, Glenfinlas, Gordon Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glenearn, Parsee, Zanzibar, Bertha.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Rutlandshire, Agnes Muir. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway. For Yokohama: Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Speculant.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glaucus (s.). For Hong Kong: Charger. For Manila: Bonanza. America (s.) For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 37s. 6d. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW CAPE MAIL STEAMER.—The Union Company's new steamer the German, recently built by Messrs. William Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, has been taken to Stokes Bay, for an official trial at the measured mile. The German is of 3,028 tons gross measurement, her net tonnage being about 1,000 tons less, and she is fitted with compound direct-acting engines of 500 nominal horse power, which on her trial for speed developed to the remarkable extent of 2,651 indicated horse power; and though only going at sixty-five revolutions per minute, with 65-lb steam pressure, the ship was propelled at the mean rate of 13·813 knots, equal to sixteen statute miles per hour. She is fitted with every appliance for the accommodation and comfort of passengers and for the general purposes of ocean commerce. The German is flush-decked, brig-rigged, and can spread a large quantity of canvas, so that with her fine engines she may be expected to perform the voyage to the Cape in twenty days.

THE CLYDE SHIPWRIGHTS.—The Clyde shipbuilders' lockout, which has lasted since May, was virtually terminated on the 20th inst. A

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private meeting of the shipbuilders and engineers of Glasgow, Partick, Govan, Renfrew, Dalmuir, Port Glasgow, and Greenock was held in Glasgow, when it was agreed that the works should be opened, and as many of the old hands as were required should be engaged at the old rate of wages, pending the settlement of the dispute by arbitration. The masters and men, who both accept arbitration, will meet immediately to settle the basis upon which it shall proceed.

THE Eastern and Australian Company's steamer *Normanby*, which has been beached upon No. 2 Island of the Percy Group, is a brig rigged screw steamer, of London, built at Renfrew in 1874, fitted with five bulkheads, 220 feet long, 27 feet width, and 22 feet in depth of hold, and engines of 160-horse power.

NOTICE has been received at the Board of Trade of the adoption by the European Commission of the Danube of the system of tonnage measurement recommended by the International Commission of Constantinople and put in practice for the passage of the Suez Canal.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons	Brokers.	To Sail.
Star of the South ...	665	Wright Bros.&Co.	Aug. —
Mercur	487	Robertson & Co....	Aug. —
Glenfinlas, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 26
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ...	2,476	Thos.Skinner &Co.	Aug. —
Benarty, s.s	1,750	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. —
Radnorshire, s.s	1,838	Norris & Joyner...	Aug. 28
LIVERPOOL.			
Glaucus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Aug. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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To the Proprietors of

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Coupons and drawn bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Aug. 15, 1877.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1875.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due Sept. 1, 1877, on the bonds of the above Loan, and the BONDS drawn on the 16th ult. for payment at par, amounting to £20,400, will be PAID, on and after 1st proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 3s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Gwalior...	2,725	450	Aug. 30	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Kashgar	2,621	450	Sept. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Teheran	2,589	400	Sept. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah ...	3,130	550	Sept. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan ...	3,429	550	Sept. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

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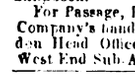
OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 12th August.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.
MADURA, 2,500 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples.)
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Aug. 31
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Sept. 15
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glencoe	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Singapore, Hg Kg., & Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.†.....	100 A1	S.W.I D.	Aug. 28
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Parsee, s.s.*	18 yrs. Liv.Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 30
Do. do.	Malabar, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.
† With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail August 28.

FOR PEGANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid new screw steam ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,650 tons register, 2,000 tons gross register, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; lo ding in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from London, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now in the South-West India Docks, sailing end of August, the magnificent Clyde built s.s. FLEURS CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,622 tons nett register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

With despatch.

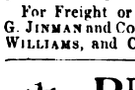
FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 10th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

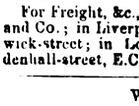


BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A A1	1057	With des	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	Tofollow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

With quick despatch.



FOR SHANGHAI, direct.—The splendid Clyde-built clipper ship, AGNES MUIR, AA1, 851 tons register, J. LOWE, commander; East India Docks.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Saturday, Aug. 25, 1877.

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THE BLUE-BOOK UPON THE MARGARY MURDER AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The long expected Blue-book with reference to the murder of the late Mr. Margary and the Chefoo Convention has at last appeared, and a copy reached us Thursday. It commences with an elaborate despatch from Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, to the Chinese Government, on the changes which are desirable commercially and judicially. It contains a large number of the well-known pro-Chinese arguments, the most important being with reference to judicial proceedings, the suggestion of a Court consisting of a Chinese official with a foreign Co-Judge in Chinese employ being among other things thrown out.

The following is the Text of the Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and China, signed on the 13th of September, 1876, at Chefoo:—

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, of the First Class of the Third Order of Nobility.

The negotiation between the Ministers above-named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade, in the spring of the present year, from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January, 1876. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions:—First, a satisfactory settlement of the Yün Nan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between the high officers of the two Governments; thirdly, the adoption of a uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (eighth moon of the first year of the reign Kwang Sü), on the subject of rectification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the T-sung-li Yamên, further reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The Conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follows:—

SECTION I.—Settlement of the Yün Nan Case.

1. A memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li is immaterial, in the sense of the Memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2. The memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamên will communicate copies of the memorial and Imperial decree to Sir Thomas Wade, together with a copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above memorial and decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereupon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent, by the British Minister, to different places in the provinces, to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister, or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the provinces will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3. In order to the framing of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burma and Yün Nan, the memorial, submitting the proposed settlement of the Yün Nan affair, will contain a request that an Imperial decree be issued, directing the Governor-General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yün Nan, to select a competent officer of rank to confer with them, and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4. The British Government will be free for five years, from the 1st January next, being the 17th day of the 11th moon of the second year of the reign Kwang Su, to station officers at Tali Fu, or at some other suitable place in Yün Nan, to observe the conditions of trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers or subjects, these officials will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government, as it may find best at any time within five years, or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year from a mission from India into Yün Nan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such mission at any time he may see fit.

5. The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yün Nan; on account of the expenses which the Yün Nan case has occasioned; and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at 200,000 taels, payable on demand.

6. When the case is closed an Imperial letter will be written, expressing regret for what has occurred in Yün Nan. The mission bearing the Imperial letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this mission, for the information of his Government. The text of the Imperial letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamen.

SECTION II.—Official Intercourse.

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1. In the Tsung-li Yamên's Memorial of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the Ministers stated that their object in presenting it had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and foreigners might be concerned; missions abroad and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of further misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having caused complaint in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamen shall address a circular to the legations, inviting foreign representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette, to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown them when serving abroad in other countries, and as would be shown to Chinese agents so serving abroad.

The fact that China is about to establish missions and consulates abroad renders an understanding on these points essential.

2. The British Treaty of 1858, Article 16, lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

"British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto" are, translated in the Chinese text, "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its treaty obligations, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a special code of rules, which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court, but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamên will write a circular to the legations, inviting foreign representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamen the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the ports open to trade.

3. It is agreed that whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamen will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is further understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendants nationality, the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the meaning of the words "huit'ung," indicating combined action in judicial proceedings in Article 16 of the Treaty of Tientsin, and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

SECTION III.—Trade.

1. With reference to the area within which, according to the treaties in force, li-kin ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called concessions) at the different ports to be regarded as the area of exemption from li-kin; and the Government of China will thereupon allow I-chang, in the province of Hu-Pei, Wu-hu, in An-Hui, Wen-Chow, in Che-Kiang, and Pei-hai (Pak-hoi), in Kwang-Tung, to be added to the number of ports open to trade, and to become Consular stations. The British Government will further be free to send officers to reside at Ch'ung-k'ing, to watch the conditions of British trade in Ssu-Ch'uen. British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Ch'ung-k'ing, or to open establishments or warehouses there, so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, further arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is further proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Great River, namely, Ta-t'ung, and Ngan-ch'ing, in the province of An-Hui; Hu-k'ou, in Kiang-Si; Wu sueh, Lu-chi-k'ou, and Sha-shih, in Hu-Kuang; these being all places of trade in the interior, at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods; steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only, and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. And at all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate, or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of li-kin on exhibition of such certificates, li-kin will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2. At all ports opened to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement, at which no settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3. On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports

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British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it, and the purchasers the li-kin; in order to the prevention of the evasion of the duty, the amount of li-kin to be collected will be decided by the different provincial Governments, according to the circumstances of each.

4. The Chinese Government agrees that transit duty certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no differences being made in the conditions set forth therein; and that so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial. Native produce carried from an inland centre to a port of shipment, if *bona fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be by treaty certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject, or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a transit duty certificate. The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamen upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege as affecting produce. The words "nei ti," inland, in the clause of Article 7 of the rules appended to the tariff, regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland, apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade; the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5. Article XLV. of the Treaty of 1858 prescribes no limit to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty-paid imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6. The foregoing stipulation, that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade, and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on the great river is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial decree approving the Memorial of the Grand Secretary Li. The date for giving the effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from li-kin taxation within the foreign settlements, and the collection of li-kin upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the tariff duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign Governments.

7. The Governor of Hong Kong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs revenue cruisers with the junk trade of that colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hong Kong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the colony.

Separate Article.

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a mission of exploration next year by way of Peking through Kan-su and Koko-Nor, or by way of Ssu-Ch'uen to Thibet, and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamen, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamen, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the mission; and passports for the mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamen, that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the Province of Shan-Tung, this Thirteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

(L.S.) Thomas Francis Wade.
(L.S.) Chinese Plenipotentiary.

The report of the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor is of a very interesting character. It details the nature of the trial, and gives the following comparative statement of the English and Chinese version of the murder of Mr. Margary:—

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

Comparative Statement of English and China Version of the Yunnan Outrage—Murder of Mr. Margary.

English Case.

1. A Burmese, belonging to the King's cotton agent at Man-yün, deposed, on the 1st of March, at Bamo, that Mr. Margary was killed not by local savages or Chinese, but by order of the Chinese officials who had come down from Momein. These officials are called by the deponent Lyo Tsheng Tsheng and Shoon Tsheng Tsheng, and deponent concludes by stating that he has heard that the heads of Mr. Margary and the Chinamen who were killed were taken up to Mom-yeng after being exposed in the town of Man-yün.

2. A Burmese scout who was sent with Mr. Margary to Man-yün states, on the 25th Feb., 1875:—

I was sent from the fifth guard-house to see what was going on in Man-yün. We arrived on the 19th of February at the Tsarai Tsawbwa's house. We slept there, and the next day we went to Man-yün. On the 21st of February the Chinese officers killed Mr. Margary and five Chinese.

A Burmese belonging to the King's cotton agency states:—

On the 21st of February I saw Mr. Margary in Man-yün, I saw him several times. He was going about the town, sometimes accompanied by Chinese, and sometimes alone. Two officials, Lyo Tsheng Tsheng and Shoon Tsheng Tsheng, came down from Man-yün. On the evening of the 21st of February I heard that Mr. Margary and his men had all been killed. Mr. Margary was said to have been asked to go and see some hot springs, and when he got on his pony they knocked him off and killed him. His men were killed in the Kyoung, in which they were staying. This was done not by any local Shans or Chinese, but by order of the men from Momyeng.

A letter from Burmese officials (Customs officer, seller of the Royal cotton, and others), states:—

On the 20th of February, 1875, the Englishman Margary arrived at Man-yün, and on the 21st of February, 1875, the Chinese killed him, as also three Canton Chinamen, and two others, altogether six of them.

Colonel Browne on rising on the morning of the 22nd of February found a continuous line of armed Chinese defiling along a ridge on his right towards the rear of his camping ground, where, on a hill covered with jungle, a strong force had established itself. It soon became apparent that except on the steep to his left, by which it was impossible to attack him, he had enemies on all sides, and while in doubt as to what could have provoked their hostile action, the Chief, whom Colonel Browne had left at Tsaurai on the previous day, came up the steep on his left with the news that Mr. Margary and all the Chinese with him had been murdered the previous evening at Man-yün, that a force of 4,000 men had been assembled by Chinese officials at Momein to annihilate the mission, and that the men then approaching were but part of an advance guard of 800 men. He had endeavoured, he said, to reach the mission earlier to give the alarm, but had been detained and deprived of his pony. He had, however, escaped, and had come on on foot. While he was speaking, the Chinese, creeping up through the jungle in the rear, began to fire on the mission, and the Chief disappeared.

Some of the bolder Chinese advanced through a gap in the hills in rear of the position, into the open ground, waving guns and trident spears. They shouted out in Chinese that they were commanded by Shouk-goon, the nephew of the great Li, and called on the Burmese escort to retire and leave the "Kalas" to their fate.

The Sikh guard opening fire upon these Chinese soon drove them back with some loss. The Burmese also kept up a fire, but they were badly armed and did no execution. It is noteworthy that the Chinese throughout never fired at the Burmese, and that even when retreating before the fire of the Sikhs they continued as before to shout their advice to the Burmese to k ep away from the foreigners.

Chinese Case, as stated by Ting Taoutai.

1. The murderers of Mr. Margary turn out to be wild hill-men, robbers by profession, who inhabit the Yeh-jen Shan, and include certain renegade Chinese, who have fled from justice, and have joined the savages.

2. Li Chên-Kuo never expected that Margary would come on in front.

Margary reached Man-yün. He left the day before Li's men went to stop Colonel Browne, and passing by them unhappily fell in with the robbers. These are robbers by profession, and are not to be confounded with the body which hindered Colonel Browne with the sole intention of stopping him, not of hurting or plundering him.

It was after crossing the Husung River, 15 li from Man-yun, that Margary encountered the robbers, who, in accordance with their usual practice, demanded blackmail. They are a mixture of wild men, Chinese renegades, and Chinese captured when young, but include no Mohammedans amongst them. Margary refused their demand, and shot one of them, thinking to disperse them, whereupon they surrounded him: he dismounted to engage them, and was murdered, with four men who accompanied him. Margary was killed with their swords; they had no fire-arms. Another Chinese who was with Margary had remained at the temple (Mien Fo Sü), whence Margary had just set out, to attend to the baggage; immediately after the massacre the robbers hurried to the temple, but the man escaped.

Now who was the originator of the opposition to Colonel Browne's party? On this point several of the local gentry in command of the T'eng-yüeh train bands were questioned, not indeed judicially as criminals, but privately lectured and examined.

Strangely enough we discovered that the originator of the whole affair was the person mentioned in Sir T. Wade's despatch, namely, Li Chen-kuo.

We had previously heard that Li Chenkuo was suspected, but were unwilling to believe that a person of his condition could be implicated. Further inquiry left no doubt as to to his culpability. That he refuses to confess is not surprising; nor in view of the gravity of his crime can we proceed to torture, as he might afterwards retract, and assert that an admission was wrung from him by pain.

Such is his obstinacy that three months' examination has only elicited from him three words: "I know nothing" ("pu chih tao"), doubtless in the hope that if he does not confess he cannot be punished. Nevertheless he cannot escape justice; the evidence against him is overwhelming—the proofs a certainty.

Colonel Browne on the 22nd of February, about mid-day, when at the foot of the Panshi hills, was met by a band composed of wild men, Mohammedan outlaws— a remnant of a band once commanded by a son of Li Kwo-lun, and Shan people, all sent by Li Chên-kuo. There were also with them a number of Li Chên-kuo's personal retainers, as well as some of the robbers who had killed Margary. Li Chên-kuo's sole object was to stop Colonel Browne and Margary together. Li Chên-kuo was not concerned in Margary's murder. Li Chên-kuo was not present at the stopping ("lan tsu") of Colonel Browne; for Nge-yu-ko (Elias) saw him at Mêng-mao on the 18th of February. The band did not fire a single shot. Colonel Browne seeing that he was beset, opened fire and wounded a few of them, and paid the head-man of his coolies to go round and fire the jungle. Li Chên-kuo's band got frightened and disappeared; Colonel Browne returned to Burma.

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English Case.

After their first repulse by the Sikhs, the Chinese did not venture out of the jungle, where they continued firing at long range until the afternoon. Colonel Browne succeeded in getting the jungle set on fire by some friendly savages whom he bribed, and the Chinese in rear of the position rushed back to gain the ridge along which they had originally come down.

The Chinese had left some dead on the field, and the head of one of the latter was cut off by a hillman, who brought it to Colonel Browne, observing that he might thereby be satisfied that his assailants had been Chinese, and not men of the hill tribes.

Letter from Burmese officials at Manyün (Customs officer, seller of the Royal cotton, and others) to the Bhamo Tsoare-taw-gyee (intercepted by Colonel Browne):—

The officials sent by the Won of Monyeng—viz., Bhwa Tsheng Tsheng, Shoon Tsheng Tsheng, and Tyo Tsheng Tsheng, have told us to write to you urgently, to say that, on the 23rd of February, 1875, you must not remain with the English Koolas, whom you are escorting; you must either leave them and return, or you must stay in some place a mile or two miles from them. If you do not do so, and if, in consequence thereof, any of your men are wounded and killed, you must not blame the Chinese. As they have told us, so we write. The attack will be made at night, on the 23rd of February, 1875. Above 3,000 and about 4,000 men are collecting and surrounding you. We think it will be wise for you to retreat.

Statement of a Burmese scout who was sent with Mr. Margary to Manyün:—

The Chinese officers said to Gua Hpo-moung and Gua Oon, 'you must send some one to tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas,' and Gua Hpo-moung and Gua Oon accordingly gave me and Gua Lwon a letter to give to the Tsare-daw-gyee. We left Manyün on the 23rd of February. At Tsarai we met Yoon-tsun-lweng, and Toon Tseng Tseng, and the latter asked me if I would tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas. I said I would. Some Kakhyengs of Tsarai and the Chinamen wanted to kill me, because they said I had come from Manyün, but Toon Tsheng Tsheng ordered me to go at once and tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas, so I ran away.

On the road I met the Chinese officer Shouk Goon, who said he was coming back from the fight between the Kakhyengs and Chinese and the English. I ran away, and came up with the Burmese forces at Tsalee.

Statement of a Burman lately resident at Manyün, dated Bhamo, March 1st, 1875:—

On the 16th of February I think it was that I first heard rumours of Chinamen being collected to go on the hills. Two officials, Syo Tsheng Tsheng and Shoon Tsheng Tsheng, came down from Monyeng. It was said that they had a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. These men were not allowed inside the town, but we heard the noise made by them outside the town at night.

* * * * *

We Burmans were concealed by people of the place. On the 23rd of February one of the Chinese officers said, "These Burmans have joined the English, and have cut off the head of one of our officers. Many Chinamen and Kakhyengs have been killed by them, and they danced in front of the English when they opposed us. They ought to be killed.

Chinese Case.

Great stress is laid on the evidence (?) adduced in support of the above statement on the fact that officials and people at Têng Yüehting were unaware that foreigners were coming. Wu-chi-liang, in his evidence, however, says that, on December 21st, 1874, he was instructed that three British Envoys were coming through Burma from India to Yunnan. How, then, could he be aware of their arrival? In addition to which Sir T. Wade's despatch to the Prince of Kung, of the 20th of August, 1875, distinctly states, on the authority of the letter received from the late Mr. Margary, that Chen Futai excused himself from seeing Mr. Margary on his way through to Burma, but said that he should be happy to see him when he came back.

English Case. *Chinese Case.*

The Hon. Mr. Grosvenor supplements the above with a report which is of great importance as showing the manner in which the Chinese fulfilled their repeated promises that the matter should be fully investigated. It runs as follows:—

Mr. Grosvenor to Sir T. Wade.

Rangoon, June 7, 1876.

Sir,—The Government of China having given the strongest assurances that the investigation set on foot by them and the trial at Yünnan-fu should be conducted with a view to the production of trustworthy witnesses, and the punishment of the real offenders, I have now the honour to submit the following consideration of the manner in which their formal and repeated promises have been fulfilled.

In the first place, although the party which attacked Colonel Browne is admitted by the Chinese to have been "probably about two thousand," and to have included many Chinese outlaws and retainers of Li Ch'ên-kuo, yet out of this great number not a single individual has been produced. The savages who are put forward as having murdered Mr. Margary are represented as having subsequently joined the assailants of Colonel Browne; but the Chinese statement of March 14 expressly points out "that they are not to be confounded with that body."

As regards evidence it is sufficient to state that the Commissioners have not produced, nor even pretended to produce, a single witness, either of the murder or the subsequent attack.

With reference to the savages who are represented as having confessed the murder of Mr. Margary, it became clear to Messrs. Davenport and Baber during the process of the trial that the interpreter was understood by them with, at the least, very great difficulty; nor did they exhibit the demeanour of criminals who had confessed a capital offence. A question which Messrs. Davenport and Baber put elicited a further contradiction of passages in their depositions which already conflicted.

But all doubt as to the credibility of their confession is set at rest by their statement, so often repeated, that Mr. Margary was murdered "below the banyans" by the Hu-sung river, and that they afterwards repaired to Mien-fo-ssu to plunder the baggage. It was discovered by the merest accident that "below the banyans" is a local term for a spot near the Hu-sung, a little more than a mile distant from Manwyne. A well-marked path, the only apparent path in the neighbourhood, leads under three conspicuous banyans down to the ford, and there, right in the pathway, midway between the banyans and the river-side, we found the bubbling hot spring mentioned in the earlier accounts of the murder.

The scene of the murder is therefore put beyond doubt. It is not beyond the border, but in undoubted Chinese territory; not among hills, but in the midst of a long stretch of rice-fields; not five miles from Manwyne as deposed by Li Ch'en-kuo; nor eight as stated on the Chinese plan, but a little more than a mile by the windings of the route.

From this spot after the perpetration of the murder the savages are represented as confessing that they repaired to Mien-fo-ssu to plunder the baggage. Where is Mien-fo-ssu?

Li Ch'en-kuo, in his deposition, states that "Mien-fo-ssu" is something over ten li from Manwyne, and about the same distance from the Husung river.

There are no temples, nor indeed buildings of any description whatever on the road from Manwyne to the Husung.

It turns out that Mien-fo-ssu (temple of the Burmese Buddha) is a general name for the temples of the Shan tribes. These Shans, or Tai, as they call themselves, must not be confounded with the savage hillmen, nor with the Chinese to whom they are subject. They are a civilised people of unknown antiquity, with peculiar customs, arts and language, and possessing an elegant alphabetic writing in which they record, on paper, the chronicles of their race. One of their characteristics is extreme devotion and veneration for their priests and temples. These latter at once struck us as very different from the religious buildings of the Chinese, reminding us both in interior details and external appearance of Burmese Buddhism and Burmese architecture.

The only temples in the neighbourhood of this name, Mien-fo-ssu, or, indeed, of any description, are situated in Manwyne itself.

It is ridiculous to suppose that a devout population, every man of which goes armed with a formidable cutlass, should in broad midday, and within a walled place, allow their temple to be plundered, and the booty, comprising several heavy packages, securely carried away by a band of some dozen brigands.

It is a weary task to indicate the numerous contradictions and impossibilities which comprise the Chinese official case. It would almost seem as if they have not even taken the trouble to make their story consistent. The requirements of time and place are alike outraged.

If, according to their statement, Mr. Margary passed by the party sent by Li Ch'en-kuo to attack Colonel Browne, which party must have been considerable, even supposing it to have only formed a portion of the whole body of 2,000 assailants, he could only have passed them close to the banyan trees, as the way up to that point, about a mile distant, is by a path a foot wide, between flooded rice fields. That party must, therefore, have at least witnessed the murder a few hundred yards further on, and the murderers must have passed them on their way to plunder the temple.

The Chinese statement, written blindly, with the purpose of making it appear that the murder was committed by savages among the hills, completely ignores this difficulty.

Pursuing the same object at all hazards, the Chinese, in the official plan, interpose a range of hills between Manwyne and the main river, which latter they make about seven miles distant from the village,

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The river, as a fact, runs close under the village, and the range in question is absolutely non-existent.

These same non-existent hills, with the same evident purpose, are provided with a population of no less than three savage tribes, with their designations carefully appended, extending to the junction of the Husung with the main river. This tract consists, as a fact, of a few rice fields, bordered by the sandy river shore, and is uninhabited. It was our usual bathing place while at Manwyne.

In the written depositions Erh-kŏn is made to assert that he "could not join in" the murder or robbery because he was "*shot* by the foreigner." In his re-examination he is represented as having received a sword wound from the foreigner.

When at the trial it was asked which man was wounded, Chiang Taotai at once replies, "Erh-kon." The interpreter interposes, "The wounded man is not here," thus taking upon himself to contradict the depositions and the official list of culprits. Upon the question being put to Erh-kon, the savage denies with an air of exceeding contempt that he was ever wounded at all.

It would seem scarcely possible to crowd so many contradictions into so few words.

The written opinion of Wu Ch'i-liang, that "when ten or more foreigners secretly enter the passes without previously informing our officials, there is a clear precedent for what should be done" boarders with suspicious clearness on a justification of his action, as having had clear precedent for what he did. In any case, this impudent declaration is in full and flat contradiction of the Commissioners' statement, that "the officials, seeing their passports, knew very well that they should be allowed to proceed."

The mention of the man Liu Hsiao-hung as present at the murder is another indiscreet *lapsus* on the part of the Chinese.

This individual, whose person and history have long been well known on both sides of the border, is neither a "robber by profession," nor a "wild man," nor a "Chinese renegade," nor a "Chinese kidnapped when young." By the Burmese he appears to have been looked upon as a minor Chinese official, but he is, in all probability, nothing more than a *protégé* of Li Ch'ên-kuo. His presence at the murder, and implication in the act, as asserted in the depositions, summarily disposes of the statement that the affair was a mere fracas with savages rising out of a demand for black-mail.

General Lei, the officer entrusted with our escort to Manwyne, asserts that this person planned the murder, having been sent from T'eng-yueh for the express purpose by the Commandant Chiang.

Lei, moreover, had instructions for his apprehension, and circumstantially informed Mr. Baber of the fact, indicating the characters of the name on his hand in the usual Chinese manner.

Whether Liu Hsiao-hung was present at the murder, or merely a witness of it with the band which Mr. Margary had just passed, or whether he returned to the attack on Colonel Browne from another direction, there seems little doubt that he is the "shoukgoon" mentioned in the Burmese letter as having been met returning from the fight; "shouk-goon" or shoung-goon" being the Burmese form of his name (Hsiao-hung), by which he has long been known in Bhamo and the neighbourhood.

It is difficult to believe that the band admitted by the Chinese to have been passed by Mr. Margary, and which could only have been passed just before he reached the scene of his death, held aloof from the murder; or even that the murderers and this band were separate parties; but assumptions of this kind are foreign from my present purpose. I merely take the Chinese case and indicate the inconsistencies and contradictions which it involves.

The letter of apology presented by H. E. Kwoh, the Chinese Minister, on his presentation to Her Majesty is given. It states :—

That Mr. Margary, whilst travelling under passport within the frontier of Yünnan, should have lamentably been murdered, is a fact which not alone involves the question of a loss of life, but which also has gone near to disturb our relations of amity and concord. We profoundly regret and lament it. We have now made special appointment of Kwoh Sung-tao, an acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies, and one of the Ministers of the Office of Foreign Affairs, as Envoy Extraordinary, to proceed to your Majesty's country to give utterance, on our behalf, to the sentiments we have at heart, as a proof of our genuine desire for amity and concord.

We know Kwoh Sung-tao to be an officer of capacity and experience, of loyalty and truthfulness, who is in disposition amicable and just, and far-reaching in intelligence. He has acquired great familiarity in the treatment of affairs between Chinese and foreign Powers. We would ask that sincere confidence be reposed in him, to the end that the blessings of friendly concord may for ever be experienced in the highest degree, and that all alike may enjoy the happiness of a state of peace. This, we doubt not, will be greatly to the satisfaction [of your Majesty].

Sir Thomas Wade's elaborate memorandum, which, had it appeared sooner, would have been of very great interest, concludes this valuable batch of papers. The document, though lengthy, is still of a very valuable description, and sets forth in a clear light many points which were hitherto doubtful. It is important to note that Sir Thomas Wade declares his opinion very emphatically against the removal of exterritoriality as proposed by Mr. Hart, and places a construction upon the clauses of the Treaty relating to this, which will be generally accepted as reasonable. He says :—

I am myself satisfied that no distinction was contemplated between civil and criminal procedure either in 1843 or in 1858. On the other hand, difficulty had been occasionally experienced where British subjects, being defendants, had to be tried before a higher Court than the Consul's. This, until 1865, might have been, in some cases, the Court of the Superintendent of Trade, in some, the Supreme Court of Hong Kong. In either case the Chinese, when it suited them, would uphold that, as the Treaty named no one but Consuls, appeal to any other authority was in contravention of Treaty.

It was to meet this allegation that, in 1858, the words "other public functionary authorised thereto" were introduced after the words "tried and punished by the Consul" in Article XVI. Here again, I admit, the Chinese text, for which I am also responsible, might have been more precisely rendered; but, at the time, not without considerable amplification. The words British Government were consequently used, as the Chinese use similar words, to include any or all of Her Majesty's servants, small or great. Any obscurity on this head is now obviated by the text of my agreement, which declares the establishment of a Supreme Court at Shanghai with a special code of laws, which it is obliged to revise, that Court having been established in order to the fulfilment of Treaty obligations.

The Supreme Court at Shanghai, which, in 1865, superseded alike the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Trade and the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, had been equally with the latter a point of attack both at Shanghai and elsewhere, not in all instances, but whenever a decision has differed from what the Chinese authorities desired or expected, whether on the civil or the criminal side.

I am compelled to declare my belief that the letter of the Treaty has had little to say to the objections advanced against the decisions of our Courts, higher or lower; and although the Articles of my Agreement may save the Legation some bickering over the text of Articles XVI. and XVII. of the Treaty of 1858, or over the absence from that Treaty of any precise words describing the higher Court which, among other functions, is created to regulate the judicial proceedings of the Consuls, that improvement in the administration of law which is to bring it nearer our notions of justice is still far to seek.

No nation, undoubtedly, has worked harder at its legislation than China, and although the spirit of its code is eminently vindictive, I should not deny its framers the credit of an earnest desire to be just. But in the way of justice there are, at least, two serious impediments; an ignorance which renders due appreciation of the value of evidence, especially in criminal cases, impossible, and a dishonesty that would be fatal to the administration of any laws, no matter how enlightened. In a case the termination of which is just announced at Peking, we have a woman wrongly convicted, on a confession extorted from her by torture, of the murder of a husband who died a natural death; the injustice being so patent that the fellow-provincials of the accused appealed to Peking. Orders being issued for a re-hearing of the case, the former decision was affirmed in the province, and this a second and again a third time. The proceedings were then removed to Peking, and it is in the end established that Magistrates of Districts, Prefects of Departments, the Governor of the Province, and the high officer charged with the public instruction of the Province, who had been specially commissioned to re-hear the case, have all more or less combined to conceal the delinquency of the first authority who heard it, with whose guilt the rest, his seniors, had associated themselves either through carelessness or from a corrupt motive. It is vain to talk of the abandonment of our ex-territorial jurisdiction in China so long as burlesques so revolting are dignified by the name of judicial proceedings. These had lasted over two years.

The despatches from Sir Brooke Robertson, Consul at Canton, Sir W. Medhurst, Consul at Shanghai, and Mr. Mongan, Consul at Tientsin, with reference to the posting of the Proclamation, are given.

THE NEW PORTS.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai with reference to th new ports says :—

Of the new ports opened under the Chefoo Convention, Wenchow has up to the moment turned out the most immediately successful. The latest news from thence indicates prospects of increasing trade. The importance of Ichang, which in itself is not a port of commercial activity, remains to be developed through the opening of the Upper Yangtsze. Wuhu will probably ship tea and take imports in a moderate way next year, and Pakoi will develop by degrees, though less rapidly, perhaps, than Kiungchow, which bids fair to be a successful experiment. Meanwhile the deterioration in the quality of Manchester goods is making itself felt everywhere most prejudicially, and the benefits of an insane competition are probably by this time beginning to be appreciated.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA BRINDISI.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz. ...	4d. each ...	2d. per 4 oz. ...	3d. per 2 oz

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	3d. each. ...	1d. per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	3d. each ...	1d per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	—	2d. per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. hav been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

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The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 731.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Aug. 31.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 8	July 21	July 25*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	„ 1	„ 18	„ 22*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 15*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 3
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 9
Chefoo	—	—	„ 9
New-chwang	—	—	
Hankow	—	—	„ 10
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 9
Chin-kiang	—	—	„ 2
Shanghai	„ 1	„ 13	„ 15
Ningpo	—	—	„ 10
Foochow	—	—	„ 10
Formosa	—	—	„ 8
Amoy	—	—	„ 13
Swatow	—	—	„ 18
Hong Kong	„ 8	„ 13	„ 21
Canton	—	—	„ 19
Macao	—	—	„ 20
PHILIPPINES—Manila	May 25	„ 1	„ 11
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	—	—	„ 25
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 17
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	„ 24
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 26
Samarang	—	—	„ 21
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 13
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	June 22	„ 22	„ 28
Penang	—	—	„ 23
CEYLON—Galle	July 13	Aug. 6	Aug. 6
Colombo	—	—	„ 4

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on Friday last, the 31st ult., three days in advance of its due date, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 28th ult. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 22nd, Hong Kong 28th July, Singapore 5th August, is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 10th inst.

The land lines of the Great Northern Telegraph Company are still out of order, and the cable to Japan has also ceased working. The Eastern Extension Companys' line is working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritime steamer *Anadyr*, arrived Aug. 29.—From Yokohama: Capt. Steel, Messrs. Mohn, Watt, Davis, Sutherland, Mighton. From Shanghai: Messrs. Wood, Price, Bourke, Crawford, Laidrich, Fouque. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Cornforth, Alexander, Davidson, Coldray, Foucher. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Diers, Mr. Paradis. From Batavia: Messrs. Van Lawick, McMaster, Machizaux, Joquard. From Singapore: Messrs. Johnston, Blum, Perez, Ozore, Soler, Hernandez, Germain.

Per steamer *Menelaus* (Holt's line), arrived Aug. 27. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Prynn, Mr. Waterfield.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich, Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N., Sub lieut. H. Preedy. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Ceylon: Mr. J. Trubridge, and Mr. W. H. Ravenscroft.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Aug. 31.—For Hong Kong: Mr. A. G. Morris.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Capt. F. Durrant, and Mr. Squires. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Mrs Scott, Miss Livermore.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 18.—To Ceylon: Mr. Teeney, W. Jaffray.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Heaton and two children. To Singapore: Mr. Howard Newton. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vliet and Agancor. To Colombo Mr. D. Boyd Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. E. Gordon.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser, Messrs. Lucarsen, Blanckenhagen, Pictet, Dugois, and De Jager. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff, Mr. Blanckenhagen, Mr. Lawry. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Frendenberg, Mr. W. Bowden Smith, and Mr. Schultze.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. De Rozario. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djennah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eschauzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Miss Junsel. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Baller, H. W. Ridley Mackwood.

Per steamer *Glaucus* (Holt's line) from Liverpool, Aug. 30.—To Shanghai: Mr. Exley. To Hong Kong: Mr. Orley. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wildridge, Mrs. Kirby.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 11th July, and we have advices *via* San Francisco fourteen days later, viz., to the 25th July. The French mail from London, June 1, arrived out on the 16th July, and the following P. and O. mail of June 8 was received on the 21st July.

Since the departure of last mail the Yokohama papers contain very little further intelligence concerning the progress of the rebellion. The *Choya Shimbun* gives the subjoined with reference to the operations at Kagoshima:—

A letter from Kagoshima says that since the 7th of this month the roar of the rebel cannon has never ceased, and the shells were falling into the chief encampment of the Imperialists and the Kencho, in consequence of which the officers of the Kencho have removed their families and furniture to the old castle. The rebels are said to have fourteen pieces of artillery.

The rebels in Kagoshima have divided themselves into two bodies and surrounded the Imperialists; one body has taken up a position west of Kagoshima, encamping at Ishiki, with lines extending to Tagami. These are all men who have returned from Higo; their number is about 1,200, besides 800 *goshi* (half *samurai*, half farmers) who have joined them. Most of the *goshi* are armed with old-fashioned muskets; only one-tenth of them have Minié rifles. If it be asked how the rebels got there? then the answer is that they must have marched from Okuchi, which lies north-east of Kagoshima, to Kokubu, and from thence in junks passed secretly round the men-of-war which are stationed in Kagoshima Bay, and landed in the rear of the Imperialists, at Arata. This movement of the rebels is said to have very much impressed the Imperialists.

The second body of rebels have made their encampment at Yoshino. They are said to be superior in number to those of Ishiki, and their commander is said to be Kirino, but this is very doubtful, as Kishima and Nakamura are also said to be in command of the whole army. In regard to numbers the rebels are much inferior to the Imperialists, and on that head there is no cause for fear. But the Imperialists in Kagoshima keep on the defensive and never make a sortie to attack the rebels; the reason of this is that the rebels, being natives of the province, are thoroughly acquainted with the country, which permits them to carry on guerilla warfare with great success. They appear and disappear; if the Imperialists make an attack on the right, suddenly another party springs up on the left; if the Imperialists make a front-attack, they are themselves attacked in the rear. Besides, nearly all the *goshi*, who have not openly joined the rebels,

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are in secret communication with them, and whenever the Imperialists make a slight advance beyond their lines of defence they find their line of retreat cut off by the rebels. Lately a battalion of Imperial troops fell into an ambuscade, and was very severely handled. For these reasons the Imperialists now keep within their lines of defence, and do not attempt any attack upon the rebels; and the Imperialists' line of defence is as strong as an iron wall, making it impossible for the rebels to pass.

The Report on the Trade of Yokohama by Mr. Consul Robertson for the year 1876 is published. The import trade falls below that of 1875 by $3,112,029, while the export trade of 1876 exceeds that of 1875 by $8,965,149. Of the above sum of $3,112,029, as exhibiting the decrease in the import trade of 1876, only $260,805 is the decrease in the actual trade of the place, for while in 1875 articles on Government account figured for $3,119,535, in 1876 they only amounted to $621,284, or a decrease under this heading of $2,498,251.

Reviewing, however, the general result of the import trade for the past year, Mr. Robertson thinks he is right in saying that more satisfaction in respect to trade is generally expressed, and it is admitted that not only have profits been realised on most goods, but that heavy losses on the importations of the year have been avoided. He goes on to observe that merchants must necessarily be actuated by different motives in disposing of their goods, and while one is enabled to quit his consignments immediately on arrival, incurring perhaps but a small loss, another may have peremptory orders not to sell unless a profit can be realised, and in the attempt to gain this end a further loss has generally to be submitted to, for he is informed that in nine cases out of ten an offer once refused is but seldom improved upon unless from some unforeseen and unexpected circumstances.

Referring to the question of Exchange, he says:—

The low value of silver created great apprehensions at one time, and it was feared that the rate of exchange might decline to 3s. 6d. for six months' sight bills or even lower, and this to a great extent prevented shipments being made to this market, for prudent men were naturally disinclined to enter into transactions when it seemed impossible to foresee at what rate their money could be returned to them. Indeed, I understand that so fearful were some of the tendency to depreciation in silver that they would listen to no transactions unless the exchange was settled at home at the time of entering into it. The failure of the silk crop in Europe naturally re-acted upon the market, and the banks being unprepared for the large purchases made both here and in China, the consequence was a great scarcity of money and a rise in exchange from 3s. 9½d., at which it had stood in March, to 4s. 6d. The fluctuations subsequently were considerable, and though this rate was not maintained, exchange ruled much higher than what had been expected, rendering the outturn of goods satisfactory in a corresponding ratio. The Japanese, too, were enabled to purchase more freely, and I am informed that at one period of the year the excitement among the import dealers was such as had not been witnessed for many years.

From the *Japan Herald* we take the following:—

Mr. Benson, late Municipal Director, has been invited to visit the Kencho, where Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa, complimented him very highly on the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. He also presented Mr. Benson with a substantial acknowledgment of the aid and assistance he had rendered to the Japanese Government. In the evening Mr. Benson was entertained at a dinner at the Grand Hotel by the Governor and the principal officers of the Kencho.

The despatch of troops to the seat of war still continues. The *Genkai Maru* sailed on July 14, the *Kumamoto Maru* on the 15th, the *Saikio Maru* on the 16th, and the *Wakanoura Maru* on the 17th July. All these vessels are filled with troops, and the number embarked must be nearly 5,000 men, who are under the command of Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya. The majority of these new levies seem, however, mere boys, not at all fit for hard work in the field.

The repairs of the late *Candia* have now been completed, and on the 15th July she left Yokoska and proceeded to Shinagawa. She left here on the 17th July, with troops for the South, taking the small steamer *Suwonada Maru* in tow. In consequence of her late accident, the Japanese appear to think that her name is unlucky, and it has therefore been again changed. In place of the *Amakusa Maru* she will in future be known as the *Wakanoura Maru*.

The annual celebration (the summer opening of the Sumidagawa for pleasure traffic) took place on the 15th July. Thousands of spectators lined the banks of the river, filled the tea-houses, and crowded the bridge. The fireworks were better than usual, and an infinity of paper lanterns decorated the myriad of boats on the river. The *coup d'œil* was remarkably gay, and gave much gratification to those present, both natives and foreigners.

The rumour that another foreign loan is contemplated, which has been reproduced by one of our contemporaries, has been contradicted by the native journals.

A statement has appeared that the number of cards issued for silk worms' eggs this year will amount to over three millions, of which one-third will be for exportation.

The submarine cable between the islands of Yesso and Nippon has, after having been disabled for a long period, been again placed in working order.

The *Japan Mail* has the following description of the annual distribution of prizes to the cadets of the Imperial Naval College:—

A number of visitors, both native and foreign—amongst the latter of which we noticed a leavening of ladies—assembled by invitation of the Japanese authorities upon the 13th inst. at the Kaigunsho, for the purpose of witnessing the annual distribution of prizes, now for the first time held in public, to the cadets of the Imperial Naval College who were successful at the midsummer examinations.

Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable room in the building the ceremony was held upon the parade-ground of the institution, where a central marquee for the officials of the college, flanked by two rows of open tents to accommodate the visitors, had been erected. In the mid space thus left the cadets, upon whom no doubt the future efficiency of the navy of Japan will altogether depend, were drawn up in double line, under command of the officer of the day. The ceremony was a simple one enough; upon the name of the prize-winner being called he stepped out of the ranks, and advancing to the table in the marquee, received at the hands of Rear-Admiral Nakamuda the prize for which he had fought, after which he retreated to his former position amongst his comrades.

The examinations, of which these proceedings were an appropriate sequel, may be described as a triple event, composed, firstly, of the ordinary class examinations designed to ascertain the amount of progress made by each individual cadet in the subjects taught to him during the previous twelve months; secondly, the entrance examination for students prepared at the Preparatory School attached to the College; and, thirdly, the final examination of cadets whose period of theoretical instruction had come to an end, and who, on receiving certificates of efficiency, are drafted to the training-ship for one year's practical instruction afloat, at the end of which time they become eligible for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, JULY 25.

The past fortnight's business in Silk has been very limited, owing to the demands of native dealers for higher prices. The increased rates are unwarranted by any favourable advices from Europe, and are simply forced upon purchasers, who have in consequence confined their operations to a few trifling settlements, aggregating about 500 bales. Quotations are easier, as stock is accumulating, and a fair business will probably ensue upon more reasonable prices being accepted. The unsold stock is about 900 native bales, and business might be done at a trifle under current quotations. To pay at the rate of 22s. per lb. here, when rates are about 18s. in London, with little if any prospect of an immediate rise, is speculation of the rankest sort.

Owing to the accumulation of wounded men in the hospitals of Nagasaki and Osaka an outbreak of cholera is thought to be more than likely. By the mail just in I learn that there are reports of several cases at the latter place. It is certainly raging in Amoy, and other of the Chinese ports; and the fears of its being imported into this place have been so far productive of a good result that a Quarantine Hospital is being rapidly erected on the shore of Mississippi Bay, a couple of miles out of Yokohama, to provide accommodation for cases which may possibly arrive. The Governor of this Ken, in concert with the Consular Board, is framing regulations for quarantine, which there is every reason to hope shall be strictly enforced, if necessary.

I regret to announce the death of Commander Bax, of H.M.S. *Sylvia*, which took place at Nagasaki.

CHINA.

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PEKING.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier*, writing under date July 3, says:—

Herr von Brandt, the German Minister, has again succeeded in obtaining favourable consideration from the Chinese Government to his demands, it being now arranged that negotiations with the whole of the Powers represented at Peking are to be re-opened in the autumn on the question of lekin and such like irregular taxes on foreign goods not authorised by Treaties. The Chefoo Convention, therefore, will be of no effect as regards its lekin clauses.

Before Herr von Brandt could obtain the assurances he required from the Tsungli Yamen respecting the negotiations on the lekin question, he was put to the trouble and expense of a journey to Tientsin. That is, he was compelled to put this pressure on the Chinese Government; and it was only in deference to the earnest advice and representations of the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang that he consented to return. When he arrived in the Capital again, he found that his show of determination had had the desired effect, and the result we know.

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TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

The "Glorious Fourth" has come and gone again. The day was not ushered in by the "booming of artillery," as is the "time honoured custom" in many places, but more quietly, as the sun arose, with the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band of the *Monocacy*—an equally appropriate and impressive way of beginning the day, we would fain believe. The day was not as propitious as could have been wished. There were light falls of rain or mist all the forenoon. The sun appeared for a short time in the early afternoon, which gave hope of clear weather for the execution of the programme.

The procession formed at the U.S. Consulate, and proceeded to the place selected, near the Settlement, for the various performances. These furnished a great deal of amusement to all present, to none more than to the "jack-tars" themselves. The most comical of all, with its jumping, tumbling, rolling, scrambling, was the "race in sacks."

After these various performances were finished the procession reformed, and the representatives of "George Washington" and the "Goddess of Liberty" were escorted back to the place of starting. We cannot speak too highly of the *morale* of those who took part in the performances of the day, whether it be of their external appearance or of their conduct and behaviour. The entire ship's company, saving perhaps four or five to keep guard, were on shore, and, with scarcely an exception, returned on board sober. As the entire affair was managed by the ship's company, including the petty officers, too much praise cannot be given them for the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves.

In the evening the ship was beautifully illuminated with about 1,700 lanterns, and many transparencies—stars, shields, &c. the vessel's name on the wheelhouse, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum." The wind was so high that most of the elevated lights were soon extinguished, and a large and beautiful transparency suspended at the mast-head was carried away. But the lower lights gave a beautiful appearance to the vessel as one viewed it from a little distance. There was also a fine display of fireworks.

The only features which detracted from the pleasure of the day were the constant "spits" of rain during the performance and the wind in the evening, yet it was generally voted a success.

The locusts have made their appearance in this province as well as in the south. They have come in great quantities, and extend over large tracts of country. Whenever I have met them, they are migrating eastward, but so slowly as to leave only a barren track behind them. An idea of their destructiveness may be formed when it is said that acres of "kaoliang," or large millet, already having attained the height of twenty to twenty-five inches, was stripped of its blades, only a stalk of six or seven inches remaining. The people are ploughing and replanting such things as they hope may ripen before the autumn frosts—beans, buckwheat, &c.—but the prospect is sad enough.

The rejoicings over the wheat yield, and the promises of the springing grains, are turned into gloomy forebodings, for "they (the locusts) eat everything," and desperate ventures are made for another crop.

In addition to this calamity, the "tail-cutting mania" has also made its appearance in the country south-west and south of this.

A placard has been posted in the town of Ning Ching, in Pechihli, describing the horrors of tail-cutting, and recommending various charms as antidotes. A correspondent, in sending us the placard (which is said to have been posted by the local magistrate), mentions a report that tales of the doings at Ning Ching having come to the ears of the Viceroy, he sent deputies *incog.* to investigate, and that one had been buried alive! If so, we would not give much for the Magistrate's tenure of office. He will be lucky if he saves his head. It will not be necessary to show that he was cognisant of the deed. It will be enough that he governs so badly that such things are possible. The reference to the Futai of Kiangsu will be remarked. It may be remembered that this official distinguished himself, in the early part of the year, by a memorial on paper-men and tail-cutting, which we characterised at the time as dangerous and reprehensible. Here we have, possibly, one of the effects of thus officially recognising the absurd tales, and connecting them with foreign missionaries. This is no longer done so openly as it used to be, but the implication is unmistakable.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* says :—

On the 6th of the 5th moon (16th June) the new native tax came into force. On all imports the fee which was charged was 3½ mace per Tls. 100. It is now to be 7 mace per Tls. 100 (double) on arrivals per junks and foreign vessels. Shipments per foreign vessels, which were not taxed before, are now to pay 4 mace (four mace) per Tls. 100. The troops which the Taoutai says are wanted by the Tartar General have not arrived yet, and the extra impost is required to pay towards their maintenance. It is possible that more force is necessary to put down brigandage; but I should not be surprised if the near approach of the Russians, whose quarters are unpleasantly near to the Empire—some say they are actually on Chinese territory—were the *bete noire* to be put down, as much as the sword racks or mounted highwaymen.

The *Wm. Phillips* is in port, and some say that she is or will be arrested by the Chinese Government on account of the collision and sinking of a native vessel last autumn. We hardly suppose, however, that the *Wm. Phillips* will be troubled, as the captain stood his trial and got a clean verdict. If he was favoured by the Court he is not likely to object; but if the native Government is displeased it should go for the United States. It seems likely to become a national question. What a pity the United States Consul did not have the Taoutai on the bench with him. The plaint now is that the junk owner was not allowed time to appeal, as the vessel left the day after judgment was pronounced. Some latitude should have been allowed for notice of appeal, as in British Courts. If the Taoutai goes on the principle "possession is nine points of the law," and takes the *Wm. Phillips*, it would make the United States plaintiffs, and perhaps substantial justice would then be done in the premises. Anyhow the poor junk people lost Tls. 4,000—for being at anchor where hundreds or thousands had anchored before, and where not a few foreign vessels have also anchored.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 15th July; the French mail from London, June 1, was received on the 13th July.

The North China Insurance Company held an extraordinary meeting on the 9th July, in order to sanction further ad-interim dividends. The aggregated balance shown in the open statement for the two years 1875 and 1876 was Tls. 289,640. It was decided to appropriate Tls. 70,000 in proportion to the number of shares held, Tls. 70,000 in proportion to the premia contributed, and to add Tls. 70,000 to the Reserve Fund, keeping the balance of Tls. 79,640 in hand to meet outstanding liabilities. The return to contributors would be 3 per cent. for 1875, and 4 per cent. for 1876, making with the contributory dividends previously declared, 13 per cent. for each of the above years.

Attention is called in the *North China Daily News* to the anomalies connected with the postal system in Shanghai, and suggests that it would not be impossible to remedy this state of affairs, and at the present time what little difficulties once existed have been got rid of by the establishment of the system denominated the Postal Union. It was only a few months ago that the British colony of Hong Kong joined, with the approval of the Home Government, the Union. Similar permission has been granted to other British colonies, the result being that, by a system of mutual collection, it becomes possible for the institution to despatch mail matter to the most distant and isolated parts of the earth. "The Municipal Government has certainly not shown itself backward in taking up new-fangled ideas. Some people think, indeed, it has occasionally gone too far; but in this matter of postal reform it has stood still and permitted things to take their own course. There is therefore no *primâ facie* reason why Shanghai should not become a member likewise, and no one will deny that the convenience of such a course to the residents would be very great. The machinery already exists in the Local Post-office, which undertakes the receipt and delivery of letters within the Settlements and from Home ports; and the extension of the office to include mails arriving by, or to be despatched by, foreign-going vessels need not require any substantial change. The disadvantage of joining the Union would be that a plain and simple system of accounts would be introduced, which would be perfectly understood by all other countries in connection with the Union; and which, so far from entailing additional expenses on the powers subsidising mail services, would result in considerable economy to all. The only question is, whether the Municipal Council would be recognised as a body having a sufficient status to be admitted into the Union."

The above-named paper gives the following items :—

Some rather sharp correspondence seems to have been exchanged between the Taoutai and the U.S. Vice Consul-General, regarding the foreshore of the river at the Astor House corner. The Taoutai protests against the filling in of the foreshore as implying a surreptitious acquisition of land to which the projectors have no right. Mr. Bradford remarks that the foreshore in question is comprised within the Bund scheme, which was some time ago sanctioned by the Council, the Foreign Consuls, and the Taoutai's predecessor; and that H. E. should be more careful to ascertain facts before making charges. There is no doubt the Taoutai, in this instance, is in the wrong. We are glad, however, of any indication that encroachments are being looked after; and hope the Taoutai will turn his energies to more useful purposes. If he would take some steps to preserve the river channel, instead of caring so anxiously for the ground rent of the accretions which are injuring it—he would immortalise himself.

There have been two cases of drowning of foreign seamen in the Hwangpoo during the present week. The first happened

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on the 9th July, on which day John Lawson, an able seaman of the *Sir Lancelot*, fell from a plank while cleaning the ship's side, was swept away by the current and no more seen alive. The second case occurred on the 12th July, when James Muncaster, cook of the *Caller Ou*, accidentally fell from a sampan, and sank before assistance could be rendered. Both bodies have been recovered, and inquests held, the finding in each case being accidental drowning.

The hearing of the charge of perjury arising out of the *Tunsin* collision case again occupied the attention of the Mixed Court during the greater part of the 13th July afternoon. Chang-van-ho, the owner of the lost junk, was ordered into custody, and, in answer to Mr. Robinson, adhered to his statement made in the Supreme Court that the other accused, Hoo Ts'en Ts'ei, *alias* Chung Chu-dang, was his supercargo at the time of the collision. Both prisoners were remanded for a fortnight, and bail was allowed. The prosecutors gave an undertaking that if in the opinion of the Court there were insufficient grounds for having instituted these proceeding, they would compensate the prisoners. Mr. Drummond represented the prisoners, and explained that it was owing to a mistake he did not appear on the previous occasions; he had not been informed when the case was to be heard, and was in ignorance of it being before the court until he saw the report in the papers.

A curious nuisance case has been decided by the Mixed Court. It appears that a native working jeweller, whose shop is in the Foochow-road, close to a large foreign hong, appeared to answer a complaint made against him by the occupant of the hong of causing continual annoyance, while in the exercise of his trade, by hammering on an anvil, frequently from an early hour in the morning till a comparatively late hour at night. Defendant had been spoken to privately on the subject, but had taken no notice. It did not appear that the noise was considered generally annoying, but it was so considered by the complainant, and the Court decided that the defendant should be restrained from making the noises complained of from six A.M. to eight A.M. on week days, and altogether on Sundays; but that he be allowed to work from eight A.M. to eight P.M. on week days.

A correspondent writes to us upon the above case, and observes, we think with considerable justice, that the decision is certainly unduly hard upon the jeweller; and that it is absurd in a commercial city, as the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai virtually is, that a man should be forbidden to work between 6 and 8 A.M. because one particular individual objects to it.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—We are sorry to hear of the large amount of sickness which is said to be prevalent just now among the Chinese. Their malady seems to be a species of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, and many deaths are reported daily in the city. We have often thought—indeed it has been often represented to us by Chinamen themselves—what an excellent thing it would be if the Shanghai Waterworks Company could extend the blessings of its operations into the native town. The residents there have absolutely no water fit to drink, or even to wash in—for Chinamen do wash sometimes—and we have been assured that any scheme whereby a plentiful supply of clean, fresh, sweet water could be purveyed would be warmly supported by a large majority of the inhabitants, and prove a great boon to both themselves and the promoters.

The *Celestial Empire* prints the subjoined strictures on the proceedings of tea buyers at Hankow:—

At Hankow prices have been steadily advancing, exhibiting the infatuation that besets a knot of tea buyers isolated from the larger business centres, with nothing to do but to compete with each other and no news from the outside world to disturb them. We have instances this week of more than one chop bought up the river for resale here realising a loss to the sanguine speculator of four to five taels per picul. The misfortune to all connected with the trade of the removal of the bulk of the black tea business from Shanghai to Hankow has never shown itself greater than in this present season. Were Hankow connected by wire with this port the evil would be considerably mitigated, but as there is not the slightest chance of the present generation of Chinese permitting this innovation, we can only hope that importers at home will see fit next season to say the word which would stop the tea steamers going up the river to load.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 21st July; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The system of competitive examinations introduced by Mr. Pope Hennessy is being put into practice, and twelve Chinese candidates passed a preliminary examination for the post of second clerk in the Magistracy; and a further examination, in order to decide upon the successful candidate, was to take place shortly.

Hong Kong seems to be going completely through her dull season, even the ordinary run of public matters being interrupted by the fact that several of the officials were absent for vacation. The papers for the time being are silent regarding the changes which it was rumoured were to be introduced by Mr. Pope Hennessy; and from private information we understand there is reason to believe he has wisely seen the advisability of hesitating to proceed to some of the extremes which he threatened to go to on taking office.

The Report of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company for the ordinary half yearly meeting to be held at their office on the 25th July has been published. The accounts to the 30th June last show that after paying running expenses, premia of insurance, salaries, repairs, and the sum of $6,727.20 for alterations to the steamer *Powan* there remains, including $16,484.87 brought forward from last account, a net profit of $33,018.92, from which the directors recommend the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid up capital for the half-year, which will absorb $18,000.00, the appropriation of $2,500.00 as directors' fees, and the carrying forward of $12,518.92 to new account. The directors trust that this result will be viewed as satisfactory, considering that opposition to the company's traffic has continued on both the Canton and Macao lines, and that still lower rates of freight have ruled than at the date of the last report. The alterations to the *Powan* have been carried out and the new machinery fitted, and it is satisfactory to note that on a trial trip the changes made proved to be as beneficial and effective as had been anticipated. She is now an efficient reserve boat. All the company's steamers have been recently surveyed, and are reported in good working order.

The Humane Society is becoming an established institution in the Colony, and is persevering in its practices. Some little difficulty it seems occurred through the police not being informed that they had permission to practice west of the Sailors' Home; but H.E. the Governor with equal good sense and good taste wrote to the Secretary expressing regret at the circumstance, his interest in the Society, and his hope that they would persevere in their laudable efforts.

The *Daily Press* recurs to the report of the Hong Kong Colonial Surgeon with regard to opium smoking, taking exception to some remarks which appeared in this paper on the subject. It says:—

There are few young Europeans, we will venture to say, who would make a second trial of the drug. To the Caucasian it is extremely nauseating and disagreeable, and the process of preparing it for smoking is so tedious and troublesome that comparatively few would have the patience to make a second attempt. Indeed, we have heard of several gentlemen who were anxious to really test the effects of opium for themselves, giving up the effort to smoke because of the trouble it cost. The Chinese are naturally very patient, and will spend any amount of time over the pipe, being in this respect, as in most others, true Orientals. But the Western strongly objects to the labour and waste of time involved, and prefers a stimulant which costs less trouble to consume. There is little fear, in spite of the alarmist reports in some of the more sensational American journals, of opium smoking ever coming into favour among the peoples of the West. They are, unfortunately, more likely to eat it as the Indians do, than smoke it. There is, in fact, absolutely no cause for the apprehension expressed by our contemporary. If young men of a sensational turn of mind should be so foolish as to try their hands at smoking we may confidently predict that with nineteen out of twenty the first pipe would be the last, while the others would certainly be satisfied with a second experiment.

An accident was caused at Ma-low-chow (Monkey Island) just outside Macao by the lightning, which was very vivid. There is, as you are doubtless aware, a Chinese Customs station on this island for the purpose of collecting duties from the native junks. The lightning struck the flagstaff at this station and shivered it to pieces. Two Chinese soldiers who were standing by were so terrified by the occurrence that they fell down insensible, and it was at first believed that they had also been struck by the electric fluid. But they dispelled all doubt in the matter in the course of the day by reviving, and the services of two stout-hearted warriors have, therefore, been spared to their grateful country. Some of the native traders who are periodically subjected to the squeezing process would have been just as well pleased if the station itself instead of the flagstaff had been destroyed.

CANTON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JULY 20.

On the night of the 16th instant three Chinese soldiers repaired to a house of ill-fame which is situated in the Ng-sin-tuung-street of this city to dine. Becoming more or less inebriated, they broke the lamps, chairs, and other articles with which the room in which they had dined was furnished, and on the proprietor of the establishment expostulating with them on the impropriety of their conduct, they immediately fell upon him in a most brutal manner. The proprietors of twenty other disreputable houses, which are, also, situated in the aforesaid street, hearing of the misfortunes of their "fellow-in-trade," quickly came, together with several of their male attendants, to his rescue, and soon succeeded in ejecting and driving away the three drunken soldiers. The difficulties of the occasion, however, did not end here. For, in a very short time, the soldiers returned with two hundred of their comrades, and attacked the disreputable houses which the street contains. For some few hours the greatest disorder and confusion prevailed, and many respectable citizens residing in the neighbouring streets were so afraid lest the riot should extend to their quarters that they actually fled, for the time being, from their

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homes in search of places of greater security. Much property was damaged, several heads were broken, and one person—a soldier—was killed.

A Tartar, who, for some crime or other, was sent, a few years ago, as an exile from Tartary to this province of Kwang-tuung, and who is now a "ticket-of-leave man," had, it appears, pawned at the Hop-Wo pawnshop, which is situated in the Tai-sze-poo-street of this city, a quantity of wearing apparel. On the 13th inst. he called at the place in question and demanded that his articles of clothing should there and then be returned to him. The pawnbrokers said they were quite prepared to comply with his wishes, provided he would refund with interest the sum which had been advanced upon them. This he refused to do, and upon being ordered off the premises as a rogue and a vagabond he ran his bare head—as if it had been a battering ram—full tilt against a stone-wall. The blood, of course, flowed most copiously from the wounds which he had, in this singular manner, inflicted upon himself, and calling to his rescue several persons who were passing at the time, he unblushingly informed them that the wounds from which he was then suffering had been given him by the pawnbrokers. The indignation of the crowd, which had now become very large, was directed against the pawnbrokers; and it was not without great difficulty that they at length succeeded in making the angry populace believe that he who was now the object of their sympathy had been the cause of his own sufferings.

The various scenes of excitement of which we have just given a description are not the only events of the kind which have tended to disturb the peace of certain quarters of this city during the last few days. Thus, as a gentleman named Wong, who resides in the street styled Kong-ngalaan, was celebrating on the 16th inst. the natal anniversary of his aged father, about fifty beggars assembled, as is usual on such occasions, around the door of the mansion in the expectation of receiving presents of money and broken meats. Of these mendicants, twenty, who were somewhat advanced in age, asserted their right in consequence to be first served. To this assertion the younger ones objected, and the result was that a free fight took place, during which earthenware bowls—with one of which each beggar is provided—were thrown right and left by the belligerents. This unseemly struggle was at last stopped by several policemen, who had been summoned to the scene by the terrified members of the Wong family.

On the 6th inst. five malefactors and on the 8th inst. sixteen malefactors were beheaded on the common execution-ground of this city.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The Grand Canal between Cua-tien and Vaico was opened on the 10th July. This work is the first canal work completed since the French occupation, and the Governor presided at the inauguration. Magnificent triumphal arches were erected by the Annamites in his honour, and great enthusiasm generally was displayed. The Governor, in responding to the toast of his health, said that this magnificent work had demanded on the part of the thousands of workmen who had been so well directed great efforts and great fatigue; and he transmitted to them the expression of the satisfaction he felt at their having been able to undertake and bring this important work to an end.

Several criminals were pardoned in celebration of the event, and about 3,000 natives of note were entertained at a banquet, the Governor taking an opportunity of looking through the hall where they were assembled.

The new canal shortens by three hours the navigation of vessels from Saigon to Mytho, and secures their passage during all states of the tide.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The latest advices from Atchin announce that the Dutch had attacked the stronghold of Tuku Muda Nia Malim, ex-Rajah of Simpang Olim, Panty Siram, and captured the place after a short, but severe fight. The ex-Rajah took to flight, leaving behind a considerable amount in dollars and valuables, thirteen cannon and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The loss on the Dutch side was one officer and five men wounded. The ex-Rajah was one of the most powerful and wealthy of the Atchinese chiefs, and this success has therefore more than ordinary importance for the Dutch.

An Atchin correspondent of the Sumatra *Courant* states that so long as large stocks of pepper were on hand at Analabu the population there out of fear of blockade put on a friendly appearance and submitted to the Dutch. But scarcely had the pepper been sold at uncommonly high rates when the apparently submissive and friendly people showed their teeth and revolted.

The *Handelsblad* of the 16th July says :—"The British ship *Christian MacAusland*, laden with sugar and hemp from Manila, and bound for the Channel, has struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the Thousand Islands, and has sunk. The first mate and eight of the crew have arrived at Anjer; the fate of the boats wherein were the captain and second mate is unknown."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 28th July; the P. and O. mail from London, June 22, was received on the 22nd July. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The "counterfeit dollar" case has been tried in the Supreme Court, before the Acting Chief Justice and a common jury. Chan Ah Tye and Chan Ah Soo, two Chinese women, were placed in the dock, charged, first, with delivery of current coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit; secondly, with delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit; thirdly, with possession of current coin knowing the same to be counterfeit when they became possessed thereof; fourthly, with possession of counterfeit coin knowing the same to be counterfeit when they became possessed thereof. The trial lasted two days. The Attorney-General, who prosecuted, in opening the case, said that on the 26th June four Chinese women came to Mr. Sheerder's dispensary and told him they wanted to buy a bill on Hong Kong. Mr. Scheerder recommended them to go to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and they accompanied him there, carrying a basket which they had brought with them. There Mr. Scheerder and the women saw Mr. Scott, the assistant-accountant, and upon being told the rate at which the bill could be granted they went to the cashier and placed the dollars on the counter. The cashier proceeded to count the dollars and found they were all bad. Some of them were bored by him, and by some extraordinary process the silver had been scooped out and lead or tin substituted. However, the substance of the dollars was tin and the outside part silver. The extraordinary circumstance in the affair is that although the cashier discovered by the ring that the dollars were all bad, he permitted the women to leave the bank without handing them over to the police. They were, however, subsequently captured. The Judge summed up the evidence, and, in conclusion, left it to the jury to decide whether a suggestion advanced by Mr. Bond, counsel for the first prisoner, namely, that she was merely a tool in the hands of the other, might be reasonably drawn from the evidence. The jury retired for about three quarters of an hour, and having returned into Court, found by a majority of six to one, prisoner No. 1 guilty, and, unanimously, prisoner No. 2 not guilty. His Lordship directed that the second prisoner should be discharged, and sentenced the first to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 26th July the steamer *Kjobenhavn* returned from the wreck of the Spanish steamer *Gloria*, with a quantity of cargo salved, and, we learn, that there is every probability of the steamer being floated off. She is said to be in excellent condition, and would float off herself if the hole or holes in her bottom could be discovered and plugged. Meantime the Admiralty suit with regard to the portion of cargo salved by the German brig *Altha* is being matured, much to the profit of the lawyers, and we are informed that there are four claimants to the ownership; first, Captain Habekost for salvage, &c., secondly the underwriters; thirdly, the Spanish Consul for his Government; and, fourthly, the company who bought the wreck and cargo at auction.

A few nights since an alarm of fire was given by mistake. It appears that three junks lying at the entrance of Qualla Kallang near Sandy Point were having their bottoms cleared and burned. About twenty men with torches were at work, and the blaze was so great that the man in charge at Fort Canning naturally fired the signal gun. Sub-Inspector Scott and his men were immediately on the spot, and ordered the workmen to reduce the number of torches used.

Ex-Inspector Millar has been found guilty, on the second count of the indictment under which he was charged, of voluntarily causing hurt, and was sentenced by the Acting Chief Justice to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. L'Estrange, the Australian Blondin, has given two performances on the Esplanade before a large assembly, including H.E. Colonel Anson and Mrs. Anson, H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, and H.H. Tunku Dia Oodin of Salangore.

The French steamer *Francois Premier*, Captain Lecacheur, from Amoy and Hong Kong, anchored in the roads on the 24th July, with 360 Chinese coolies for the Straits Settlements.

It is rumoured that the French Mail steamers are to call at Penang from the 1st January, 1878.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette*:—

The Secretary of State has confirmed the leave of absence to Dr. A. F. Anderson, for two months with full salary and six months with half salary; also to the Hon. H. Plunket, Superintendent of Police, Penang, for six months with half salary.

The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Chairman of the Raffles Library and Museum, and of the Gardens, in the place of William Adamson, Esq., who has resigned.

Mr. Peter Auguste Johannes Weber has been granted a certificate of naturalisation.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBY—On the 23rd Aug., at Athens, the wife of the Hon. John Abercromby (late Rifle Brigade), of a daughter.

ANDERSON—On the 22nd July, at Yokohama, the wife of Drummond Anderson, of a daughter.

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH—On the 24th Aug., the Lady Balfour of Burleigh, of a daughter.

BOEDDINGHAUS—On the 4th July, at Nagasaki, the wife of C. E. Boeddinghaus, of a son.

BORRADAILE—On the 27th Aug., at Linden House, Grays, Essex, the wife of Herbert C. Borradaile, of a daughter.

BROADHURST—On the 28th Aug., at Springkell, Dumfrieshire, the wife of H. Tootal Broadhurst, Esq., of a son.

CONDAMINE—On the 30th Aug., at 21, Grosvenor-street, Edinburgh, the wife of J. de la Condamine, of a daughter.

GUNDRY—On the 30th Aug., at 158, Adelaide-road, N.W., the wife of Joseph Gundry, of a son.

KAHN—On the 21st Aug., at Havre, the wife of Leopold Kahn, of Paris, of a son.

KYNSEY—On the 17th July, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of W. R. Kynsey, Esq., P.C.M.O., of a daughter.

MCLAREN—On the 27th July, at Calcutta, the wife of James G. McLaren, of a son.

MASFEN—On the 27th June, at Hankow, China, the wife of Lancelot C. Masfen, of a daughter.

PELIKAN—On the 17th July, at Yokohama, the wife of A. Pelikan, H.I.R.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 22nd Aug., at 9, Victoria crescent, Downhill, Glasgow, Mrs. J. Baird Smith, of a son.

SWAMY—On the 24th Aug., at Colombo, the wife of Sir M. Coomara Swamy, M.L.C. Ceylon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WHATELY.—On the 23rd Aug., at Torquay, Felix J. T. Brown, of Dikoya Ceylon, to Edith C., daughter of the late George H. Whately.

DUTHIE—BATT.—On the 23rd Aug., at Rathmullan, by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, assisted by the Rev Henry Cochrane, Rector of Killygarvan, Archibald Hamilton Duthie, Lieut. R.N., third son of the late Rev. Archibald Hamilton Duthie, to Agnes Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Batt, J.P., D.L., of Rathmullan House, county Donegal.

GWYNNE—DYER.—On the 28th Aug, at the parish church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. C. Reynolds, Aubrey Percival, second son of D. W. G. Gwynne, M.D., to Catherine, third daughter of the late Samuel Dyer, of Cromhall, Gloucestershire.

VAN WULVEN—MOSES.—On the 21st July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hose, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, Edward A. C. Van Wulven to Miss Milly Moses.

WEST—PETRIE.—On the 14th July, at the British Legation, Lima, Peru, and subsequently at the house of John Mathison, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. R. J. Weatherhead, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Campbell Mackinnon, B.A., Noel West, Manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Callao, to Nina, eldest daughter of George Petrie, late Manager of that Company.

DEATHS.

BLACK—On the 27th Aug., at Bogany House, Rothesay, William Dunn, infant son of William Dunn and Augusta C. Black, aged five weeks.

DAVIDSON—On the 26th Aug, at Bogie House, Kirkcaldy, William Gordon Davidson, of Southfod, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Army, Madras.

D'IFFANGER—On the 12th July, at Yokohama, Jane, widow of the late Thomas D'Iffanger.

FITZ-HENRY—On the 14th July, at Yokohama, Alice Fitz-Henry, aged eighteen months.

FROIS—On the 21st July, at Singapore, Abraham, son of Alexander Frois, aged 33 years and six months.

HARTLEY—On the 10th June, at Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, George Hartley, H.B.M. Consul, only son of the late George Hartley, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, in the 39th year of his age.

JEANS—On the 25th Aug., at Catania, Sicilly, John Jushua Jeans, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice Consul.

KIDD—On the 25th Aug., Edward Gilles Balderston, son of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd, of Scarborough, aged 27 years.

LAUGHLIN—On the 23rd Aug., the Rev. Frederick Hamilton Laughlin, late Assistant Librarian of the British Museum.

MORRIS—On the 24th Aug., at Beaconsfield, Southsea, Captain Henry Morris, Lloyd's Agent and Imperial German Vice-Consul, late of Malabar Lodge, Penge, Surrey, in his 61st year.

NISSEN—On the 25th Aug., at 4, Palace-road, Streatham-hill, Hilary Nicholas Nissen, J.P., of 43, Mark-lane, aged 64.

ODELL—On the 21st Aug., at Park-hill, Bexley, Kent, Agnes Alice, the beloved wife of Walter Lincoln Odell, aged 29 years.

PRITCHARD—On the 25th Aug, at Islington, John Stoker Pritchard, Commander R.N., late of Burnham, Essex, in his 75th year.

RAPPA—On the 9th July, at Sarawak, J. Rappa, the Government Printer.

SCOTT—On the 13th Aug., at sea, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, on his passage home from Hong Kong, Francis, youngest son of the late Andrew Scott, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, aged 23 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had been quieter. Yarns: The demand had been chiefly for 28-32, and considerable contracts "for arrival" had transpired; 16-24 have also been taken to a moderate extent. Values show little, if any, change. In Grey Shirtings, with exception of 9 lbs. 45 in. goods, which were wanted at higher rates, there had been little doing to test prices. Grey T-Cloths had been dull. Victoria Lawns had met with more attention. Indigo Shirtings remained unchanged. In Turkey Red Cambrics and Black Velvets a fairly large attendance is reported. The demand for Prints had improved. Woollens: More inquiry had been made for Black Lustres and Italian Cloths. In Mousselines a moderate business had been done, chiefly in Plain goods, at rather better rates. Moderate transactions in Presidents are reported. Blankets continued saleable. In Bar Iron there been but a small business, and dealers had exhibited no inclination to extend transactions. In Nail Rods there had been rather more doing, and good brands of small sizes showed some improvement in rates.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The low prices ruling have at length induced some speculative demand for one or two articles, and an improved feeling has consequently been established. Quotations generally are, however, still unchanged, although the tendency is towards greater firmness. Cottons: A large business has been done in Grey Shirtings by Chinese, the lower qualities being, as usual, principally taken. Turkey Reds: The value of these goods appears to have reached its lowest point, and business has been done at a slight advance. Black Velvets have likewise recovered somewhat, the demand being, however, entirely speculative. Woollens and Worsteds: Black Lastings and Plain Black Lustres are quoted slightly higher. Mousselines de Laine are unchanged. Attention has been directed to some descriptions of Cloth, resulting in an advance upon previous quotations. Blankets have met with fair inquiry. Iron is somewhat weaker.

SHANGHAI.—Piece Goods: All Cotton manufactures had been more difficult to realise, and the amount of private settlements had been limited in the extreme. The usual auctions had been held, but had gone heavily at a decline in value of 2 to 4 candareens under last mail's quotations. A few common 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings had been asked for from Tls. 1.09 to 1.26 per piece; Dewhurst's 8-4 lbs. Scarlet Pheasant at Tls. 1.67, Mendel Horse and Jockey at Tls. 1.75 and Hand Chop at Tls. 1.85 per piece. T-Cloths, except few first-class qualities, were neglected, nominal quotations, being without change. White Shirtings; small sales reported of 80 reed goods at Tls. 2.57½ and 64 to 66 reed from Tls. 1.65 to 1.92½ per piece; market quiet. Drills saleable at last mail's quotations, and some 9,000 pieces reported realised from Tls. 1.79 to 1.85 per piece for common 14 lbs. English. Woollens continued saleable, and CPH Camlets assorted were worth Tls. 12.75; HH sold at 12.30 and other better chops up to Tls. 12.60 per piece; assorted HH Spanish Stripes at Tls. 0.54¾. Long Ells improving, 200 pieces V sold at Tls. 6.35 per piece. Prices for Metals remained as last quoted, and the demand for Lead and Iron had been limited; Tin Plates, Quicksilver, and Copper were still neglected.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been rather less business doing, settlements for the period amounting to about 9,000 piculs, while arrivals had hardly equalled that quantity. Immediately after the departure of last mail a decided advance was established for the lower grades. Prices for fine Teas, up, had ruled very irregularly,— indeed, this may be said of all sorts, and it was difficult to give accurate quotations. The s.s. Glamis Castle was expected to load for New York, *via* Hiogo, China ports and Suez Canal, at £4 per ton. The Etta Loring was loading slowly for New York, at £2 15s.; and the schooner Benedicta had obtained a full freight for San Francisco at terms which have not transpired. Export from 1st May to date: To New York, 3,078,283; San Francisco, 700,729; Boston, Chicago, &c., 1,540,853; England, &c., 1,363. Total, 5,321,228 lbs.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The market had continued active and without much fluctuation in prices. All grades had met with fair inquiry, the lower qualities being in fuller supply. Settlements for the month had been 14,500 piculs, making 37,000 piculs for the season to date, against 26,000 piculs for the same time last year. Stocks were estimated at 2,200 piculs. The s.s. Belgic took forward about 270 tons on the 26th June and the City of Tokio 675 tons on the 5th July. Shipments by the present mail per s.s. Gaelic were 170 tons. The s.s. State of Louisiana left on the 13th July for New York, via Amoy, taking 1,220 tons from this port, and the s.s. Glamis Castle had been circulated to leave about the 2nd August for the same destination, via the Canal.

HANKOW.—During the week a large and general business had been done in second crop teas, and as buyers had been eager to get all parcels of desirable quality, there had been an advance in price, and teamen were realising profits of in some cases Tls. 2½ per picul. As with the first crop the Oanfas had given the best value. The reports of the sales ex Loudoun Castle and Gleneagles were likely to check operations, but more would depend on the opinions ultimately formed of the full extent of the second and third crops. So far the most contradictory rumours were afloat as to the quantity being prepared by the teamen. Settlements and shipments for the week amounted to 31,000 chests; and the total export from Hankow to all parts to date had been 51,007,109 lbs., against 49,938,123 lbs. at same date last year.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Business during the week had been only moderate in amount, settlements being about 8,000 chests, against 27,000 chests in the corresponding week last season. Prices for the very few Teas left with any pretension to quality had remained firm, but the settlements of common and medium Tea had been at daily weakening rates; in fact, but few bids had been made for this class of Tea at all, and natives would have to submit to another considerable drop to effect any sales of consequence. Green: There had been a moderate business during the week, settlements being 10,000 half-chests, viz.:— Fychow, 2,500 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 27; Pingsuey, 6,000 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 37; Shanghai-packed, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 29; against a total for the same week last year of 10,000 half-chests Pingsuey at Tls. 22 to 43; and 2,000 half-chests Shanghai-packed at Tls. 23 to 28. The business of the week had been small, the firmness of holders maintaining rates above the views of the majority of buyers. Pingsueys had sold well up to previous quotations. Fychow and Taiping chops had sold at full prices, being very undesirable in quality, besides containing a heavy proportion of common grades, some of which were hardly worth the freight home. Quotations were 4 to 5 taels lower than those of last year; half of this reduction was however lost in inferiority of quality, it being evident that it would not pay the Chinese at current prices to devote that amount of time and care which the manufacture of a Green Tea chop (each line selected and packed up to standard as used formerly to be done) demands.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The demand had been fully maintained, and a fair amount of business had been done in new Hanks, at prices showing $20 advance on those last quoted. In old Silk a few parcels of Oshius and Filatures had changed hands at a slight advance. The high cost of Silk in the interior had made dealers unwilling sellers; the market, however, closed quiet, and a weaker tendency was noticeable. Quotations were:—Hanks, best, Nos. 1 and 2, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb.; good, No. 2, 20s. 5d. to 21s. 2d.; good all round, No. 2½, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 1d.;

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medium, No. 3, 18s. 4d. to 19s. 1d.; common and inferior, Nos. 4 and 5 (old Silk), 17s. 4d. to 18s.. Oshiu, good, 19s. 5d. to 20s. 1d. per lb. Kakeda, best, 22s. 10d. per lb. Export from July 1 to date:—To England, 534 bales; to France, 171; to United States, 6; total, 711 bales.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—A few small purchases have taken place this week at unchanged prices, and settlements for the mail are within 200 bales, the principal portion being market Tsatlees. Arrivals up to the third week in June were composed of market chop silks of the first crop, which are being held for high rates, but the later supplies have consisted to a large extent of second crops of a very common quality, very mixed and worse than foul. These latter are being pushed forward for sale, but even in an excited market at home there would probably be great difficulty in even getting a bid for such rubbish, and with such samples to choose from it would appear impossible for any large business to result here. There doubtless remains plenty of good cargo yet to come forward, and until musters of a better quality are shown there seems no chance of any general buying. Taysaams generally seem neglected by native operators, and are not being sent to this market. Including shipments by the mails of the previous three years corresponding to the outgoing steamer, the export was over 14,000 bales in 1876, 17,000 in 1875, and 15,000 in 1874. Settlements of new silk are confined to 750 bales, against 15,000 last season. Stocks are 5,500 bales of new silk and nearly 7,000 of old, against close upon 17,000 bales at the same date in 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted $2.40 to 2.70 per picul; 28,500 piculs had been exported per Glamis and 19,500 piculs per Cynosure, both vessels being bound to the Channel for orders. Camphor was quoted $18 to 19, Isinglass $25 to 26, Tobacco $10 to 12, and Wax, $10 to 10.50 per picul.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Camphor: Deliveries on account of former contracts had amounted to 650 piculs, in addition to which 500 piculs had been settled at $16.00 to 16.50 per picul. Wax: There had been no transactions, and owing to the limited stock of the unbleached article, dealers were demanding $15.00 to 15.50 per picul, for distant delivery. Tobacco: Operations had been restricted to the purchase of 500 piculs, at about previous rates. There had been no fresh arrivals, and the market had been cleared of all desirable parcels.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Report says:—Tin: During the fortnight the demand has again been principally for America, 650 piculs having been purchased at $19.45 to 19.15, besides 330 piculs for China, at $19.20 to 19.35, and 150 piculs for India, at 19.30. Available supply at market very small, and at close there are no buyers at $19.15. London advices continue very unfavourable, and there is no inquiry for that market. Gambier: Supplies have been coming to market very slowly, and business has been restricted in consequence. Purchases for England to the extent of 600 tons are reported at $4.60 to 4.70, and at close the higher figure is quoted, dealers refusing to accept less. The demand for America has been quite satisfied by the purchase of 200 tons, at $4.60 to 4.65. Cube Gambier: Transactions have been confined to No. 1, of which description 130 tons have been contracted for at $5.50 to 5.62½, delivery in 4 or 5 weeks; no supplies of No. 2, and the price is nominal. Cutch: No alteration; wanted for the States at about $5, but the market keeps bare of supplies. Black Pepper: The market opened quiet, and the price gradually declined from $7.70 to 7.52½, purchases for England being reported to the extent of 3,780 piculs; since then dealers have held for $7.55, at which 2,100 piculs have been taken. No inquiry for the States. White Pepper: There has been a moderate demand for England, and prices have advanced slightly; 2,030 piculs of Singapore and Rhio bought at $13¾ to 15½, according to quality. Coffee: The only business to note in Bontyne is the sale of 170 piculs at $21½, clearing the market. Bally has come in more freely, and arrivals of 2,100 piculs unpicked found ready sale at $18 to 18¼, a considerable advance on the price previously paid. Further supplies shortly expected, and as there are several buyers for England still in the market, the price is likely to be maintained. Nutmegs: The market has been cleared for the States by purchases of about 200 piculs, and at close the price is firm at $70; further supplies ought soon to be here. Mace: Trifling sales of No. 1 at $50, leaving a small stock, for which the same price is asked. Cloves: Amboyna have been sold at $44, and $45 is now held for; quantity at market is rather large, but the price is firm. Cubebs: Unaltered; no transactions. Sago Flour: The demand for England continues, and 400 tons of Sarawak have been taken at $3.02½, as well as 200 tons of Borneo, at the same figure, both to arrive. Pearl Sago: This article has been in fair inquiry, but dealers, having large contracts in hand, refuse to sell more at present, and prices are nominal at $3.55 for small, $3.65 for medium, and $3.75 for large. Tapioca: 1,880 piculs of Flake have been sold for England, the demand being principally for small, best quality of which has fetched $6.05; good medium is quoted at $5½; nothing done in large. Pearl has been in small supply, and the only sales to note are 50 piculs of medium at $4, and 50 piculs of large at $5. Borneo Rubber: The market has been cleared by purchases for England of 175 piculs at $27½ to $31; more wanted, and further small arrivals expected. Gutta Percha: Finest kinds are again rather weak; sales of White reported at $20.90 to $20. Buffalo Hides: Supplies continue very small, and the only sale reported is 200 piculs of ordinary No. 1 Singapore at $10½. Cow Hides: No transactions to report. Buffalo Horns: There is now less inquiry, and $10½ has just been accepted for 130 piculs of 3 lbs.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, AUGUST 29.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at five P.M. She brings 76 passengers and a general cargo, including 463 bales of silk, 12,000 packages of tea, and 1,747 packages of sundries, for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer Euphrate, due in London on about the 11th of September.

INWARD MAIL DUE SEPTEMBER 24.—GALLE, AUGUST 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left to-day for Suez, with the homeward China and Australian mails, and £210,000 in gold for Europe.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 27.—SINGAPORE, AUGUST 25.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles July 29, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 20.—SHANGHAI, AUGUST 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy, with the mail from London July 20, has arrived.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Aug. 30, Burmese (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, July 6, Serapis; from Fremantle, 8, Airlie; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 8, Santon; from London, August 28, Loudon Castle (str.); from Hamburg, 28, Hesperia (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., July 18, Chacala; from London, August 20, Loudon Castle (str.); 27, Gleneagles (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From London, August 28, Silurian (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Aug. 25, Cambrian Princess, Wimmera; 29, Quarta (str.), Marie Becker, T. A. Goddard; from London, 25, Yorkshire (str.), Triton; from Liverpool 25, Antenor (str.); from Sunderland, 29, Cresswell.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For the Channel, f.o., July 19, Glamis; 20 Cynosure.

From HIOGO.—For London, July 7, Nagoya Maru; for New York, *via* Amoy, 13, State of Louisiana (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 6, Galley of Lorne (str.); 8, Thermophylae; 14, Achilles (str.); Aug. 25, Glenroy (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, July 15, Marie Louise.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, July 24, Viking (str.); 27, Gem; for Liverpool, 27, Timour.

From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 28, Wemyss Castle (str.).

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.		From		To.
June 26	...	Azalea ...	...	Batavia	...	New York
„ 27	...	Voorwaats ...	...	Holland	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Sir Wm. Wallace	...	London	...	Yokohama
„ —	...	Antwerp ...	...	Do.	...	Hong Kong
„ —	...	Bessie Morris	...	Swansea	...	Amoy
„ —	...	Faith ...	...	Newport	...	Order
„ —	...	Coldstream ...	...	New York	...	Shanghai
„ —	...	Kingdom o'Fife	...	Cape Town	...	Order
„ —	...	Mary M. Bird	...	London	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Commissary	...	Do.	...	Hong Kong
„ —	...	W. E. Gladstone	...	Do.	...	Singapore
„ —	...	Cape Race ...	...	Glasgow	...	Do.
„ —	...	St. Andrew's Castle	...	Liverpool	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Amstel ...	...	Cardiff	...	Singapore
„ 30	...	Otago ...	...	Shields	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Barbara ...	...	London	...	Order
„ —	...	St. George ...	...	Cardiff	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Gutenberg ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
„ —	...	Victoria ...	...	Swansea	...	Hong Kong
July 1	...	Marie Henriette	...	Bangkok	...	Marseilles
„ —	...	Fanny ...	...	Sunderland	...	Singapore
„ —	...	Amsterdam ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
„ —	...	Augustino ...	...	Cardiff	...	Singapore
„ 2	...	Henri Sempe	...	Havre	...	Saigon
„ —	...	Scindia ...	...	London	...	Hong Kong
„ 3	...	F. H. Drews	...	Cardiff	...	Order
„ —	...	Kaisow ...	...	London	...	Hong Kong
„ —	...	Alexandra ...	...	Timor	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Amaranth ...	...	Cardiff	...	Singapore
„ —	...	Gustav ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
„ 6	...	Mary Goodell	...	Ilo Ilo	...	Boston
„ 7	...	George ...	...	Cardiff	...	Hong Kong
„ 8	...	Maxima ...	...	Swansea	...	Amoy
„ —	...	Flevo ...	...	Amsterdam	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Truth ...	...	Newport	...	Do.
„ —	...	Swallow ...	...	Cardiff	...	Singapore
„ 9	...	Berbice ...	...	Greenock	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Penshaw ...	...	Antwerp	...	Hong Kong
„ —	...	B. F. Watson	...	New York	...	Shanghai
„ 10	...	Urania ...	...	Amsterdam	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Taffarette ...	...	Havre	...	Bangkok
„ —	...	Benefactor ...	...	New York	...	Hong Kong
„ —	...	May Queen ...	...	Cardiff	...	Do.
„ —	...	Pieter Johannes	...	Padang	...	Batavia
„ —	...	Alblasserwaard	...	Holland	...	Do.
„ —	...	G. T. Mentes	...	Cardiff	...	Amoy
Aug. 13	...	Lothair ...	...	London	...	Yokohama
„ 15	...	Miako ...	...	Glasgow	...	Manila

ABOUT twenty of the Glasgow city police left last week for Hong Kong, to serve under the Colonial Government. They are under an engagement for five years, at a salary of $40 per month, commencing at the date of embarkation. They will receive a bounty of £15 at the end of the five years, and a pension if they serve for ten.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD ALFORD, formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, has resigned the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, to which he was appointed about three years ago. Dr. Alford is about to undertake for a time the management of the British Protestant church in Rome.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The China papers by the present mail explain more fully than heretofore the manner in which the Chinese Government consented to reopen negotiations with reference to the Lekin taxes. The German Minister was ostensibly the chief mover in the matter, though it is probable that he also had the support of some of the other representatives at Peking. It is stated that he has been engaged in negotiations for the revision of the German treaty; but that he had to go so far as to threaten that if his wishes were not conceded to he would make the Chinese pay for infractions of the actual treaty by taking the execution of it into his own hands. Distressing news comes from Tientsin. The crops were progressing favourably, and it was hoped they would enable the poor people to recover to some extent from the effects of the famine; but the locust scourge has appeared in that neighbourhood, too, where the insects are reported as swarming in such masses as at a short distance to look like a fog bank. Some apprehensions of the plague were also felt at Soochow, but as yet locusts had not appeared in any serious numbers. The memorial which was sent by the Taoutai of Taiwan, Formosa, with reference to the establishment of telegraphs on that island, has been the subject of much interest, as the arguments which he uses in favour of the measure are justly observed to be so powerful that they not only make his case but would "equally support the need for a line between Peking and Canton." The advantages of telegraphy, both to the Government and to mercantile people, are recognised, and the harmlessness of the lines impressed upon the people, who are also carefully informed that the telegraphs will be under the care of the authorities, and must therefore be respected. Some excitement has been caused at a town called Ningching, in Pecheli, by the appearance there of the ridiculous tail-cutting mania. One of the Viceroy's deputies sent to investigate the matter was buried alive. The local news from the ports and Hong Kong is scanty. At Shanghai the hearing of the perjury charge arising out of the *Tunsin* collision was proceeding; and some correspondence had taken place between the United States Vice-Consul and the Taoutai regarding the foreshore of the river. A correspondent at Chefoo complains that this port, which was a favourite watering place, has obtained an unjustly bad name for fever, in consequence of a few exceptional cases. At Hong Kong the competitive examination system was being put into force for Chinese clerks.

The news from the seat of war in Japan is unimportant. The daily papers make mention of a few skirmishes, but no action of a definite character is recorded. It was, expected that a decisive battle is shortly to be fought, and that the Government were massing all the available troops for the emergency. A body of troops numbering about 5,000 men, under the command of Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, had been despatched, and it was presumed that until the arrival of this reinforcement at the scene of the conflict no important effort would be made. The Mikado still remained at Kioto, but the native papers stated that he would return in a few days to Tokio. One or two slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in Yokohama.

From the Straits Settlements there is no news of importance. The two Chinese women who were detected in an endeavour to pass a quantity of counterfeit dollars at the Chartered Mercantile Bank have been tried before the Supreme Court at Singapore, and one was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the other being acquitted. There has been a further recovery of salvage from the wreck of the steamer *Gloria*, and hopes are entertained of saving the vessel itself. Advices from Atchin announce that the Dutch have captured the stronghold of the ex-Rajah of Simpang Olim.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CONVENTION.

IT is to be regretted that the commendable patience with which the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have been awaiting Sir THOS. WADE'S long expected memorandum was not exhausted a little sooner than was the case, and that some such letter as that recently forwarded to the London Committee had not been despatched at an earlier stage of proceedings. Had such been the fact there is every probability that it would have done some good, and it would at least have had the effect of inducing a little more alacrity on the part of the Government than has been displayed by them during the protracted negotiations which have been going on. However, we trust that the action which has at last been taken may prove "better late than never," and that it will be followed up with energy by the representatives of the Shanghai Chamber here to whom it has been addressed, and it is satisfactory that they will have the advantage of the explanations in the recent Blue-book to assist them in any representations they may consider it necessary to make. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce can hardly be blamed for having thought it desirable to wait until Sir T. WADE'S memorandum was complete before taking steps to bring any remarks of their own before the Government, and we cannot but reiterate the regret which we have more than once expressed at the somewhat unfortunate and certainly misleading course of action which has been adopted in this matter. It would naturally be concluded that Sir THOS. WADE could complete any memorandum he might think it necessary to write in the space of a few weeks, and ordinary courtesy almost made it incumbent upon those interested to wait until he had done so. This reasonable and respectful forbearance has therefore been scarcely well met by the protracted delay; and we almost think the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber might without impropriety have taken, some time back, the action which they have now inaugurated. Fortunately, however, the additional delay which has occurred while the matter is being referred to the Indian Government will give the opportunity which might otherwise have been lost of bringing the views of the leading merchants in China under the cognisance of the Government here. It would undoubtedly be a mistake to ratify the Convention without taking these views into very careful consideration, and it is perhaps to be regretted that Sir THOMAS WADE did not formally invite an expression of them before he left China, in the same way that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK some years ago asked the mercantile public of Hong Kong to meet him and express their ideas on the Convention which he had then concluded with the Chinese Government. No doubt the peculiar form of the negotiations, originating as they did with the MARGARY difficulty, and being consequently in their first stage of a political rather than a commercial character, made it unadvisable, if not impossible, to call for formal memorials in advance, as was done by Sir RUTHERFORD; but at least when the Convention had been drawn up, the merchants might reasonably have been called upon to express their views, as they are doing at the present time. The gentlemen who represent the Shanghai Chamber here are men of experience, and their Chairman, Mr. MICHIE, is specially entitled to be heard, not only from his long residence in China, but from his having taken part in many matters of this description, and being well versed in such questions.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

IT is somewhat remarkable that attention here has been aroused from two very different quarters to the question of Chinese immigration into European countries or colonies. As recently noticed, the Chinese in America have sent in a petition to Senator MORTON, with a view to obtaining some amelioration of their condition; and late advices from our own colony of Queensland show that the Chinese question is likely to become equally important there—the local Legislature, indeed, having already passed a Bill with a view to restraining the Chinese, though it still requires the confirmation of the Home Government before it becomes law. In both places the question is at bottom the same, though it has, of course, assumed a somewhat

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different shape in the United States and Queensland, and to some extent its different aspects must be considered separately. In the United States the Chinese labour question is a very old one. Ever since the completion of the Pacific Railway, the accomplishment of which work was due in a great degree to the Chinese themselves, the labouring population in San Francisco have been bitterly hostile to the Chinese, and several severe and wanton acts of cruelty and oppression have in consequence been perpetrated against the despised Asiatic rivals. In this state of affairs it appears that the Chinese in California have petitioned Senator MORTON to bring in a Bill with the object of checking Chinese immigration. They suggest that a tax of $100 a head should be put on every Chinaman landing in America, and that the proceeds of this should be devoted to paying the passage back to China of those Chinamen who desire to go; and it is further proposed that the steamer companies should be induced to take Chinamen back to their native land at $30 a head, while charging $75 to bring them from China. That the Chinese in California have only too good ground for complaint as to the manner in which they are treated is certain; but the remedy which they propose is somewhat noticeable; and we hardly imagine that our astute American cousins will fail to see through the bearing of the proposed Bill. The Chinese already in America place themselves by it in precisely the same attitude as the Irish and other labourers. They have no objection, having already the command of the field, that restrictive measures should be introduced which will have the effect of reducing competition and increasing their earnings. The idea is a clever one; but it is to be hoped that no error will be made as to the precise bearing of the Bill, and that the interest which the Chinese who have set it on foot have in its being passed will be duly borne in mind. We have always considered that the outcry against the Chinese immigrant in America is as unwise as unjust, and that it will be a grave error to do anything which would deprive the United States of valuable labour.

A similar view we hold to be the sound one also with respect to the Chinese labour question in Queensland. Its bearing is very clearly set forth in the article and the letters which have appeared in *The Times* on the subject, which we reproduce, as well as by an old China resident who writes to us on the subject. There are two phases of the matter which need to be treated separately. First, we have to consider the competition of Chinamen on the gold fields, and secondly their competition in general labour. As respects the first, we can scarcely see that there is much injustice in making Chinese pay a reasonable sum for permission to work upon the gold fields. Such a tax is all the Government is likely to obtain out of the Mongolian diggers, and it is just that they should pay something for the privileges they obtain. But as respects Chinese, who come and settle down as labourers and servants, it would clearly be against the best interests of a rising colony to throw obstacles in the way of so useful a set of men. The question of placing restrictions upon the Chinese in Queensland acquires a somewhat serious aspect in connection with the colonisation of the northern part, where the heat is too severe to admit of Europeans doing outdoor work. It would clearly be a great mistake to allow a narrow restrictive policy to deprive us of labour which would be invaluable in the development of a very important colonial possession.

A DETAILED account of the distress which has been caused by the famine in the Korea, to which we have from time to time called attention, has been furnished to *The Times*. The state of affairs which is disclosed shows very clearly the grave error which the Koreans have made by the continuance of their exclusive policy as regards foreign nations. There can be very little doubt that, as the correspondent of our contemporary suggests, the Koreans, notwithstanding their exclusiveness would have looked with satisfaction upon the arrival of a foreign vessel with supplies of food; and there can also be no question that had they opened their ports, as has been done in China and Japan, the sufferings which they have had to undergo would have been much less severe than they have been. The present ought to be a favourable opportunity for again urging upon them an amicable opening of ports to foreign nations, and we trust that Sir HARRY PARKES, our Minister in Japan, may be on the watch for an opportunity to bring about this result. It seems very strange that the Korea should grant advantages to Japan which are denied to other nations, and we cannot but think that when the Treaty between Japan and the Korea was signed, our Government should have demanded to be at once accorded the like privileges.

"H.M." has written a letter to *The Times*, in which, referring to a statement in an extract from the *Celestial Empire*, regarding opium-smoking, to the effect that both the Chinese Minister and the EMPRESS were "moderate indulgers in the drug," he emphatically denies the truth of this assertion, so far as H.E. KUO is concerned. He says that the whole life of KUO SUNG-TAO disproves the accusation; for, unlike many of his countrymen who have contented themselves with writing essays on the immorality of opium-smoking, or with launching counterblasts against it after the manner of our own King JAMES in the case of tobacco, he has gone to work, and, commencing at home by precept and example, extended his influence until, it is said, there was not an opium-smoker in the place where he lived. Further, on his appointment to the Court of St. James's, the greatest care was exercised by him in order to exclude the possibility of his staff containing a single individual addicted to the vice.

THE Chinese labourers in Cuba have drawn up a memorial of their grievances, in which they complain of ill-usage on the part of their employers. We are informed that no official information has been received with regard to it at the Chinese Legation.

THE *Gazette* contains the official announcement that the Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a despatch from Her MAJESTY'S Acting Consul at Pakhoi, notifying the opening of that port to British trade.

THE MAIL ROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA TO SUEZ.

A writer in *The Times*, Mr. C. M. Smith, lately undertook to make comparisons between the time occupied by the steamers traversing the Cape line and those of the P. and O. Company on the Suez route. But notwithstanding some exceptionally fast passages made by a few steamers, he advocates the Suez route as a permanent thing, and herein he shows wisdom and experience. Most merchants know how the attempts to convey mails by the Cape have signally failed. But the writer goes on to argue that the service by Suez might be done in eleven or twelve days' less time, but his demonstration of how this is to be effected is singularly void. In fact, he seems to jump to conclusions, and state them as facts. The only tangible scheme he illustrates is the alteration of the service from Melbourne to Aden direct, instead of Galle, and he quotes the distances. To quote the distance from Melbourne to Galle and from the latter to Aden may suit the landsman who knows nothing of navigation. If Mr. Smith had obtained the aid of any commander acquainted with those seas who would study his charts, and not an ordinary Mercator's map of the world, he would have found that the actual saving of distance by coming direct to Aden would be about 300 miles, or say one day's steam. This slight difference is not to be compared for a moment with the superior advantages of Galle as a junction for the Mail service with England, India, China and Japan.

Correspondence.

THE CHINAMAN IN QUEENSLAND.

A correspondent at Brisbane writes as follows:—

BRISBANE, JUNE 21, 1877.

I have been somewhat amused and not a little surprised at finding that Sir Arthur Kennedy, whose public career I had occasion to watch when in China, will have very much the same problems to deal with here as he had when Governor of Hong Kong. Johnny Chinaman is an undoubted feature of the place, and the difficulties of dealing with him are becoming more and more felt. Your readers are already well acquainted with what the Chinese labour question is in these parts. The Chinaman is a strong competitor with the European, and the feelings entertained with regard to him are anything but friendly. In consequence of this the local Legislature is desirous of bringing in restrictive measures to keep the Chinaman out. I only hope that they will be emphatically negatived at home, as no graver

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mistake could possibly be made. In a new country like this, and more especially considering the heat which has to be encountered—at times almost as bad as that of China—Asiatic labour must be indispensable, and it will be indeed penny wise and pound foolish to exclude such men because, for a time and in certain special directions, they happen to compete with the English labourers. I imagine that Sir Arthur Kennedy will hardly give his support to such measures as are proposed, though, in face of the evidently strong public feeling on the subject, he has a difficult question to deal with. I do not go the length of holding that the Chinese should have all the benefits of our protection scot-free, and that some special taxes may not advantageously and reasonably be imposed upon such purely transitory visitors, who from their way of life contribute little or nothing to the Exchequer directly; but I do hold that such measures should not be of a restrictive nature, and that it would be a very grave error to do what the public here stricken with "yellow fever" would like to see done, namely, to drive them away from the country altogether. It is fortunate that in Sir Arthur Kennedy the Chinese will find a Governor who is, as his past career shows, always willing to do them justice. As to the difficulties of governing them, I think they are vastly exaggerated, and I have no doubt myself from what I know of the Chinese in Hong Kong and elsewhere that it will be quite possible to maintain order among them here and to make them not only a harmless but a profitable element in the Colony.

SIR THOMAS WADE'S ADROITNESS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I observe in one of the morning papers (the *Daily Telegraph*) a cleverly conceived article with reference to the Blue-book on the Margary murder and the Chefoo Convention. That paper, however, gives Sir Thomas Wade credit for an amount of diplomatic astuteness which even those who are fully willing to recognise his talents and his merits will scarcely attribute to him in connection with the present matter. It is gravely set forth that Sir Thomas Wade "first demanded satisfaction for the Yunnan outrage," and then "adroitly making this a plea for the opening up of the whole question of our relations with China . . . . . forced the hands of the Celestial Government in regard to these questions also." This is true with the exception of the first and the last words. It can scarcely be said that there was much adroitness in the matter, seeing that the Chinese simply refused such satisfaction as Sir Thomas Wade had demanded; and the Convention touches but very little on the general questions, and cannot be held to settle them and obtain reparation for the Margary murder *also*. Sir Thomas Wade wished to place himself in a firm position, and the Chinese assisted him to do so by forcing him to deal only upon two widely different subjects. Having got so far we find Sir Thomas Wade's ground adroitly enough changed; but whether the adroitness was on his side is another question. The Chinese having succeeded in this have wisely left the commercial part of the business to the chapter of accidents The claim for reparation for the murder of Margary cannot now be renewed, and they have thus at last the game entirely in their hands; and unless our Government be very wary they will find themselves shuffled off from obtaining commercial concessions of any real value, so that the end will be that after three years' negotiation we shall, in accordance with the well-known proverb, come to the ground between TWO STOOLS.

London, August 29.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The second Chinese Envoy H.E. Liu has been on a visit to the various places of interest in Dublin. On Monday last he visited the Lord Mayor, and was entertained at luncheon, and on the following day, he went, in company of the Mayor, to the Training Schools in Marlborough-street, and expressed much interest in them, obtaining the special grant of a half-holiday to the scholars in celebration of the visit. The party have also been to Trinity College, and inscribed their names in Chinese in the visitors' book. They next visited the Mountjoy Convict Prison, over which they were shown by Captain Barlow, and they expressed (as may be expected, considering what prisons are in China) great appreciation of its cleanliness and order. They were also taken to the National Gallery, through which they were conducted by Sir George F. Hodson, Bart., Colonel L. G. M'Kerlie, K.C.B., members of the board, and Mr. Kennedy. H.E. Liu manifested a special interest in the various works of art forming the collection. After a full inspection they next visited the Royal Irish Academy, the honours of which were done by Captain M'Eniry, resident curator. The Envoy thoroughly appreciated the value and interest attached to the rare collection of relics of ancient Ireland contained there, and was very greatly pleased with a very remarkable collection of Chinese portrait prints. The party afterwards visited the Bank of Ireland and the City Hall. Everywhere they were received with the greatest courtesy and respect. His Excellency Liu-ta-jen, attended by Mr. Liu, Attaché to the Chinese Legation, and Mr Walter Hillier, accompanied by Colonel Caulfield, occupied the Viceregal box in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday night.

While at Stoke-upon-Trent the two Envoys visited Messrs. Minton's porcelain and earthenware works. They were accompanied by Mr. Robert Heath, M.P., and Mr. C. D. Adderley; Mr. C. M. Campbell, M.P., head of the firm, conducted the party over the works and showed the various processes. They afterwards went to the Campbell Brick and Tile Company's Works, and inspected the making of encaustic tiles.

H. E. Liu started on Wednesday morning by the nine o'clock train from Harcourt-street for Rathdrum, whence the party proceeded to visit the Seven Churches of Glendalough and the Vale of Avoca, between which two charming spots they spent a most enjoyable day. They returned to town by the five o'clock train, and in the interval between that time and dinner his Excellency visited the poplin manufactory of William Fry and Co., and evinced a special interest in the various stages undergone by the material ere it comes out finished as the celebrated Irish poplin. After dinner the Envoy paid a visit to Hengler's Circus, where the large audience accorded him an enthusiastic reception. H. E. Liu and suite left in the limited mail for Belfast, where they arrived on Thursday morning, and after a stay of a few hours, during which he visited some of the large factories in the town, left by the Larne and Stanraer short sea route for Scotland.

It is satisfactory to find that the Envoys evince so much interest in the practical side of English life. Indeed, they seem indefatigable in their efforts to acquire really sound and useful information.

H. E. Kuo Tah Jen was unfortunately compelled to return from his tour from Stoke-upon-Trent, in consequence of ill-health, and is at present in London. This was, we understand, a great disappointment to him, as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Liverpool, and some other places had notified their intention of giving him an entertainment when he should visit them.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.6.; Silk dull; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 380.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist $95; Total export of Tea to date 95,000,000 lbs.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5¼d. to 5s. 5⅝d.	5s. 5¼d. to 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1⅝d.	4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1⅝d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 3¼d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3⅝d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310½	Rs. 229½
,, Hong Kong	25⅞ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.8.0	1½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $580.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 702½.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,725.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 85.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 39 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 25 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $580 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $775 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $240 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $130.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11⅝d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

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SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—August 30, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Frenching; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Carrie Delap; 28, at Hamburg, from Batavia, Priscilla; 30, at Greenock, from Maulmain, Lady Allan; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Ravenscrag; from Bassein, J. Haugvalstadt; at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Stracathro; 31, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Araby Maid, Thirza; from Sourabaya, Jules Dufaure; off Holyhead, from Rangoon, Hippolyta; passed Deal, (supposed), Galley of Lorne (str.), Hankow, for London.

DEPARTURES.—August 28, from Hamburg, for Hong Kong, India; 28, for Yokohama, Iphigenia; 29, from Penarth, for Singapore, Brittania; 30, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Europa; for Java, Pieter Adolf; from London, for Singapore, &c., Radnorshire (str.); for Batavia, Frida Lehment; from Penarth, for Singapore, G. P. Haendel; 31, from Cardiff, Jemma C.; from Southampton, for Batavia, Torrington (str.).]

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—August 30, Koning der Nederlander, Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Prospero Doge, Akyab, for Channel, July 26, 11 N.,26 W.; Derbyshire, Rangoon, for Queenstown, July 7, 18 S., 4 W.; Jennie Barker, Rangoon for Scilly, June 6, 28 S., 44 E.; H.J.K.B. (Aust. barq.), Bassein for Falmouth, August 8, 26 N., 36 W.; Goatfell, Rangoon for Cork, August 10, 25 S., 6 E.; Ironsides, Singapore for London, August 12, 18 S., 2 W.

CASUALTIES.—Rio de Janeiro, the Abel, from Rotterdam to Samarang, has not yet completed her discharge; Hong Kong, Aug. 27, Berwickshire, Saigon to Manila, with rice, ashore; Aug. 29, got off, stowed in here, with no apparent damage; Yokohama, Aug. 28, Carl Ludwig, Foochow for Otago, put in here to repair damage, has bowsprit, rudderhead and foreyard sprung, and sternpost started; Amoy, Aug. 25, Johanna and Wilhelm, here from Chefoo, will have to repair and recopper, broke six 'tween deckbeams and several iron knees, during severe gales; Rangoon, Aug. 27, Vermont, reported wrecked Tennasserim coast; Aug. 25, Krishna, shoal lighthouse carried away; Sourabaya, Aug. 30, the Alice (Brit. three masted schooner), of Port Louis, with specie and in ballast, totally lost on Soimba island, crew saved; captain died in port, 820 sovereigns saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rio de Janeiro, sailed, July 25, David Brown, for Java; 26, Doctor Metzger; 31, Corinna; August 5, Aldebaran, all three for Batavia; St. Helena, arrived and left, August 7, Professor Daa, Batavia for Rotterdam; Aurora; 8, Angela P.; 9, Orskar, all from Akyab for Channel; 8, Alpheta, Menam, Rangoon for Channel; 8, John C. Potter; 13, Churchstow, Bassein for Falmouth; 10, Nyassa, Hong Kong for London; 11, Amedeo, Singapore for Marseilles. Passed: 7, Canute, Maulmain for London; 8, Svea, from Akyab; Jessie Osborne, from Bassein, both for Falmouth. Table Bay, sailed, July 31, Glendovey for Guam. East London, sailed, July 31, Bienfateur, for Guam.

SPOKEN.—Emma and Alice, Java to Falmouth, July 6, 22 S., 1 W.; Carolus Magnus, Singapore to London, July 27, 4 N., 92 E.

A TELEGRAM, dated Hong Kong, Aug. 29, states that the Berwickshire has been got off and towed into port; she sustained no apparent damage.

YOKOHAMA.—Aug. 28, the Carl Ludwig, from Foochow for Otago, put in here to repair damage sustained in severe gales.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to July 13, 1877	41815976	16117095	345486	6144989	64452322	1376
From May 16, 1876, to July 13, 1876	38617574	20719648	750572	6094486	66194840	3395

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to July 13, 1877	104800	565
Do. do. to do. 1876	4970938	4444

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to July 13, 1877	5746832	241
Do. do. to do. 1876	5967622	175

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to July 13, 1877	5,755,141
Do. do. to do. 1876	2,249,847

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,873
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

THE *Civil Service Gazette* says:—We announced last week the resignation by Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B., of his post in Constantinople of director of the International Ottoman Post Office. We have now the satisfaction of stating that the differences between Mr. Scudamore and the Porte, or rather the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, have been arranged, and Mr. Scudamore retains his official position.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.665; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.612½; Suez Canal, f.700; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 109 to 111; ditto, 7 per cent., 101 to 103; China Loan, 101 to 103.

The Oriental Sugar Refinery Company of Hong Kong (Limited has been registered. It is proposed by this company to acquire the business of sugar refiners and dealers, at present carried on by Messrs. Smith, Frederick Dawson, and Wahee, at Hong Kong. The capital is £120,000, which is divided into £10 shares. The following gentlemen have signed the articles of association:—J. B. Alliott, Bloomsgrove Works, Nottingham, fifty shares; J. W. Cordon, 54, Miller-street, Glasgow, fifty shares; J. Beattie, 50, Buccleugh-street, Dumfries, fifty shares; F. G. Dawson, 108, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, ten shares; W. McGregor Smith, South Hackney, London, one share; J. Clewer, 27, Finsbury-place, fifty shares; and J. Fisher, 24, Mark-lane, London, ten shares.

Advices of heavy Tea settlements at Shanghai, notwithstanding the warnings which have been given, have had the natural effect of causing the market here to give way entirely, both in tone and price for all but teas of really fine quality. As will be seen by the details in our market report, a fall of about 1d. per lb. on all good common to medium teas is noted. This is not surprising in the face of the fact that purchases have been made in China at rates fully up to those of last season at this time, when the teas bought eventually sold on this market at 1d. to 5d. per lb. loss. Any hope of an ultimate falling off in the total export for the season 1877-8 seems now more than doubtful, and the reason for such action as has been taken in China is quite inexplicable, seeing that, with one or two isolated exceptions in fine teas, no good has been done by the Tea importing this season; but on the contrary heavy losses have been made in some cases, and the prospects for common teas have long been of the most unpromising character. But still there have been people found sufficiently ill-advised to invest in an article which for years past has been sold at a loss. Without further supplies, there is enough of common teas to last till next Spring, and the stock is increasing. The *Eliza Shaw* has just arrived with a cargo of old leaf which, according to last sales, is worth 6¾d. to 7½d. per lb. The latest advices by telegram give 97,000,000 lb., against last year, to 31st inst., 103,000,000 lb., while stocks of Congou at Shanghai were 50,000 chests more than last year at the same time, so that at present there are no signs of the short export so confidently expected a month ago, and so much hoped for by those who have the well-being of the trade at heart, and who hope that the position here may be made more profitable.

The Silk market continues as dull and discouraging as ever; indeed, if possible, the stagnation appears to be on the increase, notwithstanding that by the latest advices the settlements in China and Japan are very small. Indeed, the total amount of Chinas this season to London is only 2,000 bales, so that there cannot possibly be any quantity here till October, and the market in China is reported dull and drooping. The only feature giving any encouragement is that the deliveries have been a shade better, especially within the last few days, but the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent generally, and the untoward condition of commercial and manufacturing matters in Lyons especially, take all spirit and enterprise out of the trade. It seems, however, still reasonable to believe that the stagnation is entirely exceptional, and that it would take very little at the present moment to cause a turn for the better.

In the Produce Markets with few important exceptions, all articles have exhibited continued dulness, and the movements in value have frequently been unfavourable to both importers and holders. The advance in the Bank rate of discount has exercised little if any effect. Tea continues flat; common grades of Congou have been sold in auction at a further reduction, and new Pingsuey Greens below valuations. The Silk market is in a condition of complete stagnation. Good and fine qualities of Coffee are again higher, but common kinds are in large supply and lower in value. Sugar has been quiet but steady. The demand for floating cargoes of Rice continues, and thirty cargoes have been sold during the week at a further advance. The quarterly sales of Cinnamon have gone off at an advance of 2d. to 5d. upon the prices realised at the May sales. Black Pepper is dull, and White continues to decline. Manila Hemp is again lower. Nutmegs have slightly advanced. Tin is dull at unchanged quotations.

The Silver Market has been firm since the raising of the Bank rate, bars being quoted 54½d. to 54⅝d. per ounce. It is estimated that the German Government will sell about a million sterling of their demonitised silver here during the month of September, against which they will take a proportionate amount of gold, chiefly, it is believed, from the Bank of England. Mexican dollars are quoted 53½d., showing a fall of ½d. per oz.

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The P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £569,322 in bullion and specie, beside some gold coin from Alexandria, of which the value is not yet known. The sovereigns from Australia amount to £297,624, and the bar gold to £143,789, also silver valued at £4,476. The remainder is made up—£51,333 in coin from Japan, £63,300 in bar gold from Madras and Bombay, and £8,800 in sovereigns from Hong Kong.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8⅝d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¼d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Consequent upon advices of heavy settlements in China, the market has given way considerably, and all good common to medium are lower by 1d. per lb. as compared with last week, first crop leaf, sweet useful teas, selling at 8¾d. to 9d., and with Pekoe flavour at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. The Teas of course show serious loss to the shippers, but not to the Chinese producers, or they would not be such eager sellers as this season in China again indicates by the heavy export to date. Were a total stoppage of shipments of third crop leaf (which is not wanted here) to take place there would be some prospect of saving losses; as for profits, such seems to be ignored—the aim of shippers being apparently to flood this market at high cost, which is increased by the high steamer freights on common Tea equal to 15 to 20 per cent. on cost. Green Tea: The new Ping Sueys which have come to hand are very inferior, and only the No. 1 Gunpowders have sold at anything like fair value, at 1s. 10d. to 2s.; the lower lines of the different kinds sell at most extraordinary low prices, down to 6½d. per lb. for Gunpowder. India Leaf: Supplies as usual, at this time, are beginning to arrive. The City of Carthage, from Calcutta on 24th July, took 1,702,449 lbs., being the largest cargo of tea ever despatched.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have had a very quiet market during the past week, and the amount of business has been smaller than for some time past. Good to fine kinds of Congou are firmly held, but they are dull of sale, whilst common to fair kinds have sold at a further decline, especially at public sale without reserve, it being very difficult to get offers for this class of Tea privately. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain steady, the quantity offering being moderate. Common to good common, both of old and new season, show no change. Fair to good Saryune kinds have been in fair request at previous prices. Good Kaisow kinds from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. have also been inquired for; the finer kinds have been less saleable. Pak Lin kinds have been without change for good kinds; the fair descriptions have sold rather lower. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common of old season are without change. In new sales have been made from 7¾d. to 9¼d., showing fully ½d. per lb. decline; fair kinds as well as fair to good medium are dull of sale at rather lower rates. Good to fine kinds are firmly held, but it is difficult to get bids at previous prices finest show no change. New-make kinds: Common to fair have sold at last week's prices; the better kinds have been readily taken at full prices. Souchongs: The demand is inactive, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Oolongs show no improvement; the Amoy and Swatow kinds are dull of sale, even at the low rates current; good to fine Formosa kinds are saleable. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common kinds have sold ½d. per lb. lower; the better kinds are also hardly so readily taken as before. Orange Pekoes show no material alteration. Foochow Capers remain much as before. Orange Pekoes have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas: The demand for old season's show no improvement, and prices remain much as before. About 5,000 packages new season's were sold without reserve Wednesday at from 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., being about the same as the opening rates. The public sales have comprised 15,763 packages, which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,254,574 ...	2,230,062
Coastwise	699,117 ...	820,020
Exports	678,749 ...	796,688
	3,632,440	3,846,770

SILK.

There is no alteration in the market which has exhibited extreme dulness throughout the week. Quotations are without change.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly public sales held on the 27th ult. offered a total of 1,059 bales Ceylon, against 2,424 bales in May, and 1,196 bales in August, 1876. A good business has been done recently by private contract at advancing prices, and at the sales an active demand prevailed, and nearly the whole of the small supply was disposed of, viz., 900 bales, at an irregular advance, fine being 1d. to 3d., medium qualities 3d. to 5d., and in some instances 6d., and fourth sort 2d. to 3d. above the May sale. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

208 bales	First sort, good to fine at	2/7	to 3/0
	superior...	3/1	3/5
	ordinary to medium	2/3	2/6
422 bales	Second sort, fine to superior ...	2/7	2/10
	medium to good	2/3	2/6
	ordinary...	2/1	2/2
273 bales	Third sort, good to superior	2/2	2/3
	ordinary to medium	1/11	2/1
156 bales	Fourth sort, good to fine	1/9	1/11
	ordinary to medium	1/6	1/8
1,059 bales			

Of Chips, 330 bags Ceylon sold readily at an advance of about ½d. per lb., ordinary at 4½d., medium at 4¾d. to 5½d., good to fine 6¼d. to 6¾d., cuttings, &c., at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

COTTON.—In the London market transactions have been on a restricted scale, and with prolonged dulness prices have shown a downward tendency, but East India descriptions exhibit only a slight decline either on the spot or afloat, whilst American future delivery is ⅛d. lower. Quotations: On the spot, Tinnivelly 5⅛d. to 5⅜d. fair to good; Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5⅜d., middling fair to good; Coconada 5¼d., fair; Scinde 4⅞d., good fair; Bengal 4⅜d. to 4⅝d., fair to good; Rangoon 4⅞d. to 4⅝d., good. For arrival, Tinnivelly 5⅜d. to 5 7-16d. April sailing to August shipment, good fair.

COFFEE.—As is usual towards the close of the season an increasing proportion of the supply of Plantation Ceylon has consisted of undesirable qualities, which have been rather slow of sale, and prices after slightly advancing have been in buyers' favour, whilst colours has sold with competition and shows an advance of 3s., middling to good selling from 109s. to 112s. Native Ceylon has advanced 1s., good ordinary quoted 86s. 6d. Quotations are:—Plantation triage and low kinds from 74s. to 94s. 6d., common to good small 92s. 6d. to 101s., fine ordinary to low middling faded and grey 98s. to 106s. 6d., middling 107s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., good middling to fine 110s. to 114s., bold 114s. to 120s. 6d., pea-berry 107s. to 114s., Native small 81s. 6d., fine ordinary 88s. 6d., bold 90s., pea-berry 91s. to 92s.; of 1,340 bags Manila offered 700 bags sold, good ordinary pale greenish Indian at 85s. 6d., good pale ditto at 89s., damaged at 85s. to 86s., the remainder being bought in, Indian at 87s. to 88s., yellow 95s., a parcel of 150 bags Singapore was sold at 82s. per cwt.

CUTCH is in limited inquiry. At auction of 1,409 boxes Pegu 300 boxes fine, Elephant, sold at 24s. 6d., one lot 24s. 9d., the remainder being bought in, Flag BB at 25s., MM in shirtings 27s. 6d.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction the good supply of 670 bales met a moderate demand, but holders being in most cases free sellers, about 450 bales were disposed of at easier rates. White, common, coarse, and mixed £8 2s. 6d. to £9, good ordinary white to medium £9 7s. 6d. to £12, good medium to good kinds £12 5s. to £15 15s., fine narrow £16 10s. to £17 15s., Cord-edge from £14 15s. to £20 10s. Mottled, rough wide £6 5s. to £6 17s. 6d., good ordinary £7 2s. 6d. to £7 7s. 6d., good £14 10s. Black and White £8 to £16 10s.

CHINA GRASS.—68 bales damaged sold, 1st class at £53.

CHINA BRISTLES.—38 cases were partly sold at 1s. 3d.

CANTHARIDES.—In public sale 10 cases China were bought in at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. or withdrawn.

GAMBIER.—There has been more doing on the spot and about 500 tons have been sold at 20s. 3l. ex ship and quay, all faults, to 20s. 6d. for whole bales ex quay. About 2,000 bags cubes have also been sold at 27s. 6d. for dark to 29s. for good but blocky, with a few at 30s. per cwt.

CHINA PRESERVES.—18 cases Ginger were bought in at 28s. per case; 30 casks ditto sold at 4¾d.

COCOANUT OIL is in more request. Cochin at £43 10s., Ceylon in pipes at £38 10s.

EBONY.—140 logs (27 tons) Ceylon sold at £26 5s.

GUM COPAL.—Of 105 cases Manila offered 20 cases soft amber partly dark and rather rough sold at 20s. 6d. per cwt.; 85 cases good yellow Manila sort (from Barcelona) sold at 21s., 693 bags hard ditto bought in at 25s., except 22 bags which sold (without reserve) at 17s. 6d.

HEMP.—At the periodical auctions a good supply of Manila met only lower offers, and the whole of the sound was bought in, damaged selling at easy rates. Of 2,354 bales offered about 700 bales sold, of which only two lots were sound, good fair at £28 10s., Quilot at £31, the remainder damaged, first classes as follows: brown Zebu at £26 5s., fair to good at £26 15s. to £28 10s., sound brown to good bought in at £27 10s. to £30.

HIDES.—The quantity of East India in the hair brought forward at the periodical public sales was considerably in excess of recent supplies; but there was a fair attendance of the trade, and a steady demand was experienced for most descriptions. Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow realised an advance of fully ¼d. per lb. China were in comparatively moderate supply, and a large proportion was again damaged by worm. "Heavy" (14 to 17 lb.) were difficult to sell at ⅛d. per lb. reduction, but other weights realised last sales' value, and occasionally a slight advance. Damaged were ¼d. dearer. Singapore and Penang Buffalo were in moderate supply, and realised late rates. Of 31,687 China Ox and Cow offered 20,315 sold; Light, average 9⅜ to 11⅜ lb. 6d. to 7⅜d.; heavy, average 13¼ to 17⅝ lb. 6d. to 6⅝d.; extra heavy, average 22¼ to 27½ lb. 6¼d. to 7⅛d.; kips, average 5⅜ to 7½ lb. 8d. to 8¾d.; skins, average 1⅜ to 4⅝ lb. 4d. to 8¼d.; thirds, average 4¼ to 4¾ lb. 5¾d. Of Buffalo, 123 Batavia sold: Unshaved, 1st heavy, average 24 lb. 6½d. Of 4,954 Singapore and Penang 2,154 sold; Fair, 1st heavy, average 34⅞ lb. 5⅜d.; 2nd heavy, average 40 lb. 4⅜d.; fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 35⅝ lb. 5¼d.; light, average 13 to 19½ lb. 6d.; ordinary, best heavy, average 31¼ to 33⅜ lb. 5d.; 2nd heavy, average 31 lb. 4¾d.; light, average 13¼ to 15⅛ lb. 6d. 832 China sold; Brined, folded, 1st heavy, average 29½ lb. 4½d.; 2nd heavy, average 31⅛ lb. 4⅜d. per lb.

ORCHELLA.—415 pockets 25 ballots Ceylon sold at 52s. to 53s. 6d.

PEPPER.—*Black:* The moderate supply of 1,763 bags at auction went off slowly at steady rates for Singapore, but easier for Penang. Of 546 bags Singapore 520 bags sold at 3⅜d., fine clean at 3¾d. to 3⅞d. Of 1,177 bags Penang 250 bags of old import sold at 3¼d., the remainder bought in at 3⅜d. *White:* Supplies continue in excess of the demand, and at auction 1,049 bags were partly sold at a further decline of ¼d. per lb.; of 941 bags Singapore about 500 bags sold, fair at 6d. to 6⅛d., good fair to good bold at 6¼d. to 6⅜d., fine at 6⅜d. to 6½d., 108 bags Penang bought in at 6d., except a few bags which sold thereat.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 101 barrels Ceylon were partly sold, middling dust at 8s. 9d. to 9s., being steady. A subsequent larger supply of 608 barrels met little demand, and barely 220 barrels found buyers, lump common dull at 12s. 6d., fine small bright 15s. to 15s. 6d.; chips,

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dusty to medium 11s. to 11s. 9d., good and fine bright 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., dust 10s. 9d.

RICE.—An active demand has prevailed for floating cargoes, and a large amount of business has been effected at a further advance. Twenty-four cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Carmelita Rocco, 860 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 9d. open charter; the Angela P., 872 tons Necransie, April sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Stonewall Jackson, 1,428 tons Japan, March sailing, at 12s. open charter; the Hero, 547 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d. for the Continent; the Kale, 1,091 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the C. Boschetto, 969 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 11s. 6¾d.; the Carmel, 1,110 tons Ngakyouck Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the Duporta Padre, 907 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 12s.; the Bacchus, 1,768 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Itonus, 1,229 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 11s. 9d.; the Tommasseo, 1,605 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 10s. 6¾d.; the Massimo d'Azeglio, 881 tons Necransie, March sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Runnymede, 893 tons Necransie, May sailing, at 11s.; One of Moulmein, June sailing, at 11s. 9d.; the Principe de Lucedio, 1,005 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the Andreas Wilhelmina, 1,183 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3¾d.; the Vesta, 969 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the Dolbadern Castle, 1,400 tons Bassein, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the Toronto, 1,141 tons Bassein, late April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Flintshire, 1,825 tons Bassein, April, at 11s. 6d.; the Prospero Doge, 838 tons Necransie, March, at 10s. 10½d.; the Joshua, 997 tons Necransie, May, at 10s. 10½d.; the Eugen, 980 tons Necransie, April, at 11s.; and the Svea, 1,157 tons Necransie, May, at 11s. 1½d. On the spot 10,000 bags Japan have been sold at 12s. 3d.

RATTANS.—At auction of 45 tons Penang, &c., only 8 tons damaged sold, 1st class at £25 to £25 10s.

SAGO.—At auction 911 bags small pearl were held firmly, and all bought in at 17s., heated 16s. to 16s. 6d.

SAGO FLOUR.—In auction 775 bags were bought in at 17s., chiefly repacked at 16s. Privately 600 bags have been sold at 15s. 9d. to 16s. cash.

SUGAR.—Desirable refining qualities have been in steady demand, and prices are well supported, but low brown and other descriptions are slow of sale at about the previous value. The following comprises the week's business in East Indian descriptions. On the 27th ult. 100 tons good brown China sold at 18s., and 2,000 bags good China at 20s. 6d. On the 28th in public sale 1,663 bags China were bought in, brown Swatow at 17s., good to fine clayed at 21s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Privately 300 baskets grainy Java sold at 28s. 6d. On the 30th privately 800 baskets good Java sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d., and 900 bags Swatow China at 16s.

SPICES.—*Cassia:* 58 mats Japan bark sold at 18s. *Cloves:* 1 case Penang sold at 2s. 1d. *Nutmegs:* 20 cases Penang sold more readily at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb., bold, average 76 nuts to the lb., at 3s. 10d., one lot 3s. 11d., medium 106's at 2s. 5d. *Mace:* 2 cases Penang sold at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.

STICKLAC.—84 cases Siam bought in at 52s. per cwt.; 160 cases good Siam offered subsequently were partly sold at 50s. to 50s. 6d.

SOY.—172 cases Japan bought in at 20s. to 25s. per case of 36 bottles.

TAPIOCA.—410 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only about 70 bags sold, fair at 2⅝d., the remainder bought in at 2¾d. Of 329 bags Alma Penang the sound was bought in at 3¼d., but 90 bags damaged sold at 3d. for first-class. *Pearl:* 8 bags medium sold at 19s. 6d. *Flour:* 132 bags Penang bought in at 1¾d. to 2d.

TOBACCO.—55 bales China sold at 6½d. to 7¾d., 25 bales ditto (country damaged) 5½d. to 7d., 18 bales Japan 6¾d. to 8½d., and 26 bales Japan (country damaged) 6¼d. to 6½d.

TIN.—The market has been devoid of animation, and sales have been very limited. The current quotations show no change, being for Straits on the spot £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £60 10s.; Billiton £66 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There has been rather more activity in this market, some producers having agreed to concessions and accepted offers for a long time refused. The transactions have not been large, but, coupled with increased sales in Liverpool, sufficient to impart steadiness.

QUOTATIONS.

				s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7lbs.		5	0¾	to	7	3½
Do. do.	,,	8½lbs.		6	1	to	8	4
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs.		6	0¾	to	7	8½
Do. do.	,,	8lbs.		6	8½	to	8	5½
Do. do.	,,	9lbs.		7	8½	to	9	4½
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.		9	4½	to	10	5½
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6lbs.		4	2	to	4	11
Do. do.	,,	7lbs.		4	9 9-16	to	5	5 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	,,	7lbs.		5	3 9-16	to	6	9 9-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	8lbs.		6	3 13-16	to	7	9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	2lb. 8 oz.		2	1 11-16	to	2	5 11-16
Grey Jaconets	39 in.	2lb. 1 oz.		2	6 17-32	to	2	7 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.		8	5½	to	10	9½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.		6	10½	to	8	7½
White Spot Shirtings	36 in.			9	4½			
Brocade do.	36 in.			9	7½			
Damasks	36 in.			16	11½			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24			0	9½	to	0	9½
Do. do. do. do.	28-32			0	10½	to	0	11
Do. do. (Mock)	38-43			0	10½	to	0	11½

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9; Sheets, £9 to £11; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £72. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £9.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug. 8	Astoria	Potter	Bassein	Texel
21	Hollander	Von Brest	Batavia	Flushing
22	Ophir	Nygaard	Akyab	Antwerp
22	Coldinghame	Rice	Bassein	Do.
22	Fratelli Scarcella	Scarcella	Do.	Texel
22	Madeleine	Obrin	Samarang	Do.
23	Europa	Van Nouhuys	Java	Havre
24	Dolbadern Castle	Stewart	Bassein	Falmouth
26	Amarapoora (s.)	Stewart	Rangoon	London
26	Menelaus (s.)	Seale	Shanghai	Do.
26	Favorita	Greenman	Ilo Ilo	Boston
26	Saga	Sorvig	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
27	Mary Ann	Valerius	Do.	Antwerp
28	Omba	Thomson	Manila	Falmouth
28	Francesco T.	Tonelli	Bassein	Do.
28	Corrientes	Jones	Rangoon	Queenstown
28	Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Manila	Liverpool
28	Viking (s.)	Castle	Foochow	London
29	Eliza Shaw	Hall	Shanghai	Do.
29	Sooloo	Dudley	Penang	Do.
29	Trento	Porcella	Rangoon	Plymouth
29	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Taiwanfoo	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
June 10	Letterewe	Grey	Manila	Baltimore
July 2	Northampton	Clair	Hong Kong	Do.
3	Erato	Hansen	Batavia	Do.
3	Christine	Wilfant	Yokohama	Do.
3	Ensign	Nicoll	Batavia	Do.
Aug. 12	Admiral de Ruiter	Besseling	Sumatra	Newcastle
13	Flying Eagle	Crowell	Anjer	New York
14	Rosetta McNeil	Brown	Shanghai	San Francisco
15	The Frederick	Roop	Anjer	New York
16	Friedrich	Ulderup	Penang	Boston
17	John Potts	McPherson	Hong Kong	New York
22	Utrecht	Zweed	Java	Middelburg
22	Hotspur	Shaw	China	Antwerp
23	Bluche	Barre	Batavia	Bordeaux
23	Deike Rickmers	Generich	Singapore	Cardiff
24	Carrick Castle	Dodds	Do., and Penang	Greenock
25	Undine	List	Do.	Hamburg
26	Torrington (s.)	Blacklin	Java	Mansluis
26	Rutlandshire	Langabeer	Shanghai	London
26	Paul Rickmers	Jaburg	Singapore	Penarth
26	Melpomene	Molsen	Do.	Do.
27	Bonanza	Daly	Manila	Liverpool
27	Charger	Hollett	Hong Kong	Do.
27	Petronella (s.)	—	Java	Newcastle
28	Glaucus (s.)	Jenkins	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
28	Glencricht	Mounsey	Singapore	Sunderland

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Aug. 26	State of Louisiana	Amoy	New York
28	Egeria	Hamburg	China

SPOKEN.

BRAHMIN, Cardiff to Java, Aug. 11, 12 N., 27 W.
SARAH AND EMMA, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 24, 5 N., 93 E.
TORONTO, Bassein to Falmouth, May 26, 3 N., 94 E.
KENNARD, Cardiff to Singapore, July 11, on the line.
CILURNUM, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 15, 12 S., 35 W.
WARWICK, Cardiff to Singapore, July 13, 1 S., 31 W.
LORD KINNAIRD, Cardiff to Singapore, July 10, on the line 32 W.
EUGENE, Akyab to Falmouth, June 5, 37 days out.
N.F.W.B. (Fr. barq.), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Aug. 1.
R.P.J.L. (Amer. barq.), Japan to Falmouth, June 29, 33 S., 60 E.
CHARLES DICKENS, Bassein to Falmouth, July 5, 35 S., 23 E.
BELLE OF ARVON, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 9, 8 S., 14 W.

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL.—Aug. 28, the Sarah Nicholson, arrived here from Manila, reports having passed through a large quantity of wreckage on May 20, in lat. 10 S., lon. 101 E.; and on June 17, during a heavy gale, a sea carried away part of her bulwarks and several articles from deck, sprung rudder stock, and split several sails.

HAVRE.—Aug. 28, a further survey has been held at Bordeaux on the Erasmus, from Rotterdam to Batavia, and it is understood that the vessel only requires bolting and caulking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CADIZ.—Aug. 21, arrived, Yrurac Bat (str.), Liverpool for Manila.

GIBRALTAR.—Aug. 18-19, arrived and left, Teviot (str.), Amoy for New York. Passed, Aug. 25, Deucalion (str.), Liverpool for Shanghai; 27, Galley of Lorne (str.), Hankow for London.

NAPLES.—Aug. 23, arrived and left, Koning der Nederlanden (str.), Nieuwe Diep for Batavia; 26-27, Voorwarts (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

MALTA.—Aug. 26-27, arrived and left, Hampton (str.), Batavia for Rotterdam. Passed, Aug. 28, Holland (str.), Batavia for Holland

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Benarty (str.), for Penang; Glenearn (str.), for Singapore, both from London.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenfinlas, Gordon Castle, Glenlyon. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle, State of Alabama. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Parsee, Zanzibar, Bertha.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Agnes Muir. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway. For Yokohama: Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c.: Antje. For Singapore: Speculant.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Priam (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere. For Manila: America (s.). For Singapore and Manila: Victoria (s.). For Basilan: Mary Ann Wilson. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Gesine Brons.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...		...
*Kashgar	2,621	450	Sept.	6	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan Queensland.
Teheran	2,589	400	Sept.	13	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poonah ...	3,130	550	Sept.	20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan ...	3,429	550	Sept.	27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct.	4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct.	11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct.	18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct.	25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

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*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAU HARBOUR ROCK.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the *Chefoo*, observed on the 24th May last a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquau Harbour. The islet off the South end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the West of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

(Signed) D. M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
LONDON.			
Fleurs Castle, s.s. ..	2,47(	Thos. Skinner & Co	Sept. 6
Parsee, s s.	1,57[illegible]	Norris & Joyner..	Sept. 6
Speculant	628	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept. 6
Zanzibar, s.s.....	2,300	Gellatly, Hankey & Co....	Sept. 8
Glenlyon, s.s.	2,119	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. 15
State of Alabama, s.s.	2,313	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. —
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...		Thos. Skinner & Co	Sept. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Priam, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 7
Diomed, s s.....	—	,, ,, ...	Sept. 20
Sarpedon, s.s.	—	,, ,, ...	Sept. 28

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PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.
MADURA, 2,500 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples.)
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Sept. 15
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

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STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Parsee, s.s.*	18 yrs. Liv.Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Sept. 4
Do. do.	Malabar, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

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Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AAl	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	373 11	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AAl	855	Sailed.	Liverpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	*AAl	697	To follow	Liverpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 10th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Sept. 8.

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SIR THOMAS WADE'S MEMORANDUM.

In continuation of the extracts given last week from the recent Blue-book on the Chefoo Convention we subjoin the more important portions of Sir Thomas Wade's Memorandum. The receipt of the news of the murder of Mr. Margary and the steps then taken are thus detailed:—

On the 11th March, 1875, a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated 2nd March, reached Peking, informing me that, on the 22nd February, the Mission commanded by Colonel Browne, which Mr. Margary had been appointed to accompany into China, had been driven back by the advanced guard of a force 3,000 strong, which had been moved from Momein to annihilate the Mission by order of the Momein authorities. "Of this," added the telegram, "there is no doubt." Mr. Margary had been killed, whether in the collision or not, was not as yet clear. The attacking party was stated to have been commanded by a nephew of Li Sieh-tai.

The facts, as thus telegraphed, being brought to the notice of the Prince of Kung, a short correspondence ensued, in which, on the Chinese side, promise was given that the Yun Nan Government should be called on for a report, and a recriminatory allusion was made to the recent acquittal of a British subject who had been tried for homicide. It was not until the 19th March, seven days after my first communication, that certain of the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen came to the Legation to inform me that the Prince had it in contemplation next day to lay the matter before the Throne.

I reminded the Ministers present of what had passed between me and them after the Emperor's death, and I demanded,

1st. That a special mission should be despatched to Momein to inquire into the circumstances of the outrage reported; the investigation to be conducted in the presence of British officers, to whom special passports must be issued.

2nd. That passports should be given me for a second mission into Yun Nan, should the Government of India see fit to send one.

3rd. That the sum of 150,000 taels should be placed in my hands, to be applied as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for India should decide.

4th. That steps should be at once taken to give effect to the Treaty provisions affecting diplomatic intercourse.

5th. That steps should at once be taken to relieve British trade from taxation in excess of Treaty provisions.

6th. That all money-claims arising out of the action of Chinese officials should at once be satisfied.

As to the inquiry I demanded, the practice of Chinese Courts, and all other circumstances considered, I scarcely ventured to hope for a result that would content me. It was at the same time clear that, without inquiry, no further action in the case would be possible, and it became me to do my best to prevent such a miscarriage of justice as had heretofore characterised the so-called judicial proceedings instituted where foreigners had been the victims of treachery or violence in China. Outrages, imperfectly accounted for or punished, had been sufficiently frequent since 1860 to justify precautions of the kind. The story of the Tien-tsin massacre, the last and gravest on the list of these atrocities, was scarce five years old. It would be hard to say, in that instance, how little of the evidence was deserving of credence, or how few of the prisoners punished were the really guilty. The magistrates who, if they did not actively promote, beyond doubt by their culpable inaction encouraged, the massacre, were transported, but on separate grounds, and not for their share in the offence as I have here stated it. I considered it indispensable, therefore, that officers of Her Majesty's Government should be present at the trial to hear and see for themselves.

For the rest, the demands relating to diplomatic privileges and trade were put forward not only because I had earlier signified my intention of referring to them, but for the reason, throughout my correspondence so often repeated, that the Yun Nan outrage, I was persuaded, was but the natural offspring of the exclusivist policy of China, our surest guarantee against the consequences of which is expansion of intercourse to the extent that under treaty it is reasonable for us to require. The settlement of claims arising out of official acts, mainly the undue detention of imports or produce, need hardly have been separated from the general question of trade.

The lengthened negociations which succeeded this are then set forth. Sir Thomas says:—

At Tien-tsin the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, and the ex-Governor, Ting Jih-chang, since named Governor of Fuh Kien, were empowered by Decree to treat with me. They urged me strongly to return to Peking, and to allow Mr. Grosvenor to proceed to Yun Nan. I declined, unless I should receive guarantees that Her Majesty's Government was not about to be trifled with, and being called on to name my guarantees, I fell back pretty nearly upon my original programme of the month of March. The reply to my first report home of the demands then made having instructed me that Her Majesty's Government would defer raising the question of indemnity until the result of the inquiry should be known, I made no mention of indemnity; but I demanded, if Mr. Grosvenor was to be sent—

1. That a safe passage as far as the frontier, or across it, should be promised for my secretary (Mr. Grosvenor) and a new Indian mission.

2. The immediate despatch of a Chinese envoy to England with a letter declaring the Emperor's regret for what had occurred.

3. The immediate issue of an Imperial Decree, in which T'sên Yü-ying, the Acting Governor-General of Yun Nan, and Kuei Chou, should be censured from the Throne for delay in reporting progress.

4. The publication in the *Peking Gazette* of the Decree last-mentioned, as also of the Decree appointing the mission to England.

5. That intercourse between the Government and foreign representatives should be immediately placed upon a better footing.

6. That the irregular taxation of our general trade should at once be rectified.

7. That regulation of trade across the Yun Nan frontier should be considered by any officer whom the Government of India might appoint as head of a new mission, and a Chinese official.

These propositions being referred to Peking, the Prince of Kung wrote to promise me an escort across the frontier of Yun Nan for a new Indian mission. A decree was obtained naming two civilians Envoys to England; also a decree censuring the Acting Governor-General Ts'ên for his dilatoriness. Copies of these were forwarded to me, but their publication in the *Gazette*, though guaranteed by the Grand Secretary Li, was at once declared impossible by the Tsung-li Yamên. The decree naming the Envoys was subsequently published, but the words representing "British Government" were so placed in the text as to oblige me to object to the discourtesy. I could not get a published decree corrected, and I could only insist upon it that the Envoys, whom there suddenly appeared an extraordinary desire to hurry off, must not be for the present sent on their way. With a mission in England, and Mr. Grosvenor in Yun Nan, it was possibly assumed that pressure, moral or material, would be much restricted.

I had made a very great point of the publication of the papers in question, both on the general ground that, if properly framed, these decrees constitute the most informing affirmations that can be desired of the relations of outer nations with the Chinese Empire, and for the particular reason that, in the decree of censure at all events, the people of China would see some evidence of the indisposition of the Government to identify itself with the perpetration of the Yun Nan atrocity.

The memorandum then goes on to set forth the nature of the negotiations which culminated in the appointment of the mission of Mr. Grosvenor to Yunnan, and the issue of the proclamaton by the Chinese Government, much opposition having been offered by the Grand Secretary, Wensiang, whose irritability is described as having gone beyond all bounds. The shuffling and prevarication which were then resorted to by the officials, and are familiar from despatches which have been already published, are described at length:—

On the 26th May the Grand Secretary Wensiang died. I had already on the afternoon of the same day taken leave of the Prince of Kung at the Yamên, and I had declined a visit from the Ministers on the 30th, when I was led to suppose that the Prince of Kung had a personal explanation to make, and it was arranged that his Imperial Highness should call at the Legation on the 31st. In the forenoon of that day, however, I received fresh information regarding the complicity of the Sub-Prefect Wu; information that I could not make public, without compromising the person from whom it came, but which justified me, in my judgment, in imputing to the Sub-Prefect the immediate instigation to hostility which it had been attempted to fasten upon others; and feeling certain that, as I have just said, the Sub-Prefect would not have ventured to take the part I had reason to believe he had taken, without authorisation, I demanded the citation to Peking not only of the Sub-Prefect, but of his chief, Ts'ên Yu-ying, as well also of the Brigadier Chiang, of Li Chên-kuo, and of the thirty-three notables who had signed the letter earlier mentioned as addressed to Li Chên-kuo.

Ts'ên Yu-ying was at this time no longer acting as Governor-General. The death of a parent necessitates the retirement from office of a Chinese official, and a decree of April 21 had relieved Ts'ên Yu-ying from his acting charge in order that he might mourn the death of his stepmother. Various memorials presented by him were published at the same time setting forth the services he had rendered during the Mohammedan insurrection, and the consequent tranquillisation of the province. His withdrawal at this crisis was differently explained by the vulgar.

It was suggested by some that the Chinese Government, foreseeing that some charge in connection with our grief would be pressed against him which might involve his degradation, had allowed him a way of escape from this disgrace. Once in retirement, a decree retrospectively censuring his conduct might be issued, which would not to the same extent humiliate the Government nor compromise the future career of the individual.

Another explanation was this; that he stood in danger of impeachment for his cruelty. Excessive severity in dealing with rebels is readily excused in China. When Yeh, in 1855-56, beheaded 70,000 persons at Canton (many of them brought in from the country by their own kinsfolk), the decapitation of 500 prisoners a-day seemed to shock no one. But it was not only that Ts'ên had put to death his thousands of rebels; he was accused of having broken faith with rebels to whom their lives had been promised, and to have massacred the innocent and the guilty alike. I had had some time in my hands a memorial, of which I cannot doubt the genuineness, in which a high officer of Yun Nan had denounced him for various acts of misconduct, those just referred to among the rest. The Acting Governor-General was stated to have taken steps to prevent the transmission of this paper to Peking, and that it was not laid before the Throne is nearly certain; although men high in office had, I know, cognisance of the memorial. Offences so grave as those charged in it, once the Regents were publicly apprised of them, could not have been altogether condoned. But it would have been very unpleasant to the Court to be obliged on any ground to punish a man who had trampled out a rebellion so serious as the Mohammedan movement in Yun Nan.

My own impression is that both issues, his barbarous conduct towards his own people, and his "mismanagement" of our affair, had their weight with the Central Government, when his retirement was permitted or directed. Whatever its occasion, the fact that he was now in retirement was the first reason alleged for his non-production when I demanded it. The removal to Peking of proceedings which, the Yamên argued, were closed in Yun Nan, was resisted on other grounds with greater show of reason; but the manifest alarm my new proposal created was suspicious. Not less so the spontaneous invitation to me at once to reopen negotiations on the questions, eminently the commercial question, satisfactory arrangement of which had so recently appeared impossible.

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I did not then and there accept this invitation, but the conference being renewed next day, I eventually consented to hand to the Ministers of the Yamên a paper of propositions which, had I found the Yamên to my mind more reasonable, I had been earlier prepared to bring forward. These were debated during the fortnight ending 14th June, when I abruptly closed the discussion and quitted Peking.

It has been not unnaturally objected that it should never have been recommenced; that if I held in my hands proofs of the complicity of the Sub-Prefect Wu, I should have put all aside save the prosecution of Wu and those above him. But the dilemma of the preceding September had nearly reproduced itself. As an example, the arrest and trial of these persons would have been excellent; but months must elapse before they could arrive, if their arrest were conceded, in Peking; and there was plausible ground for refusing their arrest upon a charge which, from the nature of my information, I could not as yet make more precise. I could not, in fact, bring forward my evidence until the parties I named were in Peking, and it by no means followed that I could then make sure of a conviction. Still, with the whole story that I had to tell before me, my demand was in itself just, and, should reference to Her Majesty's Government eventually have to be made, far too valuable to be lightly relinquished.

On the other hand, looking forward, I did not regard the alternative measure to which I was about to have recourse as an indifferent means to the great end of which I may say that I had never lost sight, the future security of relations assured us by the removal of causes of quarrel, and by extension of intercourse wherever it may be safely maintained.

On the 2nd June I communicated to the Ministers of the Yamên eight propositions.

Sir Thomas Wade describes the further course of the negotiations as follows:—

For the rest, I received such assurances in writing as led me to believe a settlement at last at hand, and I sent Mr. Mayers to the Yamên to inspect the draft of the memorial and to make other necessary arrangements. The memorial, which stood first in order as in importance, proved to be a widely different document from what I had contemplated. The circular which was to have been addressed to the Legations was so modified that, while indeed it might be declared to comprehend much more than I stipulated, its scope might, on the other hand, be narrowed so as to make it of no effect whatever. Lastly, the indemnity about which I had supposed all controversy was at rest was once more limited to the minimum earlier conceded. The right of Her Majesty's Government to a voice in the matter was ignored. I might refer it to the Government, but the Government's decision was to regard me alone.

Mr. Mayers brought me back the text of the draft memorial. He was shortly followed by an ambiguous note on the subject of the indemnity; and I now found myself in a position which, had the recent negotiations been preceded by none, or by negotiations of a shorter duration, might have greatly embarrassed me. For the text of the memorial might, of course, have been reconsidered. The alteration of the circular I had required, regarding trade to the Legations, was not the Yamên's own, but had been suggested (I do not doubt with the best intentions) by Mr. Hart. Had this, therefore, stood alone on my list of complaints, I should certainly have invited reconsideration of it. Lastly, although in the matter of indemnity the Yamên had receded from the understanding, as I viewed it, twice, if not thrice, accepted by it, that the amount should be fixed at Tls. 200,000 I was still prepared, and should have preferred, to submit the question of indemnity, any or none, much or little, to Her Majesty's Government. I did not reopen the discussion of any one of these questions. I simply requested that my list of propositions might be returned to me, and I abruptly left Peking.

The Tsung-li Yamen made haste to declare that I had misunderstood the intentions of the Ministers concerned upon the last occasion. Had I but waited, it was presently urged upon me, further negotiation might have smoothed all difficulties. Further negotiation, I would allow, was possible as often as I might choose to return to it; but I was not, in my judgment, at liberty, independently of no little antecedent acquaintance with the conduct of negotiations in China, to forget the experience I had acquired in the three periods of this last most painful history; in the spring of 1875, in the succeeding autumn, and now throughout the first six months of 1876. I had in the last fortnight again and again threatened either to remove the Legation or to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the extremest measure of coercion, unless I had secured to me a very moderate form of reparation for the past, and certain stated guarantees of a better order of relations for the time to come. I had been again and again obliged to withdraw from negotiation; my demand for the trial of the authorities, whose prosecution I had consented to waive if my conditions were satisfied, invariably producing a fresh overture, destined shortly to end in disappointment like the preceding. My only menace now was that if, pending the reference to Her Majesty's Government which I was on my way to Shanghai to make, the Chinese Government were to take action of any kind without first communicating with me, I should consider myself at liberty to take any step I might deem fit, without either consulting the Chinese Government. I have no reason to regret my decision to waste no more time in Peking.

I had some days earlier taken formal leave of the Prince of Kung and the Ministers of the Yamên. I now sent my cards with a verbal announcement of my intention to proceed to Shanghai. This was not believed, but as soon as it was ascertained that, on the morning of the 15th, I had really quitted Peking, a decree was sent to the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, then at Tientsin, instructing him to confer with me "on the Margary case." A copy was forwarded to me in a note from the Prince of Kung, which had reached Tientsin before me, and in which his Imperial Highness deplored the hastiness of my departure from Peking. The Grand Secretary invited me, under this decree, to reconsider with him the eight propositions in the form last submitted to the Yamên. This I declined to do. Those propositions, as I had already written to the Yamen, were now to be regarded as *non avenu*. Further I had to remind his Excellency that when, in the summer of 1875, he had received similar powers from the Throne, the validity of promises given to him had been disputed by the Yamên in Peking. I accordingly continued my journey to Shanghai.

To Shanghai I was presently followed by Mr. Hart, who had been sent by the Yamên, with a note from the Prince of Kung, to discuss the commercial question with me. I did not see my way to recommencement of such a discussion with Mr. Hart; but learning from his further account of what had passed after my departure that the Tsung-li Yamên would be prepared, if I would consent to meet a Special Commissioner, to move the Throne to appoint one, I authorised him to say that if the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang were at Chefoo by the middle of August I would confer with him; upon what subjects I did not particularise. The Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang was appointed High Commissioner accordingly.

The final negotiations which culminated in the Chefoo Convention are thus set forth:—

Having promised to re-open negotiations, I first, on the 1st September, placed on record the conditions under which I had agreed to communicate my proposals to the Grand Secretary. They were to be discussed as a whole. If not acceded to, I was to telegraph to your Lordship, in whose hands all earlier correspondence would be by the end of the month. If agreed to, I would recommend that such agreement be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as having closed the Yun Nan case. The Prince of Kung would be expected to obtain a Decree confirming the arrangements undertaken by the Grand Secretary. If such Decree were not obtainable, our negotiations were to be counted as nothing. The draft of this note having been shown to the Grand Secretary, we began at last to treat upon the 4th September, and upon the 13th I signed the Agreement in three sections, forwarded on the following day to your Lordship.

In this, in an important particular, I went beyond the limits I had originally prescribed myself; for I undertook, if certain conditions were immediately satisfied, not only, as at first agreed, to recommend the closing of the case, but, on my own responsibility, to report it closed.

Within a few days of its signature the Chinese text of the agreement appeared without authority in the native newspapers at Shanghai. I had sent the English text to be printed there for communication to my foreign colleagues, and finding that, as was to be expected, translations from the Chinese newspapers were beginning to be circulated, I authorised the publication of a correct version of both texts of the agreement in our own local journals. This will explain the appearance of the instrument in public before it could have reached Her Majesty's Government.

On my return to Peking a few days later I found that the Tsung-li Yamên had already printed the Chinese text, and communicated it to the Legations.

The Agreement has naturally been the subject of much criticism, but I shall here notice but one of the observations that have reached me concerning it. It has been objected that the nature of the outrage to be atoned for considered, the satisfaction exacted should have been kept formally apart from the settlement of any other question, and especially from the question of trade; further, that no indemnity should have been accepted; or, if any, an indemnity of such magnitude as might have made it remembered as a deterrent penalty.

Looking to my instructions, I had not originally contemplated anything in the form of a convention. Had my negotiations been brought to a conclusion at Peking, the engagements entered into by the Chinese Government would have been conveyed to me in notes with no greater formality than such as belongs to ordinary correspondence, and reported home in the usual manner. The circumstances that obliged me to break off negotiations in June, and the Special Commission of the Grand Secretary, determined the course eventually adopted Telegraphic communication with Europe was fitful and uncertain, whether by the submarine line south, or by that passing *via* Japan through Siberia, where it had been damaged by the floods. This was for something in my proceedings. Lastly, I was influenced by the reasons stated in my despatch giving cover to the agreement, already adverted to.

As to the inclusion in the Agreement of stipulations affecting diplomatic intercourse and trade, one purpose of the long *exposé* which fills the earlier pages of this Report has been to show that from the beginning I had fought for an improvement in our relations diplomatic and commercial, on three grounds; first, that we had, under both heads, matter of complaint; secondly, that, before the occurrence of the Yun Nan outrage I had given notice that I would formally call upon the Chinese Government to remove this; thirdly, that the Yun Nan atrocity was but a consequence of a policy of which the restrictions embarrassing foreign intercourse in trade, or otherwise, were both a cause and a symptom.

The question of indemnity, as shown above, I had not had it in view to revive further than as one upon which the right should be reserved to Her Majesty's Government to demand an indemnity, or to decline to demand any; the amount to be paid, if any, being of course to be decided by Her Majesty's Government. The Grand Secretary Li, pressing hard for a final settlement of all conditions, I agreed to name the sum before named in June to the Tsung-li Yamen, namely 200,000 taels, to be applied to the purposes stated in my first reference to the subject in March 1875.

It should be borne in mind that the demand had never been put forward as for an indemnity for the Yun Nan outrage, which, I contended, was an international offence; nor even for the terrible incident, the murder of Mr. Margary, which was the aggravation of that offence. At Peking for many months a persistent effort was make to ignore the international character of the crime. The case had been constantly described as a case of life for life, and I had as constantly protested against the inaccuracy of that description. Had I contemplated acceptance of an indemnity as in, so to speak, general satisfaction of

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the international offence, I should have felt bound to propose something much more considerable; an indemnity of such magnitude as would have rendered either occupation of territory or other material guarantee unavoidable.

As it was, my demand was limited to what would cover—

(1.) Payment of £10,000 to the family of Mr. Margary, and of certain lesser amounts to the Chinese accompanying him, who were murdered with him. Some of these, as I have reported, have, by my authority, been receiving small allowances from Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai and Hankow.

(2.) Payment of the expenses occasioned, in particular to the Government of India, by the occurrences of February, 1875. In these I contemplated including the expenditure called for by Colonel Browne's mission; the losses of the gentlemen composing it, the very moderate estimate of which had been forwarded to me; the expense of Mr. Margary's mission across China in 1874-75, and of Mr. Grosvenor's mission in 1875-76; and the expense of maintaining one or more British officers in the interior, as stipulated (Agreement, Section I., iv.), for a term of five years, should Her Majesty's Government see fit to take advantage of the stipulation.

(3.) Satisfaction of various claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the year 1876. The action referred to was, in general, wrongful seizure and detention of imports or produce the property of British merchants. There was one claim outstanding for payment on account of supplies provided to the Chinese Government towards the close of the rebellion. It was not large, but bore interest. I had estimated that these claims would amount in all to about Tls. 30,000; but it was not impossible that others might be presented the validity of which would be recognised. The whole indemnity having been paid, by my desire, into the Oriental Bank at Shanghai, I set apart 50,000 taels as a sum to be available for the liquidation of claims under the authority of the Legation. The remaining 150,000 taels were deposited with the bank, paying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The third of these items, satisfaction of claims, as I have elsewhere observed, belonged to our chapter of commercial griefs. It was placed where it stands as part of the question of indemnity; indemnity itself being connected with the Yun Nan outrage, only as a minimum of costs or damages adjudged on account of injury to persons or property.

The following explains the object of the suggested Missions from India and Thibet :—

I may say the same of the provision contained in the last clause of Article IV. The Mission sent by the Government of India into Yun Nan having been expelled, I thought it well that the right to replace that Mission should be recorded, if for no other purpose, in order that the concession of it might serve in some sort as an *amende* to the Government of India. Practically, I did not assume that if officers were stationed by the Legation in Yun Nan to observe the trade a Mission from India would be for the present regarded as necessary.

The provisions of the separate article, regarding a possible expedition into Thibet, belong to the same category. The dignity of the Government of India is recognised by it, and the Chinese Government is pledged, when called upon, to withdraw the restriction it has so long maintained upon the examination of a curious country, into which, for more reasons than one, it is our interest to penetrate. The Article could not be ranged, symmetrically, with the rest of the conditions proper to settlement of the Yun Nan case; I therefore made it separate; but the engagement it records was none the less intended to be regarded as to a certain extent compensatory, so far as the hindrance offered to Colonel Browne's mission is concerned.

It will be observed that the Tsung-li Yamen, if the mission enter Thibet from the Chinese side, is to grant authority with "due regard to circumstances;" and that if it be sent from the side of India, the Chinese resident in Thibet is, also "with due regard to circumstances," to send officers to escort the mission.

These precautionary clauses may of course be read as weighting the engagement undertaken with an obstructive purpose. I did not overlook this, but I believe that I am correct in stating that a clause to the same effect has been introduced in passports granted to foreigners of other nationalities travelling into these or other districts of what is termed extra provincial China. I have also reason to think that, although the Grand Secretary did not employ the argument when discussing this provision with me, his anxiety to have it inserted was more or less due to an apprehension that in the far-off regions to be crossed evil might befall the travellers, for which the Chinese Government would be held responsible. I allude more particularly to the country of Tsing-hai or Koko Nor, should a journey by that route be attempted. I consented finally to the insertion of the words in question, but on condition that there should be added to my first proposition which regarded the Indian side only, the alternative of a Mission by way Ssu Ch'uan.

From the subjoined it will be seen that Sir Thos. Wade holds himself responsible for the letter from the Emperor of China, as regards its form and substance :—

The despatch of a mission to England, with an Imperial letter expressing regret for what had happened in Yun Nan had long been agreed to. Rumours of a possible change in the *personnel* of the mission as at first composed induced me to require that I should be formally apprised of its constitution. I required also that the text of the Imperial letter should be communicated to me. This was done, and as certain modifications in the phraseology were adopted at my request, I must be regarded as responsible for the letter both in form and in substance.

The special distinction of the missive is at the same time not due to my negotiations. I mean the fact that it accredits a permanent mission from the Chinese Government to the Court of Her Majesty. The letter does not set forth that the mission is to be established in permanence. It is none the less true that it is so, and as the first letter of Credence issued by the Court of Peking to a Minister so conditioned it must be held to mark an era of singular importance in the foreign relations of China.

The Audience question and other like matters are dealt with at some length, as under :—

I have not the slightest wish to see it precipitately asserted, and, as I have earlier stated, in the late discussions I never formulated anything upon the subject of an Audience. But I more than once allowed it to be understood that, whether as an *amende* for the past, or as a guarantee for the future, I should be prepared to regard the concession of an Audience as a most important measure of satisfaction. And I did this with a full knowledge of the objections that were sure to be raised against its concession; to wit, the tender age of the Emperor and the sex of the Regents; conditions, I admit, by no means to be lightly ignored. I knew, at the same time, that on neither ground were their Majesties respectively inaccessible to ministers of their own nation, when their attendance was required whether for purposes of business or ceremony; that those who had reports to submit to the Throne were heard by the Empresses Regent, but partially concealed by screens, and, on State occasions were received by the Emperor; his Majesty being seated in front of the screens, behind which the Regents were enthroned. The real difficulty, I could not but feel, was of a political character; I have so often adverted to it that I not here define it more precisely. Believing it to be what I believe it, I should certainly have welcomed its disappearance as an augury of the highest significance.

Yet, I repeat, I never made the Audience in any way a demand, and when in my agreement I employed the term "code of etiquette," as a term implying deliberate regulation of intercourse, nothing was farther from my intentions than inclusion in it of the Audience question. The most I should have advocated in relation to it would have been, I say, an intimation, either singly, or in concert with others, that audience of the Emperor of China is a privilege which, under Treaty, it is at any time open to the Government of any Treaty Power to claim. This, looking to the past, might not have been without its utility. For the present, I should be quite content to leave it unmentioned. When reporting the Audience of 1873, the minimum of concession, as I have elsewhere called it, I was unable to say more than that it was a first step in retreat from an untenable position. Without optimising, I imagine that I see signs of progress that, in a question of the kind, may justify our patience.

As to official intercourse in the capital, what was immediately in my mind was the imperfectness with which the Imperial Decree of Sept. 28, 1875, had been obeyed. (See Blue Book, China, No. 1, 1876, page 86.) That Decree, which, it must be remembered, was issued as one of the guarantees that I exacted before I would allow Mr. Grosvenor's Mission to proceed to Yun Nan, approved the recommendation of the Tsung-li Yamên that the interdict on intercourse between the Legations and the Chiefs of State Departments should be withdrawn; and that the conditions of intercourse should be arranged between the Tsung-li Yamên and the high officers in question, "to the end that while, on the part of those to whom such intercourse was new, possible misgivings might be more or less prevented, those not yet in intercourse with the foreigner might be brought to understand the relations between him and the Chinese." These are nearly the words of the Yamên's Memorial, to which the Decree was a reply.

I have mentioned (page 123) how little had come of this Decree, and how circumstances had made that little even less. I have no desire to dwell further upon it. Mr. Fraser's despatch of the 10th January last (see page 93), which refers briefly to the event of last year, reports a step in advance that leads me to hope that in the question of intercourse in Peking we have at least the beginning of beginnings; in China, the difficulty of difficulties to be surmounted. And the reform is of the greater moment that it has been effected at head-quarters.

Another of my griefs was the language used either about us or to us in official papers; in public notices; in Memorials to the Throne, published in the *Peking Gazette;*" it might be in Decrees acknowledging such memorials; in letters addressed to us, especially where the reports of Chinese to their superiors are quoted. This is an old sore and of serious import. In a country where so large a proportion of the population is educated, and educated in a literature in the phraseology of which respect of persons is made so easily apparent, the effect upon the mass of habitual depreciation of the foreigner and his authorities in official papers may be imagined. There had been no worse omen of the feeling of the Government than its indifference to remonstrance on this head. It was for this reason that, in 1872, having been assaulted in the streets of Peking, I substituted for all other reparation a Memorial from the Yamên, directing attention to the Treaties, in which the title of Her Majesty should be placed on a level with that of the Emperor of China. The Memorial was shown to me in draft; was presented to the Emperor and published; but faith was not observed in the printed copies of the *Gazette.*

I revive the incident only to contrast the course pursued in the instance cited, with what I am happy to believe the spontaneous action of the Chinese Government on a recent occasion. In a despatch also of the 10th January, Mr. Fraser reports publication in the *Pekin Gazette* of a Memorial from the Governor of Shan Tung, in which alluding to a correspondence with the Acting Consul at Chefoo, the words "British Government" are honourably elevated to the head of the vertical column. It would be difficult in England to make it intelligible that our respect or disrespect for a foreign Power could be tested by the employment of a capital or a smaller letter at the commencement of the word Government. In China it is otherwise, and the proceeding Mr. Fraser reports is, in its recognition of the equality of nations by China, a valuable beginning of beginnings.

Another similar grief had been the refusal to admit foreign Consuls when calling on the high authorities of the provinces otherwise than as if they were the subordinates of those authorities. This was not a universal rule. I doubt that it was in these latter days adhered to any port but Foochow; it was there adhered to somewhat ostentatiously, and the inconvenience was marked. If a Consul could not be admitted into the Yamên of the Governor-General when he went to pay

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his respects to him, otherwise than if he were his subordinate, he would naturally forego his visit of ceremony, and it would follow, independently of the general effect upon affairs of this state of relations, that if his affairs rendered personal appeal to that high officer necessary, he would find access to him difficult, or, if accepted under the above conditions, resultless. I am happy to learn that the invidious rule, for which it is true there was alleged to be ground in our own Treaty, has at last been rescinded at Foochow. The personal opposition of the late Governor-General was for something in this matter; but the change for the better is perhaps to be attributed as well, if not to injunctions received from the Central Government, at least to the example recently set by it.

I say that there had been alleged to be ground in our treaties for the line taken in their treatment of our Consuls by the high provincial authorities. It was decided by the treaty of 1858 that our Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge should rank with Chinese Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls and Interpreters taking rank with Prefects. In many instances the high authorities made no objection to reception of our Consular officers—not, of course, as equals, but still with the courtesy due to the official of a foreign Power, who, by the conditions of the case, is at the same time chief of his nation in the district of China in which he resides. In some they refused to admit them except by the gateways through which their own subordinates were admitted, rejoining to all remonstrances on the subject that they acted only in accordance with treaty. By parity of reasoning they should have exacted of the Consuls the obeisances and other forms of salutation due by their Chinese co-ordinates. This, I need hardly say, was never attempted. Within doors the Consular officer was treated as a guest; it was before the outside public that he was humiliated. My knowledge of the effects of petty slights of the kind upon the feeling of the multitude must be my justification for making so much of what elsewhere—in England at least—must appear so insignificant.

Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum concludes as follows :—

In my despatch of the 5th August, writing at a time that I conceived it not improbable that Her Majesty's Government might be obliged to go further, I mentioned that I had asked every one whose opinion on such a point was worth obtaining, what with the all but certainty that the conviction of the really guilty was beyond our reach, with the fullest certainty that what had happened was due to the exclusivist policy of China,—what might a minister exact that he could really point to as a proof that that exclusivist policy was put away?

While some, I admit, held fast to the advisability of insisting on the production of the Acting Governor-General Ts'ên Yü-ying, the majority were for the exaction of material innovations, the introduction of railways and telegraphs, the navigation of the inner waters, mining, &c. Near the end of my negotiations, it was suggested that I might engage the Government to establish a mint and a postal service. Of the two latter, I will say that I half regret the loss of the opportunity. Neither a mint nor a postal service, however, appeared to me to find a fit place in any of the three sections of my agreement, the connection of which together my report will have made plain.

As to the other propositions, they had always appeared to me even less approachable. I venture to think it probable than formal negotiations, at present, would retard rather than advance their adoption. They, in general, involve enterprises which, in my opinion, cannot be healthfully undertaken independently of the free action of the Government. Such enterprises cannot, it is true, be given effect to without foreign aid, if not foreign capital; but it is not desirable to force them upon the country. The chiefs of the administration are becoming slowly converted to the conviction that the appliances by which foreign nations sustain their strength are equally indispensable to China. They will be presently adopted, and whenever the moment for their adoption arrives, we shall hardly contribute less to their furtherance as auxiliaries than any other Power.

Annexed are the comments which have appeared in such of the daily papers as have noticed the subject. It is significant that *The Times* has, up to the present, preserved silence with regard to it. The *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows :—

The negotiations which Sir Thomas Wade conducted to a successful issue with rare patience, diplomatic tact, and firmness, had three objects in view. First, he demanded satisfaction for the Yunnan outrage. Then, adroitly making this a plea for opening up the whole question of our relations with China, he insisted that the time had come when certain pledges that had been given respecting the improvement of the conditions of diplomatic intercourse, and the reform of those fiscal irregularities that burdened our traders with intolerable taxation, ought to be loyally carried out by the Imperial Government. It was useless to offer an apology for the Margary murder alone. Sir Thomas firmly insisted that the outrage was to be regarded as merely one among the grievances the English had to complain of, and that our case must be considered as a whole or not at all. He knew the Chinese authorities felt bound to do something with respect to the Yunnan affair. By identifying our claims on that score with our complaints as to the imperfectness of diplomatic intercourse and the oppression of trade, Sir Thomas Wade forced the hand of the Celestial Government in regard to these questions also. It must be conceded that he was on the whole not badly dealt with by the Prince of Kung and the Chinese Foreign-office. There were fewer attempts at shuffling than might have been expected, and probably would have occurred, had a less able and experienced diplomatist represented our interests in China. There can be no doubt that the Chinese Government felt that the long period of disorder that had half ruined the Empire during the minority of the last Emperor must come to an end. Sir Thomas Wade artfully argued that one of its most unpleasant outgrowths—the bad treatment of foreign representatives, and the fiscal oppressions in trade—ought to be terminated with the anarchy to which, rather than to the fault of the Foreign-office, he was wont soothingly to attribute those evils. There was to be another long minority, argued Sir Thomas, during which China must not expect to be treated with that indulgence in regard to non-fulfilment of pledges which was extended to her under the Regency of 1861-75. Why not, then, he urged on the Prince of Kung, seize this golden opportunity of making a fresh start in foreign policy? His arguments prevailed, and, whilst it would be tedious to follow him step by step through every complex winding of the negotiations, we may say that, partly by persuasion, partly by threats, mainly by dogged pertinacity, imperturbable good temper, and the most unfailing courtesy, Sir Thomas Wade obtained from the Celestial authorities many valuable concessions. He wisely acted on the principle that, as it was hopeless to get Li-chen-Kwoh, who was responsible for Mr. Margary's murder, executed, that officer being simply indispensable to the cause of order in Yunnan, and as no direct evidence of his guilt was forthcoming, the proper course to take was to be magnanimous. He thus said that what was wanted was not so much vengeance which could not undo the past, but security that similar outrages should not be inflicted in future. In this way he induced the Chinese to send a commission of inquiry to investigate the Yunnan affair. After much difficulty he succeeded in procuring for his able and accomplished secretary, Mr. Grosvenor, and some other subordinate consular officers, permits to accompany the commission, and see that the investigation was not a sham. The blameable official was found guilty; but, in consideration of Sir Thomas's disclaiming any desire for mere revenge, the Emperor, with our Envoy's approval, remitted with a reprimand the punishment Li-chen-Kwoh had incurred. An ample pecuniary indemnity was levied for compensation to those who had suffered from the Yunnan outrage. The Emperor drew out a personal apology for its occurrence, to be presented to the Queen of England, expressing profound regret for what had happened, and explaining how orders had been promulgated throughout the Empire condemning the deed, and warning everybody to refrain from meddling with passport-bearing travellers in future.

Carping critics have said that this was not sufficient atonement for a murder which was an international crime. Had no more been got out of the Chinese Government, such objections would have had weight. But the enormous difficulty of directly proving the guilt of high officials who had been implicated in the Yunnan affair ought to be taken into account. The case might by trickery and perjury have been made to break down if Sir Thomas Wade had been exacting, and then we would have obtained no satisfaction at all except at the point of the bayonet. By being magnanimous and moderate we made the Chinese Government save us the trouble of leading a long and difficult proof by admitting at the outset what they had strenuously denied — the fact, and the international character of the crime. This, demanding an atonement of an international character, naturally led to the opening up of questions which Sir Thomas Wade probably foresaw must result in the Emperor of China making such an apology as would by implication force the Chinese Government to regard the English Crown and its Envoys as standing on a footing of equality with the Dragon Throne and its haughty servants. Our Ambassador's policy of moderation emphasised the fact that, whilst we had no desire for extreme retribution, we did not intend to tolerate any longer the insolent bearing of Chinese exclusiveness. It kept glaringly to the front the fact that the Yunnan outrage was but the outward symptom of a deep-rooted evil, that is to say, the old policy of restricting foreign trade and intercourse. This, it was steadily urged, must be altered ere full atonement could be made in the sense of giving that "security for the future" which Sir Thomas agreed to substitute for the mere demand for vengeance. Thus we find that the Chinese Government were pushed by the gentlest but most irresistible pressure into assenting to the Chefoo Treaty, which, after defining the settlement of the Yunnan case, rearranged those conditions of diplomatic and commercial intercourse whose imperfections led to the Margary outrage.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—

Having failed to obtain the punishment of the real authors of the Yunnan outrage, and Sir Thomas Wade having very properly refused to sanction the punishment of a few sham delinquents put forward in the traditional Chinese fashion as scapegoats, it remains only to consider the nature of the indirect reparation which has been in fact exacted from the Government of Peking. The terms of this reparation are contained in the Chefoo agreement formally executed by the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 13th of last September after a protracted and intricate negotiation, in which the Chinese Government seem to have resorted to every form of tergiversation and every expedient of delay. This agreement is divided into three sections. The first, which relates to the settlement of the Yunnan case, stipulates for the presentation to the Throne of a memorial expressing regret for the outrage, and cautioning subordinate officials to respect Government passports and treaty rights in future, which memorial, with the Imperial decree in reply to it, is to be embodied in a proclamation to be issued by the Provincial Government, and to be posted in different parts of the province under the supervision of officers to be sent by the British Minister.

Upon a review of the whole case, we think that Sir Thomas Wade may fairly congratulate himself on the result of his prolonged diplomatic labours. It is true, as we set out by remarking, that he has failed in what must be regarded as the principal aim of the negotiations; but it is only fair to consider the difficulties under which he worked and the risks which would have attended a more resolute course of action than that to which he ultimately resigned himself. It is possible that if at the outset of the negotiations, or so soon as it became evident that the Chinese Government were resorting to their usual tactics for evading redress, Sir Thomas Wade had made it clear to them that they had to choose between war and a compliance with our demands, and had withdrawn the Legation in the event of any further trifling on the part of the Government, he might possibly have gained his point. But there would have been of course a risk of our having actually to proceed to the execution of the threat, and on the whole we are glad that risk was not incurred. It would have been a serious matter for the country to have had a Chinese war on its hands during the crisis through which we have been passing, and from which we have by no means yet emerged.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 732.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £3 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received Sept. 7.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 8	July 21	July 25*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	„ 1	„ 18	„ 22*
Unkoladi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 15*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 10
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 14
Chefoo	—	—	„ 14
New-chwang			
Hankow	May 25	„ 11	„ 17
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 16
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	June 8	„ 18	„ 22
Ningpo	—	—	„ 21
Foochow	—	—	„ 24
Formosa	—	—	„ 21
Amoy	—	—	„ 25
Swatow	—	—	„ 26
Hong Kong	„ 15	„ 21	„ 28
Canton	—	—	„ 26
Macao	—	—	„ 27
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 8	„ 13	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	„ 27
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 29
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 25
Sarawak	—	—	„ 24
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 31
Samarang	—	—	„ 21
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 26
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	July 6	Aug. 4	Aug. 4
Penang	„ 6	„ 2	„ 6
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 16
Colombo	—	—	„ 15

* Via San Francisco, received Aug. 28.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, yesterday, being three days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 28th ult. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 25th, Shanghai 29th July, Hong Kong, 4th, Singapore 11th August, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday, the 10th inst., left Suez on the 3rd inst., four days early, and will probably reach London on Wednesday or Thursday.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are in working order, with the exception of the cable between Amoy and Shanghai, communication by which is interrupted.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi.—From Singapore: Mr. J. M. Ede. From Galle: Mr. H. V. Hughes, R.N. To Venice, from Shanghai: Mr. E. Major. From Singapore: Mr. E. M. Lamb.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, expected to arrive at Southampton Sept. 15. From Hong Kong: General the Hon. F. Colborne, Capt. Edmond, Mr. Vassall, R.N. From Singapore: Mr. J Ross, Mr. A. Wylie. From Galle: Norcott.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's str. *Gaelic*, arrived Aug. 10.—From Hong Kong: Lieut. col. L. F. Hall, R.A., Mr. J. Taites. From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Joiner, Mr. F. F. Balance, Mr. and Mrs M. N. Wyckoff and two children, Mr. Arnold Weinholt, and Miss Clark, Messrs. L. Chinda, K. Kairamura, J. Soto, Nasu, Wm. Taylor, J. Meyers, and Jas. Murray.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amasons*, from Marseilles. Sept. 9.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. Amane. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and three children, Mrs. Heaton. To Singapore: Mr. Howard Newton. To Saigon: Messrs. Golfier and Rheinart. To Batavia: Messrs. Agancor, and J. Duret. To Colombo: Mr. D. Boyd Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. E. Gordon, and Mr. J. W. Parker.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayllar, Mr. R. N. St. John, Mr. H. Ziefler, and Mr. J. F. Rose. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser, Messrs. Lucarsen, Blanckenhagen, Pictet, Dugois, De Jager, Ernstmann, and J. Van Vliet. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff, Mr. Lawry. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Frendenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, and Mr. A. H. Thomas.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong Mr. Marcus C. Do Rozario. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Miss Junod. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, Major McMair, Miss de Jager. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Buller, J. R. Bell, H. W. Ridley, and Mackwood.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, from Southampton, Sept. 6.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Valentine. To Hong Kong: Comdr. J. S. Eaton, R.N. To Penang: Mr. Harper. To Galle: Mr. J. Skene.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Captain F. Durrant, Mr. Squires, Mr. R. W. Parish, Mr. E. de H. Whiddin, and Lieut. C. E. Willoughby. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Miss Livermore, and Mr. Evans.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Prinses Amalia*, from Nieuwediep, 1st September. To Batavia: Mr. F. Heckler, Mr. H. E. B. Schmalhausen, Mr. A. C. Kamp, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Engelbrecht, Mr M. E. A. Ezzey, Mr. and Mrs. Aten Bosch and child, Mr. P. C. V. Davelaar, Mr. J. W. Van de Valk, Mr. L. M. Beels, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knottnerus and three children, Mrs. J. L. P. Boers and two daughters, Mrs. P. A. Roelofse, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schneider and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Stelling and four children, Mrs. M. L. Steinbüch, Mrs. Verbeek-Fritzsche and one child, Mr. P. A. L. E. Van Dyke, Mr. F. H. Ladan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. J. H. Van Riemsdyk, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkens and two children, Mr. W. Doorman, Mr. H. Tauber, Mr. H. C. A. G. de Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. J. Prins and four children, Mrs. A. Sythoff, Mrs. M. Kruseman, Mrs. Becking-Cariot, Mrs. O. Van Hamel, Mrs. M. J. Cohen Stuart, Mrs. M. de Veer, Mr. Janssens, Mrs. D. Dreval, Mr. J. H. Pratje, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Tenret and seven children, Mr. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rozenboom and four children, Mr. E. Vorkevisser, Mr. J. Hegge, Mr. T. P. Van Lier, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Ryn and six children. Mr. W. D. J. Bezemer, M. and Mrs. J. Bakkers and three children, R. J. Van Twol, Mr. J. J. A. Muller.

Per steamer *Fleurs Castle*, from London, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Miss Mason. To Penang: Mr. Miller.

Per steamer *Glenfintas*, from London, Sept. 1.—To Singapore: Mrs. M. E. Peli, Miss Agnes Pell and three children, Mr. D. J. H. McClosky, Mrs. Geo. McClosky. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Dean Harper. To Shanghai: Mr. R. T. Crighton.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes as follows:—

We have been having some hot days of late. Yesterday (10th July), at four P.M., the mercury stood at 102° in the shade, and the sun felt at least 10° hotter. Rain is very much needed. The snow of last winter and the rains of the spring seem to have had the effect of decreasing the ordinary rain-fall at this season. It has been cloudy all day, with a light sprinkle this afternoon, which we hope may increase to a heavy fall to-night. But the Chinese say, "these clouds will not rain."

The telegraph line connecting the Arsenal with the Viceroy's yamên has been in use for some time, and seems to give satisfaction. A line is proposed from the latter place to the provincial capital, for which the survey is, I understand, now being made. Little by little and very slowly seems to be the only way by which these improvements of Western science can be introduced into China, and it is absolutely necessary that too great proximity to the "Dragon Throne" be avoided.

There is little of interest here to report. The locusts are doing immense damage to the crops.

WUCHANG.

The *Daily News* says:—

This city has long ago obtained unenviable notoriety for its alleged hostility to foreigners. But whenever disturbances have arisen it has been found to be, almost without exception, the work of the students temporarily residing in the city, during the literary or military examinations, and by no means to be taken as a sign of the feeling of the citizens generally. These young aspirants for honours come up from all parts of the pro-

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vince, with unbounded capacity for mischief-making and rioting, joined to an unreasoning and implacable hatred of the unknown foreigner, whose character and objects rumour has painted in her darkest colours. A not uncommon idea being that all foreigners are engaged in a deep-laid scheme to subvert the present dynasty and seize the country. On Wednesday last an ebullition of this feeling was the cause of an altogether unprovoked and apparently unpremeditated attack upon two foreign residents in Wuchang, with somewhat serious consequences.

About six o'clock in the evening one of the missionaries was taking a quiet walk in the neighbourhood of the parade ground, where a number of students were assembled practising archery. No sooner did the foreigner appear in sight than a band of these restless spirits made a sudden onset upon him by means of their favourite mode of attack, a shower of stones. Closely pursued, the gentleman thus assailed took refuge first in a garden, and then in a house, whose friendly doors were thrown open to him. But the mob commenced pulling down the walls about the heads of the inmates, and the foreigner was compelled to leave the place. After a while he reached home seriously bruised and wounded, having two of his front teeth broken, and attired in the dress of a friendly Chinaman, his own clothing having been torn to shreds. Meanwhile his colleague, hearing news of the attack, had left the Mission House to go to his friend's assistance. Upon his coming into sight, the brave young defenders of their country commenced a second attack with renewed vigour. Expostulation was useless, and this gentleman was compelled to seek shelter in a police station near at hand. But the doors were almost immediately broken open by the mob, and the missionary was struck to the ground by a blow from a heavy beam, which resulted in fracture of the shoulder bone, together with other serious injuries. The assault is considered to be one of the worst that has ever been perpetrated in Wuchang, and its consequences such as to call for strict investigation and speedy punishment. The matter has been taken up by H.B.M.'s Consul in Hankow. But in Wuchang, while the circumstances of the assault are pretty generally regretted by the citizens, the opinion is freely expressed that it is simply impossible to obtain any redress, seeing that the assailants were the military students.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd July; the P. and O. mail from London, June 8, was received on the 18th July.

As has happened almost annually for some time past, during the hot weather, the community of Shanghai have again been assured that arrangements were being completed for the establishment of a sanitarium. The projects have generally dragged on till the hot weather was over, and then been forgotten till the next summer. It is to be hoped for the comfort of residents that something more may come of the present one. It is stated that a company is to be formed to establish the desired sanitarium at an easy distance from Shanghai. The locality indicated is the Point, and the proposed launching capital is the modest figure of Tls. 4,000. Steps have already been taken to bring the proposal before the community, and it is believed with every prospect of success. If there is a healthful breeze to be found at almost any time in this locality, it is at the Point; and the beneficial effects to convalescents of a residence there has already been experienced, we are informed, both in the case of adults and children.

This is almost the only item of local news of any importance. The *Daily News* notes two items in the Municipal minutes which will be read with satisfaction. The first is the resolution of the Council to beg the United States Vice-Consul-General to take such steps as may appear to him most desirable to have some Chinese houses that have been built in the line of the extension of the Seaward-road removed, and to prevent similar encroachments whilst negotiations for the road are going on. The Council deserve credit for the course they have adopted, though it cannot but be remarked how much better it would have been if the step had been taken while the houses were in process of erection. The second point of interest in the minutes is the intended rounding of the north-west corner of the Bund end of the Canton-road. This is by no means so small a matter as at first blush it might seem. In these days of reckless and ignorant driving and especially now the streets are infested all day long by numbers of Chinese drivers, who care nothing for, or probably know nothing of, the rule of the road, and whose erratic and dangerous movements are never interfered with by anyone in authority, the rounding of street corners means the removal of so much chance of collision and danger, and is therefore to be regarded with considerable favour.

The *Daily News* also gives the following :—

An important case to ship captains has been heard at the Police-court, before Mr. Mowat. It was one in which Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, summoned Captain Hellen, of the schooner *Lizzie*, for destroying entries in his official log of the passage from Sydney, in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act. The captain's explanation was that the log-book was an old one used on a voyage seven or eight years ago, and that the entries on the leaves destroyed referred solely to that passage; he tore them out to have a clean book. He had logged everything worth logging since leaving Sydney, and his entries could be confirmed by the crew. His Worship held that defendant's explanation had no bearing on the point at issue—the destruction of the pages of the book. However old or stupid entries in an official log might be, they must be allowed to remain when once written, and the log not tampered with. By tearing out the pages defendant had committed an offence which the law regarded with great gravity, and one punishable with six months' imprisonmont or a fine of £100. Defendant was, however, mulcted in the penalty of $50 and costs.

A case of accidental homicide has occurred at the Central Police Station. The native prisoners had had their supper, and were disposing themselves for the night, when a quarrel arose between two of them respecting a blanket, and one struck the other two blows in the side with his fist. The blows are described as not having been very severe, but the man who was struck was observed in a few minutes to change colour. He lay down and began to vomit. Every attention was paid him, but it was considered advisable to remove him to the Shantung-road Hospital; he died, however, before he got there. His assailant was taken to the Mixed Court, and charged with causing the death of deceased. It being necessary, however, that an inquest should be held by the native authorities, the prisoner was remanded, and information of the occurrence forwarded to the Taoutai. The Chehsien attended at the hospital, and made a full investigation, afterwards expressing the opinion that the man's death was caused through his being struck. The prisoner was sent into the city to be further dealt with. The Chehsien also expressed the opinion that deceased was not a strong man, and that therefore the blows he received had a more serious effect upon him than they otherwise would have had.

Among the native passengers who arrived by the *Soochow* from Ningpo this week was a native sailor, who represented to the officers that he had been wrecked in an American barque, the name of which he had forgotten. His statement was to the effect that he sailed in the barque, on which there were only three foreigners, from Shanghai to Nagasaki, thence to Hong Kong, and from there to Foochow, where a cargo of poles was taken for Shanghai. When in the locality of Barren Island, the vessel stranded and sunk in a few minutes, all hands being drowned except himself and three others. They sought refuge on an island, and after remaining there three days without food they were rescued by a fishing-boat and taken to Chinhai. His three companions stayed there, but he went forward to Ningpo and was given a passage to Shanghai by the *Soochow*, on account of there being a semblance of truth in his representations. When the steamer arrived here he went ashore, and, strange to say, has not since been heard of; and no story of wreck has reached the United States Consulate-General.

During the week flights of locusts have passed over or through the Settlement; but the singularity is that they have on each occasion, so far as has been observed, chiefly taken their passage during the night, but few having been seen in the day-time. Early on the night of the 14th July, for instance, the bungalow of a gentleman residing on the Soochow Creek was besieged by the insects. The occupant was reading by the aid of a lamp, sitting with his back to the window, which was partially open to admit the breeze. All at once he was surprised to find the room invaded by a swarm of locusts so numerous that a quantity nearly sufficient to fill a bushel basket was swept up in the room, the same night and following day. The bungalow of another gentleman, situated near Carter's Cross-road, received a similar visitation at about the same time; and there can be no doubt that a large cloud of the insects must have then passed over this district. On the same night a solitary locust flew into the bed-room of a gentleman living in the Peking-road. It seemed nearly exhausted, and allowed itself to be captured on the mantelpiece.

The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows on the above :—Writing in February last about the purchase by the Chinese of the fleet and plant of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, I remarked that, with all the great advantages it enjoyed, and with all the power which its recent purchase conferred, the career of the Chinese Company was not altogether smooth. There was a prospect before it of severe competition, and "there might be a limit to the power even of Li-Hung-Chang to supply funds if a cut-throat policy were attempted." The event has justified this anticipation. A very severe competition ensued upon the Yangtsze between the "China Merchants" and the (English) "China Navigation" Companies, in which the former has had considerably the worst of it. The native merchants, curiously enough, seem to prefer the English vessels, and these have been getting the lion's share of freight, while theirs run at less expense than those of their rivals. The result has been such heavy loss to the Chinese Company that Li-Hung-Chang is said to be disgusted, and anxious to evade his responsibilities."

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HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 28th July; the French mail from London, June 15; arrived out on the 21st July.

His Excellency Mr. Pope Hennessy has again put into practice some of his peculiar ideas with respect to the government of the natives. His last act has been to make a very important change in the staff of the gaol. Most of the foreigners are to be dismissed, and Chinese substituted for them. As may be expected, this change has caused considerable discussion, and its wisdom is doubted with considerable show of reason. The *China Mail* says:—His Excellency appears so far to have taken very kindly to our "celestial" friend; his back is no longer to be profaned with the lash while in the gaol; Chinamen are, we believe, to be guarded as much as possible by Chinamen, the offensive presence of the "outer barbarian" being reduced to a minimum. We must confess that we have no great opinion of the Chinaman as a gaoler. If there is any race of human beings specially ill-adapted for such work, we should say it is the Chinese. Only yesterday a couple of lokongs, from whom, by the way, the Governor intends to chiefly recruit his native gaolers—were charged at the police-court with attemping to extort blackmail from some poor helpless country-women, and it is notorious that the Chinese lack the very qualities essential to a gaoler. Responsible writers on China have always treated an honest Chinese official as a phenomenon; in fact, there may be grave doubts that such an individual has existed within modern times. We knew nothing personally of the Chinese in the days of Confucius, and faith cannot be placed in Chinese histories, but at the present time the officialdom of China simply exists on bribery and corruption in their worst forms. Such a change as the one contemplated may also have dangerous consequences. Chinese gaolers cannot and would not exercise the amount of authority over prisoners wielded by foreigners; they have neither the courage nor the strength of the latter—statements that those who have seen the antics of a lokong in the midst of a crowd of his excited countrymen will be quite ready to support. We are also here a few thousand foreigners among a teeming population of natives, and we cannot recognise the desirability of replacing foreign by native officials, where neither economy nor effectiveness would be promoted by the change. We can get Indian gaolers almost as cheaply as Chinese—the former, fine stately men, each possessing as much authority *per se* as some half a dozen Chinese. We understand that the lokongs have so far shown no disposition to accept posts in the gaol, but whether this is because they prefer sauntering about the streets to the confinement within stone walls, or whether they feel their incapacity for maintaining order in the gaol, are points on which we are not informed.

Another act of the Governor has also elicited no little comment. It appears that a European turnkey was found assaulting a prisoner in the gaol. He was brought before the superintendent, who fined him $2. On this coming to the ears of the Governor, he at once ordered the turnkey's dismissal from the service, although the man had served the Government for nearly ten years, and bore a good character.

The report of the China Traders' Insurance Company for the year ended 30th April last has been published. The accounts show a balance of $295,073.06, which is thus distributed; $36,000 to be devoted to payment of a dividend of 12 per cent. to shareholders; $49,000 in payment of 10 per cent. to contributors of business; $125,000 to the reserve fund; and the balance to be carried forward to provide for known losses and liabilities that may arise under policies not yet terminated.

The shareholders of the Hong Kong Hotel Company, Limited, held their half-yearly meeting on the 25th July. The report, which showed a balance of $7,519, part being devoted to payment of a dividend of $2.50 per share, and the balance of $2,874 to hotel and furniture account, was adopted unanimously. Messrs. Belilios and Landstein were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Reiners and Grobien elected directors in the room of Messrs. Andre and Burrows. Mr. Cohen was elected and Mr. Vaucher re-elected auditors.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, was held on the 25th July. The report showed that, including $16,484.87 brought forward from last account, there was a net profit of $33,018.92, from which a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. Deducting this and the directors' fees, there remained $12,518.92, which was carried forward to new account.

From the *China Mail* we take the following:—

We regret to have to record the death here of the Rev. C. F. Preston, of Canton, who may be said to have died with his harness on, after hard service in the missionary field extending over about twenty years. Mr. Preston was a member of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions, and his labours have been principally confined to the city of Canton, where he has preached daily for very many years. He was admittedly one of the best Chinese speakers in the south of China, and was well-known as a most conscientious and hard-working missionary. As a manly, genial and open-hearted Christian gentleman he was respected and loved by all who knew him, and his loss will be greatly felt by a large circle of friends, not only in Canton but in other ports in China. Mr. Preston had been in bad health for several months, and had applied more than once for a short leave of absence, which we understand had been refused by the board in New York. We do not particularly envy the feelings with which those mistaken missionary directors will receive the news of the death of their devoted and able servant.

We understand that the little steamer *Camoes* left on the 19th on a salvaging expedition. The vessel to be salved is, we believe, the *Mazeppa*, one of Messrs. Jardine's old opium clippers, lost about sixteen years ago in the neighbourhood of Breaker Point. The services of a professional diver have been secured, and all the necessary appliances for effectively carrying out the work are on board the steamer. The expedition is under the sole guidance of Captain Tucker, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in salvage operations, and who is the inventor of several appliances used in submarine engineering.

The Acting Registrar-General's return of births and deaths for the quarter ending the 30th June shows that the total deaths among the British and foreign community numbered 28, thus distributed:—British and foreign, 11; Portuguese, 7; Indian, &c., 2; non-residents, 8. There were 796 deaths among the Chinese. The births among the British and foreign community numbered 27, 14 boys and 13 girls; among the Chinese there were 322 births, 168 boys and 154 girls. Grand total:—Births, 349; deaths, 824. Annual death rate per thousand of the population:—whole population, 23·68; British and foreign community, non-residents, 10·21; Chinese, 24·46.

We observe among the designs that have been prepared at the invitation of the subscribers to the Shanghai Memorial to the late Mr. Margary, one from Mr. W. Danby, E.C., of Hong Kong, for a monument fifty feet in height. The designs vary in cost of execution from $3,000 (Mr. Danby's figure) to $1,000; while the sum available amounts to $1,513.45.

We hear that amongst some seven or eight gentlemen who applied for the post of Secretary to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce the successful applicant is Mr. E. George, whose commercial experience doubtless well fits him for the position.

The following important Government notification in regard to emigration to Queensland has been forwarded to us for publication by the Acting Colonial Secretary:—

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy has this day received a telegram from his Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Queensland, announcing that a Bill has passed both Houses of the Queensland Legislature, and been transmitted to London for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, restricting the influx of Chinese emigrants into Queensland. Under such circumstances, the Governor suggests that Chinese emigrants should, for the present, avoid proceeding to Queensland.

Commenting upon the Chinese labour question in Queensland, the *Overland Trade Report* says:—For our own part, while we sympathise with the Queenslanders in their undoubted Chinese difficulty, we must confess to a belief that they have not taken the best means of grappling with it. Nor do they, in our opinion, appreciate as they ought the possible advantages to be derived by a new country situated near the tropics from a large and gratuitous supply of cheap Asiatic labour of the best sort. North Queensland will not be always dependent on gold mines for its prosperity; it will eventually, in all probability, be a great sugar, cotton, and coffee-producing country. The climate is too hot to permit of Europeans labouring on such plantations, and Polynesian labour is both inferior and more difficult to procure than Chinese. Ordinarily, however, Chinese coolies have to be imported at considerable cost. The gold mines of Queensland have succeeded in drawing the labour supply there without cost to the colony. Why not utilise it at once? Let the Queenslanders take the matter in hand without delay, start some plantations and set a portion of the hungry Celestials to work. Let the Brisbane Government give the balance of the Chinese employment on the projected railways and telegraphs, or any other public works that may be in contemplation, first taking the precaution to make formal agreements with them. By this means the Chinese difficulty might be solved, to the mutual satisfaction of the Chinese and the colonists. But to close the country to any race would be contrary to the policy hitherto pursued in all British colonies, where immigrants of every nationality have been welcomed as citizens. The Chinese may not make the best or cleanest of citizens, but as labourers in plantation colonies they are really valuable.

SIAM.

—o—

BANGKOK.

The following information is from the *Siam Advertiser*:—

We are glad to announce that H.E. the P'ra Nai Waiyawatu has succeeded in quelling the riots of Tongka. The malcontents have given written pledges of future good behaviour. While at Singapore H.E. visited the Acting Governor of Singapore. This official complimented H.E. on his success in quieting the troubles of Tongka, and threw out some valuable suggestions, which if properly executed would prevent the recurrence of such difficulties in the future. Tongka is a valuable province, abounding

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in mineral wealth. Its shore is washed by the Bay of Bengal, and it is well situated to be in close commercial communication with Hindustan, Burma, the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, China, and with all parts of the commercial world.

Ten young Siamese are going from Siam to Germany for the purpose of five or six years' training in the German schools. A Siamese tutor accompanies them to keep up their memories of Siamese. His Majesty the King pays the bills, and has a pledge from the guardians or parents of the pupils that they shall be worthy of the money expended upon them—that is, that they shall thoroughly pursue their studies and make appropriate progress. Some of them, of good physical developments, are to be trained in the arts of war. Some to give themselves to general scientific studies.

On July 4 the United States Consulate was in gala day dress for receptions. The First King, the Second King, and the ex-Regent were represented. The Minister of War came in person. An officer of the Royal Artillery, the captain of the fire brigade, all ranks of the nobility, some of the officials of the different Consulates, and many personal friends had already paid their respects. The American Consulate is gaining golden opinions from the Siamese.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The following items are from the *Sarawak Gazette*:—

The prospects of the gambier plantations are excellent; in the early part of the year the unusually protracted heavy rains caused a fear that the newly-felled gardens would be unable to get satisfactory burnings; however, a period of intense heat, although coming somewhat late in the season, has enabled the Chinese to get their plantations well cleared up. Those that are planted are so well advanced that we may hope to export gambier in some quantity before the end of this year; we trust that the success of these tentative attempts may convince capitalists that gambier can be grown well and profitably in Sarawak. The planters had to contend last monsoon with an unusually bad season, and it is much to their credit that they have persevered; they now find that they have not been so very much thrown back after all.

The production of sago along the coast seems to be carried on with great spirit; the unprecedentedly high price to which sago flour has reached lately has doubtless served to stimulate the trade.

Ten miles of the projected road through Upper Sarawak has been traced, and the report is that it is a remarkably easy road to make so far; this portion even, when completed, will open up a considerable tract of excellent land suitable for gambier, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Kuching the new roads are being pushed on with vigour, and equestrians may soon hope to have a very pleasant variety of ways to choose from for their morning ride.

In our last issue we omitted to notice the opening for business purposes of the handsome new offices recently erected by the Borneo Company (Limited). The old edifice had long been in a very rickety condition, and when the new building was commenced it was by no means too soon. The new offices, which have a river frontage of eighty-four feet, are not only well adapted for use, but are a conspicuous ornament to Kuching.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 4th August; the French mail from London, June 29, was received on the 29th July, and the following P. and O. mail of July 6 arrived out on the 4th August. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

A meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 28th July, when certain rules for the regulation of Emigrant Depots, as well as for the recruiting of emigrants, were passed. These have been published in the *Gazette*. They provide that each depot shall have a conspicuous signboard, proper sanitary arrangements, and be under the immediate supervision of the Protector and Assistant Protector of Emigrants. Recruiters also must have distinguishing badges, and all contracts for labour outside the Settlements as well as advances of money must have the cognisance and approval of the Protectors of Emigrants. It is not a little curious, and it should cause reflection, that while other Colonial Governments are at their wits' end how to devise measures to keep out Chinese emigrants, the Straits Government should be so solicitous about their incomings and outgoings here. All the time John Chinaman is quietly monopolising into his own hands the whole trade and property of the colony.

Our higher courts of law are getting into something like order again, and when Mr. Wood arrives, the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, may take another three months' extension of leave, as it is rumoured it is his intention to do. Mr. Justice Phillips has been astonishing lawyers and suitors by his vigour and the rapidity with which he disposes of cases. His Honour returned from Penang on the 27th July, closed the Criminal Sessions here on the 30th, disposing of two murder cases on that day, started on the 31st for Malacca to hold the assizes there, and is due in Penang to hold the assizes there on the 15th Aug.

There is one matter which threatens to breed some trouble in the Peninsula, and that is in connection with the family of the late Sultan Allie of Johore. There is a dispute as to the succession to his patrimonial territory of Kessang or Moa, near Malacca. His eldest son, Tunku Allum, who is thirty-two years old, claims the title and Kessang. H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, supported by the Government here, is said to support the claims of a younger son, Tunku Mahmoud, a boy of eleven, with the view, it is alleged, of absorbing the territory eventually into the Johore cipality. There is said to be a very strong feeling among the Malays hostile to the views of Government and the Maharajah of Johore. As a matter of course, there is the usual abominable official secrecy as to the rights of the question, but, as far as we know, we are bound to say that both the Government and the Maharajah of Johore seem bent upon committing a blunder and a crime, perpetrating a high-handed act of injustice that good may ensue. Their reticence about their proceedings justify the worst suspicions, and if any trouble ensues they will be entirely to blame.

In connection with the Native States, it may be noted that the British barque *Cotherstone*, conveying ex-Sultan Abdullah and the other chiefs of Perak to the Seychelles, has been twice reported here, all well on board, since her departure. The Mauritius Ordinance, authorising the detention of these chiefs in the Seychelles, has appeared in the *Gazette*, as well as a notification that Her Majesty had been pleased to allow and approve of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1877 passed here for the detention of ex-Sultan Abdullah.

On the 23rd July a telegram, dated the 21st July, from the Governor General of India to his Excellency the Administrator, was furnished for publication here, with reference to the terrible famine in Madras, the object of which is to encourage shipments of rice from Siam and Saigon to Madras. There is not the slightest prospect of any such shipments being possible. Here, the stock is very small, and a scarcity, if not famine, is threatening. There is little or no Saigon rice in the place, and the following are to-day's quotations for Siam rice, the highest known for years, if ever known:—Mill cargo rice, $98 to 108; Mill white rice, $125 to 130 per coyan. Supplies in Bangkok and Saigon are nearly exhausted, and are wanted for China. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any supplies of rice from here for India.

The general committee of the Raffles Library and Museum and of the Gardens has been in a measure reorganised, with a view to greater efficiency and authority. The Hon. John Douglas C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Chairman, Dr. Little, Vice-Chairman for the Gardens, Mr. W. Adamsom, Vice-Chairman for the Library and Museum, and Dr. Dennys, Assistant Protector of Emigrants, Acting Librarian and Curator of the Museum.

A very interesting ceremony took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st August. The Presbyterians of the community are going to erect a new church on a piece of ground granted to them by Government at the back of Fort Canninghill, facing Dhoby Green, and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Administrator.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—On the 26th July, at Hong Kong, the wife of W. Stanley Adams, M.D., of a son.

BIELFELD—On the 16th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Alex. Bielfeld, of a daughter.

CUTHBERTSON—On the 29th July, at Singapore, the wife of T. Cuthbertson, of a daughter.

HUFFAM—On the 14th July, at Hong Kong, the wife of F. S. Huffam, of a daughter, stillborn.

KING—On the 1st Sept., at 102, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Walter Edward King, H.B.M. Consul, Ichang, of a daughter.

MACFARLANE—On the 26th July, at Hong Kong, the wife of Commissary Macfarlane, Commissariat and Transport Department, of a son (stillborn).

MOORE—On the 17th July, at Shanghai, the wife of C. F. Moore, of a daughter.

PEACOCK—On the 25th Aug., at Twickenham, the wife of F. D. Peacock, prematurely, of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 17th July, at Hong Kong, the wife of Peter Smith, of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 20th July, at Canton, the wife of F. B. Smith, of a son.

SOLOMON—On the 23rd July, at Hong Kong, the wife of Reuben Solomon, of a daughter.

TODD—On the 2nd Sept., at 32, Angell-road, Brixton, S.W., the wife of Walter J. Todd, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENEDICT—On the 3rd Sept., at 2, Manchester-square, Alice Boulan, youngest daughter of Sir Julius Benedict.

DENT—On the 31st Aug., at Milton Villa, Sefton-street, Southport, after a few days' illness, Ethel Fanny, only child of George M. and Charlotte Dent, late of Lewisham, aged eight months.

FRY—On the 1st Sept., at Hornchurch, Essex, J. G. Fry, son of Joseph Fry, late of Shanghai, aged 39 years.

GIBBS—On the 27th Aug., in his 72nd year, David Gibbs, of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire.

HARPER—On the 2nd July, at Bangkok, Robert Harper.

JACKSON—On the 29th July, at Singapore, Martha, daughter of William Jackson, aged 16 years.

LOUIS—On the 23rd July, at Hong Kong, Anne, youngest daughter of Rev. W. Louis, (Rhenish Missionary Society); aged 5 years and 6 months.

MOCATTA—On the 31st Aug., at 4, Royal-crescent, Brighton, Esther, eldest daughter of the late Moses Mocatta, in her 78th year.

MORRISON—On the 14th July, at Hong Kong, Alexander Morrison, aged 34 years.

SHARP—On the 17th July, at Hong Kong, Samuel W. Sharp, late of the Whampoa Hotel.

TAIT—On the 3rd Sept., at Kolansoo House, Portobello, N.B., Annie Trotter, youngest child of James Tait, formerly of Amoy, aged 7½ months.

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Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

HANKOW.—There had been no improvement in the market. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: There had been a small inquiry for best marks, but none were in stock, and no business had been done. T-Cloths: The only sale reported is 1,000 pieces 7 lb. "Stork" at Tls. 1.00 per piece. Metals.—Lead: There was no demand, and the market was weak at Tls. 5.70 per picul. Quicksilver: Nominally quoted at Tls. 47.00 to 48.00 per picul. Tin: Nothing doing, and prices declined to Tls. 16½ to 17½ per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Piece Goods: During the week there had been settlements of one or two large lines special chops of 8 to 4 lbs. Grey Shirtings, beyond which private inquiry for this fabric had been on a limited scale. The public auctions which had been held daily had met all the pressing wants of the trade at dealers' own valuations, the quotation for Dewhurst's 8 to 4 lbs. Eagle Chop was Tls. 1.88, Collies Lion Tls. 1.80, Mendel's Horse Jockey Tls. 1.74 to 1.75, and Pillar chop Tls. 1.40 per piece. In lower classed goods there had been a little business doing for Japan at slightly improved rates, dealers paying Tls. 1.17 to 1.20 per piece for Common Grey Shirtings, not saleable before at 5 candareens below these rates. In 6 and 7 lbs. makes there was little doing, and prices were nominal. Heavy Shirtings were again in better demand at rather firmer rates. T-Cloths were, if anything, quieter, but sales of about 30,000 pieces had been effected. Ordinary Mexican were selling, 8 lbs. at Tls. 1.42 to 1.43, and 7 lbs. from Tls. 1.18 to 1.24 per piece. Some common 7 lbs. 15 + 15 had also found buyers at Tls. 0.95 per piece. Best Mexican 7 lbs. and 8 lbs. were still most wanted, and were quoted from Tls. 1.38 to 1.42 and 1.65 to 1.70 per piece respectively. Drills, sales of English 14 lbs, 7,000 pieces at about former rates. In American Goods no business reported, owing to absence of stock. Fancy Cottons without change. All Woollen fabrics showed improvement in value. Camlets had advanced at auction about 1½ mace per piece. H.H. Spanish Stripes sold previously at Tls. 0.54½ realised Tls. 0.56½. Long Ells Scarlet CPH asked for at Tls. 6.70 per piece. Coals: Rates for most descriptions had remained firm, and with a slight advance for some descriptions. Cardiff sold at Tls. 7.5.0 per ton. There had been little change in the aspect of the Metal trade. Sales of Belgian Rods at low rates had weakened the market, but there had been a better demand for Dawes and Rogers. Lead was weak, with few buyers. Tin Plates, Quicksilver, and Copper. Nothing doing.

FOOCHOW.—There had been no demand for Cotton Goods, and there were no transactions to report. Lead: Considerable settlements had taken place at from $8½ to 8¾ per picul against Tea and 8¼ cash. It is also reported that some 900 pigs had been disposed of to foreign buyers at $7.90 per picul cash. The estimated stock in foreigners' hands was 6,990 pigs. Sales reported are:—Lead: 2,023 pigs at $8.50 to 8.75 per picul against Tea; 300 pigs $8.25 per picul cash; about 900 pigs at $7.90 per picul to foreign buyers for cash.

FORMOSA.—At Tamsui there was but little doing. Good 8¼ lbs. Shirtings were worth $2.55, and in full supply. 72 Reed White Shirtings $3.10. At Takao nothing was doing, and quotations were purely nominal, 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings $2.50. Woollens were in no demand.

CANTON.—Lead: The market was again lower, and a few small sales of cargo had been made at $7.70 to 7.80 per picul; quotations for Hole Chop and W.B. $7.90 to 8.00 per picul. Quicksilver: Prices showed a slight decline, and were quoted at $61 to 61.50 per picul.

AMOY.—Yarns: A few sales had been effected at about previous rates. Grey Shirtings: Business had been on a trifling scale, and in other goods hardly anything had been done. Metals.—Tin: 471 slabs reported sold at $21½. Lead unchanged, and stocks heavy. Quicksilver: No sales reported.

HONG KONG.—The market during the fortnight had been in a very unsatisfactory state, and importers generally had accepted lower rates for all descriptions of cloth. But little business had been done in English Shirtings and T-Cloths at reduced prices. English Drills were quiet at a decline of 2½ cents per piece. American Cottons were out of stock and quotations nominal. Messrs. Kiaer and Co.'s Circular says:—English Yarn very quiet, but prices steady; Bombay saleable to a small extent. Grey Shirtings very quiet; 8¼ lbs. common are in slightly better demand, while good quality is extremely difficult of sale. White Shirtings: Common quiet, fine qualities in less demand, but prices nominally unchanged. Drills: There is very little doing for the interior, but dealers are buying to feed next month's requirements. T-Cloths: 6 lbs. common scarce and small demand; 7 lbs. nothing doing, except finest, which is wanted for Soochow; 8 lbs. common scarce and 2½ cents higher; good qualities unsaleable. Fancy Cottons: Brocades steady, Spot Shirtings scarce, Chintz steady; Turkey Reds 2½ lbs. lower, 2¾ lbs. very scarce and in good demand; Blue Twill scarce; Velvets and Velveteens in fair inquiry, and good quality saleable at an advance of about 1 cent per yard; Handkerchiefs very quiet. Woollens: Camlets and Lastings strong; Long Ells firm and advancing, holders wanting $9 for UU; China Figures saleable at quotations; Spanish Stripes steady; Blankets: Good quality in fair inquiry.

MANILA.—There had been no improvement in the market during the interval. Business had remained very quiet, and in view of the extensive stocks both in first and second hands prices had exhibited a declining tendency.

SINGAPORE.—The market for Cotton Goods had continued quiet and unchanged; there had not been much alteration in rates. The principal sales during the fortnight had been 13,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 12,000 pieces grey supers, 55,000 pieces grey T-Cloths, 23,000 pieces White Shirtings, 650 corges White Cambrics, 1,900 pieces T. Red Cambrics, 105 bales grey yarn, 90 bales coloured yarns, and 38 bales T.R. yarn.

PENANG.—The demand for Grey Goods continued very quiet, and sales had been on a retail scale. In White Cottons, Cambrics were in fair demand, but the several qualities of Shirtings were in little request.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Arrivals during the fortnight have been small. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable news that has reached us by telegram of the London market, a large business has been done at prices showing a decline of one Tael per picul for all kinds. Owing to the unremunerative prices that are at present being paid, the entire yield promises to be considerably under that of last year. Quotations at Ex. 5s. 7½d. and Frt. £4 per ton. Oonfaas and Oonams:—Fair to Medium, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; Common to Fair, 9¾d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; Scang-tam, 8½d. to 8½d. per lb. Oopacks:—Fair to Medium, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb.; Common to Fair, 11½d. to 1s. 1d.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A fair business had been done during the week, settlements being—Oopack, 4,000 chests, at Tls. 14 to 22; Oanfa, 1,500 chests, at Tls. 14½ to 16½; Oonam, 3,500 chests, at Tls. 9½ to 12; Ningchow, 12,000 chests, at Tls. 16 to 40; Hohow, 1,000 chests, at Tls. 19 to 28; total, 22,000 chests, against for the same week last year, 32,000 chests. In the early part of the week buyers continued to be very cautious in making offers, but latterly a belief had been gaining ground that the crop would be short to an extent not credited before, and considerable anxiety had been displayed in consequence to secure Teas at current low rates. With reference to this feature the *Celestial Empire* says:—Herein lies the danger; at the prices just paid for common Shantams, Tls. 10 to 11, Teamen cannot lay down any third crop Tea, and hence we hear that at present the packing of leaf in the country has almost entirely ceased. The market has, however, now been cleared of these cheap goods, and it is not impossible that there may be competition for the next arrivals sufficient to raise the price one tael or more; this is the ticklish position we are in; an advance in the price of common tea, seemingly justified by its scarcity, to Tls. 13, would at once render it no longer scarce, as large supplies could be brought down at that figure which covers duty, freight and packing charges, and leaves Tls. 5 for the raw leaf, at which the countrymen will pick and freely sell it. Our only hope, therefore, of a short crop lies in the maintenance of present low rates in this market and in Hankow. Green: There had been only a small business doing in Pingsueys, and prices had consequently declined Tls. 1 to 2 per picul. New Fychow tea of good quality had been sold at Tls. 25, and Keemen, Taiping and Hoochow chops of extremely poor style and indifferent liquor had sold up to Tls. 28, being prices fully on a par with last season's. Considering the very low quotations for Green Teas received both from London and New York these rates showed an apparent loss of from 10 to 20 per cent. Settlements had been:—Fychow, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 23½ to 28; Pingsuey, 4,000 half-chests at Tls. 19 to 36½; Shanghai-packed, 500 half-chests at 22. Total 6,000 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—The market had been fairly active during the fortnight. Congous: The settlements had consisted almost wholly of common to medium grades. But few purchases of finer grades are reported, and prices were fully maintained. Souchongs: A steady business had been done, prices having declined 1 tael per picul. Oolongs: Little was done during the first week of the fortnight; later, however, a string of fine Teas had been taken at Tls. 34. Scented Teas: Between the 6th and 13th July a fall of about Tls. 3 per picul was established; since that date a fair business had been done, and the market closed firm. Flowery Pekoes: Settlements reported of 830 chests at prices varying from Tls. 37½ to Tls. 58½ (short). The export to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe amounts to 19,236,797 lbs., against 27,167,199 lbs. To the Colonies, 6,946,160 lbs., against 5,984,311 lbs. at the same period last season.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—The quieter tone in our market advised in our last Circular has been maintained, and we are able to report the smallest fortnight's business in Scented Teas since the commencement of the season. Congous: A few settlements on this market are reported at former rates. Moderate shipments have been made from Macao, and transactions at that port have been chiefly in common qualities. Scented Teas: There has been little or no demand for Capers of medium and fine grades, and of the business reported below, by far the largest portion is composed of teas costing from Tls. 14 to 16 per picul; these show no change on former rates. Mediam teas can be bought at a decline of about Tls. 1½ to 2, but this reduction in prices has not been sufficient to induce many offers. Pekoes have also been in small inquiry; "long leaf" kinds have been taken at Tls. 18½ to 27, and "new makes" at Tls. 15 to 17½; the latter kinds are without material alteration, but "long leaf" sorts have been purchased on more favourable terms. Canton Greens: These have found buyers to a trifling extent. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 1,400 boxes at Tls. 16 to 27 per picul; Scented Caper, 11,000 boxes at Tls. 13¾ to 25; Scented Orange Pekoe, 5,100 boxes at Tls. 15 to 27.

AMOY.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—But a small business has been done in Formosa Ooloongs during the interval, owing to the excessive firmness of holders, and at the close buying is generally suspended. The settlements for the fortnight amount to 5,012 half-chests at prices showing a slight decline. Advices from Formosa to the 21st July report a quiet market at a decline of $1 to 2 per picul upon all grades up to fine, and $3 to 4 upon the choice kinds. In Amoy Ooloongs a fair business has been done, and the settlements since our last advices amount to 11,692 half-chests, comprising all grades at previous rates. At the quotations given under date of 9th July the market remains moderately firm. The s.s. State of Louisiana arrived from Kobe on the 20th July, and will probably leave for New York on the 24th. The s.s. Glenorchy and s.s. Glamis Castle will call

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early next month to fill up for the same port at £4 per ton. It is expected that the s.s. Loudoun Castle will also call in here about the 1st September to load for New York.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brukhill's Circular, of 21st July, says :—Our market has not altered materially since my last report (dated July 7); probably there has been a little more inclination to do business, but this has been met by increased pretensions on the part of holders, and operations have, in consequence, been restricted. Tsatlees: The most noteworthy purchases are :—Bird Chop: Fong Ling at Tls. 395 (18s. 6d.); Elephant Chop: King-fong at Tls. 407½ (19s.); Dancing Bear, No. 2 at Tls. 417½ (19s. 6d.) (The last named is reported to be old silk.) Market Tsatlees, old and new, have been taken to a moderate extent at Tls. 360 (16s. 9d.), for common No. 5, up to Tls. 400 (18s. 8d.) for middling 4½ Taysaams: Small parcels of 9/12 moss have changed hands at Tls. 265 to 270 (12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.) for ordinary to fair cargo. Yellow Silk: Some settlements of Fu-Yung at Tls. 170 (8s. 2d.) are reported for India. Rereels: The market for new Rereels was opened yesterday by the purchase of a small lot of Sun-tien-chang's No. 2 and 3 R. R. Tsatlees at Tls. 510 and 490 (23s. 9d. and 22s. 9d.), and the Pagoda Chop No. 2 at Tls. 460 (21s. 5d.). Old R. R. Tsatlees have been taken at Tls. 360 to 380 (16s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.) for common to medium quality.

	1877-78.	against 1876-77.
Settlements for the fortnight... ...	1,200	5,000
Total settlements to date	1,750	18,000
Stock—7,000 New and 7,000 Old...	14,000	18,000

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says :—Settlements in the fortnight are 880 bales of Tsatlee reel, 315 of which were purchased prior to the departure of last French mail steamer. Transactions have been for the most part in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of which classes the stock has been largely composed, while contrary to ordinary rule No. 4 has been scarce. Prices paid in the first week were slightly under last printed quotations, but the recent demand has tended to strengthen rates, and good No. 4 is now quoted $375 to 380 per picul. Third crop staple so far has come on the market in bad condition, the silk in some cases being saturated with moisture; an improvement in this respect is looked for in subsequent arrivals. Long-reels: There has been a fairly active demand for these descriptions, and settlements of Seulam, &c., are put at 110 piculs. Re-reels: No contracts are announced, and until lower prices than those now asked by native dealers are accepted, only a limited business is likely to result. Waste: No settlements reported. Stock is computed at 1,000 to 1,200 bales Tsatlee, 100 bales Kowkong, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, and 200 to 300 bales of inferior descriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANKOW.—China Grass: Fair business at firm values, viz., Oopack white, Tls. 8 to 11; Szechuen green, Tls. 8.3 to 8.4. Market for Hides quiet; shipments 23.95 piculs; quotations Tls. 6.7 to 7.1. Cantharides quoted Tls. 34 to 35; Rhubarb Shensi, Tls. 40 to 60; Szechuen, Tls. 13 to 30.

HONG KONG AND MACAO.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co. report as follows :—Sugar: Notwithstanding an absence of demand for foreign export, the market has been well maintained by shippers to Chinese ports. We quote Chui Chow, White $8.20, Brown $5.20, Shekloong, White $7.20 to 7.50, Brown $5.30. Other kinds, Brown $4.75 to 5.00. At Swatow business has been almost suspended, but prices have not changed. Kee-yang, White is quoted $7.58 to 8.18, Brown $5.18 to 5.23, Chao-yang, White $7.63 to 7.88, Yellow $5.98 to 6.93, Brown $5.03 to 5.08, Black $4.28 to 4.58 f.o.b. duty paid. Our market for Camphor is very quiet, and no change is noticeable since our last Circular. There are about 1,500 piculs of Formosa in stock, and the quotations remain the same. Japan kind is out of stock. We have no change to report respecting our market for Gamboge. Vermillion is quoted $33 per case. There has been no material change noticeable in the drug market at Macao. A little lot of 40 piculs of Aniseed Oil has been sold at $181 per picul, leaving 140 piculs in stock. Cassia Oil is quoted at $94 per picul, nominal. Aniseed Stars are out of stock, and the quotation is $23.50 per picul, nominal.

CANTON.—The market had been more active, and prices had consequently advanced. Of 3,900 piculs Cassia sold, about 2,200 piculs were destined for the American market, the remainder going to Europe and India. Holders of Gall Nuts were firm.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says :—Sugar and Hemp have been fairly active during the fortnight, but Coffee has been quiet. Tonnage remains in good supply and Exchange has had a downward movement. Sugar: Our market has been very firm, and has lately advanced. At the beginning of the fortnight there were sales of Superior at $5.56¼ per picul and of Extra at $6 per picul, but at these rates the market was very soon cleared, and there have since been purchases at $5.75 per picul for Superior and $6.12½ per picul for Extra. We estimate the total transactions at something like 50,000 piculs, and with low stocks dealers are now holding firmly. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight have only amounted to 4,000 piculs, which were taken at from $3.81¼ per picul to $3.87½ per picul, and a parcel of 5,000 piculs Dumaguete fetched the latter price. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices were slightly easier. A cargo of Ilo Ilo Superior is reported to have been sold up here at $5.50 per picul, at which price it could not have been obtained in Ilo Ilo. We quote values nominal; it would now be difficult to secure any quantity of unclayed Sugars. Hemp: Our market is again quieter, and we quote Current at $5.81¼ per picul (£23 13s. 4d.), with a slightly downward tendency. In course of shipment there are now 10,000 bales going forward to Great Britain and 12,000 bales to the United States. Stocks, after deducting requirements for vessels in port, we estimate at 3,065 bales here and 4,760 bales at Cebu, together 7,825 bales. Coffee: Trifling sales have been made at $21 per picul (£78. 8s. 1d.).

SINGAPORE.—The market had continued steady throughout the week, there had been a fair demand for most of the principal staples at last rates, and a moderate business is reported; the fall in exchange had caused prices to harden slightly at the close.

PENANG.—There had been a good demand for Tin and Pepper. The purchases of Tin had been entirely for China, those of Pepper also being mostly for China, with small transactions for Europe.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs.
June 4 ...	J. R. Worcester	... Hankow	... 1,162,000
„ 4 ...	Cutty Sark	... Hankow	... 1,334,000
„ 20 ...	Windhover	... Hankow	... 1,115,000
„ 8 ...	Ajax (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,204,000
July ...	Macgregor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Fitzroy	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ...	Scindia (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,310,000
„ — ...	Glenfalloch (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Thermopylae	... Shanghai	... 1,300,000
„ — ...	John Milton	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ...	Forward Ho	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ...	Nankin (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Altona (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Cyphrenes (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
Aug. ...	Glenroy (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Galatea (s.)	... Shanghai	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Achilles (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Patroclus (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Lorne (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Mecca (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Stentor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Montgomeryshire (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
Total			...35,925,000

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5¼d	5s. 5⅜d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „ ...	4s. 0⅞d. to 4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0⅞d.	4s. 0⅞d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0¼d.
Penang „	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅜d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 1d.
Manila „	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307½ to 308¼	Rs. 228
„ Hong Kong	25⅛ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.2.5	1 prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $580.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 705.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,725.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 85.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 37 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 23 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis. ex. div.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $582½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $775 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $235 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $137½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($55 paid), $10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapor 3s 11½d., Hong Kong 3s. 11⅝d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to July 28, 1877. Piculs.	Total to July 28, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,372	25,278
Gambier	257,713	203,293
Cutch	1,556	1,148
Pearl Sago	39,151	37,742
Sago Flour	101,360	128,361
Tapioca	29,261	23,793
Black Pepper	70,136	76,276
White Pepper	25,926	18,991
Coffee	4,329	8,011
Gutta Percha	13,876	9,746
Gum Benjamin	1,520	1,317
Gum Copal...	4,089	1,530
Gamboge	166	190
Rattans	38,815	38,823
Buffalo Hides	26,921	11,554

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EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
„ France	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
„ America	150	108	115	162
„ Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	2,166,075
„ Chicago	529,130
„ Boston	270,986
„ San Francisco	73,375
„ Canada	45,365
„ London	—
Total	3,084,931

SARAWAK TRADE RETURNS.

IMPORTS.—FOREIGN.

Articles.	Total from Jan. 1 to June 30.	Corresponding period of 1876.
Treasure	$52,325	$17,540
Cloth	114,793	125,331
Crockery	5,047	3,342
Rice	38,859	50,588
Tobacco	16,893	21,677
Salt	3,282	4,924
Opium	13,850	11,440
Sundries	93,833	138,733
Total	$338,882	$373,575

COAST.

Articles.	Total from Jan. 1 to June 30.	Corresponding period of 1876.
Treasure	—	$28,148	$39,961
Gutta Percha	pls. 1,897	71,196	pls. 847	23,327
India Rubber	pls. 721	17,846	pls. 909	23,709
Wax	—	1,712	—	2,324
Nests	pls. 27½	3,360	pls. 40	6,051
Rice	—	10,654	—	7,546
Coal	tons 681	5,018	tons 220	1,540
Raw Sago	tp 142,161	69,462	tp 123,590	54,591
Sundries	—	30,637	—	46,212
Total	$238,033	$205,261

EXPORTS—FOREIGN.

Articles.	Total to June 30.	Corresponding period of 1876.
Treasure	—	$17,284	$20,619
Sago Flour	pls. 42,361	115,416	pls. 55,062	138,758
Gutta Percha	pls. 1,858	85,049	pls. 1,165	35,372
India Rubber	pls. 795	23,841	pls. 976	28,548
Wax	—	2,773	—	4,462
Nests	pls. 69½	10,531	pls. 94	19,917
Camphor	—	5,842	—	1,000
Quicksilver	flks. 1,895	76,300	flks. 916	45,700
Pearl Sago	pls. 874	2,742	—	—
Raw Sago	—	—	tps. 4,650	1,994
Rice	—	2,716	—	7,075
Antimony	tons 252	6,250	tons 191	16,958
Coal	—	—	50	390
Sundries	—	19,517	—	52,161
Total	$368,261	$372,954

COAST.

Articles.	Total to June 30.	Corresponding period of 1876.
Treasure	$67,717	$64,031
Cloth	81,529	77,884
Ironware	4,134	6,303
Crockery	2,892	2,176
Opium	6,081	10,202
Rice	8,010	12,721
Tobacco	11,438	21,528
Salt	3,417	3,403
Sundries	26,925	45,429
Total	$212,143	$243,677

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, SEPT. 4.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the India and China mail, arrived here at 1, and the mails left at 2 P.M. to-day for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, with the homeward India and China (heavy) mail, left here to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, SEPT. 3.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 11th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 1.—GALLE, SEPT. 3.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

LAST OUTWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SUEZ, SEPT. 7.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Travancore and Hydaspes, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails, left this morning for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 10.—GALLE, SEPT. 3.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtsze, from Marseilles Aug. 12, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 27.—HONG KONG, SEPT. 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles, July 29, has arrived.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Aug. 31, Eme.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Sept. 2, Gleneagles (str.).

At FOOCHOW AND SWATOW.—None.

At AMOY.—From Cardiff, July 15, Chloris; from Swansea, 15, Bessie Morris; from Newcastle, 22, Constance.

At HONG KONG.—From London, July 23, Kaisow; Sept. 5, Yorkshire (str.); from Liverpool, Sept. 5, Antenor (str.), Banian.

At MANILA.—From Newport, July 14, Faith; from Newcastle N.S.W., 21, Emma V.; from Greenock, Sept. 1, Miako.

At CEBU.—From New York, July 20, Antioch.

At BANGKOK.—From Hamburg, Aug. 30, Ino.

At BATAVIA.—From London, July 16, Emma; 21, Furst-Bismarck; from Newcastle, 16, Gamen; 22, Black Prince; from Rotterdam and Southampton, Aug. 30, Prins Hendrich (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland, July 26, Kenton; Sept. 6, Sophia Joakim, Clara Babuyan; from Cardiff, July 27, Rhoda; Sept. 3, Don Quixote, Stella Maris, Paradisi; 6, Wilhelm Anton, Anna; from St. Nazaire, July 28, Isabelle; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 31, Pauillac; from Cape Town, Aug. 2, Blackwall; from Liverpool, Sept. 3, Agamemnon (str.); from London, 3, Madagascar (str.).

At PENANG.—From Sunderland, July 21, Barbara.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 15, Altona (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London. July 15, Viking (str.), 18, Achilles (str.); for Melbourne, 12, Hong Kong; 14, Mary Blair, 15; Gaston Auger.

From AMOY.—For Falmouth, f.o. July 12, Livingstone; for New York, September 1, Glenroy (str.).

From HONG KONG.—None.

From MANILA.—For Cadiz, *via* Liverpool, July 8, Victoria (str.); for London, 13, Fifeshire; 14, Perardua; for Liverpool, 20, Caura; for New York, 17, Josephine; for Boston, 14, Farragut.

From CEBU.—For Liverpool, July 19, America; for New York, 7, Haze.

From ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., July 14, Glengairn; for Boston, 4, Formosa, Valley Forge; 11, Edward Kidder; for Santander, 9, Cosmopolita.

From BATAVIA.—For Amsterdam, Aug. 30, Jeanette Marianne Louise; for Rotterdam, Sept. 4. Drenthe (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, July 28, Altona (str.); 29, Achilles (str.); Aug. 2, Nankin (str.); 30, Lorne (str.); for New York, Aug. 2, State of Louisiana (str.); Sept. 3, Glamis Castle (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, July 31, Peri.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For London, Carrington; for the Channel, f.o., Leicester.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, via Hiogo, Caroline; For New York, Etta Loring; for San Francisco, Benedicta.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Mikado (str.), Patroclus (str.), Galatea (str.), Glenfalloch (str.); for New York, Stratheden, Albert Victor, Fitzroy, Foward Ho!, Serapis.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Macgregor (str.), Mecca (str.), Cyphrenes (str.); for Australia, James Wilson, Trelevan Family, Jessie McDonald, John Watson, Ocean (str.); for New Zealand, Diamant; for Cape Town, Crested Wave.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Stentor (str.), Achilles (str.), Robert Henderson, Polynesia, Stanfield; for New York, Highlander, Hannah Law, Matchless; for San Francisco, Victoria, Gryfe; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Charlton.

At MANILA.—For London, Kapunda; for the Channel, f.o. Advance; for Cadiz, Pepita, Elcano; for Liverpool, Canaan; for Liverpool, via Cadiz, Cadiz (str.); for New York, Lizzie H., Connaught Ranger, Camilla, Kent's Bank; for Boston, J. D. Peters; for Francisco, Portland Lloyds.

At CEBU,—For New York, Antioch.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Tewkesbury, L. Sweat, Western Chief.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Amaranth, O'Thyen, Agostino Merello, Swiftsure; for Liverpool, Figogna; for New York, Annie Reed; for Boston, Gamecock.

At PENANG.—For London, Wemyss Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. to the Channel, f.o., £3 2s. 6d. per ton, if to the U. K.; £3 5s. per ton, if to the Continent.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers

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(via Shanghai): To London, silk, $5 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer *via* Suez Canal, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 15s. der ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £4 5s., by other steamers £3 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feht; by sailing vessel, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 10s. to £3 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. ToNew York by steamer £4, by sailing vessel £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London £3 to £3 10s. per ton. To Australia by steamer £3 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Hamburg, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, hemp £3 10s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, Taal sugar, £2 10s. per ton. To Boston, by sailing vessel, sugar, $11½ per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales. To San Francisco, sugar, $7 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 27s. 6d. to 35s., light weight 45s.; by steamer, £3 for sago, £3 10s., for tapioca, 10s. for tin. To Liverpool, dead weight 37s. 6d., light freight 50s.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, 40s. per ton; by mail steamer £4 10s. for measurement goods.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
July 11	Kentish Tar	Batavia	Padang
„ —	Grecian	Ilo Ilo	Boston
„ 12	Gripen	Algoa Bay	Batavia
„ —	Ullock	Liverpool	Order
„ —	Supreme	Cardiff	Do.
„ —	Christina Acquarone	Do.	Batavia
„ —	Kingleader	Manila	New York
„ 13	Huron	Probolingo	Channel
„ —	Corea	London	Shanghai
„ —	Galatea	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Emma	London	Batavia
„ —	Pilgrim	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ —	Saracen	New York	Shanghai
„ —	Sachen	Bombay	Batavia
„ 14	Wigton	London	Shanghai
„ —	Sabine	New York	Batavia
„ —	Black Prince	Shields	Do.
„ —	Strathearn	Cardiff	Shanghai
„ —	Maid Marian	Cape Town	Hong Kong
„ —	Cheshire	Port Elizabeth	Batavia
„ —	Windward	New York	Batavia
„ 15	Charles R. Lewis	Buenos Ayres	Do.
„ 16	Warrior	Cardiff	Hong Kong
„ 17	Mary Whitridge	Manila	Boston
„ —	Bernhard Carl	Hamburg	Hiogo
„ 20	Khedive	Amsterdam	Hong Kong
„ —	Antipodes	Cardiff	Do.
„ 22	Cremona	Newport	Yokohama
„ —	Ordovic	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Southwick	Cape Town	Do.
„ 23	Noach II.	Rotterdam	Do.
„ 24	Marianne	Havre	Saigon
„ —	Great Admiral	Liverpool	Order

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 2.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.6.; Silk quiet but steady; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 370; total export to date 3,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 1.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist $95.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—September 4, passed Dungeness, Henriette, Batavia for Amsterdam; at Brouwershaven, from Bassein, Bella Mudge; 6, passed Dungeness, Voorwaarts (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep; 5, at Texel, from Rangoon, Rosedale; at Pauillac, from Maulmain, H. J. Libby; 7, at New York, from Amoy, Teviot (str.); at Falmouth, from Bassein, Flintshire, Lioness; at Liverpool, from Manila, Omba.

DEPARTURES.—September 4, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Noordzee Kanaal; 5, from London, for Shanghai, Agnes Muir; from Cardiff, for Java, Tamerlane; for Macassar, Granville; from Penarth; for Singapore, Anna Luben; 6, from Penarth, for Hong Kong, Cashmere; 3, from Rotterdam, for Sourabaya, Marie; 4, from Newport, for Hong Kong, Humboldt.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Sept. 7, Macgregor, China for London.

SPOKEN.—Leander, London to Shanghai, Aug. 3, 8 N., 24 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, passed Sept. 6, State of Louisiana (str.), Amoy for New York; Radnorshire (str.), London for Penang, &c., Barcelona, sailed, Sept. 1, Francoli (str.), Yrurac Bat (str.), both for Manila; Port Elizabeth, sailed Aug. 4, Maggie, for Guam.

CASUALTIES.—Hong Kong, Sept. 5, the Amboto, steamer, from Saigon with rice, has arrived here with loss of some sails and decks leaky; cargo damaged, but the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

MR. HART ON EXTERRITORITALITY.

The recently published Blue-book on the Chefoo Convention, &c., contains the subjoined remarks made by Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, on the subject of Exterritoriality:—

While following up his own aims in China, the foreigner carries with him one striking peculiarity—exterritoriality. He comes to China for gain, but he first of all wants what he considers security; he has thus got almost complete exterritoriality, and to it he seeks to add almost as complete liberty of action. But, whatever the demands of commerce may be, home Governments cannot but admit that there are here and there restrictions in themselves proper to be enforced.

When China acquiesced in various treaty stipulations, it never occurred to her that what she was conceding was what goes to constitute what is now termed exterritoriality. The stipulations gradually showed their shape, and what they concede and how such concessions operate on the country that grants them, are now increasingly understood in China. Such an arrangement may, of course, save China the trouble of settling inter-foreign disputes; but its advantages in this direction have not been found to compensate for what is felt to have been thereby lost in governmental tone.

Accordingly, when the foreigner seeks for extension of intercourse and greater freedom generally, and couples with the request for this the demand that he shall remain on the same footing, *i.e.*, exterritorialised, friendly negotiation has difficulties to encounter that were unknown to first-comers who dictated Treaties.

In view of the fact that exterritorial stipulations do exist and are really operative, it is evident that any proposals which do not make adequate provision for the security of life and property will not be acceptable to the Treaty Powers, and in view of the fact that, whatever they may contain of what is expedient and useful, exterritorial stipulations do contain a something that the Government concerned must sooner or later take exception to, it is equally evident that any proposals which ignore what China feels and says on the subject of existing arrangements will similarly be unacceptable to China.

Accordingly, in reviewing the commercial side of intercourse, it becomes necessary to consider also what Commercial Treaties have done by way of giving a peculiar status to the foreigner, and for the settlement of questions to which he is a party.

China recognises the fact that the foreigner differs from the native in countless ways, and that special arrangements are necessary for his affairs; China is as ready to acknowledge this as the foreigner, seeing how different are natives from foreigners, is to demand special treatment; and, taking it for granted that on both sides there is a sincere desire for friendly relations, it ought not to be impossible to find a common mean. But to really find this, it is the facts of the day, and not the legislation of a former period, that must be given prominence.

Foreigners not being at all likely to surrender what may be called defensive exterritoriality, and China not being at all likely to invite foreign suggestions or willingly assent to foreign demands while what may be called aggressive exterritoriality is maintained, the proposals the Yamen's instructions call for—if they are to have any practical value—must put forward considerations that are calculated.

(1.) To convince the Treaty Powers that the limitations of any stipulation afford sufficient margin for the exercise of the rights it guarantees.

(2.) To induce China to see that the concession is not unlimited; and,

(3.) To promise an improvement on the regulations and procedure now existing.

What, then, is the foreign complaint that has resulted in the issue of the instructions now received?

Taken at its widest, the foreign complaint is that China does not let foreigners do in China, *plus* exterritoriality, what they suppose they would be allowed to do at home. Foreigners cannot establish themselves at pleasure in the interior; cannot open mines; cannot make railways; Chinese themselves are not allowed to introduce foreign appliances; foreign goods are taxed at the Treaty ports where, having paid import duty, they ought to be free, and, after next paying transit dues and thus purchasing (it is said) the right to future exemption are again taxed in the interior times without end. Foreign claims, whether against defaulting traders of Treaty-violating mandarins, are always trifled with and never satisfied; foreigners are insulted, assaulted, killed, and redress is either not obtainable, or is of such a kind and so tardily granted as to only aggravate the original offence, &c.

VISIT OF JAPANESE TO GLASGOW.—On the 4th inst. Prince Tokugawa visited Glasgow, and spent a few hours in examining various places of interest in the city. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Kawada, Okubo, and Takemura, who form his suite, and Yamarouti, who acts as interpreter. The distinguished visitors arrived from Edinburgh shortly before noon, and drove to the Council Chambers, where they were received by the Lord Provost, the town clerk, and the City Chamberlain. Thereafter, accompanied by the City Chamberlain and Mr. Colin Brown, of Hope-street, they visited the Cathedral and other remarkable places, including some of the chief iron works, and previous to returning to Edinburgh they expressed themselves highly gratified by all they had seen.

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Literature, Science, &c.

The lull in the issue of new works of any note still continues, and it is not expected that it will abate before the Christmas books commence to be announced. At home hardly any works of special importance are noticed as forthcoming; but some interest is felt in the "Memoirs," of which Pope Pius IX. is approaching the completion, and upon which he has been engaged for more than forty years. In preparing this work, which is being executed on an elaborate scale, the Pope has had no aid except from Father Dresciani, one of the most learned of the Jesuits. He has now handed over his autobiographical notes and accessory documents to Father Dresciani, who has put them in order for the press. Among the manuscripts to be used in the preparation of the "Memoirs" is the correspondence of the Pope with Charles Albert, King Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon III., and Count de Cavour. By a special codicil to his testament the Memoirs are not to be published until ten years have elapsed after the author's death. "An English-Japanese Dictionary of the Spoken Language," by Ernest Mason Satow and Ishibashi Masakata, has been published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) for this month notices the Imperial edict issued against opium-smoking, and considers that it is vague. It states, however, that efforts are being made by the provincial authorities to suppress the evil.

Macmillan's Magazine for September contains an excellent paper upon Prussian History, from the pen of Mr. J. R. Seeley; one on the Italian Drama, by Catherine Phillimore; a very beautiful anonymous poem, "The Smile and Sigh," and "German Society Forty Years Since," by Lady Duff Gordon.

The *China Review* for May and June has an interesting review of a Chinese manuscript New Testament, by the Rev. John Chalmers; "Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History," by Thos. W. Kingsmill, and other papers of value.

The *Geographical Magazine* for September has a paper by Mr. Herbert Wood on continuance of Arctic research, in which, in discussing the routes for future expeditions, the writer holds that what Sherard Osborn had urged since 1865 ought now to be accepted as an incontrovertible canon of ice-navigation. In the words of Sir Edward Parry, "experience has clearly shown that the navigation of the Polar seas can never be performed with any degree of certainty, without a continuity of land. It was only by watching the openings between the ice and the shore that our late progress to the westward was effected (in 1819), and had the land continued in the desired direction there can be no question that we should have continued to advance, however slowly, towards the completion of our enterprise." We must, therefore, continue to be guided by those canons of Arctic exploration which Sherard Osborn has formulated. But it must be remembered that the Smith Sound route was selected because it was the best by which the threshold of the unknown region could be approached. The work in that direction is now completed, and the next best route cannot, of course, offer the same chances of success and equal advantages. The difficulties will increase as the work approaches completion; but so will the glory of surmounting them. The same number of this magazine states that the project for despatching an English expedition to Lhasa, the sacred capital of Tibet, has now definitely fallen through. This is much to be deplored, and so much the more as it appears that the opportunities which offered themselves to the Indian Foreign Department for opening up trade communications between India and Tibet were exceptionally favourable, while, in the person of Mr. Nay Elias, the Government had an *employé* whose diplomatic experience, combined with his great scientific acquirements, fitted him pre-eminently for the post of emissary in this important enterprise. But neither in the guise of a Government envoy nor as private traveller could the Calcutta Foreign Office be persuaded to look upon his mission with any sincere approval; and after much discussion and delay, the whole project has been suffered to collapse through sheer apathy on the part of the authorities.

In the *Academy* of October 21, 1876, it was mentioned that some Frenchmen were then about to settle on the east coast of Sumatra as "colons explorateurs," with the view of forming nuclei at various points, round which French colonists might be able to rally. That enterprise appears to be prospering, for M. Brau de Saint-Pol Lias, the director of the Société Française des Colons Explorateurs à Sumatra, has recently returned to France to organise another party of emigrants. His farming operations are said to have been very successful, and he has obtained a grant of a large estate in the neighbourhood of Delhi, where tobacco thrives exceedingly well. M. Lias has brought several animals home with him, some of them of very rare species, all of which he has presented to the Jardin des Plantes.

News has been received from Pará, on the Amazon, that endeavours are being made to open up steam communication with the interior of Ecuador by way of the River Putumayo or Içá. It is to be hoped these attempts may be successful, as we shall thereby be enabled to obtain interesting geographical information respecting remote and unknown districts on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera of the Andes.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to be able to note another proof that the Chinese are not averse to the employment of European machinery provided we can introduce it in a manner which they can recognise as conducive to their advantage. It will be seen by the announcement in our Advertising columns that a Company has been formed for the purpose of working in China what is known as the Weinrick patent process for refining sugar. The board of directors is a strong one, and comprises several gentlemen who are practically acquainted with sugar refining, so that there is every reason to hope that it may be the means of establishing what will ultimately prove a scarcely less important branch of the China trade than that in tea, silk, and other more recognised staple exports, while experience shows that the natives themselves purchase the sugar refined in this manner in large quantities. The Weinrick process has, indeed, been for some time past successfully employed in Hong Kong, and the present company will extend its operation in China itself, — a circumstance of importance to the manufacturing interests in England and other countries as showing that it has been proved practicable to introduce manufacturing enterprise into China, provided that the support of the two most influential classes, that, namely, of the guilds and the officials, be obtained. The power of the former is scarcely second to that of the mandarins themselves, and, in fact, is in some cases sufficient to override it. Experience in China, indeed, shows that it is mainly with the large guilds that opposition to commercial and manufacturing enterprise has originated. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that in the present instance not only is there no danger of this influence being put into force against the Company, but that it will be exerted in its favour, the large Sugar Guilds of Canton and Swatow being active supporters of the enterprise, and in fact having, on seeing the working of the patent, by means of which ordinary Swatow sugar can be refined in a few minutes to any required colour, at once seen the benefit they would gain by its being introduced. The Company has power to purchase or amalgamate with other similar businesses in China, and it may possibly, with the large native support which it possesses, be the means of centering the whole of the sugar manufacturing in China in one concern. The facilities which the present company possess for obtaining the proper description of the raw material will form an important feature in its working.

It may be interesting to note, as a further illustration of the manner in which the Chinese are prepared to adopt European appliances, that arrangements have been made for flour-making machinery to be sent to Canton city. It is evident that the real opposition is mainly of a commercial character, and that the Chinese, like many other people, are not likely to be averse to the introduction of machinery when they can see their way to making it pay them in some direct and palpable manner.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received the following letter from the Chinese Ambassador:—"45, Portland-place, 26th August, 1877.—Dear Lord Provost,—On the 23rd inst., in pursuance of the plan I had laid for carrying out my intention of visiting some of the principal manufacturing places in England and Scotland, I left London, intending, as you already know, to be in Glasgow on Monday next, but on my arrival at Stoke-upon-Trent I became so ill that I had to abandon the idea of going further, and returned at once to London. For some time previous to leaving London I had been unwell, and would not have gone out at the time had it not been for the engagements into which I had entered for visiting Glasgow and other places. Besides this, I hoped I might benefit by the excitement and change of air; but instead of this at Stoke I became worse, and after two sleepless nights very reluctantly decided on returning to London, where I arrived yesterday afternoon. I exceedingly regret this, more especially on account of the preparations which the Corporation had made for my entertainment. I have not given up the thought of visiting Glasgow this autumn, but still intend going there as soon as I feel well enough to do so. I beg, however, that you will not make any preparations for my reception, for my object being to inspect some of the multiform industries of your city, this can best be effected by moving about in a quiet kind of way. I desire to offer to you and the Corporation of Glasgow my sincere thanks for the honour they had intended paying me on Tuesday next, and deeply regret the circumstances which prevent me from being there to receive it. I hope soon to have the pleasure of presenting in person my thanks to the Corporation, and of renewing the acquaintance which I was so fortunate as to make with you on the occasion to which you allude in the spring of this year. Meanwhile I send you my photograph, and will esteem it a great favour if you will give me yours in return. Accept the assurance of the high consideration and esteem with which I remain, my dear Lord Provost, yours very sincerely,—Kuo Sung-Tao." On Friday last Liu-ta-jen, Second Chinese Minister, Liu Fu-yi, attaché, and suite, arrived at Dumfries from Stranraer. In the course of the afternoon his Excellency and suite drove out, visited Burns's Monument in St. Michael's Churchyard, Carlaverock

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Castle, and other objects of interest. They left Dumfries the next day for Liverpool.

On Monday H.E. Liu was taken to the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool, the Free Library and Museum, and St. George's Hall. The following day his Excellency embarked on the Dock Board tender *Alert*, had a trip on the river, and afterwards lunched with the Mayor at the Town-hall.

Shu Chang, Chief Secretary to the Imperial Chinese Legation; Fung Yee, Chief Interpreter; and Szu Tingfau Change, Attaché, have left London on a short vist to Dr. Vincent Ambler, K.L.S., who is at present entertaining some members of the Japanese Legation at Brighton.

THE JAPAN INSURRECTION.

The New York papers publish a telegram from Washington, dated August 20, which states that a despatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Japan, containing copies of correspondence between Admiral Kervamura, Acting Minister of the Japanese Navy, and Saigo, the leader of the Satsuma rebels. The Admiral, after recounting the evils of the rebellion and the impossibility of succeeding against the constituted authorities, offers, if Saigo and his army will lay down their arms, repent of their errors, and return to their duty, to intercede with the Government for their pardon and Saigo's restoration to rank and honour again. Saigo, in reply, recounts the causes which drove him and his army into rebellion, scornfully rejects all overtures looking to peace until the enemies of right and justice who surround and mislead the Emperor are punished, and says that the Imperial army are in reality rebels employed by the treacherous servants about his Majesty to prevent the establishment of right and justice; that when the criminal code is mockery and the law powerless, wrong and right lose their proper meaning and become confused; that they feel fully capable of continuing the war; that the mere assertion of the Admiral's proposal to ask for their pardon only angers them, because they all know how to die for a great cause, and cannot be moved from their purpose by any regard for life or death; and end by telling the Admiral that they will refuse to receive any more letters from him.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon the letter from "H. M." with reference to the Chinese Minister in connection with opium smoking, says:—

"If the statements made," concludes the correspondent whom we have quoted, "were allowed to pass unchallenged, those among us who are hostile to the opium trade—and who is not?—might think that in the Envoy they had a less staunch supporter than they really have." It curiously happens that the query parenthetically put by the advocate of Kuo-Sung-tao suggests an inference which will not, in all likelihood, be allowed to "pass unchallenged." There are a vast number of highly respectable people both in our Indian Empire and in this country who are by no means "hostile to the opium trade," but who on the contrary warmly approve of it, and would wish to see it fostered to the highest degree of development of which it is susceptible. The Indian Government cannot, surely, be deemed adverse to a branch of commerce from which it derives so magnificent an income; nor can the merchants who acquire large fortunes by buying or selling opium, or the many millions of Indian ryots who earn their livelihood by growing the somniferous poppy, and preparing the product for the market, be supposed to hate it in their hearts. Doubtless the Chinese authorities have these forty years past periodically protested against the influx of Indian opium into the Celestial Empire. It is no less true that opium-smuggling has led to more than one costly and sanguinary war between Great Britain and China; but it is, we should say, scarcely the wish of our Indian contemporaries or of Anglo-Indians in general that Kuo-Sung-Tao and a British Anti-Opium Association between them should eventually be enabled to put a stop to the importation of Bengal opium into China. Touching the ethics of the subject, we have not in this present year 1877 arrived at a solution of the problem propounded more than a century ago by Jean Jacques Rousseau as to the precise amount of criminality which attaches to a person who by a mere effort of volition puts an end to the existence of a mandarin at Pekin whom he has never seen, and against whom he cannot possibly entertain a personal grudge. The opium-dealer can only plead that he does not wish to kill the mandarin or anybody else outright, and that so far as he, the dealer, is concerned, he would like the mandarin to attain an age as advanced as Coleridge and De Quincey reached, in order that more opium might be bought and smoked. For the rest, *caveat emptor*; and that is in effect the argument of the British dealer in strong drink when he is accused of poisoning people by the million.

We cannot altogether withhold our sympathy from the unhappy victim of the hypnotic. Behold his portrait word-painted by an illustrious medical authority:—"The habitual opium-eater is instantly recognised by his appearance. A total attenuation of body, a withered, yellow countenance, a lame gait, a bending of the spine, sometimes to such an extent that the backbone is arched into a semicircle, and deep-sunken, glossy eyes betray him at the first glance. The digestive organs are in the highest degree disturbed, and the sufferer eats scarcely anything. His mental and bodily powers are destroyed. By degrees, as the habit becomes more confirmed, the strength continues to diminish; his craving for the stimulus grows progressively greater, and to produce the desired effect the dose must constantly be augmented." It should be shocking to every well-regulated mind to contemplate the possibility of there being millions of nominally inoffensive wearers of pigtails crawling about their paddy fields, bent double and with a lame gait, their limbs attenuated, their visages of a saffron hue and parchment texture, their moral and physical powers well nigh annihilated, and their digestive organs far beyond the curative reach of taraxacum, all in consequence of Bengal opium. Yet this is what the poppy-growers of Benares and Patna have done. And all for what? That a stage of excitement may be followed by one of depression; that the skin should become hot, the mouth and throat dry, and the thirst increased; that a state of torpor should then come on, followed by sleep and by dreams, sometimes pleasing but as frequently terrible; and that on waking there should occur nausea, furred tongue, sickness, oppression, lassitude, and the "horrors." Is it worth while going through so much anguish to enjoy so little pleasure? Look at the waste of time, too, in the practice of opium-smoking. Half-a-dozen processes are requisite before the execrable extract called *chandoo* can be kneaded into pills of the size of a pea. Then the pill must be put into the tube which projects from the side of the pipe; that tube must be applied to the flame of a lamp, and the pill, being ignited, must be consumed by one whiff or inflation of the lungs, attended by a whistling noise. The smoke must never be emitted from the mouth, but must find vent through the nostrils, and adepts will expel it through the orifices of the ears and eyes. This is the opium-smoker—a truly pitiable object. Must it be reckoned as one of our national sins and scandals that we so encourage him in his detestable vice, merely because it suits us to increase the Indian revenue by selling opium to the Chinese; or are we justified in letting him alone, on the *caveat emptor* principle, just as we let the British gin-drinker alone, between whom and his fellow victim, the Chinaman, there exists a strong family likeness, and who, on his part, contributes every year a very pretty quota to the British revenue?

H.B.M. DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE, CHINA.

JULY 1, 1877.

PEKING.

Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B.	Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, & Chief Superintendent of British Trade (absent).
Hugh Fraser	Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires.
A. Nicolson	Second Secretary.
W. F. Mayers	Chinese Secretary.
B. Brenan	Acting Asst. Chinese Secy.
W. R. Carles	Assistant (temp. att.).
A. E. Pirkis	Accountant.
S. W. Bushell	Physician.
W. H. Collins	Chaplain.

STUDENT INTERPRETERS.

J. N. Jordan, F. S. A. Bourne, | H. F. Brady, A. Hosie.

TIENTSIN.

Jas. Mongan	Consul.
G. M. H. Playfair	Acting Interpreter.

CHEFOO.

... ...	Consul.
G. Jamieson	Interpreter in Charge.

NEWCHWANG.

T. Adkins	Consul.
E. L. Oxenham	Acting Interpreter.

HANKOW.

P. J. Hughes...	Consul.
C. M. Ford	Acting Interpreter.

KIUKIANG.

H. P. McClatchie	Interpreter in Charge.

CHINKIANG.

H. B. Bristow	Assistant in Charge.

SHANGHAI.

A. Davenport	Acting Consul.
C. T. Gardner	Acting Vice-Consul.
W. D. Spence	Acting Interpreter
R. W. Mansfield	Second Assistant.
E. L. B. Allen	Acting Third Assistant.
W. H. Tapp	Registrar of Shipping.

SUPREME COURT.

C. W. Goodwin	Acting Chief Judge.
R. A. Mowat...	Acting Assistant Judge.
T. G. Smith	Chief Clerk.
M. Jones	Clerk.
W. Percival	Clerk.
Thomas Hore	Chief Usher.

NINGPO.

W. M. Cooper	Acting Consul.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

C. A. Sinclair	Consul.
J. Crawford	Acting Interpreter.
M. F. A. Fraser	Acting Third Assistant.

PAGODA ISLAND.

E. H. Parker...	Acting Vice-Consul.

TAIWAN.

A. Frater	Acting Consul.
Geo. Brown	Acting Interpreter.

TAMSUI.

B. C. G. Scott	Interpreter in Charge.

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AMOY.

C. Alabaster	Officiating Consul.
Geo. Phillips...	Interpreter.
J. R. Coulthard	Acting Third Assistant.

SWATOW.

R. J. Forrest...	Acting Consul.
R. Hurst	Acting Interpreter.

CANTON.

Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B....	Consul.
H. A. Giles	Acting Interpreter.
J. Scott	Third Assistant.
L. Hopkins	Acting Third Assistant.

WHAMPOA.

H. F. Hance	Vice-Consul.

KIUNGCHOW.

T. L. Bullock	Acting Vice-Consul.

NEW PORTS.

I CH'ANG.

W. E. King	Consul.
O. Johnson	Acting Interpreter.

PAKHOI.

... ...	Interpreter in Charge.

WENCHOW.

P. L. Warren	Assistant in Charge.

WUHU.

H. Allen	Interpreter in Charge.
W. Holland	Acting Third Assistant.

ON LEAVE.—Consuls: Pedder, Gregory; Vice-Consul: Middleton Interpreters: Stronach, C. Allen; Third Assistant: Ayrton.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—E. C. Baber, at Ch'ung-K'ing; A. R. Hewlett and W. C. Hillier, with Chinese Mission in England.

JAPAN.

YEDO.

Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary.
A. H. Mounsey	Secretary of Legation.
Hon. Jas. Saumarez	Second Secretary.
E. Satow	Japanese Secretary.
W. G. Aston	Acting Vice-Consul.
W. Anderson...	Surgeon.
T. R. H. McClatchie...	Assistant.
[illegible]	Assistant.

STUDENT INTERPRETERS.

E. B. Paul | J. W. McCarthy.

YOKOHAMA.

Russell Robertson	Consul.
J. N. Longford	Assistant.
J. C. Hall	Assistant.
H. S. Wilkinson	Acting Law Secretary.
Robert Bishop	Registrar.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

A. A. Annesley	Acting Consul.
J. J. Quin	Assistant.
J. H. Gubbins	Assistant.

NAGASAKI.

Marcus O. Flowers	Consul.
W. A. Woolly	Acting Interpreter.

HAKODADI.

Richard Eusden	Consul.

NEE-GATA.

James Troup...	Vice-Consul.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

T. G. Knox	Agent and Consul General.
W. H. Newman	Interpreter.
D. J. Edwardes .. ..•	First Assistant.
E. B. Gould	Second Assistant.
W. Campbell...	Surgeon.
E. H. French	Student Interpreter.

PHILIPPINES.

W. G. Palgrave	Consul, Manila.
G. E. Cadell	Vice-Consul, Cebu.
J. T. Cassells...	Vice-Consul, Ilo Ilo.
Jose de Bosch	Vice-Consul, Sual.

COCHIN CHINA.

C. F. Tremlett	Consul, Saigon.

BORNEO.

H. T. Ussher, C.M.G. (Labuan)	Consul General.
... ...	Vice-Consul, Sarawak.

JAVA.

W. T. Fraser...	Consul, Batavia.
Geo. Henderson	Vice-Consul, Samarang.
... ...	Vice-Consul, Sourabaya.
... ...	Vice-Consul, Padang.

PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES, &c., RECORDED IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

Alcock, Sir R., Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, China	£1,550
Filey, M. B., Chaplain, Yokohama	68
Campbell, Dr. Jas., Bangkok	90
Cleverly, C. St. G., Surveyor-General, Hong Kong	73
Colledge, T. R., Surgeon, Canton	400
Davis, Sir John, Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, China	—
Fittock, W. H., Consul, Ningpo	507
Goddard, J. B., Assistant, China	93
Gower, A. A. J., Hiogo	544
Gay, Rev. J. H., Chaplain, Canton	150
Hrgue, Patrick, Vice-Consul, Ningpo	193
Harvey, F., Consul, Chinkiang	420
Hamilton, Rev. G., Chaplain, Foochow	56
Halt, H. F., Interpreter, China	136
Hornby, Sir Ed., Judge, China	2,331
Jackson, R. B., Consul, Foochow	600
Johnston, A. R., Secretary Superintendent of Trade, China ...	600
Medhurst, Sir Walter, Consul, Shanghai ... ... about	1,200
Morrison, G. S., Consul, Nagasaki	360
Oakley, H., Assistant, Canton	90
Solbé, E., Interpreter, China	149
Swinhoe, R., Consul, Ningpo	560
Walsh, P. B., Assistant, Japan	85
Winchester, C. A., Consul, Shanghai	816

AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS, &c., TO CHINA.

1816.—William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Ambassador, special mission, Jan. 20. Henry Ellis (afterwards Right Hon. Sir Henry), Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim*, Jan. 24. Sir George Staunton, Commissioner.

1834.—William John, Lord Napier, Commissioner. (Died at Macao, October 11, 1834.)

[Hostilities commenced November, 1839; Treaty of Peace signed at Nanking August 29, 1842.

1841.—Sir Henry Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, August 16.

1844.—Sir John Francis Davis, Plenipotentiary and Superintendent, February 9.

1848.—Sir Samuel George Bonham, Plenipotentiary and Superintendent, April 27.

1853.—Sir John Bowring, Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent, December 24.

1857.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, special mission, April 17.

[Hostilities commenced May 25, 1857; Treaty of Peace signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858.]

1859.—The Hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce (afterwards Sir Frederick) Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan. 14.

[Hostilities commenced on the Peiho June 25, 1859.]

1860.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, special mission, March 20.

[Ratifications of Treaty of Peace of June 26, 1858, exchanged at Peking Oct. 24, 1860.]

1865.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, April 7.

1871.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade July 22.

Naval and Military.

The troopship Tamar is to be ready to leave by the 10th prox. for the Mediterranean, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, with military drafts for those stations, and naval reliefs for the Egeria, Lapwing, Fly, and Vigilant, bringing the relieved crews back to England.

Vice-Admiral Hillyar hoisted his flag on the 1st inst. on board the Cambridge, at Portsmouth, as Naval Commander-in-Chief on the China station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Ryder.

Several Chinese officers are about to be appointed to flagships of the Royal Navy. Three will at once join those of the Channel Squadron for instruction.

The vacancy on the Flag Officer Greenwich Hospital Pension List, caused by the death of Vice-Admiral Wise, has been filled by conferring the pension of £150 a year on Vice-Admiral Prevost.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Maitland, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Bristol District, vice Colonel G. Davis, V.C. Colonel Maitland has served with distinction in India.

Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., late commanding the Poona Division, has been selected for the colonelcy of the 15th Foot, rendered vacant by the death of General T. A. Drought. Lord Mark Kerr commanded the 13th Light Infantry in the Crimea in 1855, and in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

Surgeon Major W. R. Burkett died last week at Wicklow, aged forty-two. He served in the Crimean War of 1855, and during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. He was also with the 1st Dragoons in the China War of 1860, and was present at the affair of Sinho, the capture of the Taku forts and the surrender of Peking.

A Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for deputy inspector-generals of hospitals and fleets, vacant by the death of John Andrews, has been awarded to Charles T. S. Kevern. Two captain's good service pensions of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Rear-Admiral William Gore Jones, C.B., and Retired Rear-Admiral John Bythesea, C.B., have been awarded to Captain Henry D. Hickley and Captain Frederick A. Herbert.

The establishment of another Vice-Admiralty Court abroad is under consideration, it being thought advisable that one should exist at the Leeward Islands. There are already more than fifty of these Courts in various parts of the world.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

One of those outrages which were formerly so frequent in China, but from which some respite has been obtained of late, has taken place at Wuchang, where two missionary gentlemen have been most wantonly and unprovokedly attacked with stones by some students. The assailants were strangers to the place, and had come to attend the examinations. The matter has been taken in hand by the Consul at Hankow, and it is to be hoped that sufficient energy will be displayed to secure redress. The injuries inflicted were severe, one of the missionaries having several teeth knocked in, while the other sustained a fracture of the shoulder. The locust plague at Tientsin has been spreading rapidly, and is doing great damage to the crops. Some of the insects have appeared in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. Great complaints have been made of bad management on the part of the underling officials of the C. M. S. N. Company, and especially that stamps are removed from letters sent by the steamers to be forwarded by the mails from Shanghai. According to some of the papers, it appears that the effects of the recent famine are now felt in trade as well as in other directions—and the import trade of China, which for some years has been in an unsatisfactory condition, is apparently beginning to feel the pressure of the famine in the North. There were many reasons, in a country so extensive as China, why the full incidence of so great a calamity should not be suddenly felt; but the past year, even compared with its predecessors, has been one of great and increasing slackness. Chinkiang, from which, by its system of water carriage, the famine-stricken districts have been largely supplied, is, as usual, one of the best tests to judge of the severity of the infliction. In spite of the lower prices and cheaper freights, the import has from month to month continued to decline; and it may be said now that it has almost ceased to exist. The opening of Wuhu is considered to have had a little, but very little, to do with this result, the comprised imports being still far below those of last year; while it must not be forgotten that many of the imports now finding an entrance *via* Wuhu formerly found their way to the districts lying south of that port by Ningpo, in preference to Chinkiang. It has been estimated that the total of imports within the last three months has, with the exception of opium, scarcely exceeded one-fifth of what it reached in previous years; nor is this to be wondered at, when the conditions of the country are borne in mind. At Shanghai the designs submitted, in accordance with the invitation of subscribers to the Margary memorial, have been exhibited at the Club. A scheme for a Sanitarium has been again proposed. Hong Kong has again been disturbed by the energetic but scarcely discreet pro-Chinese action of the Governor, who has, it appears, determined, among other things, to introduce native turnkeys mainly in the gaol. A notification with reference to restrictions on Chinese immigrants in Queensland has appeared in the local *Gazette*.

From Japan advices by the present mail have been anticipated by those received *via* America on the 28th ult.

From the Straits it is reported that the action of the Government in regard to the successor of Sultan Allie was causing considerable dissatisfaction. A demand had been made by the Governor-General of India to send forward supplies of Siam or Saigon rice. A meeting of the Executive Council has been held, at which certain rules and regulations for immigrants were made law. A new Presbyterian Church is to be built on Fort Canning Hill. An increase of members of the Committee of the Raffles Institute has been made. The administration of the Law Courts had been improved.

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

IT is satisfactory to be able to discuss the subject of telegraphy in China upon a much more definite and practical basis than until recently has been possible. For many years past the question of introducing the telegraph into China has been a favourite one for discussion among those who desire to see that country advance in the direction of material progress; but so long as it was possible only to consider it upon abstract grounds, there seemed but little chance of this desirable end ever being accomplished. Fertile in objections to everything that was new, the mandarins who were sounded by officials, by mercantile men and others interested in the subject, unhesitatingly declared that the telegraph must be an impossibility, that its introduction would interfere with the favourite superstition of the people, namely, that known under the name of *Fungshui;* that, even if it desired to do so, the Government never could support it against the strenuous opposition that would be evoked; in short, that the introduction of the telegraph would only be another name for introducing rebellion and anarchy into the country. These plausible arguments were more or less believed by the foreigners according to their bias in favour of or against the Chinese Government. It was impossible to apply any test to them; and thus, even those who were disposed to suspect they might be exaggerated, were obliged at the same time to admit that there might be something in them. As, however, has happened in many other similar instances in China, facts have demonstrated what the cleverest abstract arguments have failed to make clear. At the present moment there are two short lines in China, one at Foochow, and another at Tientsin, and by the last accounts the Taoutai of Taiwan intended to erect telegraphs on a more extensive scale in that island. In the proclamation which he has issued on the subject, he sets forth that the sanction of the Throne has been given to the scheme; that it will be advantageous both to officials and people; that it will be entirely under the management of the Chinese local officials; and that, consequently, any wanton obstruction or injury will be severely punished. From this it is evident that the Taoutai of Taiwan is thoroughly in earnest, and that an introduction of the telegraph into Formosa upon a scale of some magnitude will before long be accomplished. Upon the results of this experiment we shall look with great interest; and the news which was brought one or two mails back from Tientsin concerning the telegraph there encourages us to hope for the best results. There a line of telegraph, some six miles in length, was erected, between the Viceroy's Yamen and the Arsenal, and no opposition whatever was offered to the works; from which it is tolerably clear that, when the Government desire to have works of this kind executed, they can find the means of effectually keeping the people in order. In fact, experience, not only in this instance, but in many others, seems to show that the *Fung shui* difficulties are, if not entirely a sham, at least very grossly exaggerated, and that the Government of China is in reality very much stronger than for its own purposes it suits it always to admit. The telegraph is clearly a thing which will not be without its power to introduce and manage, and indeed nothing will increase the power of the Central Government more than the telegraph itself. It is to be hoped that the Government may become equally progressive in regard to railways, as the railway and telegraph combined would strengthen its position in a way which could not be attained by any other means.

PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

WHATEVER may be the result of the negotiations which have been going on with the Chinese Government for some time past with a view to the improvement of commercial relations with that country, one thing is certain, namely, that it will not be defective in consequence of over-hastiness. It is now over two years since they were commenced, and the latest accounts from Peking are to the effect that negotiations with the "whole of the Treaty Powers represented at Peking" are to be reopened in the autumn with respect to the lekin and the like questions. This statement there is good reason to believe must be accepted with much reservation, as, whatever it may mean, it can scarcely be supposed that our Government will at

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the present stage of proceedings wait for a general discussion of matters, which after much difficulty had already been brought into something like compass by Sir THOMAS WADE'S Convention. Upon this document our Government are prevented from coming to a decision pending receipt of the views of the Indian Government; but it can scarcely be imagined when these are received that the whole subject will be reopened at Peking, and an endless amount of time wasted upon it. The idea that all such negotiations should be conducted with the whole body of foreign representatives at Peking is a favourite one with some diplomatists at Peking, and this has probably given more importance to the action of the German Minister in respect to the revision of the Treaty with that country than would otherwise be the case, and as the lekin dues question would naturally be discussed in connection with it, the point has been brought forward with some prominence. That some modification will ultimately be made in this part of the Convention is probable; but hardly, we imagine, in consequence of the reopening of negotiations at the capital on the representations of other foreign Powers as is set forth by the last China papers. Indeed, it can hardly be doubted that our Government would see the inadvisability of such a reopening of the subject as is suggested. No doubt it might be convenient in some respects for the other foreign representatives at Peking to make use of the opportunity now presented for revising their treaties; but still it is hardly likely that they will obtain any commercial concessions of importance which are not accorded to Great Britain; so that though a certain amount of credit may be gained by the representatives at the capital for conducting independent negotiations, they will hardly be of much value practically, seeing that by the most favoured nations clause all that is gained by Great Britain will also be gained by other Powers. If we have to wait until there is unanimity among all the foreign representatives at Peking as to the form in which our own treaty is to be revised, the negotiations, which have already been protracted enough, will be in a fair way to become indefinite.

WITH reference to the question of Chinese immigration into the Australian Colonies, which was noticed at some length in the last number of this Paper, we observe that some members of the Assembly there have fallen into the error of supposing that there is something in our Treaty with China which would prevent restrictions being placed upon Chinese immigration. Such, however, is not the fact. Probably the error results from mixing up the Burlingame treaty between China and the United States, which expressly provides for free immigration of Chinese into that country with our treaties, which are silent on the subject.

WE publish, in the present number, a letter from a well informed correspondent, which confirms the views which we expressed a short time back, with reference to the successor to Sultan ALLIE. We notice that the last papers received from the Straits contain some lengthened correspondence in connection with this subject. Another correspondent calls attention to the state of chaos and muddle into which all Government departments in the Straits have drifted, and points out that it will probably lead to another miserable war with the natives.

SOME remarks which are made by *The Times* Shanghai correspondent strongly confirm the view we took at the time when the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company sold their vessels to the Chinese Company. It seems that Government subsidies have not been sufficient to enable the Company to hold its own against competition, and that LI-HUNG-CHANG is becoming tired of affording support to a losing enterprise. It is somewhat curious that Chinese shippers appear to prefer the English vessels.

WE understand that up to the present nothing definite has been done with reference to bringing the views of the Chambers of Commerce upon the Chefoo Convention before the Government; but it will be recollected by our readers that last summer Lord DERBY stated to a deputation that the Convention should not be ratified until an opportunity had been afforded for an expression of opinion on the part of the various mercantile interests engaged in the trade.

MR. BURNETT, the accountant of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in London since its establishment, proceeds to Hong Kong by the October mail to fill the post of submanager at the Head office. Mr. HARPER, lately manager of the Singapore branch of the Chartered Bank of India, left by the Southampton mail steamer Thursday to assume the managership of the branch at Hong Kong.

THE appointment of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY RAVENSCROFT to be Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of the Revenue for Ceylon is gazetted.

THE honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. JOHN BUDD PHEAR, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Correspondence.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SULTAN ALLIE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Advices from Singapore inform us that "the question of the succession to Sultan Allie's territory on the Moa River remains unsettled, and in one of your late issues you seem to be in doubt as to who should succeed, and what there is to succeed to. The treaty of 1855, by which the present Maharajah's father was put in possession of Johore, reserved for the Sultan the territory of Moa, which lays between the river Kessung, the Eastern boundary of our province of Malacca and the river Moa. It is perfectly distinct from Johore, and is as much the property of the Sultan's successor as any nobleman's estate in England. Who the successor to the Sultan is admits of no discussion according to the Malay law of succession, and the eldest son has undoubted right on his side. It is true that the relatives of a younger son, of inferior birth by his mother, attained the signature of the expiring Sultan to a will in favour of this lad; and, I regret to say, that I am informed that British officers allowed themselves to be made parties to this intrigue, which has for its object to place the Maharajah of Johore in authority as Regent during the minority. It is to be hoped that the Colonial Office will not lend itself to promote the success of so dishonest a transaction.

In reply to a letter from Tunku Allum, the eldest son and successor, the administrator informs him, in language more terse than polite, that the Government have decided that the Sultanate has ceased to exist, and that no further pensions will be paid to the Royal family. This may or may not be politic; but it is certainly not honest to deprive a man of his position and means of subsistence, and at the same time of the territory from which he might gain the chance of a livelihood. Johore, Perak, and now Moar are but poor specimens of that honest policy of which we, as a nation, so proudly boast, and cannot fail to give the native mind a very poor idea of "English fair play."—I am, &c.,

London, Sept. 5, 1877. R.

A COLONIAL KALEIDOSCOPE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—For fifty years past the mal-administration of Crown Colonies has been the burden of every writer who has interested himself in those unhappy communities. Sometimes one is tempted to think that whenever a new colony has been added to the Empire some subordinate at the Colonial Office has been suffered to experiment in constitution-making, subject to no other order than to try a change from the last. Hence we have every variety of Government in our dependencies—absolutism, semi-absolutism, demi-semi-absolutism, burlesque constitutionalism, and real constitutionalism. But perhaps the worst feature in our colonial system is the principle that the appointment of Governors must be made, not on the ground of fitness, but in accordance with the position of aspirants on the Downing-street list. No thought is given to the wishes of colonists, or to the qualifications of the Governor. Western Australia must have a figure-head, and a man already demonstrated to be a failure—fitted, perhaps to be the head of a jail—is sent simply to give him an opportunity of serving his time by a year's service and earning his pension. Hong Kong is deprived of an able Governor, and is burdened with one whose claim to distinction is that he made himself an unbearable nuisance to his party, and has already appeared in a very questionable light in his former scene of misgovernment. The Straits, where the community were in a half state of rebellion during the Ord régime, were cheered by the appointment of Sir A. Clarke, and a golden age was supposed to have dawned. There is just time given this Governor to lay down an intelligible policy when a better thing for him offers, and away he goes, to be replaced by a man of totally different mind, who in his turn—and a very short one it is—has the Downing-street harlequin behind him, and is turned from a Colonial Governor into an engineer officer.

This chopping and changing among the Governors extends to the Colonial service generally, wherever the evil spirit from the Colonial Office can have its way. One turn of the Kaleidoscope and a Governor and a Chief Justice vanish from view;

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another, and the two lieutenant-governors flit from one point to another. So it goes on, a post-master becomes treasurer; both colonial engineers disappear, next go two doctors; a new auditor comes on the scene, and the chief clerk is lost to sight. Somebody fills somebody else's place, "temporarily," as it said with a touch of grim humour; everyone is "acting" for everyone but himself, until really nobody seems to know for whom he is acting, and the great ambition seems to be to get away and find somebody to act for you. It may be very well for the jocose correspondent of the *Straits Times* to pooh-pooh the Association, but I am satisfied that the time will come when the colony will be glad to have representatives at home who will bring their grievances before the Secretary of State in a way which will enforce attention. The ablest non-official member, Mr. Adamson, has resigned, and there is a growing indisposition among gentlemen in the colony to assume the thankless office of membership in a Council that can do little beyond registering the will of the "acting" Governor.

In the Straits, there are far more than local interests at stake, and the day may come when the public of this country will have to pay for a war in the peninsula: many causes will no doubt be found for such a war, but I venture to say that the cause underlying all others will be the utter disorganisation into which the government of the Settlement has been allowed to lapse, and that the blame, when it is adjudged, should lie, not with any Governor "acting" for a few months, but with the Secretary of State, who allows bad traditions of office to override common sense and ordinary prudence.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

WARNING IN TIME.

London, Sept. 7, 1877.

THE CUSTOMS REPORTS ON THE CHINA TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Drew, Commissioner at Foochow, reports that the statistics show the trade of Foochow to have been favourable as compared with previous years. The total value of the import and export trade in 1875 was Hk. 27,843,951, against Hk. 26,766,525 in 1874; the quantity of tea exported for the season of 1875 surpasses the preceding one by 20,000 piculs. The manufacture of brick tea has been much extended; the exportation of cottons, woollens, and metals shows a slow but continuing increase, while that of opium has been much larger than usual; and the "sundries" trade, both import and export, in which Chinese are principally interested, has improved. The tonnage employed is not below that of recent years, and the revenue is the largest since the opening of the port. As compared with 1872 the value of foreign imports for 1875 shows a gain of over half a million dollars; this is ascribable to an increase, year by year, in cottons, woollens, &c., in all imports, indeed, excepting opium. The total for 1873 was exceptionally low, owing to small importations both of lead and opium. In 1874 the total rose again to about what it had been in 1872, owing to continual gains in piece goods and lead, and in spite of a falling off in opium. In 1875, although these gains in piece goods and lead continued, yet they were but slight; and it is due to an unexpected and very considerable increase in the quantity of opium imported that we are able to record a gain of over half a million on the preceding year. The revenue has been steadily though very slowly increasing (excepting the year 1873) under almost every heading, and it has nearly reached a total of two millions taels. This is the largest collection since the opening of the office; that of the first year, 1862, was Hk. Tls. 1,768,761. The high amount reached in 1875 can, however, hardly be maintained, as it is due to an exceptionally large importation of opium, and to the fact that the export of tea was completed remarkably early, thus bringing the entire season's production within the year, whereas usually from 40,000 to 50,000 piculs of it fall within the first two months of the New Year. Mr. Drew gives some interesting particulars concerning the collection of Lekin duties on Opium. He says that the continuous falling off in the annual importation of opium, as passed through the office, has been frequently remarked and explained in the published reports of trade. The lekin and customs duty at this port amount to over Hk. Tls. 120 a chest, or three taels for a single ball. This is the equivalent of the ordinary monthly wages of a Chinese labourer; so that such a man may make his living if he can succeed in smuggling a single ball of opium a month. No wonder, then, that the entire population of certain large villages near the mouth of the Min engage in smuggling as their normal occupation. Armed bands escort contraband opium into the interior in defiance of the lekin officers, and from time to time affrays take place, resulting even in loss of life. The Foreign Customs loses duty on not less, probably, than three hundred chests a year, despite our utmost vigilance; and the lekin Taoutai secures his tax (not leviable till after the opium has passed the customs and been landed) on even 600 chests less than pass through this office. How much opium pays the further inland tax on its way into the interior I cannot tell—no doubt less than pays lekin at Foochow. Meanwhile, the importation of opium at Swatow and Ningpo, from which, owing to this heavy taxation, our inland districts are supplied, is very large, and has been increasing. With reference to the limited business done in cottons and woollens, Mr. Drew says it is ascribed to two causes, the relative force of which he has some difficulty in determining. Some say that the habits of the agricultural population of the interior demand but small supplies of foreign cloth, and that the mountainous nature of the country impedes a wide distribution; others declare that the extra cost of conveying piece goods into our up-country districts from Swatow and Ningpo, instead of from Foochow, is more than offset by the high lekin taxes levied on goods forwarded from Foochow direct.

In his report on the trade of Tamsui, Formosa, Mr. Commissioner Hobson says he has to record a state of activity in trade generally which must have proved beyond the expectations of the most thoroughly initiated. Foreign manufactures were as a matter of course brought forward in larges quantities as a set-off against tea, but before supplying statistical data as to the import totals, it is necessary that some explanation be offered as to the falling off in the supply of opium. This is solely attributable to the fact that, owing to excessive deliveries, prices ruled cheaper in the south of the island, and, in consequence, the central marts, notably Luhkiang, which in early days was the resort of the opium schooners, drew the greater part of their supplies from Taiwan-fu. In the other articles of foreign import trade a marked increase is shown. Of cottons 90,000 pcs. were imported, or an increase of 32 per cent. as compared with 1874, and of woollens 6,768 pcs., or an increase of 30 per cent., and other goods in the like proportion. Mr. Hobson announces that owing to the enlightened policy of H.E. Shen Paochen, who during the course of the Japanese expedition to Formosa in 1874 was appointed Imperial Commissioner to the island, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Peking authorities, to introduce mining machinery into the Kelung coal-field. Mr. Tyzack, the mining engineer engaged in 1874 on behalf of the Government, having completed his survey of coal deposits in the immediate neighbourhood of Kelung, is now in England, with the object of engaging a party of mining experts and selecting machinery. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that before another year has passed, shaft-sinking operations will have been commenced.

Mr. H. O. Brown, Commissioner at Takow, Formosa, states that the prognostications as to an unremunerative trade for 1875 to some extent have proved erroneous. It is true the Takow export trade, as to quantities exported, has not come up to previous years; but the unexpectedly high prices sugar sold at in Japan and Australia have partly made up for this. The import trade during 1875 has been of such magnitude as has not been exceeded by any previous year. The reasons for this may be looked for in the fact that unforeseen circumstances prevented the northern *corps d'armée* from evacuating the island till August, 1875; that the great influx of troops had given such impulse to internal trade of all kinds as to enrich all classes of the population, who in their turn could indulge in the purchase of comforts as offered to them by foreign imports—such as piece goods and opium. Taken all in all, however, the 1875 trade has not enriched this part of Formosa; on the contrary, it has drawn money out of the country. Since 1870 the value of the export trade has at all times exceeded the value of the import trade; this has not been the case for the year 1875; moreover, the exports of treasure exceed bullion imported by Hong Kong Tls. 242,892. Against an increase in the value of imports (exclusive of re-exports and treasure) of Hong Kong Tls. 96,817, a decrease in the value of the export trade of Hong Kong Tls. 120,576 is to be noted, making the decrease for the year 1875 in the value of the whole trade, as compared with 1874, to amount to Hong Kong Tls. 23,759. The falling off, of Hong Kong Tls. 15,089.3.9.2, in the collection of revenue during the year 1875, as compared with 1874, is more marked than the decrease in the value of trade. As regards the latter, enhanced prices have in part made up for the decrease in weight. Whereas the value of trade gives the true standard to judge by, the collection of revenue gives only, for Takow, a very rough approximation; for instance,—in 1875 about 0·41 of the foreign imports arrived here from other Treaty ports, and of these nearly all under exemption certificates.

Mr. Kleinwachter, Commissioner at Amoy, reports that the statistics show that the trade as carried on in foreign vessels has steadily increased, notwithstanding the dulness of the China trade generally complained of more and more from year to year by the mercantile communities. Thus our total values, which during last year reached, gross, Hk. Tls. 11,293,881, and net, Hk. Tls. 9,032,686, when compared with previous years are shown to have increased respectively by Hk. Tls. 2,545,991 and Hk. Tls. 1,350,669 since 1871. The importation of opium has steadily increased.

Mr. McKean states that the general trade of Swatow during the past ten years, so far as it can be judged by the statistics of foreign shipping, has been markedly progressive. It is not reasonable to look for an absolute increase every year, and we find that trade, after advancing rapidly one year, will remain nearly stationary for a few years before advancing again. But beyond the general assumption that the people are gradually habituating themselves to the greater use of things imported and the greater preparation of things to be exported, he knows no explanation which can account

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for the changes. The value of the trade in 1875 was Tls. 16,612,747, against Tls. 13,846,855 the previous year. Mr. McKean notices the singular export of human hair, being the "combings collected in the barbers' shops," and which goes exclusively to Europe. The amount sent in 1875 was 1,000 piculs or about 60 tons, valued at Tls. 16,949, or say about £5,000. The Deputy Commissioner takes it for granted that the uses to which this hair is put is to supply materials for chignons, and considers it strange enough that a queer uncertain fashion like this in Europe should have permanence and force sufficient to create a demand and a supply in the interior of China; but it is worth while to reflect on the marvellous industry and thrift of a people which in a brief time turns to profit the seemingly valueless sweepings of barbers' shops. The present batch of reports concludes with that of Mr. James H. Hart, Commissioner at Canton. The net value of foreign goods imported during the year 1875 amounted to Hk. Tls. 4,209,857, against Hk. Tls. 2,596,469 in 1874, and Hk. Tls. 5,680,306 in 1873. The enormous decrease in this branch of the trade in 1874, as compared with previous years, was due, as pointed out by Mr. Kleinwachter in his report for that year, not to a decline in the amount of business done, but to a diversion of the carrying trade from foreign to native vessels. This change was brought about in the latter part of 1873, on account of the native custom house offering certain facilities by which cotton could be imported cheaper in native boats than by foreign vessels, that is to say, the duty charged on cotton arriving in native boats was less than tariff rates. Regarding the export of silk which figured at 18,417 pcs., against 12,923 in 1874, Mr. Hart says that this increase may be said to be owing to a greater demand in Europe. Opinions varied slightly as to whether or not the crop was larger than usual, but there seemed to be no doubt that the native dealers, to meet the demand, increased the production of silk specially suitable for foreign consumption.

THE CUSTOMS RETURNS OF THE CHINA TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

An Abstract of the Returns of Trade for the past year has been issued by the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, and upon the whole shows satisfactory progress, the gross results of the trade for 1876 being two-thirds greater than that of 1864. The figures are as follows:—

	Net profit.	Exports.	Total.
1864 ...	Tls. 46,210,431 ...	48,654,512 ...	94,864,943
1876 ...	Tls. 70,269,574 ...	80,850,512 ...	151,120,086

This considerable increase in trade and revenue is mainly accounted for by the great rise in the value of the export of raw silk, which was over thirty million taels last year compared with nineteen millions in the year before. Allowing, however, for this exceptional increase in silk, the value of trade for 1876 is still greater than that of any preceding year, with the exception of 1872. The export of tea last year was quite up to the general average, though slightly below that of the previous year and that of 1872. The import of opium exhibits little evidence of the decrease which some persons had predicted, no less than 68,042 piculs having been imported last year, against 66,461 piculs in the previous year. With the exception of 1875, which showed a trifling decline on the year before, there has been a steady though not large increase in the consumption of foreign drug. The increase in trade and revenue has been contributed by eight out of the fourteen ports; the others show a decrease. Where the falling-off is most conspicuous, however, it arises from exceptional causes, namely from short crops in Chihli and Shantung. A still larger decline must be looked for in the statistics for Tientsin and Chefoo for the current year. Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Swatow, and Canton contributed the chief portion of the increase. The share taken by England and her Colonies in this trades was more than three-fourths of the whole—viz., Tls. 118,867,000—England herself figuring for Tls. 56,141,000, Hong Kong for Tls. 41,848,000, India for Tls. 16,801,000, the Straits for Tls. 1,463,000, Australia for Tls. 2,378,000, and New Zealand, South Africa, and British America for Tls. 233,600, collectively. The apparently large share of Hong Kong must also be credited chiefly to England and India, as the island itself is unproductive, and goods are landed there as at a free port, for storage and subsequent distribution. The trade employed 2,070 ships, representing 1,132,550 tons, or, rather, that is the number of entries which the returns exhibit, and in which, of course, several vessels appear several times; and of these again 1,491 vessels, representing 800,000 tons, were British. Germany, with 217 vessels, representing 82,570 tons, ranks next, and America, France, and Japan next in the order named; Austria coming last with one ship, measuring 290 tons. Shanghai as the centre of the shipping trade, and the distributing centre for the northern as Hong Kong is for the southern ports, figures, of course, for by far the greater portion of the direct trade; the total of imports and exports last year having been no less than Tls. 90,000,000. The gross trade of the port was of course larger, as it is swollen by the coast trade, of which the greater portion is carried in foreign steamers; and this brings the gross total of the trade of Shanghai up to Tls. 124,174,755.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, SEPT. 4.

The anniversary day of the great battle of Sedan, the 2nd September, has once more passed over, and it deserves to be acknowledged that the festivities which generally take place on this day this time bore a far less demonstrative and offensive character than used in former years to be the case; besides the hoisting of flags on vessels and public buildings very little was visible, and it is apparent that a good, or at least a better, understanding of the real character of this solemn day is more and more taking place amongst the German population.

The Emperor William left Berlin on Saturday evening in good health for Cologne and Dusseldorf, to be a witness there of the autumn manœuvres of the 7th (the Rhenish) Army Corps; on this occasion his Majesty will be a guest of the painter-society "Malkasten" in the latter town, which has made great preparations for a festival in its club-house. Afterwards Emperor William is going to Karlsruhe, in the neighbourhood of which the 14th Army Corps will hold its so-named Kaiser Manœuvre.

On Friday last the Emperor held a review and parade of the Guards, the weather being brilliantly—on which Lord Airey, the representative of the British Government at the German manœuvres, attended.

Ten young Siamese, including one Prince, arrived on the 21st of last month at Hirschberg in Silesia, in order to be educated and instructed at a celebrated school there. It is a matter of fact that a considerable number of young fellows and grown up people have been sent during the last ten years from the Far East to our country, either to attain intellectual improvements or to procure military knowledge. As you will remember, a number of Japanese have been studying in Germany for a long while, one of them being married afterwards to a German lady. These Japanese have been followed by Chinese officers, partly attached to infantry and cavalry regiments, or to the navy, and now we are seeing even Siamese in our country.

The idea of erecting so-called North Polar stations for facilitating the exploration of the Arctic regions appears now to become partly realised. Captain Weyprecht, the leader of the Austrian Polar Expedition of 1874, and Count Wilozek, who to the greater part furnished the said expedition, have resolved to undertake a new Arctic exploring voyage, especially for the purpose of erecting a meteorological observation station on the northern side of the island of Novaja-Semlja. Further stations are intended on Spitzbergen (80 degs. N.L.), on the coast of Siberia, at the mouth of the Lena river, in the vicinity of Barrow Sound, and on Greenland. At the same time a corresponding place for all stations is to be established in the northern part of Norway. The undertakers hope by corresponding observations at the different places to obtain very important new scientific results, especially about magnetism, aurora-borealis, and other phenomena in the Arctic regions.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Some articles have been in rather better demand during the past week, and considerable transactions are reported. Money has remained abundant.

COFFEE.—Sales of good extent have been made, the home trade being very eager to buy, and holders have therefore become more reluctant sellers, so that firm rates have had to be paid. The market closes with a good demand and an upward tendency. Quotations for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—The falling tendency of prices has continued on all foreign markets during this month, and buyers here are therefore holding aloof; only the following parcels have changed hands, viz., 800 mats Zanzibar, and 300 baskets brown Batavia, in addition to some parcels of American provenience. Prices are now m.2 to 3 per 100 lbs. lower. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.24 to 26; do. unclayed, m.20 to 21; Mauritius, brown, m.20 to 25; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29; do. brown, m.20 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.22 to 30; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28, per 100 lbs.

RICE.—For cleaned a good export demand exists, and values are therefore m.0.25 to 0.50 higher. No transactions in raw are reported.

TEA remains quiet. The following first-hand parcels have changed owners: 200/8 boxes Pecco Congo, and 406/8 boxes Souchong, of the new season.

COTTON shows a rather firmer tendency, but transactions are only reported in American lots.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are quiet at m.5.50 to 6; Mace, m.4.50 to 4.60 per kilo; of Cloves Zanzibar provenience are in more demand, quotation m.135 to 136; Amboina, m.1.75 to 1.76; Pepper is firm; Singapore, m.37 to 37½, White, m.66 to 80; Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

In spite of the war in the East the speculative transactions "à la hausse" have shown a further development during the past week, and if quotations are not actually higher they are firmer than before. The condition of our markets is not at all a healthy one; not one can give a guess as to when the war will end, and under these circumstances the feverish activity of the past week cannot be satisfactory. The latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	96½ ..	96¾
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101⅜ ...	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105¼ ...	—
Do. do. 1875	96⅛ ...	96¼
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1840... ...	— ...	289
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116¼ ...	—
Berlin-Hamburg Railway	— ...	—
Coeln Minden Railway Shares	93½ ...	94
Norddeutsche Bank...	136⅝ ...	136⅞
Vereinsbank...	122⅛ ...	122¼
International Bank	83¾ ...	—

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Commerce and Discount Bank ...	...	104½	..	—
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...		101¼	...	—
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	...	—	...	27⅜
Hamburg American Packet Company	...	55¼	...	55½
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei ...	...	51	...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company...	...	12½	...	—

SHIPPING.

Movements on the riverside during the last week have been considerably larger than in the week previous, and a good many arrivals from transatlantic ports have taken place, but the departures also being rather numerous, our harbour still displays an empty appearance. The arrivals from the Far East are the Albatross, Koppelmann, from Hong Kong; Priscilla, Bischoff, from Batavia; Caprera, Hichborn, from Cochin; San Francisco, Blanck, from the South Sea Islands; and Elizabeth Chields, Lundburgh, from Singapore; the departures have been the Iphigenia, Green, for Yokohama, and India, Dirksen, for Hong Kong. At Bremen only two arrivals from the East have taken place, namely, the Loochoo, Sember, and Zephyrus, Thomas, both from Bombay. In vessels on the berth no alteration is to be reported. The Saxonia, s.s., which was aground at Heligoland, has been put up at public auction a second time without obtaining even a single offer.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 5.

In a few days the Parliamentary Session will be closed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Heemskerk, and forty-eight hours later the new session will be opened with a Royal speech. Several rumours are in circulation about the struggle, which at once will take place in Parliament, but I don't think it necessary to repeat them. It becomes more and more apparent that Mr. Van der Heim, the Minister of the Financial Department, will, in his Budget speech, put forward a plan for a loan. The Bourse has taken this *on dit* most coolly, at least the quotations have undergone no important changes in consequence.

Contrary to the generally received opinion the Minister of the Home Department has published his reply to the session report upon the Lower Class Instruction Bill. The Ministers declare that they regard the tenor of this report as very unsatisfactory. There is no idea of co-operation; both parties remain as they were—adversaries. The Minister expresses a hope, however, that this his last endeavour will make friends of his political enemies. In the meanwhile he maintains his principles, and will only yield on secondary points. The Minister is of opinion that no revision of our fundamental law is necessary; and that the introduction of this compulsory instruction is not advisable.

The commission of inquiry to investigate the question of the pulmonary disease amongst cattle has held a preliminary meeting. The discussions are kept secret, notwithstanding that this question touches the general welfare to an important extent.

Messrs. Landry and Mouton at the Hague have asked for a concession to construct a harbour at the watering-place of Scheveningen. At the same time they require a subsidy from the State of one million of guilders.

Peace and order are restored at Arnhelm. You will remember that a mob, furious at the annual fair being abolished, broke some windows and threatened further destruction. Some of the ringleaders were arrested, and they will be punished as severely as the law permits. There are fears that next week there may be some disturbance here, but up to this moment there seems to be no ground whatsoever for apprehension.

In a few days fifteen new professors will be appointed, five for each University. Every faculty will have one professor above the existing numbers.

The King has approved the proposal of Mr. J. P. van Bossen at the Hague to establish at Amsterdam a trading society "*De kina* Cultuurmaatschappy," with a capital of f.500,000, divided into 250 shares. As managers are appointed Messrs. G. C. Zimmer, Max Gallenkamp, Dr. A. I. G. Kerner. The object is the undertaking of agricultural operations in Java.

The novel by the author, whose *nom de plume* is "Melati," de Jonkerouwe Van Groenerode, has been translated into the Danish language. It is published under the title of "Aroingen til Slottet Groenerode," by Mr. C. A. Reintzel, of Copenhagen.

It has pleased the King, after having visited the International Exhibition, to confer the knighthood of the Order of the "Crown of Oaks" upon Messrs. J. R. de Kruyff, W. A. Hopman, and J. G. Mynssen.

Miss Mina Kruseman started some days ago for Naples, where she will embark on board the steamer Prinses Amalia for Java.

Mr. Kruger and his secretary, Mr. Jorissen—the Protest Commission from the Transvaal Republic—have arrived at the Hague, from England. After having been here a fortnight they will start for Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Paris. It is not quite certain whether they will visit America.

The Bourse has been much more animated during the last few days. The current quotations of the principal Stocks are as follow:—

Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64⅜; do. Three per Cents., 77⅜; do. Four per Cents., 101 5-16; Dutch Trading Company, 103 1-16; Netherlands-India Trading Bank, 129; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent. 104½; Netherlands Bank, 331; Rotterdam Bank,—; Amsterdam Bank, 88; Java Bank, 199; Java Gas Company, —; Steam Company "Java" (Shares), 50¾; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 97½; do. "Nederland" (Shares), 90; do. (Obligations) Five per Cent., 102; Dutch India Railway Shares, 100; do. 1869 (Obligations) Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½; do. 1874 (Obligations), Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101½.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Trade in general continues very dull, and transactions have been almost *nil*, the public sales excepted, though the Money Market has been plentifully provided.

COFFEE.—The market has been quiet, but prices have been kept up. Some 6,000 bales Java have changed hands, particulars about which did not transpire.

TEA.—The public sale of China, which was held at Rotterdam, had a satisfactory result. Some lots were bought in, but they all found buyers after the auction.

SUGAR.—Prices have declined enormously and are from f.4½ to f.8½ under July value. The trade is, however, somewhat more animated, and about 4,000 mats have changed hands. It seems that a new competitor has appeared in the market, viz., the glucose, which is manufactured in America on a very large scale. Some lots have found buyers here; the price being very low.

TOBACCO.—Some small parcels have been sold at satisfactory prices The stock in first hands includes 49,205 bs. Java, 4,220 bs. Sumatra, 3,633 bs. Manila, and 3,000 bs. East India.

COTTON is dull. There is no speculative demand whatsoever an quotations are quite nominal.

SPICES.—Nutmegs and Mace have met with a steady demand. Cloves are dull. Pepper has met with a good inquiry, and if prices were slightly lower buyers would act more freely. The quotations are —Nutmegs No. 1, 170 to 225c.; No. 2, 135 to 170c.; Mace D 120c., E 130c.

RICE.—In consequence of the better markets abroad prices here have improved. At Amsterdam 4,697 bs. Java, ex Oceaan, sold at f.8¾, and at Rotterdam 6,876 bs. ex Torrington, at f.7¾. The imports have been very considerable. A steady demand has prevailed for cleaned sorts, especially for Java and Japan. The unsold stock of Java includes 4,843 bs.

JAVA INDIGO is quieter. About 180 chests have changed hands at unaltered prices.

HIDES.—Some important transactions have taken place, but no particulars transpired.

HEMP is very quiet.

ARRACK.—160 casks Batavia, ex Urania, were sold at prices that did not transpire.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1, at Nieuwediep, from Rangoon, Wilhelmina; at Flushing, from Bassein, Dolbardern Castle; 2, at Nieuwediep, from Bombay, Berganv; at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Principa de Lu-Cidio; 4, at Flushing, from Rangoon, Kale.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 1, from Nieuwediep, for Batavia, Prinses Amalia (str.); 3, from Ymuiden, for Samarang, Hœk van Holland; from Brouwershaven, for Sourabaya, Marie; for Batavia, Noach III.; 4, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Noordzeekanaal.

Monetary and Commercial.

Several Tea importers having adopted the system of unreserved sales which has been so much resorted to during the last two or three years, business by private contract during the past week has been much curtailed. Judging from recent sales, however, the losses on common to medium kinds continue serious. Many teas lately imported from the black leaf districts have been forced off at 2d. to 3d. per lb. loss. If, however, the present condition of the market has the effect of curtailing the picking of the third crop leaf, and of restricting buying in China, a more satisfactory condition of the market may be looked for. Complaints are however made, apparently not without foundation, that the rash buying in China is mainly caused by the telegraphic orders from this side. However this may be, there is no doubt that the selling of teas on this side is frequently managed with far less judgment than the buying in China. The difference there is seldom more than from ½d. to 1d. per lb., whereas during this season, especially pending the scare at the opening, there were frequent cases of 2d. to 4d. difference, and as much as 6d. per lb. profit was in a short time realised upon a chop of tea sold by the importer, a proof that losses do not always result from rash buying in China. A radical change must take place in order to put an end to the present disastrous system of business, and it will be necessary to give up on the one hand the eagerness to secure tea at any price at the ports, and on the other the scarcely less pernicious eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,912,705 lb., or an advance of 3 per cent. on the deliveries of the preceding week. For home consumption 2,170,602 lb. was taken, while 846,880 lb. was for export, 733,944 lb. was removed coastwise, 157,419 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,860 lb. was for ships' stores. There was a falling-off of about 9⅜ per cent. in the amount of duty paid compared with the previous week, the total being £54,265.

At last a revival has taken place in the Silk market. During the last few days a better feeling has prevailed, consequent upon the receipt of some orders from Lyons. Prices have risen, and are now quoted at about the rates ruling in August last. The cause of this revival is mainly the discovery that the Continental Stocks of China Silk have become nearly exhausted; and the continuance of the present demand will thus probably be dependent upon the extent to which the markets there are affected by this circumstance. Latest advices from Shanghai report a corresponding improvement in rates there.

In the Produce Markets no change of importance has occurred during the week, business continuing quiet. Ordinary

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qualities of Coffee are lower in value, but the better kinds maintain previous quotations. Cotton continues very dull. Sugar is slightly firmer, with more business doing; Hainan China has been sold at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., Swatow at 16s., Taal Manila afloat at 22s. per cwt. Rice has continued to advance under the influence of speculative operations, and a cargo of Bassein has realised £12 per ton; telegrams advise the stoppage of exports from Siam. Black Pepper has been quiet but steady; White slightly firmer. Other articles are without alteration.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has convened an extraordinary meeting for the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, authorising or sanctioning a joint-purse working and traffic agreement between that company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company. The report issued with the notice of the meeting states that the directors have long been of opinion that a friendly alliance with the Indo-European Telegraph Company would be for the interest of both undertakings. It was therefore with satisfaction that they were now able to state that, after much negotiation and discussion, terms had been agreed to which the Board considered fair to both parties to the agreement. They recommend the adoption of the agreement, which has been made subject to the shareholders' approval. The report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) states that the agreement had been submitted to and approved by the concessionary governments, who had sanctioned its completion. The directors believed that the result of the agreement would be to give the proprietors a *minimum* dividend of 5 per cent. per annum upon the present traffic.

The Stock Exchange Committee have allowed the Five per Cent. Debentures (£200,000) of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) to be quoted in the Official List.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's receipts for the month of August amounted to £40,428, as compared with £29,822 in the corresponding period, an increase of £10,606. The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Company for August were £25,371, an advance of £7,256 on the earnings of the same month in 1876. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in August were £17,998. The total receipts from January 1 to August 31 were :—1877, £133,005; 1876, £138,549; 1875, £109,311.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Kashgar*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board £700,900 in specie for the East; for Bombay, silver, £447,000; Calcutta, silver, £57,500; Galle, silver, £50,000; Penang, silver, £41,000; Hong Kong, silver, £36,935; Singapore, silver, £15,000; Shanghai, silver, £3,465; and Alexandria, gold, £50,000.

There has been continued activity in the Silver Market, but without change in price, which is still 54¼d. per oz. standard. Mexican Dollars are quoted at 53⅛d. per oz., showing a fall of ⅛d.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,590,597	1,147,493

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 10d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¼d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅝d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅛d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8⅝d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¾d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market *Résumé* says :—Our market has been fairly active during the past month, and both privately and at public sale the amount of business passing has been considerable. Latterly the dealers have shown less disposition to operate, and previous quotations have not been maintainable, particularly for common to good kinds. Congou, ranging from 9d. to 1s. 3d.; but with regard to fine there is comparatively little change to note, for being in relatively short supply, importers hold firmly for price. The arrivals have been heavy The clearances show good and improving figures, both for home consumption and export. Quotations.—Congou : Siftings 7½d. to 8¼d. Old : Black and Red Leaf, neglected. New Black : Common to Fair, 7¾d. to 11d.; Good Common to Medium, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Good Medium to Fine 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; Finest, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.; Red, common to fair, 8d. to 11d.; good common to medium, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; good medium to fine, Ching Wo's and Kaisows, 1s. 4d to 1s. 10d., up to 2s. 2d. for finest Kaisows. Pak-lings are without much change. New makes have been more inquired for, and good to fine have fetched full rates. Souchongs are dull of sale; common to fair, 10½d. to 1s.; fine 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.; finest, 2s. to 2s. 4d. Oolong : Little doing; Common kinds neglected; fine Formosa inquired for. Scented Capers : Canton kinds are rather cheaper; common to fair, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; medium to fine 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. Scented Orange Pekoe : Without alteration. Canton kinds, common to fair, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fair medium to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Foochow, fine to finest 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. Greens : Old Season's continue heavy of sale, and New do not go off readlly. Gunpowder, 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Imperial, 5d. to 1s. 3d.; Hyson, 5½d. to 2s. 2d., and Young Hyson, 5½d. to 1s. 9d.

Clearances from 1st January to 31st ult., inclusive :

	Home Use.	Exports.	Total.	Excess.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1877 ...	100,339,799 ...	21,713,192 ...	122,052,991 ...	7,707,694
1876 ...	97,875,699 ...	16,469,598 ...	114,345,297 ...	

Messrs. Jas. Goddard, jun., and Co.'s Circular says :—Throughout the early part of August a good business was doing in nearly all kinds, but latterly the market has been very dull, and many complaints are made about the badness of trade, aggravated by the seriously bad weather the country has experienced. In comparing prices for the month they are generally somewhat easier, especially in the qualities just above common. Stocks and deliveries as against last year would not seem to warrant this, except that we have imported in the last two months sixty million pounds, and have delivered just under thirty-three millions; still stocks of Congou are much reduced, and deliveries have increased both for home use and export. Auctions of China Teas have been to a moderate extent, but of Indian produce they have been large. Stocks of these latter are very heavy, and act as an incubus over the market; deliveries are slightly less than last year. Green Teas have been very quiet.

At the public sales, to which reference is made in our Commercial Article, 7,335 packages Chinas offered without reserve sold as follows :—830 chests Congou at 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb., 3,113 half-chests ditto at 7¼d. to 1s. 2d., 2,013 boxes ditto at 8½d. to 1s. 2¾d., 417 half-chests Souchong at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 1½d., 181 boxes ditto at 10d. to 10¼d., 144 ditto Young Hyson at 7½d., 437 ditto Gunpowder at 8¼d. to 1s. 11d. There was but little desire evinced to buy, and the sale dragged heavily, in most cases very low quotations being obtained, new season's Moning, in chests, at 8d. to 8¼d., are especially cheap, as are all grades of red leaf, including old season's. The prostrate feeling also extended to Pingsuey in boxes, which were divided out, both Gunpowder and Young Hyson, at very moderate rates.

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says :—The first arrivals of the new season's China have been warehoused, but no transactions have yet been made in them. Duringthe last few days a better feeling has arisen in the market, and some orders from Lyons, which have been placed here, have caused considerable activity, prices in consequence have hardened and have nearly recovered the decline of August. Continental stocks of China Silk are reported as nearly exhausted. Advices from Shanghai report that the same feeling is shown in that market, and that prices there, which were very weak and drooping, have recovered and are advancing.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says :—The past month has been a very quiet one in the Silk trade, and prices of most descriptions have again given way. Latest telegrams from China report small settlements, 4,000 bales only as against 28,000 bales up to the same period last year; the estimate of the crop is about 50,000 bales. In spite of this, and though some holders show a disposition to meet the market, consumers seeing no indications of a revived demand still hold back from buying, except only for their immediate requirements. Financial difficulties, more especially upon the Continent, no doubt constitute one of the causes for the extraordinary position of the market. In China Silk the chief transactions have been in low Tsatlees, and a few parcels of No. 5 have been sold at 15s. per lb. In Canton Silk the transactions have been extremely limited, and prices show a reduction of about 6d. per lb. The demand for Japan Silk has been far less than that for China; transactions have been on the smallest scale, and prices for medium and low Mybash show a reduction of a further 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. upon our last quotations. The deliveries show no material improvement upon last month.

	Stocks. Aug. 31.		Imports. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.		Deliveries. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	
	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.
China	...10,885	...18,615	...15,519	...15,129	...22,307	...13,449
Canton	... 3,418	... 6,436	... 1,163	... 2,717	... 4,464	... 4,149
Japan	... 2,414	... 7,999	... 2,578	... 4,020	... 4,922	... 2,898

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	None.
,, No. 2	19s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
,, No. 3	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
,, Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d
Canton	11s. 0d. to 15s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	None.

Messrs. D. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular, dated 21st ult., says :—Our last bore date July 19, since which business in raw Silk has been very moderate, and prices have receded a trifle on all

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descriptions, chiefly owing to the inferior qualities of present offerings. The strikes of Silk weavers and spinners in several of the largest establishments, have had a perceptible effect on the consumption for the month, but the differences between employers and employés having been satisfactorily adjusted, and the mills, with one or two exceptions, running again, it is fair to presume that the demand for the coming month will be fully up to the average. Some parcels of new season's re-reeled Cantons have come to hand; inspection, however, proves them to be unsatisfactory in size and colour, and not even so clean as first arrivals of last season.

COFFEE.—Only a small quantity has been offered, and Plantation Ceylon of fine quality has sold readily at extreme rates, but the lower qualities, of which the public sales have chiefly consisted, have gone off without competition, and prices have declined 6d. per cwt. A few transactions in Native Ceylon and in Manila are recorded. The closing prices of Plantation Ceylon are, triage 77s. to 96s., small 95s. to 100s. 6d., low middling 102s. 6d. to 106s., middling 107s. to 109s., good middling to fine middling bright coloury 110s. to 114s., bold 116s. to 122s. 6d., pea-berry 108s. to 114s. Of 400 bags ordinary mixed Native Ceylon offered 200 bags sold at 84s., with one lot at 84s. 6d. Privately 350 bags Brown Manila, ex last week's auction, have been sold at 87s., and a further offer of 18 bags was quitted at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been quiet; Cochin rules at £43 10s., Ceylon at £38 10s. for pipes, £38 15s. to £39 for puncheons.

CHINA MATTING.—210 rolls bought in at 45s. to 51s., with mats at 33s. to 64s. per roll.

GAMBIER.—At auction 425 bags damaged and blocky cubes sold, first-class at 25s. to 25s. 6d. Privately 100 tons block have been sold at 20s. 4½d. ex quay, with a few whole bales at 20s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—A dull tone has prevailed throughout, both on the spot and afloat, sales are small, and prices about supported. The sales for the week are about 8,500 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5 7-16d. to 5 9-16d., fair to good fair; Western Madras, 5d. to 5 5-16d., fair to good fair; Bengal 4½d. to 4 9-16d., fair. For arrival, Tinneveily 5 5-16d. to 5½d. June to October, good fair for delivery; American 5⅞d. to 6d., August to January, middling (1 m clause).

CANTHARIDES.—Of 12 cases China offered 10 cases sold, small and bold mixed at 2s. 2d., dull small 1s. 11d.

CARDAMOMS.—10 cases Ceylon partly lean bought in at 4s. 9d.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—16 cases lump sold, dull £4 5s., rather dull slightly damp £4 15s. to £5.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 2 cases Sumatra offered 1 case fine small medium and bold almond free sold at £38. Of 45 cases Sumatra block 41 cases seconds sold, good fair rather mixed with dark at £8 2s. 6d. to £8, dark £6 10s. to £6 17s. 6d. 25 packages thirds bought in at 50s. to 90s.

HEMP.—Privately 150 bales Zebu Manila have been sold at £29 per ton. There have been no public sales.

HAIR.—2 cases China Human bought in at 1s. 8d.

HIDES.—At the public sales Singapore Ox and Cow were well competed for, and the extra heavy weights advanced ¼d. per lb., other classes selling at previous values. Rangoon Ox and Cow maintained the late improvement. China Ox and Cow sold at last sales' prices to ⅛d. per lb. advance, the intermediate weights (15 to 17 lb.) being in much better request than of late. Singapore sold light average 6 to 7⅛ lbs., 7d. to 8d. for seconds, 5½d. for thirds, heavy average, 8½ to 9⅜ lbs., 6½d. to 6¾d. for seconds, 7¼d. for extra, small average 4 to 5¼ lbs. at 7¾d. for seconds; of 35,039 China offered 21,158 sold: Light, average 9½ to 11⅜ lb. 6½d. to 7⅜d.; heavy, average 14⅝ to 17¼ lb. 6¼d. to 6⅜d.; extra heavy, average 24¼ to 26⅜ lb. 6⅜d. to 7d.; kips, average 6⅜ to 7½ lb. 7¼d. to 8⅜d.; skins, average 2¼ lb. 7¼d.; thirds, 5d. to 5¼d. Buffalo: Singapore were in small supply, but in the absence of orders late rates could barely be obtained for the best classes; inferior grades sold without change. Rangoon were only partly sold at ⅛d. per lb. reduction. China showed no variation from the previous value. Of 3,810 Singapore, &c., offered, 1,256 sold: Fair, 2nd heavy, average 27¼ lb. 4⅜d.; light and small, average 9⅜ to 16 lb. 5⅜d.; fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 32⅜ lb. 5¼d., per lb. Of 992 Rangoon 556 sold: 2nd heavy, average 37¼ lb. 4⅝d; thirds 4⅜d. per lb. 1,263 China sold: Light and small, average 4½ to 9 lb. 4½d. to 4⅝d.; best heavy, average 13⅜ to 14¼ lb. 4⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 13⅜ lb. 4¼d.; small, average 3 to 5 lb. 4½d.; thirds 3½d. to 4½d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—150 cases good Japan squares have been sold at 45s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 35 tins Tonquin offered 33 tins sold; pile 1, good shaped with some rather rough and skinny at 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., rough and skinny with a few fair shaped 39s. 6d., the first lot 40s.: pile 2, hard and rather skinny but genuine at 33s. 6d. to 34s., rather rough with some skinny and partly hard 27s. 6d.; pile 3, fair shaped with some rough skinny and doubtful 13s. 6d. to 14s., wet pickings 24s., ditto middling 20s.; 14 tins Yunan fair with a few broken and doubtful 28s. 6d. to 30s., damp and broken 27s., and 1 case Cabardine partly wet at 13s. 6d. Of 18 tins Grain 4 tins rather dark of middling flavour sold at 42s. 6d., the remainder chiefly bought in at 36s. to 55s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black* has been quiet but steady, with small sales of Singapore at 3 11-16d., and Penang at 3 3-16d. to 3 5-16d., 500 bags Penang of old import have been sold at 3⅛d. net cash, no interest. The public sales were quite unimportant, only 164 bags old Trang being offered and sold at 3⅛d. for sound, also 50 bags Aleppy at 4d. *White:* In auction 254 bags Singapore sold more readily at full rates to a recovery of ⅛d. per lb., fair at 6⅛d., good at 6¼d. to 6⅜d.

RATTANS.—At auction 3,822 bundles (10 tons) sold, Singapore £23 10s., 1st class damaged Penang £23 10s. to £23 15s.

RICE.—A firm, but not active, tone has prevailed in the market, and floating cargoes have been sold at full rates. Nine floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Thirza, 1,202 tons Rangoon, April, at 11s. 4½d.; The Francesca T., 1,344 tons Bassein, off coast, at 11s. 3⅞d.; the Laurel, 824 tons Japan, May sailing, at 12s. 6d.; the Janet Court, 1,360 tons Bassein, April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Corrientes, 882 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 4½d. for Holland; the Zorida, 679 tons Rangoon, April, at 11s. 7½d.; the Earl of Derby, 1,431 tons Rangoon, May, at 11s. 9d.; the Georgina, 928 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 6d. for Holland; the St. Joseph, 491 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 12s. open charter, and the Nelson, 1,600 tons Bassein, June sailing, at 12s. open charter. No sales on the spot have occurred.

RHUBARB.—Of 171 cases China offered 82 cases sold, fair 2s. 4d., low middling to good middling 1s. 3d. to 2s., rather ordinary 10d. to 1s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* Small sales of unworked have been made at 47s. to 48s. *Cassia Buds:* 134 cases China sold at 68s. to 69s., being a further decline. *Cloves:* The market continues dull, and in auction 48 cases ordinary Penang (Amboyna kind) bought in at 1s. 7d. *Nutmegs:* Of 15 cases Penang 5 cases average 112 nuts to the lb. sold at 2s. 4d., being firm. 38 casks 10 cases defective limed Java were mostly sold at 11d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Desirable refining qualities have been in request, and prices have been slightly in favour of the seller, but sales are moderate; low brown kinds have been quiet. The week's transactions in East India kinds have been limited in extent. The following are the details:—On the 31st ult., for arrival 400 tons Taal unclayed sold at 16s. 6d., and the cargo of 800 tons clayed per Omba at 22s., Liverpool quay terms. On the 3rd inst. on the spot 300 tons unclayed Zebu were sold at 16s. 6d. On the 4th in auction 2,343 bags European Penang sold readily at firmer rates, good ordinary to fine brown at 19s. 6d. to 21s., yellow at 22s. 6d.; 702 bags yellow grocery grainy sold at 27s. 6d.; 2,069 baskets 21 baskets low to fine Native bought in at 15s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; of 2,484 bags China 1,320 bags Hainan sold, low to good brown at 17s. to 18s. 6d., the remainder Swatow only partly sold at 16s. for ordinary and washed, and 18s. for good. Privately 1,200 bags China sold at 18s. 6d. On the 6th in auction of 2,909 bags very low and low brown date China offered 350 bags sold at 16s., washed at 15s., the rest being bought in at 15s. to 16s. Privately 600 bags yellow clayed China sold at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt.

SAGO.—No public sales have been held; privately sales have been made to the extent of about 500 bags small pearl at 16s. 6d. to 17s.

SAGO FLOUR.—No business done.

SOY.—50 cases Japan bought in at 11s. per dozen.

TAPIOCA.—Privately 100 bags fair Singapore have been sold at 2⅝d., and 500 bags at 2 11-16d. to 2¾d. At auction only 382 bags Singapore were offered, and 270 bags sold at previous rates, good small white at 2⅝d. to 2¾d. *Pearl Tapioca:* 180 bags medium were bought in at 21s., 61 bags bullets sold at 30s. to 31s. *Tapioca Flour:* 155 bags Singapore sold at 1¾d.

TIN.—The market has continued inactive throughout the week; there have been no speculative operations, and the consumptive demand fails to sustain values with the extensive stocks available. The current quotations show no change, being for Straits on the spot £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £69; Billiton £66 per ton. The stock in London is estimated at 10,074 tons, against 7,780 tons at the corresponding date last year. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next public sale for 26th inst., to consist of 21,500 slabs Banca, and 3,500 slabs Billiton.

TURMERIC.—20 bales China finger bought in at 28s.

VERMILION.—10 boxes China bought in at 2s. 4d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

No marked change occurred in the position of this Market till the 4th inst., when, with firmer prices, increased business in Cotton, and rather better inquiry for both Goods and Yarns, producers showed more confidence and held out for full prices. The transactions have not been large, but have been concluded at more regular prices. At the close there is no increased demand, but the general tone is firm, full prices being asked. This is due in a great measure to the reports from Liverpool, which are looked upon as indicative of dearer prices for Cotton.

QUOTATIONS FOR CHINA GOODS.—F.O.B. IN LIVERPOOL.

GREY SHIRTINGS, in bales of 50 pieces. 38½/39 yards ss

Chop.		Width 38½ to 39 in. / Weight 5 4	Width 38½ to 39 in. / Weight 6 0	Width 38½ to 39 in. / Weight 7 0	Width 38½ to 39 in. / Weight 7 8	Width 38½ to 39 in. / Weight 8 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	4 3½	4 6	5 0⅝	—	6 1
Tree	Good Ordinary	4 5⅞	4 11 3-16	5 5½	—	6 5½
Pillar	Low Middling	4 8½	5 2 5-16	5 9⅝	6 9⅝	6 10
Leaf	Middling	4 9⅝	5 5 3-16	6 0⅜	6 11½	6 11½
Pagoda	Good Middling	—	5 8 3-16	6 3½	7 2½	7 1
Ostrich	Good	5 2½	5 9 11-16	6 6⅝	7 5½	7 7
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	5 5½	5 11 3-16	6 9½	7 8½	7 8½
Windmill	Superior	—	—	7 0⅜	—	7 11½
Hand & Branch	Best	5 6⅝	6 2 5-16	7 2½	8 2½	8 4

Chop.		Width 44/45 in. / Weight 7 0	Width 44/45 in. / Weight 8 0	Width 44/45 in. / Weight 9 0	Width 50 in. / Weight 10 0	Width 54 in. / Weight 11 0	Width 60 in. / Weight 12 0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	5 11½	6 8½	7 7½	9 2⅝	10 3½	—
Tree	Good Ordinary	6 0⅝	6 11½	7 8⅝	9 4⅝	10 6½	—
Pillar	Low Middling	6 2½	7 1	7 11⅝	9 5½	10 7⅝	11 6⅝
Leaf	Middling	6 3½	7 5½	8 1½	9 7⅝	10 10⅝	11 9⅝
Pagoda	Good Middling	6 5½	7 8½	8 4½	9 8½	11 1⅝	12 0⅝
Ostrich	Good	6 6⅝	7 10	8 7½	9 10⅝	11 8½	12 3⅝
Horse & Jockey	Very Good	6 8½	8 1	8 10½	10 1⅝	11 4⅝	12 7⅝
Hand & Branch	Best	7 6⅝	8 4	9 4½	10 4⅝	11 6½	12 6⅝

MADAPOLLAMS, in bales of 150 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.		Width 32 in. / Weight 2 8—10×10	Width 32 in. / Weight 3 0—12×12
		s. d.	s. d.
Open	Ordinary	—	2 6¾
Tree	Good Ordinary	2 1 11-16	2 7¾
Pillar	Low Middling	2 2 11-16	2 8¾
Leaf	Middling	2 3 11-16	2 9¾
Pagoda	Good Middling	2 4 11-16	2 10¾
Ostrich	Good	2 5 11-16	2 11¾
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	—	3 1¾
Hand and Branch	Best	—	3 2¾

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GREY JACCONETS, in bales of 150 pieces. 20 yards ss.

Chop.	Width / Weight	39 in. 3 1—12×12	39 in. 2 6-8—14×14	44 in. 2 12-14—14×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Horse and Jockey	Very Good	2 6 1-32	2 10 17-32	3 4 3-32
Hand and Branch	Best	2 7 1-32	2 11 17-32	3 5 3-32

GREY T-CLOTHS, in bales of 50 pieces. 24 yards ss.

Chop.	32 in. 6 0	32 in. 7 0
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	4 2	4 9 9-16
Tree	4 6½	4 10 9-16
Pillar	4 8	5 1 9-16
Pagoda	4 11	5 5 1-16

	MEXICANS. 32 in. 7 0	36 in. 8 0
Ordinary	5 3 9-16	6 3 13-16
Fisherman	5 6 9-16	6 5 5-16
Horse and Jockey	5 9 9-16	6 8 5-16
Hand and Branch	6 3 9-16	7 3 13-16
Crown	6 9 9-16	7 9 13-16

COTTON YARN, CHINA QUALITIES, in bales of 400 lbs.

	16/24	28/32	Mock—38/42.
	d.	d.	d.
Common	9½	10½	10½
Fair Seconds ... ... Pillar	9⅝	10⅝	10⅞
Good do. ... ... Pagoda	9¾	10⅞	11
Best do. ... ... Horse & Jockey ...	9⅞	10⅞	11⅛
Best ... ... Hand & Branch ...	10	11	11⅛
Mock Water ... ... Lion	8⅝	9⅛	
Do. ... ... Fisherman ...	8¾	9⅛	
Do. ... ... Anchor	9	10	
Do. ... ... Eagle & Shield ...	9½	10⅝	

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool :—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year ...	To China ...	76,360	69,150	46,320	162,320	35,542	28,905
	„ Japan ...	—	257	360	87,080	—	97,637
Total		76,360	69,407	46,680	249,400	35,542	126,542
Shipped to the same date last year ...	To China ...	79,060	50,580	25,340	99,750	42,777	16,177
	„ Japan ...	—	—	390	64,610	—	17,481
Total		79,060	50,580	25,730	164,360	42,777	33,658
Do. 1875	To China ...	79,040	56,640	39,750	138,720	34,759	49,387
	„ Japan ...	—	1,950	890	184,510	—	35,274
Total		79,040	58,590	40,640	323,230	34,759	84,661
Total shipped during the year 1876 ...	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	„ Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64 335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	„ Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62.319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	32	6	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	9	„ yard	„
HH SS Camlets	61	0	„ piece	„
HH Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„ „	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„ „	„
HH China Figures	18	6	„ „	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	„ „	„
LL Do. do.	14	9	„ „	„

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9; Sheets, £9 to £11; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 8s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and § in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £72. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £28.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £8.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug 20	Chocorua	Matthews	Singapore	Boston
28	Priscilla	Bischoff	Batavia	Hamburg
30	Elizabeth Childs	Lundburgh	Singapore	Do.
30	Frenchny	Reid	Sourabaya	Falmouth
30	Carrie Delap	McRay	Rangoon	Liverpool
30	Lady Allan	Riepenhausen	Maulmain	Greenock
30	Ravenscrag	Bingham	Rangoon	Queenstown
30	J. Haugvalstadt	Wetteland	Bassein	Do.
30	Stracathro	Miller	Hong Kong	San Francisco
31	Araby Maid	Hammond	Rangoon	Falmouth
31	Thirza	Dahl	Do.	Do.
31	Jules Dufaure	Camille	Sourabaya	Do.
Sept. 1	Robina	Fuller	Manila	Do.
1	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Donald	Hankow	London
1	Hippolyta	Cooper	Rangoon	Liverpool
1	Grampian	Scott	Do.	Do.
1	Massimo d'Azeglio	Dodero	Akyab	Plymouth
1	Andrea Wilhelmine	Schantze	Rangoon	Texel
1	Dolbadern Castle	Stewart	Bassein	Antwerp
1	McNear	Taylor	Hong Kong	New York
1	Western Belle	Fish	Manila	Boston
2	Carnarvonshire	Roberts	Rangoon	Liverpool
2	Anglesey	Roberts	Do.	Do.
2	Georgina	Melhuish	Do.	Falmouth
2	Albatross	Koppelmann	Hong Kong	Hamburg
2	Derbyshire	Llewellyn	Rangoon	Queenstown
2	Alma	Hjulman	Do.	Do.
3	Belle of Arvon	Thomas	Do.	Plymouth
4	Kate	Rothfos	Do.	Antwerp
4	Emperor	Johnson	Padang	New York
4	White Rose	Garven	Penang	London
4	Minna	Thuran	Shanghai	Do.
5	Francesca T.	Tonelli	Bassein	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Aug. 18	John Harvey	Brown	Batavia	New York
23	E Sutton	McLean	Anjer	Do.
23	John F. Robertson	McMillan	Singapore	Do.
24	Akbar	Lamson	Batavia	Do.
28	India	Driksen	Hong Kong	Hamburg
28	Iphigenia	Green	Yokohama	Do.
29	Brittania	Siedorf	Singapore	Penarth
30	Europa	Hansen	Do.	Cardiff
30	Pieter Adolf	Roever	Java	Do.
30	Frida Lehment	Glaevecke	Batavia	London
30	Radnorshire (s.)	Thomson	Singapore, &c.	Do.
30	G. F. Handel	Sanders	Do.	Penarth
31	Torrington (s.)	Chitham	Batavia	Southampton
31	Gemma C.	Dall'Orso	Singapore	Cardiff
31	Canopus	Meyer	Do.	Penarth
31	Hermann	Bamback	Do.	Newport
31	Taunton	—	Anjer	Newcastle
31	President Trakranen	Hoekstra	Java	Do.
31	Hecla	Gould	China	Antwerp
Sept. 1	Andreas	Hoger	Hong Kong	Do.
1	Carl Wilhelm	Bedelsen	Amoy	Cardiff
2	Glenfinlas (s.)	Wilcox	Singapore, &c.	London
2	Augustine	Grazia	Galle	Liverpool
3	Hoek van Holland	Otto	Samarang	Ymuiden
3	Noach III.	Kruyt	Batavia	Brouwershaven
3	Confluentia	—	Java	Penarth
4	Etha Rickmers	Hess	Singapore	Do.
4	Iquique	Questa	Do.	Do.
4	Alice Davies	Williams	Batavia	Liverpool
4	John C. Munro	Summers	Manila	Glasgow
4	Marie Louise	Schmidt	Singapore	Cardiff
4	Capella	Ide	Do.	Do.
4	Prinses Amalia (s.)	Fabritius	Batavia	Southampton

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Sept. 1	Glenearn	London	Singapore, &c.
3	Benarty	Do.	Penang, &c.
3	Deucalion	Liverpool	Do., &c.
4	Glenfalloch	China	London

SPOKEN.

SEVERN, Manila to Channel, July 4, 35 S., 19 E.
J.T.K.S. (Fr. barq.), Anjer to Falmouth, Aug. 1, 12 N., 26 W.
DERBYSHIRE, Rangoon to Queenstown, Aug. 3, 14 N., 31 W.
JANET COURT, Bassein to Queenstown, June 25, 33 S., 29 E.
FLINTSHIRE, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 2, 13 N., 25 W.
CANANORE, Sourabaya to Falmouth, July 28, 8 S., 14 W.
N.C.G.Q. (?) (Ger. ship), Newcastle to Atchin, July 27, 11 N., 27 W.
FRIEDEBURG, Cardiff to Anjer, July 29, 6 N., 22 W.
JENNIE S. BARKER, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 3, 9 N., 22 W.
ASTERION, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 2, 25 S., 49 E.
GULDBRING, Akyab to Flensburg, May 30, 25 S., 52 E.
CATHRINE, Maulmain to Liverpool, June 9, 30 S., 40 E.
JOHANNES, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 22, 12 S., 9 W.
SAPPHO, Cardiff to Java, 8 S., 28 W.
FRANCES AND AMANDA, Manila to Falmouth, July 2, 35 S., 19 E.
AMPHITRITE, Akyab to Falmouth, July 23, 7 S., 15 W.
MARY STONEHOUSE, Rangoon to Liverpool, June 2, 1 S., 94 E.
CLARA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 20, 9 N., 25 W.
EMMA AND ALICE, Java to Falmouth, July 6, 22 S., 1 W.
CAROLUS MAGNUS, Singapore to London, July 27, 4 N., 92 E.

CASUALTIES.

CAPE TOWN.—(By tel. dated Madeira, Sept. 1), the German barque Anna, from Hamburg to Singapore, put in here on the 8th, leaky in her upper works, and with rudder damaged; she need not discharge. The Invincible, from Sunderland to Anjer, put into Simon's Bay on the 13th for medical assistance for the captain.

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BOSTON.—August 22, a letter states that a ship from Rangoon, name unknown, well laden, was signalled near the equator. She was so heavily laden as to make but little headway, and could not reach England for a week or two from the present time. As every other Rangoon vessel has been heard from, it is hoped that the ship seen was the N. T. Hill, Shaw, from Rangoon to Falmouth.

It is feared that the large ship N. T. Hill, from Rangoon to Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, with a cargo of rice, has foundered at sea, as she is now many weeks overdue, and nothing has been heard of her since she sailed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Aug. 31, Hampton (str.), from Java, for Rotterdam; Sept. 1, Veorwaarts (str.), Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; 4, Glaucus (str.), Liverpool, for Penang, &c.

MARSEILLES.—Arrived, Aug. 31, Holland (str.), Batavia, for Holland.

MALTA.—Passed, Aug. 31, Nankin (str.), Shanghai, for London; State of Louisiana (str.), Amoy, for New York; 3, Sourabaya II. (str.), Shields, for Batavia.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, July 31, Glendovey; Aug. 6, Geo. Noble, both for Guam.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, July 31, Bienfateur, for Guam.

MOSSEL BAY.—Sailed, Aug. 3, Kermaria, for Guam.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and left, Aug. 7, Professor Daa, Batavia for Rotterdam; Aurora; 8, Angela P.; 9, Orskar, all from Akyab for Channel; 8, Alpheta, Menam, Rangoon for Channel; 8, John C. Potter; 13, Churchstow, Bassein for Falmouth; 10, Nyassa, Hong Kong for London; 11, Amedeo, Singapore for Marseilles. Passed: 7, Canute, Maulmain for London; 8, Svea, from Akyab; Jessie Osborne, from Bassein, both for Falmouth.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenlyon, Gordon Castle, Glengyle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle, Nemesis. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Parsee, Zanzibar, Bertha, State of Alabama.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway, Lodore. For Yokohama: Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, Frida Lehment. For Singapore: Speculant, Star of the East. For Anjer, Burdwan.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Priam (s.), Diomed (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere, P. J. Carleton. For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas. For Basilan: Mary Ann Wilson. For Singapore, &c.: Victoria (s.), Wave.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Gesine Brons.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue unchanged. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 37s. 6d. weight, 35s, meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight. 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £19. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

IT is explained, in connection with the reported outbreak of cholera on board the French steamer Correze, that during the passage from Cochin China to Suez there were only eighteen cases, the passengers and crew numbering 700, and that one other case has since occurred the vessel will not leave Suez until she has a clean bill of health, every fresh case involving seven days' additional quarantine.

THE Agent General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Governments at Adelaide, dated September 1, stating that the Governments of the Australasian Colonies had jointly engaged to run a steamer between Banjoewangie, Java, and Port Darwin, in the event of the telegraph cable breaking at any time.

IN the Clyde shipbuilding yards the majority of the men are still idle. They state their willingness to resume work in a body whenever a satisfactory basis of arbitration is agreed to. This is a point the decision of which is anxiously awaited on the banks of the river.

THE Nederland Company's steamship Prinses Amalia, Capt. E. W. Fabritius, sailed from Southampton on the 4th inst. for Naples, Padang, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya with his Netherlands Majesty's mails, 112 passengers, 160 Dutch troops, and a full cargo.

MESSRS. DENNY and Co., Dumbarton, are building two steamers for Rangoon. They are for river traffic, and, after being put together with bolts, the plates will all be marked, taken to pieces, and sent out by sailing ships to their destination.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Liverpool states that on the 3rd inst. there were 63,677 tons register of shipping disengaged in the harbour of San Francisco.

LAUNCHES.

MESSRS. ROBERT NAPIER AND SONS have launched from their yard at Govan a steamer for Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s well-known Cape Line. The new vessel was named the Warwick Castle by Mrs. Robert Jamieson. She is a vessel of 2,970 tons, and is intended to carry 120 first-class, 100 second-class, and fifty third-class passengers. Her measurements are—340 feet length, 39 feet in breadth (moulded) and 30 feet in depth (moulded); and the ship presents the appearance of almost perfect symmetry. The vessel will be propelled by compound direct-acting engines of 1,800-horse power (built by Messrs. Napier), and high expectations are entertained as to the rate of speed that will be secured. Messrs. Napier have on the stocks a sister ship to the Warwick Castle, viz., the Conway Castle, which is in a pretty forward state.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINGATE AND CO. have launched a large steam screw dredger for the Dutch Government for the Batavia Harbour works. She was named "Batavia No. 1," and is the first of three large dredgers of same dimensions, all nearing completion. There are two of a smaller size—one of which has just made a most successful run to the Suez Canal, on her passage out to Java. The other is just about to start for the same place, having been delayed a long time on account of the strike. Batavia No. 1 is perhaps the largest single-ladder dredger made. She can dredge to 35 ft., and lift 700 tons per hour. The extensive works on Batavia harbour are being carried on under the direction of Mr. J. A. de Gelder, C.E.

MESSRS. BIRRELL, STENHOUSE AND CO. have launched from their yard at Dumbarton a beautifully-modelled iron sailing ship of 1,150 tons net register. On leaving the ways she was named the Stirlingshire. This ship has been built with all the latest improvements for the carrying of emigrants, and forms an addition to Messrs. Thomas Law and Co.'s well-known "Shire" line of Queensland packets.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Yezo Island.—Alteration in Position of Cape Noyshap Light.—The Japanese Government has given notice that, on May 15, 1877, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse erected on the eastern extreme of Cape Noyshap, the easternmost point of Yezo Island; instead of from a beacon as formerly. The light is a *fixed* white light of the fifth order, elevated 74 feet above the sea, and should be visible from seaward in clear weather through an arc of 282°, or between the bearings of N. 29½° E. and S. 72¼° E., from a distance of about ten miles. The lighthouse, constructed of wood, is 35 feet high, hexagonal, and painted white. This light will be exhibited from April 1 to Dec. 15; for the remainder of the year it will not be shown. Also, that on May 15, 1877, the beacon light was discontinued, and the spherical wooden cage that surmounted the beacon removed. The bearings are magnetic. Variation 2° westerly in 1877.

Formosa—North Coast.—Position of Audacious Rock.—With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 157, of 6th December, 1876, on the position of Audacious rock, near the entrance of Ke-lung harbour:—The following additional information, the result of further examination of the locality, by Captain B. W. Bax, H.M. Surveying vessel Sylvia, has been received:—Audacious rock is a small pinnacle, with 21 feet over it, and 10 fathoms at the distance of 50 yards in all directions. From the shoalest part, the islet, 100 feet high, adjacent to the west side of Ke-lung island, bears E. ¾ S., distant 1 7-10 miles; and the second peak west of Image point (293 feet high), S. by W. ¼ W., distant 2½ miles. *Clearing Marks.*—Petou point, just overlapping the south point of Ke-lung Island, bearing S. E. by E. ½ E., leads about 2 cables north-eastward of Audacious rock. The summit of the distant range of hills (southward of Ke-lung town) in line with the Saddle between the first and second peaks west of Image point, bearing S. ¼ W., leads about 2 cables westward of Audacious rock in 15 fathoms water. [The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° Westerly in 1877.]

Hai-tan Strait—South Entrance.—(1.) *Position of Sedan Rock.*—The following particulars relative to Sedan rock, south entrance Hai-tan strait, have been received from Commander R. H. Napier, H.M. Surveying vessel Nassau (1877):—Sedan rock is of small extent, with 8 feet water over it, steep to, having 11 to 13 fathoms close around, and lies N. 37° E., distant one mile from the position originally assigned to it (1874). From the shoalest part, Red Yit Island summit is just open northward of the north extreme of Double Yit Island, bearing W. ½ N.; and Chim Island summit is in line with the eastern extreme of the reef lying 3 cables westward of Bent Island, bearing N. by W. ½ W.—(2.) Sunken Rocks near Turnabout Island.—Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 35, of 27th March, 1876, on the existence of a sunken rock, on which the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam vessel Sunda struck in September, 1875, and which was reported as being distant from one mile to one and a-half miles, North of Turnabout Island:—A close examination made by the Nassau of the reported locality resulted in finding no trace of a rock in the position assigned; the depths everywhere being from 20 to 25 fathoms, mud. A sunken rock was, however, found nearer Turnabout Island:—this danger (Sunda rock), drying 3 feet at low water spring tides, bears North from the nothern extremity of Turnabout Island, distant 3½ cables, with foul ground inside. Also, a rock, awash at low water spring tides, was found lying South of the south point of Turnabout Island, distant 1½ cables. Note.—Vessels navigating in this vicinity should not approach Turnabout Island within three-quarters of a mile. The lighthouse keepers on Turnabout Island report that several steam vessels have been hazarded, by rounding the South point of the island too closely.

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*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
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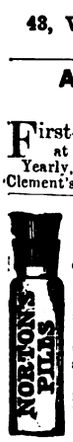

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The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

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Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH, BEING THE BALANCE OF CAPITAL OF THE

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF HONG KONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £120,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

Of which 2,000 Shares are taken by the Vendors in part payment of the Purchase-money.

PAYMENTS—£1 per Share on Application; £2 per Share on Allotment; £2 per Share Three months after Allotment; £2 per Share Six months after Allotment.

It is not proposed to call up more than £7 per Share, but should the remaining £3 per Share be required, no call will exceed £1 per Share, or be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BINGHAM ALLIOTT, Esq. (MANLOVE, ALLIOTT & Co., Mechanical Engineers), Bloomsgrove Works, Nottingham.
JAMES BEATTIE, Esq., Dumfries.
JOSEPH CLEVER, Esq., 27, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
JAMES CONNELL, Esq. (J. CONNELL & Co.), 149, Hope-street, Glasgow.
JOHN HOPE GORDON, Esq. (ROBERT FRASER & Co.), 24, Mark-lane, E.C., Glasgow and Greenock.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. TORR, JANEWAY, TAGART & Co., 38, Bedford-row, W.C.

SECRETARY—F. G. DAWSON, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:—7, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to refine Sugar in Hong Kong, and to make use of the Weinrich process for this purpose.

The Weinrich process was introduced into England by James Duncan, Esq., of London, the eminent Sugar Refiner, and has been demonstrated by him to be very profitable.

Believing that the process must be still more profitable in China, where suitable raw material can be purchased at a far less cost than in England, and where there is also a practically unlimited field for the sale of the finished article, the Patent was bought, a private partnership formed in Hong Kong, the Oriental Sugar refinery erected and worked, and the process put to a practical test.

The expectations of the founders of this Refinery have been more than realised, and its products have been sold with most satisfactory results, not only in China, but also in American, Australian, English, and Scotch Markets.

With the object of largely extending this business, the present Company is formed. It will purchase the Oriental Sugar Refinery at its actual cost price, and the Stores at a valuation—these together will not cost more than £42,000. All coals and sugar will be taken over at cost price.

A portion of the Shares in the Company will be reserved for allotment in China. Through the powerful Chinese influence already enlisted in favour of the enterprise, and which will be thus extended and strengthened, the Company will be placed in an exceptionally favourable position for transacting business, especially as regards the supply of Raw Sugar.

The Company, in purchasing the Oriental Sugar Refinery, takes to the business as it stands, together with all the engagements and contracts already entered into, comprising arrangements for the purchase of Raw Sugar, disposing of the finished product in the various markets, and supply of Machinery.

The Vendors, namely, the present owners of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, and of the Patent rights for Hong Kong, have agreed to hand over this valuable going concern, with the license to use the Weinrich process, asking for Royalty only a share of the surplus profits each year after 12 per cent. shall have been paid as dividend to the Shareholders, and 10 per cent. written off cost of plant and buildings for depreciation. After this apportionment, the Shareholders will receive two-thirds of the surplus profits, and the remaining third will be paid to the Vendors in lieu of Royalty.

The Vendors will retain, in Shares of the New Company, an amount equal to the whole of their Capital (£20,000) invested in the present Refinery.

The property on which the Refinery is erected in Hong Kong is well situated, possessing a water frontage, and is amply supplied with salt and fresh water. It comprises about 86,000 square feet of land, which was purchased on favourable terms, and has already largely increased in value.

The present partners in China have offered to continue to conduct the operations of the Company in Hong Kong, under the direction of the Board in England.

The owner of the patent rights binds himself not to license any other Refinery in Hong Kong, or elsewhere in China.

The Oriental Refinery will have, as heretofore, the advantage of a choice of markets. The Patent Sugars meet with ready sale at remunerative prices, both in Great Britain and Australia, whilst a native trade, which promises to become of great value, is being steadily developed. This interesting circumstance results from the fact that the Weinrich Sugars are exactly suited to the Chinese taste.

The Sugar trade in China is at present in its infancy, and this undertaking is one of great promise, the success of which, indeed, is already assured.

The very exceptional terms agreed to by the Vendors are alike a source of security to the Shareholders and a proof of the confidence of those whose enterprise and capital have originated the business, in the unusually remunerative character of the undertaking.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the temporary offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No.

To the Directors of "THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF HONG KONG, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a Member of the Company in respect of such Shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot me; and to pay the further sums mentioned in the Prospectus, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Members for the Shares so allotted.

Name in full.....
Residence .....
Profession or Business.....

Date 187

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT.

(To be retained by the Applicant after being signed by the Bankers.)

No.

Received this day of 187 , of Mr. the sum of Pounds, being a deposit of £1 per share on Shares in "THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF HONG KONG, LIMITED."

For THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

£ : : ....., Cashier.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAU HARBOUR ROCK.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the *Chefoo*, observed on the 24th May last a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquau Harbour. The islet off the South end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the West of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

(Signed) D. M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Zanzibar, s.s.	2,300	Gellatly, Hankey & Co.	Sept. 8
Fleurs Castle, s.s.	2,470	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Sept. 9
Parsee, s.s.	1,574	Norris & Joyner	Sept. 11
Speculant	628	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept. —
Glenlyon, s.s.	2,119	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. 15
State of Alabama, s.s.	2,318	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. —
Gordon Castle, s.s.		Thos. Skinner & Co.	Sept. —

LIVERPOOL.

Diomed, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 20
Sarpedon, s.s.	—	" "	Sept. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,540 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples.)
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Sept. 15
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Parsee, s.s.*	18 yrs. Liv. Bk.	S.W.I.D.	Sept. 11
Do. do.	Malabar, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Peng., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Nemesis, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Sept. 22

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 255-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrenes.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A A1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town	A 100	790	To follow.	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and					
Honolulu	Hertfordshire	A A1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	A A1	697	To follow.	Liverpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 15th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Sept. 8.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid new screw steam ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,650 tons register, 2,500 tons gross register, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, The fine Cumberland-built ship, LODORE, A1 15 years, 860 tons register, EDMUND JONES, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 25, Booth-street, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

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The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 733.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Sept. 13.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 8	July 21	July 25*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	„ 1	„ 18	„ 22*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 21
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 17
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 24
Chefoo	—	—	„ 21
New-chwang	—	—	„ 16
Hankow	—	—	„ 24
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 23
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 15	„ 26	„ 29
Ningpo	—	—	„ 25
Foochow	—	—	„ 31
Formosa	—	—	„ 30
Amoy	—	—	Aug. 1
Swatow	—	—	„ 2
Hong Kong	„ 22	„ 28	„ 4
Canton	—	—	„ 2
Macao	—	—	„ 3
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 8	„ 13	July 27
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	Aug. 9
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 1
BORNEO —			
Labuan	—	—	July 25
Sarawak	—	—	Aug. 7
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 9
Samarang	—	—	„ 4
Sourabaya	—	—	July 26
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 6	Aug. 4	Aug. 11
Penang	„ 6	„ 2	„ 6
CEYLON—			
Galle	„ 27	„ 17	„ 20
Colombo	„ 20	„ 10	„ 18

* Via San Francisco, received Aug. 28.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 13th inst., being four days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices, *via* San Francisco. The next inward P. and O. mail, from Yokohama, 1st, Shanghai 5th, Hong Kong, 11th, Singapore 18th August, which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 24th inst., left Alexandria on Saturday at 11 A.M., and will reach London on Friday next.

The telegraph lines to the Far East are all in working order, the cable between Amoy and Shanghai having been repaired.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per M.M. steamer *Peiho*, arrived Sept. 1.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Tatsoumi, Makoyama, Sokurai, and Herouo (Japanese students). From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Rodionnoff. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Anderson, Dunn, Sundgren, Russel, Yves, Rodriguez. From Saigon: Messrs. Morice, Caraman, Mr. and Mrs. Nounille. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Hoos, Messrs. Van Ende, Jagtman, Meyer, Stumpff, Le Maire, Katjong. From Singapore: Messrs. Gloin, Studer, Chareyre, Favilla, Fout. From Galle: Messrs. Craver, Buc's, Harper, Higgs.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, from Southampton, Sept. 6.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Valentine. To Hong Kong: Comdr. J. S. Eaton, R.N. To Penang: Mr. Harper. To Galle: Messrs. J. Skene, W. H. Maybury, and Imlah.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Sept. 14, and Brindisi, Sept. 17.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tollidsy. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Captain F. Durrant, Mr. Squires, Mr. R. W. Parish, Mr. E. de H. Whiddin, and Lieut. C. E. Willoughby. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Miss Livermore, and Mr. Evans.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. Garmer. To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayllar, Mr. R. N. St. John, Mr. H. Ziegler, and Mr. J. F. Rose. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser, Messrs. Lucarsen and son, Blanckenhagen, Pictet, Dugois, De Jager, Ernstmann, and J. Van Vliet. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. Frendenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thomas.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong Mr. Marcus C. Do Rozario. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger and Mr. Lawry. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan, Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, Major McMair, Miss de Jager. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, Mackwood, W. Walker, and H. Wilton.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, Aug. 21.—To Hong Kong: Col. L. F. Hall, R.A., Miss May Edwards. To Yokohama: Messrs. J. M. Heineman, F. P. Leon and wife, J. A. Merian, J. Withkowski, Chas. Patterson, G. H. Bloomfield, W. H. Bandy, Thos. Bottommay. To Shanghai: Mr. M. W. Harrington.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The advices by the present mail, extending to 25th July, are of no later date than those received *via* San Francisco on the 28th ult., and published in our issue of the 3rd inst.

NAGASAKI.

The death is announced from dysentery of Captain Bax, R.N., of H.M.S. *Sylvia*. The deceased officer, who was only thirty-nine years of age, was very popular and is deeply regretted. He was staying as a guest with Mr. Henry Gribble when he died. The event occurred on the 15th July, and a mournful procession passed through the Settlement on the 16th, when the remains were conveyed to the cemetery. Captain Bax was a Lieutenant in the year 1858, at the early age of twenty years. In 1866 he commanded the *Sharpshooter*, on the S.E. coast of America, until he was promoted to the rank of Commander in the following year. He served as second in command on board the *Arethusa* and *Hector* on home service from 1868 to 1871, in May of which year he was appointed to take command of the *Dwarf*, on the China station. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in August, 1875, appointed to the *Sylvia* in November, 1876, and took command of her in Hong Kong early in February of the present year. It was while in charge of the *Dwarf* that the late officer secured the friendship of so many who are now lamenting his early death, and in a book entitled "Our Cruise in the Dwarf," which he published on his return to England, are many passages which tell of pleasant hours spent in the Far East. He leaves a widow and young family to mourn his untimely loss.—H.M.S. *Sylvia* left on the 18th July to resume her surveying duties on the Korean coast, under the temporary command of Lieut. Richard Hoskyn, who has been appointed Acting-Commander by the Commander-in-Chief, till the vacant appointment is filled up by the Admiralty.

On the 16th July, during some manipulations with a bomb-shell in the Fort, an explosion occurred, setting fire to some ammunition which was stored in a small hut. For about an hour frequent explosions of bombs took place, and considerable anxiety was felt, as it was known that large quantities of war material were in jeopardy for the time being. Five men are said to have been injured in their efforts to avert the danger, but no deaths are reported.

An interesting statement of the National Banks of Japan is given by the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun*. It appears there are twenty National Banks established through the country, with a total capital of 22,276,100 yen. Notes to the extent of 7,820,880 yen have gone into circulation, of which 5,500,000 yen are at

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present current. The Government have issued over 94,654,731, which brings up the currency to about one hundred and twelve millions of yen. This comes to pretty near four yen for every soul in Japan.

On the 18th July some alarm and excitement were caused by the appearance of a fire on Oura Hill, more especially as it was reported to proceed from the hospital. It was found, however, that a fence surrounding a private residence on the hill had taken fire, and could not be extinguished until the flames had reached some out-houses, which were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is fortunate that no greater damage was done, as a strong wind was blowing at the time.

Prince Arisugawa, after a fortnight's stay in Nagasaki, left in the *Thabor* on the 18th July for Kumamoto. He embarked the previous evening, and was accompanied to Ohatta by the Governor and other officials, together with a number of the principal merchants, a Royal salute being fired from the fort on his departure from the hatoba. It is believed he will take up his residence at Yatshiro, where a house has been prepared for him.

The *Rising Sun* has heard that the M.B.M.S.S. Company are investing in the purchase of several large steamers at Yokohama, and their fleet, already large, is likely to be shortly augmented by the acquisition of several well-known ships in the China and Japan trade. Recently the barque *Alma* has been transferred to the Japanese flag in Nagasaki, and at Yokohama the barque *Union* has been purchased by the Japanese. For the present it is believed that the *Alma* will be employed as a store hulk during the continuance of the war.

About two thousand piculs of wheat having arrived in Nagasaki from the province of Chikuzen, the flour mill was started on the 17th July, but operations were shortly afterwards brought to a standstill through some slight accident to the machinery.

KOREA.

The following letter is dated from Fusan, June 5:—

Thirty Japanese merchant vessels are always in Fusan harbour, and more than one thousand natives are continually wandering about the Japanese settlement day by day. Especially during such time as the landing of rice and barley from ships do the poorer people and beggars swarm together round the wharves, something like ants about an earth worm. A necessary result of this swarming is that, among themselves, fighting is quite common, and sometimes they fight so severely that blood flows from their bodies. K'wan Cho (the Japanese office in the settlement) always sends a number of attachés when there is such a crowd, for the purpose of watching them, therefore the attendants are always very busy. But a few days ago an officer of the Torai Fu (Korean department) came to our settlement and took away forty or fifty beggars, informing them that the native barley had bearded already, so that they would be able to have food, and that they must not give trouble to foreigners. After that, for a brief space, no Korean beggar made his appearance at the time of landing goods. But when a few days had elapsed they gradually came back again, though not in such numbers as before. From the latter part of May the weather was continually good, and consequently the barley bearded very well. But the poor people could not wait until the proper time of harvest, and commenced to take in the ears of barley before they were ripe. This they did partially to prevent them from being stolen, and now half-bearded ears may be purchased in the town. In consequence of this the market price of the barley at our settlement has become much lower. But it is very pleasant for us to know that we are not likely to hear any news of deaths occurring from starvation, at least at present.

The Japanese hospital in the settlement has always been full of sick natives. During last May there were about thirty Koreans who requested us to take them into treatment. Still the pestilence is prevailing, but it has greatly lost its influence. Among the Japanese some tens have suffered from this epidemic, but fortunately no life has been lost. This happy result is due to the establishment of the hospital.

We heard that the Korean Government is manufacturing two pieces of money—one is worth ten cash while another is worth fifteen cash. It was their intention to carry out this coinage last year, but it takes a long time to make up their minds to do anything. *Funori* (a kind of sea-weed, used for glazing and starching) is produced chiefly at Chinto, of Jenra Do. This is one of the important items in trade. In former days the merchants of Tsushima gained great profit from trading in it, and they took large quantities three times in a year. It is customary to hand over money to some trustworthy Korean and let him collect *funori*. But frequently he runs away with the money, or, in many cases, they were punished for selling it in secret, and the goods were taken by the Korean Customs. Since the harbour was opened for the Japanese this oppressive custom of former days was to have been taken away. But still the obnoxious usage remains, so that many complaints about money matters are sent in to the civil office. And also, unfortunately, the *funori* last spring was entirely used for food in consequence of the famine. The second season has now commenced, but the Japanese merchants are afraid to hand over money to the Koreans and let them collect the produce as they used to do, because most of them are conducting themselves like robbers on account of the famine. The vendors of *funori* are desirous to sell it in secret, but there are no native receivers who have been intrusted with capital, that is, who have been requested to gather in the scores by the Japanese merchant. Both Japanese and Koreans are anxious to trade in this article, in spite of the obstacles, and are considering some plan by which they will be enabled to do so.

The best kind of *Iriko* (trepang or biche-de-mer) is produced at To-k'wan, and Isan, in Keisho Do. This year the substance was taken up from the sea in large quantities, such as have not been seen in previous years. Therefore we can observe that the Koreans are getting industrious. Coal has been discovered at Rioto in Kei Sin. In examining that article we found it had been exposed for a long time, so that the substance of the coal was quite gone, having been washed away by the rain, &c. If a mine were opened here it is evident that coal of good quality would be found. But in general the Koreans do not like to dig into the mountains, because on every mountain there are graveyards. It will be difficult to persuade them to open mines unless this foolish prejudice is abandoned, and, although we explained the profit that would be derived from a coal mine, our advice had about the same effect upon them as the wind upon the ears of a horse.

CHINA.

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NANKING.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes as follows:—

The surviving victims of the powder explosion last month have received from the Viceroy Tls. 4 each; while Tls. 12 have been given to the friends of each of the dead. The total number of injured is said to have been sixty-three, of whom a third have died. It is curious to notice that, in the apartment where several men were killed by an explosion some years ago, no work is done; but there is a shrine to the spirits of the deceased. The main entrance was changed at that time, so that now the God of Water, and not the God of Fire as hitherto, has free access. Thus no more accidents have occurred.

The Arsenal has been enlarged by an additional foundry and other buildings. As there has been no foreigner connected with the establishment in any way for some time, the present state of affairs is very creditable to the managers. If the Chinese are able to use the war material they manufacture, they would certainly give an enemy some trouble.

The frequent rains during the past few weeks have kept the locusts in subjection, and we hear comparatively little about them.

CHEFOO.

A correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* supplies the subjoined items of news from this port:—

Combined, the sun and the south wind seriously affect the thermometer, which registers in the shade at noon a trifle over 90 degrees, but the evenings are charming, and the nights cool. A series of entertainments is on the tapis. Balls, concerts, and theatricals are all discussed as probabilities. It has been suggested that a skating rink in the club compound would be a healthy addition to our amusements, and as the idea has a goodly number of supporters, it will in all likelihood be carried out.

H.M.S. *Fly* and the U.S.S. *Monocacy* remain in port, and add not a little to the social happiness of the citizens. The band of the latter vessel is a graceful party of amateurs, who are always ready and willing to oblige us, and when the time of their departure comes they will have to carry the burden of our everlasting gratitude with them.

The last of the refugees has disappeared, having returned to his native heath; and the temporary hospitals have been consumed for firewood. Chefoo is itself again in all but business, which certainly might improve.

CHINKIANG.

It is announced from this Port that the reports which have lately been in circulation respecting the failure of the rice-crops and the havoc played by locusts are very greatly exaggerated. The locusts had left the neighbourhood of that port fully three weeks, and when they were there they did but little harm to the rice, for the simple reason that at that time the farmers, from want of rain, had not transplanted the young plant from their nurseries, and consequently, as it was confined to a small area, they were well able to keep the locusts off the beds. On the disappearance of the insects with copious showers of rain, transplanting was hurried on, and since then the weather had been everything that could be desired. Although the crops were backward they were nevertheless thriving wonderfully well, and there was no doubt expressed that the country people would eventually have nothing to complain of.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 29th July; the French mail from London, June 15, was received on the 26th July.

A considerable amount of anxiety was being felt at the long absence of the *Eaglet* and the *Lauderdale*, both of which ships had been long overdue from Nagasaki. It seems that the *Tokio*

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Maru passed a quantity of wreckage and several life-buoys when coming in, but as far as was known she neither stopped to see what name was painted on the buoys nor thought the fact of sufficient consequence to report. The circumstance, however, reached the ears of Lloyd's agents, and their surveyor is said to be of opinion that what was seen belonged to one or both of the missing vessels. It is pretty certain that they must have been caught in the typhoon, through which the *City of Peking* passed about the 15th July. Still all hope had not been given up, and we hear that H.M. gunboat *Frolic* left the harbour on the 27th July in search of the two ships.

On the 24th July a collision took place between the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Tokio Maru* and the China Merchants Company's *Kiang-nan*. It seems that as the latter vessel was proceeding down the river she turned a little to the left to avoid a junk that was lying athwart the channel, and in doing so the tide caught her on the starboard quarter, and sent her with some force against the Japan steamer, carrying away a part of the *Tokio Maru's* wheelhouse, and doing some damage to the boats. The total cost of the accident to the Mitsu Bishi Company will be about $350.

By a decision in the Mixed Court, four native theatres in the English Settlement have been ordered to be closed at twelve o'clock at night. Two of them, the Tan-kwei and Hop-ming theatres, situated contiguous to the London Mission premises, in Shantung-road, were complained of by the Revs. Messrs. Muirhead, Barrett, and Dr. Johnston as a nuisance, owing to the hideous noise of the musical instruments from three o'clock in the afternoon until three o'clock the next morning; and the lessees, hearing the decision of the Court that they were to close at midnight, applied for two other theatres in the neighbourhood to be closed at the same time. The Magistrate and Assessor consented to make an order to that effect, and told the Rev. W. Muirhead that the decision of the Court, if attempts were made to evade it, would be enforced by the police.

Another forcible illustration of the unsatisfactory manner in which justice is meted out at the Mixed Court has been given. A Chinese servant, in foreign employ, sought to recover $80 from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the loss of his box of luggage, while travelling on one of the Company's steamers from Shanghai to Ningpo. The responsibility of the Company was proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Gardener, the British Assessor, and also apparently to the satisfaction of the Chinese Magistrate, who said the defendants should pay the plaintiff $50. Mr. Sit Ming Cook, who represented the defendants, thereupon said he should ignore the decision of the Court on the ground that the parties concerned were all Chinese. His firmness and emphatic manner altered the readiness of the Chinese Magistrate to give judgment in favour of the plaintiff; and when Mr. Sit Ming Cook objected to such a verdict being given by the Mixed Court against the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Chên relapsed into quietude, and finally decided to reserve his decision as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The *North China Herald* reports that Franklin Pierce Richmond, the "gentleman" who stayed at the Central Hotel and obtained quantities of goods from several of the Nanking-road tradesmen without paying his bills, escaped on the 26th July from the United States Gaol. It is the rule of the gaol that prisoners every morning clean their own cells, and taking advantage of the liberty thus allowed him, he managed to scale the gaol-yard by means of a rope made out of the blanket supplied to him in the cell, and which he had fixed during the night to the iron bar of his cell window. He was subsequently found by two police officers quietly reading in the public-house at the Point, and made no attempt at escape, or offered any resistance when taken in charge. Later in the day he was taken before Mr. Bradford and charged with breaking gaol. He pleaded guilty, and made a confession exonerating all those at the gaol of complicity in his escape; and, in the presence of the Court and the police, fully demonstrated his *modus operandi* of scaling the gaol-yard wall. He was sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment on bread and water diet, under the strictest vigilance of the gaol-keeper.

The Report and financial accounts of the Shantung Famine Relief Committee have been issued, and show the large amount of good done with comparatively small means. With regard to the accounts, it may be stated that the whole amount received in Shanghai from different places was Tls. 30,361.65. In addition to this, various sums were sent directly to the Local Committee, making the aggregate amount in all Tls. 36,342.60. The balance still on hand in Chefoo of Tls. 1,710, and in Shanghai of Tls. 242.73, will be held at the service of the above Local Committee for distribution as they may deem best.

It was currently reported amongst the Chinese bankers that an export of about 2½ millions of silver will be sent from Shanghai to Kansuh to pay the troops, and for other contingencies. The export it was expected will commence from the 1st day of the 7th moon (9th August). This will naturally tend to ease the Shanghai market of any superfluous sycee, and cause both interest and exchange to advance from their present low level.

The action of Mr. Seward, United States Minister to China, in suspending from office Mr. J. C. Myers, Consul-General at Shanghai, for instigating the publication of certain libels regarding Mr. Seward, has been sustained. Mr. O. B. Bradford, Vice Consul-General, is to continue in charge of the United States Consulate. Mr. Myers has left Shanghai. It was said that he intends to carry his case before Congress.

The *Herald* hears from good authority that the Government seriously contemplate important changes in the constitution of the Supreme Court of China and Japan. It is proposed to amalgamate the offices of Consul and Judge.

The following items of news are from the *Courier*:—

A first meeting of the creditors of Mathew Howard Cook, sailmaker and rigger, of Shanghai, has been held at the United States Consulate, before Mr. Bradford, Vice-Consul General, sitting as Registrar in Bankruptcy. Among the creditors present were Messrs. Ashley, Heskell, Sale, Bennett, Skeeles, Harvey, and a number of Chinese. The Marshal having reported that he had served the notices and caused the advertisements to be issued, as ordered by the Court, proof of claims was proceeded with. The unsecured claims amounted to $2,886.70; preferred ditto, $415.70; total, $3,302.40. Proof was given for $2,953.40. The Court announced that an assignee of the estate was to be chosen; and asked that such a person might be nominated. Mr. Harvey having asked for some information upon the affairs of the bankrupt, the Court read the petition and schedules attached thereto for the information of creditors. No nomination of assignee being made, the Court, under the Bankruptcy Act, appointed Mr. G. J. W. Cowie to such office.

The *Sin-pao* contains a curious advertisement, signed by a foreigner, the transliteration of whose name suggests the honourable patronymic Smith. His object is to start a company at Shanghai, consisting, of course, of Chinamen, for the manufacture of foreign piece-goods; to follow the example of Bombay, in fact, and render China independent of Manchester. The capital required is Tls. 200,000. Mr. "Smith's" scheme is a big one, but it has the disadvantage of emanating from a foreigner. Still the Chinese could never start cotton-mills without foreign assistance, and as these have been long a pet idea of Chunghow, it is possible that they may become eventually a *fait accompli*.

The want of a Senior Consul is making itself felt. It is a little startling to see in the Municipal minutes that the extension of the Markham-road is to be made the subject of fresh representations; this would never have been a necessity had the matter been properly taken up by an energetic doyen. When Mr. Mayers was conducting his railway negotiations at Nanking last year he expressly stipulated that no further difficulty should be made about such affairs: and it is advisable that the distinct understanding he then arrived at should have its proper effect.

A Conference of the Foreign Ministers and members of the Tsung-li Yamen is to be held in October at Peking, to discuss the claims preferred by Herr von Brandt with reference to *likin* taxation. The Yamen has meanwhile intimated to the German Minister that it will be advisable for him to arrive at a distinct understanding on the subject with his colleagues, and then, when they are all agreed, to lay their proposals before the Foreign Office.

The parish church of St. Joseph is undergoing extensive alterations. The entire *façade* is being removed, and the eastern end of the church, opposite to that occupied by the altar, is at present in a dilapidated condition. Great poles of scaffolding surround the organ, which is also being taken to pieces, and looks forlorn enough. The new *façade*, to judge by an elevation that has been courteously shown to us, will be very handsome, and altogether a great improvement on the old one.

It is rumoured that the Japanese have protested against the negotiations of the last Loan to the Chinese Government, through their representative in Peking. We have no details, but seeing that the Loan ought to come before the public on September 1, it certainly seems strange that nothing has been heard of the matter for so long.

FOOCHOW.

An unusually heavy squall and thunderstorm passed over the Settlement on the 25th July. We hear of two sampans having been capsized a little beyond Limpoo. Fortunately, they were close in shore at the time, and no lives were lost.

To compensate for the deficiency in yield of Foochow district tea, we have tidings from Hankow that are calculated to dissipate any fond imaginings on the score of demand speedily overtaking supply. Briefly stated, this is the position of affairs at the two great shipping ports—Foochow:—A deficiency of 60,000 chests of Congou. Hankow:—An excess of 40,000 chests of first crop leaf, and a probable excess of 20,000 chests of second crop leaf; showing an estimated increase of 60,000 chests, against the corresponding decrease from this port. The London trade are not, it is stated, greatly enamoured of the new red leaf teas, and are in fact turning their, by no means undivided, attention to the Hankow kinds.

Riots are reported to have taken place at Kienning-fu, but, as disturbances are constantly occurring in that disorderly city, we do not attach much importance to this announcement. The *literati* of the district are said to be endeavouring to cause as much trouble to Ting Futai as possible; and it is stated that, taking advantage of the prevailing distress, they have incited

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the people to plunder the public granaries—thereby hoping to bring about the Futai's disgrace and ultimate removal from office. But in addition to this resistance to the Provincial Governor, the Kien-ning-ites will not permit foreigners to enter their gates. A few Russian hongs and Missionaries are, it is true, established outside the walls of this favoured city, but none dare enter. The aristocracy of Kien-ning forbid it.

HONG KONG.

We learn that the O. and O. steamship *Oceanic* was spoken, near Cape Satano, Van Dieman's Straits, under sail, she having lost her propeller on the day previous. The propeller was known to be defective, and a new one had been ordered, which arrived here per *Glenroy*, and is now only awaiting the arrival of the *Oceanic* at the Hong Kong and Whampoa Company's Docks in order to have it fitted. [She was safely towed into Hong Kong a few days after.]

We hear that Mr. Joao Antonio Barretto has been appointed Consul-General for Portugal in this colony. Mr. Barretto received his official appointment on Tuesday. The Portuguese community are, we believe, all very pleased with the selection, as Mr. Barretto is much and deservedly respected among his countrymen.

We notice in the *Peking Gazette* a memorial from H.E. Ho King, the Viceroy of the Chekiang and Fohkien provinces, in which he recommends H.E. Ting Jih-chang, the Governor of the latter province, for an increase of salary. The Viceroy states that the Governor has of late years had to pay from his own pocket all the necessary expenses in his trips to and back from Formosa, which state of things not only entails a hardship upon his colleague, but, he fears, may hinder future governors of the province from discharging their functions with promptitude. Having consulted with their Excellencies Li Hung-chang and Shen Pao-chen, who agreed with him on the subject, he has therefore presented this memorial. In reply, an edict has been issued sanctioning a monthly increase of Tls. 1,500 to the Governor's present salary.

The San Francisco papers state that the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamship *City of San Francisco* have rendered a decision depriving Captain Waddell of his certificate as master for a period of twelve months. The Agents of the Pacific Mail Company in San Francisco state that they have no knowledge of the suspension of Captain James I. Waddell's certificate for one year, owing to the loss of the steamship *City of San Francisco*, although it is represented that Captain Waddell concedes such to be the case. Captain Waddell, it is understood, proposes to move for a new trial as soon as the Court of Inquiry, consisting of the United States Inspectors of Boilers and Hulls, shall make their report to the United States Surveyor Bemis. The grounds of his application will be prejudice on the part of his judges, one of whom is credited with having publicly expressed himself in an inimical manner in referring to Waddell previous to the holding of the Court of Inquiry. Two of the officers of the *City of Peking*—the captain and chief mate—were removed from that vessel prior to her sailing for China. The officers of the Mail Company allege, however, that they have not been suspended. The charge grew out of the grounding of the *Peking* on her voyage from Yokohama to Hong Kong.

On the 3rd August there was launched from Captain Sands's ship-building yard, Belcher's Bay, the fine little steamer *Pacific*, intended for the South Sea Islands trade. She has been built for the firm of Messrs. Hernsheim and Co., and is in every respect suited to the trade for which she is destined. She has been built on a good model, and carries indications of strength in every part. Her dimensions are :—Length between perpendiculars 107 ft., and over all 116 ft. 9 in.; breadth of beam, 19 ft.; and depth of hold 8 ft. 9 in. She will be fitted with compound inverted direct-acting engines of 30-horse power nominal, built at the Novelty Iron Works. The diameter of the high pressure cylinder is 15 inches, and of the low pressure 28 inches; length of stroke 18 inches. The vessel has been built under special survey to class A 1 for seventeen years.

The launch took place shortly after eleven o'clock, and was witnessed by several ladies and a large number of gentlemen. It had been raining heavily during the morning, but the clouds cleared off for a time, and the vessel entered the water under favourable auspices, so far as the weather was concerned. She was gaily decorated with flags, and carried the German ensign at stem and stern, the Stars and Stripes at the mainmast, and the British ensign at the fore. As she started on the ways she received her name from Mrs. Cook, and glided gracefully into the water amid hearty cheers from all around. The company then adjourned to the machine shop, where various toasts were drunk in honour of the occasion.

Baron von Soden, who spoke in German, proposed success to the vessel, and called for three hearty cheers in honour of her christening. He said the infant just baptised was small, but stout, hale, and healthy. Small people generally fight their battle through life more easily than big ones, being less exposed to its storms and tempests. He hoped this experience might be verified in the case of the *Pacific*, and that wherever she went she might be accompanied by good luck and do honour to the German name and the black, white, and red flag which she now flies. The toast was enthusiastically drunk. Mr. F. Hernsheim proposed the health of the builders and of Mrs. Cook, who christened the vessel. Captain Sands responded, and proposed the health of the owners, wishing them as much success in their enterprise as had attended the launch. Mr. Reiners proposed the health of the ladies. Various other toasts followed, and the company afterwards took a trip round Green Island in a steam-launch, paying a visit to the newly-launched vessel on the way.

CANTON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, AUGUST 3, 1877.

According to a recent number of the *Peking Gazette*, the Central Government is coming forward in a most praiseworthy manner to the rescue of many thousands of the inhabitants of the province of Shantung, who, owing to the long-continued drought of last year, are now suffering great privations. Much has already been done for the relief of these sufferers by the British and other foreigners residing in China. It was a great mistake, however, on the part of some of these foreign philanthropists to suppose, as they vainly did, that the Chinese Government has no regard, during seasons of distress, for the sufferings of its people. The Emperor is also coming forward to the assistance of the citizens of Foochow, many of whom, owing to the floods by which their city and its environs were inundated during the fifth month of this year, have experienced great losses.

His Majesty has also issued a decree, empowering the members of the Han-lin board to present to certain families residing in the province of Kwei-chow monumental tablets as a mark of his high appreciation of the virtue which several female members of the families in question displayed by committing suicide rather than suffer dishonour at the hands of bandits who disturbed, not very long ago, the peace and good order of Kwei-chow. Monumental tablets have also been bestowed, not by the Han-lin board, but, as it were, by his Imperial Majesty, in person, upon two women, each of whom has attained the great age of ninety-seven years. He has also given commands that monumental arches in masonry of granite are to be erected in honour of these venerable dames. This act is intended, of course to mark the Emperor's respect and reverence for age, and to impress, at the same time, upon the minds of the people the reverential regard which aged persons ought ever to receive at their hands. In this respect, however, the Chinese do not require very much teaching, as they are, perhaps, of all people upon the face of the earth, the most dutiful towards their parents, and the most respectful towards those who are old.

The members of the Cabinet Council at Peking have recently been discussing the importance of placing a tablet bearing the name of the late Emperor in the principal imperial temple. Some of the members of the Council, in the course of the discussion which ensued, contended that sufficient honour would be paid to the memory of the departed Sovereign were his tablet placed as an object of adoration above the altar of a Royal temple of less note. It was at length decided that the monumental tablet in question should have one of the highest places of honour assigned to it. In a few days or weeks, therefore, from this time, it will be deposited, with a due observance of the prescribed ceremonies, in the place agreed upon. The late Emperor was not, I believe a paragon of virtue. The members of the Cabinet Council, however, are represented as having spoken on this occasion in the most exalted terms of the many rare virtues which adorned his character. Surely this laudation was according to the teaching of the ancients :—

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.

Of Canton items of intelligence there are very few to record. A mandarin surnamed Chow has recently been removed by Imperial command from the somewhat important position of ruler of the county of Chan-ping-uen, which is one of the great divisions of this province. The removal of this official is attributed to the fact that he and the Chief Justice or Criminal Judge of Canton bear the same family name, being members of the clan Chow. It is contrary to Chinese law for two or more members of the same clan or family—however distant the relationship may be—to hold important political positions in one and the same province.

Let me now finish my news-letter by remarking that three mornings ago, so soon as the sun had arisen, the bodies of three young Chinese women were found immersed in the creek which separates the foreign settlement—Shameen—from the western suburbs of this city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

During the first six months of the present year the import and export duties collected at the Manila Custom House amounted to $155,616 more than in the first six months of 1876; this doubtless answers to an increase of two millions of dollars in the value of trade with foreign countries.

The Messageries Maritimes have proposed to the Spanish Government to establish a line of steamers direct from Barcelona to Manila, making a voyage every fourteen days. Official passengers are to be conveyed in the main cabin at the rate of

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$250 each. In return the Company asks for the exclusive privilege of conveying official passengers, tobacco for the Treasury, and the mails, the latter being paid for at the same rate of subsidy as that now granted to the P. and O. Company and to the Company which runs mail steamers between Manila and Singapore.

News had been received from Albay that operations on the coal mines of the La Paz Coal Company there were so far advanced that 150 tons of coal will shortly be sent to Manila for trial.

Locusts had appeared in the province of Pangasihan, where it was feared they would do irreparable damage, from the difficulty of carrying out orders to pursue and destroy them owing to the state of the fields after the heavy rains that had fallen.

The steamer *Java* had arrived at Manila from Saigon with 24,800 piculs of rice, and the steamer *Chow Phya* from the same place with 12,000 piculs of white and current rice. The *Diario* states that several other steamers were expected at Manila with rice, which it was hoped would cause a fall in the value of that article.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The *Siam Advertiser* contains the Customs Returns of Imports into Bangkok for the month of June, and the following is an abstract :—

From Singapore	$307,170
„ Hong Kong	161,448
„ China	7,922
„ Europe	55,569
„ Coast	6,603
Total	$538,712

The principal imports from Singapore and Hong Kong were :—

Singapore.		Hong Kong.	
Chowls	$46,945	Gold Leaf	$16,250
Treasure	33,700	Liquors	19,635
White Shirtings ...	31,465	Silk Chowls	12,153
Coloured Piece Goods...	26,324	Mat Bags	10,645
Opium	22,322	Silk Piece Goods ...	10,540
Jewellery	20,761	Brass and Copper Ware	10,373
White Shirtings ...	10,310	Paper	3,535

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

If all we hear is correct, the question of the rice supplies is becoming daily a more and more serious one. The article is much wanted in Malacca and Penang, while stocks here are very low, said to be nearly exhausted, and prices are unprecedented. The s.s. *Penang* brought about 2,000 bags of Java white rice from Samarang, which were at once snapped up by the boat quay dealers at $150 per coyan of 40 piculs. They will re-sell it to small dealers at a profit of $10 to $20 per coyan, and that means to the consumer something like $4½ per picul. Four or five small vessels are expected from Bangkok, but the export of grain from Siam may be stopped by decree at any moment, and very probably it will. The price of Siam No. 2 is reported at $165 per coyan. The *Carrisbrooke* is shortly expected from Saigon, but supplies there are reported to be nearly exhausted, and to be wanted for China. The cargo of Saigon rice by the *Chow Phya*, which left for Penang on the 7th inst., has been bought by the Government contractor in Atchin, at, it is said, $200 per coyan. In connection with the existing scarcity and dearness of rice, it is with pleasure we have to record an act of liberality by Mr. Cheang Hong Lim, the opium and spirit farmer, which a correspondent has brought to our notice. During the week Mr. Hong Lim presented the poor Bugis and Malays, some 200 in number, residing in Passir, Panjang, with 200 piculs of rice and $200 in cash, to mitigate the distress caused by the present high prices of rice, which is a very serious matter to the poor natives.

We regret to learn that the Garden Committee have, after mature consideration, come to the conclusion to sell the rhinoceros and tiger, on the score of economy, the food and attendance on these *ferae* entailing an expense of $130 or $140 a month. The sum thus saved, or a portion of it, the committee consider can be more judiciously employed in the extension of other departments, such as the aviary, &c. Another resolution, we learn, the committee have come to, is to make a charge in future for flowers supplied from the gardens. The committee have been driven to this in pure self-defence, owing to the unconscionable demands made on the gardens. As, for example, there were no less than 400 baskets of flowers asked for and supplied in the course of last month. In future people will have to pay a quarter of a dollar for each basket.

The United States war-sloop *Ranger*, Captain de Manby, from Point de Galle, has anchored in the roads, *en route* to China and Japan, to join the American squadron in those waters.

The first of Messrs. R. Rubbatino and Co.'s Italian line of mail steamers, the *Batavia*, Captain L. Crocco, arrived at Tanjong Pagar Wharf, having left Genoa on July 1, calling at Colombo. She will proceed to Batavia and load there, and will leave on her return voyage to the Mediterranean ports.

The Colonial Government, we are informed, has recently indented upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a new steamer, to cost about $100,000; no doubt to replace the present expensive *Pluto*.

We are informed that the swords of honour recommended by his Excellency Sir W. F. D. Jervois, and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Rajah Mahmood of Salangore, Syed Masahore of Salangoon, Rajah Indut of Salangore, Rajah Outih and Rajah Asul of Sumatra, in consideration of their gallant and faithful services during the recent operations in Perak, arrived here by the last English mail.

A fire, which—but for a fortunate circumstance and the coolness displayed—might have been attended with loss of life, has occurred in the house of Mr. William Coveney, in Waterloo-street. Mrs. Coveney was engaged upstairs at the time, when it was reported to her by her eldest child that something was wrong in the verandah, and, on reaching there, she discovered that it was on fire, and that one of her children, about twelve months old, was apparently in the flames, and evidently in imminent danger of being burnt alive. With much coolness and presence of mind, and at great risk to herself, she at once rushed to the rescue of her child, whom she fortunately succeeded in saving, and she then apprised her husband, who was downstairs, of the fire, who brought his practical knowledge to the fore, and the fire was put out with some difficulty and without an alarm being given, but not before some valuables had been burnt.

Retrenchment is, we understand, the order of the day in Perak. Whether acting upon instructions from the Colonial-office, or merely upon his own discretion, we know not, but the newly-appointed Resident, Mr. Low, is reported to be making a clean sweep of many offices, and the chances of "getting something to do" in Perak, so long existing in the imagination of many who aspire to Government employ, are scanty indeed. In the present state of that country's finances this is a commendable policy, and with its helm in the hands of a gentleman so well acquainted with the Malays and their customs as Mr. Low, and who makes retrenchment one of the principal objects of his administration, we may hope that the future of the country augurs well. We are afraid Colonial officials but too often regard a new acquisition more with an eye to the advancement of the positions of their friends than is consistent with the feelings which should actuate the representatives of the ruling power.

The *Daily Times* of August 7 contains a report of the case of Sassoon *v.* Chitty.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRYSON—On the 20th July, at Wuchang, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Bryson, London Mission, of a son.

ELGIN—On the 11th Sept., at Broomhall, Dunfermline, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.

HABEKOST—On the 9th Aug., at Singapore, the wife of Captain Carl Habekost, of the German brig *Altha*, of a son.

HANCOCK—On the 13th Sept., at Leigh Villa, Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Edward H. Hancock, of a daughter.

MACCALL—On the 12th Sept., at the residence of James Tait, Portobello, N.B., the wife of Edward Maccall (formerly of Shanghai), of a daughter.

METHVEN—On the 9th Sept., at Ebury-street, Eaton-square, S.W., the wife of Robt. Methven, Commander in the P. and O. Company, of a son.

NEVILL—On the 24th July, at Galle, the wife of Hugh Nevill, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.

STRONACH—On the 1st Sept., at Dimbula, Ceylon, Mrs. John Stronach, of a daughter.

WARNE—On the 5th Aug., at Malacca, the wife of W. Warne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAY—DIXIE.—On the 12th Sept., at the parish church, Caldecote, Warwickshire, by the Rev. J. K. Fenton, Rector, John Frederick Cay, second surviving son of Robert Dundas Cay, Edinburgh, late of Hong Kong, to Agnes Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

BOXER—On the 7th Sept., at Margate, Mary Ann Boxer, second daughter of the late Capt. James Boxer, R.N., aged 67.

KIRWAN—On the 11th Aug., at Dickoya, Ceylon, the infant son of James M. Kirwan.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

HANKOW.—During the early part of the week ending July 24 there was an active business, chiefly in Oanfa Teas, settlements being made at Tls. 13.50 to 18, against Tls. 17 to 22½ for similar Teas last year. There was a good competition for these, the only desirable Teas on offer; common Teas had been quite neglected, teamen, anxious as they were to realise, being still unwilling to accept the rates which buyers considered safe. The Russians had been the only buyers of the low-class Teas. The settlements for the week amounted to 12,000 chests, being the same amount as for the corresponding week last year. Third crop Teas from Wen-kai had begun to arrive; their quality was fair, but teamen's ideas were too high. Total export from Hankow to all ports :—1877, 55,748,572 lbs.; 1876, 60,033,193 lbs.; deficiency, 4,284,621 lbs. The total probable deficiency in this year's crop was variously estimated at from five to fifteen million pounds.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had again been a fairly large business done during the week, settlements being :—Oopack, 2,000 chests at

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Tls. 11½ to 22½; Oanfa, 3,500 chests at Tls. 9 to 24½; Oonam, 500 chests at Tls. 9½ to 11; Ningchow, 12,000 chests at Tls. 14 to 37; Hohow, 3,000 chests at Tls. 12⅞ to 30¾d.; total 21,000 chests, against for the same week last year, 13,000 chests. The market for common Teas had been firm at the advance quoted last mail, but upon all teas above Tls. 20 (1s. 1d.) a rise of one to two taels had been established. The *Celestial Empire* says:—"This unexpected change is mainly due to the unprecedented fact of the chief Hankow buyers, after exhausting the supplies there, having left that port and come down the river in search of cheap tea. They have operated freely, and in most instances paid teamen's asking rates, while a glance through the settlement list shows that Shanghai buyers have been mostly out of the market. Meanwhile we continue to receive disastrous advices regarding the new Hankow teas in London, and we hear that not a few orders and credits have been cancelled altogether. This points to a healthier state of things, and if importers at home would wire out 'stop shipping rubbish,' or words to that effect, the thirty thousand chests now on offer here, chiefly remnants of chops, flat, old, dusty and flavourless, would remain on teamen's hands for a length of time sufficient to check very materially the packing of the third crop,—a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but, we fear, hardly attainable." Green: The business for the week showed a slight increase, settlements being:—Fychow, 2,000 half-chests at Tls. 22 to 24⅜; Pingsuey, 5,000 half-chests at Tls. 19½ to 43; total 7,000, against for the same week last year, 8,000 half-chests. The market had ruled quieter than at any time since the opening of the season. The larger buyers were apparently satisfied with the amount of high cost tea they had secured, and were awaiting lower prices to go on at, as were also those who had not bought at all. Meanwhile teamen, believing that these latter had yet to enter the market to a heavy extent, and further strengthened by the knowledge of the small quantity packing in the country, refused to give way, and hence the limited business in face of the large stock of 30,000 half-chests. Seven chops of new Teenkai had been shown during the week, but no trade had resulted. Teamen had been expecting the usual advance of Tls. 5 to 6 on the quotations for Hoochow and Fychow teas, but whereas their so-called fine Teenkais were in many cases undistinguishable from Fychows, buyers, warned at last by previous experience, refused to pay for names, much to the indignation of the owners. The crop is stated to be throughout, the worst ever seen, and, with the present apathy of buyers, it would probably be the smallest.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—Late telegrams have had the effect of checking purchases for England, and although nearly as much Tea has changed hands as during the previous week, the greater portion has been taken for the Colonies. In view of the falling off in supplies, teamen remain very firm, and the general range of rates continues to rule on much the same basis as before receipt of the telegrams. Arrivals and settlements during the week are:—Congou, arrived, 33,700 chests; settled, 18,200; Souchong, arrived, 500 chests; settled, 1,767 chests; Oolong, arrived, 5,230 ½-chests; settled, 982 chests; Scented Teas, arrived, 6,000 boxes; settled, 4,876 boxes. Congou: A good business has taken place in the low and broken grades for Australia and the Cape, whilst the better classes have met with some attention for England, without change on last week's quotations. Souchong: Broken leaf and common descriptions continue to be taken for the Cape. A few chops of good medium have changed hands at previous rates, and some small lots of fancy kinds have found buyers. Oolong: There is no change to report. Flowery Pekoes: No transactions. Scented Teas: A further fall has been established. Quotations are: Congou Medium: to good medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; flavoury to medium, 11⅝d. to 1s. 2¼d.; common to good common, 9¼d. to 11¼d.; dust to broken leaf, 7d. to 8½d. Souchong: Fancy parcels, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 11½d.; fine to choice, 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 2¼d.; fair to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8½d.; common to fair, 9½d. to 1s. 2¼d.; dust and broken leaf, 7½d. to 8¼d. Scented Teas: Scented Orange Pekoe, fair to good, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6¾d.; scented Caper, fair to good, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Two months have elapsed since the new crop commenced to arrive, and we are still without any business worth speaking of. Rather more inclination was shown early in the week to look at musters, but the boldness of the unconcerned quite disappeared on receipt of Reuter's political telegrams announcing the probable movement of English troops for the Mediterranean. Settlements are confined to 100 bales, including some common Tsatlees at Tls. 360 and about 50 bales of 9 × 12 moss at Tls. 260 per picul; holders remain very firm, and in a few cases only would concede a decline of Tls. 5 per picul on last mail's rates. At present prices there is every probability that our export will be rather under than over 55,000 bales. Stocks are nearly 11,000 bales of new silk and 5,500 of old, making 16,500 bales in all against 19,000 bales at the same date last season. Export is 1,509 bales (a large percentage of which has been shipped for India and the Coast), and the outgoing steamer is expected to take about 100 bales, thus making 1,600 bales shipped, against 18,800 in 1876, 22,200 bales in 1875, and 20,500 bales in 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Kaltenbach, Engler, and Co.'s Market Report is as follows:—Rice: Stocks of this grain in the interior being much reduced and retained, consequent upon the recently prevailing drought, which interfered with the operations for the new crop, called forth a gradual important advance in prices, and despite the just-now rather limited existing demand, the market closes firm. Latterly the weather has become a little more favourable towards the new crop, but more rain is wanted to ensure a good harvest. The export since our last amounts to 428,267 piculs. Cotton: The market for this staple shows no noteworthy change; we quote $16.65 per picul for No. 1 cleaned, $10.50 per picul for No. 2 cleaned, and $4.90 per picul for uncleaned. Fish has again advanced in the face of the paucity of stock. Hides: Likewise higher, present quotations being $17 per picul for scoured Cow, $12.75 to 13 per picul for unprepared Cow, and $8.35 per picul for Buffalo. Horns: Quoted $9 do 9.75 per picul, according to quality. Gamboge: Nominally 49 to 50 per picul. Pepper: Black, has advanced about 25 cents per picul, and the present quotation is $8 per picul.

BATAVIA.—Messrs. Houghton and Co.'s Circular says:—Arrack, Four per Cent. Overproof: In this there is nothing whatever doing. Cloves: Small sales of this continue to take place at f.85 per picul. Coffee: Java firmly maintains its value; for 4,000 piculs first quality from the Limburg Estate f.57.28 was offered by tender and refused, while the lot was afterwards sold privately for f.58 per picul. On the 18th July the Government auction resulted as follows, say 18,000 piculs Samarang averaged f.55.52 per picul, 7,000 piculs Kadoe averaged f.56.79 per picul. Sumatra: For the Government auction to take place next month there was stored up to the 28th July 20,283.90 piculs. Gum Damar is again firmer at f.42 to 43 per picul. India-rubber we value at f.90 to 100 per picul. Gutta Percha continues without transactions. Hides are higher; Buffalo we value at f.0.24 to 0.28 and Cow at f.0.35 to 0.45 per lb. Mace: In this there is nothing whatever doing. Nutmegs: Small sales of Banda in the shell have taken place at f.120 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Produce and Shipping Report says:—Tin: The demand during the past fortnight has been principally for China, and 2,230 piculs of suitable chops have been purchased at $19¼ to $19⅜; more is wanted, but the market is now bare. There has also been a fair inquiry for America, and sales reported comprise 1,965 piculs at $19.10 to $19.20, at which there are still buyers. No transactions for England. Gambier: During the early part of the fortnight, a good business was done at $4.70 to $4.65, but lately there has been less inquiry, and the market closes quiet; dealers however are not anxious to sell, and we now quote the price steady at $4.67½. For England 1,500 tons have been taken, and for America 100 tons. Cube Gambier: No supplies coming to market, and dealers refuse to contract at present; prices nominal. Cutch: No arrivals, nor transactions to report. Black Pepper: The demand for England has continued, and about 6,400 piculs have found buyers at $7.50 to 7.57½, along with 1,500 piculs taken for America; there is little inquiry at close, but dealers are firm at the higher quotation, prices being strengthened by the decline in exchange. White Pepper: Supplies are large, but the demand for England keeps steady, and values are maintained; sales reported of 2,000 at $13.50 to 13.90 for Rhio, $14 for Siam, and $13.50 to 5.30 for Singapore kind according to quality. Coffee: The following transactions are reported for Europe, viz., 2,130 piculs of unpicked Bally, at $19 to 18½, according to the quality, and 190 piculs of picked at $21 to 21.27½; 1,750 piculs of Bontyne at $22 to 21⅝, and a resale of 500 piculs, at $21½; 900 piculs of Manila kind have also been sold at $21¼, and 120 piculs of Kampar at $17½. Stock now here consists of 200 piculs of Bally, which is offered at $18¼, without finding a buyer. Nutmegs: An arrival of about 50 piculs was cleared for the States at $70, and more are wanted; arrivals looked for shortly. Mace: The market keeps very dull, and price remains nominal at $50. Cloves: Amboyna are in fair supply, and held for $45, at which there are no buyers. Cubebs: Nothing doing, and the price remains nominal. Sago Flour: There has been a large demand for England, and the price has advanced; 135 tons of Singapore bought at $3; 685 tons of Sarawak at $3.07½ to 3.17½, and 370 tons of Borneo at $307½/12½. Just at close a further sale is reported of 100 tons Sarawak at $3.30, and more is wanted at the same high figure. Pearl Sago: Demand has been chiefly for small, of which over 2,000 piculs have been settled for at $3.60 to 3.65. Medium has been taken to the extent of 700 piculs at $3.70 to 3.75, along with about 1,150 piculs of large at $3.80 to 3.85. These purchases are all for England, and the prices show an advance on rates last quoted. Tapioca: There has been an active inquiry for England Small Flake being in most request; contracts reported for about 2,300 piculs at $5.75 to 5.95, and for 380 piculs of Medium at $5½. Pearl keeps rather scarce, and good Small is now quoted at $5½.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From New York, Sept. 9, Fetisch.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Sept. 10, Abbey Cowper; from Cardiff, 13, Longfellow; from Liverpool, 13, Antenor (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., July 27, Harbinger; 29, Pym; 30, William Cobb; 31, Loweswater, Emily Chaplin; from Brisbane, 29, Zamora; from San Francisco, Sept. 8, Sumatra; from Hamburgh, 8, Woodville; 12, Madagascar (str.); from Liverpool, 8, Peruvian.

At SAIGON.—From Havre, July 19, Henry Sempé.

At BATAVIA.—From London, July 27, Emma; from New York, 27, Jean Ingelow; from Boston, Aug. 3, Southern Cross; 7, Hazard; from Greenock, 4, Granite City; from Bordeaux, 6, Malacca; from Cape Town, 6, Alsen; from Newcastle, 6, Cleta; from Cardiff, 6, Trinidad; from Sunderland, 6, Menai Straits.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Sept. 8, Strathairley (str.); 9, Glenartney (str.); 13, Braemar Castle (str.).

At ANJER.—From London (for Shanghai), Aug. 26, Wylo.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York, July 21, John Nicholson; for London, 21, Nankin (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, July 22, Cyphrenes (str.); for Adelaide, 25, Trelevan Family.

From HONG KONG.—For London, July 30, Stanfield (str.); for New York, Aug. 1, Highlander; for San Francisco, 1, Gryfe.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 7, Amaranth; for New York, Sept. 10, Glenroy (str.).

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THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, SEPT. 11.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 6 P.M. to-day. She brings 80 passengers and a general cargo, including 427 bales of silk, 18,000 packages of tea, and 1,094 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination by one of the company's steamers due in London on or about the 25th of September.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, SEPT. 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, from Port Said 2nd inst., with the Indian and China heavy mails, arrived this morning.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 3.—HONG KONG, SEPT. 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva, with the mail from London, Aug. 3, has arrived here.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 12.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva has arrived here.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 10.—SINGAPORE, SEPT. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtsze, from Marseilles, Aug. 12, has arrived.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 8.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.6.; Silk market strong; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 410; total export to date 3,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 8.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist $95. Total export of tea to date 106,000,000 lbs.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—September 13, at London, from Hong Kong, Carpo; 14th, from China, Cyphrenes (str.), of Dundee, from Singapore, Madras from Rangoon, Hereford, Araby Maid; 13, at Falmouth. from Rangoon, Zorida, Arabella, Matador; from Akyab, Amphitrite, Edmund Phinner; from Manila, Severn; 13, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Berlin; 7, at New York, from Shanghai, Agate; 14, at Falmouth, from Bassein, Sumatra; 12, at Helvoet, from Rangoon, Georgina at Havre, from Manila, Robina; 13, at Flushing, from Rangoon, Batavia, from Maulmain, Nore.

DEPARTURES.—September 12, from London, for Singapore, Burdwan; 13, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Carnarvonshire; 12, from Shields, for Batavia, Kidve, No. 12 (lighter); 13, from Deal, for Batavia, Frida Lehment; 14, for Anjer, Burdwan; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Willie Rickmers; 12, from Antwerp, for Manila, America (str.).

SPOKEN.—Vesta, Bassein to Falmouth, 17 S., 79 E.; Fortunata Catarina (Ital.), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 11, 30 S., 35 E.; Maria Rickmers (Ger.), July 31, 4 N., 22 W.; Anahuac (ship), of Boston, bound to Batavia, July 24, 41 S., 54 E.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Sept. 13, passed, Glenfalloch (str.), from London for China.—Malta, Sept. 13, arrived, Macgregor (str.), from Foochow, and proceeded for London.—Port Said, Sept. 13, arrived, Torrington (str.), from Southampton for Batavia.—Suez, Sept. 10, passed, Conrad (str.), from Batavia for Nieuwe Dieppe, and Galatea (str.), from Shanghai for Hamburg.

CASUALTIES.—A telegram reports that the Melusine, for Singapore, has stranded in Banca Straits, but may get off.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to July 27, 1877	48832343	19611383	357883	616279	75416714	2223
From May 16, 1876, to July 27, 1876	45020897	26357709	1391789	6709327	79496642	5668

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to July 27, 1877	152260	1054
Do. do. to do. 1876	5022898	11842

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to July 27, 1877	9313879	533
Do. do. to do. 1876	7975367	619

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to July 27, 1877	7,222 902
Do. do. to do. 1876	6,406,739

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,318
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,152	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs
June 4 ...	J. R. Worcester	... Hankow	... 1,162,000
„ 4 ...	Cutty Sark	... Hankow	... 1,334,000
„ 20 ...	Windhover	... Hankow	... 1,115,000
„ 8 ...	Ajax (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,204,000
July ...	Macgregor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Fitzroy	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ...	Glenfalloch (s.)	.. Shanghai, &c.	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Thermopylae	.. Shanghai	... 1,300,000
„ — ...	John Milton	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ...	Forward Ho	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
Aug. ...	Glenroy (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Galatea (s.)	... Shanghai	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Patroclus (s.)	... Shanghai	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Lorne (s.)	... Foochow	... 2,000,000
„ — ...	Mecca (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Stentor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	.. 1,500,000
„ — ...	Montgomeryshire (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
Total			...25,615,000

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Aug. 11, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Aug. 11, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,372 ...	30,677
Gambier	266,566 ...	212,954
Cutch	1,556 ...	1,148
Pearl Sago	43,469 ...	42,833
Sago Flour	108,888 ...	132,648
Tapioca	33,424 ...	29,889
Black Pepper	75,554 ...	82,063
White Pepper	27,858 ...	19,406
Coffee	8,058 ...	10,934
Gutta Percha	15,009 ...	10,476
Gum Benjamin	1,520 ...	1,416
Gum Copal	4,089 ...	1,540
Gamboge	166 ...	215
Rattans	40,462 ...	40,726
Buffalo Hides	27,693 ...	13.238
Cow Hides	675 ...	1,651
Buffalo Horns	4,835 ...	3,731

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to Aug. 6, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Aug. 6, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,571 ...	46,334
Sugar	114,032 ...	72,074
Black Pepper	48,894 ...	27,361
White Pepper...	2,487 ...	1,679
Cloves	213 ...	17
Tobacco	1,424 ...	7,618
Tapioca	12,561 ..	8,936
Hides	3,240 ...	4,617
Horns	206 ...	377
India-rubber	308 ...	230
Mace	272 ...	172
Nutmegs	502 ..	929
Rattans	5,254 ...	8,588
Coffee	145 ...	1

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 21, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	Great Britain. 1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	Continent of Europe. 1876.	United States. 1877.	United States. 1876.	Australia 1877	Australia 1876	San Francisco 1877	San Francisco 1876
Sugar	Tons.	37444	25238	1658	964	44238	29898	—	698	4947	9091
Hemp	Bales.	77275	85632	729	2770	84997	50179	1767	3344	6100	15273
Coffee	Tons.	1421	503	1109	1663	—	—	—	—	119	244
Cigars.....	Mil.	6477	4707	1225	320	640	235	3520	2127	250	243
Indigo	Qqls.	959	134	—	82	1984	1121	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „ ...	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11⅝d.	3s. 11⅝d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0d.
Penang „	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅜d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 1d.
Manila „	4s. 3d.	4s. 3⅛d.	4s. 3⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307½ to 308½	Rs. 228
„ Hong Kong	25⅛ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.3.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.2.5	1 prem (nominal)

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s 11⅞d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

THE French transport *Correze*, from Saigon, after fourteen days quarantine at Tor, entered the Suez Canal on the 12th inst. Several deaths occurred at Tor, but no fresh cases of cholera.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

PUBLIC ACTION ON CHINA AFFAIRS.

THE difficulty of bringing about combined action with regard to commercial and other public matters, in which China residents and those connected with that country are concerned, which has long been a subject of complaint in the East, seems to be felt with hardly less severity on this side. It would, perhaps, be scarcely imagined, even by those who have had occasion to pay special attention to the subject, that a committee, representing the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has for some time past been in existence in this country. That this should have been the case, and that nothing whatever should have been heard of it during the lengthened negotiations which have been going on with reference to the Chefoo Convention, would seem almost incredible; but such has, nevertheless, been the fact, and but for the initiative taken recently and somewhat tardily by the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, probably the Convention would have been duly ratified without anyone here having the slightest idea that the commercial interests of those connected with China were being watched over here by a body of gentlemen specially appointed for that purpose. No doubt, there must always be some difficulty experienced by the representatives at home of a committee which—like that of the Shanghai Chamber — is established abroad, and is not, perhaps, too energetic, even there. Steps must be initiated at head-quarters, and a committee here may feel justified in abstaining from action until it is in some way set in motion by that in China. But a great deal may be done towards this end by adopting measures on this side to place the China Committee in possession of the best and latest information regarding any matter which has to be settled finally here, and to this extent the London Committee may be fairly expected to act of its own motion. But somehow or other, as has so often been the case, there seems to be considerable difficulty in evoking the necessary energy, except when some matter of really first-class importance urgently calls for attention. Committee meetings are not popular, and though one or two energetic members may be prepared to make some little sacrifice of their personal convenience on public grounds, people, as a rule, are not disposed to put themselves out very much for such matters. Thus, with the best intentions, those who undertake duties of this kind frequently find themselves in no very easy position when they endeavour to carry them out. The distances which people live apart are so great, the ordinary run of business duties so pressing, that, as a rule, in defiance of the proverb, what can be put off till to-morrow is not very often done to-day; and opportunities which might be turned to good account are thus allowed to slip.

We believe that it is to causes of this kind that we have mainly to attribute the fact that no action has up to the present been taken in London with respect to the Convention, a circumstance which is certainly very striking when it is borne in mind how many there are who are interested in the subject here, and how much invaluable information might be brought forward with regard to it. In a certain sense, it would be unfair to attribute any blame to the gentlemen who have the matter in hand here, as probably they have done the best they can under the existing circumstances, and have, undoubtedly, a considerable amount of *vis inertiæ* to contend against. It would, however, be a subject of congratulation if some steps could be taken to form an active organisation to represent China interests in London, and in the Committee now in existence there is probably already a sufficient nucleus for starting an association of this kind upon a basis such as would enable it to exert its influence with greater activity and energy than has hitherto been the case. However this may be, we may at least be thankful that the requisite steps are at last being taken, and that we shall not have to regret when it is too late that the Convention has been ratified in a defective form, when a little timely energy might have prevented it. It seems, however, very strange that in the present instance, as has frequently happened before, the movement has been initiated at Shanghai, and that as yet Hong Kong, which is equally interested in the Convention, has done nothing with regard to it. The peculiar apathy of "the Colony" in these matters has been often remarked upon, and the present is only one among many instances of the difficulty in getting Hong Kong residents to move on public affairs. It is, we presume, hardly to be supposed that the Hong Kong Chamber will be content to be silent now that Shanghai has spoken, and it may be hoped that before matters are finally concluded, it may yet find an opportunity for placing its views on record.

THE WUCHANG OUTRAGE.

PENDING the negotiations which are going on in China in order to obtain redress for the attack upon the two missionary gentlemen at Wuchang, of which intelligence was brought by the last mail, we are called upon to reserve any definite expression of opinion upon the full merits of the case; but at the same time it is impossible not to allude to one aspect of it to which no attention has been directed in the China papers. We shall certainly not be suspected of any desire to palliate wanton attacks upon foreigners for pointing out a circumstance connected with the present matter, which diminishes its importance so far as its international nature is concerned, and so far as it can be fairly considered indicative of the feeling in China with regard to foreigners generally. Wuchang, at the time of the examinations, when it is crowded with students from all parts of the kingdom, has always been recognised as a most dangerous resort for foreigners. Some years back one of our Consuls very sensibly published, at the request of the Chinese officials, a warning to his nationals not to visit it at that time. At this, no little grandiloquent invective was expended in some of the China papers upon the restriction which was placed upon our rights, and so forth; but, after all, there was a great deal of sound sense in the measure. We do not say that a wanton outrage, such as that which has been committed, can be excused, or that we are not bound to insist upon the Chinese officials endeavouring to hunt out and punish the offenders; but at the same time it is clearly the duty of those who, like missionaries, claim the fullest protection accorded by the Treaty, to endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid occasions of trouble.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Mr. CRAWFORD, English Consul at Havana, Mr. EDMUND STURGE, Mr. BUZACOTT, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. HENDERSON Mr. THOS. HANBURY, and the Rev. Mr. TURNER, waited on H.E., the Chinese Minister, to present for transmission to Peking a petition to the EMPEROR from the Chinese in Cuba, praying him to take steps to ameliorate their condition, and protect them from the iniquitous system of which they are the victims. Mr. CRAWFORD, in presenting the memorial, insisted strongly on the necessity for strictly prohibiting the traffic, and the utter worthlessness of any promises which the Spanish Government might make for regulating it and effacing some of its worst features. H.E. having promised to forward the memorial and thanked the deputation for the great interest manifested in the welfare of his countrymen, the deputation withdrew, much pleased with the courteous manner in which they had been received.

TELEGRAPHIC advices announce that Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, the newly-appointed Governor of the Straits

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Settlements, would not proceed until after an interview with Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS, who had gone to South Australia.

MAJOR-GENERAL HON. SIR FRANCIS COLBORNE, commanding the forces in China and the Straits, has arrived home by the P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, on leave of absence.

THE QUEEN has signified her approval of the appointment of Mr. SEYMOUR GEARY as Peruvian Consul at Hong Kong.

Literature, Science, &c.

Catalogue of Chinese Books and Manuscripts in the British Museum. By Professor Douglas.—The following notice of this work, which has been noticed in our columns, appears in the *Academy*, by the Rev. Dr. Legge, Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford :—

Few people know that there are in the Library of the British Museum fully 2,000 different Chinese works, forming a considerable library by themselves of more than 20,000 volumes. The preface of Professor Douglas tells us how the collection has grown up, from very small beginnings, since 1825. It is likely, we understand, soon to receive very considerable additions, but, even at present, it contains a good proportion of the most valuable works of Chinese literature. We visited it about ten years ago, and were struck aghast by the confusion in which it lay. Though tolerably familiar with Chinese, we attempted in vain to find two or three books into which we wished to look. This evil is now remedied by the care of Professor Douglas, and we congratulate him on having been able to complete, and superintend the publication of, the catalogue to which we call attention. The arrangement adopted is that used in the general catalogues of the Museum Library. The works are placed, for the most part, under the names of their authors, in alphabetical order; and in the transliteration of those names the author has wisely followed the orthography adopted in the Dictionary of Dr. Morrison, omitting, however, to mark the aspirated pronunciations. In carrying out his plan, Professor Douglas had several difficulties to contend with. Often the author's name does not appear in the title, or in any other part of the work. In this case it is catalogued under the name of any person or country occurring in the title. Where neither of these things is to be found, "the subject, or the principal word in the title, has been taken as a heading." The works, however, where it was necessary to resort to these devices, are comparatively few and unimportant. In another and more serious difficulty, the author appears to us to have succeeded remarkably well. Every Chinaman receives, soon after his birth, a "milk," or child-name; when he goes to school, a "book," or boy-name; a third name when he is married; subsequently he may have two or three literary appellations, and after his death obtain an honorary epithet. By any of these, excepting the milk and boy-names, added to his surname, an author may be designated; and there is thus a risk of the same work being ascribed to two or three different writers. In the catalogue before us this danger has been carefully guarded against.

To catalogue a Chinese library successfully requires, it will be seen, not only clerkly perseverance and accuracy, but a wide acquaintance with Chinese literature. And there is another difficulty :—"It is customary," says Professor Douglas, "for an emperor, when he ascends the throne, to choose a *Neen haou*, or title for his reign, much in the same way as the Popes of Rome adopt pontifical appellations on being called to the chair of St. Peter, and when, therefore, it has been necessary to refer to an emperor by his name, I have designated him by his *Neen haou*." We are not aware that this has led in the catalogue to any error or confusion, because there has not been occasion to refer to emperors far back in chronology. The rulers of the present dynasty, and of the *Ming*, which preceded it, have contented themselves with one *Neen haou*, covering the whole period of their reigns; but in the previous dynasties the title was often changed, sometimes more than ten times in one reign. It will be found better to refer to emperors by their canonised titles, or by a specification of their dynasty and their order in the line of succession. To the catalogue there is added an index of all the works in the collection, alphabetically arranged under their titles; and this is a valuable feature in it, for a Chinese scholar is pretty certain to know the title of the book which he wishes to consult, while he may be ignorant of the name of the author. The labour of Professor Douglas will thus completely fulfil the purpose for which it was intended. The Chinese works in the British Museum are now available for the student as much as those in the English or any other European language. We should be glad to learn that the Chinese ambassadors have been led to inspect the collection of the works of their country in our great library. A visit to the Museum might stimulate them to promote foreign studies in China, and lead in time to a corresponding collection of English works in the Imperial Library of Peking.

Correspondence.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Although, as you notice in a paragraph in your paper of the 7th inst., there is no absolute provision in the treaties between China and Great Britain in favour of Chinese Immigration to our colonies, it is important to bear in mind that our placing any serious restrictions upon it would be practically to stultify ourselves in the arguments which we have for years been urging upon the Chinese Government, and which form, indeed, the fundamental principle upon which the whole of our relations are based. We claim from the Chinese the right of peaceful intercourse with the country, including that of residence for trading purposes at the treaty ports. If we refuse such privileges to the Chinese in our colonies or elsewhere, we cannot logically continue to insist upon them, and certainly weaken most materially our grounds for claiming further concessions of any kind. This bearing of the subject has, as is naturally to be expected, been alluded to by Lord Carnarvon in some of his despatches on the subject, and no doubt it is to his Lordship's remarks in this direction that allusion was made by the Colonial members of Assembly. It will be obvious, however, that no modification of our treaties, short of giving up the whole principle upon which they are based, will meet the object which the Colonists have in view, and it would be impossible, therefore, for the Government here to sanction strong class legislation against the Chinese in Australia, without seriously compromising our position when demanding the adherence on the part of the Chinese to the treaties which grant us trading and other like privileges in China. If we put restrictions upon the Chinese we shall be teaching them a lesson in regard to which we may be quite sure they will not be long in bettering the instruction.—Yours faithfully,

RECIPROCITY.

London, Sept. 13, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering a scheme for a joint-purse working and traffic agreement between that company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited. Mr. J. Pender, chairman, presided. The following are the chief features of the arrangement proposed :—Each company is to work its own system independently and pay its own expenses of working, renewals, and maintenance. The gross receipts of the two companies (less paids out) for Indian traffic to be divided in the proportion of 73 per cent. to the Eastern Company and 27 per cent. to the Indo-European Company. The like receipts for Trans-Indian traffic; 87 per cent. to the Eastern Company and 13 per cent. to the Indo-European Company. No alteration of tariff rates to be made without mutual consent. In case of interruption of one of the routes, the proportions above specified are to be at once varied so as to give the carrying company a larger share of the receipts. If the Eastern Company's line is interrupted for more than twelve months, its proportion is reduced to 50 per cent. of the receipts of both Indian and Trans-Indian traffic, and if the Indo-European Company's line is so long in default, that company is to receive only 15 per cent. of those receipts until the line is restored. After twenty-four months of interruption the Company in default ceases to share in the receipts. The agreement is to take effect as from the 1st of September, 1877, until the 31st of December, 1893, or any longer period to which the Indo-European Company's concessions may be extended.

The Chairman moved that the heads of the agreement be sanctioned and approved, and that the directors be authorised to carry the arrangement into effect, either as it now stands or with any modification of the details which the directors approve. For the last four years they had had in contemplation an arrangement such as the one now proposed. The two companies had been in friendly competition for seven years. The Indo-European had been opened for traffic in the same year as the cable of the British Indian Company, which now formed part of the Eastern Company. From 1870 to 1872, owing to the low tariff which was enforced, the Indian Company's receipts had scarcely covered their expenses. An appeal was made to the States of Europe, and a special conference was held at Baden, when the tariff to India was raised from £2 17s. for twenty words and £1 17s. for ten, to £4 10s. for twenty words, the lower minimum being abolished. The effect of this alteration had been to scarcely diminish the number of messages, while it had largely increased the revenue of both companies. In 1873 the Indo-European Company had earned the full expense for the first time, carrying forward a small balance. In 1874-5 they paid a dividend of 5 per cent., and in 1875-6 this was increased to 5½. In 1873 the Eastern had desired to make an arrangement with the Indo-European Company, but the Governments from whom the latter held their concessions had interfered and refused to sanction the agreement in which the respective boards concurred. The arrangement which was now submitted to the shareholders would, he hoped, secure to them, if possible, a more permanent dividend. It was true they had duplicated their lines, but this gave them what he might call a third security, and therefore they might look forward with perfect satisfaction to the knowledge that for twelve months, even if they were interrupted, they would continue to earn the dividends which had been paid. It had been the object of the directors to work out two important projects; one to secure the best possible service, and the other to secure for their shareholders something like a permanent dividend. The arrangement now submitted would enable them to give even a better service than they had had hitherto. It would lead to considerable economies, because, though the two companies had acted in a perfectly friendly spirit towards each other, yet there was always a desire between companies so situated to cut in, which always cost something. The advantages, too, that they would be able to confer on the press would be a very great benefit to the public. Lord William Hay seconded the motion.

In reply to a question, the Chairman said the agreement was to last for as long as the Indo-European Company had power to make it. When the interruption of that company took place through the war, they considered they had behaved rather magnanimously in suggesting that they should go on with the agreement without reference to the war at all.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of entering into a joint purse arrangement for working with the Eastern Telegraph Company. Lieut.-Colonel James Holland presided. The agreement is explained in our report of the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The Chairman said that the object for which the meeting had been called had been fully explained in the report circulated among the shareholders with the heads of agreement, and left him but little to say. He might, however, remind the shareholders that the entering into this proposed arrangement was not a thing of yesterday; on the contrary, was mooted so far back as 1874. The directors, and he believed the shareholders of the two companies, had come to the conclusion that it was best to work in harmony. The fact was that telegraphy was not a business which could be conducted like any other. It was not capable of unlimited expansion, but was of necessity restricted to meeting the urgent wants of a comparative few. The soundness of that argument was proved by the fact that when the two companies were competing, though they lowered the rates to such a point as brought them both nearly to the verge of ruin, yet there was scarcely any perceptible increase in the traffic. Since the negotiations were first commenced both companies had been strengthened and put on a better footing. The Eastern Company had now two cables in good working order, and the Indo-European a double line, with an alternative line passing through the Caucasus. For a long time past there had been no competition, but a fair and honest rivalry between the two companies, and the agreement proposed to be entered into would not only benefit the two companies, but be of advantage to the public. The companies would be saved the expenses of a double staff, double advertising, double officers, &c., and the public would on the whole be better served. He concluded by moving a formal resolution approving the agreement.

Mr. Barlow briefly seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. Upon the motion of Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Wells, a vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and to Mr. Andrews, the manager, for having brought the difficult negotiations to so successful an issue, and the proceedings terminated.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Tea market continues to be devoid of animation, and the business of the past week has been very limited in extent. Prices have tended in favour of buyers, but are without important alteration. The improvement in the Silk market noticed last week has continued, and quotations maintain an advancing tendency. The Lyons market also exhibits a better tone.

During the week ended 8th inst. the deliveries of tea from the bonded warehouses in London when compared with the preceding week show an advance of somewhat more than 4 per cent., the total being 4,073,448 lb., of which 2,238,864 lb. was for home consumption, 940,713 lb. was for export, 838,880 lb. was removed coastwise, 49,859 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 5,132 lb. was ships' stores. The duty received was £55,972, or an increase of about 3⅛ per cent.

In the Produce Markets a quiet tone has prevailed, and although some articles have been in steadier demand, on the whole only slight alterations in value are apparent. Coffee exhibits no alteration. Sugar is firmer, and Penang and China have realised slightly advanced prices. Business in Rice has been suspended, being only practicable at reduced values, which holders refuse to accept. Pepper shows a slight improvement. Tin is again lower, Straits being quoted £64 15s. to £65 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

The report of the directors of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited) for the year ended the 30th of June states that the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including the balance carried forward from the previous year, amounted to £9,876. From this the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or £1 10s. per share, which would absorb £7,174, carrying to the credit of next year £2,701. The sum carried to the depreciation fund is £3,299, making the amount now at the credit of this account £48,786.

At extraordinary meetings of the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, the traffic agreement, the terms of which were given in our last issue, was sanctioned by the shareholders.

Telegraphic advices from Shanghai state that the firm of Gilman and Co. at that port and Hankow will cease to exist at the end of the current month. The firms at Hong Kong and Foochow will be continued in connection with Messrs. Gilman Brothers and Co., London.

Messrs. B. Nusserwanjee and Co. notify that they have established themselves as merchants and commission agents at No. 9, Mincing-lane. Their firms in Calcutta, N. Nusserwanjee and Co., and in Hong Kong, Nowrojee and Co., are identical with the London house.

The following extract from a letter received by a large manufacturing house in Birmingham from its agent in Yokohama is significant as indicating not only that our Japanese trade is threatened by the ingenuity of Japanese workmen, but that we may possibly have to face their competition in our own markets:—

The Japanese are now making a number of articles which I formerly purchased from you, and at prices beyond the possibility of European competition. In fact, quite a number of different classes of merchandise are being made in this country, and Europeans are obliged to discontinue importing in consequence. This may appear somewhat strange to you; nevertheless, it is a fact. Bear in mind, Asiatics live as no other races can, and upon food which would not sustain a European house dog. Frugal as badgers, industrious as bees, they undersell every labour market which they enter, and outdo every civilised artisan at his own trade. Any one who sees a Japanese carpenter at work, with his toes for a vice, and his thighs and stomach for a bench, has seen tools well used, and goods equal to European turned out. They will, in fact, become formidable rivals of all kinds of Western manufactures. The Japanese are always ready to learn, and to outvie everything that the West does, and this they do with less food, less air, less clothing, and less comfort than any civilised workman. Since I last wrote you I have been offered a large order for your goods, but at a price at which I should lose about 10 per cent.; yet a factory at Osaka has taken the order and is now making the goods.

Of the 26½ lacs of rupees in Council drafts on India tendered for on the 12th inst. only 25 lacs 60,000 rupees were sold, and these were allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 8·83d., being the same price as last week. No allotment was made below 1s. 8 13-16d., and applicants at this price receive in full.

Purchases of Bar Silver have been made to some extent during the past week for the East and for Spain, but the market for a day or two has been somewhat inactive. The amount arrived from Germany is very large, being no less than £670,000; from the United States the arrival is small. The *Britannia*, from the Pacific, has brought £53,000; and the *Moselle*, from the West Indies, £27,000. The quotation remains unaltered at 54¼d. per oz. In Mexican Dollars there have been but few transactions; the price remains as last quoted, 53⅛d. per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,590,597	1,147,493

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000 ... ... —

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d. —	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¼d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅝d. —	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅛d. —	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8½d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¼d.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns have been issued for the month and eight months ended 31st August, and although not showing such favourable features as appeared to be foreshadowed in the previous month's return are not unsatisfactory. The imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month were valued at £31,944,411, as against £33,810,802 in the corresponding period of 1876, and £31,200,145 in 1875. For the eight months the value is given at £264,293,634, against £251,547,806 in 1876, and £250,505,786 in 1875. The exports of British and Irish produce for the month were valued at £17,746,662, against £17,962,884 in the corresponding month of 1876, and £19,418,876 in 1875. For the eight months the exports were £130,568,093, against £133,257,530, and £149,511,844 in 1875. As regards the imports we have received 2½ per cent. more than in August 1875, but less by 5½ per cent. than in August of last year. We have exported 1⅛ per cent. less than in the same month last year, while compared with 1875 the decrease is 8¾ per cent.

Among the articles exported, cotton yarn shows a decrease of 13 per cent. in quantity and 13½ per cent. in value; cotton piece goods show a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity, but an increase of 2¾ per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn have decreased 10½ per cent. in quantity and 7½ per cent. in value; linen piece goods increased 14 per cent. in quantity and 13⅞ per cent. in value; woollen and worsted yarn decreased 16 per cent. in quantity and 21¾ per cent. in value; woollen cloths increased 24 per cent. in quantity and 11½ per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 5 per cent. in quantity and 8⅛ per cent. in value; silk manufactures increased 9⅜ per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c. decreased nearly 5 per cent. in quantity and 7½ per cent. in value. In the Imports raw cotton has decreased 60⅜ per cent. in quantity and value; raw silk decreased about 70 per cent. in quantity and value; silk manufactures have increased in value 45½ per cent.; wool has increased 4⅝ per cent. in quantity and 5⅜ per cent. in value; flax increased 104 per cent. in quantity and 77½ per cent. in

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value; hemp increased 148½ per cent. in quantity and 144 per cent. in value; sugar decreased 7¼ per cent. in quantity, but 13⅜ per cent. in value; tea decreased 41 per cent. in quantity and 42⅜ in value; coffee increased 51½ per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value; cocoa decreased 8½ per cent. in quantity, but increased 18 per cent. in value; rice decreased 9 per cent. in quantity, but increased 9¾ per cent. in value; wine decreased 13 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value; tobacco increased 14 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value; wood and timber increased 20½ per cent. in quantity and 26¾ per cent. in value; and iron and steel manufactures increased 4 per cent. in quantity and as much as 26 per cent. in value.

The total imports of gold and silver for the month of August amounted to £2,799,242, against £4,564,508 in the corresponding month of 1876, and £2,549,633 in 1875. In the eight months the imports were £24,560,256, against £24,320,296 in 1876, and £24,666,893 in 1875. The total exports of gold and silver in the month amounted to £4,447,176, as against £3,180,598 in 1876, and £1,774,787 in 1875. For the eight months the exports were £27,917,503, against £13,301,860 in the like period of 1876, and £15,233,373 in 1875. In August 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by £772,846, and in 1876 by £1,383,910, whilst in 1877 the exports have exceeded the imports by £1,647,930. In the eight months of 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by £9,433,620, and in 1876 by £10,918,436, whilst in 1877 the exports have exceeded the imports by £3,357,238.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st August. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	958,200	938,000	1,397,900
Japan	„	277,700	1,702,900	1,301,600
Straits Settlements	„	137,700	75,400	240,100
Ceylon	„	7,600	20,000	33,000
		For the Eight Months ended 31st August.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	9,604,000	7,765,100	13,693,400
Japan	„	9,809,700	9,784,400	8,642,900
Straits Settlements	„	1,349,200	1,126,000	1,579,700
Ceylon	„	101,000	137,100	108,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st August. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	23,577,900	37,092,000	27,674,300
Japan	„	1,525,000	6,003,000	2,781,600
Philippine Islands	„	2,714,400	3,624,500	4,425,200
Java	„	3,599,800	8,575,400	8,496,300
Straits Settlements	„	5,312,700	6,834,500	8,845,000
Ceylon	„	2,265,300	2,400,500	2,102,000
		For the Eight Months ended 31st August.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	270,180,200	295,355,800	284,321,300
Japan	„	25,272,500	24,049,400	18,379,100
Philippine Islands	„	20,684,200	17,551,700	39,492,000
Java	„	41,482,600	47,316,300	64,365,900
Straits Settlements	„	58,868,300	69,621,500	77,234,400
Ceylon	„	21,427,100	22,574,500	19,396,700

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st August. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,173,800	563,900	1,770,300
Japan	„	1,234,000	344,200	490,200
		For the Eight Months ended 31st August.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	10,350,000	8,247,500	11,963,700
Japan	„	6,341,300	2,165,200	2,947,400

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 31st August. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	112,900	146,100	218,800
Japan	„	35,500	24,400	129,900
		For the Eight Months ended 31st August.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,135,200	1,621,500	1,475,800
Japan	„	172,900	134,100	486,700

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	1,727	125	1,183
For the eight months	„	7,051	6,402	10,818

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned a follows:—

From	For the Three Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£718,349	£665,895	£1,334,829
Hong Kong	193,228	105,479	358,707
Macao	6,435	1,524	7,122
Japan	69,406	68,398	71,607
Straits Settlements	659,548	698,161	692,743
Ceylon	1,514,965	920,423	1,604,288
Philippine Islands	528,257	411,968	508,593
Java	568,045	388,821	661,499
Siam	—	60,406	—
Borneo	—	10,294	—
Cochin-China	—	240	102

From	For the Six Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£3,703,343	£2,793,115	£4,059,253
Hong Kong	442,922	374,412	940,032
Macao	7,086	13,219	7,122
Japan	193,705	153,005	266,880
Straits Settlements	1,628 204	1,425,218	1,322,236
Ceylon	2,703,481	2,033,907	3,075,475
Philippine Islands	901,664	756,011	1,059,122
Java	1,300,089	1,165,660	1,258,077
Siam	—	105,155	—
Borneo	13,019	25,103	—
Cochin-China	—	4,411	10,066

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and six months ended June 30th, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

To	For the Three Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£1,364,597	£1,120,070	£1,180,696
Hong Kong	980,127	750,496	1,023,862
Japan	697,897	405,780	491,120
Straits Settlements	487,734	502,934	528,747
Ceylon	276,751	250,365	229,352
Philippine Islands	249,783	143,828	347,308
Java	476,662	452,933	593,908
Siam	5,648	2,820	4,375
Cochin-China	43	436	450
Borneo	252	—	—

To	For the Six Months ended 30th June. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£2,663,775	£2,560,503	£2,507,370
Hong Kong	4,739,400	1,665,907	1,960,696
Japan	1,349,599	812,488	899,695
Straits Settlements	980,025	1,049,642	1,145,301
Ceylon	464,600	563,841	528,725
Philippine Islands	431,321	306,958	666,550
Java	946,033	807,077	1,146,627
Siam	11,451	3,055	11,209
Borneo	252	70	26
Cochin-China	1,841	2,807	1,562

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
10	Agra	All	11 to 11½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	28 to 30
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	22 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	27 to 29
20	City	10	15 to 16
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	664 2-5 fr.
228½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	33 to 35
50	Imperial	15	16½ to 17½
50	London and County	20	62 to 63
50	London Joint-Stock	15	46½ to 47½
100	London and Westminster	30	63 to 65
25	Oriental	All	44½ to 45½
50	Union of London	15	40½ to 41½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅞ to 7¾
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7¾ to 8
10	Great Northern	All	7 to 7¼
25	Indo-European	All	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	26½ to 26⅝
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	22 to 23
8	Reuter's	All	9½ to 10½
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	26 to 27
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	11 to 11½
50	Commercial Union	5	14½ to 15½ pm.
50	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ⅞ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine	50	96 to 99
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1½ to 1⅝ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1½ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43¾ to 44¼
25	Ocean Marine	5	6½ to 7¼
20	Thames and Mersey	2	5½ to 6½ pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅞ to 7⅞
20	Universal Marine	5	3½ to 4 pm
	TEA COMPANIES.		
30	Assam	20	71 to 75
20	British Indian	All	6½ to 6⅝
20	Darjeeling	All	20 to 21
10	Eastern Assam	All	4½ to 5⅛
20	Jorehant	All	60 to 65
10	Lebong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	6 to 6½
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2⅜ to 2⅝ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	613¾ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	37 to 39
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	51 to 54
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	705 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	109 to 111
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	102 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	102 to 105

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—Our market still remains in a very quiet state, and the amount of business has been unusually small for the time of year. Prices show no material alteration, but the tendency, as is usual in a flat market, is in favour of buyers. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain firm; common to good common are heavy of sale, but prices show no alteration. Fair to good medium Kaisow kinds are without improvement, Saryune kinds meeting with fair inquiry. Good to fine Kaisow kinds have been steady; in finest there has not been much doing. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds: Common of old season's have sold from 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.; good common, both old and new, are dull of sale, and auctions have gone rather lower. Fair to good medium second crop teas are very difficult of sale, even at rather lower prices. First crop Teas are rather more saleable, the quality comparing favourably with second crop Teas; good to fine kinds are fairly maintained, but business is only limited; in finest, the few sales made have been at rather reduced rates. New-make kinds: Common have been sold from 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb.; fair kinds have been heavy at previous prices, but good qualities have been saleable. Oolongs: The demand is still without improvement, but a few parcels have been sold at the low rates current for fair to good kinds, fine being firm. Souchongs: Good to fine have been in moderate demand at previous prices. Scented Teas: Canton Capers show no material change. The demand is moderate, and prices much as last week. Orange Pekoes: Long-leaf kinds remain as before. Medium Macao Pekoes have sold rather lower, common at previous prices. Foochow Capers remain firm. Orange Pekoes sell slowly at last week's reduction. Green Teas: Prices at auction have ruled rather in favour of buyers, although the quantity offered has been moderate. The Public Sales have comprised 12,017 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz. :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,298,686 ...	2,395,721
Coastwise	831,202 ...	974,000
Exports	1,008,414 ...	635,488
	4,138,302	4,005,209

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular says :—The past week again has been extremely quiet, and the amount of business transacted privately most limited, and the public sales have been small. The arrival of four steamers will place a good assortment on the market, and there may be more inducement for the dealers to operate. The deliveries are going on satisfactorily. Foochow Congous: Siftings, 7¼d. to 8d.; good common, 8d. to 8¼d.; but under 1s. per lb. little has been done. Medium Saryunes are wanted, and the fresh arrivals of these to fine classes will probably meet with fair inquiry. Several parcels of fair of old import have been sold at auction at 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb. Black Leaf Congous: Common to good common have been sold at auction at 7¾d. to 8¼d., and a few have been sold privately to exporters; fair have been neglected, and only a few sales are reported at 11½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Medium and fine are held by importers for late rates; old imports of fair grades have been sold at auction at 7d. to 7½d. Tayshans Congous: Common, 8d. to 8½d.; medium to fine, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Souchongs and Oolongs are without alteration. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common, 9¾d. to 10d.; fair at 11d. to 1s. 2d. are about late prices. Orange Pekoes.—Canton: Common, 10¾d.; fair, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Green Teas: Ping Sueys at auction realised 9d. to 1s. 11d. for common to fine Gunpowders; fair Young Hyson, 1s. 0¾d. per lb.

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
The United Kingdom stock on the 31st August, 1877, was estimated at ...	87,500,000 ...	90,000,000
Cargoes of vessels arrived up to date, but not included in the above stock, with portion of other cargoes only partially included	16,901,000 ...	13,513,000
Export of New Season's Tea from the whole of China, on the water, to 8th September, is estimated at about ...	37,209,000 ...	34,548,000
	141,610,000 ...	138,061,000

SILK.

The tone of the market has been much better, and prices have nearly recovered the fall which took place during the latter part of August. Deliveries also show an improvement, being from 1st to 12th inst. inclusive :—China, 933 bales; Canton, 165; Japan, 139; Bengal, 16; total, 1,253 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
„ No. 2	19s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
„ No. 3	18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co.'s Lyons Circular of 8th September says :—We confirm our advices of the 3rd August. At that time it was generally expected that the Turkish war might soon be brought to a close; but the dragging character of events further discouraged the market. Simultaneously embarrassed houses were forcing sales, and thus a fresh decline of f.2 to f.5 on nearly all descriptions was established. Towards the end of the month, low prices arrived at and the absence of arrivals from Shanghai drew at last the attention of throwsters; the brisker demand encouraged holders, the market for raws, especially Chinas, assumed a brighter aspect and the late fall was gradually recovered. In throwns, some speculative purchases were effected at the lowest point. Immediate wants due to orders in Silk goods which begin to be placed were also met, and the demand became thus more active and prices firmer. Business, however, is likely to remain restricted by the unwillingness of most holders to realise at present low rates, and on the other hand by the uneasiness deriving from home politics. Indeed, as long as the outturn of these elections is not known, buyers and manufacturers particularly will not be induced to operate beyond daily wants.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—The public sales of China have again gone off slowly, and the large supply of 876 bales offered was disposed of, including 150 bales without reserve, at steady prices as follows :—White Bedford sort, £6 12s. 6d. to £7 10s.; common coarse and mixed kinds, £9 10s. to £11 15s.; medium to good medium, £13 to £15; good to fine narrow, £15 10s. to £19; with cord edge sort from £20 to £24; mottled, £6 10s. to £6 12s. 6d.; Tuscan, £6 to £6 10s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—100 cases Ginger (Chyloong) sold at 5½d., 100 cases ditto Cumquats bought in at 7d., and 100 cases Chow Chow at 5d. per lb.

CHINCHONA BARK.—340 cases, bags, &c., Ceylon Red sort sold at lower rates, dust and low chips 4d. to 1s., good chips, broken and lean quill, &c., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d., medium to bold quill and twigs 1s. 9d. to 2s. 7d., good to fine bold quill 2s. 10d. to 4s. 5d.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been rather firmer. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, and 40 tons good Ceylon in pipes have been sold at £38 15s. and some in puncheons at £39.

COFFEE.—Little alteration can be reported in this market, either as regards value or extent of demand; with exports of only moderate extent the demand has been rather slow, and public sales have gone off without animation, and private contracts have been small. Supplies of Plantation Ceylon have included a good proportion of coloury kinds of earlier import, which have again met a good demand at full to slightly higher rates for fine, whilst grey sorts have continued dull of sale and show a decline of about 1s. per cwt. Middling coloury closes at 109s. to 109s. 6d. Native Ceylon continues scarce, and firm, good ordinary being quoted 86s. 6d. to 87s. Closing values are as follow :—Plantation triage and inferior from 76s. to 94s., common grey to fine coloury small 92s. 6d. to 102s., fine fine ordy. pale grey to low middling 100s. to 106s., middling grey to coloury 106s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 110s. to 114s., fine 114s. 6d., dull to fine bold 114s. to 123s., pea-berry 107s. to 116s.; Native small 78s., ordinary 84s., good ordinary to fine ordinary 87s. to 87s. 6d, good to fine bold 93s. to 95s. 6d., pea-berry 92s. to 93s. 6d. per cwt. There have been no sales of other East Indian descriptions. The Dutch Trading Company have announced for their next sale on the 19th instant 100,200 bags Java, against 91,220 bags last year.

COTTON.—Transactions in East India descriptions, which have been dwindling down for a long time past, have continued on a very small scale, fluctuations in value are scarcely perceptible, and closing prices show no variation from those given a fortnight ago, good fair Tinnivelly selling on the spot at 5¾d., fair Western Madras at 5d., and Tinnivelly for arrival, September-October shipment, at 5⅝d. for fair good. For American, however, the demand has improved, and a larger business has been done in speculative forward deliveries, prices closing 1-16d. to ⅛d. higher. At the close a stronger tone has prevailed than any previous day and prices are firmer. The sales for the fortnight are about 17,000 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5 7-16d. to 5 11-16d., fair to good; Western Madras 5d. to 5⅜d., fair to good fair; Coconada 5⅛d., good fair; Salem 5⅛d. good fair; Bengal 4⅛d. to 5d., fully fair to good. For arrival, Tinnivelly 5 5-16d. to 5⅛d. June to October, good fair; American 6⅛d. to 6 3-32d. November-December shipment, middling (1 m clause). For delivery, American 5⅝d. to 6 5-32d. August to January, middling (1 m clause).

GAMBIER.—For arrival 50 tons have been sold at 20s. 4½d. per cwt. ex ship all faults.

GUM COPAL.—At auction 74 cases yellow Manila have been sold at 30s. per cwt.

HEMP.—With little disposition to buy except at a further concession, the market for Manila continues depressed; no private sales are reported and at the public sales the sound was held for previous rates, and all bought in, but a good part damaged sold at about its relative value. Of 2,416 bales offered the sound was all bought in at £27 10s. to £28 10s. Of the damaged about 1,000 bales sold, consisting of second and third classes at £23 10s. to £26 10s., a few first class at £27 to £27 10s. Of 17 bales China offered 8 bales sold at £16 to £21.

JAPAN WAX.—Fine squares have been sold at 46s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black*: The market has been steady; and privately about 800 bags have been sold, chiefly Singapore, at 3⅝d. to 3 11-16d., Penang at 3 5-16d. A steady demand prevailed at the weekly public sale, and a total of 3,371 bags offered was partly sold at previous rates for Singapore, and firmer for Penang. Of 1,263 bags Singapore 950 bags sold, fair at 3⅝d., a few at 3 11-16d., common grey at 3½d. to 3⅝d. Of 1,553 bags Penang the sound was bought in at 3⅝d., but 460 bags damaged sold at 3½d. to 3⅝d. *White* met a steady demand at the public sale, and of 803 bags Singapore offered about 450 bags sold at easier rates, good at 6½d. to 6⅝d., fine at 6¾d. Privately 150 bags good bold Singapore have been sold at 6⅝d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction of 395 barrels Ceylon offered 187 barrels were sold, the bulk dust at steady rates, common small lump 11s. 6d., dust (185 barrels), middling dull to good 8s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. per cwt.

RICE.—In floating cargoes sales can only be made on easier terms, which holders are unwilling to accept, and business has been suspended in consequence. On the spot 1,400 bags old Askoolie have been sold at 11s. 9d. The floating cargo per Asshur, 626 tons Moulmein, June sailing, was sold on the 8th inst. at 11s. 10½d., since when no sales have been effected.

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RATTANS.—At auction 3,852 bundles (18 tons) mouldy Singapore sold, slight at £16 15s. to £17s 5s. per ton.

SUGAR.—Owing to the scarcity of crystallised Demerara, all grocery descriptions at the public sales have gone off with competition at an advance of about 6d., and Demerara 6d. to 9d. per cwt. For refining kinds steady rates have been obtained, but sales are moderate. Low brown Eastern kinds continue dull. The following is a record of the transactions in East India descriptions :—On the 7th inst. in auction 512 bags European Penang sold, brown at 19s. to 19s. 6d., low yellow at 21s. to 21s. 6d. Privately 220 baskets Native Penang sold at 16s. to 16s. 6d. In auction 3,430 bags good Ilo Ilo unclayed sold at 16s. 6d., two lots fine at 17s. 6d. Of 7,176 bags China (Hong Kong) offered, 2,300 bags clayed sold at full rates, good brown at 20s., low soft yellow at 22s., fine yellow at 23s. 6d. to 24s., fine grainy yellow at 25s., the remainder bought in, ordinary to good brown at 17s. to 19s., but 1,350 bags afterwards sold at 17s. to 17s. 6d., chiefly the latter. Privately 4,000 bags unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 16s. 6d. On the 11th in auction of 4,535 bags grainy Penang offered 1,200 bags sold, fine colourv at 29s. to 29s. 6d., ditto drainage-damaged 27s. to 27s. 6d., soft at 25s. 6d., the remainder being bought in, grainy yellow 29s., low ditto at 26s. 6d. ; 3,713 bags clayed China were bought in, good to fine yellow at 24s. to 25s. Privately 300 bags brown China sold at 16s. On the 12th, privately 3,620 bags good to fine clayed China, ex the previous day's auction, sold at 23s. 9d. to 24s. 9d.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea :* Small sales have been made privately in unworked at 48s. cash, less interest. At auction of 1,000 boxes unworked 500 boxes fair sold at 47s., being about 1s. lower. *Cloves :* The market remains quiet, but in auction 7 cases good Penang were sold at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. *Nutmegs :* Penang continue in good demand, but none have been offered by auction. *Mace :* Two cases Penang pickings sold at 11d., and one cask Java at 10d.

SAGO.—At auction only 203 bags heated small were offered and bought in at 16s. to 16s. 6d.

SAGO FLOUR.—350 bags re-packed bought in at 16s. to 16s. 6d.

TAPIOCA.—1,126 bags Singapore were chiefly bought in at 2⅜d. to 2½d., only about 200 bags middling being sold at 2 11-16d. *Pearl Tapioca :* 66 bags medium bought in at 20s. *Tapioca Flour :* 482 bags Singapore bought in at 1¾d. to 2d.

TOBACCO.—In public sale 171 bales China partly sold at 5⅞d. to 6½d., 1 bale inferior 2d., 4 bales Manila were withdrawn or bought in at 2s. 6d.; and 1 bale Sumatra sold at 3s. Of Cigars 13 cases Manila Nuevo Habana sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., and 10 cases Manila Cheroots Neuvo Cortado at 4s. 9d. to 5s., in bond.

TIN has been somewhat pressed for sale, and values are tending downwards. The current quotations are for Straits on the spot, £64 15s. o £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £69 ; Billiton £66 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The market has continued to show a steady and more confident tone, and a firmer feeling has prevailed, both spinners and manufacturers asking full prices. Buyers have also been making offers to a considerable extent at only slight reductions on the quoted rates, but producers are not disposed to give way ; the transactions have consequently been restricted.

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in. ... 7lbs. ...	4 11¾	to	7 3¾
Do. do.	„ ... 8½lbs. ...	6 1	to	8 4
Do. do.	44 45 in. ... 7lbs. ...	5 11¾	to	7 6¾
Do. do.	„ ... 8½lbs. ...	6 8½	to	8 4
Do. do.	„ ... 9lbs. ...	7 7½	to	9 4½
Do. do.	50 in. ... 10lbs. ...	9 2¾	to	10 4¾
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in. ... 6lbs. ...	4 2	to	4 11
Do. do.	„ ... 7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 5 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„ ... 7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in. ... 8lbs. ...	6 3 13-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in. ... 2lb. 8 oz....	2 1 11-16	to	2 5 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in. ... 2lb. 1 oz....	2 6 1-32	to	2 7 1-32
Grey Drills	30 in. ... 14lbs. ...	8 6¾	to	10 9¾
Grey Jeans	30 in. ... 8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 5½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	9 4½		
Brocade do.	36 in.	9 7½		
Damasks	36 in.	16 5½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	0 9½	to	0 10
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	0 10½	to	0 11
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	0 10½	to	0 11½

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.			
HH Long Ells	32	6	per piece	Scarlet	
HH Spanish Stripes	2	9	„ yard	„	
HH SS } Camlets	61	0	„ piece	„	
HH Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	„	„	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	44	6	„	„	„
HH China Figures	18	6	„	„	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	„	„	„
LL Do. do.	14	9	„	„	„

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh : Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8 ; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8 ; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9 ; Sheets, £9 to £11 ; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 8s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12 ; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £71. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21 ; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s. ; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d. ; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug 30	City of Pekin (s.)	—	Hong Kong	San Francisco
30	Stracathro	Miller	Do	Do.
31	Western Belle	—	Manila	Boston
Sept. 4	Bella Mudge	Mason	Bassein	Brouwershaven
5	Rosedale	Rowland	Rangoon	Texel
5	H. I. Libby	Buckman	Maulmain	Pauillac
6	Thuza	Dahl	Rangoon	Helvoet
7	Tevoit	—	Amoy	New York
7	Flintshire	Lewis	Bassein	Falmouth
7	Lioness	Anderson	Do.	Do.
7	Omba	Thomson	Manila	Liverpool
7	Cornelis W. Eduard	Mets	Batavia	Helvoet
8	Hampton (s.)	—	Do.	Do.
9	Achilles (s.)	Anderson	Shanghai	London
10	Nankin (s.)	Brace	Do.	Do.
10	Altona (s.)	Miller	Do.	Do
10	Frenchny	Reid	Sourabaya	Greenock
11	Lady Vere de Vere	—	Rangoon	Falmouth
11	Charles Dickens	Ericksen	Bassein	Do.
11	Voeni	Larsen	Do.	Do.
11	Dronning Sophia	Bengtsson	Akyab	Do.
11	Wakefield	Carver	Padang	New York
11	Mario	Gazzolo	Rangoon	Falmouth
11	Jenny S. Barker	Waite	Do.	Do.
11	Semiramis	Hamer	Do.	Hull
12	Lina	Jacobsen	Do.	Falmouth
12	Prospero Doge	Ballin	Akyab	Queenstown
12	Scindia (s.)	Langley	Foo-chow-foo	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Aug 25	Frederico (s.)	—	Anjer	New York
27	Akbar	—	Batavia	Do.
30	Commerce	Elliot	Shanghai	Do.
Sept. 3	Marie	—	Sourabaya	Rotterdam
3	Andreas	Hager	Hong Kong	Flushing Roads
4	Noordzee Kanaal	Dykhuys	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
4	Humbolt	—	Hong Kong	New York
5	Agnes Muir	Lowe	Shanghai	London
5	Tamerlaine	Bailey	Java	Cardiff
5	Granville	Williams	Macassar	Do.
5	Anna Luben	—	Singapore	Penarth
5	Sourabaya	Rive	Sourabaya	Marseilles
6	Cashmere	Berwick	Hong Kong	Penarth
7	Hecla	Gould	China	Flushing Roads
8	Gatherer	Thompson	Hong Kong	Cardiff
8	Priam (s.)	Butler	Penang	Liverpool
8	Utrecht	—	Java	Newcastle
9	Fleurs Castle (s.)	Thomson	China	London
9	Wilhelmine	Schaffer	Rangoon	Bremen
10	River Lagan	Quinn	Hong Kong	Cardiff
10	Professor Johnson	—	Rangoon	Queenstown
11	Kidve, No. 12 lighter	—	Batavia	Shields

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

THOMAS BELL, Hull to Hong Kong, Sept. 1, 45 N., 9 W.
LEANDER (ship), London to Shanghai, 23 days out, Aug. 3, 8 N., 24 W.
VENUS (Nora), Bassein to Falmouth, June 24, 35 S., 21 E.
WAKEFIELD (barque), Padang to New York, July 4, 35 S., 23 E.
MARY NELSON, of Newcastle, bound to Anjer, June 30, 13 N., 25 W.
TAMERLAINE, Cardiff to Java, 50 miles W. by S. of Lundy, Sep. 6.
NUMA (brq.), of Maitland, N. S., Maul. to Flmth., June 24, 37 S., 20 E.
BACCHUS (ship), of Liverpool, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 13, 25 N., 35 W.
HEREFORD (ship), Rangoon to Channel, Aug. 16, 27 N., 37 W.
Q.K.W.V. (Ital. bq.), Cardiff to Singapore, 31 days out, Aug. 1, 1 N., 23 W

CASUALTIES.

MALTA.—Sept. 10, 8.35 A.M., the Radnorshire (str.), in entering port at 8 P.M. yesterday, came into collision with the Gosforth, which was at anchor ; latter has plates below water stove in ; she is dischargi ng her cargo ; water kept under by own dockyard pumps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MALTA.—Sept. 3, passed, from Sourabaya, No. 12 steam dredger, from Shields, for Batavia ; 9th, Glenfalloch (str.), London for Shanghai, Torrington (str.), Southampton for Batavia ; 11, sailed, Radnorshire (str.), for China.

PORT SAID.—Sept. 6, sailed, Glenorchy (str.), for New York, from China.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenlyon, Gordon Castle, Glengyle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Nemesis. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo : Parsee, Zanzibar, Bertha, State of Alabama.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway, Lodore. For Yokohama : Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c. : Antje, M. A. Dixon. For Singapore : Speculant, Star of the East. For Anjer, Burdwan.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai : Diomed (s.), Menelaus. For Hong Kong : Cashmere, P. J. Carleton. For Batavia, &c. : Maggie Douglas. For Basilan : Mary Ann Wilson. For Singapore, &c. : Victoria (s.).

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore : Gesine Brons.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue unchanged. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 37s. 6d. weight, 35s, meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight. 32s. 6d. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £19. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 20s. To Galle: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Poonah ...	3,130	550	Sept. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan ..	3,429	550	Sept. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	2,933	450	Nov. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

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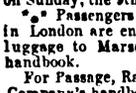
*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



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They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mallens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

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Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

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(LIMITED).

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In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

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Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAU HARBOUR ROCK.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the *Chefoo*, observed on the 24th May last a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquau Harbour. The islet off the South end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the West of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

(Signed) D. M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Parsee, s s.	1,574	Norris & Joyner...	Sept. 15
Speculant	628	Wright Bros.&Co.	Sept. 15
Glenlyon, s.s.	2,119	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. 18
State of Alabama, s.s.	2,313	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. 18
Gordon Castle, s.s.	2,019	Thos.Skinner & Co	Sept. 25
Nemesis, s s.	1,618	Norris & Joyner...	Sept. 26
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept. —

LIVERPOOL.

Diomed, s s.....	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 20
Sarpedon, s.s.	—	,, ,, ...	Sept. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,590 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples.)
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Sept. 18
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Peng., Sing., Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Nemesis, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Sept. 24*
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Malabar, s.s.†	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	October

* Sailing positively 26th Sept.
† With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 255-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. Last shipping day, 24th September. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrenes.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A A1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Port Said, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	A A1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	*A A1	697	To follow	Livrpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKAWAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 15th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Sept. 22.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid new screw steam ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,690 tons register, 2,300 tons gross register, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, The fine Cumberland-built ship, LODORE, A1 15 years, 860 tons register, EDMUND JONES, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 25, Booth-street, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 734.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Sept. 21.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 22	Aug. 4	Aug. 11*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 7*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 4*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	July 24
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 25
Chefoo	—	—	„ 28
New-chwang	—	—	„ 23
Hankow	„ 8	July 22	„ 31
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 31
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 22	Aug. 2	Aug. 5
Ningpo	—	—	„ 4
Foochow	—	—	„ 3
Formosa	—	—	„ 1
Amoy	—	—	„ 4
Swatow	—	—	„ 9
Hong Kong	July 6	„ 10	„ 11
Canton	—	—	„ 9
Macao	—	—	„ 10
PHILIPPINES—Manila	June 22	July 29	„ 4
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	—	—	„ 9
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 7
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	July 25
Sarawak	—	—	Aug. 7
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 14
Samarang	—	—	„ 4
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 10
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	July 13	Aug. 13	„ 18
Penang	„ 20	„ 17	„ 20
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 30
Colombo	—	—	„ 29

* Via San Francisco, received Sept. 19.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, yesterday (21st inst.), being three days in advance of its due date. The Japan advices reached London, *via* San Francisco, on the 19th inst., anticipating both the present and the next mail, *via* Suez. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama, 8th, Shanghai 12th, Hong Kong, 18th, Singapore 25th August, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 1st prox., left Suez on the 17th inst., four days early, and will probably reach London on Tuesday or Wednesday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, to Brindisi, Sept. 18, and Venice, Sept. 20.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mirzapore*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Sept. 28. From Yokohama: Capt. McNabb and Miss McNabb, and three second class. From Shanghai: Lieut. Windham, Mr. Balfour. From Singapore: Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hewick. From Galle: Mr. Wiggin.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. Gurmer, Mr. Fukatz. To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayllar, Mr. R. N. St. John, Mr. H. Ziegler, and Mr. J. F. Rose. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oven and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotser, Messrs. Lucarsen and son, Brankenhagen, Pictet, Dugois, Naville, De Jager, Ernstmann, and J. Van Vliet. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Leerhoff. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Mr. Frendenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thomas, and Mr. A. S. Burnett.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Marcus C. De Rozario. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Sword, Mr. Rinn, and Mr. Lawry. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Esquer.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan, Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Ilbert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod, Mrs. Smeding. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Junod, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Mr. W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ryan, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, Mackwood, W. Walker, H. Wilton, and Pole Carew.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tolladay. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Captain F. Dorriant, Mr. Squires, Mr. R. W. Parish, Mr. E. de H. Whidbin, and Lieut. C. E. Willoughby. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Miss Livermore, and Mr. Evans.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. Evans.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peiho*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. H. Best.

Per P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

Per steamer *Madura*, from Nieuwediep to Batavia, Sept. 15:—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. A. Van Goch, Mrs. M. C. Keun, Mrs. Buysman, Mrs. A. C. Van de Linden, Mr. S. Van Rynbach, Mr. A. Douw Van de Krab, Mr. J. Postma, Mr. J. H. A. Breyman, Mr. P. T. F. Van Heutsz, Mr. H. A. Hartog Heys, Mr. A. J. Baron Quarles de Quarles, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. E. Van Gosch, Mr. H. Step, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Segaar, Mr. A. Gorter, Mr. C. M. Kooy, Mr. H. J. Nieuwkerk, Mrs. J. Bernelot Moens, Mrs. H. Krol, Mrs. A. Stenp and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Semler, Mr. E. M. Poortman, Mr. S. Van Hamel, Mr. H. V. Baron Rentinck, Mr. B. Trip, Mr. W. R. Baron Van Hoeveil, Mr. L. J. G. Melverda, Mr. L. B. Paarlenkooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hillen, Mr. J. G. de Serriere, Mr. E. C. Groen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Couvée, Mr. W. Storm Van Gravesande, Mr. P. Vermeulen, Mr. L. H. J. L. Vogelvanger.

Per steamer *Diomed* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Sept. 20.—To Suez: Mrs. McCulloch. To Hong Kong: Mrs. White.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 1st August, and we have advices *via* San Francisco ten days later, viz., to the 11th August. The French mail from London, June 15, arrived out on the 29th July, and the following P. and O. mail of June 22 was received on the 4th August.

The present mail brings but little local news from this port, and the papers are chiefly filled with accounts of the journey of his Imperial Majesty the Mikado from Kioto to Tokio, which took place on the 30th July. It has attracted special attention from the fact that the journey was performed in a merchant-steamer, instead of in a man-of-war. It appears that when it was notified that the Emperor and the Court were about to return to Tokio from Kioto Mr. I. Yataro, of the Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co., placed one of his boats at the disposal of his Majesty, who graciously accepted the offer, and the *Hiroshima Maru* was despatched to Kobe to bring the Emperor back to the capital. The ship was beautifully fitted out for the occasion, special arrangements being made to gratify the taste and promote the comfort of his Majesty. The ship being exclusively for this voyage, at the service of the Mikado, of course neither passengers nor cargo were taken. Mr. Iwasaki expressed much pleasure that his offer should have been accepted, for he interpreted it to signify that the Emperor not only has confidence in the management of the Mitsu Bishi Company, but that he takes an interest in its success, as manifested by his Majesty's return in a commercial steamer of the company, instead of a man-of-war. The weather was fortunately all that could be desired, and everything went well. Both the Emperor and Empress seemed to thoroughly enjoy the voyage, and expressed their entire satisfaction with all the arrangements. A few days after its termination, and, as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of Mr. Iwasaki's considerate services, the Emperor bestowed upon him a number of very valuable presents, conspicuous amongst which may be mentioned a large gold *sacé* cup.—*sakadzuki*.—bearing the Imperial crest, and several very choice old curios, the private property of his Majesty; in these are included a splendid gold lacquered cabinet—

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shodana—having the chrysanthemum on every ornament, together with a pair of very old bronze vases inlaid with gold, and of great value.

It is reported that the Mitsu Bishi Company have within a few weeks expended about a million of dollars in the purchase of steamers to add to their already numerous fleet. So many of the Company's vessels have been taken up for the war that its local operations have been seriously interfered with, to the loss and inconvenience of the public. The maritime carrying trade of the country is on the increase, and the Company's safe, well-manned, and well-found boats are rapidly superseding the slow and risky native craft. On the 26th of July a severe gale visited Yokohama; and although the wind was not of any remarkable violence, it nevertheless, through the heavy sea caused by it, caused a great deal of damage along the Bund. Besides the loss of a junk, the large steam dredger, which was lying off the mouth of the Creek, drifted from her anchorage, and eventually took the ground just off the P. and O. Company's offices, where she lay bumping heavily, carrying away all her dredging apparatus, &c., whilst the seas made a clean breach over her. Fortunately the crew were all landed safely, but not without difficulty and danger, as they were obliged to climb along a rope, and one or two of them tiring before they completed their hazardous journey dropped off into the surf beneath. One man narrowly escaped a watery grave, and but for the exertions of Mr. Pitman, who rescued him when he was already insensible, he would never have reached the shore alive. This was the only other accident in this portion of the bay, but the Bund itself suffered very much. The sea broke completely over it, washing up the road way, and carrying the heavy coping stones more than half way across.

Notwithstanding the proclamation which was issued some time back, it appears that torture has not yet been fully abolished in Japanese Courts. The *Herald* says :—

In consequence of an ambiguously-worded Government notification with regard to the future necessity of confession as proof in criminal cases, the native press claimed for the Government credit for having abolished torture, and with torture one of the principal obstacles to the abolition of the extra-territoriality clause. Official reproof was administered to some petty judges who had employed torture in their courts, and had not taken care to prevent the fact being ventilated in the newspapers. Several of the judges have studied law, either at foreign universities or at the law college in Tokio under foreign teachers, and it is only fair to presume that they are alive both to the inhumanity and the futility of torture as an aid in arriving at the truth in judicial investigations, and it must be supposed that consequently they are averse from resorting to it. But the better informed portion of the foreign press persistently refused to believe in the total abolition of torture so long as Government refrained from declaring itself in such authentic and unmistakable terms as the gravity of the matter, according to foreign ideas, demanded. The application of torture mentioned by the *Hochi Shimbun* is for the moment limited to the special court at Kiushiu, established for the purpose of trying rebel prisoners, and presided over by Oki, the Minister of Justice.

From the above-named paper we take the following items :—

Several *samurai* have been condemned to punishment for planning the assassination of different members of the Ministry. A great amount of doubt is, however, felt as to whether these plots are really genuine.

The results of a census, taken on the 1st July, 1875, have now been compiled, and give the total population of Japan on that date at 33,625,678, showing an increase of 325,003 since the preceding year.

An Exhibition will be opened at Ouyeno in the course of the month, and, according to the native journals, it is proposed to hold an international one, at which foreign nations will be invited to exhibit, during the year 1883.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds, lately in command of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, proceeds home by this mail, having been obliged to resign his command in consequence of ill-health.

The German gunboat *Cyclops*, which left for Shanghai on the 5th instant, took from here, for trial in Germany, seven prisoners implicated in the late murder of a quartermaster of the French ironclad *Atalante*.

It is stated in the native journals that the Government are about to issue an extra 40,000,000 dollars' worth of paper money.

The French newspaper here, the *Echo du Japon*, has received a warning from the French Minister, for republishing an article from the *XIXme Siecle*, by Edmund About.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The report by Mr. Consul Annesley on the trade of Hiogo and Osaka for 1876 has been published.

The trade of Hiogo has been as follows :—

Imports, $3,748,967 ; exports, $3,491,230 ; total, $7,150,197 ; showing a decrease of $1,017,822 on the trade of 1875. The comparative tables for the two years give the following figures (exclusive of treasure) :—Imports: in 1875, $5,364,917 ; in 1876, $3,748,967 ; decrease of $1,605,950. Exports: in 1875, $2,813,102 ; in 1876, $3,401,230 ; increase of $588,128. The Import trade has thus continued to diminish. The Export trade on the other hand shows a fair increase, which is attributable to an increase in the chief articles exported from this port, principally in tea, which has been exported considerably in excess of the previous year.

The Foreign trade of Osaka continues to decrease, and chiefly so as regards Exports, which in 1874 amounted to $566,537, in 1875 to $225,021, and in 1876 to only $99,722. Imports: In 1875, $605,510 ; in 1876, $406,089 ; decrease of $199,421. Exports: In 1875, $225,021 ; in 1876, $99,722 ; decrease of $125,299.

The decline of the Foreign trade of Osaka commenced from the opening of the railway to Hiogo, which has caused foreign trade to centralise at Hiogo. Almost all the foreign merchants who, previous to the opening of the railway were established and carried on business at Osaka, have removed to Hiogo. There is not a single British firm left at Osaka. The Foreign residents have diminished from seventy-nine in 1875 to forty-four in 1876. The British residents in Osaka, who in 1875 numbered twenty-four, diminished to sixteen in 1876.

No foreign merchant vessel visited Osaka during the past year

The *Hiogo News* says :—

This week speculation is rife concerning the Imperial will and pleasure as to the introduction of a new form of government ; two events of significance have taken place which proclaim them as precursors of most important changes—the departure of his Imperial Majesty last Saturday from the Western for the Eastern capital ; and the meeting, held on the same day at Osaka, of certain magnates to discuss the situation and the granting of actual political power to the people in a Representative Assembly. It has become too plain to be any longer shelved to the Tenno and the Government, that if the country is to be saved from a dire revolution entailing misery and wretchedness to the natives for the next ten years a House of Representatives must be granted to the people, and the centralisation which for the past ten years has worked so much injustice to the provinces must be abolished.

There are again mysterious rumours of some trouble in Tosa, and recently some forty of the Hiogo Ken police were sent down there, in obedience to a sudden order. We hear that three men who, when they arrived on the native bund, refused to obey orders and proceed on board ship, were taken up to the jail in custody.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

Writing under date of July 28 the *Courier's* correspondent says :—

It is authoritatively announced that in a few days a new bank will be opened in Tientsin, near the mouth of the Grand Canal, and opposite to the Viceroy's Yamen. It is supposed that this potent official is at the bottom of the enterprise, but some of the principal men in the China Merchants' S. N. Co. are the apparent managers. The capital is understood to be between two and three hundred thousand taels, and it is said that the interest is guaranteed to be not less than 5 per cent., whatever that may signify. Sycee is to be melted into shoes of a uniform weight, and in addition to discounting bills, the bank is to issue notes. The effect of the establishment is a matter of general interest.

NANKING.

The correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* writes :—The surviving victims of the powder explosion last month have received from the Viceroy Tls. 4 each ; while Tls. 12 have been given to the friends of each of the dead. The total number of injured is said to have been sixty-three, of whom a third have died. The ghosts of the dead return nightly to the house of the mandarin who owned the powder, and disturb his slumbers by their unearthly noises. These indignant shades try to force open his doors and knock long and vainly for admission. I have been asked if I knew of any means of quieting these nocturnal visitors, but not cherishing the most pleasant recollections of the man I did not manifest much sympathy for him. On the day after the explosion he wished me privately to prescribe for a wounded servant, but was too proud to permit me to attend to the case personally. If the ghosts wish to visit him they should not be interfered with.

The Nankin Arsenal has been enlarged during the past year by an additional foundry and other buildings. As there has been no foreigner connected with the establishment in any way for some time the present state of affairs is very creditable to the managers. If the Chinese are able to use the war material they manufacture, they would certainly give an enemy some trouble.

NEWCHWANG.

The *North China Herald's* correspondent writes :—The following is part of a circular issued by the Customs. After notifying that the hours of business are from ten A.M. to four P.M., agents and masters of all vessels are warned, "To ensure the clearance of a vessel on the day desired, it will be necessary to hand in the outward manifest at a not later hour than 3.30 P.M.

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If manifests are received after that hour there is risk of clearance not being completed by four P.M., and consequent detention of the vessel till after ten A.M. the next day." Are agents and masters to be thankful that a much earlier hour is not named? Would it not be better to say positively that no vessel shall be cleared, unless the outward manifest be handed in by 3.30. P.M.? Because if "A." gets cleared when he is a few minutes late and "B." does not the latter might feel injured, with or without cause, and it would be advisable to avoid the possibility of such feeling. No one will of course question the power of the Customs in such matters, but it must not be forgotten that being delayed till 10 A.M. the next day, may involve the loss of a high spring tide or a fair wind; and in the case of Sunday intervening, still further delay and loss. Now of all ports in China and Japan, Newchwang is the one where merchants and shipowners can least afford to lose even half-an-hour (with possible and probable consequences). For one-third of the year enforced idleness is the order of the day, during which time salaried people alone can live without using their capital. In Shanghai, perhaps, it would not matter, for you clear as many ships in a day as we do here in a month.

WUCHANG.

Under date of July 28 the *Courier's* correspondent writes:—I have waited patiently for some news of the punishment of the riotous students whose assault was the theme of my last letter, but as late as two days ago nothing but correspondence was to be heard of. Letters have been passing from Her Majesty's Consul to both the Taoutai and the Viceroy, whose replies are more or less satisfactory, as the case may be; but no one is arrested, and so far as I know no proclamation issued, though this last without some punishment would be of little avail. The civil students have also striven to distinguish themselves. They were, it seems, gambling by night, and were pounced upon, and a good number of them taken to the city magistrate's Yamen. Next day several hundred of them went to the Chefu's to clamour for their release, but the gates were closed in their faces, and as they were persistent and rowdy some foreign armed troops were let out the back way, and so coming upon them from the rear captured a number of the ringleaders. The worthy magistrate does not lack energy when it pleases him to do justice. But popularity is preferable to siding too demonstratively with the outside barbarian, be the treaties never so plain. We have had hot days of late, which make us wish it were as near the end of August as it is now to that of sultry July.

WENCHOW.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

It is rumoured here that the C.M.S.N. Co. intend running a steamer, probably the *Hankwang*, between the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Wenchow, and Ningpo. Should they do so, both rates of freight and passage on this line will doubtless come down considerably. Cases of opium-poisoning are very frequent here, and on several occasions the Chinese have sent for the resident European doctor, but only when the patient was dead. The respective relatives were not a little surprised when the doctor told them he could not bring the dead to life. It has been raining here for several days again, and everything gets mildewed.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 5th August; the P. and O. mail from London, June 22, was received on the 2nd August.

The locust plague was, at the date of the last mail, causing further anxiety in the Settlement. Clouds of the insects were seen passing over certain portions of the district between Shanghai and Woosung. Small bodies were seen crossing the railway on the 26th July, but the main swarm did not arrive till next day, when the numbers were so large that the fields on both sides the line, the line itself, and the very air were filled with them for an almost incredible distance. The flying army is said to have been so numerous that as the trains sped along the drivers caught the insects by handfuls. But slight damage, however, appears to have been done to the crops, though that is possibly to be attributed to the fact that the insects did not settle, those which halted taking wing again almost immediately. Some stragglers were found, it is said, in the public garden and elsewhere in the Settlement.

A native paper, the *Sunpao*, gives a sad account of the deaths of five beggars, after partaking of a hearty meal of the flesh of a dog shot by the Municipal Police. It appears that they found and surreptitiously took away a carcase lying on the side of the road, roasted, and shortly disposed of it. Soon after the meal was over they were seized with violent pains in the stomach, and after rolling on the ground in great agony for a time, expired. It does not appear that any effort was made to save their lives.

The charge of perjury against Chang Van-ho and Ho Chu-tsai, arising out of the *Tunsin* collision case, has been again before the Mixed Court. Two additional witnesses were produced, and after they had been examined, and the case argued at great length, the Court reserved its decision.

The *North China Daily News* has the following:—

We regret, and doubtless there are many in the Settlement who will sympathise in our feeling, to announce the demise of a very useful official of H.B.M. Consulate, Yang Heding, the native linguist, who died at two P.M. on the 30th ult., at the early age of forty-two years. He had been suffering for upwards of twelve months from an internal disease, against which he bore up for some time, but at length became so prostrated as to be compelled to keep his room. Heding was not a clever man, but he possessed a good knowledge of English (having been educated in the United States), and was thoroughly versed in the duties of his office. His services outside the immediate routine of his own department—in the several courts of law, for instance—were always cheerfully given; and he possessed those rare qualities in a Chinaman, a retiring disposition coupled with a modest and obliging demeanour. He was also a sincere Christian, and was for years a member of the American Episcopal Church.

The second trip to Pootoo under the auspices of the C.M.S.N. Company was again a great success; a larger number of the community than on the previous occasion availing themselves of the opportunity offered, including several ladies. A thoroughly enjoyable trip was experienced from start to finish, all on board expressing themselves in glowing terms of the great treat afforded, and the attention shown them. The one hope appeared to be that further opportunities of visiting this delightful spot might be given during the remaining portion of the season.

We hear that the plot of land known as "Thorne's Garden," opposite the Parsee Cemetery, has been privately disposed of at the high price of Tls. 1,600 per mow.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing ship *Lauderdale* and barque *Exploit*, which are now about twenty-two days overdue from Nagasaki. The gravest fears are therefore entertained for their safety. H.B.M. gunvessel *Frolic* has not yet returned from her presumed mission of search, but until she does all hope should not be lost, especially when it is borne in mind that a few months since the brig *Minatitlan* was over twenty days on the voyage from Nagasaki to Shanghai, and eventually turned up after undergoing considerable hardships.

An advertisement has recently appeared in the *Sin-pao* signed by a foreigner, the object of which is to start a native company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton piece goods. The capital required is stated at 200,000 taels, an amount which it is not improbable the Chinese Government may be inclined to advance, if it can be shown that it will have the effect of rendering China independent of Manchester.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 11th August; the P. and O. mail from London, June 22; arrived out on the 28th July, the following French mail of June 29 was received on the 6th August and the P. and O. mail of July 6 arrived out on the 10th August.

The Colony has again been threatened with a typhoon, and commendable precautions were taken to meet it, but fortunately, though the weather was sufficiently threatening to cause apprehension, it did not culminate in anything more serious than some sharp squalls. On the 6th August the barometer fell to 29·52, and during the afternoon, with a high temperature and a still falling barometer, preparations were made in the harbour. On a signal from the Harbour-Master's office, a gun was fired from the Police Hulk about six o'clock, which warning was immediately followed by a general clearing out of native craft of every description, nearly all making for the east for shelter from the expected storm. The *Ichang* went out to the Ly-ee-moon Pass, and another river steamer took up a berth under the lee of Stonecutters' Island. Her Majesty's gun-vessels in harbour had shifted to an anchorage off the Coal-sheds. But the sky continued clear and bright throughout the night, and the expected typhoon did not appear. The belief was strong, however, that one would arrive the following night, and the same precautions were adopted. With the exception of a sudden sharp squall of wind and rain which only lasted a few minutes no rain fell that night. The next day (the 9th) was much cooler, and some rain fell during the morning and afternoon. Towards dusk it began to blow pretty stiffly, in gusts, with heavy torrents of rain, and again there seemed for some time a chance of a typhoon. Subsequently, however, the wind fell, and though great quantities of rain fell during the night it did not rise again into anything like a gale, and at the time of the mail's departure no further apprehensions were entertained.

Two Italian seamen, named Amico Giacomo and Guiseppe Pacheor, have been tried at the Supreme Court, before the Hon. Chief Justice and a special jury, on a charge of murdering a seaman named Manoel Rae. They were also indicted for the manslaughter of the said Manoel Rae. The deceased had left the German barque *Deutchsland* about a month before the time he met with his death, and the prisoners had left the American barque *J. D. Peters* the day previous to the occurrence. They were staying at the same boarding-house, and on the night of the 14th June were drinking together, in company with several other men. Deceased's body was, as our readers will recollect, found in Gage-street, with a stab in the heart, and another in

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the neck, and there were traces of blood from a spot in Aberdeen-street, where the wounds had evidently been inflicted. The jury found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter, and Giacomo was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and Pacheor to two years' hard labour, the judge holding that there was some evidence of the latter having at one time tried to pacify his companions.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Company was held at the offices, Hong Kong, on the 31st ult. The report and accounts were adopted *nem. con.* An extraordinary meeting was subsequently held, at which, after some little discussion, it was decided to add the following regulation to the articles of association :—"The company may, by special resolution, so modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association as by sub-division of its existing shares to divide its capital shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association."

From the *China Mail* we take the following :—

An inquest has been held at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a girl named Tsang Amui, aged fifteen years, which had been exhumed by order of the Coroner. It appeared that a woman named Leong Alai, living in No. 42, Peel-street, was seen by a Portuguese named A. Dos Santos, who lives at the corner of Elgin and Peel-streets, to beat a girl severely at seven o'clock last Monday morning, and the girl died at three P.M., and was buried at four P.M. Mr. Santos spoke to a Sikh constable, but, from what Dr. Eitel said, who had heard something of this affair through his Chinese servants, it was understood that the constable only replied "maskee." Dr. Eitel therefore mentioned this matter to a Chinese lokong, but fearing the lokong would not make a report, he went himself to the station, and reported. It appeared, however, that the Sikh constable had already made a report, and that Inspector Lindsay was waiting for a Chinese detective to accompany him to make inquiries. From what the Inspector heard, he applied to the Coroner to have the body exhumed. The inquest had not been concluded when the mail left.

The above paper extracts the following from a private letter from Amoy anent Dr. Douglas's demise :—"It will be remembered that there have been three cases of death from cholera among the Europeans in this port, two marines of H.M.S. *Hornet* and a mate belonging to a mercantile vessel. Now we have another death to chronicle, that of Dr. Douglas. The poor gentleman died within a few hours after the first attack. He seemed to have been quite prepared to meet his fate, as he thanked his physician when he was informed of his dangerous state, and said he would first of all send a telegram to his family at home, which he did, saying he was dying. Afterwards he arranged all his papers with admirable quietness, and having done so breathed his last, leaving many to deplore his death, for he was much beloved and esteemed by both the natives and Europeans in the place. He is said to have been the most hard-working and assiduous man of his calling in this port."

The *Overland Trade Report*, commenting upon the proposed native company for the manufacture of Piece Goods, in Shanghai, says :—"The Chinese would fain do without Indian opium and Lancashire cottons ; they are willing to sell us their surplus tea and silk for hard cash, but they do not care to let money go out of the country. Moreover, they object to the influence which foreign customs and inventions are gaining in China, and hence they desire to get rid of them by any means that present themselves. If an attempt is really made to establish cotton mills in Shanghai, and succeeds, it will, of course, prejudicially affect the demand for Lancashire fabrics. But we are bound to say that some of the Lancashire manufacturers have done their best to bring foreign piece goods into disrepute by the scandalous manner in which they have adulterated them. This fact has undoubtedly operated to prejudice the Chinese against them, and has consequently helped to prepare the way for a good reception of cottons made on the spot if they are anything like equal to foreign goods in texture. It is possible, of course, that the natives may exhibit some prejudice against such an enterprise at first, but if it is started under official auspices no serious manifestation of ill-will need be expected. The scheme was mooted some time since, but no definite proposal has ever been made on the subject before. Just at present, however, the Government offers are in a rather exhausted condition, and consequently the scheme may be deferred for a while."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 18th August ; the French mail from London, July 13, was received on the 13th August. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* ;—

The following is the present position of affairs in regard to the Moar State :—H.H. the Maharajah of Johore is, with the consent, if not at the desire, of the Government here in charge of the Moar State. His Highness is said to have had a covetous eye upon it for a long time, and to have brought pressure in the shape of bribes, threats, and personal persuasion upon the late weak-minded Sultan Ali, to induce him to make a formal cession of it, as his father did of Johore to the Maharajah's father. Although always in debt and difficulties, Sultan Ali firmly refused to part with the sole remaining patrimony of his family, the old Royal house of Johore, which was secured to him by the Treaty of 10th March, 1855, under the sanction of the British Government. Since Sultan Ali's death a deliberate attempt has been made to ignore and set aside the claims of his eldest son, Tunku Alam, who, by birth and blood, is the proper heir, in favour of a younger son, Tunku Mahmood. The Maharajah is said to favour Tunku Mahmood's claims for his own purposes. A portion of our merchants here advocate the annexation of the State to Johore in the general interests of trade and for the development of the country. The Government have made no sign beyond sanctioning the Maharajah's taking charge of the State pending a decision as to the succession and a declaration that the title of Sultan of Johore is now extinct. A week before his death Sultan Ali, under the influence of his wife, Tunku Mahmood's mother and her relatives, made a will in favour of Tunku Mahmood, but it was not signed till the day before he died, when he was *in articulo mortis*, and then only, it is said, with a mark, the Sultan's hand being held, in the presence of Mr. Isemonger, Police Magistrate of Malacca. This will is propounded as excluding the claims of Tunku Alam, and as Tunku Mahmood is merely a boy of eleven, who is entirely in the hands of the Maharajah of Johore, the whole affair is looked upon with the greatest suspicion by the natives. Beyond all question Tunku Alam is the rightful heir, and were a Sir Stamford Raffles here he would be acknowledged as such without more ado. As there is not, Tunku Alam has to appeal to the Secretary of State to do him right. The State is a small one, but is said to be rich in alluvial gold deposits. It is entirely undeveloped as yet, and the population is a very sparse one. His Excellency the Administrator has paid a visit to it to judge for himself as to the state of affairs, ascending the Moar river, in the *Pluto*, the southern boundary of the State, for some distance. It will be seen that the headmen told his Excellency that the population wished annexation to Johore, but there is too much reason to believe that this expression of opinion was got up to order, and had more regard to his Excellency's supposed wishes than the truth. One fact speak volumes; the real Tumongong of Moar is a prisoner in Johore, because he upholds Tunku Alam's claims, and the Tumongong who appeared before his Excellency is said to have been another man appointed by the Maharajah of Johore.

The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, proceeds to Perak in the Colonial steamer *Pluto* on a visit of inspection and for other purposes. The chiefs and people seem now to have accepted with satisfaction the new order of things, and to have settled down with some feelings of security. The British bark *Cotherstone*, with the ex-Sultan Abdullah and other chiefs of Perak, arrived at Anjer on the 10th July, and Captain Blanche has reported to the charterers here all well on board.

From Salangore advices report continued financial progress. In Sunghie Ujong, Rambowe and Johole all is quiet. On his recent visit to Moar river his Excellency Col. Anson was met by Tunku Antar and the other chiefs of the small inland States, and received satisfactory assurances as to the state of affairs with them.

Mr. Hugh Low, H.M.'s Resident in Perak, has been making a sort of progress through portions of Perak, for the laudable purpose of making himself personally acquainted with the capabilities of the country and the wishes and dispositions of the chiefs and people. Mr. Low kept a diary of his journey for the information of Government. It contains a full account of Mr. Low's journey to Kinta and Kampar, which are considered the richest districts in Perak, and, we have no doubt, will be read with much interest by our readers. Very satisfactory accounts, we are informed, continue to be received from Mr. Low of the general state of affairs in Perak.

The Celestials in Johore territory seem to be even more daring than their brethren in Singapore. In the beginning of last month about fifteen of them succeeded in robbing the house of the head Chinaman of the Puchah Priok River, and in a few days afterwards they again attacked the same premises, when, in addition to robbery, they murdered the owner of the house, a lodger, and a coolie. The Johore authorities, we regret to state, were slow in communicating with the police here in the matter, and great difficulties in arresting the suspected offenders have consequently arisen, but nine Chinese are now in custody on suspicion, and it is probable four of them at least will be handed over to the Johore authorities, to be dealt with by them. Mr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Police, has had, we believe, much trouble in this case, and the supineness of the Johore Government is not creditable.

The steamer *Kjobenhaven* returned from the wreck of the *Gloria*, and it is probable that the idea of getting the steamer off the reef will be abandoned by the present Company. The tongkang employed in taking the cargo had been lost, and there had been very heavy weather in the quarter where the wreck is lying. Not unlikely the wreck will be resold, as there is a great deal of valuable material, such as steam-winches, anchors and chains and other stores on board.

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Perhaps the most noteworthy incident has been a small scare about our rice supply. For a day or two there were rumours of an impending famine, and prices went up to $4.50 and $5 per picul. Reports were current that the export of grain from Bangkok and Saigon would shortly be prohibited. Prices have, however, fallen greatly within the last day or two, and there is reason to believe that the running up of prices and the circulation of alarming rumours was the work of a ring of interested dealers, who have been making large profits thereby. Supplies in Bangkok and Saigon are now known to be ample, rain has fallen abundantly in both countries, and there is no prospect of any prohibition of export.

An ample supply of horses has been received during the fortnight from West Australia, and they have been disposed of at auction at an average price of $100 to $125.

His Honour Judge Phillips has gone to Penang to hold the Assizes there, and the administration of justice may now be said to be on a more satisfactory footing than it has been since Sir Andrew Clarke annexed Judge Phillips to the Executive three years ago.

An instance of trade-unionism or rattening by Chinese has taken place. An omnibus proprietor has had nine horses stabbed, and so disabled, with some poisoned weapon, and this atrocity is attributed to the jealousy of Chinese engaged in the omnibus traffic. Several Chinese are in custody suspected of the deed.

The destination of the Russian Fleet, which left San Francisco some time ago under sealed orders, is now known to be Vladivostock. The Admiral's flagship arrived there on the 1st July, and the rest of the fleet was shortly expected. Great military preparations are being made at the port.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

GALTON—On the 13th Sept., at Woodside, Ancrley road, Upper Norwood, S.E., the wife of John H. Galton, M.D. (Lond.), of a daughter.

HABEKOST—On the 9th Aug., at Singapore, the wife of Captain Carl Habekost, of the German brig *Alitha*, of a son.

HASLAM—On the 27th July, at Foochow, the wife of R. H. Haslam, of a daughter.

LATHAM—On the 13th Sept., at 27, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin, Mrs. Oliver Latham, of a son.

SCHRODER—On the 22nd July, at Chefoo, the wife of E. Schroder, of a son.

SIEHR—On the 6th Aug., at Hong Kong, the wife of Captain H. Stehr, German schooner *Bonita*, of a son.

STROME—On the 2nd Aug., at Yokohama, the wife of Charles J. Strome, of a son.

WATSON—On the 11th Aug., at Yokohama, Mrs. E. B. Watson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—On the 29th July, at Yokohama, Thomas Davis, aged 39 years.

DICK—On the 9th Sept., at Chefoo, China, Thomas Dick, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

DOUGLAS—On the 26th July, at Amoy, of cholera, the Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D.

GENTLE—On the 14th Aug., at Singapore, Alexander Arthur Ebden, infant son of Alex. Gentle, aged 11 months.

NEVIN—On the 31st July, at Hong Kong, Herbert Hance, infant son of Rev. J. C. and Mrs. R. McC. Nevin, aged 1½ months.

PELIKAN—On the 30th July, at Yokohama, Olga, the infant daughter of M. and Mme. Pelikan.

SCHRODER—On the 22nd July, at Chefoo, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Schroder, aged fourteen months.

SYMONS—On the 2nd Aug., at Golden Grove Estate, Province Wellesley, Penang, John Symons, aged 57 years.

TAYLOR—On the 5th Aug., at the Switzerland Estate, Serdang, Sumatra, Mary Montague, wife of George Taylor.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—A fair business had been transacted in most goods, but the demand had been somewhat checked by the decline in native currency. In Yarns the chief demand had been for 28/32 and 16/24, of medium to low spinnings. As regards Shirtings prices were lower, and 9 lb. was the only weight for which much real inquiry existed. Indigo Shirtings, Cotton Italians, Turkey Reds and Velvets were all more saleable at better rates. Woollens were comparatively neglected, excepting Italian Cloth and Blankets, for which there was good inquiry. Mousselines had been in moderate demand, and the tendency was rather weaker. Metals continued quiet; sales of Bar Iron had been made at a reduction; Nail Rods were steady, but without any general demand.

TIENTSIN.—Piece Goods were in limited request at unfavourable prices.

NEWCHWANG.—Manufactures had been placed in considerable quantities, and arrivals had been freely taken delivery of. Drills, English and American Sheetings, and T-Cloths had been most in demand, although other kinds of Cotton Goods had not been neglected. The subjoined quotations were from actual sales:—Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., Tls. 1.2.3 to 1.2.9.; 10 lbs., Tls. 2.3 to 2.4.4; White Shirtings, Stag, Tls. 1.7; ditto, Blue Cock, Tls. 2.1.2; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., Tls. 0.9; ditto, 7 lbs., Tls. 1.3.8 to 1.4.4; Sheetings, Horse, Tls. 2.1.4; ditto, American, Tls. 2.6 to 2.6.3; Drills, English, Dragon, Tls. 1.9.8; ditto, Koong-yih, Tls. 1.9.7 to 2.0.3; ditto, Lion and Globe, Tls. 2.3.5; American Horse, Tls. 2.9. to 2.9.5; ditto, Dragon, Tls. 3 to 3.0.3.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—There has been but little change to note in the market for imports. Cotton Goods: Grey Shirtings, common and medium qualities, 8¼ lbs., are rather firmer, and best are still in demand, at Tls. 1.80 to 1.85 per piece. T-Cloths: There is no change to note with regard to these. Woollens: There is little doing, and the quotation for Scarlet Long Ells C.P.H. is Tls. 6.25 to 6.35; assorted Camlets C.P.H., Tls. 12.75 to 13.20 per piece: Spanish Stripes C.P.H., Tls. 0.50 to 0.55 per yard. Metals—Lead: We have no improvement to note, and there is but little doing at last quotations: Quicksilver and Tin: There is nothing doing in these, and quotations are unaltered.

SHANGHAI.—There had been a very quiet week in imports. All life appeared to have gone out of the market, and except for one or two specialities even lower quotations failed to draw buyers. Dewhurst's 8-4 lbs. Eagle Grey Shirtings remained nominally without change in value, but the next grades, previously in best demand, had declined 2 candareens per piece. For Japan there was a little demand for 8-4 lbs., better than common at about Tls. 1.19 to 1.20 per piece, but all classes between this and Tls. 1.60 to 1.65 per piece were in little request. Drills had found buyers from Tls. 1.78 to 1.82 for 14 lbs., at which prices 9,000 pieces had changed hands, a line 10,500 pieces 15 lbs. being also settled at Tls. 1-86½ per piece. In T-Cloths a small business was passing in finest 7 and 8 lbs. at previous quotations, and common 7 lbs. had been more inquired for at about Tls. 1.00 per piece. Camlets were being forced off by auction at lower prices. Spanish Stripes were a shade higher, and private sales were practicable at Tls. 0.56½ per yard assorted. The depressed condition of Metals continued; Lead, Iron and Tin Plates had been dull, with limited sales: Quicksilver had advanced to Tls. 60.

FOOCHOW.—There were sellers of L.B. Lead at $7.80 cash, but there were but few buyers.

HONG KONG.—A fair amount of business had been done, but the market for Piece Goods closed dull, but holders were somewhat firmer in their demands, owing to the decline of the price of silver. Good 8.4 lbs. Shirtings continued almost unsaleable, with a heavy stock. Metals quiet. Yarns: Common to good qualities of 16-24s had been dealt in to some extent, at slightly weakening rates. 28-32s: Stocks had been reduced, and this had had a slight effect, medium qualities being $1¼ per bale higher, but offers for best Spinnings were lower, holders, however, continuing firm. There had been an improvement in the demand for 38-42s, and at the close rates were hardening. Grey Shirtings: 7lbs. neglected, quotations nominal. Some demand for common qualities of 8¼lbs., but this had been supplied from Shanghai, which checked the improving tendency of prices; better and best neglected. Heavier weights also without inquiry. White Shirtings: Quiet. T-Cloths: Special chops of 6lbs. ordinary in more request at previous rates; no Mexicans on offer. 7lbs. ordinary weak, but medium qualities of Mexicans had recovered the decline, business, however, being on a small scale. 8lbs. in request. Drills: Some inquiry evinced for, and sales to a moderate extent at previous quotations. Fancy Cottons: Little doing. Woollens: Quotations steady but business restricted. Iron: All kinds dull. Lead: Sales difficult to effect, even in retail lots. Quicksilver: The market was much excited during the early part of the interval, prices advancing from $62 to $100. A reaction afterwards set in and prices had been receding, the closing quotation being $84.

CANTON.—Lead: There was but little change in the market; quotations were nominally $7.80 to 8.00 per picul for common brands and WB. Quicksilver: After the date of last advices a rapid advance took place in prices; quotations had fluctuated throughout the fortnight, and closed about $92 to $93 per picul.

MANILA.—Early in the interval the Piece Goods market had exhibited more animation, and a fair business was transacted during the first week at advanced quotations. The demand had subsequently subsided, mainly owing to the boisterous weather which had prevailed, and the advanced rates were unobtainable at the close.

SINGAPORE.—There had been a very quiet market for Cotton Goods during the fortnight, the demand for most staples had been without improvement, and there had been a falling off in the amount of business done in comparison with the previous period. The principal sales had been 10,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 8,500 pieces Grey Supers, 48,000 pieces Grey T-Cloths, 12,000 pieces White Shirtings, 1,020 corges White Cambrics, 60 cases T. R. Cambrics, 78 bales Grey Yarn, 81 bales Coloured Yarn, 120 bales T. R. Yarn, 60 cases Yellow Metal.

PENANG.—The Market had continued very inactive, only a small business had been done during the fortnight, and prices have showed a weak tendency. The only exception had been 15-16s White Cambrics, which were in good demand and stocks small.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had been much restricted, settlements only amounting to 2,500 piculs. Prices were almost nominal, in the absence of business, and purchases might be made at $2 to 3 under the quotations last given; but a resumption of business would probably strengthen the market, as stocks were not excessive. Arrivals had been only on a moderate scale, and consisted mostly of second-crop Teas. Undernoted are the Tea shipments from this port:—Per Gaelic, July 25, 397,525 lbs., viz.—154,199 lbs. for New York; 152,546 lbs. for San Francisco; 72,251 lbs. for Boston; 16,529 lbs. for Chicago; 2,000 lbs. for St. Louis. Per Glamis Castle, July 31, 664,185 lbs. for New York. Per Benedicta, Aug. 8, 224,619 lbs. for San Francisco. Export from 1st May to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.
To New York	... 3,896,667	... 3,368,093
„ San Francisco ...	.. 1,077,894	... 917,388
„ Boston, Chicago, &c. ...	... 1,631,633	... 1,248,688
„ England, &c.	... 1,363	... 79,626
Total	lbs. 6,607,557	... 5,613,795

HANKOW.—Arrivals at this port during the fortnight had amounted to 28,900 chests, and 22,000 chests had been settled. The tael cost was somewhat lower, but taking quality into consideration there was no decline in values. It was estimated that the second crop would show a deficiency of 70,000 chests as compared with the total receipts of last season. A few chops of third-crop Oopacks had arrived, and proved to be of inferior quality. Two small parcels from the Nip-ca-

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see district had been settled at Tls. 12 to 13 per picul. Prices paid were, for Oopacks, Tls. 11 to 16.50 per picul; Oonfaas, Tls. 10 to 17.50 per picul; Oonams, Tls. 6.60 to 9 per picul. Settlements to date were 415,133 chests, against 409,799 chests last season. Shipments to Shanghai 73,395 chests, against 115,650 chests. Stock 5,434 chests against 8,000 chests.

KIUKIANG.—Statistics are as follows:—Settlements of Congou since July 18, 4,043 half-chests. Arrivals from the commencement of the season 440 chests, 320,970 half-chests, and 12,117 boxes. The total export of Black Tea was 19,643,815 lbs., against 20,786,855 lbs. in 1876. Green was 60,569 lbs., against 96,180 lbs.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—Black: There has been a fair business done, and prices throughout have remained firm. The amount of Tea on offer has at no time been large, and the selection latterly has become very inferior. No third crop Teas have yet been shown on this market. The following settlements have been reported during the fortnight:—Oopacks, 7,365 chests at 9¾d. to 1s. 2¼d. per lb.; Oonfaas, 6,503 chests at 9¼d. to 1s. 1¼d.; Oonams, 2,719 chests at 8¼d. to 1s. 0¼d.; Ningchows, 15,963 chests at 9¼d. to 1s. 8¾d.; Hohows, 4,806 chests at 9d. to 1s. 5¾d.; total, 37,356 chests. Stock, 17,000 chests. Total settlements from commencement of the season to date are 131,744 chests. Green: Pingsueys have continued in steady though moderate demand, and latterly prices have ruled slightly more in favour of buyers. Arrivals come forward freely. The chief purchases have been for American account. Several chops of new Teenkai have arrived, and one, of mixed character, has been settled at Tls. 27½. The quality of these Teas is very inferior, and holders are asking prices much above the ideas of most buyers. The purchase above mentioned is about Tls. 2 under opening rates for similar Teas last year, and 3d. per lb. above latest London quotations. The settlements are:—Fychows, Teenkais, and Moyunes, 3,328 half-chests at Tls. 21 to 24½ per picul; Pingsueys, 12,170 half-chests at Tls. 16 to 36; Shanghai, packed, 380 half-chests at Tls. 22; total, 15,878 half-chests. Stock, 29,620 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Congou: Settlements since the 19th July had amounted to 43,479 chests, giving a daily average of 3,600 chests. A portion of the business had been done on Australian account. Telegraphic advices from London had had a depressing effect, and holders of the lower grades were anxious sellers at a reduction. The third-crop was coming to hand. Souchongs: Settlements 2,426 chests, showing no change in values. Ooloongs: Settlements reported amount to 5,146 half-chests, but this includes "Cheong Kee" string (2,133 half-chests), the balance consisting chiefly of good cargo grades. Several fine strings had come to hand, the best known being amongst them, and had been found satisfactory in colour, but the fine lines were bold in make and in many instances lacking true fineness. We hear of no offers. The price of "Cheong Kee" had not been made public, but it was supposed to have realised about Tls. 36 o.b. The remainder of the foregoing settlements give the following quotations:—Good cargo in half-chests, Tls. 18.8 to 20.3 o.b.; ditto in boxes, Tls. 23 o.b.; superior cargo in half-chests, Tls. 22.3 to 23.8 o.b. Scented Teas: Settlements 16,502 boxes, some showing slightly better value. Flowery Pekoe: 113 chests at Tls. 40.3 to 57.8 o.b.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—We have to report more activity in our Tea market during the past fortnight, and the business transacted has been generally in favour of buyers. Shipments of Scented Teas continue to go forward freely, and our export to date compared with that of last year, by steamers, for same period, shows an increase of 752,470 lbs. Scented Caper and 844,764 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe. Congous: A few trifling settlements are reported at former rates. Scented Teas: There has been more desire to do business during the last week, and a fair amount of transactions has resulted; fair and medium Capers have attracted most attention, and have been purchased at a decline of about one tael; finer sorts also show the same decline, but common grades, of which settlements have been only moderate, maintain their former value. Pekoes have also been in more demand, and "long leaf" kinds have been taken at easier rates; purchases generally may be quoted about half to one tael lower, and prices have ruled from Tls. 18 to 28 per picul; "new make" sorts of medium grades have been inquired for, but common descriptions have not been in such good supply; the few settlements reported of these latter kinds at Tls. 13 to 16 per picul show no change. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 450 boxes at Tls. 24 to 25 per picul; Scented Caper, 28,000 boxes at Tls. 13½ to 24 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 12,300 boxes at Tls. 13 to 28 per picul.

AMOY.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—About 3,490 half-chests of Formosa Oolongs are reported to have been settled during the fortnight, but as yet particulars have not been made public. Amoy Ooiongs have been freely purchased during the interval, and the settlements amount to 15,772 half-chests "fair" and "good" grades have been taken at $18 and $21 per picul short respectively, showing rather firmer rates. Teamen are willing sellers of the common and fair cargo kinds, whilst the better grades are rather firmly held. Second-crop Teas continue to arrive freely, and the quality is fairly satisfactory.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Business had not been so general during the interval, and prices had given way $50 per picul. This decline was due not only to the indisposition of buyers to operate largely, but had been accelerated by the depreciation in the value of native currency—also by more abundant supplies from the country, which had caused an increase in stock. The market closed very weak, and there was little doing. The settlements since 1st July amounted to 1,550 bales, against 5,000 bales in corresponding period last season. The stock 1,100 bales, against 300 bales at the same date last year. Quotations were:—Hanks, Best Nos. 1 and 2, 19s. 2d. to 19s. 10d. per lb.; good No. 2, 18s. 2d. to 18s. 10d.; good all round No. 2½, 17s. 2d. to 17s. 10d.; medium No. 3, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 10d.; common and inferior Nos. 4 and 5, 15s. 2d. to 15s. 10d.; Oshiu, best, 18s. 2d. to 18s. 10d. per lb.

SHANGHAI.—The market had been dull and inactive during the whole of the fortnight, and settlements had again been on a very trivial scale. Tsatlees: Some small transactions reported in low class qualities at Tls. 350 to 380 (16s. 2d. to 17s. 6d.), the most noteworthy purchases being:—Bird chop Fong-ling, 17s. 9d; Ong-fong Quong-fong, 17s. 3d.; SSS Dollar chop, 17s. 3d. Taysaams: With the exception of a settlement of ordinary 9/12 moss at Tls. 260 (12s. 1d.), and some medium Keahings at Tls. 350 to 355 (16s. 2d. to 16s. 5d.), nothing had been done in this class. Rereels: Old Rereeled Tsatlees had met with buyers at Tls. 350 to 400 (16s. 2d. to 18s. 5d.) for medium to good qualities. No transactions in new Rereels are reported.

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Settlements for the fortnight ...	... 450 against	4,000 bales
Total Settlements to date ...	... 2,200 „	22,000 „
Stock	...19,000 „	22,000 „

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Contracts unnoticed in our last report, and settlements in the past two weeks are said to amount to about 1,200 bales of Tsatlee reel. No. 4 Tsatlee is worth $360 per picul, or 12s. 5d. per lb., and late London advices quote the value of that class 12s. per lb. The quality of recent arrivals is not to be commended, the third yield being decidedly inferior to the second; fine thread continues more abundant than common grades. Fourth-crop samples are shortly expected, and Silk in bulk should be forthcoming about ten days hence. The weather lately has been inimical to a good outturn, and natives speak disparagingly regarding the quality of the coming yield. Long-reels have been in moderate request; 80 piculs of different sorts are said to have changed hands. Re-reels in the early part of the fortnight were in good demand, and contracts for 450 boxes are said to have been entered into; Cumchuck and Lucklow of all classes have been dealt in. Stock is estimated at 1,000 bales Tsatlee, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 100 bales Kowkong, and 200 to 300 bales of inferior kinds.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Sept. 16, Yorkshire (str.), Lothair; from Antwep, 16, Clifton.

At SHANGHAI.—From Antwerp, Sept. 15, Edward Barrow; from New York, 15, Saracen.

At HONG KONG.—From San Francisco, July 27, Quickstep; from London, Sept. 15, Glenartney (str.).

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., July 26, Era; from Liverpool, Aug. 4, Estrella.

At BATAVIA.—From Brouwershaven, Sept. 15, Ottolina; from Hamburg, 19, Cordelia.

At SINGAPORE.—From Fremantle, Aug. 16, Laughing Wave; from Cardiff, Sept. 18, Warwick; from London, 18, Lake Leman.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For London, July 23, Carrington; Sept. 17, Caroline.

From YOKOHAMA.—For San Francisco, Aug. 8, Benedicta.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 28, Patroclus (str.); 30, Fitzroy, Forward Ho!; 31, Glenfalloch (str.); Sept. 13, Gleneagles (str.); for New York, July 29, Glenorchy (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For San Francisco, Aug. 5, Formosa; for London, 6, Patroclus (str.); for London via Foochow, Sept. 17, Edinburgh Castle (str.).

From MANILA.—For New York, July 23, Connaught Ranger; for Cadiz, via Ilo Ilo, 27, Pepita; Aug. 3, Elcano; for Falmouth, via Ilo Ilo, July 30, Advance; for London, 31, Kapunda; for Liverpool, 31, Canaan; for Boston, Aug. 1, J. D. Peters.

From ILO ILO.—For New York, July 18, Teweksbury L. Sweat.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 11, Agostino Merello; 14, Glenfalloch (str.), O'Thyen; Sept. 19, Atholl (str.), for New York; Aug. 15, Glenorchy (str.); for Liverpool, Sept. 16, Lochleven Castle.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For the Channel, f.o., Leicester.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, via Hiogo, Caroline; For New York, Etta Loring.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Stentor (str.), Mikado (str.), Galatea (str.), Serapis, Santon, John Milton, Albert Victor, Black Adder, Woolhara; for New York, Glenroy (str.), Stratheden, Caller Ou, Forward Ho!, Serapis.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Macgregor (str.), Mecca (str.); for Australia, Ocean (str.), James Wilson, Julia Reitz, Jessie McDonald, John Watson, May; for New Zlnd., Diamant; for Cape Town, Crested Wave.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Sestor (str.), Stentor (str.), Achilles (str.), Robert Henderson, Polynesia, George Croshaw, Bon Accord; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Johanne, William Cobb, Hannah Law, Matchless; for San Francisco, Victoria, A. S. Davis; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Caldew.

At MANILA.—For London, Janet Ferguson, Penrith; for the Channel, f.o., Durham; for Liverpool, Merwanjee Framjee; for Liverpool, via Cadiz, Cadiz (str.); for New York, Lizzie H., Cyclone, Camilla, Kent's Bank, Agnes; for Francisco, Portland Lloyds.

At CEBU.—For New York, Antioch.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Western Chief, Brennero; for Cadiz, Pepita.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Leonora, Donald Ferguson, Boldon, Windermere, Swiftsure; for Liverpool, Lochleven Castle, Figogna; for Glasgow, Huntley Castle; for New York, Annie Reed.

At PENANG.—For London, Wemyss Castle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, An-

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cona, Venice, $9 : do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai) : To London, silk, $5 per bale ; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers : Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents ; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by sailing vessel, Tea £2 15s. per ton, general merchandise £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 15s., by other steamers £3 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; by sailing vessel, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £4, by sailing vessel £2 to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 to £3 10s. per ton. To Australia by steamer £3 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet ; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 10s. 6d. to £1 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, hemp, £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. per ton ; sugar, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, wet sugar, £2 2s. 6d. : hemp, £3 per ton.

From CEBU.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry Sugar, $13 per ton ; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d., light weight 42s. 6d. ; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 15s. for coffee, 10s. for tin. To Liverpool, gambier 32s. 6d., sago flour 35s., pepper 45s. To Glasgow, sago flour 40s.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, 46s. per ton ; by steamer £3 15s. for light freight.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, SEPT. 18.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the Indian, China, and Australian mails, arrived at three P.M., and the mails were despatched at six P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, SEPT. 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left at nine P.M., and may be expected at Southampton on the 28th inst.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, SEPT. 17.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here at one P.M. to-day for Port Said and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 15.—MARSEILLES, SEPT. 15.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden, Suez, and Marseilles.

LAST OUTWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 21.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Thibet and Kashgar left Suez to-day at ten P.M. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 24.—GALLE, SEPT. 16.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, from Marseilles, Aug. 26, left here to-day for Singapore.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 15.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet ; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.5. ; Silk market quiet ; quotations nominal ; total export to date 5,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 15.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat ; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½ ; 16-24 Water Twist $95.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—September 18, at Texel, Holland (str.), from Batavia ; at Helvoet, from Batavia, Bonafides ; at Bordeaux, from Maulmain, Skimmer ; 20, at Falmouth, from Bassein, Vesta ; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Trento ; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, S. Joseph ; from Bassein, Janet Court ; at New York, from Singapore, Dewa Gungadhur ; 21, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Lizzy Barry ; at Liverpool, from Bassein, Flintshire ; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Earl Derby ; at New York, from Amoy, State of Louisiana (str.) ; at London, from Rangoon, Ravenscrag.

DEPARTURES.—September 20, from Liverpool, for Penang, &c., Diomed (str.) ; from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, River Lagan ; for Singapore, Francesco ; 20, from London, for Singapore, &c., Glenlyon (str.) ; from Greenock, for Singapore, Gesine Brons ; 21, from Liverpool, for Hong Kong, P. I. Carleton ; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Tigre, Charlotte, Freya.

SPOKEN.—Wastwater, Java, to Falmouth, Aug. 3, 29 S., 12 E. ; Goatfell, Rangoon to Queenstown, Aug. 14, 29 S., 8 E.; Romania, Maulmain, to Amsterdam, Aug. 17, 22 S., 2 E. Lennox Castle, Glasgow for Singapore, Aug. 10, 10 N., 22 W. ; Fearnought, Rangoon for Liverpool, 15 N., 28 W.

CASUALTIES.—Gibraltar, Sept. 20, the Herzogin Anna, from Batavia, to St. Nazaire, put in here to-da with pumps choked, and part of cargo will have to be discharged. Liverpool, Sept. 21. Extract of letter from master of West Australian, from Manila to Liverpool, dated Macassar Bay, July 25 :—"I am obliged to call here to land crew of Sea King, of London, stranded on reef off south-east island of Boe group ; waited by her thirty-four hours, this being nearest port, and most in my course where I could land them. I took them off wreck on evening of 19th, 17 in number."

MISCELLANEOUS.—Naples, Sept. 17, arrived, Conrad (str.), from Batavia for Nieuwe Dieppe.—Malta, Sept. 19, passed, Fleurs Castle (str.), London, for Singapore, &c.—St. Helena, arrived and sailed, from Rangoon, Aug. 15, Chanaral ; 18, C. Boschetto ; 26, Queirolo ; from Akyab, 17, Joshua ; 29, Augusta ; from Bassein, Sept. 3, Nelson ; from Singapore, Aug. 15, Ironsides ; 28, Premier ; Sept. 2, Mohicun ; from Ilo Ilo, Sept. 1, Monarchy ; passed, from Akyab, Aug. 26, Manitoba ; from Hong Kong, 28, Leucadia ; from Java, Sept. 1, Huron ; from Ilo Ilo, 16, Windermere.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 4⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	3s. 11⅛d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅜d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 305 to 3/6	Rs. 222
,, Hong Kong	26¼ to 27 dis.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.2 0	9¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 7 4 0 5	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 240.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 160
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $585.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 705.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders' Company (Limited), $2 6'0 (nominal).
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Poutung Dock Company, Tls. 90.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 30.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 43 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 24 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $595 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $800 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $242½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 (exchange 4s. 1½d)
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $137½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Gidena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s. 11d., Hong Kong 3s. 11d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

We regret to announce the news received by telegram of the death on the 9th inst. at Chefoo of Mr. Thomas Dick, for many years one of the Commissioners of Customs in China, in which position he won the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him. Mr. Dick, as many of our readers are aware, was of comparatively humble origin in Hong Kong, but acquiring a good knowledge of the Chinese language, he became attached to the Police Court there, and subsequently to the Imperial Chinese Customs, where his talents and many high qualities rapidly secured his advancement, and enabled him to attain to the high position which he occupied at the time of his death. Eminently a self-made man, Mr. Dick had the rare quality of being in no way elated by his success. Possessed of high talents, which he took constant pains to extend, and of great information (not only as a linguist, but upon a vast variety of subjects), he adorned them with a modesty of demeanour rarely found in those who owe their advancement exclusively to themselves, and upon whom the robe of authority too often sits with ill effect. These qualities endeared him to large numbers both in China and at home; and in his death the Customs Service loses a most valuable officer, while all who were acquainted with Mr. Dick have to lament an esteemed and respected friend.

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Literature, Science, &c.

As yet but little progress has been made with regard to the usual winter publications, and the lists of new books have been probably the shortest ever made public, there being hardly one among those named worthy of special note. Two works of much interest to China readers are announced by Messrs. Macmillan as forthcoming, namely, a "History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People in China," by the Ven. Archdeacon Gray, and a "Life of Jenghiz Khan" from Chinese sources, by Professor Douglas. M. Isidore Hedde, who was deputed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at Paris as far back as 1843 to study the condition of the silk industry in China, has contributed a paper of some interest on the geography of that empire to a recent number of the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie de Lyon.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. IX., Part 2, contains several papers of much value to those connected with China, Japan and the Far East. Among these, M. H. H. Howorth's paper on the Northern Frontagers of China is worthy of special notice. In the present portion of his essay he treats of the "Kin," or Golden Tartars, giving a variety of facts connected with them—which are important in their bearing upon the early history of China. He considers that it is beyond question that the Manchus were descended from the Golden Tartars. He notes that the Kin Empire was of very short duration, and was finally overthrown by the Mongols in 1234. In a paper on Imperial and other Titles, by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, which forms part of the same volume, he notices the popular error which is made in ascribing the title of Emperor indiscriminately to all potentates, among others to the rulers of China and the great Tartar chiefs.

The July and August part of the *Bulletin* of the Société de Géographie de Marseille is an unusually interesting one. Among other readable matter it contains a note on Unyamwesi, which is contributed by M. Philippe Broyon-Mirambo, son-in-law of the King of that country. This note is accompanied by a biographical sketch of the writer, and by a map showing the explorations undertaken by him (1874-7) between the East Coast of Africa, opposite Zanzibar, and Victoria Nyanza. M. Broyon, it may be remarked, particularly recommends leaders of exploring expeditions to avoid the Unyanyembe route, on the ground that it is infested by people whose special objects are to pillage caravans, and to carry on a trade in slaves. M. Broyon's experiences in the country to the south of Lake Victoria will, no doubt, be peculiarly valuable at the present juncture to those who are taking an active part in the promotion of African exploration.

The *Bulletin* of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, which completes the volume for the present year, contains a prefatory note by Dr. F. V. Hayden respecting the origin and progress of this publication. The issue began in 1874, when it was found desirable to establish more ready means of communication with the public and with scientific bodies than the regular Reports of the Survey afforded—the design being to publish, without the delay incident to the appearance of more elaborate articles, any new or specially interesting matter. In 1874 and 1875 the work was issued in a somewhat irregular manner, but last year it assumed the shape of an annual serial. The scope of the publication, Dr. Hayden adds, includes the whole range of the subjects for the investigation of which the Survey is conducted, and the volumes already issued contain articles upon archæology, ethnography, linguistics, geology, topography, geography, palæontology, and natural history in general, suitably illustrated with plates, cuts, and maps.

The Entomological Society held a meeting on the 5th inst., when Mr. F. Smith exhibited a remarkably fine collection of Hymenoptera, received from Mr. G. A. Rothney, and made in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The collection contained several new species.

The telephone has been utilised in a very interesting way by Mr. Arthur Le Neve Foster, in West Eliza Mine, near St. Austell, Cornwall. A covered wire being carried down into the forty-two fathom level, and fastened to the air-pipes, the connections with the instrument were made, and conversation was carried on from the men below to the surface, and from the surface to the miners underground, even whispers being most distinctly heard.

Acting under Russian Ministerial instructions, and for the information of native agriculturists, Dr. Gerstäcker, of Greifswald, has prepared a *brochure* on "The Colorado Beetle and its Appearance in Germany." The pamphlet will be issued by Fischer of Cassel, and will contain illustrations "true to nature," of the beetle, its larvæ, and a chart showing its progress in the United States.

Thorwaldsen's fine group of St. John, in clay, above the entrance of the Frue Church at Copenhagen has recently been copied in marble by several of the first sculptors in Denmark, it having been determined to replace the clay sculpture with one in the more durable material. The marble group has been exhibited this summer at the Fine Arts Academy, at Charlottenburg, and will soon be set in its place.

We learn from a Portuguese contemporary that Lieutenant R. Ivens, the third member of the African Exploring Expedition, left Lisbon on the 7th ult. to join his companions at Loanda, who by the time of his arrival will have everything prepared for their departure into the interior. The latest accounts received of Major Pinto and Captain Capello report that they are in excellent health, and sanguine of success.

It is stated in the *Chronique des Arts* that M. Thiers had it in contemplation, at the time of his death, to write a History of Florence, and also a Life of Michel Angelo. He was, as is well known, an able art-connoisaeur and critic, and found time amid all his other avocations to contribute numerous articles on æsthetic subjects to various journals and reviews. It is hoped that these will now be gathered together in a volume.

Naval and Military.

Colonel F. Peyton, half pay, late of a Brigade Depot, succeeds Major-General R. Y. Shipley, C.B., in command of the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot on the 1st proximo. Colonel Peyton served in the 98th Regiment with the expedition to the North of China in 1842, and was present at the operations on the Yangtse, the attack and capture of Chin Kiang, and at the landing before Nankin (medal). In the Punjab campaign of 1848-9 (medal), he served with the flank companies of the 98th at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, in the force under Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell in February, 1850 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Commanded four companies of the 98th Regiment in the Peshawur Expeditionary Force on the Eusofzaie Frontier, under Sir Sydney Cotton, in April and May, 1858, capture of Pungtar and Chinglee, and the affair with the Hindostanee fanatics on the heights of Sittana on May 4 (mentioned in despatches). In the Peshawur Division during the Sepoy mutiny in 1858. He entered the Army January 29, 1841, became Colonel October 23, 1863, and has held command at Shorncliffe since January 23 last.

There has been an outbreak of fire on board Her Majesty's ship Turqoise, lying in the Medway. The ship had been put in commission, but there were a few odd jobs requiring completion by the dockyard workmen. The gunner of the Turqoise had just drawn from the storehouse a bale of tow, and placed it temporarily in what is known as the handing-room of the fire magazine. A caulker went below to stop some seams, carrying a naked candle. He tripped over a coil of rope, and the candle fell into the bale of tow, which blazed up in an instant. Finding that he could not extinguish the rapidly-increasing fire, the man ran on deck and gave the alarm. Fortunately a party of police were at fire-drill close by, and so the engines were on the spot sooner than would otherwise have been possible.

The Sirius has had her engines thoroughly overhauled at Keyham, and placed on board, at a cost of £2,525. The whole of the damage in the late trials has been found to have arisen through inattention. The friction cone, not being screwed, slipped from its position, and allowed the engines to race, thereby throwing an enormous, unequal strain upon the fixed parts, and producing their collapse. Her repairs will be completed in about three weeks, when she will proceed to the North American and West India Station to relieve the Dryad.

Captain C. H. Boileau, 61st Regiment, succeeds Captain S. E. Orr, 94th Regiment, transferred to Aldershot as Garrison Instructor at Gibraltar. Captain Boileau served with the 61st Regiment at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi (and as a volunteer with the Artillery from August 26 till its fall), including repulse of sorties on July 4, 18, 23, and August 1 (medal with clasp). He entered the army August 31, 1855; became Captain, July 12, 1867, and passed from the Staff College in December, 1870.

The German screw frigate Hertha, 22, cadet training ship, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 16th inst. from Kiel, and exchanged the usual salutes with the citadel and Royal Adelaide flagship. She will take in coals and proceed to Malta. The Albatross, German gun vessel, has completed her coaling, and has left for the Mediterranean.

UNCEREMONIOUS TREATMENT OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER.—The subjoined anecdote appears in the current number of the *World*:—A flagrant breach of diplomatic etiquette has been committed at Dieppe. A correspondent tells me that on the occasion of a large fire the Japanese Minister accredited to this Court, with the special commissioner and another of the suite, were quietly gazing at the scene, having received a special commission to pass through the cordon of gendarmes. In a few minutes an over-zealous soldier pounced on them and insisted with outspoken threats that they should join the line of bucket-passers. Expostulations in dubious French were of no avail. Literally, at the point of the bayonet, they were driven to this work. They wisely accepted the position with a good grace, and toiled for some time with the French citizens. Fortunately the Minister had the side of the empty buckets. At last a French officer became acquainted with the facts, and with *maint* bows released the distinguished diplomatists. All this comes of adopting European costume. The pigtail of his Excellency Kuo would have saved him from thus being sent to hard labour. I am glad, however, to be able to report that the matter has been amicably settled, and that neither Lord Derby nor the Duke Decazes is to be troubled with representations on the subject. But if a similar *contretemps* had occurred to Sir Harry Parkes, in Tokio, surely an indemnity or an abject apology would have been demanded under threats of a bombardment of some peaceful town. I recommend the forbearance of his Excellency Wooyeno Kagenori to the notice of the Foreign-offices of England and France.

THE steamer *Oceanic*, which was reported in our last Hong Kong news as having broken down, completed her repairs and left for San Francisco on August 22, arriving there on Sept. 17.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

As a pendant to the disasters experienced in the south of China through the floods, apprehensions have been excited at Peking by protracted drought; and, as appears from the *Gazette*, prayers for rain have been offered up by the Emperor. The heavy and continuous rains which usually set in about the end of June, and last throughout July, have been entirely absent this year, only one or two thunder-showers having occurred; and it was felt that if the drought were to last over the 23rd or 25th the autumn crops of millet, on which the population of the surrounding country largely depend for their subsistence, would be lost. The only mitigating feature in the prospect was the abundant wheat harvest, gathered in mid June. Fortunately for the public weal rain fell at length on the 21st of July, and unless drought should again supervene, the crops are likely to come up to an average. The accounts concerning the locust plague are still such as to cause alarm, but in some districts they do not appear to have caused so much injury to the crops as from their numbers was to be feared. The new port of Wenchow appears to be of sufficient importance to induce a regular steamer service to it, and it is stated that the China Merchants' Company will probably run one of their vessels regularly with it, in conjunction with Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow. It is noticed that the Nanking Arsenal has been enlarged, and is going on well, notwithstanding that there has been no foreigner connected with it for the past year. Something in the direction of the introduction of an improved currency seems likely to take place through the establishment of a Bank at Tientsin, which is to melt syce into shoes of uniform weight, and also to issue Bank notes. Nothing has been done of a definite character towards the punishment of those concerned in the Wuchang outrage, nor, up to latest dates, had any proclamation been issued by the officials on the subject. An important step is foreshadowed as likely to be taken at Shanghai, namely, the establishment of a native factory of piece goods. The matter is in a somewhat vague shape in the present instance, but whether anything come of it at once or not it will certainly be wise for the Manchester manufacturers to take warning and to cease inviting competition of this character by a continuance of the suicidal policy of "heavy sising," by which their goods are artificially weighted. Apprehensions of a typhoon have been felt at Hong Kong.

From Japan the news by the present mail indicates that the insurrection was still dragging along, but it was evident that the Imperialists were gaining ground. Miyako-noshiro, a place naturally of great strength, and where the rebels were expected to make a determined stand, had been captured by the troops after a seemingly slight resistance, and in fact most of the engagements reported were, if any reliance could be placed on the published statements of the killed and wounded, but mere skirmishes. The native journals spoke of the final crushing of the rebellion in November, when the cooler weather would have set in. Meanwhile nothing had been heard of the whereabouts of the elder Saigo, and all kinds of rumours were current respecting him. The Mikado returned to Tokio on the 30th July.

THE PROMISED PROGRESS IN CHINA.

THE state of affairs with regard to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention is unchanged. The Government here are awaiting an expression of opinion on the part of that of India, and pending its receipt, matters continue *in statu quo*. Meantime the prospects of material progress in China, which have for some time past been shadowed forth, appear to be sadly diminishing in strength, and affairs seem to be drifting back into the stagnation which has characterised them for some years past. Considering the pressure which Sir THOMAS WADE brought to bear upon the Chinese, it is most unsatisfactory to find that they now contemplate the abolition of the Woosung Railway, and that there seems to be every reason to believe that they purchased it with the distinct intention of putting an end to its being used, although actual experiment had clearly demonstrated its value, and proved that it was popular with the people generally. With respect to mines, no material progress has been made towards the introduction of European appliances for the development of the vast mineral resources of China, a subject which has been much agitated for many years past; and thus, although some gleams of hope have been held forth, it unfortunately appears, now that immediate pressure has been withdrawn, that these hopes are, like so many others of the same kind, destined to disappointment. The idea of introducing railways into Formosa (to which place it will be recollected it was at one time contemplated to transport the Woosung line) is unfortunately one little likely to come to practical results, and the scheme, if ever seriously entertained, cannot be considered to have any substantial foundation. Indeed, we understand that surveys which have been made by competent professional authorities prove conclusively that railways in that island could not possibly pay, and that, in point of fact, Formosa would be the very worst field for the iron road that could be selected in the Chinese Empire. A line from Shanghai to Soochow, &c., or from Tientsin to the capital, would form a feasible enterprise, and would undoubtedly prove remunerative; and it seems very strange, if the Chinese Government is in earnest, that it should pass over these places in favour of one which offers the least possible encouragement. As regards the prospects of telegraphy in Formosa, to which attention was recently called by the memorial from the Taoutai of TAIWAN, it can scarcely be hoped that they will be largely extended in the absence of railways; and even if the project be carried out, it is still a subject of regret that but little has been done on the mainland. As we recently pointed out, the two short lines which have been erected show that it is possible to establish the telegraph in China; and it is to be regretted that a more promising field for furthering this enterprise has not been selected than Formosa. It may be hoped that something more will be done in this direction, and the last accounts from China are more satisfactory than those hitherto received; but with respect to mines and railways —the two most important material enterprises—matters are certainly by no means encouraging; and we trust that in their representations with regard to the Chefoo Convention the London Committee of the Shanghai Chamber will lay stress upon these points, and endeavour to obtain some concessions which will directly tend to material progress in China.

THE MOAR STATE.

WE are sorry to see that Acting-Governor ANSON has thought the matter of the succession to the Sultanship of the Moar State of sufficient importance to leave his seat of government of the Straits Settlements and proceed himself to that territory. This is not the way to maintain our prestige among the natives. The chief representative of the British Government should have found some one else to have made this visit and report on it for any information which might have been required on the subject. Malays and other Asiatics are particularly keen in finding out how to intrigue, and it is of the last importance that our chief authority remain in his own castle and make use of his subordinates for excursions into native States. With the lamentable results which attended Lord MAYO'S visit to the Convict Establishment it is sur-

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prising that Colonel ANSON should have perpetrated such a mistake. The sooner he is relieved of the responsibilities attaching to the government of the Straits the better.

THE LAW COURTS AT SHANGHAI.

IN the report made by the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society upon the proceedings of the Conference on International Law at Antwerp, a somewhat curious mistake is fallen into with reference to Judicial proceedings in China. It is said, "In China the Treaty of Tientsin "provides that disputes between British and Chinese sub- "jects shall be settled by mutual concert between the offi- "cial representatives of the two countries. Nevertheless, "it appears that although when a British subject brings an "action against a Chinese in a Chinese Court a British offi- "cial is allowed to be present in the capacity of assessor, "yet, that, when similar actions are tried in the British "Court at Shanghai, no Chinese official is permitted to sit "with the judge. Such an absence of reciprocity is not "likely to impress the Celestial mind with a sense of the "superiority of British justice." It is evident that the writer of the above remark is not aware of the difference of jurisdiction according as the defendant is a Chinaman or a British subject; the matter falling in the former case entirely under Chinese law and in the latter entirely under British Law. The difference between Chinese and English jurisprudence will be sufficient to satisfy the most punctilious of the reasonableness both of there being a consular assessor in the Chinese Court and there *not* being one in the English Court. Sir THOMAS WADE in his recent memorandum, alluding to this subject, says, after detailing a specimen of the manner in which justice is administered in China—"It is in vain to talk of the abandonment of "our ex-territorial jurisdiction in China, so long as bur- "lesques so revolting are dignified by the name of judicial "proceedings."

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, an ex-M.P., has addressed a letter from Yokohama to the London *Daily News*, in which, referring to Russian encroachments in the direction of Japan, he expresses his opinion that though it may be too much to say that the cession of Saghalien to Russia by the Japanese Government was one cause of the civil war in the south-west, it is certain that this was one of the indictments brought by the malcontents against the present advisers of the MIKADO. He considers that although Japan will probably experience considerable financial difficulties in the immediate future, there seems to be no cause for apprehending that she will be unable to overcome them.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, Captain ANGOVE, the finest passenger ship of the fleet, left Southampton on the 20th with a total of 190 passengers for India, China, Japan, and Australia, including Vice-Admiral HILLYAR, the new Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, and Sir HARRY ORD, who proceeds to assume the government of Western Australia.

AS further illustrative of the vacillation which has characterised the action of the Government here with reference to the Chefoo Convention, we hear upon reliable authority that the larger part of that portion of Sir THOMAS WADE'S memorandum which referred to commercial matters, was not published in the recent Blue-book on the subject.

Correspondence.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SULTAN ALLIE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Since I last addressed you, news has been received from Singapore respecting the disputed claim to Moar, from which I gather that Colonel Anson, the administrator of the Straits Government, has himself proceeded to that province to inquire from the people who they would like to have for their ruler, the Maharajah Tunko Allam, or Tunko Mahmood. H.E. left on the 5th August, and was followed the next day by the Maharajah. What a sad farce this is, and how it must degrade us in the eyes of the natives—not to speak of "others"—as Sir W. Jervois styles "Europeans."

The Singapore paper teems with correspondence on the subject, and "Kessang" and "Moar," two writers who take the side of the Maharajah, are rather roughly treated by the editor—and deservedly so—as their arguments are "remarkable for their moral obliquity and their cynical indifference to what is right and wrong."

What decision the Colonial-office may arrive at remains to be seen, but if care be not taken another outbreak may have to be recorded before long, and another murder may astonish the weak minds of those who cannot or will not act up to the simple rule that "honesty is the best policy."—I am, &c.,

Sept. 17, 1877. R.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, SEPT. 18.

Intense astonishment is felt in Germany at the continuous and sanguinary defeat of the Russian army. It is considered beyond doubt that the great losses of the Russians are to be attributed solely to their inefficient leaders. Probably the Emperor Alexander would not have ventured into the present war if he had been aware of the real qualities of his staff. For Germany this unexpected issue of events in one way will be of benefit as the favourite idea of some of our Western neighbours of an alliance with Russia (after the death of Emperor Alexander) against Germany, at present will be less thought of.

The Emperor is said not to intend to return from his present journey to Berlin until the middle of October, and during the last days of his autumn trip he will be a guest of his daughter and son-in-law, the Grand Duchess and Grand Duke of Baden. Prince Bismark has finished his sojourn at Gastein, and is returning over Berlin to Varzin. To day the Chancellor will meet Count Andrassy at Salzburg, and the topic of conversation between these two statesmen is the subject of much speculation.

On Thursday, the 13th of this month, the Dowager Queen of Saxony, Maria, wife of Frederick August II, died. She was the sister of the late Archduchess Sophia, mother of the present Emperor of Austria, of the Queen Elizabeth of Prussia—wife of Frederick William IV.—and of another Queen of Saxony, the wife of the late King Johann.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company has summoned its shareholders to an extraordinary meeting on October 6, to resolve upon a reduction of the paid-up capital. This amounts at present to m.22,500,000, and the directors propose a reduction to m.15,000,000, by changing the old shares of m.1,500 nominal to new shares of m.1,000 each. Thus a sum of m.7,500,000 will be acquired, out of which the liabilities of the company, which amount, according to the balance-sheet for 1876, to m.3,449,871, can be written off and sufficient rebates can be made in the decreased value of the fleet and other property. The directors also think that the operation will provide for a reserve fund. Whether the reduction will be accepted by the shareholders remains to be seen, but it seems to be very probable. It is the general opinion that its acceptance will enable the board to distribute a dividend which has been wanting for several years past.

I have to report the intended launching of three new men-of-war, the first on the 19th of this month at Gaarden, near Kiel, the second on the 26th, at Danzig, and the third on the 6th of October, at Stettin. These new ships are sister-vessels to the corvette Bismark, built by the Company Vulcan at Stettin, and will be lightly armed, but of great speed.

A very disagreeable incident has been reported as having happened to the German corvette Vineta in the harbour of Santos in the Brazils. It appears that some of the crew of the vessel while on shore got up some quarrel amongst themselves, and some native soldiers or policemen interfered and tried to arrest the sailors. Upon this a general fight ensued, and several severe wounds were inflicted on both sides, one of the soldiers being killed. The civil population then joined in the row, which attained great dimensions. Subsequently one of the officers of the corvette, who happened to be ashore, entered the crowd to try and settle the affair, when the Brazilians rushed upon him; he was seized, arrested, and notwithstanding the protest of the German Consul retained in custody for the night. The next morning the commander of the vessel demanded his release and an investigation into the matter by the Brazilian authorities. As we learn by telegram that the Vineta has left for Plymouth, the whole affair will have been settled.

The steamship Denderah, of this port, which as you will remember after having struck on a sunken rock in the Smith Channel (Magellan Straits) went down in five or six fathoms of water has, we learn by telegram from Valparaiso, been successfully raised, brought into a safe port, and is to be towed to Valparaiso.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Demand for consumption has been of considerable extent during the past week, and has resulted in pretty fair transactions; speculators have not appeared in our markets, but values are maintained at their former level. Money has remained abundant.

COFFEE.—Large sales have been effected, but as first-hand parcels have not been in excess of demand, quotations are firm; Java quality values m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR without transactions. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.24 to 26; do. unclayed, m.20 to 21; Mauritius, brown, m.20 to 25; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29; do. brown, m.20 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.22 to 30; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28, per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Prices of dressed quality are firmly maintained. Of raw ca. 14,000 bags Rangoon, arrived per A. H. Wille, had been previously sold.

TEA is unchanged, Congou quiet; of new season's have been sold ca. 250 16 boxes fine Souchong, and 120/4 cases Pecco.

COTTON.—Better advices from England have caused a more favourable tendency here, and besides several parcels of American provenience ca. 80 bales Sea Island have changed owners on delivery.

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SPICES.—Nutmegs m.5.50 to 6; Mace, m.4.50 to 4.60; Cloves in good demand, Zanzibar m.135 to 136, Amboina, m.1.75 to 1.76; Pepper firm, Singapore, at m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The feature of the week has been great activity in mere speculative securities, and especially in all Austrian stocks, which were favourably influenced by the cheering harvest prospects in that country. This tendency has extended itself to other stocks and shares, and a considerable business is reported at higher quotations, but the condition of our markets cannot be considered as a healthy one, and a reaction must sooner or later take place. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	96 ..	96¼
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	— ...	102
Hamburg Loan of 1870	— ...	105¼
Do. do. 1875	— ...	96
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	288
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116¼ ...	—
Coeln Minden Railway	94⅞ ...	95
Norddeutsche Bank..	139⅞ ...	140
Vereinsbank...	122¼ ...	122½
International Bank	— ...	86
Commerce and Discount Bank	— ..	105
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	— ...	101½
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	29 ...	—
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	— ...	56
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	49 ...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	13 ...	—

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 20.

The Parliamentary Session was closed last Saturday; the new one was opened on Monday with a Speech from the Throne, which of course ave us no news. The King was much pleased to meet the representatives, and stated that we are on a very friendly footing with all foreign Powers. The crops are promising, but trade still languishes. The financial condition of the country is satisfactory. The services of our navy and army are acknowledged, especially what has been done in Sumatra. These are the outlines of this very downright uninteresting document. The members went on at once to the despatch of business, so that to-morrow the Commission will be received by H.M. for the election of the President of the Second Chamber. Mr. W. H. Dullert was elected first candidate, Mr. Storm the second, Mr. Cremers the third one.

The Java Budget for 1878 was laid before the members of the Second Chamber. It proposes that from 1879 foreigners in Java, both European and Asiatic, should pay a personal tax and patent duty. It is estimated that the amount yielded by these imposts would reach 1,000,000 florins. The Budget further proposes the construction of railways by the State between Buitenzorg and Tjitjalengka and Madioen and Blitar. The salaries of the Deputy Residents are to be increased, and three schools are to be established for the sons of chiefs and native functionaries. It shows that, in consequence of public works, the construction of railways there is to cover a deficit of sixteen millions, for which a loan will be issued. From the favourable balances during the years 1867-1875 there are still in cash nine millions, but as it must be expected that the service of 1876 will be most unfavourable, this amount will be absorbed by the fixed contributions to our treasury of ten millions. This result must partly be ascribed to the large coffee crop, so that five and a-quarter millions was wanted more than in former years for this purpose. Though there is an unfavourable balance of sixteen millions to cover it must not be concluded that the finances are in a deplorable state. This amount is wanted in 1878 for the harbour-works at Batavia, to take measures in order to prevent inundations, to construct railways in Middle-Java, to buy the rail Batavia-Buitenzorg, &c. It was already resolved by former Ministers to provide this sum by a loan, and therefore the present Minister brings forward the principal. Before the loan is issued a special Bill will be laid before Parliament. It is, however, proposed that the interest on whatever the State borrows on behalf of our East India colonies shall be at 4½ per cent.

H.M. the King visited yesterday this town in order to open the Exhibition of Pictures, which has proved to be a complete success.

Mr. De Decker, formerly a member of the firm of Van Zeylen and Decker, shipowners, who was accused of having over-insured, has been set at liberty by the Court in Second Instance.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Tea market during the past week has been very depressed, consequent upon the large amount which has been on offer; and the feeling that the shipments from China show no falling off, so that no advantage can result from holding. The custom of selling in six to nine chest lots at the public sales without reserve has been abandoned, and lines of 200 and more chests were yesterday sold at from 6¾d. to 8¾d. The large export from China is explained by the written advices from Shanghai to 28th July, which quote unprecedentedly high prices for second crop leaf, namely, from Tls. 30 to Tls. 40 per picul, which would show profits to the Chinese of about 6d. to 9d. per lb. A portion of these teas has come to hand and they are described by a broker as "Quality good to superior, range of prices in unison with current demand; say fine Ningchows strong and full flavoured, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. and useful Oopacks, strong and fresh pungent flavour, 11d. to 1s. 1d. The general run of the recent imports are not of desirable quality, and dealers have had a busy week picking out parcels of distinctive character, for which remunerative prices are paid; but the mass of tea to hand shows considerable loss, owing to the increased cost in China, though the purchases were chiefly made on the gloomy outturn of first crop teas, leading to the inference that operators in Shanghai must have been strongly influenced by a belief in a short supply, which telegraphic advices show was at all events not warranted at the time." The last telegrams repeat the assurances of small supplies, and it is estimated that the export from China may be eleven to fifteen millions short; but it is to be borne in mind that these statements are always based upon Chinese information, and have to be accepted with great caution.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended September 15 was 4,233,252lb., or about 3⅞ per cent. higher than the deliveries of the previous week. Of this total 2,387,756lb. was for home consumption, 848,029lb. was exported, 829,724lb. was removed coastwise, 162,946lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,797lb. was for ships' stores. There was also an increase of 6⅜ per cent. in the duty received, the total being £59,694.

The Silk market continues better, and its position is stronger, but the movement, such as it is, has been very slow, and manufacturers are already crying out that they cannot afford the small advance asked for. In fact, unless there be some early prospect of peace in Europe and some improvement in the aspect of political affairs in France, neither of which events appears very probable, there seems little likelihood of permanent and satisfactory improvement.

In the Produce Markets there has been a continued absence of animation, but values of most of the leading articles remain unaltered. The market for Coffee has been favourably influenced by the result of the Dutch sale, which went off at an advance of ½ to 1 per cent. above valuations, and coloury descriptions of Plantation Ceylon are higher. Sugar has been firm, with an advancing tendency; a considerable business has been done in China, but nothing in Penang or Manila. Business in Rice has been wholly suspended. Black Pepper maintains the recent improvement, but White exhibits an easier tendency, owing to extensive supplies.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 22 to 23; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27 to 28; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.662½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 44½ to 45½; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.620; Suez Canal, f.697½; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 103 to 106.

The half-yearly report of the National Bank of India announces a net profit of £20,754, out of which an interim dividend on the capital of £465,250 has been declared of 3 per cent., absorbing £13,957. Mr. Campbell, late of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, has been associated with Mr. Sawers as Joint-General Manager in London.

Mr. Ed. Marjoribanks has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Coutts, bankers, owing, it is rumoured, to speculative operations.

Mr. Edward Stout has retired from the firm of Messrs. Watts, Millburn and Co., of London and Newcastle.

The acceptances have been returned of Messrs. H. Mahler and Co., silk and merino agents, of London, Zurich, and Lyons. It is understood that the liabilities of this firm are almost entirely due to houses abroad, and that the estate will probably yield about 10s. in the pound.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, which was despatched from Southampton yesterday with the heavy portion of the next outward mail, has on board £419,530 in specie for the East. The particulars are as follows, viz.:—For Calcutta, bar silver, £155,000; Bombay, bar silver, £152,500; Singapore, dollars, £15,000; Penang, dollars, £11,000; Shanghai, dollars, £1,000; Alexandria, sovereigns, £85,000; and Galle, sovereigns, £30.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8½d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅞d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6¾d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ..	1,591,597	1,173,493

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—We have a very dull market to report during the past week, the samples put before the buyers every day having been more than they could give attention to. The more desirable parcels have met with a fair demand, but the quantity sold bears a very small proportion to that offered ; whilst prices in many instances are hardly as good as last week. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings show no change in prices, the demand being fair ; common to good common remain dull of sale at last week's prices. Fair kinds have sold ½d. per lb. lower, good medium to good are also ½d. to 1d. per lb. cheaper. Good Saryune kinds have been saleable. Fine Kaisows have also given way a little ; a few finest have been sold at full prices. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds : Common to good common are quoted much as before ; fair kinds have been difficult of sale at rather lower prices ; good medium to good kinds are heavy at previous rates ; fine to finest are steady, but with only a moderate inquiry. New-make kinds : Sales to some extent have been made at from 8d. to 8½d. per lb. for common, 9½d. to 11d. for fair, and 1s. to 1s. 1½d. for good kinds, showing but little change in prices. Oolongs : Common to fair Amoy kinds still sell at low prices ; some Formosa kinds have sold from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d., being fair prices compared with other sorts. Souchongs : Common kinds have sold at low prices ; good to fine are in fair demand at about previous prices. Scented Teas : Canton Capers have sold at about former rates. Orange Pekoes also remain without material change. Foochow Capers have been heavy of sale at lower prices. Orange Pekoes have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb., owing to larger supplies on offer. Green Teas : There is no material alteration to notice. The current range of prices is still low, with only a moderate inquiry. The public sales have comprised 11,109 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. A new system has been tried of selling entire parcels in one lot without inspection. This latter clause will, we think, not be satisfactory to buyers' as it opens the door to frauds in China. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz. :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,310,542	2,379,020
Coastwise	819,092	893,752
Exports	1,067,019	1,080,934
	4,196,653	4,353,706

SILK.

There has been no alteration in the tone of the market. The improvement in values noted last week has been maintained, but the business done has not been of very large extent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
„ No. 2	19s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
„ No. 3	18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
„ Red Peacock	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Mubash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The Dutch sale of the 19th inst. went off slightly above valuations, and about equal to the previous sale ; this result has had little apparent effect upon the market, and at public sale middling to good Plantation has sold readily at an advance of 1s., grey kinds being unchanged, and Native Ceylon steady. The prices paid have been Plantation Ceylon, triage and ordinary 75s. 6d. to 93s., common to fine small 92s. 6d. to 101s. 6d., low middling grey 101s. to 105s., middling 107s. 6d. to 110s., good middling 110s. 6d. to 111s., fine bright 117s., bold 117s. 6d. to 120s., fine bright ditto 127s., peaberry 107s. 6d. to 116s. Native small 81s. 6d., fine ordinary at 87s. to 88s. 6d., ordinary 86s., pea-berry at 92s. 6d. Privately 150 bags fine ordinary Native have been sold 88s. 6d., and 65 casks grey Plantation at 103s. 6d. At auction 424 bags Singapore, picked Bally were bought in at 85s. The Dutch Trading Company's public sale of 100,146 bags Java, held on the 19th inst. in Amsterdam, went off with good spirit at ½ to 1 cent above valuations, or barely equal to the preceding sale, good ordinary selling at about 53 cents, against 53 to 53½ cents in August, and 53 to 53⅛ cents in June.

COTTON.—An improved demand has prevailed, and prices of American have slightly advanced, East India being also firmer. The sales for the week are about 11,500 bales. On the spot Tinnivelly 5¼d. to 5⅝d., fair to good ; Western Madras, 4⅞d. to 5⅛d., fair to good ; Bengal 4 9-16d. to 4¾d., good fair to good ; Sawginned Dharwar 5¼d., good fair. For arrival Tinnivelly, 5 7-16d. to 5½d. June to October, good fair ; Coconada, 5¼d. to 5 5-32d. July to November, fair red ; American, 6¼d. to 6 5-16d. November-December middling (1 m clause.)

CANTHARIDES.—2 cases China bought in at 2s. 4d.

CHINA PRESERVES.—25 cases Ginger sold at 4⅞d.

COCOANUT OIL has been firm, and maintains previous prices. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes has been sold at £38 15s. to £39, and in hogsheads at £41 per ton.

CUTCH.—During the week 500 boxes Flag BB have been sold at 24s., and 400 boxes ditto, since, at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—23 cases dull lump sea-damaged bought in at £4 5s. to £4 10.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 104 cases Sumatra 7 cases sold, fair to good fair seconds rather badly mixed with dark at £7 to £7 15s., the remainder bought in at £8, dark £6. 5s. to £6 10s., thirds at 48s. to 55s. per cwt.

GALLS.—About 100 cases unworked China have been sold at 54s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—About 100 tons have been sold afloat, June sailing, at 20s. 7½d. ex ship. No business has been done on the spot.

HEMP.—Manila continues dull of sale. During the week the only sales have been 400 bales fair current at £27, and 200 bales Quilot No. 1 at £30 10s.

HIDES.—*Ox and Cow :* At the periodical public auctions East India in the hair were in fair supply. Clean good qualities were well competed for at last sales rates ; but common dirty kips were almost unsaleable, except at very low prices. The few Singapore offered could not be quitted at late values. Rangoon partly lost the improvement of the two previous auctions, but as owners were firm very few were sold. China were in small supply and improved in value ½d. per lb. Of 16,215 China offered, 11,482 sold ; Light, average 8⅝ to 12⅝ lb. 6¼d. to 8½d.; heavy, average 14¼ to 17⅞ lb. 6⅝d. to 7d.; extra heavy, average 20¾ to 27⅝ lb. 6¼d. to 7⅜d.; kips and skins, average 4¼ to 7¼ lb. 7½d. to 8¼d.; thirds 4⅝d. to 5⅝ per lb. No Singapore or Penang were sold. *Buffalo :* Singapore, &c., were not wanted. Rangoon brought late rates. Calcutta, light weights brought full prices, but heavy were lower and difficult to sell. Bombay and Kurrachee sold readily, without change in price. Cochin were frequently ¼d. per lb. higher. Of 2,415 Singapore and Penang offered, 111 sold ; 1st heavy, average 24 lb. 5¼d.; 2nd heavy and sea-damaged 4⅞d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions Brazil met a good demand, and sold at full to rather dearer rates for lump, and dearer for fine tongue and honeycomb. West India brought full prices. A larger supply of Bombay was only partly sold, tongue at steady to slightly higher rates, cake steady ; Penang sold steadily for all kinds. There were 46 cases Penang offered, and mostly sold, good and fine tongue at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d., one lot bold 4s. 6d., low dark to medium at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 10d., middling to good leaf 4s. 1d. to 5s., middling to fine cake 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. Of 27 cases Saigon 12 cases sold, good leaf at 5s. to 5s. 1d., low dark to good tongue at 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; 15 bales Japan manufactured were withdrawn. The next public sales are fixed for October 16.

JAPAN WAX.—9 boxes bold thick saucers slightly stained sold at 45s. 6d., and one 1 case Myrtle at 80s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 47 tins Tonquin offered 40 tins sold, pile 1, good fair shaped pods with a few damp at 47s. to 49s., good but only partly trimmed at 44s. to 44s. 6d., pile 2, fair shaped skinny but genuine 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d., hard rough skinny and bally 27s. to 28s., pile 3, hard, skinny and doubtful 13s. 6d., ditto rough and bally 13s., wet pickings 22s. Of 23 tins Yunan 14 tins sold, good fair chiefly dry at 34s., 1 lot 34s. 6d., hard and dry 30s., rather inferior 29s., 22½ oz. good fair Grain sold at 45s. 6d., 8 tins bought in, dark to rather dark and damp at 44s. to 45s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black :* Privately the market has been firm, with a moderate business at 3⅝d. for Singapore, and 3 5-16d. for Penang. There was a steady demand at auction, but 3,465 bags offered were only partly sold at previous rates. Of 1,846 bags Singapore 500 bags sold at 3⅝d., damaged at 3½d. to 3⅝d. 1,480 bags Penang bought in at 3⅜d., excepting 400 bags damaged, which sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. Since the sale 500 bags of the Penang have been sold at 3 5-16d. *White :* A good supply, amounting to 1,262 bags, offered by auction went off quietly at about previous rates. Of 975 bags Singapore 520 bags sold, fair at 6¼d., good fair at 6⅛d. to 6¼d., good bold at 6¼d. to 6⅜d. 287 bags good Penang bought in at 6d. to 6¼d., except 40 bags damaged, which sold at 5⅞d.

RHUBARB.—Of 103 cases China offered, 29 cases sold, fair rather mixed 2s. 3d., low middling to small, palish pinky fracture at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d., ordinary 1s.

RICE.—In consequence of the firmness of holders, who refuse any concessions on current values—at which buyers refuse to operate—there have been no transactions during the week.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea* continues dull of sale, and in auction of 660 cases unworked offered only one lot sold at 47s. *Cloves :* Of 7 cases good Penang offered only 3 cases were sold at 2s. 1d. *Ginger :* 8 cases Japan sold at 36s. *Mace :* Of 38 cases Penang offered 23 cases sold at firm rates, fine bright pale at 3s. 3d., low and ordinary dark mouldy and damaged at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. ; 3 casks 6 boxes Java sold at 1s. 9d. *Nutmegs :* Penang continue in demand, and sales are reported of 200 boxes, 101 nuts to the lb., at 2s. 8d.

SUGAR.—With a continued good demand for low brown as well as refining kinds, business has been effected readily at fully previou rates, and occasionally slightly dearer. The subjoined sales of Eas Indian descriptions have been effected :—On the 15th inst. the floating cargo, per Jules Dufour, 16,000 bags brown Java Syrups, at 15s. for a near port. On the 18th privately 4,500 bags good to fine brown China sold at 18s. 6d. to 20s. On the 19th privately 2,000 bags clayed China sold at 22s., also 10,000 bags low China at 16s. 6d. per cwt. On the 20th privately 11,500 bags China sold good brown at 19s, good to fine clayed at 23s. to 25s. per cwt.

SAGO.—At auction 1,196 bags met a good steady demand, and 920 bags sold at firm rates, fair to good small at 16s. 6d. to 17s., good bright small at 17s. 6d., with a few at 18s., good medium 19s. 6d.

TAPIOCA.—A fair business is doing privately in Singapore at 2 11-16d. to 2¾d. At auction of 1,236 bags Singapore offered 650 bags sold, Malacca kind at 2⅝d., middling to good white at 2⅝d. to 2¾d., fine small at 2¾d., fine bold 3⅛d., the remainder fine and extra fine being bought in at 3⅛d. to 3¼d. *Pearl Tapioca :* Of 153 bags of fresh import offered 30 bags bullets sold at 31s., the remainder bought in, medium at 20s. 6d.

TIN.—The market has been steady but very quiet. The current quotations are for Straits on the spot, £65, afloat £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £69 10s.; Billiton £66 per ton.

TOBACCO.—The sales have included 30 bales China damaged at 3½d. to 4d., and 8 cases Manila Cheroots at 3s. to 6s. 6d.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sept 7	Agate	Brown	Shanghai	New York
12	Georgina	Melhuish	Rangoon	Helvoet
12	Robina	Fuller	Manila	Havre
12	Stonewall Jackson	Arbecari	Hiogo	London
13	Carpo	Murphy	Hong Kong	Do.
13	Cyphrenes (s.)	Wood	Foochow	Do
13	Zorida	Larsen	Rangoon	Falmouth
13	Arabella	Jones	Do.	Do.
13	Matador	Lenzel	Do.	Do.
13	Amphitrite	Lindquist	Akyab	Do.
13	Edmund Phinner	Gillet	Do	Do.
13	Severn	Hastings	Manila	Do.
11	Berlin	King	Akyab	Liverpool
13	National	Mazon	Manila	San Francisco
14	Luna	Ellerback	Taiwanfoo	New York
13	Johannes	Visser	Banjoewangie	Texel
13	Nore	Lindstrom	Maulmain	Antwerp
13	Batavia	Brown	Rangoon	Do.
14	Emilien Marie	Gaston	Batavia	Ymuiden
14	Madras	Welch	Singapore	London
14	Hereford	McCarthy	Rangoon	Do.
14	Araby Maid	Hamond	Do	Do.
14	Sumatra	Chiara	Bassein	Falmouth
15	Superbo Richesi	Ferro	Rangoon	Do.
15	John Hougvaedstad	Wetterland	Bassein	Liverpool
15	Galileo C.	Caffarena	Akyab	Queenstown
15	Benedicta	Jensen	Yokohama	San Francisco
15	Isolina	Gilbert	Singapore	New York
15	Coldstream	Walker	Batavia	London
15	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Shanghai	Do.
15	Hindostan	Bartlett	Penang	Do.
16	Ettrickdale	Soden	Singapore	Do.
16	Peterborough	Gardiner	Rangoon	Do.
16	Tomaseo	Stagno	Akyab	Plymouth
16	Guiseppe Mazzini	Devoto	Rangoon	Queenstown
16	Regina Maris	Ouwehand	Samarang	Flushing
16	Giovanni Moglia	Massone	Akyab	Antwerp
16	Zuid Holland	Immerzeel	Batavia	Helvoet
17	Holland (s)	Jaski	Batavia	Passed Dungeness.
17	Kanagawa	Karst	Samarang, for Rotdm.	Do.
17	Aberfoyle	Du Santoy	Maulmain	Falmouth
17	Eureka	Chapel	Ho Ho	New York
18	Glenfalloch (s.)	Taylor	Shanghai	London
18	Derbyshire	Llewellyn	Rangoon	Liverpool
11	Jan van Brakel	De Royer	Padang	Hampton Roads
18	Signal	Whitney	Ho Ho	New York
18	Charmian	McMillan	Rangoon, for Antwerp	Passed Folkstone
19	Fortunato Cattarino	Parro	Rangoon	Queenstown

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Aug 30	Victor	Pond	Batavia	New York
Sept 12	America (s.)	Graham	Manila	Antwerp
12	Frida Lehment	Glaveke	Batavia	London
12	Burdwan	Brown	Singapore	Do.
13	Carnarvonshire	Fishwick	Shanghai	Cardiff
14	Willie Rickmers	—	Singapore	Do.
14	Kinderdyk	—	Java	Newcastle
14	Convenuti	Bozzo	Singapore	Shields
15	G. F. Muntz	Schulner	Hong Kong	Newport
16	Parsee (s.)	Sargent	Penang, &c.	London
17	Conrad Hinrich	Schuler	Singapore	Cuxhaven
18	Wildwood	Harriman	Hong Kong	Liverpool
18	Madura (s.)	v.d. Sprenkel	Batavia	Southampton
19	Armin	Schubert	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Sept. 15	Glaucus	Liverpool	Penang, &c.
15	Radnorshire	London	Do., &c.
17	Glenmias	Do	Singapore, &c.
19	Princes Amalia	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

PLGR (Ital. brq.), Akyab to Queenstown, Sept. 8, 45 N., 23 W.
QPRG (Ital. brq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 10, 19 N., 29 W.
QHDW (Amer. brq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 11, 21 N., 31 W.
MASSINO, Akyab to Falmouth, July 30, 11 N., 25 W.
CHARITY, Greenock to Anjer, Aug. 2, 12 N., 26 W.
MARY NELSON, Cardiff to Anjer, Aug. 3, 12 N., 36 W.
AMSTELSTROOM, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Aug. 16, 12 N., 25 W.
PAPA OLIVARI, Bassein to Queenstown, Aug. 2, 13 S., 10 W.
MELANOPE, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 11, 2 N., 22 W.
BAY OF NAPLES, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 19, 18 N., 31 W.
ONEATA, Liverpool to Manila, Aug. 15, 19 N., 32 W.
HUDSON, New York to Yokohama, July 27, 2 S. 30 —.
KINFAUNS CASTLE, Penang to Glasgow, Aug. 20.
FRIESLAND, Java to Hamburg, July 29, 6 S., 16 W.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK.—Sept. 6, the Stracathro, at San Francisco from Hong Kong, encountered on the first part of her passage the tail-end of a typhoon, which threw her on her beam ends; some sheets, &c., were cut away to right her, and several articles were washed off the deck.

CAPE TOWN.—Aug. 25, ship Charmer, or Chalmer, of Glasgow, from Maulmain to Amsterdam, with teak, was wrecked on Dyer's Islands; all hands saved. (The Charmer, Muir, from Maulmain to Amsterdam, left Mauritius Aug. 1.) This vessel is now confirmed to be the Charme

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Sept. 11, arrived, Francis and Amanda, from Manila; resailed for Liverpool, Sept. 14. Passed, Sept. 17, Glenorchy (str.), Amoy for New York; Macgregor (str.), China for London; Fleurs Castle (str.), London for Singapore.

RIO DE JANLIRO.—Sailed, Aug. 9, St. Marys, for Batavia.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, Aug. 19, Heidi, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenlyon, Gordon Castle, Glengyle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nemesis. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Zanzibar, Bertha, State of Alabama.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Eliza Shaw, Abbey Town. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway, Lodore. For Yokohama: Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c.: Antje, M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Speculant, Star of the East.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere, P. J. Carleton For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas. For Singapore, &c.: Victoria (s.).

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Gesine Brons.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a downward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 35s., meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £19. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 19s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

LAUNCHES.

On the 10th inst. an iron barque, named the Stuart, was launched by Messrs. Stephen and Sons, Dundee, for Messrs. John Hay and Co., Liverpool. The dimensions are, length 197 feet, breadth 34 feet, depth 19 feet. She is classed 100A at Lloyds, and is 900 tons register.

On the 11th inst. Messrs. W. Denny and Bros., Dumbarton, launched another steamer, named the Chanda, for the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited). She is a duplicate of the Chinsura, and her dimensions are: 315 by 33 by 26½; gross register tonnage 2,040. Her engines, of 220 h.p. nominal, with cylinders of 63in. and 36½ in., and stroke of 45in., are on the compound direct acting principle, and supplied by Messrs. Denny.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

China—East Coast.—Namoa Island.—Position of Glengyle Rock.—The following particulars relative to Glengyle rock, east side of Namoa island (on which it is considered the steam vessels Madras and Glengyle struck in September 1873 and November 1875 respectively), have been received from Commander R. H. Napier, H.M. Surveying-vessel Nassau:—Glengyle rock, with one foot over it and breaking at low water spring tides, is of small extent, and lies one-third of a mile off the S.E. point of Namoa island; with the following bearings:—East point, N. 6° E.; Oeste rock, S. 29° W.; Three tall chimneys, S. 66½° W.; This recent special examination of the locality by the Nassau resulted in finding no other trace of shoal water. Note.—The north point of Crab island in line with Three Chimney bluff, bearing W. ½ S., leads southward of Glengyle rock; Dome island seen midway between Oeste and Ruff rocks, bearing S.S.W. ½ W., leads eastward of Glengyle rock. [The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 0′ in 1877.]—*Hydrographic-office, Admiralty*, August, 1877.

THE Customs at Shanghai have issued the following notice:—"Notice is hereby given that a rock, having only 13 feet of water on it at low water, has been discovered, distant about 200 yards to the S.W. ¾ W. of the Ryder Rock, which latter is awash at high water, is a little over one-third of a mile from the shore, and is W. ¾ S. from the summit of Ape Hill. (The bearings are magnetic.)"

THE steamer *Louise*, of 60-horse power, Captain Dahl, which sailed on the 18th of July from Hull for the Obi mouth, has arrived at Tobolsk, Siberia, all well. The steamer belongs to Alexander Trapezikoff, Moscow.

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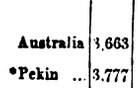
OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Poonah ...	3,130	550	Sept. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan ...	3,429	550	Sept. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	2,933	450	Nov. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.



OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
,, Brindisi ,, ... ,, Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 9th Sept.

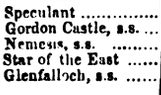
*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterlooplace, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Speculant	628	Wright Bros.&Co.	Sept. 15
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	2,019	Thos.Skin..er &Co	Sept. 2,
Nemesis, s.s.	1,618	Norris & Joyner...	Sept. 26
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros & Co.	Sept. —
Glenfalloch, s.s.		Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. —
	LIVERPOOL.		
Sarpedon, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
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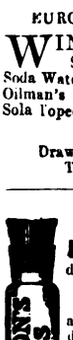

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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Brazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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This fine Medicine cures all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, is a Great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females—young or aged.

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Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NO. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAU HARBOUR ROCK.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the *Chefoo*, observed on the 24th May last a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquau Harbour. The islet off the South end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the West of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

(Signed) D. M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Zanzibar...	100 A1	2300	V.L.D	Sep. 27
	*Minerva, s.	100 A1	1589	V.L.D.	Oct. 5
	Elgin	100 A1	1430	V.L.D	Oct. 20
	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 5
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov. 20
	Moray.....	100 A1	2230	V.L.D	To roll.
China, Japan, &c., Marseilles, and Mediterranean ...	Message Maritimes de France	Every alternate Saturday.		V.L.D V.L.D V.L.D.	Sep 22 Oct. 6 Oct. 20

*Will call at Foochow.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

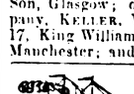
For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

MADURA, 2,500 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples.)
PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.
Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.



GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	Sept. 28
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Penang, Singapore, Hg. Kg., & Shanghai	Nemesis, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D	Sept. 24*
Penang, Singapore, Hg. Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo	Malabar, s.s.†	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Oct. 17

* Sailing positively 26th Sept.
† With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. Last shipping day, 24th September. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

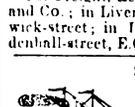
To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrenes.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	792	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	AA1	697	To follow	Liverpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. REST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Steam via Suez Canal.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 90 A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p nominal, 1,300 h.p effective. A. MULLER, commander, receiving goods up to the 10th October; South-West India Docks.

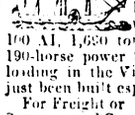
For further particulars apply to MORS IE BLANCH and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail, 24th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Sept. 27.



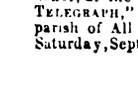
FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid new screw steam ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,650 tons register, 2,300 tons gross register, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, The fine Cumberland-built ship, LODORE, A1 15 years, 869 tons register, EDMUND JONES, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 25, Booth-street, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 735.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Sept. 26.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 23	Aug. 4	Aug. 11*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 7*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 8
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 1
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 7
Chefoo	—	—	„ 8
New-chwang	—	—	„ 4
Hankow	—	—	„ 9
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 8
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 22	„ 2	„ 13
Ningpo	—	—	„ 8
Foochow	—	—	„ 9
Formosa	—	—	„ 10
Amoy	—	—	„ 12
Swatow	—	—	„ 15
Hong Kong	July 6	„ 10	„ 18
Canton	—	—	„ 16
Macao	—	—	„ 17
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	June 22	July 29	„ 13
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 23
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 15
BORNEO—			
Labuan	—	—	„ 14
Sarawak	—	—	„ 18
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 23
Samarang	—	—	„ 15
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 10
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 27	Aug. 24	„ 26
Penang	„ 20	„ 17	„ 20
CEYLON—			
Galle	Aug. 10	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Colombo	—	—	„ 1

* Via San Francisco, received Sept. 19.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 26th ult., being five days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, *via* San Francisco, on the 19th ult., and which were published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama, 15th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong, 25th August, Singapore 2nd Sept., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 8th inst., left Alexandria on the 28th ult., and will probably reach London on Tuesday.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, arrived Sept. 24.—From Yokohama: Mr. Ricke, Miss Serris. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. S. Walker. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Howlet, Schneider, Landorf, Guillemot, Mrs. De Grandpre, Miss Newcomb. From Saigon: Messrs. Reiope, James, Michel, Mdme. De la Perrelle. From Batavia: Messrs. Zimmerman, Von Heuwen, Laglaize, Miss Maccoll, Miss Ament, Miss Knappert. From Singapore: Messrs. Unwin, Oldham, Leibenger, Saulsen, Siegfried. From Galle: Mr. Griffith.

Per steamer *Patroclus* (Holt's line), to London, Sept. 28.—From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Mentaplay. From Singapore: Mr. S. Wright.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tolliday. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Captain F. Durrant, Mr. Squires, Mr. R. W. Parish, Mr. E. de H. Whiddin, and Lieut. C. E. Willoughby. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Miss Livermore, and Mr. Evans.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Sept. 28, and Brindisi, Oct. 1.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. Evans, Capt. N. B. Smith.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Marcus C. Do Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Michaelsen. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Sword, Mr. Rinn, Mr. Lawry, Mr. Walbetson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn, Mr. Schroeder. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Esquer and child.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan, Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Ilbert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod, Mrs. Smeding. To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Mr. W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand, Mr. W. B. Pryer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ryan, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, Mackwood, W. Walker, H. Wilton, and Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irawaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Smith. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. G. L. Ornien. To Singapore: Mr. Windsor. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman.

Per steamer *Nemesis*, from London, Sept. 29. For Singapore.—The Hon. Mrs. Plunkett and child, Doctor Hampshire, and Mrs. Hampshire.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There was no political intelligence of importance from the capital at the date of the last mail. Attention was being chiefly directed to the drought, which was becoming serious. The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The very abundant spring rains made the earth moist enough to bring on the autumn crops to a certain point, but now they seem fading. The millet and maize are very short in the straw and light in the ear, and are hastening on to a premature harvest. The later sown crops which succeed the wheat will be an utter failure unless the rain soon comes. At this season the streets of this city and the roads around are generally full of water, but now they are covered with dust, with which the slightest breeze loads the air. We have not yet had one summer storm worthy the name. The price of grain is rising above its standard during the scarcity of last winter. The price of silver in the capital is very high, while at T'ung-cho, distant fifteen miles, and in all the cities around, it has never been lower. All foreigners who can leave the city and can find a location outside are in their summer quarters. We do not find a lower temperature at the hills, but are free from dust and bad smells, and can get quiet walks without hearing abusive epithets. The temples, like most other structures in China, are continually falling out of repair, and are at the same time let alone, so that summer quarters are getting very scarce, and the price demanded by the Ho-shang is larger each year.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes under date of 2nd August:—

The rain still holds off, although we have had frequent indications. This evening there are good signs of rain, and yet I fear it is "passing around." From all directions, far and near, there comes the one story. What the locusts have left, the drought and heat are drying up. And now I hear of a smaller species of locust or grasshopper in many places, in numbers exceeding the large ones. The fields are the picture of desolation. The Kaouliang, or large millet, is striving to head at about half its usual height. The prospect is most disheartening. I think all the gods in the Chinese pantheon must have been invoked by this time, from what I have heard of the "praying for rain." Inside the East gate a dragon about four feet long is suspended, head downwards, among some withered branches. A constant stream of water is kept flowing from the dragon's mouth, and on poles among the branches are yellow strips of paper, having such inscriptions as "There should fall a heavy rain."—"There will certainly be rain."—"A great rain will descend." The sickness and mortality in the city are very great, and are likely to increase very much unless a change comes in the weather. I think such a season has not been known here since foreigners came to the port.

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WUCHANG.

The correspondont of the Shanghai *Courier* writes :—

One stage further has the late assault case gone—in that Mr. Hughes has referred the matter to Peking. The same students have, I hear, pulled down a shop because the owner made opposition to some of their number pilfering his wares, and went to get the aid of the local officials to check them.

The locusts have put in an appearance at Hankow, eating the verdure which made beautiful the churchyard of St. John the Evangelist, and the neighbouring garden. The Han-yang magistrate, I hear, sent down a thousand ducks to devour the devastators. Yesterday for an hour towards dusk large numbers were flying over this city, but so high up that it did not seem likely they would alight before crossing the river, towards which they were flying.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

Tail-cutting has come here at last, and natives are much frightened, as it is considered a death warrant to lose a portion, ever so small, in a mysterious way. The most (otherwise) intelligent natives firmly believe in the paper-man, and that he can be wafted with a breath on the hand to go on his road to mischief.

A species of cholera is raging in the native town, and one hundred per diem are said to fall victims. The Taoutai has prohibited the sale of melons (water and other kinds), and if he could only eradicate by drainage the horrible effluvia so inseparable from Chinese dwellings and streets many lives would be saved.

The British barque *Adela*, Captain Beattie, went ashore on the 27th July, about two miles from the outer limits of the port. When she floated and anchored in harbour she was surveyed and condemned by three surveyors.

Mr. Adkins (H.B.M.'s Consul), with Mr. Henry E. Bush (Lloyd's agent), and Captain J. Thomas, of the *Foochow*, have held a Court to inquire into the cause of the loss. The Court's verdict was to the effect "that the pilot had been over-anxious to get to the anchorage, and had not taken sufficient care, and that the vessel's loss is due to him. Captain Beattie and those under him did all that was necessary to get the ship off.

SOOCHOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent says there has been continued heavy rains here for the past month ; if they continue, the low lands to the south-east will be under water. Nothing has been seen of the locusts very recently. The country people all say the insects have "foreign letters" on their wings. The teachers have examined them, and say it is clearly writing, and as they are not Chinese characters, it is certain there is some connection with foreign lands. You may dispute the point with them, but they will end, "but they have the foreign characters on their wings."

The present Soochow Foo seems to be an exception to the usual class of Chinese rulers, in that he sees every proclamation enforced. The opium dens have been closed by him. He now forbids all the women to go to the temples to worship. The other day, the birthday of the "God of Lightning," when crowds from the country came to burn incense, he stationed a small official with a number of soldiers at the principal temple. The Taouists feel this stroke very heavily, as the women are their chief patrons. He keeps his runners passing about the streets all the time, and it is said they have caused quarrelling and fighting to cease in a measure. His yamen is in the principal thoroughfare of the city, and people gather there to hear the cases tried.

HANKOW.

H.M. Consul at the above port has circulated, for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the following extract from the translation of a petition, addressed to the Taoutai by the Shansi bankers, describing the nature of the drafts issued by them—the so-called Shansi bills—and requesting that these drafts may not be discounted by British merchants :—

The practice of issuing and paying drafts was established by petitioners and others solely for the convenience of officials and of people in general, and of merchants and traders. All drafts that are issued must bear the name of the person, or the style of the firm in whose favour they are drawn. They are different from the notes issued at this trade centre by cash shops, which are made payable to bearer on presentation, for the very purpose of allowing them to pass freely from hand to hand. The draft is issued on receipt (by the drawer) of the amount drawn for, but there are also cases in which the draft is issued before the actual receipt of the money, and the sum drawn for is only payable by the drawee after receipt of advice from the drawer, so that should the draft arrive before the advices, it is still necessary to wait till the latter are received before making payment. Hence all drafts must be endorsed "Payable three or five days after sight," unless the draft is made payable at a certain fixed time. In this case should the payee not be able to wait for payment until the draft comes to maturity before he can hand it to a third person, he must come to a distinct understanding with the drawee as to whether he may do so or not, and arrange that the money is to be paid to the person who presents the draft, but even in this case payment would depend upon the nature of the advices from the drawer. In this way the damage arising from loss (of the draft) is prevented, and unexpected mishaps guarded against. Petitioners have establishments in various provinces, all of which observe this custom in their business; for many years there has been no change in this respect, nor has there been any divergence from it. . . . . Petitioners would feel greatly obliged, therefore, by your requesting the British Consul to direct British merchants not to discount or deal in their drafts in future. In accordance with your instructions we present this detailed statement.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th August ; no later mail from London had been received.

The event which has attracted most attention in the Settlement since the departure of the last mail has been a meeting which has been held at the club to come to a determination on the form which the memorial to the late Mr. Margary, which was proposed last autumn, should take. There was a fair attendance, but it was evident that a great deal of the interest which had been before felt had died away. After some discussion the memorial cross, of which a design had been sent in from Messrs. Kinder and Cory, was selected. It is said to be very graceful, and unlike any of the monuments which the Settlement already possesses. The three-cornered plot of ground at the foot of Garden Bridge, which is at present occupied as a nursery garden, was selected as the site.

A sensible measure has been adopted by the Municipal Council, who have resolved to close all pawn-shops at ten P.M., as it appears that all "legitimate business" can be transacted by that hour. The measure, it may be hoped, will have the effect of checking peculations, which are of course favoured by its being possible to get rid of wrongfully acquired property when the vigilance of the police is relaxed at night. The new iron bridge on the Bund has been opened.

The closing of the Woosung Railway, of which telegraphic information arrived some time back, was looked upon as certain at the date of the mail's departure. The time spoken of was the end of the present year. The *Daily News*, in noticing the matter, says :—"The Viceroy is not communicative on the subject, but the tone of what he does say leaves very little doubt that, at the expiration of the guaranteed year, he purposes closing the line, and proclaiming to the world the hopeless inferiority of the Chinese to their Japanese neighbours. While the latter are extending railways, which they manage with admirable success, making good roads, and striving to connect every important town in the country by telegraph wires, the Viceroy Shen Pao-chen deliberately purposes taking a seat, and declaring that China is as yet altogether too uncivilised to manage a little railway nine miles long."

A curious and by no means pleasant illustration of the manner in which stories are fabricated in China has been given by one of the native papers published in Shanghai. The *Sin Pan* came out with a detailed history to the effect that a foreigner, who was out shooting, passed through a village near the Pagoda, when a dog barked at him, and followed him along the path yelling ferociously. Thereupon, the foreigner, losing his temper, fired, but after the smoke had rolled off, the dog was seen in the distance cantering unharmed away, and a boy seven years old appeared upon the scene, lying stretched lifeless upon the ground, whereupon the foreigner seemed exceedingly startled, and decamped with precipitation. Tidings were then carried to the boy's mother, who in a great state of excitement rushed to the spot, and folding the dead body in her arms with loud lamentations hurried back to her house, where she incontinently hanged herself. A messenger was at once sent with the sad news to the husband, who was a dealer in Shanghai. He hurried home, but arrived too late to save the life of his wife. The villagers expressed much commiseration at this untimely loss in one day of both wife and child, and suggested that he should bring the case before the notice of the city authorities. As, however, there were no eye witnesses forthcoming, and, moreover, the name and address of the foreigner were alike unknown, the unhappy man declined to take any action, and could only in silence cherish his woe. With regard to this touching story, the *North China Herald* says it is assured that the whole of the tale, together with the melancholy sequel of the suicide of the mother, the mute despair of the father, the commiseration of the villagers, and the light-hearted unsympathising behaviour of the "unspeakable" dog himself, is purely imaginary, and that the villagers and Tepaos of the districts alluded to assured anxious inquirers that there was no foundation whatever for the story.

The above named paper of August 11 gives the following amusing description of the manner in which the silk market was opened :—

There was some excitement on Tuesday among Chinese silkmen who were chinchinning Joss and burning Joss-paper, in consequence of the prices between foreigners and themselves showing an indication of coming within range. It was suggested to them that if, instead of chinchinning Joss, they would reduce the differential prices, the probability of negotiations coming to a satisfactory issue would be much greater than at present. They seem at last to have acted on the suggestion, as some 300 bales of new silk were settled on Thursday, at prices averaging about 6d. a lb.

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over home rates—*i.e.*, on the basis of Tls. 345 for No. 5 Tsatlees. The demand became more active on Friday afternoon, and some 250 bales were settled at about the previous day's rates. Offers for some 700 or 800 bales more are said to be in the hands of Chinese brokers, and likely to be executed.

The sums for the damages and costs in the *Tunsin* collision case have been paid into Court. They amount to Tls. 18,000. The hearing of the charge of perjury which has been brought at the Mixed Court, in connection with this case had been brought to a conclusion when the mail left, but the decision of the Chinese magistrate had not been given. The proceedings, as reported in the papers, seem to have been of a somewhat irregular character when compared to those of ordinary tribunals. The Chinese magistrate was Chun, who has long sat in the Mixed Court, and the assessor was Mr. C. T. Gardner, H.M. Acting Vice-Consul.

A handy book of the "Treaties Between China and Foreign Powers," edited by Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, is announced as in the press at Shanghai. It will bring together and render available for general purposes of reference the greater portion of the various treaties and regulations which have been successively agreed upon during the last sixteen years; and the Treaty of Peace, &c., between Japan and the Korea (Chosen). Several instruments, though not now in force, find place in the work, as the French Treaty of 1844, and the United States Treaty of same year; also, the Emigration Convention of 1866, and the Articles of Revision negotiated 1868-69, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

We take the following from the *Celestial Empire*:—

We hear that Hu-kwan-yung, the well-known banker of Hangchow, has completed the negotiations with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Chinese loan, which was to have been advanced by the Japanese. The amount is five million Hai-kwan taels, or about £1,600,000. It may be mentioned that the loan, unlike the last, is not in silver but in sterling. The rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum. The Customs Revenues of Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai and Hankow are hypothecated as security for the debt.

Some considerable concessions have been made by the Chinese in the matter of the Chefoo Conventon. We hear that orders have been sent from the Central Government, that native vessels, chartered for the conveyance of foreign merchandise on the transit pass,—and which have hitherto had to pay mast dues and a variety of "squeezes,"—will, in future, on passing the Customs barriers, have to pay tonnage dues only.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 26th July, to the effect that it was rumoured that the Japanese had protested against the negotiations of the last loan to the Chinese Government, we learn that the matter has been amicably settled. The Chinese contractor of the loan, which was to come before the public on the 1st of September, has purchased from the Japanese 50,000 piculs of rice for the use of sufferers by the inundation in the province of Fokien. The profit on this transaction will, we suppose, be considered by the Japanese as a sort of equivalent for what might have been got from the loan.

A correspondent writes:—

As consignees of Congou in China often suffer by deviations in voyages, for the sole benefit of the owners, I think it is well to call your attention to the fact that the *Galatea*, one of the Hamburg line, had a very tempting offer when just on the point of starting with a full cargo for London, to tow the *Oceanic* to Hong Kong, for £1,500, but the captain and agents very properly refused it, as it involved a risk which might be very prejudicial to the interests of his shippers.

NINGPO.

The new Fortai of Chekeang, bent upon economical reforms, has done away with the fleet of sea-going junks kept for the suppression of piracy in Chusan Archipelago. The Taoutai has strongly objected to the measure. The sale of the bridge of boats has been completed, and it has been again thrown open to traffic.

FOOCHOW.

The Foochow *Herald* has the following:—

Mr. Tong King Seng returned from Formosa a few days ago. He was entrusted, we believe, with preliminary arrangements connected with the proposed telegraph lines in that island; also, with the confidential task of reporting to Ting Futai on the present working of the Keelung coal mines. Mr. Tong King Seng left for Shanghai per *Hankwang* on the 1st instant.

The subscriptions to the Relief Fund, or rather the forced contributions of native merchants and gentry, are now said to amount to over $300,000.

An accident, attended by great loss of life, occurred on the river on the 27th July. A large river boat, having about 140 Chinese passengers on board, while tacking down stream against a strong head-wind, capsized during a squall between Limpoo and the Mamoi Arsenal. The steamship *Taiwan*, which happened to be near enough to render assistance, at once steamed to the spot and rescued thirty-nine men and one woman who had scrambled on the keel of the boat. She then towed the wreck ashore. Up to the 1st August eighty-seven dead bodies had been recovered at different points of the river. The accident is attributed to gross carelessness on the part of the lowdah, who, as usual, made halyards fast with all sail set.

It is gratifying to hear that by latest advices the cholera is abating at Amoy. Since Dr. Douglas's death there have been one or two cases amongst the foreign shipping, but, we are glad to add, nothing fatal.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 18th August; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The attempt to introduce competitive examination for the junior appointments under the Local Government does not appear to be by any means so successful as might be wished. The Board of Examiners which we noticed some time back had been appointed by the Governor to hold the competitive examination for a third clerkship in the Magistrate's office reported that, after a careful examination of the papers of the eleven candidates, they were unable to recommend any of them for the post, and suggested that the limit of age should be altered to between twenty and thirty-five instead of between sixteen and twenty-eight, and that the vacancy should be once more advertised. A minute by the Governor states that though he is somewhat disappointed at the failure of the candidates on this occasion, he is confident some of them will succeed on future occasions, and he shall continue to dispose of whatever appointments may be in his gift by the system of open competition, believing that the best officers can thus be obtained, and that these public examinations will test and encourage the progress of education in the colony. In compliance with the suggestion of the examiners, a notification appears in the *Gazette* that a second examination will be held on the 28th August, when the limits of age for candidates will be from sixteen to thirty-five.

It is announced in the local *Gazette* that Colonel Bassano, C.B, having assumed the command of the troops on the departure of his Excellency Major-General the Honourable Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B., was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council on the 8th August.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall on the 16th August. There were present Mr. H. Hoppius (Chairman), Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, E. R. Belilios, W. H. Forbes, W. Reiners, E. Tobin, H. Cope, E. E. Sassoon, T. C. Hayllar, M. B. Polishwalla, J. F. Mardfeldt, E. Cope, J. A. Mosely, W. R. Landstein, D. M. Mehta, D. Munchajee, W. Wheeler—"Hancock A. Newton, H. N. Mody. H. Z. Just, A. Wasserfall, J. Russell, C. P. Chater, E. Beart, Mackenzie, H. M. Bevis, J. T. Chater, T. Murjorjee, H. Kings, mill, Merally, C. C. Cohen, L. Mendel, M. E. H. Asgar, and T. Jackson (Manager). The Chairman, in laying the report before the Shareholders, said:—The accounts are annexed to the report, which has been in your hands some days, and with your permission I will take them as read. I have much pleasure in placing before you such a satisfactory statement of accounts, showing a net profit for the half-year of nearly 7 per cent. You are aware that business has been very dull during the whole of the period under review, and the profits realised under such circumstances bear good testimony to the earning power of the bank. You will notice that the deposits are steadily increasing, and at no time since the formation of the bank have its affairs been more prosperous than they are at present. The old troublesome accounts have one by one been eliminated from the books, and I am glad to say that no new ones of a similar nature have taken their place. A few months ago the bank negotiated on favourable terms a loan to the Chinese Government, which it is intended shall be issued to the public during the present half year, and we look for a fair profit on the operation. Gentlemen, I will not detain you by any further remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be asked upon them. Mr. Kingsmill, in seconding the motion to pass the report and accounts, said:—"I have very great pleasure in seconding that, and allow me to say one word in doing so, which is, that I do believe myself, and I think the shareholders generally agree with me, that the present board of directors possess what former boards had not, the confidence of the shareholders." The report and accounts being passed unanimously Messrs. W. H. Forbes and W. Reiners were elected directors, on the motion of the Hon. W. Keswick, seconded by Mr Russell.

The Report of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, to be presented to the directors on the 22nd August, for the half year ending June 30th last, shows that during the period under review there have been more vessels docked and repaired than in the previous six months, the tonnage amounting to 99,614, against 80,103. The gross receipts of the company amount to $202,768.20, and the net profit to $33,711.89, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account $10,744.46, making available $44,456.35; from which has to be deducted, bonus to contributing shareholders $2,000.00, directors' fees $2,500.00, auditors' fees $250.00, making together

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$4,750.00, and leaving a balance of $39,706.35. The directors recommend that no dividend be declared, but that $25,000 be paid the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company in reduction of loan, and the balance, $14,706.35, carried foward to new account. The sum of $40,000 had been received from the Chinese Government on account of the Whampoa Docks, and they have still $40,000 to pay. The amount received and the $15,000 appropriated at last meeting have been paid in reduction of loan, and the debt now stands at $85,000, but will shortly be reduced to $20,000, by the balance due from the Chinese Government, and if the appropriation of $25,000 out of present profits be sanctioned by the shareholders.

We take the following from the *Daily Press*:—

A daring case of pocket picking has occurred in the public street. The captain of the Spanish steamer *Leyte*, on landing to go to his agent, Mr. A. McG. Heaton, had his pocket picked of the sum of $1,100. The fellow who committed the act was arrested, but before this was accomplished he had thrown the money to a companion, who made off with the booty.

A collision has taken place between a steam-launch and a junk, which might have proved fatal to some of those on board but for the gallantry of two Spanish sailors. It seems that the steam-launch belonging to the dock at Kowloon left there about seven o'clock P.M. to go to the Spanish transport *Patino*. When within a short distance of the vessel the launch came into collision with a junk, which had just before collided with the *Patino*. All those on board the launch (twelve in number) immediately jumped into the water. Two sailors on board the *Patino*, named Ignacio Leon and José Perez Soane, who witnessed the occurrence, sprang overboard with the object of rendering assistance, and exerted themselves manfully to save life. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 31st July, is published in the local *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$415,916
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	541,529
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	549,379
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,254,506
Total	$2,761,330.

A correspondent writes:—

There are a great many things going on here at present of which little or no notice is taken in the papers, but which are of the utmost consequence to the colony. I do not wish to be in any way unfair in my estimate of his Excellency the Governor on account of his religious convictions, and would be the last to allude to them if I did not feel that they encroach, in more directions than one, upon his administration of the colony. For a long time past the subject of Government education has been one of much difficulty and delicacy, and the Catholics have always been opposed to the excellent system of instruction at the Central schools, and have exerted their influence as much as possible against it. Sir Arthur Kennedy avoided any difficulty with them, or with too enthusiastic Christians of other denominations, by insisting upon the schools being strictly undenominational, and so open to all, even the unchristian Chinese, and this wise policy being followed, the schools have progressed in a most satisfactory manner. At present, however, they seem to have come to a dead lock. The site for the new building has been bought, but no progress is made with it, and it is felt only too severely that the old energy by which both Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir Arthur Kennedy infused life into public education in Hong Kong has died away. The reason of this is very generally surmised to be the influence of the Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Raimondi, who is indefatigable in the cause of his Church, and has great power with the Governor. The most liberal-minded cannot but feel that there is something incongruous in our having so strong a Catholic to govern a Protestant colony; but such is the wisdom of the Home Government.

A practice of considerable importance in connection with the administration of justice in Hong Kong has of late been gaining ground. The cases in the Summary Jurisdiction Court are now constantly removed by order of the Chief Justice to the Supreme Court, thus increasing the expenses to the suitors and causing needless delay—to obviate which the Court was expressly established. The Ordinance establishing the Courts here gives almost unlimited power to the Chief Justice, and Sir John Smale has of late shown too strong a leaning to having cases brought in the Supreme instead of the Summary Court. The nature of such cases (similar to County Court cases at home) is such that they can be much more satisfactorily disposed of in summary jurisdiction than any other way; and by removing them much injustice may at times be done to men of small means, who cannot afford to go to great expense to obtain redress.

The colony is becoming more and more Chinese, native hongs being found in many places where European houses existed before. It is a bad sign, and shows how the trade is drifting into Chinese hands, and how rapidly Europeans are being ousted from it.

CANTON

At the Canton Missionary Conference, held on the 8th Aug., resolutions were passed expressing sorrow for the loss of the Rev. Charles F. Preston, and bearing testimony to his zeal and fidelity in pursuing his work, and recognisling the valuable service he rendered by translating the New Testament into the Canton dialect.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes:—

The squeezes imposed on the boat people at the Wai Chow lekin station have led to a block in the public business. The Taoutai of the prefecture had his official despatches delayed for three weeks. These despatches, it would appear, are sent by water, but owing to the exorbitant imposts levied upon them all the boats and junks stopped sailing for Canton, and no means of conveyance could be found. The Taoutai's intervention in the matter has proved successful at last, however, and the boat people have now resumed work. It would appear that the system of official squeezing sometimes has unlooked for effects, and little incidents of this kind may have some slight effect in demonstrating to the Celestial mind that the policy is not one of unmitigated advantage.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The *Diario de Manila* of the 1st August states that news had been received from Paris that an iron lighthouse to be placed on San Nicolas shoal in Manila Bay had been completed by Messrs. Eiffel and Co., together with the appertaining lighting apparatus, life-boats, &c., and that the whole of it was to be shipped to Manila in July last. On arrival here, probably in September next, the lighthouse will be forthwith put up. The total expense is estimated at $30,000.

Advices from Sooloo come down to the 18th July, at which date the fortifications and quarters for the troops to be stationed at the new Spanish settlement there were rapidly approaching completion. The state of health was not favourable, owing to the great labour exacted, and the disturbance of the soil from the building operations. The Moros continued to harass the Spanish outposts and murder persons whom they find off their guard. On one occasion they murdered three soldiers on an outpost; and on another they killed a sailor guarding cattle. The Spaniards laid an ambush for them one day and killed one Moro and captured another. One night a number of Moros broke into the Commissariat cattle pen, but were beaten off by the sentinels, leaving one of their number dead. Business was dull at Sooloo, but trade was expected to revive when fine weather sets in, as was the case last year. The *Comercio* says that during the month of June the exports from Sooloo consisted chiefly of shells, sharks' fins, mangosteens, poultry, cinnamon, rattans, cocoanuts, rice, garlic, salt, cocoa and horses.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 26th August; the P. and O. mail from London, July 20, was received on the 19th August, and the following French mail of July 27 arrived out on the 24th August.

The advices and files by the present mail contain nothing of any importance.

The Colonial steamer *Pluto*, with the Honourable the Colonial Secretary on board, left for Larut. It is probable the Hon. Mr. Douglas will be absent about twelve days on his tour of inspection though Perak, which he proposes making, accompanied by Mr. Low, and we hope the public will, upon his return, be favoured with the result of his observations.

Messrs. Thomas, Skinner and Co.'s steamer *Loudoun Castle*, Captain Marshal, from London, arrived alongside the Tanjong Pagar Wharf on the 18th, and left for Hong Kong and Shanghai on the 20th Aug. The Messageries Maritimes Company's mail steamer *Sindh*, which arrived on the 24th Aug., has made a remarkably quick run from Marseilles, having left there on the 29th July last.

Mr. E. H. Bell, Head Inspector of Police, Straits Settlements, has, we hear, been appointed to be Superintendent of Police at Penang, in place of Mr. J. E. Hewick, who has resigned, and left for home by the last English mail.

The following notifications are taken from the *Gazette*:—

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice, S.S., has been granted extension of leave for four months from the 10th September, upon half-salary.

The appointment of Mr. N. B. Dennys, as Assistant Protector of Chinese under Ordinance II. of 1877 (Chinese Immigrants), has been confirmed.

The resignation of Dr. F. E. Jackson, Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, has been accepted.

Messrs. W. A. Pickering and E. Karl have been appointed by H.E. The Administrator Protectors of Chinese under Ordinance II. of 1877.

Captain P. J. Murray, H.M. Assistant Resident in Sungei Ujong, since the 30th April, 1875, has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, H.M. Resident.

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The finding of the Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. W. A. Pickering and Captains Mackenzie and Ellis, into the loss of the British barque *Sea Star*, on an unknown reef between Boe and Pepa Islands, Dampier Straits, while on a voyage from Nagasaki to U. K. in June last, is published. The captain, officers and crew, are acquitted of all blame.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

DANBY—On the 26th Sept, at 11, Park road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of T. Danby, of a son.

DRISCOLL—On the 14th Aug., at Queen's-road, Hong Kong, the wife of T. N. Driscoll, of a son.

EATON—On the 27th Sept, at Exeleigh House, Tiverton, Devon, the wife of John T. Eaton, Esq., of a daughter.

KIRCHHOFF—On the 7th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. Kirchhoff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOLSER—GUSSMER.—On the 8th Aug., at the German Consulate, Shanghai, Johann Folser, of Mittelnkirchen, Hanover, to Maria Luise Johanne Gussmer, of Kietz, Mecklenburgh.

SHAW—VALLACK—On the 27th Sept, at St. Johns' the Evangelist, East Dulwich, by the Rev. T. Acton Warbarton, D.C.L., Captain Thomas Shaw, to Augusta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Vallack, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

DEATHS.

APCAR—On the 6th Aug., at the Oriental Hotel, Bangkok, Siam, M. J. Apcar.

GLOVER—At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, William J. Glover, aged 45, eldest surviving of Thomas B. Glover, Braehead, Bridge of Doune.

DA COSTA—On the 5th Aug., at Hong Kong, Anna Joaquina, wife of J. P. Da Costa, aged 37 years.

DURANT—On the 19th Sept., at his residence, North Tawton, Devon, John Kelland Durant, aged 91.

MENNEN—On the 3rd Aug., at Bangkok, Wilhelm Georg Mennen, mate of Siam ship *Fabius*, native of Emden, Germany, aged 55 years.

PATERSON—On the 7th Aug., at Swatow, John Paterson, formerly of Amoy, aged 38 years.

SORENSON—On the 1st Aug., at Bangkok, Martha Bergithe Christine, daughter of Capt. Sorensen.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

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TEA.

HANKOW.—Arrivals were coming in very slowly, and only a small business had been done in the week, the total being only some 3,000 chests. For the first day or two the market was easy, but reports of higher prices in Shanghai were received, and rates closed nearly Tls. 2 per picul higher. Chinamen who shipped third-crop Teas to Shanghai had made one to two taels profit there, and were now eagerly buying in Hankow. Common Teas, of which alone the future arrivals can consist, were in no demand for England, though Russian buyers continued to take them at very low rates for Siberia. The quantity of third crop still to come was expected not to exceed 5,000,000 lbs., of which only a very trifling proportion would be Tea worth over 1s. per lb. Prices had been :—Oopack, 1877, Tls. 11 to 14 ; Oanfa, Tls. 13 to 14 ; Oonam, Tls. 6½ to 8½. Total arrivals, 1877, 584,000 ; 1876, 645,000 ; settlements and shipments, 1877, 580,000 ; 1876, 640,000 ; stock, 1877, 4,000 ; 1876, 5,000.

SHANGHAI.—Black : There had been an active business during the week, settlements amounting to 15,000 chests (against 1,300 chests in the corresponding week of 1876), viz :—Oopack, 4,000 chests at Tls. 14 to 19½ ; Oanfa, 1,500 chests at Tls. 15½ to 19 ; Oonam, 500 chests at Tls. 13½ ; Ningchow, 7,000 chests at Tls. 15 to 25 ; Hohow, 2,000 chests at Tls. 12¾ to 23. The *Celestial Empire* says :—The market continues firm and the stock is being fast sifted out, leaving each day a less desirable assortment behind. The arrivals of fresh teas have been very trifling, the total from River ports not exceeding 8,000 chests. Under these circumstances prices have gradually hardened, and on looking back we find a rise has been established of fully 10 per cent. from the lowest point. The competition, which has, however, been limited to a few buyers only, has been mainly for superior teas—those costing over 1s. per lb.—and we hardly think the advance in common tea sufficient to induce much packing in the country, so that the season is really showing signs of drawing to a close, after just three months of ceaseless activity. The prospect for the vessels (two steamers and five sailers) loading for London is thus a very bleak one, and some of them will (for the sake of the tea-market we much hope) have to fill up with other merchandise, or else sail with incomplete cargoes. Green : A moderate business has been transacted, settlements being 8,000 half-chests, against 3,000 half-chests in the corresponding week last season, viz., Teenkai 1,500 half-chests, at Tls. 28 to 30½ ; Fychow 500 half-chests, at Tls 21½ ; Pingsuey 5,500 half-chests, at Tls. 21 to 36½ ; Shanghai-packed 500 half-chests, at Tls. 21. The above quoted newspaper offers the subjoined remarks on the condition of the market :—The business in Green Teas continues to be restricted by the unfavourable news regarding this staple received from all home markets. There can hardly be any doubt left now in the minds of the most sanguine that this specialty is becoming a thing of the past, and that its backers can hardly hope again to win with it. We find, against all precedent, steadily decreasing crops, accompanied by steadily decreasing prices ; the decrease being from 34 millions in 1872 (the culminating year of high prices and big export) to 24 millions in 1876. With the far superior quality of Japan tea to contend with, Green Teas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of fully one tael [illegible] men to bring prices to a level with home [illegible] far just equal to that of last year, and the ex[illegible] steamer) is more than [illegible] houses, and we [illegible] to recede to a reasonable position.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Letter of Aug. 4 says :—Considerable transactions are reported during the past week, but a large proportion of the settlements were previously made for shipment to the Colonies per steamer Ocean. Arrivals and settlements during the week are :—Congou, arrived, 13,700 chests ; settled, 27,421 ; Souchong, 800 chests, 2,314 ; Oolong, 6,400 half-chests, 359 ; Flowery Pekoe, 361 chests ; Scented Teas, 13,000 boxes, 4,785. Congou : The common to good common grades have been most in demand at a reduction of Tls. 1 to 1½. Flavoury to medium have been taken to a fair extent at previous rates. Broken leaf sorts remain in demand and are without change. Souchongs have been dealt in at late quotations. Oolong : Only one chop has found a buyer. Flowery Pekoes : The bulk of the settlements have been made for Bombay. Scented Teas have been taken at a decline for inferior quality. Settlements and Quotations are :—Congou : 90 chests finest, 1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 10d. ; 2,330 chests medium to good medium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. ; 11,540 chests flavoury to medium, 11¾d. to 1s. 2¼d. ; 10,650 chests common to good common, 9⅛d. to 11¼d. ; 2,810 chests dust to common, 6½d. to 8½d. Souchong : 950 chests fair to good, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. ; 1,100 chests broken to fair, 9¼d. to 1s. 2¼d. ; 264 chests leafy, 7½d. to 8½d. Oolong : 359 half-chests fair, 11¾d. Flowery Pekoe : 361 chests fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 10¼d. Scented Teas : Scented Orange Pekoe, 4,120 boxes fair to good, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7½d. ; Scented Caper, 665 boxes fair to good, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. The export to Great Britain and the continent of Europe amounts to lbs. 25,483,073, against lbs. 33,890,826. To the Colonies, lbs. 10,100,510, against lbs. 8,221,490, at the same period last year.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says :—The almost entire absence of demand at anywhere near asking rates for good clean Silk has had the effect that has been anticipated for the last month. In our report of July 21 we alluded to the arrivals of second crop musters so foul as to be almost unusable, although of a bright and "flat-catcher" colour. Finding no offers were forthcoming for such cargo, the native dropped his price considerably this week, and has succeeded in getting rid of about 130 bales, at prices ranging from Tls. 330 to 350 per picul ; the classifying of the Silk must have proved a difficult task. In addition some 130 bales of Tsatlees have been taken at Tls. 405 for "Mowfong" Elephant chop, and Tls. 345 to 350 for market No. 5, which with about 20 bales of C. Y. S. "Kinling" Kahing Taysaam (old Silk) at Tls. 350, and some 60 bales of market chop re-reeled Tsatlees (new Silk) at Tls. 400 to 410 make settlements for the week add up to about 400 bales. It is possible to get a small quantity of really clean market No. 5 Tsatlees at Tls. 345 to 355, but the majority of the holders of first crop Silk are fairly firm. Arrivals remain very insignificant, and the unsold stock stands unaltered at 16,000 bales. Export is 1,956 bales, and with the above settlements included will make 2,400 bales shipped against an average of nearly 25,000 bales at the same date for the past three years.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0⅝d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4⅞d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.
Canton „ ... } Hong Kong „ ... } Macao „ ... }	3s. 11⅝d.	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11⅞d.
Singapore „	3s. 11¾d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Penang „	4s. 0d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0¼d.
Manila „	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306 to 307	Rs. 224
„ Hong Kong	27½ to 27¾ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.0	9½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.7.0	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 43½ prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 240.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
North China Insurance [illegible]
Yangtsze [illegible]
Union Insurance Society, [illegible]
China Traders Company (Limited), $[illegible]
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 152½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 85.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 68.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 39 per cent. prem, ex div.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
[illegible]

3s. 11¾d., Hong Kong 3s. 11¾d., at Shanghai 5s. 5d.

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TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

A Reuter's telegram from Nagasaki announces that the Japanese rebellion has terminated. The rebel chiefs Saigo, Virino, and Murata committed suicide; the others submitted on the 24th inst.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 22.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.5.; Silk market quiet; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 400.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 22.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist, $95. Total export of Tea to date, 113,000,000 lbs.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 25.—Gambier, $4.70; Black Pepper, $7.70; White, $13.50. Tin, $19.30. Mule Twist, 40's, $97. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., $1.60; 7 lbs.; $1.42½. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., $1.07½; 7 lbs., $1.30.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874 5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England ...	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874 5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England ...	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
„ France ...	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
„ America ...	150	108	115	162
„ Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total ...	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	2,166,075
„ Chicago	529,130
„ Boston...	270,986
„ San Francisco...	73,375
„ Canada	45,365
„ London	—
Total...	3,084,931

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK TO EUROPE.

	Total to July 31, 1877.	Total to July 31, 1876.	Total to July 31, 1875.
Horns	193	372	144
Pepper ...	2,051	1,275	476
Rice	—	109,660	63,422
Sapanwood ...	478	1,383	1,267
Sticklac ...	530	229	—
Sugar	17,352	—	—

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 4, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	38704	30399	1658	1093	45676	34606	—	699	4947	12462
Hemp	Bales.	95183	95755	729	2770	85397	53911	1767	5376	6100	16662
Coffee	Tons.	1563	5003	1286	1664	—	—	—	—	119	285
Cigars.....	Mil.	7547	5228	1666	320	640	235	4630	2307	250	253
Indigo	Qqls.	959	159	—	32	1984	1629	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Aug. 25, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Aug. 25, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,372	31,833
Gambier	274,199	225,567
Cutch	1,556	1,148
Pearl Sago	44,517	43,275
Sago Flour	117,204	137,717
Tapioca	34,274	31,571
Black Pepper	83,391	83,067
White Pepper	28,259	20,346
Coffee	8,274	12,598
Gutta Percha	16,308	10,790
Gum Benjamin	1,520	1,522
Gum Copal...	4,089	1,540
Gamboge	166	241
Rattans	41,638	43,806
Buffalo Hides	28,613	13,683
Cow Hides...	705	1,680
Buffalo Horns	5,265	3,801

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to Aug. 20, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Aug. 20, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	15,571	47,027
Sugar	114,032	72,074
Black Pepper	41,894	29,149
White Pepper...	2,487	2,080
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,424	7,618
Tapioca	12,561	10,725
Hides	3,240	4,958
Horns	206	377
India-rubber	308	293
Mace	287	223
Nutmegs	667	1,043
Rattans	5,254	8,817
Coffee	145	1

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Aug. 4, Ornate; 8, Jerfalcon; from Sydney, 5, Coriolanus; Sept. 24, Centurion; from New York, Aug. 7, F. B. Watson; from London, Sept. 22, Madagascar (str.), Glenartney (str.); 26, Wylo.

At AMOY.—From Swansea, July 28, Maxima; from Cardiff, 29, C. J

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, Aug. 11, Papillon; 16, Thomas Fletcher; from London, Sept. 19, Strathairley (str.); 22, Braemar Castle (str.); from Cardiff, 27, Cilurnum, Alice Reed.

At SAIGON.—From Havre, Aug. 10, Marianne; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Juan (str.).

At BANGKOK.—From Sunderland, July 1, Orion; from Havre, 20, Taffarette; from Turon, 23, Charite.

At BATAVIA.—From Genoa, Aug. 9, Batavia (str.); from London, 10, Edmund Gressier; from Holland, 16, Mr. J. Van Lennep; 18, Vriesland (str.); Sept. 15, Jupiter; 21, Koning der Nederlanden (str.); from Glasgow, Aug. 16, County of Argyle; from Ardrossan, 18, Barbadian; from Cardiff, 18, Shakespeare, Sappho; 20, Bastian Pot; from Boston, 18, Frank Lambirth; from Newcastle, 18, Nettie Merryman; Sept. 13, Burmah; from Rio Janeiro, 17, Christel; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 19, Elevy.

At SAMARANG.—From Holland, Aug. 5, S'Gravenhage; 8, Thorbecke; 11, Minister Fransen v. d. Putte; Sept. —, Medea; from London, Aug. 12, Antoinette; from Hull, 13, Verona.

At SOURABAYA.—From Holland, Aug. 3, Professor v. d. Baron Mesch, 4, Maarten van Rosseni, Antonia; 6, Cato; 7, Jacob Roggeveen, Mina; from New York, 6, Sabine; 7, Windward.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, Aug. 25, Albert Wilhelm; from Liverpool, Sept. 19, Ulysses (str.), Anchises (str.), Nola; 24, Franz Unthemann; 27, Deucalion (str.); from Cardiff, 19, Sapphire, Lord Kinnaird, Lutterworth; 24, Stadacoma, Tordenskjold; 27, Hugo; from Sunderland, 19, Stratton Audley; from London, 23, Glenearn (str.); from Hamburg, 27, Egeria (str.), Gerhardine.

At PENANG.—From Glasgow, Sept. 21, Ashmore.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London and Hamburg, Aug. 6, Galatea (str.); for New York, Sept. 30, London Castle (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Aug. 1, Macgregor (str.), Mecca, (str.); 3, Patroclus (str.); for Australia, July 31, James Wilson, Ocean (str.); Aug. 1, John Watson, Julia Reitz; for New Zealand, July 31, Diamant, May.

From HONG KONG.—For New York, Aug. 11, Hannah Law; 16 Matchless; for Portland, Oregon, 13, Springfield.

From BANGKOK.—For Cherbourg, July 13, Ann Adamson; for London, 14, Hester.

From BATAVIA.—For Rotterdam, August 28, Bastian Pot.

From SAMARANG.—For London, Aug. 8, Fiery Cross, 13, Nicholas Thayer, 14, Landsborough.

From SOURABAYA.—For Rotterdam, Aug. 12, Thor.

From SINGAPORE.—For Boston, Aug. 15, Gamecock; for London, 13, Macgregor (str.); 16, Patroclus (str.); 18, Mecca (str.), Galatea (str).

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
July 25 ...	Aline ...	Cardiff ...	Singapore
„ 26 ...	New Era	Hong Kong ...	New York
„ 29 ...	Lyra	London ...	Bangkok
„ 30 ...	Formosa	Ilo Ilo ...	Boston
„ — ...	Cleta	Newcastle ...	Order
„ 31 ...	Walmer Castle ...	Cardiff ...	Order
„ — ...	Louis de Geer ...	Greenock ...	Sourabaya
Aug. 1 ...	Philip Fitzpatrick ...	Philadelphia ...	Japan
„ 2 ...	Helen Rickmers ...	Hong Kong ...	London
„ 3 ..	Emma G. Scammell..	New York ...	Batavia
„ — ...	South American ...	Manila ...	Boston
„ 5 ...	Hazard	Boston ...	Batavia
„ 6 ...	James Bolt	Sunderland ...	Sourabaya
„ — ...	Cosmopolita ...	Ilo Ilo ...	Santander
„ — ..	Glengairn	Do. ...	Falmouth
„ — ...	C. S. Bushnell ...	New York ...	Hiogo
„ 7 ...	Esmeralda	Manila ...	New York
„ 8 ...	Thomas Lord ...	Hong Kong ...	Do.
„ 12 ...	Celebes	Holland ...	Batavia
Sept. 13 ...	Elmstone	London ...	Hong Kong

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THE MAILS.

—o—

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, SEPT. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah arrived here to-day at one P.M. with the inward French mails from China and Japan. She brings 60 passengers and a general cargo, including 550 bales of silk, 26,000 packages of tea, 950 packages of sundries, and specie valued at £6,000, for London.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 28.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the India and China mails, ex Venetia, from Bombay, and Hindostan, from China, left at noon to-day for Brindisi.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, SEPT. 28.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Shanghai via the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton at noon, bringing the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 105 passengers, and £334,111 in specie.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 15.—ADEN, SEPT. 24.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Iraouaddy, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCTOBER 22.—GALLE, SEPT. 26.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Suez to-day. She brings specie to the value of £260,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 17.—SHANGHAI, SEPT. 26.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong has arrived here, with the London mail of Aug. 17.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 10.—HONG KONG, SEPT. 19.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtsze, from Marseilles, Aug. 12, and Galle, Sept. 3, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—September 27, at London, from Hong Kong, Patroclus (str.); from Shanghai, Galatea (str); at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Lina; 22, at Sandy Hook, from Batavia, Davina; 28, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Lady Vere de Vere, Earl of Derby; from Bassein, Drumlamig; from Singapore, Helena; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Alpheta.

DEPARTURES.—September 25, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Sliedrecht; 27, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Mindin; from Penarth, for Singapore, Chateaubriand; from Shields, for Singapore, Dorothea; 26, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Noach IV.; 27, from Swansea, for Manila, Delia; 28, from London, for Batavia, &c., Antje.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Sept. 27, Glamis Castle, Japan for New York.

SPOKEN.—Joseph Brown, Singapore, for Gibraltar, Sept. 5, 31 N., 36 W.; Secondo Tre Fanciulli, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 25, 26 N., 37 W.; Asterion, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 21, 48 N., 10 W.; Pegasus, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 9, 38 N., 35 W., 160 days out, short of provisions.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Sept. 26, passed, Diomed (str.), Liverpool, for Penang, &c.; Malta, Sept. 27, arrived, Parsee (str.), London for Penang, &c., Table Bay, Aug. 22, sailed, Vega, for Hong Kong; Simon's Bay, Aug. 24, sailed, Kishon, for Guam; Algoa Bay, Aug. 22, sailed, Joachim Christian, for Batavia; Harab (str.), for Guam.

MISSING SHIP.—Lloyd's Committee will be glad of any information regarding the N. I. Hill, Snow, cleared from Rangoon for the Channel on Jan. 26 last.

Correspondence.

THE LAW COURTS AT SHANGHAI.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The Report from which you quote in a short article with the above heading, published in your issue of to-day, was made to the International Law Reform Conference, not by the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, but by a committee appointed by the Bremen Conference in 1876, of which Mr. Richard and myself were respectively requested to act as Chairman and Secretary.

The authority for the statement to which you take exception is a well-known member of the Shanghai Bar. In his pamphlet entitled "Two Episodes of Recent Anglo-Chinese History" he says:—

"By the Tientsin Treaty, 1858, it was agreed that when disputes took place between British subjects and Chinese of such a nature that the Consul should be unable to settle them amicably, 'then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.' Now how has this been carried out? In 1865 an Order in Council was brought into force expressly annulling all the judicial functions and jurisdiction of the Consul at Shanghai, and vesting it in a newly-created officer, viz., the Chief Judge for China and Japan. This change the Chinese have never sanctioned; indeed, I believe they have never even been asked to do so. The chief point involved, and from a political point of view a very important point it is, is this: when a British subject as plaintiff brings a case against a Chinese, the British Consul claims the right to have an official present, as it is said, "to watch the case for his national." When a Chinese is a plaintiff, the Chinese official, the Taoutai, who ranks with the British Consul, claims the same right. The result in practice is this. At the Court where British subjects and subjects of other foreign States bring cases against Chinese before a Chinese judicial officer, a British Vice-Consul or other Consular official sits twice a week (if not oftener), and an American official twice a week, and no such case is tried without a foreign official of the plaintiff's nationality being present. The Chinese official is the judge, but the foreign assessor takes always a very active and prominent part throughout the proceedings. There is no reciprocity, however; and in the British Supreme Court, which has absorbed the Consul's judicial jurisdiction in Shanghai, no Chinese officials are allowed to sit with the judge, or take any part in the proceedings. Comment on this seems unnecessary, except to point out that the British Minister in China should have had the injustice removed years ago."

If this statement be true it certainly brings to light a real grievance; and I am told that it is one to which the Chinese themselves are far from being indifferent. I am also assured that if we acted on the principle of reciprocity, and allowed a Chinese assessor to sit with the British judge in the Court at Shanghai, the Chinese would be inspired with a more general feeling of confidence in the decisions of our judicial representative than they now entertain.—I am, &c., F. W. CHESSON.

17, King William-street, Sept. 22.

MARRIED LIFE IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In your issue of 2nd July your correspondent "T." says:—

Your correspondent "D." puts his finger upon the weak point in saying that "if gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in China had greater facilities for marrying and settling" a good deal of the "extravagance" would wear off quickly; but he adds, "circumstances are very much against them." Is this not arguing in a circle? Are not the "circumstances" just this very extravagance itself? Remove that, and there is no reason why people should not "marry and settle" in China as well as in other places, and this is precisely what every well-wisher of Anglo-Chinese Society must desire to see brought about.

To this I unhesitatingly reply, "T." knows nothing of what he is writing about. The "circumstances" are not the extravagance, but 1. The enormous cost of middle class living in the East. A man with £800 a year in Hong Kong can barely manage to live as well as one with £300 a year in England. Hence young men do not like to marry. 2. The fact that nearly all married women who have families are compelled after a short period to return home, simply from undue exhaustion. 3. The strong objection entertained by the head of mercantile houses to having married employés. 4. The indifference with which what would be justly looked upon elsewhere as an immoral course of life is regarded by the community at large. 5. The difficulty of "settling" in a place which business or health may at any moment oblige one to leave. Hence, I submit, the "circumstances" are not the extravagance. Men who take warning by those who have injudiciously married without due means think that they may just as well be extravagant in every day items, as until they are taipans they or their wives will have no chance of recognition from the married, *i.e.*, as a rule, very rich class of the community.—I am, &c.,

Hong Kong, Aug. 11, 1877. ANOTHER D.

FOREIGN OPINION OF CHINAMEN.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—It is commonly asserted that Europeans in China are so prejudiced as to be unable to appreciate any qualities in the natives, a statement which—like many others regarding China affairs—has a modicum of truth in it, but is at the same time very much exaggerated. As illustrating that this is not always the case, I noticed with great pleasure a paragraph which was reproduced in the last number of the *London and China Telegraph* from the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai, in which a tribute in excellent taste is paid to the memory of the late Mr. Heding, who long acted as interpreter at H.M. Consulate at that port. I have the more pleasure in alluding to this, as having had opportunities of observing the manner in which that gentleman performed his duties I feel that the praise which is bestowed upon him is well merited. As many things which appear in the English papers are translated into the native journals in China, I trust you will give insertion to these few lines, as I doubt not it will be gratifying to the late Mr. Heding's friends to know that his obliging and courteous conduct and modest unassuming demeanour are remembered with pleasure by some who have long left China, and are now many thousand miles away from it.—I am, &c., KUNG-KWAN.

London, Sept. 25, 1877.

ENGLISH SEAMEN IN JAPAN.—Commander Dawson, R.N., writes to us:—"The British Consul at Yokohama, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and sundry merchants in Japan, of various nationalities and different Christian denominations, have united with the resident British Chaplain to petition the Missions to Seamen Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C., to provide religious ministrations for the English and American shipping frequenting Yokohama. A fit man for the work is on the spot, a former petty officer of the navy, who has gained the confidence of the local clergy and laity by three years' mission labour in that harbour. This work must cease unless about £200 a year be provided. Would you allow me to say that the Missions to Seamen Society is unable to furnish this sum, but would be glad to forward to Japan any moneys sent to it for this purpose?"

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in China, Japan, Singapore, and other parts of the Far East will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "London and China Express" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "London and China Telegraph" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Again the accounts of disaster in China are most distressing. At Peking great fears were entertained that disaster would be brought about by drought, and at Tientsin similar apprehensions were already proving only too well founded. The correspondent there of one of the Shanghai papers, describing the state of affairs, says:—"What the locusts have left the drought and heat are drying up." To add to the disasters, a new small locust, but as destructive as the larger species, has made its appearance, and the fields are said to be "a picture of desolation." From the capital there is no political news of importance, and the inactivity of the Ministers has been the subject of some notice, though it may perhaps be considered excusable during the heats of August. It is announced that Mr. Baber was to start from Chungking on the 8th July, to join Mr. Gill at Ch'eng-tu, and that they would then in company make a tour through the districts of Western Szechuen. The terminating point of their journey, however, was not decided on. The locusts had also appeared at Hankow, where a correspondent described them as "eating them out of the place." One of the local Mandarins sent a thousand ducks to Wuchang to consume them, but whether the experiment was successful or not is not stated. The Wuchang outrage on the Missionary gentlemen has been "referred to Peking." It is to be hoped that this does not mean that it will be entirely shelved, as has been too frequently the case in similar affairs. At the least active attempts should be made to punish the guilty parties, and a proclamation be issued warning others from committing similar offences in future. At Soochow there had been very heavy rains, and it would seem, as a pendant to the drought in the North, apprehensions were here felt of serious damage by flood. At Shanghai the design and the site for the Margary Memorial have been decided upon. The Municipal Council have resolved to close pawn-shops after ten P.M. The intention of the Chinese Government to close the Woosung Railway was discussed, and much deprecated. An amusing account is given of the opening of the Silk market. The perjury case in connection with the *Tunsin* collision was concluded, but decision not yet given. It is stated that considerable further concessions have been made by the Chinese in the matter of the Chefoo Convention.

At Hong Kong the first attempt at appointment by competitive examination had not been successful. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had held their half-yearly meeting. The meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was announced for the 22nd August.

From Japan the dates have been anticipated *via* America.

From Manila the advices show that the natives at Sooloo continue to harass the Spaniards. The quarters for the troops were not completed. A new light was to be erected on Fort Nicholas Shoal. From the Straits Settlements there is nothing of any interest to notice.

THE NEW ADMIRAL FOR THE CHINA STATION.

Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., who left Southampton by the P. and O. steamer *Poonah* with his staff, will join the outward mail at Suez, and proceed to Hong Kong to relieve Admiral Ryder as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. For the present the *Audacious* will be continued as the Admiral's flagship, and should the war between Turkey and Russia not be speedily concluded a relief crew will be despatched to her in a troopship. On the other hand, if the war is concluded the *Iron Duke* will be ordered to relieve the *Audacious*. The command of the China Station is one of the pleasant posts in the gift of the Admiralty, but by no means devoid of responsibilities. Troubles crop up there so suddenly that it requires a man of decision and tact to deal with them, and it is often perplexing for the Admiral to square his actions with local demands and at the same time conform to Admiralty instructions. But no one entrusted with such a position can acquit himself creditably unless he accept some risk of censure. It is very difficult for the precise circumstances of the case to be understood at home from the despatches. The most recent example of a naval officer discharging his duty at great risk of being censured is that of Admiral De Horsey in attacking the rebel ironclad *Huascar*. We have also had some good examples on the China Station. Foremost stand Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel. After all that can be said by the home "peace-at-any-price" people it comes to this, that any man who will use the power of the English navy promptly for the suppression of riot and piracy in China confers a real boon on foreigners and natives. When Admiral Keppel made that raid in the neighbourhood of Swatow and Formosa he received (through our Consuls) from the Chinese officials the most hearty thanks and appreciation of his action, but a tremendous bullying from the miserable Gladstone-Lowe Government, then in power. As we said at the commencement of this article, the China Station is always eagerly sought for when vacant, and on this occasion Admiral Hillyar had many competitors. Judging from his services, we think the Lords of the Admiralty have made a good selection. We trust that Admiral Hillyar will prove himself "the right man in the right place."

ANOTHER WARNING TO MANCHESTER.

It is now a long time since a warning voice has been raised both here and in China to the Manchester manufacturers, with reference to the risks they run first of injuring the existing trade in British piece goods in China; and secondly, of incurring competition in consequence of the establishment of mills there, through the system of heavy sizing, or, in other words, of artificially weighting their goods. There now seems to be some chance of these warnings coming in a more practical form than merely in arguments drawn from analogy with what has taken place in India. According to last mail's advices, an advertisement had already appeared in one of the native papers in Shanghai with reference to the establishment there of a piece goods manufactory. As yet this particular scheme seems to be imperfectly developed, and it remains to be seen how far it will be carried out. But it is sufficient to show the direction in which matters are drifting, and at least points to the probability of the day not being very far distant when the competition so long foreshadowed by those who have paid attention to the subject will become a *fait accompli*; and should such ever be the case, there can be no doubt that the interests of manufacturers at home will be materially affected. Whatever, therefore, may be the exact meaning of the step now announced as being taken in Shanghai, there is no doubt that Manchester is steadily inviting opposition in China similar to that which has already sprung up in India. The facilities for manufacturing cotton goods in the former country would doubtless not be so great as in the latter, but still they are such that it would be very unwise to ignore them and needlessly to court outside competition. Cheap labour, cotton upon the spot, the possibility of the opening of coal mines—are all elements which would give great advantages to China as a manufacturing country; and if ever such enterprise should be taken up seriously by people possessed of capital and experience, the

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likelihood is that it would materially interfere with the Manchester trade. It should not be forgotten that at one time China exported cotton goods to Europe, "Nankeens" taking their name from Nanking, where they were originally produced. Given, therefore, in China the same conditions and facilities for manufacture which exist here, if she do not again enter the lists as an exporter of piece goods she will at least be able to supply a large part of her own demand. In many placesin China, as it is, the native cotton cloth is preferred, even at a higher price, to that of foreign manufacture, in consequence of its much greater durability; and if factories were established there which would turn out cloth of this description at a materially lower price than it can now be produced by the hand looms, whose clicking may be heard by the passers through every Chinese village, there is no doubt that the demand for goods from Manchester would be very much diminished. Apart, however, from this contingency, it is high time that our manufacturers endeavoured to put an end to the wretched system of "weighting" their shirtings and other cotton goods. The trick is perfectly understood by the Chinese wholesale buyers, and the prestige of our manufactures is in consequence greatly diminished; while the retail buyer up country who, having purchased a fine looking piece of foreign cloth of good substantial weight, finds it resolves itself into a flimsy material which will not wear, after the first washing, is little likely to patronise again the deceptive foreign article, and the consumption must in consequence be materially reduced.

EUROPEANS IN JAVA.

THE imposition of a poll-tax upon European residents in what has hitherto been looked upon as a rich and flourishing Colony is a step which must excite the highest surprise in the year of grace 1877, and yet such is the course which has been adopted by a country which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most liberal in Europe. The Dutch Government has undoubtedly been most ill-advised in the course which it has adopted in the recent Budget with regard to Java. Nothing surely can tend more directly to strangle the energies of a rising Colony, and to prevent those who might be disposed to go to it from doing so. If the measure has been inspired from Java itself, it is possible that this is precisely the object in view on the part of those who have inaugurated it. Restrictive measures and monopolies are always more or less favoured in new countries; but where good counsels prevail, they are seldom countenanced by the Home Governments, who, acting upon better principles, and taking more enlarged views, are alive to the evil which must be produced by any such step. It may be—as indeed appears to be the case—that the Dutch Government has been influenced merely by financial considerations; but if such is the fact, the effects will be none the less to hamper the progress of the Colonies. Certainly the step which has been taken is most unexpected, and is little in accordance with the liberality for which Holland has generally been celebrated.

Another point of view in which the matter is worthy of consideration is the natural feeling of humiliation which Europeans experience in being placed upon a level with Chinese, upon whom a poll-tax has been levied for many years past—and upon whom there are fair grounds for the imposition of such a tax, seeing that they are for the most part little likely to contribute to the revenue in any other way. This measure is unfortunately of a piece with others which are taken in Java, where the object of the Government seems to be to cast as much humiliation as possible upon all foreigners. Prominent among these is the system of compulsory military service, which has long been felt to be a very onerous tax upon all foreign residents. Everyone is compelled to serve; and, contrary to the practice in all other places, even aliens are forced to enter the ranks of the Militia. Those who do not hesitate to represent themselves as incapacitated by ill-health—or, in other words, the most unscrupulous—may get off; but in the absence of a manœuvre of this kind all English residents are compelled, even at the greatest inconvenience, to enter the ranks; to march shoulder to shoulder with natives and obey the bumptious commands of officers often occupying a very inferior social position. Failing their doing so, they are sent to prison. Such a state of things as this does not, it must be confessed, speak at all well for the Government of so advanced a country as Holland in these days; and it would certainly seem that at the least aliens should, if not exempted altogether from military service, have the option of paying a sum of money for a substitute. The matter, we believe, only requires to be taken up in a proper form by half-a-dozen influential residents in Java, and referred by them through the British Consul there to the Foreign-office, to secure its being represented in such a way to the Dutch Government as would probably induce some material modification of the present state of things. The loss of the services of some hundred Englishmen could not be of great moment to the Government in Java; and it seems unreasonable that for so small a consideration such serious inconvenience, to say nothing of humiliation, should be inflicted upon the British residents in that Colony. The measure cannot be absolutely necessary, seeing that many able-bodied Dutch gentlemen who are found dancing till three in the morning often find means, which do not seem available to others, to secure their exemption from military duty.

MR. J. H. HEATON, writing to *The Times* on the subject of the Chinese in Queensland, adopts similar views to those which we recently set forth, and places the impolicy and injustice of the restrictive measures which have been proposed in a very forcible light. He says:—

> Will it not strike the Chinese Government that our professions of Free Trade, intercourse, and equality are not exactly sincere, and will they not ridicule the notion of converting Australia into a new China, when we admit that "they do not bring their women with them," and, to continue the Hon. John Douglas's (Colonial Secretary of Queensland) despatch to Lord Carnarvon, "that they are law abiding, frugal, and industrious; they render good service to Europeans; they have not yet entered into serious competition with the European in the labour market;" and, he might have added, only on the gold-fields—which are, after all, of a transient character—have they vexed the souls of the English and their descendants? Sir, you will remember that it is not so long since that we were battering at the walls of China to make the people deal with us. We must be just and generous in this matter; and it is only fair to ask ourselves what we should do to-morrow if the Emperor of China, or his Imperial Government, were to retaliate? We can fancy an edict from Peking of this kind—"that the commercial relations between Great Britain, its dependencies, and China have been progressing well and satisfactorily; that British aggression is of such a character that an important Chinese seaport—Hong Kong to wit—has passed into the hands of the British; that over 40,000 European subjects are now settled in various parts of China, and only one-half that number of Chinese are temporarily residing in an English settlement—Queensland, to wit; that, in consequence of special taxes imposed, with the sanction of the British Government on Chinese residents there, it is hereby notified that a tax of £10 be imposed on every Britisher before landing in China, and a further tax of £10 annually on every Britisher doing business or trading in the Empire; further, as the tax on rice, the Chinese chief article of diet, in Australia is 1d. per pound, or 33 per cent., and as the Australians and English are great tea-drinkers, there be imposed a tea-tax of 1s. per pound, or 33 per cent. of its value, before leaving China."

THE REV. JOSEPH EDKINS has addressed a letter from Chefoo to the *Academy*, in which he notices the journal by H.E. KUO, the Chinese Envoy, which has been recently published in China. He considers that the object of the Government in Peking in so promptly printing this Journal, and allowing it to be put on sale at a cheap rate, is probably to familiarise the public mind with liberal views, and holds that the truth is that the members of the Government are more liberal in sentiment than they dare to be in action, and that they wish for railways and telegraphs, but do not venture to risk the formidable opposition they would certainly incur by vigorously commencing their construction. Consequently Dr. EDKINS is of opinion that they desire to see the mind of the reading public enlightened on matters of foreign policy; and are glad of the opportunity of circulating widely the opinions of the Envoy to England on what ought to be China's policy towards the nations of Europe. In speaking of the pamphlets published by the Canton Society for putting down opium smoking, he mentions one view of the subject which is certainly new, and is characteristic of the manner in which our acts are sometimes regarded by the Chinese. It appears that some of the writers hold that the attempt to persuade the Chinese that they should themselves stop the cultivation of the poppy is part of a scheme for extending the trade in opium from India.

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A TELEGRAM from Berlin states that preparations are being made for the reception of the Chinese Minister there. H. E. LIU will not, however, be leaving London for that capital before the middle of October, as the EMPEROR will probably not have permanently returned before that time.

IN another column will be found a telegram from Nagasaki confirming the information which we have already given as to the final repulse of the insurgent forces in Japan.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt from the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese Customs of various reports on Trade, &c., which will be noticed in due course.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN THE MALAY STATES.

Under the above heading the *Daily News* prints the subjoined letter signed by Sir P. Benson Maxwell, late Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements :—

I share heartily the horror which Dr. Sandwith so well expressed in his letter to you on the 24th at the wholesale executions in Bulgaria. But I earnestly wish that I could engage him, and so many others, from Mr. Gladstone down, who harrow their souls over scenes in which they are as passive spectators as the chorus of a Greek tragedy, to direct their energies against acts which they have the power to redress; acts of injustice and oppression, perpetrated in our own dominions and by our own servants. The Turk has excuses which we have not. He has never learned that respect for the sanctity of human life and human feeling which is (not too generally) entertained by more refined and highly-cultured men. Besides, he is fighting for existence. He is under the influence of fear and rage, of religious enthusiasm, and thirst for revenge; and when we see him venting his blind fury on the worm on which he has so long trodden, and which turns at last, we are reminded with shame of some pages in our own history which teach us what man can do to his weaker fellow creature under the influence of passion. But what I wish to call attention to is no act of frenzied ferocity; it is to what has been done very recently, under no excitement, but in cold blood and deliberately by colonial officers under the sanction of the Colonial Secretary of State.

If you will refer to a Blue-book on Malay affairs, which was laid before Parliament in the middle of June last (too late, as usual, to admit of criticism during the session, you will find that Lord Carnarvon at the end of last year, or beginning of this, allowed men not to be put to death, indeed, but to be taken from their homes and families and transported to a distant land, without being accused of any crime, without seeing, or hearing, much less questioning, a witness, and without an opportunity of uttering a word of explanation or defence. You remember the murder of Mr. Birch, in Perak, in November, 1875. The circumstances seemed to show that it was an act of sudden passion; but it might have been brought about by treachery and conspiracy; and the Government very properly instituted an inquiry on the subject. A gentleman who had once been superintendent of police in the neighbouring colony of Singapore was sent with a roving commission into Perak in search of evidence, and a native officer assisted him in his task. They found witnesses, and a volume of depositions was collected. These were laid before Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The ex-Sultan Abdullah and five or six of the principal Chiefs of Perak were arrested and taken to Singapore. Certain charges were sent to Abdullah, accusing him of having conspired to bring about the murder of Mr. Birch; and Abdullah in reply denied them all. So far the ordinary principles of iustice and common sense were respected. But when Sir W. Jervois received the Malay Sultan's plea of "not guilty," he was suddenly seized with a strong trouble of mind "as to the further mode of procedure in the case." Was Abdullah to be allowed to appear by counsel before the Governor and Executive Council, who had taken his fate into their hands, and was the evidence to be taken afresh? Was he to be allowed to cross-examine the evidence produced against him, and to call and examine witnesses for the defence? (Malay Blue-book, c. 1709, p. 91.) Why not? it might have been asked in reply; surely it is only by these methods that truth can be attained and justice done. But to the English Governor "the objection to such a course was indisputable;" it "involved fresh inquiry;" and then there was the possibility of none of the charges being proved, and the possibility of the witnesses denying the statements "already voluntarily made by them." It therefore occurred to him to deal with the case "politically." He observed that it was "not always desirable, or expedient, in a political point of view, to have an investigation before a quasi-judicial tribunal in the case of a person in the position of a Sultan of an independent State; that it was sufficient, in order to deal with such a case politically, that the parties dealing with it should be able to justify themselves in their own consciences, and if necessary to the world at large, on the ground that the evidence was strong and so supported by documentary testimony that it appeared conclusively that whether a conviction could or could not be obtained from a judicial tribunal, yet that abundant evidence would remain to justify the Government in removing the Sultan from Perak, and in taking such other steps as might be necessary to prevent his being an obstacle to the peace of that State." Having arrived at the conclusion, then. as regards Abdullah, of deciding his case upon the written depositions without even his judges seeing a witness or asking a question, it was held unnecessary to furnish him with the evidence, or to ask him for any defence. As to the other chiefs, it was "known" that they had "been connected with Abdullah in the plot against the British Resident. . . and there was no reason why they should not be dealt with as summarily as the Sultan." They were rather to be congratulated, Sir W. Jervois thought, on being transported without trial, instead of being tried for their lives by a Court. This style of reasoning found favour with Lord Carnarvon. He shared the hazy idea of the Governor that because Abdullah was a political personage, and one of the consequences of his condemnation would be political—(that is, the loss of his imaginary sovereignty), not only he but half a dozen non-political persons might be subjected to criminal consequences, with less regard to justice than is accorded to an ordinary pickpocket; and that judges who had to decide on their fate might be released from all the obligations of ordinary justice and all the rules of rational inquiry. And so, Sir, the poor little Sultan of an independent State was taken not only from his humble throne, but from his home and country, and half-a-dozen of the principal men of his quondam principality were taken with him and sent to a distant land to pine away the remainder of their miserable lives, without knowing their crime or seeing their accusers, witnesses, or judges, or being heard in their defence. Napoleon III. peopled Cayenne with his political enemies by the same "summary" method; but in this country I believe it had not before been applied to anything higher in the order of the creation than cattle accused of rinderpest. Only one word more. I hear the practical man say, "No doubt the guilt of the men was patent; they were red-handed; the evidence was overwhelming." I have not read the evidence, but I have read the case which the Governor, in the published despatches, makes out of it; and, thanks to the courtesy of a member of the Legislative Council, I have read the précis of the evidence, as it is called (printed for private circulation), or rather the *acte d'accusation* drawn up under the Governor's auspices, in which the writer interweaves freely his own inferences and explanations, with such facts as suit his purpose; and from those sources I have formed the belief that the men are innocent of any conspiracy to murder Mr. Birch.

Now, Sir, I ask those who cry out against the reign of terror in Bulgaria, what have they to say to these our own methods of dealing with the weak subject races which have the misfortune to come into contact with us? Will they defend this treatment of the Malays; or will they turn away from their case because it is not horrible and sensational enough? Will injustice not move them unless it steeps its hands in blood? I would ask them earnestly to join in the appeal which I now make to Parliament and to the public against an act which is an outrage on justice, for so I must take the liberty of calling it, with all possible respect both for Lord Carnarvon and Sir W. Jervois, and which, I deeply feel, has lowered our prestige and disgraced our name among a manly and interesting race.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report of the meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, held at Hong Kong on the 16th August, and the report and balance-sheet then passed, are given in another part of the present paper. They fully confirm the impression conveyed by the telegraphic summary, published a short time back, that not only have the shares largely risen in value but that the business has been placed upon a thoroughly secure basis, and that the Bank has again attained a substantial and sound position.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will pay an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. At the corresponding time last year the distribution was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The meeting is convened for the 17th inst.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company announce an interim dividend for the quarter ending June 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares of the company, free of income-tax, will be paid on the 15th instant. in respect of the profits for the quarter ended June 30 last. Also that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1877, will be paid on the same date. The half-yearly interest on the debentures will be paid on the same date.

With reference to the notice in our issue of the 17th ult., that the firm of Gilman and Co. would close at Shanghai, we understand that Mr. Lavers, one of the partners, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Forrester, under the style or firm of Gilman, Lavers and Co.

At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Mahler and Co., silk merchants, of Milk-street, E.C., a statement was read, showing liabilities £73,915, with assets £13,801, when it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to investigate the estate and report at a future meeting.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Purvis and Co., and Messrs. Gyselman and Co., of Batavia, through speculative operations in sugar.

We have received a copy of a useful set of tables compiled by Mr. W. Brand, showing the net laying down cost of 8-4lbs. Grey Shirtings in Hong Kong and Shanghai at direct drawing rates of exchange between London and those ports. These tables do not include merchants' commission, as it varies; and they may be used with some specified additions for the approximate calculation of the laying down cost of sundry other goods.

Forty guineas premium has been paid at Lloyd's on the *Montrose*, San Francisco to Singapore, one hundred and fifty days out. The vessel is 995 tons, and owned by Cowie, Son and Co., Liverpool.

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A company has been formed, it is stated, to connect San Francisco and Japan by a new and direct cable, 6,000 miles long.

The excessive quantity offering, the persistent selling on the part of some merchants, and the telegraphic export figures from China, combined with extensive auctions without reserve, have aggravated the demoralised state of the tea market, which we have had to chronicle for some time past. It is generally admitted by the dealers themselves that better value is obtainable here than has been known for many years past, but until the prospective diminution in supplies referred to by all China correspondents becomes actually apparent, the trade will not depart from their long-established principle of abstaining from going into stock. However tempting the prices may be, they feel that the ever-recurring rumour of short export may again prove mythical. From the best informed quarters, however, there seems to be little doubt that supplies will ultimately exhibit a decrease on last season's of at the least 10,000,000 lbs., which will be entirely in common teas, the class most depressed at present. A falling off to this extent thoroughly established will undoubtedly affect the market very materially.

Compared with the total of the previous week, the deliveries of tea from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended 22nd ult. show a falling off of nearly 3 per cent., the total being 4,110,223 lb., of which 2,290,173 lb. was for home consumption, 983,661lb. was exported, 782,569lb. was removed coastwise, 48,646lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 5,174lb. was for ships' stores. During the same period the duty paid amounted to £57,254, or 4 per cent. less than in the preceding week.

The lagging and weak tone in the Silk market which we reported last week has continued. Prices have been firm, but there has been but little doing, and the reports from the Continent are equally unsatisfactory. At Lyons rates are reported as being purely nominal. Some small transactions have taken place, but the quantity forced upon the market has reduced prices to a low level. The *Salut Public* of Lyons, speaking of the manufacturing prospects, says :—"In manufacture a small current of business prevails, passable for coloured goods, but almost nul for black. The aspect, as a whole, is not calculated to give encouragement to the weaver. The retail trade at Paris has not yet opened. At London some business has been concluded, but at wretched rates. At New York the season commenced by some enormous sales by auction, the result of which is relatively satisfactory for light coloured tissues. Those of fine quality, as well as black, were not so well treated. In velvet articles for fashions and ribbons have also been sold by auction and produced reasonable prices. In short, private sale is difficult, and recourse must be had to the hammer to dispose of any considerable quantity of goods. That state of things is not of good augury for the coming season."

In the Produce Markets, although most articles are characterised by an absence of speculative activity, an improved tone has, on the whole, prevailed, attended by increased transactions, and, in several instances, a slight advance in value. Coffee is less animated, and quotations for medium and low qualities are lower. Sugar continues to show an improving tendency, and considerable sales of China and Manila have been made at about 6d. advance. Pepper is still in large stock, and has met with but limited inquiry at the previous value. Cutch, Gambier, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Sago slightly higher. The market for Rice has become flat, and business is only practicable at reduced quotations. Other articles show no alteration.

The enormous export of nail rod iron to Shanghai has brought down prices to Tls. 1.50 per picul for Belgian quality, being a loss to the operators of about 20 per cent. This is a specimen of the condition of the whole of our staple exports to China, excessive shipments on the part of firms of no means, and depending entirely on the advances from Banks. By granting these advances the Banks encourage and support for a time firms of no responsibility, and who in a few years fail and pass away; but in the meantime the established and responsible houses in the trade are compelled to stop operations and look on waiting for the end, or retire in disgust, as in the case of Messrs. Ashton and Co., of London.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East :—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 22½ to 23½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 25 to 27; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.652½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.612½; Suez Canal, f.690; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 103 to 106.

A further advance has occurred in the price of bar silver—viz., to 54⅛d. The upward tendency of the Silver market has been promoted by the announcement that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interest and discount to 10 per cent. The nearest quotation for Mexican dollars is 53¼d.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8 11-16d. to 1s. 8¾d.
Singapore...	3s. 9¼d. to 3s. 9⅜d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9¼d. to 3s. 9⅜d.
Shanghai...	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¼d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The Tea market is still reported as very flat. The sales Thursday of 9,450 packages without reserve went off as follows:—Congou, 2,355 chests, at 6¾d. to 9¾d; 4,326 half-chests, at 8½d. to 1s. 2½d.; 499 boxes, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Souchong: 1,187 half-chests, at 8¾d. to 10½d. Gunpowder: 711 half-chests and boxes, at 7d. to 2s. 1d. Imperial: 37 half-chests at 7½d. to 10½d. Young Hyson: 187 half-chests, at 6½d. to 1s. 5d. Hyson: 148 half-chests, at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5½d. Some of the medium and red leaf were sold at very irregular prices, and, as reported by Messrs. Layton and Co., "in many cases quite 3d. under the valuations of the previous day." Though the sales are certainly not encouraging, this seems a somewhat extreme view. The Tea market has indeed been so much quoted down for many months past that if the various amounts it is said at successive stages to have fallen were added together it would appear that the Teas were being given away for nothing.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—Our market remains without improvement, the amount of business being limited by private contract; and, as usual, when this state of things exists for some time, public sales have increased in quantity, over 20,000 packages being offered without reserve this week. These sales have gone irregularly, but common black-leafs of this season's have sold fully ½d. per lb. lower. Congous.—Red leaf kinds: Siftings have sold rather lower, rom 6¾d. to 7½d.; common to good common are dull of sale at about previous prices. Fair kinds sell slowly without material change in prices. There is some inquiry for good Saryune kinds from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Fine Kaisows have sold to a moderate extent at last week's prices. In finest not much has been done. Pak Lin kinds have sold at rather easier prices. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold rather lower; common to good common have sold ½d. per lb. lower; fair kinds sell slowly at a similar reduction; fair to good medium sorts are not much in request, and where sales are pressed prices have been rather lower; good to fine kinds are firmly held by importers, and there have been only a few sales made. Finest show no change. New-make kinds: Common remain without change at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. The better kinds are still in demand at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Oolongs: Common sold, at auction, from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., being 1d. per lb. decline; the fair to good kinds are difficult to move; fine with strength are inquired for. Souchongs: Common to fair kinds remain as before; good to fine are in fair request. Scented Teas: Canton Capers show no material alteration this week in price, the demand being fairly sustained. Orange Pekoes: Both the short and long-leaf kinds have been sold at previous prices. Foochow Capers are very difficult to move, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Orange Pekoes have been sold to some extent from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., showing a further decline of fully 1d. per lb. Green Teas: The demand continues limited, and prisoners generally have ruled in favour of buyers, the chief transactions being at public sale without reserve. The public sales have comprised 22,642 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve, the auctions passing without spirit and generally at prices in favour of buyers. The deliveries for the as compared with last year, are as follows :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,368,426	2,305,597
Coastwise	786,058	951,816
Exports	1,035,309	561,005
	4,189,793	3,818,418

SILK.

The recent improvement in the Market has not been maintained, and with only a small business doing prices of some descriptions have given way. The deliveries although slightly better than last month are still on a very moderate scale, being from 1st to 26th ult. inclusive :—China, 1,723 bales; Canton, 367; Japan, 303; Bengal, 40. Total, 2,433 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
,, No. 2	19s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
,, No. 3	18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.
,, Blue Elephant	17s. 0d.
Yuenfan and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Muibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 3	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.
Mashtah	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Aechezan	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—Importers have met the market freely, bringing forward rather large supplies of earlier arrivals of Plantation Ceylon, and the total quantity at auction has been larger than for some time past. The demand has been barely equal, and the sales have at most times gone off slowly, and prices have slightly given way, but with more demand at the close they are only 1s. lower for grey, middling being about steady, whilst good and fine coloury has brought full rates to a further advance of 1s., and for bold 2s. to 3s.; middling coloury closes at 108s. 6d. to 109s. Native Ceylon has been quiet at 86s. 6d. for good ordinary. Closing values are, Plantation triage and ordinary 76s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., common grey to fine small 92s. to 101s., fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary faded kinds 96s. to 100s., low middling 100s. 6d. to 106s., middling 106s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., good middling to fine middling coloury 110s. to 113s. 6d., fine bright 114s. to 119s., bold 116s. to 123s. 6d., choice ditto 126s. to 128s. 6d., peaberry 104s. 6d. to 116s. 6d. Native small 81s. 6d., ordinary 86s., fine ordinary 87s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.,

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peaberry 92s. 6d. Of other East India 1,031 bags Singapore offered were bought in, chiefly picked Bally at 83s., partly picked ditto at 78s., excepting 33 bags bold yellowish, which sold at 88s.; 40 bags Penang were withdrawn.

COTTON.—Considerable activity has prevailed in Liverpool, which has been followed by an active demand for American in London, and a larger business has been done than for some time past; prices, although fluctuating from day to day, have on the whole advanced, closing 3-16d. dearer. In East India, however, business has continued on a small scale, and prices are only slightly dearer. The sales for the fortnight are about 25,000 bales. On the spot Tinnevelly 5½d. to 6d., fair to fine; Western Madras 4⅞d. to 5 9-16d., fair to good; Bengal 4 9-16d. to 5⅛d., fully fair to good; Sawginned Dharwar 5⅜d. to 5 9-16d., fair to good fair. For arrival Tinnevelly 5½d. to 5⅝d. May to October, good fair; Coconada 5⅛d. to 5 3-16d. July to November, fair red; American 6¼d. to 6 7-16d. September-February, middling (1 m clause).

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 752 bales met a better demand, and the bulk found buyers at previous to full rates, as follows:—White at £9 to £12 15s., good £16 10s., fine and superior long and cord edge £21 10s. to £28 10s. Mottled (of which the bulk consisted), coarse wide sorts £6 17s. 6d. to £7 15s., good ordinary to medium sorts £8 to £10 15s., good medium to good £12 to £14, fine £15 5s. to £18. Coloured, black and white wide £11 10s., medium to good £12 15s. to £16 10s., fine (double pattern) £17 15s. to £19 15s., brown and white £8 to £14 5s., per bale.

COIR GOODS.—The moderate supplies at auction consisted almost entirely of Yarn, which met a fair demand, and sold at about previous rates. Of Yarn 21 bales Ceylon were withdrawn. 28 tons ditto sold, low £20 15s., coarse reddish sort £22 to £24 10s., medium to good medium £25 10s. to £27 15s., good to fine in ballots from £29 15s. to £34, one lot £37. 248 cheeses Ceylon Brush Fibre sold (without reserve) at £7 5s. per ton, all including 1st class sea-damaged.

COCOANUT OIL continues steady, but without much activity. Cochin is quoted £43 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes £39.

CHINA PRESERVES.—25 cases Ginger bought in at 6d.

CUTCH.—338 boxes fine black Pegu in papers have been sold at 28s., one lot 28s. 6d. being 6d. dearer.

GUM COPAL.—In public sale, 743 cases Manila (just arrived) were bought in at 26s., except 37 cases which sold, blocky and dark at 8s., good small yellow sort 25s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 620 bags free cubes sold with competition at full rates to 6d. advance (including 378 bags without reserve), as follows: blocky to fine Java pale free at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 3d., with a few at 30s. 6d., blocky 28s. Of 649 bales, &c., pressed cubes 150 bales sold, good pale at 27s. 6d., being also dearer.

HEMP.—The public sales of Manila went off flatly, and only a small part found buyers at again easier rates, other kinds were bought in. Of 1,679 bales Manila offered about 400 bales sold at and afterwards, brown at £26; fair to good at £27 to £27 15s.; brown Cebu at £27, the remainder being bought in at £28 to £29.

PEPPER.—*Black:* Moderate sales have been made privately at 3⅝d. for Singapore, and 3 5-16d. for Penang. At auction of 3,444 bags offered only a small part sold at previous rates. Of 1,812 bags Singapore 250 bags sold at 3⅝d. Of 1,551 bags Penang 220 bags sold, good West Coast at 3⅜d., damaged at 3⅛d. to 3⅜d., the remainder bought in at 3⅜d. Of 81 bags Aleppy 41 bags sold at 4d. *White:* 150 bags Singapore have been sold privately at 6¼d. At auction the good supply of 986 bags Singapore went off slowly, but prices were about sustained, barely one-half being sold, fair at 6d., good fair at 6⅛d. to 6¼d., good 6¼d., fine bold at 6⅜d. to 6½d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—At public sale of 363 barrels Ceylon offered barely one-half sold, good fair dust at 9s. 6d.

RICE.—The market has become flat, and business has been done in soft grain at about 6d. below the recent highest point. On the spot 1,000 bags fine white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 6d. A cargo of 1,300 tons Bassein, arrived in dock, has been sold at about 10s. 6d. ex quay. The cargo per Amphitrite, 600 tons Necransie, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 9d. for Antwerp.

SAGO.—Larger supplies, amounting to 2,887 bags offered by auction, met a good demand at dearer rates for fine, but holders being firm only about 1,000 bags found buyers, good to fine bright small at 17s. 6d. to 18s., superior ditto at 20s., heated at 15s., damaged at 15s. 6d. to 16s., medium at 19s. good large at 21s. *Flour:* 38 bags bought in at 19s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* In auction 1,000 boxes import 1872 and 1873, offered without reserve, were all sold, fine unworked at 45s. 6d. to 46s., pile 2 46s. to 46s. 6d., landing weights. *Cassia Vera:* 30 bales withdrawn. *Cinnamon:* 210 boxes China, coarse quill, bought in at 7d. *Cloves:* In auction, of 96 boxes Amboyna 50 boxes sold at 1s. 6d. 16 cases good Penang sold at 2s. to 2s. 0½d., being 1d. lower. *Ginger* Of 193 cases 9 bags Japan offered 93 cases 9 bags sold, chiefly small flakes at 32s. to 33s., one lot plump 37s. *Nutmegs:* The market is firm, and prices about 1d. dearer, in auction of 46 cases Penang 15 cases average 112 nuts to the lb. sold at 2s. 5d., 86's bought in at 3s. 8d.; of 67 boxes ditto 113's 40 boxes sold at 2s. 6d., 3 cases wormy Java sold at 1s. 10d. *Mace:* An active demand prevailed at auction, and a further advance of 1d. to 3d. was obtained; of 32 cases Penang 20 cases sold, good bright at 3s. 1d., middling mouldy to fair at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., low and ordinary at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d.; 5 cases Java sold, low 1s. 1d., very low dark at 6d. to 8d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a strong demand, especially for good refining kinds, in which rather large sales have been made at an advance of 6d. upon last week's prices, other refining and low brown are frequently 6d. higher. The following is a detailed statement of the business done in East Indian sorts:—On the 21st ult., in auction of 1,040 baskets Native Penang offered 340 baskets fair brown sold at 16s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 16s. to 17s., but afterwards sold at 15s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. By private contract the following sales were made:—450 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 17s.; 7,000 bags inferior Swatow (China) at 15s.; 350 bags fine coloury China at 26s. Also the floating cargo, per Emma and Alice, 25,600 bags low Java syrups at 16s. 3d. for the United Kingdom. On the 25th, at public sale of 10,739 bags China offered, about 6,500 bags sold at full rates to 6d. advance, very low and low at 15s. 6d. to 16s., ordinary brown at 18s., good brown and low yellow clayed at 23s. to 24s., middling to fine strong yellow and grey at 24s. 6d. to 26s. On the 26th, privately 800 baskets (100 tons) Native Penang sold at 17s. to 17s. 3d.; 200 tons brown China at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., and 100 tons unclayed Taal at 17s. 6d.

SOY.—In auction 117 cases Japan sold (partly without reserve) at 15s. to 22s. per case.

STICKLAC.—At auction of 461 cases Siam mostly of fresh import about 240 cases found buyers, good free at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., block 44s. to 45s. 6d., chiefly the former.

TIN.—At the Dutch sale on the 26th ult. 22,500 slabs Banca sold at an average of guilders 40.30, equal to about £681 0s. delivered here, and 3,500 slabs Billiton at an average of 38.75, equal to about £65 10s. delivered here. This has been followed by small sales of Straits in this market at £65 on the spot, showing no change in value.

TAPIOCA.—Of 2,037 bags Singapore offered about 1,500 bags were disposed of at previous rates, middling small to good at 2⅝d. to 2 11-16d., fine at 2⅞d. to 3d.; Mallaca sort at 2½d. to 2⅝d. *Pearl:* Of 305 bags offered 205 bags medium of fresh import sold at 19s. to 20s. for dull to good, being cheaper, the remainder, seed, bought in at 28s., but since partly sold at 24s. 6d. *Flour:* 140 bags Singapore bought in at 2⅛d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Last week closed without any change in the position of the market. On the 24th ult., with a steady demand for Cotton at hardening rates, producers were again firm, and full quotations were held for. Excepting in Yarns there was little movement. In these a fair amount of business was done at very full prices. On the 25th the tendency to harden was again manifest. Yarns continued in steady demand, and the advanced prices asked did not deter buyers from operating. In Goods, however, the higher quotations restricted business to very narrow limits, only urgent orders being placed.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sept 18	Holland (s.)	Jaski	Batavia	Texel
18	Bonafides	Nielsen	Do.	Helvoet
18	Skimmer	Gouch	Maulmain	Bordeaux
20	Vesta	Gottleben	Bassein	Falmouth
20	Janet Court	Conderdale	Do.	Queenstown
20	St. Joseph	Boucasse	Rangoon	Do.
20	Trento	—	Do.	Liverpool
20	Dewa Gungadhur	Carbines	Singapore	New York
21	State of Louisiana (s.)	—	Amoy	Do.
21	Lizzy Barry	Clayton	Maulmain	Falmouth
21	Earl Derby	Colquhoun	Rangoon	Queenstown
21	Flintshire	Lewis	Bassein	Liverpool
21	Sumatra	Montechiaro	Do.	Do.
21	Lasker	Kaemena	Rangoon	Geestemunde
21	Charmian	McMillan	Do.	Antwerp
21	Cannanore	Laffitte	Sourabaya	Off Folkestone
22	Severn	Hastings	Manila	Liverpool
22	Ravenscrag	Biggam	Rangoon	London
22	Alma	Hjulnen	Do.	Do.
22	Lioness	Andersen	Bassein	Do.
22	Charles Dickens	Ericksen	Do.	Do.
22	Strathnairn	White	Ilo Ilo	New York
23	Arabella	Jones	Rangoon	London
23	Hedwidge	Owen	Bassein	Do.
23	Macgregor (s.)	Newell	Foochow	Do.
23	Bay of Naples	Cotter	Rangoon	Liverpool
23	Z. Ring	Moran	Do.	Queenstown
23	Aquila	Gionferri	Akyab	Do.
23	Seaflower	Garrick	Maulmain	Do.
23	Friesland	Sipkes	Batavia	Helvoet
23	Kanagawa	Karst	Samarang	Do.
24	Matador	Stenzel	Rangoon	London
24	Papa Olivari	Enrigo	Bassein	Falmouth
24	Alardus	Voss	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
24	Melanope	Watson	Do.	Liverpool
25	Belle of Arvon	Thomas	Do.	Do.
25	Prospero Dog'	Bellini	Akyab	Do.
25	Merioneth	Perrin	Rangoon	Do.
25	Tommasseo	Stagno	Akyab	Flushing
25	Amphitrite	Lundquist	Do.	Do.
25	Hadyn Brown	Havener	Shanghai	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Sept 13	Mount Washington	Perkins	Batavia	New York
14	Crusader	Gorham	Do.	Do.
20	Diomed (s.)	Jackson	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
20	Glenlyon (s.)	Wallace	Singapore, &c.	London
20	Gesine Brons	Trumbach	Do.	Greenock
20	Francesco	Demarchi	Do.	Cardiff
20	River Lagan	Quin	Hong Kong	Do.
21	Tigre	Schiaffino	Singapore	Do.
21	Charlotte	Sterne	Do.	Do.
21	F[illegible]	Neilsen	Do.	Do.
21	P. J. Carleton	Armstrong	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Ha[illegible]kaw[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Victoria (s.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]ohnsen	Hong Kong	[illegible]
23	Condor	Gottig	Bangkok	Cardiff
23	Quaker City	Magilly	Singapore	Penarth
24	Webfoot	—	Padang	Do.
25	Maria Ravano	Ravenna	Hong Kong	Do.
25	Fair Leader	Norris	Yokohama	London
25	Speculant	Hustede	Singapore	Do.
25	Prins van Oranje (s.)	v. d. Spreukel	Batavia	Southampton

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

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SPOKEN.

Asterion, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 30, 32 N., 38 W.
Josefa, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 9, 1 S., 22 W.
PWJF (Ger. brq.), Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 24, 25 N., 35 W.
John Brown, Singapore to Gibraltar, Aug. 13, 9 N., 28 W.
Concordia, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 11, 24 N., 30 W.
Cutwater, New York to Batavia, Aug. 11, 32 N., 51 W.
Nestor, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 11, 2 N., 21 W.
San Bartolomeo, Akyab to Queenstown, Aug. 23, 24 N., 33 W.
Luigia Volpe, Rangoon to Channel, Aug. 27, 28 N., 36 W.

CASUALTIES.

Cape Town.—(By telegraph, dated Madeira, Sept. 25), British ship Charmer, previously reported wrecked at Dyer's Island, has broken up. A good deal of the cargo has washed ashore. Vessel and cargo advertised for sale Sept. 5.

New York.—Sept. 26, the Oceanic (str.), from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco with machinery out of order; sailing delayed nine days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gibraltar.—Arrived, Sept. 20, Herzogin Anna, from Batavia, for St. Nazaire. Passed, Sept. 24, Conrad (str.), Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; Parsee (str.), London, for Penang, &c.

LOADING.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle, Glengyle, Cyphrenes, State of Alabama (also Yokohama and Hiogo). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nemesis, Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Zanzibar, Bertha.

Sailing Vessels.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore. For Yokohama: Devana, Laira. For Batavia, &c.: M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Star of the East.

At Liverpool.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Sarpedon (s.), Achilles (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere. For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a downward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

Per Steamers via Suez Canal.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 35s., meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per Sailing Vessels.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £19. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 19s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

The strike of the Clyde shipwrights is at an end, the men having agreed with the masters to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. Work was resumed by the men on the 24th ult. During the time the strike has lasted from £70,000 to £80,000 have been lost in wages alone. Each party is to appoint an arbiter, and those gentlemen appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., of Whiteinch, have launched an iron sailing barque of 950 tons register, built under Lloyd's special survey to the order of Messrs. James Shephard and Co., London. The vessel, which is intended for the China trade, is named the Astarte.

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The *London and China Express* on Sale.

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by Faesy and Frick, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr for the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orieht" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

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Manila	Loyzaga and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	Lane, Crawford and Co.
Amoy	Brown and Co.
Foo-Chow	Redge and Co.
Shanghai	Kelly and Co.
Tientsin	James Henderson.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	Pignatel and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. Cann.
Yokohama	E. L. B. McMahon.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...	...
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct.	4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct.	11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin ...	3,777	600	Oct.	18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct.	25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	3,933	450	Nov.	1	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	2,833	530	Nov.	8	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	3,186	600	Nov.	15	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus ...	3,470	500	Nov.	22	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 9th Sept.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

THE ACADEMY,

A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN TIME FOR THAT DAY'S POST.

Subscription, including Postage to India, China, &c., 17s. 4d. per annum, 8s. 8d. for six months, 4s. 4d. for three months, payable in advance.

PUBLISHED AT

43, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION —The Court of Directors do hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Corporation in THREADNEEDLE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, at which will be declared the interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1877.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

London, 18th September, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of October to the 1st day of November inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.

Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—MONSR. G. GIROD.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,
4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,
RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.
FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.
PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, July 20, 1867, and confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

CAPITAL $5,000,000, in Shares of $125 each, all paid up.

RESERVE FUND $650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—HONG KONG.

HEINRICH HOPPIUS, Esq., *Chairman.*
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq., Merchant.
WM. H. FORBES, Esq., (of Messrs. Russell & Co.).
ALEX. MACIVER, Esq. (P. & O. Co.).
WILHELM REINERS (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.).
EDWARD TOBIN, Esq. (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.).
Hon. WM. KESWICK (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.).

Auditors—H. B. GIBB, Esq. (of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co.). E. C. SMITH, Esq. (of Messrs. Turner & Co.).

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Hong Kong.

Committee in London.

A. H. PHILPOTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey. | E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).

Manager in London—DAVID McLEAN. | **Sub-Manager in London**—WILLIAM KAYE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Edinburgh Agents.
Messrs. HILL and FERGUSSON, W.S., 42, Frederick-street.

Glasgow Agents.
Messrs. MATHESON and ALSTON, 32, Exchange-square.

Branches and Agencies.

HONG KONG.	NINGPO.	FOOCHOW.	MANILA.	BOMBAY.	SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.	AMOY.	YOKOHAMA.	SAIGON.	CALCUTTA.	LONDON.
HANKOW.	SWATOW.	HIOGO.	SINGAPORE.		

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of Travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of Constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

Transfer Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other Forms may be had at their Office on Application. Office Hours 10 *to* 3—*Saturdays* 10 *to* 2.

31, Lombard-street, London, September 28, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the CITY HALL, HONG KONG, on the 16th of August, 1877.

To the Proprietors of the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending June 30 last.

The net profits for that period, including $11,047.13 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to $358,078.85, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $341,805.23.

From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound Sterling per Share, which will absorb $177,777.78.

The Directors recommend placing $150,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at $650,000, and carrying forward the balance, viz., $14,027.45, to credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors again have to congratulate the Shareholders on the prosperous condition of the Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jun., and Mr. Adolf André resigned their seats at the Board in consequence of leaving the Colony, and Mr. Wm. H. Forbes and Mr. Wilhelm Reiners have been appointed in their stead.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. B. Gibb and Mr. E. C. Smith (in place of the Hon. Phineas Ryrie, absent).

Hong Kong, Aug. 9, 1877. H. HOPPIUS, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, June 30, 1877.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion		$5,219,738.16
Government Securities		1,034,837.78
Bills discounted, Loans, and Credits		10,064,350.66
Exchange Remittances		25,414,782.66
Bank Premises		212,011.96
Dead Stock		100,959.01
		$42,046,680.23

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00	
Marine Insurance Account	58,971.98	
		558,971.98
Notes in Circulation	$1,231,290.35	
Deposits	14,737,694.89	
		15,968,985.24
Exchange Acceptances		20,160,644.16
Profit and Loss Account		358,078.85
		$42,046,680.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, June 30, 1877.

DR.

To Amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due	6,273.62	
		16,273.62
To Dividend Account:—		
£1 per Share on 40,000 Shares=£40,000 at 4s. 6d.		177,777.78
To Reserve Fund		150,000.00
To Balance:—		
Carried forward to next half-year		14,027.45
		$358,078.85

CR.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th Dec., 1876	$11,047.13
By amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877, after deducting all Expenses, and Interest paid and due	347,031.72
	$358,078.85

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1877	$650,000.00	By Balance on 30th Dec., 1876	$500,000.00
		By Amount from Profit and Loss Account	150,000.00
	$650,000.00		$650,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
EDWARD COPE, pro Chief Accountant.

H. HOPPIUS,
F. D. SASSOON,
WM. H. FORBES,
} Directors.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

Hong Kong, Aug. 9, 1877.

H. B. GIBB,
E. C. SMITH,
} Auditors.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

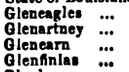
E. M. SMITH, Manager

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	Oct. 4
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

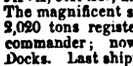


CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 255-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. Last shipping day, 5th October. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

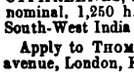
To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrenes.

To follow Gordon Castle.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java and Japan, CYPHREENES, 100 A1, 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, 1,250 h.p. effective, T. WOOD, Commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Speculant	628	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept.
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	2,019	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Oct. 6
Malabar, s.s.....		Norris & Joyner...	Oct. 17
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros & Co.	Sept. —
Glenfalloch, s.s.		Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Sept. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Sarpedon, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

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BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

VOORWAARTS, 3,090 tons, Oct. 16.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail, 4th Oct.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal. E. G. LANGLEY, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs G. JINMAN and Co., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

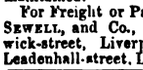
Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	ToSail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	*Minerva.s.	90 A1	1589	V.L.D.	Oct. 10
	Elgin	100 A1	1430	V.L.D.	Oct. 20
	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 5
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov.20
	Moray.....	100 A1	2230	V.L.D.	To foll.

*Will call at Foochow.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal —To follow the s.s. Zanzibar.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, with liberty to call at FOOCHOW, the splendid screw steam ship, MINERVA 90 A1, 1,025 tons register, 1,589 tons gross register, 140-horse power nominal, 700-horse power effective, W. PEACOCK, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer was built for the Eastern trade, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 90A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p. nominal, 1,300 h.p. effective, A. MULLER, commander, receiving goods up to the 10th October; South-West India Docks.

For further particulars apply to MORS LE BLANCH and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	793	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 11.	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	To follow	Livrpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock	To sail.
Hong Kong	Lodore	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 17th October.—The splendid new full-powered screw steamer MALABAR, 100 A1, 1,970 tons register, 200-horse power nominal, W. H. GOULD, Commander; South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, just built, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

OSLER'S
GLASS CHANDELIERS
WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS
FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

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GUERLAIN,
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 736.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports		Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Oct. 4.
Japan	Yokohama	July 6	Aug. 19	Aug. 30*
	Yedo			
	Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 26*
	Hakodadi			
	Nagasaki	—	—	„ 15*
China	Peking	—	—	„ 7
	Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 14
	Chefoo	—	—	„ 11
	Newchwang	—	—	„ 4
	Hankow	—	—	„ 14
	Kiukiang	—	—	„ 15
	Chinkiang			
	Shanghai	July 6	„ 15	„ 19
	Ningpo	—	—	„ 18
	Foochow	—	—	„ 22
	Formosa	—	—	„ 15
	Amoy	—	—	„ 22
	Swatow	—	—	„ 23
	Hong Kong	„ 15	„ 22	„ 25
	Canton	—	—	„ 23
	Macao	—	—	„ 24
Philippines	Manila	„ 6	„ 10	„ 23
Cochin-China	Saigon	—	—	„ 24
Siam	Bangkok			„ 28
Borneo	Labuan			„ 14
	Sarawak			„ 18
Java	Batavia	—	—	„ 28
	Samarang	—	—	„ 25
	Soerabaya	—	—	„ 21
Malacca Straits	Singapore	Aug. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
	Penang	„ 3	Aug. 30	„ 3
Ceylon	Galle	—	—	„ 13
	Colombo	—	—	„ 13

* Via San Francisco, received Oct. 6.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, on the 4th inst., being four days in advance of its due date. The Japan advices reached London, *via* San Francisco, this day. The next inward French mail, from Yokohama 22nd, Shanghai 26th August, Hong Kong 1st, Singapore 8th Sept., which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday, the 15th inst., left Suez on the 3 th ult., five days early, but was detained three days by the grounding of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraonaddy* in the Suez Canal, and will probably reach London on Friday or Saturday.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Batavia cable is interrupted. A special steamer has been put on to carry messages until the cable is repaired.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, Oct. 1.—From Hong Kong: Mr. W. P. Galton. From Penang: Mr. M. T. McLeod. To Venice, Oct. 4. From Shanghai: Mr. J. Thurburn. From Penang: Mr. Boneers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Oct. 12.—From Yokohama: Mr. Tamabe, and Mr. Kamei. From Shanghai: Lt. A. R. Creagh, R.N. From Hong Kong: Mr. C. P. Penny, R.N., Mr Guilbert, Mr. R. W. Rand, Mr. Hawkins, Mr Rowe. From Singapore: Mr. Vickers, Captains Nachtigal, Brotherton and Rochell. From Penang: Captain J. Hatchell, Mr. F. Reichler, Mrs. Kroll and servant.

Per steamer *Stentor*, (Holt's line) expected Oct. 9.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mr. J. P. Rüter.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Marcus C. De Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Michaelsen. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isemonger, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Sword, Mr. Rinn, Mr. Lawry, Mr. Watherson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Borel, Miss Patyn, Mr. Schroeder. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Esquer and child.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs. E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Ilbert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschauzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Mrs. Scheltema, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Junod, Mrs. Smeding, Mr. and Mrs. W. Willie. To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Mr W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand, Mr. W. B. Pryer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ryan, Mr and Mrs. Mackwood and family, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, W. Walker, H. Wilton, and Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraonaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs H. Smith, Major Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr G. L. Ornen, Mr. and Mrs. Lantzins. Mr. G L. Quein. To Singapore: Mr. Windsor, Mr Brazier and family. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Strachan, and Captain Twynam.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Capt. Bayley, Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. Evans, Capt. N. B. Smith.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

Per steamer *Sarpedon* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Sept. 29.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs Mansfield. To Shanghai: Mr. Davidson, Mr. W Davidson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Allardes.

Per steamer *State of Alabama*, from London, Oct. 6.—To Singapore: Rev. J. Murphy, M.A., Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Robert Anderson, Mr. M. Surawongse, Mrs. Isemonger and nurse and two children. To Hong Kong: Mr. Arthur Koselig, Mrs. Vouchier. To Shanghai: Mr. Charles Oswald Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. G. Fountain.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 15th August, and we have advices *via* San Francisco fifteen days later, viz., to the 30th August. The French mail from London, June 29, arrived out on the 16th August, and the following P. and O. mail of July 6 was received on the 19th August.

It is said that the Lighthouse Department will be made a branch of the Home Department.

A pagoda of several stories, and about 160 feet in height, has been recently built on the holy mountain of Koya-san, Ki-i.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the examination by torture of political prisoners is allowed only in the temporary Courts of Justice in Kiushiu.

The German corvette *Elisabeth* is to go on another errand of mercy. A German subject is lying ill somewhere up north, and the mission of the *Elisabeth* is to find and bring him to Yokohama.

An accident happened to the British barque *Semantha*, at Yokoska, on the 9th August. While some boilers were being discharged from her the mooring chain broke, and she went ashore close to the Arsenal. She was hauled off when the tide rose.

The wrecks *Roving Sailor* and *Catharina* were sold by auction on the 3rd August at Messrs. Bourne and Co.'s Auction-room. The former was bought by Captain Bryant, her late master, for the sum of 2,000 dollars. The Danish barque *Catharina* was purchased by Japanese for 725 dollars.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds, in command of the Asiatic United States Squadron, has left for home on sick leave. He went on board the *City of Peking* on the afternoon of the 12th August, and on his barge leaving the *Tennessee* he was saluted with a discharge of fifteen guns from the flagship. On the 13th Aug., as the *City of Peking* steamed out of the harbour, the salute was repeated.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a communication from the Japanese Agents in Korea to the effect that a treaty

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has been completed with the Korean Government relative to the treatment of the crews of vessels wrecked upon that coast.

The fifth regiment of the *Shinsen-rio-tan* has been disbanded, and three hundred and fifty of the men at once received their travelling expenses and returned to their homes.

Speaking of the prospects with regard to the civil war, the *Japan Mail* of the 25th August, says :—

The last ten days seems to have brought unvarying success to the Imperial forces, terminating with the fall of Nobeoka and the utter route of Saigo and his troops. According to native accounts over ten thousand of the insurgents have surrendered since the taking of this last stronghold, while Saigo and Kirino, accompanied by a few of their most devoted followers, have broken through the Imperialist lines and made their escape to parts unknown. Still all would not seem to be over as far as regards fighting. The latest reports announce that hostilities are expected to recommence in Owake *ken*, and it is also feared that Kumamoto will again become a battlefield. From the statements that come to us from the native papers it is impossible to arrive at any clear idea of the present state of affairs, and useless to hazard conjecture. It is quite possible that large scattered bodies of the insurgents will be enabled to keep up a guerrilla warfare for some time to come, but there can be little doubt that, for the present, the worst is over. There is again rumoured agitation in Tosa, and the following prominent men of that province have been arrested and sent to Tokio for examination. Kataoka Kenkichi, the writer of the famous *Risshisha* Memorial ; Iwasaki Naga-akira, Hiroda Nobutake, Ikeda Osuke, Tani Shigeki, Nozaki Masatomo, Ogasawara Tadatomo, Ikezoi Yoshiyu, Midzuno Torasaburô, Mayeno Masanaga, and Yamada Masayemon. The coast of Bungo is also being carefully watched, probably with a view of preventing the escape of Saigo or any of his followers into Tosa.

The above-named paper pays the following tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Purcell, whose death is announced :—

Departed from this World upon the 20th day of the 8th month, the Story Teller of "Our Neighbourhood."

This is the heading chosen by their graceful writer, for the last of those sketches, which by their delicate humour and tender pathos have so often charmed the readers of this journal. Like his own bright creation,—the Old Story Teller,—Theobald Andrew Purcell has passed away, and the words he wrote above an imagined grave but a few weeks ago may now stand above his own. Our own words are too poor to express the regret that we, in common with his many friends, feel at his early death, and we fall back on those which closed the last page of the final chapter of his sketches. "We have lost a beloved friend. Hand in hand with him, it might be said, we trode our path in life. A dull and common-place round at best, but immeasurably so deprived of his good company."

In commenting upon the judgment in the case of De Bussche *v.* Alt, the *Mail*, speaking upon the alleged custom as to taking over the vessel at a minimum price, and the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor upon it, says :—

We may add that it is impossible to conceive of such a custom coming into existence as would sanction such a transaction, and difficult to conceive that a court of law would pay much attention to any evidence alleging such a custom. We quite agree with the Vice-Chancellor's exoneration of Mr. Alt from all moral blame in the matter. It was under an erroneous impression, possibly created or strengthened by the action of Messrs. Gilman and Co., that Mr. Alt acted as he did, and we do not for a moment doubt his good faith throughout the entire transaction.

The statement of traffic receipts at the Yokohama Station for the week ending Sunday, 19th August, 1877, is as follows :—

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,431.67
Merchandise, &c.	810.78
Total	$9,242.45
Miles Open, 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,124.81
Merchandise, &c.	719.19
Total	$8,844.00

The *Japan Mail*, speaking of the action and probable fate of Saigo, says :—

The knell of a brave, if not mistaken and unfortunate, man is in the air. With the "gros bataillons" as usual rests the final victory, and the very Government which in a great measure owes its existence to the courage, energy and perseverance of Saigo now proclaims him an outcast and sets a price upon his head. The bitterest enemies of the great partisan chief will not deny him the virtues of a hero ; fearlessness in danger, constancy in adversity, fertility of resource when beset with difficulties, a gallant front shown when the inevitable end draws nigh. Fighting against immense odds ever since the movement he headed began by the raid into the Kumamoto *ken* in the early part of the present year, the Satsuma chief has had to discharge the difficult duty of conducting what was in truth nothing less than a retreat almost from the first. He has not less skilfully than bravely disputed every inch of ground, and the Government troops merit all the praise that attaches to a victorious campaign against a wary and resolute enemy.

The subjoined items are taken from the *Japan Herald* of Aug. 30 :—

Large numbers of troops have already returned from the seat of war, and an extra *corps d'armée* which had been formed has been disbanded, the Mikado himself assisting at the concluding ceremony.

Now that the principal anxiety of the Government is removed, attention is being devoted to the memorialists of Kochi *ken*, and a number of them, including Kataoka, who presented the famous memorial from the Risshiusha Society, have been arrested. The news of these arrests is said, however, to have caused great excitement in the *ken*, and fresh bodies of policemen have been despatched there.

Oyama, the late Governor of Kagoshima, who has for a long time been undergoing trial, has, it is now said, signed his confession, and "is satisfied" with the sentence passed on him. What may be the purport of the confession or what the sentence have not, however, been made known.

Choleraic diarrhœa of a severe type is reported to be prevalent in Kagoshima, and is also said to exist at Kadzusa, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Yedo.

A National Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Mikado, at Uyeno on the 21st August; as, however, the Home Department omitted the customary courtesy of inviting the representatives of the foreign press, we are unable to give any account of the ceremony.

General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General at this port, leaves by this mail, on a well-earned leave of absence. As a mark of personal respect, and as a testimony of the able manner in which he has performed his official duties, a public dinner has been given to him.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* takes the following from late numbers of the *Naniwa Shimbun* :—50,000 koku of rice were sent south from Shimonoseki and Hiroshima on the 30th. It is rumoured that yen 500,000 will be sent from Tokio to the mint at Osaka. It was reported that on the 10th the Yamaguchi Kencho applied to the Osaka Fucho for 400 blankets, 100 pairs of boots, and 100 pairs of shoes, the demand for them being urgent. The rebels are still fierce ; even when they retreat defeated they do not run far, and if they are hotly pursued they turn back and fight with swords; when they shoot from behind breastworks they expose half the bodies of their dead, and shoot from behind them ; at other times they hide behind trees and rocks, and when the Imperialists attack the forts, thinking them occupied, they attack them from their ambush. General Tani has notified the army under him in Bungo-guchi that many of them were lost in Uyeki and Tawara in order to save those in the castle (Kumamoto), and ordered that retreating rebels are not to be followed hotly, but gradually. The people in Miyakonojo and its neighbourhood are very glad of the arrival of the Imperialists; and very few of them have taken part with the rebels; when the Imperialists pass the front of their houses they set out tubs of clean cold water as a token that they wish to give comfort to the troops. It has been rumoured that the Imperialist officers who have been taken by the rebels have met with bad treatment, but that appears not to be true ; the officers who have been taken number 281, and are said to be as kindly treated as the rebel prisoners by the Imperialists. Clever rebels know how to obtain popularity ; Saigo has not been living in luxury but like a common farmer ; one day he took his dog to a common eating-house and fed him on eels and boiled rice, taking nothing himself. The *Naniwa Shimbun* seems to suggest that he is exceedingly clever at humbugging people.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* has the following :—

The mortality amongst the wounded in Nagasaki is becoming fearfully rampant. Four were buried from the Tea House Hospital before eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the stench which emanates from these hot beds o disease must ultimately generate a plague. Foreigners should join *en masse* and spare no exertion to further the removal of the wounded to the native town.

Many of the wells in Nagasaki have become dry, and we fear if the present hot weather continues water will become a luxury. We already hear of much suffering in native towns. It is to be hoped that bountiful nature will ere long supply the present dearth.

So far as the provinces of Kumamoto and Bungo are concerned the Satsuma bubble has burst. There is not an avowed rebel in either province, and everything is as demure as prior to the unfortunate rising. Probably the most reasonable construction which can be put upon this clearance is the fact of a concentration of the insurgent forces in the province of Hiuga, in which place Marshal Saigo has established his headquarters, and throughout which heavy skirmishing daily occurs. In this province Saigo appears determined to make a final stand, and it is very probable that the events of the next few days will result in his *finale*.

Whatever faults may be attributed to the Insurrectionists, who it must be confessed are little more than half-disciplined

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when compared with the Imperialists, it would be most unjust to refuse them the credit they really deserve for their powers of enduring fatigue, even when accompanied by want. A Japanese without rice is as a fish out of water, and we have good grounds for stating that the Satsuma forces are and have been in real want for weeks past.

KOREA.

A Japanese correspondent of the Okura Trading Company gives the following description of the Korean Government :—

No pen can properly and sufficiently describe the despotism of the Korean Government, which literally has no sympathy whatever with the interests or feeling of its subjects. Owing to the ravages committed by the famine last year, large numbers of people were daily to be met with in the streets of every town and village in the country in a state of the most abject poverty, and yet no effort was put forth on the part of the authorities to relieve the fearful distress ; but, on the contrary, the tyrannical exactions were continued as before. The people were naturally spiritless and powerless ; and lived calmly under the wicked administration, and never thought of upbraiding the officials. This servility may be attributed to the fact that the officers are feared as much as tigers, and looked upon as gods.

CHINA.

—o—

TIENTSIN.

Under date of 6th August the *North China Daily News* correspondent writes :—

The much needed rain has again fallen. Last Saturday, and this afternoon, most refreshing and copious showers came to the relief of the parched ground. The earth seems now to be thoroughly wet, but the Chinese say it is too late to affect the growing crops materially. "Ten days sooner, and the millet yield would have been increased a ton per mow." It is in time, however, for the autumn cabbage—the vegetable crop of the North. A permanent and valuable bund of stone masonry has been made recently at the weakest place in the river bank, between the settlement and the city. Last year it was bunded with plank and piles, but this was continually being undermined. Half of this has now been done with stone ; the remainder is to be done next year. In previous years the river has frequently lacked but a very little of breaking at this point. We are glad to see so valuable a work done.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 19th August ; the French mail from London, June 29, was received on the 12th August, and the following P. and O. mail arrived out on the 15th August.

Decision has been given by the Mixed Court in regard to the charge of perjury in connection with the *Tunsin* collision case. After reviewing the facts, the judgment goes on to say :—

One consideration has guided the Court, and that is when a person has given a detailed narrative of events one year, and has, after the lapse of a long interval, been asked for an account of the same events, if after strict examination he says nothing contradictory of the main events of his previous narrative, a few verbal discrepancies will not maintain a charge of wilful falsehood. If, on the other hand, he gives the narrative the second time in exactly the same words as the first time, without the slightest apparent discrepancy, the inference would be that he had learned his story by heart, that it was not spontaneous, and consequently there would be a strong presumption against its being true. In this case not one of the main statements of the accused—(Assessor's note—Which are made the grounds of the accusation of perjury)—have been *proved* to be false—the slight discrepancies are only such as might naturally occur under the circumstances, and are each and all explainable on other hypotheses than that of falsehood. The Court, therefore, finds that though there are suspicious circumstances connected with Ho Chu-tsai, the charges against him for perjury are not proven ; he must accordingly be acquitted.

Another decision of some importance has been given at the Mixed Court in the case An Ming-tao *v.* the C.M.S.N. Company. A Chinaman sued the Company for the value of a box lost on board the *Tohyew*. The Company pleaded non liabilility, and demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court. In the judgment the Court affirms that it has jurisdiction, and that the owners of a passenger steamer are responsible, as the owners of a passenger junk are responsible, for the safety of luggage entrusted to the care of their employés.

A collision has taken place between the steamer *Dragon* and H.M. gunboat *Frolic*. The *North China Daily News* gives the following particulars :—A collision took place on the night of Aug 16 between the steamer *Dragon*, belonging to Mr. Adams, of Nagasaki, and H.B.M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, a few miles outside of Woosung. The *Dragon*, Captain Grevatt, left Shanghai that day for Japan, and the *Frolic*, Commander Arthur E. Dupuis, was inward bound from Ningpo. Various reports were current as to the nature of the disaster, and owing to the reticence of the officers on board the *Dragon*, and the absence of an official report on H.B.M.'s corvette *Juno*, it was difficult to obtain a reliable or consecutive account as to how the collision did occur. So far as we could learn, it appears that the disaster happened about midway between the lightship and the big beacon, shortly before midnight. The *Dragon* saw a light ahead, and in the darkness of the night took it to be stationary, apparently the mastlight of a pilot boat or native craft, and continued on her course. A few minutes afterwards the *Frolic* was within a short distance of the *Dragon*, and a collision was inevitable. The *Dragon*, which was going nearly at full speed, struck the *Frolic* a little abaft the main mast, with such great force as to cause a wide rent in her side from the deck down to the water line. It is, in fact, asserted that her stem penetrated several feet into the officers' apartments, and endangered one or two of their lives. Communications immediately passed between the officers of the respective vessels, and it was arranged that the *Dragon* should remain by to render any assistance the *Frolic* might require. The water accumulated in the aft portion of the latter vessel, but the forward compartments, which are watertight, we believe, were kept dry, and thus her flotation was, in a great measure, sustained. But the water so rapidly increased aft that it was thought the only means to keep her from sinking would be to run her ashore on the south bank. This was accordingly done, and she now remains there. Between three and four o'clock in the morning one of her officers was sent to report the disaster to the officials of the *Juno*, in a boat, in tow of the *Soochow* from Ningpo; and later in the day the *Kiushing*, Customs cruiser, with the captain of the *Juno* on board, repaired to the scene, followed by several cargo boats. In the forenoon the *Dragon* returned to port. Her stem was broken in two places, and three of her plates were fractured, while the cargo in the forehold was damaged. She was visited by many people during the day. A great deal was said about the absence of proper side lights on the *Frolic*, but this and various other rumours we could trace to no reliable source ; and consequently refrain from giving them publicity. It is sufficient to say that accounts vastly differed as to how the disaster occurred ; and it is very likely the real way will not be made known until an official investigation is held.

From the above-named paper we also take the following :—

It has been suggested that an attempt should be made to acquire for the Shanghai Museum the valuable collection of works on Natural History belonging to the library of the late Mr. J. P. Martin. The books have been judiciously selected, and would be a very desirable addition to the library of the Museum ; but their value, estimated at $600 or $650, places them beyond the reach of the Committee, unless the public are willing to help them by subscriptions. The sum is considerable ; but the attempt is at any rate worth making. It would be a pity to miss the opportunity of acquiring books that are, many of them, difficult to obtain, and which cannot fail to be of great assistance to the Curator in the discharge of his functions.

The flood tides have been unusually strong, causing one or two mishaps to vessels anchored in the river, away from the wharves. The *Glenroy* broke away from her buoy, owing to the connecting chain breaking. An anchor was let go as soon as possible, but she drifted against the *Hin-ostan*, damaging her on the starboard quarter. The two vessels, in swinging to the tide, again came in contact, bumping violently against each other. Both were considerably damaged, and the repairs will take some days to execute. A Chinese gunboat also broke adrift and came in contact with the U.S. gunboat *Palos*. The flood seems, in fact, to come in with the strength of a bore.

WENCHOW.

The "progress" of trade at the above new port is thus described by the *North China Daily News* correspondent :—

On the 9th inst. (1st of the seventh Chinese moon) the lekin tax was introduced here, and, consequently, all imports as soon as they enter the city have to pay lekin. I am told, too, that the same is much heavier here than in other ports, and, besides, the lekin officers want to levy the tax on goods which have been previously imported, and are stored either in the godowns or shops in the city. It is to be hoped that our Ministers in Peking will do something against this imposition, or otherwise the import business will come entirely into the hands of the Chinese, who will soon form a "guild," as they have done in other outports, and then buy the collecting of the "tax."

It is raining here nearly every day, but, although the weather is cool, I think it is unhealthy ; several foreign residents are "laid up." Besides the British steamer *Conquest*, which arrived from Shanghai on the 5th, and from Foochow on her return passage on the 11th, no steamers or sailing vessels have been in port since July 28.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 25th August ; the French mail from London, July 13 arrived out on the 21st August.

No little excitement appears to have been created in Hong Kong by the removal of Mr. Romano from his office as Portuguese Consul-General. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this was the result of some influence brought by the Roman

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Catholic clergy to bear upon the Portuguese Government, and the knowledge of this fact has caused much indignation. A meeting was held on August 23, at which an address, signed by 168 members of the Portuguese community, was presented to him. It expresses great disappointment at his removal, and a high appreciation of his long services. Mr. Romano, in reply, said :—"Superseded by his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal from the honourable post of Acting Consul-General in Hong Kong, I draw satisfaction from two different sources ; my conscience tells me that, guided by liberal principles and love of my country in the discharge of my consular duties, I have endeavoured, as far as it lay in my power, to uphold the credit and dignity of our country and to protect the interests of my fellow-countrymen. The friendly and distinguished testimony I have just received from you, gentlemen, tells me that my endeavours have merited the acknowledgment of the Portuguese community, which has generously overlooked my failings, considering them as atoned for by the efforts made in aid of, and my devotion to, their interests. With the satisfaction thus deduced from the accord between my conscience and the high consideration with which the illustrious signatories of the address have been pleased to honour me, you may rest assured that I feel deeply gratified. This gratification, however, will not make me so vain and selfish in its enjoyment as to forget that, above all, I owe it to your benevolence and to your sense of justice."

At the meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, on the 22nd August, the report and accounts were duly passed. The Chairman said that the condition of the company, though not so satisfactory as they might like to see it, had improved, and the prospects were such as enabled them to look forward to being entirely out of debt by the end of the year.

The necessary meetings have been held, and the resolutions passed, to enable the China Traders' Insurance Company to reduce the value of its shares from $5,000 to one-third that amount. A further meeting to confirm the resolutions was requisite.

The City Hall committee met on the 25th Aug. The accounts showed a deficit of $700, and the building showed signs of wanting further repairs, in consequence in part of the ravages of the white ants. The report contains the somewhat reassuring statement that there is little doubt that eventually new pillars in the Museum will be rendered necessary, as the Ball-room floor depends on them for support. The Chinese had contributed as much as $2,630 towards the Museum.

An amusing episode has occurred in connection with the newly introduced system of competitive examinations for Government appointments. An industrious and well-informed correspondent, who signs himself "Tit for Tat," has fairly discovered no less than fourteen blunders in one of the papers, as set by the Examiners. Equal amusement seems to have been afforded by the appearance in the Government *Gazette* of the answers which the Chinese candidates gave. The *China Mail* in noticing them says :—

The dictation papers afford the best instances of the vague ideas of some of the candidates as to the pronunciation and spelling of English words. The dictation consisted in reading aloud by one of the Examiners of a short deposition in English, which had been taken at the Police-court in the ordinary course of business, and which the candidates were requested to write down as it was being slowly read out. The words "Cosmopolitan Dock" appear to have been a fearful stumbling-block for the Chinese candidates. The first candidate got over the difficulty of spelling the words by writing "C. M. Dock ;" another wrote "Cosmopolitan Duck ;" another, "Castmopolian Docks ;" another, "the dock ;" another, "Cosmopolian Dock ;" another Cosmo-Polygon Docks ;" another, "Cosmotropen Dock ;" another, "Cosmopolation Docks ;" and the last "Cosmolotive Dock." Two of the eleven candidates spelt the words properly, but they were probably not Chinese. The word "deposeth" also seems to have been a poser for the majority of the candidates. Most of them sought refuge in the rendering "deposite," but this was varied with "deposife" (which was not so bad) ; "deposited," "deposed," "despoiled," and "deposit." The "th" is evidently too much for John. Some most ludicrous mistakes were also made in the words "copper sheathing," a word by no means of uncommon occurrence in the colony. The first started with "cupper shilling ;" the next rendered the words "copper shielling ;" the next, "copper shealing ;" the next, "copper sheeting ;" the next, "copper shitting ;" and the last, "copper ceiling !" The word "divers" was varied with "dyevers" and "dyvers," while the last candidate struck boldly into "dairies."

From the above-named paper we take the following :—

The community may, we think, gather some amount of satisfaction from the fact that the whole of our local companies appear at the present moment to be thriving, some of them having, indeed, attained a considerable degree of prosperity. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, whose half-yearly meeting was held recently, is no exception in the former respect. Although no dividend was declared, yet that was a circumstance that could be traced to causes in the past as much as to any in the present. The business of the Company is increasing, more vessels being docked during the last half-year than during the previous one, and, if we remember rightly, the Chairman was able to make a similar satisfactory announcement at the meeting held six months ago. If no dividend was paid it was because the directors preferred to devote the profits to the strengthening of the financial position of the Company by the payment of debts, and the carrying forward of the balance to the new account. The shareholders got no dividend, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that the tonnage of the vessels docked during the half-year was nearly 20,000 tons more than during the previous one, and that profits amounting to $33,711.89—equal to about 8 per cent. per annum on the entire capital—were realised in the six months. This state of affairs must afford a certain amount of satisfaction to the public, because it seems to indicate that the business of the Port is increasing, and everyone can always find the thriving condition of local institutions a subject for congratulation. The chief drawback to the prosperity of the Company appears to be the sharp competition to be encountered, and it seems to us a pity that the parties are not able to arrange prices on a scale a little more profitable to themselves.

We hear that H.E. the Governor has been very considerate to the Government Officials by allowing them during the hot months a holiday each week in addition to the usual half-holiday on Saturdays. The different departments are left to choose the day in the week most convenient. Thus some departments choose Tuesday, others Wednesday, and others again Thursday, and so on. This is very kind of Mr. Pope Hennessy, but we think that a notification ought to be issued informing the public of the days selected by the different departments for the enjoyment of their holiday.

We are sorry to hear that Lieutenant-Commander Needham, at present in command of H.M.S. *Hart*, has met with a serious accident. The unfortunate gentleman had been dining at the Peak with Commodore Watson on Aug. 13, and was returning in company with Commander Garbett and Dr. Popham. The three gentlemen started running down the hill, when Mr. Needham tripped and fell over the side of the road on to the jagged rocks. Assistance was at once procured, and he was conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

We observe that Captain Ducat, of H.M. 28th Regiment, has taken over the Acting Superintendency of Victoria Jail. Mr. Tomlin goes back to his original post of First Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, AUGUST 24, 1877.

On the 5th and 20th inst. this city witnessed the performance of two important State ceremonies on the part of the mandarins. The first event was the celebration of the Emperor's natal anniversary, and the second the due observance of the natal anniversary of the Empress-mother—the Royal lady, in short, who, owing to the minority of her son, is now ruling China. The ceremonies consisted in worship being paid by all the officials of the city to the monumental tablets of their Imperial Majesties, which are contained in the temple styled Maan-shau-kuung, or "Ten Thousand Years' Palace." In the principal shrine of this temple, which is enclosed by red-stained walls, and covered with a roof of yellow tiles, there stands, so far as shape and size are concerned, a *fac simile* of the dragon throne of China. It is approached by nine steps, and the materials of which it is constructed are most elaborately carved and gilded. Upon this throne is placed, in a perpendicular position, the tablet of the Emperor. It is made of wood, is of a red colour, and bears, in letters of gold, the following inscription :—"May the Emperor reign ten thousand years, ten thousand times ten thousand years." In front of this throne there is an altar, on each side of which are arranged the insignia or standards of royalty. Before this throne, then, on the 5th instant, all the civil and military officers of the place, wearing their court-dresses, arranged themselves in order, and falling low upon their knees, performed the *Kau-Tau*, knocking their heads nine times on the ground. During the time this ceremony was being observed, a number of play-actors were performing in a theatre erected for the occasion, in the court-yard of the temple, a play, the plot of which represented the gods in the act of bestowing distinguished rewards upon officials, whether civil or military, who, in this life, had been faithful to the Throne. The ceremony in honour of the Empress-mother, which was not very dissimilar to the one already described, was observed on the 20th inst., in the inner or smaller shrine of the temple. In every walled city throughout China, and there are upwards of four thousand of them, the same religious and congratulatory services were held on these occasions.

MACAO.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes :—

His Excellency the Governor here has published new rules for fantan in the gambling-houses. This week the lease of the gambling-farm was put up for sale again, but no satisfactory offer was made. This is owing, I believe, to the new rules being stricter, and the licenses to the different houses having been

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raised. The first class houses will in future have to pay $1,500, the second-class $700, and the third-class $200 per month, and put down the dollars beforehand. Tenders are, consequently, rather slow in coming forward.

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

Twenty-four firms at Batavia have signed and forwarded an address to the Governor-General of Netherlands India in favour of more Government produce being sold in Java.

Coffee cultivation and trading are extending in the Tebing Tinggie district, in Palembang, where large profits have been made by the people in consequence. The coffee production there for May, amounting to 2,000 piculs, was sold at an average of forty-two guilders per picul.

Advices from Deli state that the mutinous spirit had departed from the coolies. Heavy and continuous rain had damaged the standing crops, and there were apprehensions that the crop this year will not be large. Notwithstanding these unpromising prospects many planters spared no expense in improving the means of communication. Expensive bridges were being built, and roads repaired and made. Labuan, the harbour and chief town, is described as being mostly composed of rotting and noisome native and Chinese shops, stores, and dwelling-houses. Two neatly fitted-up hotels standing in their midst form a striking contrast to these filthy receptacles and foul-smelling dens.

SUMATRA.

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ATCHIN.

The Dutch commander advanced with the main body into the interior, another column manœuvring along the coast. The Atchinese seem to have been taken by surprise; they made but a short resistance, and retreated from their strongholds with a pretty heavy loss in killed and wounded. The losses on the Dutch side on that day were one killed and a few wounded. The Samalangan headquarters are now at Kwalla Tamboor, a strong position captured by the Dutch. The commander-in-chief is directing the operations in person.

The health and spirit of the Dutch troops are reported to be excellent. In other parts of Atchin no hostilities have taken place, and the natives of the conquered parts of Atchin Proper are gradually returning to their homesteads, and settling down peacefully. The Dutch flag has been hoisted at Pulo Way, and that island is now again open for trade. The establishment of Netherlands supremacy there met with no opposition from the natives.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 1st September; the P. and O. mail from London, August 3, was received on the 1st September. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Progress, we learn, is now being made so rapidly and successfully with the Waterworks that Mr. Bayliss is now prepared to receive applications from householders who may require water to be laid on their premises, and these will be executed according to the order in which they shall be received. The second and larger engine is being fixed, and it is believed that the engine house will stand proof against the consequent additional strain to which it will be subjected when this shall have been put in motion. Hopes are entertained by those most competent to judge that the works will be completely finished by the 1st October, and, judging from the appearances presented to a non-professional eye, these hopes will, we believe, be verified. Mr. Colson, the assistant engineer in charge, feeling that his presence was no longer necessary, applied for, and has been granted his discharge, and he will leave for England by the P. and O. steamer. The whole responsibility of giving the last finish to this undertaking, which has cost so much anxiety, trouble and expense, thus devolves upon Mr. Bayliss, and is likely to remain so, as Major McNair has again postponed his departure from England, and is not now expected to arrive here before the beginning of December, by which time the waterworks will, we hope, have become an institution and an acknowledged successful one. We trust the Government will allow the public an opportunity of offering their congratulations upon the successful termination of twenty years' labour, by holding a formal opening ceremony, a course invariably pursued at the inauguration of all public works elsewhere.

The following are the names of the Chiefs who assembled at Segamet, in the Johore Territory, up the Moar River, to meet H.E. the Administrator and H.H. the Maharajah of Johore:—Tuanku Antar, Yang Tuan of Sri Menanti; Tuanku Ahmat Tunggal of Qualla Peila; the Datu of Moar Ulu (who stopped Mr. Daly in 1875); the Datu of Jompole (who sent a contingent to the Sungie Ujong War, some of whom were present at the Bukit Putus Pass); the Datu of Terrachee (who was present at Paroé); the Datu of Gunong Passir; Tuanku Muda, uncle of Tuanku Antar; Tuanku Ismail, brother of Tuanku Ahmat; Hadji Mustapha of Rambowe (the Rambowe claimant).

Besides the foregoing Chiefs, there were present the following Punghulus of Moar, the country of the late Sultan Ali:—Punghulu Soodin of Chohong; Punghulu Rahamat of Koondang; Punglima Besar Chu of Gunong Ledang (Mount Ophir). The following Headmen of Moar, the territory of the late Sultan Ali, have visited H.E. the Administrator at Singapore:—The Tumongong Ismail; Wan Mahomed Saleh of Lubok Tebran (the Tumongong's son); Punghulu Suboh of Leggeh; Punghulu Shamsu of Tassek, Kessang; Punghulu Adam of Tanjong Gading; Muntri Kamis of Tanjong Gading; Punghulu Gamat of Jumuntah; Punghulu Inche Abbas of Guntah; Punghulu Ibrahim of Tanjong Gading; Tuanku Sulong, son of the late Tuanku Jalil, and nephew of the late Sultan Ali.

Mr. J. D. Vaughan, who was counsel for the Maharajah Lela and his accomplices, who were executed last year for the murder of Mr. Birch, has been excited by the last Blue-book on Straits affairs to discuss the circumstances of their surrender. Mr. Vaughan's contention may be said bluntly to be, although he does not actually say so, that Sir William Jervois and H.H. the Maharajah of Johore betrayed these men, and that they were induced to surrender under false pretences. The contention is plausible enough, but it rests simply on the assertion of the condemned men, and it is completely refuted by published documents. No reasonable man can doubt that there is any foundation whatever for imputing bad faith in the matter either to the Maharajah or Sir William Jervois. Their instructions were straightforward and explicit throughout, but naturally enough the condemned men, after they were condemned, thought they were hardly treated when they saw ex-Sultans Ismail and Abdullah and the other chiefs spared.

His Honour Mr. Justice Phillips has earned here the reputation of being very off-hand in his decisions, having a sort of contempt for the whole Colony and its affairs, and certainly his judgment with reference to the Chinese Sub-Post-offices conveys the impression that the imputation is a true one.

We are glad to note that the Raffles Library and Museum are beginning to show some signs of vitality—if a general confusion of volumes suggestive of either re-classification or selling off, an odour of paint and gas within the building, and sundry efforts in turfing and gravelling, &c., may be taken to indicate progress. Soberly, however, we believe that strenuous efforts are being now made to render the institution worthy of its name. The P. W. Department has most promptly responded to an application to make the approach somewhat less neglected-looking than it heretofore was. In a similar spirit the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens has put men to work at planting shrubs for which the pits are already dug. Within the building, point, as we have said, carries the day; but this was a necessity, and, so soon as matters are a little more forward, we shall be able to see what the new Curator can accomplish. In the Library considerable progress seems to have been made in re classifying and numbering the books—a task which, once accomplished, will be of immense convenience. We regret, however, to learn that, despite the numerous appeals made by the Acting Librarian, some fifty or sixty volumes remain unreturned.

The Acting Curator informs us that he is not anxious to receive specimens of natural history for a short period until the necessary cases, &c., are completed for their reception—the more so as he has specimens enough in hand to occupy himself and his staff some few week to come, a large consignment having been already received from the Hong Kong Museum. Anything sent in will, however, receive the greatest attention. In this connection we may mention that Mr. Tan Kim Ching, the Consul for Siam, has kindly given his assistance towards deciphering the labels of a useful collection of Siamese grains presented some time since by the King of Siam.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company have issued their report for the first half of this year, and it was approved at a meeting of the shareholders on Thursday, the 30th August. The report declares a dividend of 5 per cent., and appropriates $26,604.46 to meet the cost of the late fire.

We have to record, with regret, the demise of the female rhinoceros in the Botanical Gardens. The Garden committee are thus relieved summarily of a source of annoyance to their too economical feelings. She was not a thing of beauty, however much of joy to young and old Singapore on Sunday afternoons, but, notwithstanding, her bulky form is to be preserved, for a time, if not for ever, in the Museum, the Secretary, Mr. Dennys, as soon as he heard of the sad event, having at once taken measures to secure the skin of the deceased.

A rumour comes from Malacca that a new department is to be added to our already too expensive establishments, in the shape of a Commissioner of Lands at a salary of £1,200 a year. Any such appointment will be simply iniquitous. Malacca is indebted to Singapore now for a portion of its expenditure, and this will be in addition to the burden.

A meeting of the Sporting Club was held on Tuesday, the 28th August, when the Committee was filled up to its full complement, and it was resolved to hold an autumn meeting, as usual, towards the end of October.

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The only public entertainment, if it can be so called, during the fortnight was another of the pleasant Readings instituted here by the officers of H.M. 74th Highlanders, for the entertainment of the men, women and children of the regiment, which was given on Wednesday, the 29th August. There was a large attendance of residents in addition to the regiment itself, and the performances of the amateurs were exceptionally good.

The British steamer *Glenearngles*, Captain McBain, from London, arrived alongside Tangong Pagar Wharf at five P.M. on 20th August, and will leave for Hong Kong and Shanghai. The following is her report:—Left London on the 19th July and discharged pilot in the Downs on 20th; arrived at Suez on the 2nd August, and here at five P.M. yesterday. Nothing remarkable occurred throughout the passage. Had the usual strong monsoon from Cape Guardafue.

We are glad to announce that a telegram from Singapore of the 4th inst. reports that the Waterworks have been started, and all going well.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

ANTROBUS—On the 25th Sept., at Earon Hall, Congleton, the wife of J. Coutts Antrobus, of a son

BAKER—On the 11th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. Baker, of a daughter.

BAILLIE—On the 23rd Aug., at Tokio, the wife of Lieut. C. W. Baillie, R.N., of a son

BELL—On the 14th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. Frederick Hayley Bell, of son.

BETTS—On the 3rd Aug., at Tientsin, the wife of J. A. Betts, Imperial Torpedo College, of a daughter.

CLARKE—On the 12th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of George Clarke, Assistant-Tide surveyor, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

FERGUSON—On the 16th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. R. Ferguson, of a son.

HASLAM—On the 27th July, at Foochow, the wife of R. H. Haslam, of a daughter.

HENDERSON—On the 2nd Oct., at 24, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, London, the wife of Geo. Henderson, of Java, of a son.

KELLY—On the 1st Oct. at 9, Bedford-road Tottenham, the wife of D Frederick Kelly, of a daughter.

MAITLAND—On the 25th Sept., at Trehannic Cottage, Cornwall, the wife of Frank Cave Maitland, of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 20th July, at Canton, the wife of Frederic Burgess Smith, of Camberwell, of a son

STURROCK—On the 19th Aug., at Yokohama, the wife of Captain J. Sturrock, late commander s.s. *Montgomeryshire*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROADBENT - LEA.—On the 27th Sept., at all Saints', Hoole, Chester, by the Rev R. D Thomas, James Alfred Broadbent, of Flookersbrook Chester, to Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. Lea, of Bickerton, near Malpas.

DEATHS.

BARROW—On the 1st Oct., at Southlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Lousada Barrow, C.B., Major-General Madras Staff Corps sometime Chief Commissioner of Oudh, aged 61.

DRUMMOND—On the 1st Oct., at 95, Bonnygale, Cupar Fife, Catherine Bell, relict of the late William Drummond Banker, Cupar Fife.

GENTLE—On the 14th Aug., at Fern Hill, Singapore, Alexander A. E., infant son of Alexander Gentle.

JONES—On the 31st Aug., at Penang, Ethel Matilda Mary, infant daughter of Philip Jones, aged thirteen months.

KNOWLES—On the 4th Oct., at S. Luke's Vicarage, Westbourne-park, Robert Knowles, aged seventy-seven.

POULSEN—On the 11th Aug., at Shanghai, Carl Christian Emil Poulsen, aged two months, son of C. Poulsen, G. N. T. Co.

PURCELL—On the 20th Aug., at Yedo, Surgeon Major Theobald Andrew Purcell, Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Public Works of the Japanese Government, aged thirty-six years.

RYDER—On the 28th Sept., at 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, Edward Lisle Ryder, only son of Admiral A. P Ryder, aged 24.

TRAILL—On the 17th Aug., at Hewaheta, Ceylon, Thomas W., son of Mr. Gilbert F. Traill, H.M. Customs, Folkestone.

VERNEDE—On the 15th Aug., at Yokohama, Augustus S. Vernede, aged thirty-nine years.

WATTS—On the 25th Sept., at his residence, No. 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London Commander Alfred Watts, R.N., aged 37.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had been extremely quiet, a further decline in native exchanges having tended to depress values. Yarns: Importers had freely met the demand, and a more than average business had resulted in both Nos. 16/24 and 28/32. Grey Shirtings: Beyond a few sales of importations from Shanghai, of 7 and 8¼ lbs. goods, at rates which established a decline in values here, scarcely any transactions had transpired. T. Red Shirtings, Black Velvets, Cotton Italians and Taffachelass had met with fair attention, the latter at enhanced values. In Woollens fair sales of Mousselines, black Italian Cloth and Blankets, with a few Camlet Cords had been effected. There had been scarcely a single transaction in metals; quotations were nominally unaltered, but lower rates would be conceded to purchasers of any large quantities.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer, and Co.'s Market Report says:—The past month has been one of extreme dulness, and we have again to report lower prices for Piece Goods of every description; the greatest decline being in Shirtings, Turkey Reds, Lawns, and Drills. A few pieces of common Lustres have changed hands 30 cents under former quotations; better qualities are in slight demand. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, 16/18 $88 to 90; Grey Shirtings, 7lb. $1.45; 8¼ lb. 1.70; T-Cloths, 7 lb. $1.20; Turkey Reds, 3¼ lb. $1.70; Black Velvets, 22 inch $7.50; Lawns, $0.80; Drills, 14 lb. $2.40; Plain Black Orleans, 30 yds. $4.50; Black Lastings, $12.000, nominal; Blankets, 7 lbs. $0.40 nominal; Nail Rod Iron, small sizes, $3.10 to 3.50.

TIENTSIN.—There had been some improvement in the market. Shirtings were quiet and weak, but Drills, both Dutch and English, were in fair demand. Small sales of T-Cloths had been effected.

HANKOW.—The demand for Piece Goods had been very limited, prices, however, remained unchanged. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: A sale of 1,250 pieces 8¼ lbs. cloth "Eagle" chop is the only one reported. Metals.—Lead: There was a limited demand for L.B. at Tls 5.70 per picul. Quicksilver: Only a small business reported at Tls. 50 to 51 per picul. Tin: Nothing doing, and quotations unchanged.

SHANGHAI.—The only activity during the week had been a sustained demand for Drills, of which fabric settlements upwards of 20,000 pieces are reported, the principal sales being usual English makes 14 lbs., at Tls. 1.80 to 1.83, some ordinary Dragon Chop having been quitted by public auction at Tls. 1.77 to 1.78 per piece. Dutch Drills had been in favour, and had advanced in value fully 5 candareens, the last transaction being Tls 2 26 per piece. American Drills PMCD were selling at Tls. 2.97 per piece and less favourite chops at Tls. 2 90 per piece. A few American Sheetings had also been placed at Tls. 3.10 per piece. In Grey Shirtings all classes were lower about 2 candareens per piece, but the commonest 8.4 lb. makes had been wanted for Japan from Tls. 1.16 to 1.20 per piece. Of Dewhurst's Eagle there had been no sales, the value of other best chops being Tls. 1.85 per piece. 7 lbs. Dewshurst's had been sold at auction for Tls. 1.31½ and common qualities from Tls. 1.05 per piece. T-Cloths were very quiet, only fair Mexican 8 lbs., were wanted, at Tls. 1.40 to 1.42 per piece, similar quality 7 lbs. lately worth Tls. 1.22 per piece would not realise Tls. 1 20 per piece. White Shirtings: a few small sales of 64 to 66 reed of favourite chop are reported at about previous prices, but all other classes were neglected. For Fancy Cottons the demand has been exceedingly quiet. Woollens: The bulk of business was still effected at auctions, Long Ells were slightly weaker, but Camlets and Spanish Stripes maintained previous quotations. Metals: There had been an improvement in Nail Rod Iron, and business amounting to some 20,000 bundles of all kinds is reported. For a good assortment of Dawes' Tls. 2.30 had been declined, but Tls. 2.35 could not be obtained. Lead: L.B. had receded to Tls. 5.65 per picul, with a very limited demand. About 50 tons had changed hands at that quotation. Quicksilver had fallen to Tls. 60, and was not wanted. For Tin Plates the rates were higher, Tls. 4.30 having been offered for I.C. Copper was in little request, and Tin is still neglected.

FOOCHOW.—There had been an entire absence of demand for Cotton Goods.

HONG KONG.—A fair business had been done in Manchester Goods, but rates showed no improvement, except as far as Drills were concerned, which closed about 7½ cents higher. Shirtings were quiet, but holders firm. Metals closed quiet; foreign speculative purchases had been made of Belgian Nailrods. Piece Goods: The market had been more active, and the settlements had been on a fairly large scale. 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings had been in good request, but no important advance in price was noticeable. In other makes little or no business had been done. White Shirtings and T-Cloths had also been dealt in to some extent at previous prices. Owing to a speculative demand a good business had been done in English Drills, and rates at the close had considerably advanced. The stock in first hands was much reduced and was firmly held. No transactions in American Cotton Goods had occurred. Coals: No change had taken place in the market which continued very depressed; sales of all descriptions were most difficult to effect. The arrivals had been 7,067 tons Cardiff, chiefly to consumers, 2,448 tons Australian and 600 tons Formosa. The sales had been 3,746 tons Cardiff at $8.50 to $9.00. Woollens: Camlets lower and in large stock; Lastings in demand, Long Ells had declined 5 cents per piece, but closed steady; Dutch Camlets scarce; China Figures wanted; Spanish Stripes very scarce at an advance of 1 cent. per yard; Blankets: Good scarce, common dull. Metals—Iron: Nail Rod not much inquired after, importers anxious to sell for distant arrival, but dealers not inclined to enter into long engagements at present. Sales reported of 50 tons Belgian at $2.26 per picul spot cargo. Round, Square and Flat Bar: 50 tons best quality taken at $2.48 per picul. Small Round Rods saleable to a small extent. Swedish Soft Bar: Good assortment saleable. Hoop: Exceedingly depressed. Lead: Demand had subsided and rates were easier. Tin Plates: No inquiry. Tin: Market weak, rates lower. Steel: Saleable to a small extent. Quicksilver: Steady throughout the week and closed firm.

CANTON.—Lead: There had been a slight improvement in prices, the closing quotations being $7.85 to 8.05 per picul for common brands and W.B. Quicksilver: Prices had again fluctuated, but the tendency had been downwards, and closing quotations were nominally $76 per picul.

AMOY.—A very moderate business had been done in Yarns, at declining values. Grey Shirtings, T-Cloths and other Cotton Goods had been but sparingly dealt in at about previous quotations.

MANILA.—Little or no business had been transacted during the fortnight. Values remained nominal, without alteration, but a declining tendency was perceptible.

SINGAPORE.—The market during the fortnight had been generally very quiet, and with a few exceptions the demand for Cotton Goods had continued dull; prices were weak, importers were anxious to sell, as large supplies were arriving and stocks were increasing. The principal sales had been 10,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 13,000 pieces Grey Supers, 60,000 pieces grey T-Cloths, 15,000 pieces White Shirtings, 600 corges White Cambrics, 46 cases T. R. Cambrics, 154 bales Grey Yarn, 180 bales T. R. Yarn, 90 bales Coloured Yarns, and 35 cases Yellow Metal.

PENANG.—There had been no improvement in the demand for Cotton Goods. Business continued on a small scale, dealers buying only for immediate requirements.

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EXPORTS.

—o—

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—In consequence of the depressed state of the New York market and the low scale of prices ruling there, business had been limited; settlements since last mail amounting to about 3,500 piculs. Operations had been mostly confined to low grades. Holders of good and desirable Teas remained fairly firm. Arrivals had been large, and the unsold stock had increased to fully 14,000 piculs. Quotations:—Common, $9 to 10 per picul; good common, $11 to 13; medium, $14 to 16; good medium, $17 to 19; fine, $21 to 23; finest, choice, and choicest, nominal, no transactions. Export from May 1 to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York ..	... 3,943,686	... 4,302,908	... 5,220,850
„ San Francisco	... 1,272,255	... 1,271,272	... 1,140,893
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	1,744,807	... 1,346,199	... 1,345,113
„ England, &c.	... 1,363	... 91,688	... 14,800
Total ...	6,962,111	7,012,067	7,721,656

NAGASAKI.—A few parcels of the kind suitable for Greens arrived during the early part of August, and were eagerly taken at about last year's prices, but the continued unfavourable advices from Home had subsequently rather checked buyers, and a lower scale of rates was anticipated. Of uncoloured kinds, no desirable parcels were offering. Settlements—New, 813 bales, from $6.00: Old, 471 bales, at $3.00 to 6.00 per picul. Stock: 2,500 bales New, and 1,575 bales Old. Quotations: Common to Medium, $2.50 to $7.00; Medium to Fine, $8 to $13.

HANKOW.—A fair business had been done during the week, the settlements amounting to 9,000 chests, of which about one-half had been sent on to Shanghai for sale. Prices had been firm, a farther advance of one tael having been paid in some cases, making the teas lay down above the rates current in Shanghai. Common teas were quite neglected. Reports as to future supplies were very discrepant, some teamen asserting that the prices that were being paid would bring down a farther large amount, others that what is to come will be only the small lots that the growers themselves can collect the funds to pack. Prices had been:—Oopack, Tls. 13¼ to 15¼; Oanfa, 11 to 17½; Oonam, 8¼ to 9¼.

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	591,000	... 658,000
Settlements and shipments ...	589,000	... 653,000
Stock	2,000	... 5,000

KIUKIANG.—Statistics are as follows:—Settlements of Congou since 31st July, 648 chests. Arrivals from the commencement of the season, 205,509 chests. The total export of Black Tea was 20,661,940 lbs., against 22,440,477 lbs. in 1876. The total export of Green Tea was 320,769 lbs., against 384,705 lbs. in 1876.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had again been a large business done during the week, settlements being:—Oopack, 5,500 chests at Tls. 12½ to 20¾; Oanfa, 1,000 chests at Tls. 13¾ to 19; Oonam, 1,000 chests at Tls. 11¼ to 14½; Ningchow, 3,500 chests at Tls. 13½ to 35; Hohow, 4,000 chests at Tls. 12¾ to 32¾. Total, 15,000 chests, against for the same week last year, 2,500 chests. Prices as compared with the previous week showed little change, the rise of 10 per cent. then quoted having been steadily maintained, buyers, as the stock diminishes, being less difficult in their selections. The prospect (says the *Celestial Empire*) had decidedly changed for the worst, the flattering vista of a short crop and consequent tea famine at home having entirely faded away. This rise of 10 per cent., being just the difference between profit and loss to the Chinese, has sent the teamen back into the country to pack more leaf, of which there is a practically unlimited quantity in stock, to lay down in Shanghai, duty and all charges paid, at Tls. 11 (7½d.) The Chinese are unanimous in asserting that last week's rise is the sole cause of the change, and that but for it not another picul would have been packed this season. The export of Black Tea to Great Britain from this and the river ports is now one million and a quarter pounds in excess of last year's at this date, while to America the excess is three-quarters of a million. The new arrivals have been 11,000 chests, against 8,000 in the previous week. The stock remaining is of very poor quality, but with seven vessels on the berth for London to be filled it will probably be all bought up during the coming week at full rates. Green: Only a very small business had been done during the week, settlements being:—Fychow, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 23 to 27; Pingsuey, 2,500 half-chests at Tls. 17 to 36; total, 4,000, against for the same week last year 3,000 half-chests. The *Celestial Empire* says:—Transactions are small, almost as small as at this time last year, while the stock goes on increasing. The prices of the few Teas settled still show a heavy advance on London and New York values, and it will be needful for Chinese to give way some 25 per cent. to induce a large general business. Notwithstanding the high prices here, the export of Green Tea to America is now over double the amount of last year's at this date. It really looks as though there were no price low enough at which Green Tea can be quoted as a profitable investment. The New York brokers estimate that, owing to the competition of cheaper Japans and Oolongs, twelve million pounds will amply suffice for all their wants; while in England the consumption of the present year is estimated at within six millions—a total of eighteen millions. The supply figures, on the other hand, stand thus:—

Probable yield of this season's crop	...	25,000,000 lbs.
Stock in New York last advices	...	4,000,000 „
Stock in London do.	...	5,000,000 „
		34,000,000 „
Consumption, say	...	20,000,000 „
Surplus	...	14,000,000 „

Together with these figures we have to contend with the equally serious drawback of inferior quality. While the quality of Japan teas, under intelligent European management, goes on steadily improving, the Chinese seem to bestow less care on their Green Tea every year. It is the same in Congous, which go on deteriorating in the same ratio that Assams improve. Under these circumstances, were we not right last week in saying that Green Tea is fast becoming a thing of the past, and that dealing in it can lead to little else than vanity and vexation of spirit?

FOOCHOW.—Congou: There had been rather more inquiry, settlements giving a daily average of 4,300 chests. The better grades showed an advance of about one Tael, but lower qualities were still obtainable at previous quotations. Souchongs: Settlements 4,118 chests, chiefly consisting of second and third crop at full prices. Ooloongs: Settlements 3,417 half-chests, showing no material change in values. Scented Teas: Settlements 17,443 boxes; prices had a downward tendency. Flowery Pekoe: Settlement 781 chests.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report, dated Aug. 23, says:—A fair business has again been transacted in Tea, and our market has, throughout the fortnight, been without any material change. Congous: A few settlements are reported on this market at former rates, and from Macao considerable shipments of common grades have been made, costing Tls. 9½ to 13. Scented Teas: A fair inquiry has existed for Capers during the past two weeks, but settlements have latterly fallen off, as teamen have not been such willing sellers, in consequence of the advanced prices which they have had to pay for scenting flower. Common and fair medium teas have been in most demand, settlements of the former class being reported as 8,000 to 9,000 boxes; medium kinds at Tls. 18 to 20, which form the bulk of the transactions, are without change, but hardly such good value is obtained in common grades. Fine teas have only found buyers to a limited extent. Arrivals of fourth crop leaf are looked for in about ten days; the quality of the leaf is said to be good, and the crop is expected to be large. A moderate business has been done in Pekoes; "long leaf" kinds have been taken at Tls. 23 to 27, medium grades being a shade dearer; prices for "new makes" are unaltered and few settlements are reported. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 3,120 boxes, at Tls. 24 to 25 per picul. Scented Caper 31,200 boxes, at Tls. 13 to 26 per picul. Scented Orange Pekoe, 6,200 boxes, at Tls. 16 to 27 per picul.

AMOY.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Settlements of some 9,800 half-chests of Formosa Ooloongs have transpired at rates showing some decline, chiefly on the finest grades. We quote good Cargo, duty paid, $27 to $28, superior $29 to $30, fine $33 to $34, finest $35 to $37. Arrivals from Formosa have been light, but a stock of from 65,000 to 70,000 half-chests remains on offer. Of Amoy Ooloongs settlements of some 37,000 half-chests are reported at well maintained rates, say for common to fair, $16 to $18, good $21 to $22, superior $23 to $24, fine $26 to $27. Second-crop Teas have arrived to the extent of some 30,000 half-chests, and in consequence of the activity in the market an increased production is anticipated.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—A larger demand had been displayed, and buyers had had the advantage of daily declining prices. Holders were not overburdened with stock, but a heavy fall that had taken place in the markets of the interior was the main cause of the anxiety shown to sell. Hanks had almost exclusively had the attention of buyers, Oshius being more firmly held. Settlements:—Hanks, 1,050 bales; Oshius and other sorts, 150 bales; total, 1,200 bales; settlements, from 1st July to date, 2,750 bales; against corresponding period (season 1876-7), 7,700 bales. Stock 900 bales, against 1,000 bales last season. Quotations:—Hanks: Best, Nos. 1 and 2, 17s. 5d. to 18s. 1d.; Good, No. 2, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 1d.; Good all round, No. 2½d., 15s. 9d. to 16s. 5d.; Medium, No. 3, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d.; Common and Inferior, Nos. 4 and 5, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 5d.; Oshiu: Good, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.; Medium, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 5d.; Hamatski: Common to Medium, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d.; Kakeda: Extra and best, 20s. 9d. to 21s. 5d.; Common to Medium, 18s. 1d. to 19s. 9d.; Filature Silk, 20s. 1d. to 23s. 1d. per lb.

SHANGHAI.—There had been a quiet market, with little or nothing changing hands until near the close, when lower prices had tempted buyers. The settlements for the fortnight barely aggregated 1,300 bales, although the decline in values was Tls. 20 to 25 per picul on rates current when last English mail left and Tls. 40 to 45 per picul on opening prices. Tsatlees: Towards the close Chinese had shown themselves anxious to meet the market, and a very fair business had been done at Tls. 380 (17s. 6d.) for Buffalo and Woman chops, Tls. 377½ (17s. 5d.) for Donkey No. 4, Tls. 352½ (16s 3d.) for SSS Dollar chop, and Tls. 350 (16s. 2d.) for Sa-ling. Holders were fully prepared to sell at these rates, but buying had been by no means general. Taysaams had attracted little or no attention, some market skeins had been taken at Tls. 240 (11s. 2d.), and a small lot of market Keahungs at Tls. 350 (16s. 2d.). Rereels: American buyers were operating more freely, and about 100 bales had been settled at Tls. 400 to 510 for fair to best Haineens=(18s. 5d. to 23s. 4d.), Tls. 330 to 480 for common to best Tsatlees (15s. 3d. to 22s.) Arrivals had been small, and the stock showed a reduction.

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Settlements for the fortnight ...	... 1,300 against	5,000 bales
Total Settlements to date	... 3,500 „	27,000 „
Stock	...18,000 „	28,000 „

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Continued advices from home afford little encouragement to operators in this article. In the first week of the fortnight there was some demand for Tsatlee reel, and nearly 600 bales are said to have changed hands; since then however there has been almost a suspension of business, and 70 bales only are reported purchased. Prices are quoted about $10 per picul lower, for most descriptions, and No. 4 quality is to-day nominally worth $350 to $355 per picul. The quantity of fine thread on offer is large as compared with the supply of ordinary seasons. Third crop silk is of such inferior quality that it does not meet with ready sale, and fourth crop samples that have come to hand show little improvement on the immediately preceding yield. Long-reels: A small business has been

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done in these sorts. Settlements are put at 50 piculs of Seulam, Kowlong, &c. Re-reels have been in limited request, transactions reported are 180 boxes of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Lucklow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAGASAKI.—Tobacco: About 1,000 bales New leaf had been received from the interior, but the holders declined to show musters or name a price. Wax was nominally quoted at $13.50 to 14.00 per picul. The only transaction reported is the shipment of 75 boxes to Yokohama on native account. Camphor exhibited more firmness, and 200 tubs had been sold at an advance of 25 cents per picul; stocks nil. Rice had declined in value, no doubt caused by the news of the insurrection having been quelled. Quotations: Cleaned, $2.75, uncleaned, $2.25 per picul. Wheat $1.95 per picul, with small stocks. Coal, in the absence of supplies and an excess of tonnage, had advanced, and fair Karatz could not be obtained under $4.00 per ton. Imabuku was quoted at $3.50 per ton, but large supplies being close at hand, and only detained by adverse winds, this price would not be long maintained.

HANKOW.—There was a fair business doing amongst Natives in China Grass at firm prices, viz, Oopack White, Tls. 8.5.0 to 11. Szechuen Green, Tls. 8.3.0 to 8.4.0 Hides were in demand, and quotations were advancing, the current figures being Tls. 7.8.0 to 8. Rhubarb was quoted Tls. 40 to 60 for Shensi, and Tls. 13 to 30 for Szechuen.

HONG KONG.—Sugar: The purchases had been confined to native dealers principally for shipment to the Northern Ports and Japan. Although the demand had fallen off considerably of late the holders, in view of small stocks, showed no disposition to reduce rates. Quotations: Chui Chow white, $8; brown, $4.75; Shekloong, white, $7.50 to 7.15; brown, $5.00; other kinds, brown, $4.25 to 4.75 per picul. At Swatow a small business had been done for the Northern Ports, and at the close the market showed signs of weakness. Camphor: Formosa was out of stock. There were about 700 tubs of Japan on offer, for which holders asked $20.50 per picul. Gamboge in small supply and quoted at $55 to 57 per picul. Vermilion quoted at $42 per case. At Macao 50 piculs of Cassia Oil had been sold at $92 to 93½ per picul, leaving no unsold stock on the market. A sale is reported of 20 piculs of Aniseed Oil at $178 per picul, leaving about 80 piculs in stock. There were no Aniseed Stars offering.

CANTON.—Drug and Spices: Cassia Lignea was quoted for Loting $10.30 in mats, 10.60 in boxes, for Tai Wo $10.40 in mats, 10.70 in boxes. Sales 1,400 piculs. Stock 15,000 piculs. Star Aniseed, $25 to 26. Rhubarb, No. 2, $40 to 50. Alum, $1.80 to 1.90 per picul. Camphor, $20.50 to 21 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73c. to 77c. per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, Gold Chop. Vermilion $40 to 41 per box. Matting: Fine contract, White 4/4, 10½c.; 5/4, 12½c.; 6/4. 14½c. per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 11½c.; 5/4 13½c.; 6/4, 15½c.; Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 13½c.; 5/4, 16c.; 6/4, 19c.; Red Check, 4/4, 15c.; 5/4, 17½c.; 6/4, 20½c. per yerd. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (Chyloong), $3.80; Mandarin, $4.40, per box of 6 jars.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Our Produce Market, as is usual at this season of the year, has been very quiet, and the business done has been of a very limited character. Sugar and Hemp are both quiet, but Coffee, owing to small supplies, has advanced. Sugar: Dealers, owing to continued wet weather, are still unable to deliver under July contracts, and are consequently unwilling to do anything forward. There would be a few buyers of extra and superior at about $6 and $5.50 per picul respectively, but dealers will not listen to these prices. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal only amount to 2,000 piculs, all of which has been delivered under contracts previously entered into. There have been sales, ex godown, of about 8,000 piculs at $3.87½ per picul packed, and there is now less desire shown to buy. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices have quieted down somewhat, but only trifling quantities are now obtainable. Hemp: After the departure of last mail the price of current went up to $6.12½ per picul (£23 16s. 7d.), but within the last few days the demand has fallen off and moderate parcels could now be obtained at $6 per picul (£23 7s. 11d). In course of shipment there are now 19,000 bales going forward to Great Britain and 15,000 bales to the United States. Coffee: Small parcels have been purchased for shipment to Spain at $22 to 22.50 per picul (£78 16s. 2d. to £80 10s. 8d.), and unsold stocks may be estimated at about 3,000 piculs.

SINGAPORE.—The Produce Market had been quiet, and there had been less business doing during the fortnight; prices had been steady, with a firmer tendency, owing to low rates of freight and a decline in sterling exchange. The Gambier market was extremely dull, and no business of any importance was reported in the early part of the fortnight, supplies being scarce, and dealers were holding for higher rates; during the closing week a moderate business had been done; the price opening at $4.65 and afterwards slightly hardening; about 1,100 tons had been contracted for. Cube Gambier was scarce; dealers refused to sell at current rates. Supplies of Black Pepper had fallen off, prices had remained steady, the demand had been flat; about 125 tons had been bought at $7.70 to $7.72½ per picul; arrivals of 3,000 bags of Atchin and West Coast Pepper, a portion of which had been bought at $7.50 per picul. The demand for White Pepper had subsided; prices had fallen about 25 cents per picul, business had been trifling. Pearl Sago had again advanced in value, and it was difficult to procure. Sago Flour was very firm; contracts were reported at higher rates. Tapioca was very strong in the early part of the fortnight, but the demand at the high rates had subsided and quotations closed weaker; Pearl Tapioca was scarce and wanted; Flour was more plentiful. Coffee had remained firm, 2,500 piculs of Bonthyne had arrived, of which 900 piculs had been sold; the remainder was held for higher rates. Buffalo Hides were in fair request; several sales were noticed. Horns were unchanged. Nutmegs were firm; supplies had been been small; Mace continued dull. The Tin market opened firmer; but the advance was not sustained; and prices closed easier; there had been some demand for the China market.

PENANG.—A good business had been done in Tin, and Black Pepper had been in limited inquiry. Sugar was neglected, London advices being less favourable. Other articles showed very little change. **Tin:** Demand had been principally for China and India. Prices had ruled at $18.95 to 18.70—closing steady at the latter quotation. **Black Pepper:** There had been a moderate demand for England and China, with purchases to the extent of 4,000 piculs Aitchin at $6.75 to 6.85—and shipments of West Coast had been made to Singapore and India, amounting to 3,900 piculs. Quotation for West Coast nominal, $7.05. White Pepper: Small sales at $12.70 to 12.75. Sugar: Chinese Basket had been neglected. European manufacture, small sales of No. 2 at $5¼; and contracts of No. 1, delivery in October, had been made at $7.50.

THE TEA SEASON, 1877-78.

(Settlements of Teas at Shanghai to August 11, 1877.)

	Congou—Chests.	Green—½-Chests.
Maitland and Co.	21,680	13,700
Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.	12,000	—
Reid, Evans, and Co.	5,500	1,500
Cumins and Co.	3,780	—
Fearon, Low, and Co.	2,070	8,340
John Forster	7,300	1,550
Turner and Co.	5,900	—
H. T. Wade	2,970	—
Reiss and Co.	9,000	—
Little and Co.	9,300	1,700
Overbeck	2,760	—
Blain and Co.	7,250	600
Shaw Bros. and Co.	300	—
Fogg and Co.	223	—
Sun Loong	600	—
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	6,530	—
Nichol, R.	7,050	—
White, Welsh, and Co.	496	1,450
Lucas and Co.	2,800	—
Hyde, Hertz and Co.	4,600	1,120
Rodewald Schonfeld	3,060	—
Bovet Bros. and Co.	1,880	1,260
Gibb, Livingstone and Co.	5,200	—
Pustau and Co.	1,600	—
Russell and Co.	680	—
Birley and Co	4,540	9,500
Holliday, Wise, and Co.	960	—
Siemssen and Co.	340	—
Butterfield and Swire	2,000	5,900
Evans, Pugh, and Co.	2,300	340
Olyphant and Co.	840	—
Gilman and Co.	430	433
Adamson and Co.	—	2,820
Fraser and Co.	—	4,430
Fogg and Co.	—	3,140

THE TEA SEASON, 1877-78.

(Settlements of Teas at Foochow to August 6, 1877.)

Shippers.	Congou. Chests.	Souchong. Chests.	Oolong. ½-Chests.	Pekoe. Chests.	Sc'ted Tea. Boxes.
Adamson, Bell, and Co.	36,240	—	440	—	1,880
Birley and Co.	15,920	260	50	—	—
Butterfield and Swire	22,470	496	115	—	3,640
Bradley, W. McKenzie	13,180	—	1,650	—	2,160
Fairhurst, Thomas	8,680	420	—	—	3,141
Forster and Co., John	32,650	1,442	3,490	240	4,369
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	9,300	885	—	—	1,640
Gilman and Co.	16,570	710	1,118	—	580
Holliday, Wise, and Co.	4,300	1,290	—	50	—
Jardine, Matheson, & Co.	35,880	1,480	470	120	8,455
Morris and Co., B. J.	7,610	—	315	—	270
Newman and Co.	11,250	1,000	250	44	—
Odell and Leyburn	23,180	558	—	269	2,945
Oliver and Co.	18,200	532	1,970	—	2,480
Olyphant and Co.	17,104	308	—	—	3,607
Phipps, Hickling, & Co.	32,944	1,750	—	128	3,040
Piatkoff, Molchanoff, and Co.	2,350	107	—	—	—
Rodewald Schonfeld, and Co.	6,620	1,730	—	1,014	—
Russell and Co.	11,330	4,280	2,170	270	2,490
Sassoon, Sons, & Co., D.	—	120	—	120	—
Siemssen and Co.	2,000	2,050	—	550	—
Silverlock and Co.	17,285	90	—	—	9,230
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff, and Co.	550	—	—	75	—
Turner and Co.	8,610	399	820	—	1,350
Westall, Galton, and Co.	51,920	3,508	—	559	8,439

RICE AFLOAT FROM JAPAN.

Apr. 14	...	T. Maru	Tons	1,350
May 25	...	Laurel	„	820
„ 30	...	Punjaub	„	1,150
July 5	...	Scawfell	„	530
„ 19	...	Glamis	„	1,104
„ 30	...	Cynosure	„	1,160
—	...	F. Spur	„	980
Aug. 8	...	Leicester	„	1,550
		Total	„	8,664

SUGAR AFLOAT FROM FAR EAST.

June 1	...	Leucadia	...	China	Bags	1,280
„ 1	...	L. Rookh	...	China	„	1,750
„ 1	...	Rickmers	...	China	„	600
„ 1	...	Carricks	...	China	„	1,800
„ 1	...	Carpo	...	China	Tons	1,260

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EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases
From May 16, 1877, to Aug. 24, 1877	60015986	25958102	428818	8683623	95115815	5437
From May 16, 1876, to Aug. 24, 1876	59723062	34365507	1626957	8888137	104620583	12076

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Aug. 24, 1877	370356 2263
Do. do. to do. 1876	5287746 22449

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Aug 24, 1877	1731218 804
Do. do. to do. 1876	11517855 1526

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Aug. 24, 1877	11,020,129
Do. do to do. 1876	10,559,710

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
843 to 1844	51,022,600		1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,600	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,700	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,152	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,857	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,163,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	3s. 11⅛d.	4s. 0d. to 3s. 11⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 4¼d.	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5¼d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d. to 3s. 11⅜d.	3s. 11⅜d. to 3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	3s. 11¼d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Penang ,, ...	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 305¼ to 306¼	Rs. 224¼
,, Hong Kong	27½ to 27⅝ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8⅜ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.2.5	⅜ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 43 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 240.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 73.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $600.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 730.
Union Insurance Society, 90 %.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,700.
Cross Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 160.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 90.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 86.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 68.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 41 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 25 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,850 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis. ex div.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $645 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $166 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $245 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £10½ (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 30 per share, nominal.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $137½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Gedena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0⅛d., Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 5¼d.

SUNDRIES FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Leucadia, from Hong Kong, June 1, preserves 1,450cs. and 100 casks, essential oil 30 cases, camphor 280 boxes, matting 270 bales, canes 305 pkgs., chinaware 123 cases, hides 736 pieces.—Lalla Rookh, June 1, hemp 200 bales.—Windhover, June 23, straw hats 186,000.—Thermopylæ, July 6, straw braid 472 piculs, straw hats 594,000.—Forward Ho, July 28, straw braid 417 piculs, hemp 49 piculs, feathers 33 piculs.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From.	Cargo lbs
June 4 ...	J. R. Worcester	... Hankow	... 1,162,000
„ 4 ...	Cutty Sark	... Hankow	... 1,334,000
„ 20 ...	Windhover	... Hankow	... 1,115,000
„ — ...	Ajax (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... 2,204,000
July ...	Fitzroy	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ 10 ...	Thermopylae	.. Shanghai	... 1,000,000
„ — ..	John Milton	... Shanghai	... 1,000,000
Aug. ...	Lorne (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Mecca (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,153,000
„ — ...	Stentor (s.)	... Shanghai, &c.	.. 1,500,000
„ — ...	Montgomeryshire (s.)	... Foochow	... 1,500,000
„ — ...	Mikado (s.)	.. Shanghai, &c.	... 1,500,000
Total			...15,968,000

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Sept. 30, Strathairley (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, Aug. 11, Killarney (str.); from London, Sept. 29, Braemar Castle (str.).

At FOOCHOW.—From Sydney, Aug. 10, Maid of Judah.

At AMOY.—From Newcastle, Aug. 12, Netherton.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, Aug. 11, Papillon; 16, Thomas Fletcher; from London, Oct. 1, Glenearn (str.); from Liverpool, 1, Ulysses (str.); from Hamburg, 1, Meteor, 3, Egeria (str.); from Penarth, 1, Dartmouth; 2, Melusine.

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. —, Letterewe.

At BATAVIA.—From London, Aug. 22, Ada; from Newcastle, N.S.W., Ensign; 24, Wave Queen; from Cardiff, 23, J. W. Oliver; 26, Undaunted; from Shields, 24, Toivo; from San Francisco, 23, Anahuac.

At SAMARANG.—From Hull, Aug. 18, Michael Angelo; from Holland, 18, Sindoro.

At SOURABAYA.—From Cardiff, Aug. 17, Aline; from Greenock, 18, Louis de Geer.

At SINGAPORE.—None.

At PENANG.—From Newcastle, Aug. 24, Vesta.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 12, Stentor (str.); 16, Mikado (str.); for London, *via* Foochow, 12, Lorne (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For Australia, Aug. 11, Jessse McDonald; 17, Louisa; for London, 17, Stentor (str.); Sept. 29, Gleneagles (str.).

From SWATOW.—For the Channel, f.o., Aug. 15, Fugitive.

From HONG KONG.—None.

From MANILA.—For San Francisco, Aug. 11, Portland Lloyds; for New York, 17, Camilla; for Cadiz and Liverpool, 18, Cadiz (str.).

From CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—For Marseilles, Aug. 20, Batavia (str.); for London, 29, Donald Ferguson, Stentor (str.); 30, Lorne (str.); 31, Windermere; for Liverpool, 30, Figogna.

From PENANG—For London, Aug. 27, Weymiss Castle.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For the Channel, f.o., Leicester.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Etta Loring.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Killarney (str.), Serapis, Santon, John Milton, Albert Victor, Black Adder, Woolhara; for New York, Glenroy (str.), Glamis Castle (str.), Stratheden, Caller Ou, Sir Lancelot.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Thingvalla (str.), Lorne (str.), Mikado (str.); for Australia, Tullochgorum, Maid of Judah; for Cape Town, Crested Wave.

At AMOY.—For New York, Glamis Castle (str.), Mascina.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Nestor (str.), Stentor (str.), Achilles (str.), Robert Henderson, Polynesia, George Croshaw, Bon Accord; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Johanne, William Cobb, Grasmere, Aberlady; for San Francisco, Victoria, A. S. Davis; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Australia, Caldew, Winlow.

At MANILA.—For London, Janet Ferguson, Penrith; for the Channel, f.o., Durham; for Liverpool, Merwanjee Framjee; for Santander, Augustina; for New York, Lizzie H., Cyclone, Kent's Bank, Agnes.

At CEBU.—For New York, Antioch.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Western Chief, Brennero; for Cadiz, Pepita.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Leonora, Boldon, Swiftsure; for Liverpool, Lochleven Castle, Verra; for Glasgow, Huntley Castle; for New York, Annie Reed, Queen of the Seas.

At PENANG.—For London, Halia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.75 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by sailing vessel, Tea £2 15s. per ton, general merchandise £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £4, by other steamers £3 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel, £2 5s. to £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

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From Shanghai.—To London by steamer, £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic-feet. To New York by steamer £3 10s., by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s., per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From Foochow.—To London by steamer £3 to £3 10s. per ton. To New York by steamer £4 per ton.

From Amoy.—To New York by steamer £4 per ton, by sailing vessel £2 per ton.

From Canton.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 12s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From Hong Kong.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From Manila.—To London and Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp £2 10s. per ton; sugar, £1 10s. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, sugar, $7 per ton; hemp, $7 per ton of four bales.

From Cebu.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From Ilo Ilo.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton.

From Singapore.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 27s. 6d to 32s. 6d., light weight 42s. 6d.; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measure; ment goods. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d. rattans, 80s. To Glasgow, by sailing vessel, sago flour, 40s. To Channel f.o., by sailing vessel, dead weight, 37s. 6d., light freight 47s. 6d. per ton.

From Penang.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 32s. 6d.; Tapioca and Pepper 45s.; Hides 60s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Aug. 11	Cotherstone...	Singapore	England
„ 13	Adelaide	Do.	Hamburg
„ 14	Eyvor	Rio de Janeiro	Batavia
„ 17	Timour	Singapore	Liverpool
„ 18	Sunrise	New York	Order
„ —	G. J. Ray	Fremantle	Shanghai
„ 19	Subahani	Singapore	Fremantle
„ —	Caura	Manila	Liverpool
„ 20	Wodan	Saigon	Callao
„ —	Panola	Hong Kong	New York
„ —	Chica	Cadiz	Manila
„ —	Ann Adamson	Bangkok	Cherburg
„ 24	Peruvian	Liverpool	Hong Kong
„ —	Alice...	New York	Yokohama
„ —	Vanguard	Do.	Order
„ —	Spartan	Do.	Do.
„ 25	Corea	Liverpool	Batavia
„ 26	Snap...	Gothenburg	Do.
„ —	Iron Age	Rio de Janeiro	Do.

THE MAILS.

Present Inward Mail.—Brindisi, Oct. 1.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera has arrived here, and the mails left for London at 6 P.M. to-day.

Heavy Portion of Present Inward Mail.—Port Said, Sept. 29.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hindostan, with the India and China heavy mails, left at 4 P.M. for Southampton, where she may be expected to arrive on the 11th or 12th October.

Next Inward Mail.—Suez, Oct. 1.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China, Japan and Mauritius, arrived here yesterday evening, and left for Marseilles. [This steamer subsequently grounded in the Suez canal, and was detained until the 3rd inst.]

Inward Mail due October 29.—Galle, Oct. 1.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day.

Last Outward P. and O. Mail.—Suez, Oct. 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Sumatra and Poonah, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails of 20-28th ult., left at 4 P.M. to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

Outward Mail of Sept. 7.—Galle, Oct. 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles Sept. 9, left here to day for Singapore.

Outward Mail of Aug. 24.—Hong Kong, Oct. 3.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, from Marseilles Aug. 26, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

Arrivals Not in the Tables.—October 2, at Marseilles, from Batavia, Stad Haarlem (str.); 3, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Ravenna; 4, City of Berlin, from Rangoon; J. C. Potter, from Bassein; at Queenstown, Itonns, from Bassein; Angela P., from Akyab; Luigia V., from Rangoon; 4, at Sunderland, from Maulmain, Ottawa; at Scilly, from Bassein, Toronto; at Greenock, from Java, Margaret Falconer; at Queenstown, from Akyab, Lucy Pope; 5, from Rangoon, Sarah and Emma; from Maulmain, Cannte; at Falmouth, from Bassein, Churchstow; passed Deal, for London, from Batavia, St. Joseph; at London, from Hong Kong, Nyassa.

Departures.—Oct. 3, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Forest Belle; for Singapore, Maria S.; from Newcastle, for Bangkok, Elizabeth; 3, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Feronia (str.); 4, from Newport, for Hong Kong, Empire; for Amoy, Oscar Mooyet; 5, from London, for Penang, &c., Bertha (str.).

Miscellaneous.—Gibraltar, Oct. 3, passed, Stentor (str.), China for London. Malta, Oct. 3, arrived and left, Elgin (str.), Samarang for Amsterdam.

Casualties.—Gibraltar, Oct. 3, the Herzogin Anna is reported to have jettisoned thirty tons cargo.—Cape Town, Sept. 11, the wreck and washed up cargo of the Charmer was sold by public auction for £1,695.—Rangoon, Oct. 5, the Sophie Jones, with rice, has put back leaky.—Sourabaya, Oct. 1, the Julia Reitz, from Foochow to Adelaide, has gone ashore eight miles from the coast of Boston, and will probably become a total wreck; she struck on a rock not marked in the charts.

Passed Suez Canal.—Oct. 5, Diomed, Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Celebes, Batavia for Nieue Diep; at Gibraltar, Oct. 6, Glamis Castle (str.), from China.

Spoken.—Progressista, Cardiff for Singapore, Sept. 3, 35 S., 8 E.; Glen Caladh, Java for Falmouth, Aug. 28, 10 S., 11 W.; Falcon, London for Hong Kong, Sept. 2, 13 N., 27 W.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE SPANIARDS IN SOOLOO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Madrid, Oct. 3.—A telegram has been received here from Singapore stating that a body of 540 Spanish troops routed a band of 2,000 insurgents in one of the Sooloo Islands, on Sept. 9 and 11, killing fifty and taking twenty-two prisoners.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.4; Silk market firm; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 430.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Hong Kong, Sept. 27.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist, $95.

MURDERS BY CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

A telegram from San Francisco to the New York papers states on the afternoon of the 15th ult. some persons passing near Sargent's Ranch, about two miles from Rocklin, Placer County, heard several pistol-shots, and, as they approached the house, saw two men, who scaled the fence and ran away. On entering the house the body of a Mrs. Oder, who, with her husband and Sargent, occupied the premises, was found on the floor. She had been shot twice, and her head split open by an axe. An alarm was given, and a party of constables and citizens began a search. About fifty yards from the house the body of Mr. Oder was found. He had received three pistol-shots. The party then followed the trail of the men who were seen to jump the fence. Their tracks showed that they wore Chinese shoes. After crossing a ravine, three-quarters of a mile from the house, in a clump of willows, they found Sargent bleeding from wounds in the head and body. He was conscious, and stated that two Chinamen had called at the house shortly after noon and desired to purchase a certain mining claim from him. He accompanied them to the claim, and while returning they shot him fives times in the body and head and left him for dead. He said the assassins were from Penrhyn, a neighbouring village, one of them being a cook at Grant's boarding-house, near the Penryhn quarries. He had received $120 from another Chinaman a few days before for a mining claim, which sum was in a trunk at the house, and presumed that the object of the murderers was to obtain the money. The party followed the track of the murderers to a Chinese cabin near at hand, where they captured three Chinamen, one of whom was in bed, but perspiring freely, as though he had been running. Several other Chinamen living near by were arrested, and one of them, who was much frightened, volunteered the information that Ah Sam and Ah Jim had murdered Sargent, but would say no more. One of the prisoners had $120 in his possession. It was found that the trunk in which Sargent deposited the money had been cut open and robbed. Sargent died the following morning. The excitement was intense during the night, and had the evidence against the prisoners been deemed conclusive they would doubtless have been lynched at once. The cook at Grant's boarding-house could not be found, though the town and the country for miles around were scoured in the pursuit. On the 16th a meeting of citizens was held at Rocklin, and all the Chinese were notified to leave the place by six P.M. Before four o'clock the last squad of Chinamen, burdened by their baggage, filed out of the town, including those employed by the Railroad Company, the prisoners being the only ones remaining. They were in no way molested by the excited crowd. At six P.M. the citizens marched to the Chinese quarter and demolished all the buildings, twenty-five in number, including a store, the owner of which had removed his stock of goods. At the inquest on the bodies of the murdered persons facts were developed which led the sheriff to believe that four of the Chinamen in custody were implicated in the murders, and he ordered their removal to the county jail at Auburn. A crowd collected when the officers, with their prisoners, boarded the train, and the mutterings of the throng broke out into exclamations such as "Have them out!" "Hang them!" A rush was then made for the doors of the car, and the sheriff and his deputies were seized upon, and but for a fair show of pistols by the officers and conductor of the train the purpose of the mob would have been accomplished. The crowd was finally forced back, and the train moved out of the station, followed by the yells of the throng. The moderation displayed by the citizens, with the exception of the above incident, was partly due to the fact that throughout the day, and by common consent, all the saloon keepers closed their doors, otherwise serious consequences would undoubtedly have ensued. The coroner's jury found that the murder of Sargent was committed by Ah Sam, Ah Jim, and another Chinaman unknown, Sargent having mentioned a third assailant subsequent to his first statement. The jury failed to indicate the murderers of Oder and his wife, and the other prisoners were liberated for want of evidence against them. In the evening the buildings connected with a Chinese garden about a mile from Rocklin were burned. It is positively denied that the fire was caused by whites,

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and it is probable that the premises were abandoned and fired by the Chinese. A later despatch says Mr. Sargent's teamster is missing, and it is supposed he has been killed. A party of armed citizens visited various Chinese camps in the township, but found them all deserted, the occupants having taken alarm and decamped in haste. It is believed the trouble is not yet ended. The citizens of Roseville, a few miles from Rocklin, notified the Chinamen to leave the town before ten o'clock the following morning.

A CHINESE TEMPLE.

The Chinese have lately erected a temple in Nevada, which, from the description given of it in the *Virginia City Chronicle*, seems to be in its way a model of church architecture. On both sides of the door are gigantic figures about ten feet high, made entirely of coloured paper. Each has one leg lifted in the air, and they look like Chinese gods dancing a "double clog." Banners and lanterns are displayed on the walls outside; within is an altar covered with burning punk, fruit, varnished hog, incense, and little metalic gods, surrounded by feathers and paper ornaments. The walls are hung with pictures portraying the terrors of a future punishment and the rewards of a prospective paradise. The Chinese hell is depicted by a sort of brick oven with big folding doors, by the side of which sits the devil. Subordinate devils are seen driving the sinner towards the spot, while the big devil, viewing the procession with a look of satisfaction, is just reaching for his forked spear with one hand and taking the keys out of his waistcoat pocket with the other. Another picture represents the judgment. An immense figure sits at a big desk judging the sinners at his left, and a man clothed in red garments casts them into a furnace of fire below, while a clerk at the right of the desk checks off their names in a large book One picture represents a woman beating the devil over the head with a club, the heathen gods applauding. The joys of paradise are depicted by a number of persons sitting on clouds of glory and dining on roast pig, while angels hover above and fan off the flies.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, OCT. 2.

The past week has been remarkable for its insignificance in almost every way; certainly the high classes of society and the members of the Government are returned to the city, but of the active life which always used to prevail here at the fall of the year very little is perceptible. A sort of depression is felt by everyone, and a feeling is becoming more and more uniform, that the fearful events in the East of Europe must some day draw our country into the great quarrel.

General Haug, one of the officers of Garibaldi's Legion, who of late has resided in the vicinity of Jthehoe (a little town in Holstein), has been summoned by the Italian Government and restored to his former rank in the Italian army.

On the occasion of the military manœuvres of the 14th division of the German army, the Grand Duke of Baden, son-in-law to the Emperor, has been appointed Inspector-General of the 4th Army Corps, consisting of the mentioned, and of the 15th (the Alsatian) division. This nomination is not only a proof of the Emperor's being satisfied by the performance of the 14th division, commanded hitherto by the Grand Duke, but also of the reconciliation of the inhabitants of the newly annexed province (Alsatia) to German rule. The recruits of that province were attached hitherto to regiments in the old provinces, but now they will form own regiments.

The Emperor has promulgated a decree according to which the members of the "Bundesrath," the German Upper House, shall reassemble on the 8th of this month at Berlin; thus Parliamentary life will begin again, and the dead season therefore may be considered as finished. The sittings of the Reichstag will hardly take place this year, but the members of that corporation are expected to be called together early in the month of January, 1878.

Mr Crispi, the Speaker of the Italian House of Commons, has made a trip through Germany, and has now left for Great Britain. During his stay at Berlin he has been welcomed, among other persons, by Herr von Beningsen, the President of the Prussian Diet, and on the 23rd of last month he responded to an invitation for a parliamentary dinner, given to him by the leading deputies to the Reichstag and to the Prussian Landtag. A great number of political celebrities partook in this festival, and several speeches have been held on this occasion, pointing to the amicable relations of the Italian and German people.

On Thursday last an Exhibition of German coal was opened at Hamburg, with the purpose of enlarging the sale of this produce, not only for consumption in our town but also for export. All exhibited coal came from Westphalian pits, and it is a matter of great interest to see the increased traffic to Hamburg of this article during the last five years. For 1872 the total quantity sent to our town did not exceed 333 double-hectolitres, in 1873 it amounted to 13,519, in 1874 to 71,508, in 1875 to 479,659, and in 1876 to ca. 845,000 double-hectolitres. It must be taken in mind that this last-mentioned quantity is only one-seventh of the total import of coal to Hamburg, six-sevenths of which came from Great Britain, but now Germany is trying to emancipate herself from British fuel, and perhaps it may in course of time be successful, as the quality of our own produce does not fall short against English coal, and the price of it is really the same as a cheaper one.

A number of Ultramontane journals have set the rumour afloat according to which the German Empire intended to annex or incorporate the whole or a part of the hitherto Russian Poland, but the official press of Berlin is now declaring these said rumours to be false, and states those rumours to be trials to disturb the friendship between the Russian and the German Empire.

In one of my former letters you will remember I wrote to you about the East Siberian Trading Company, that the promoter and real manager of this establishment, Mr. Luchdorf, was gone to Nikolajewsk, on the Amoor, in order to make arrangements, as the chief officer of the Company in that town had given his dismission. Mr. Luchdorf has now returned, and is now at Berlin, but nothing reliable has transpired about the result of his endeavours. The position of the company is said to be hopeless—and the whole paid-up capital may be considered as a total loss; the shares are distributed among a very limited number of people, as I hear only six or seven persons are the shareholders of the establishment, mercantile people of more or less great fortune, so that this failure of the undertaking may be disagreeable, but not a ruin to them.

An official report about the trade of Germany with Siam, which recently has been published, shows that the number of German vessels visiting the port of Bangkok of late has been constantly increasing. In 1875 the vessels which arrived in the said port under German colours only numbered sixty-six in all; but in 1876 amounted to 100, outnumbered all other nations, and were only surpassed by the own Siamese vessels. Of Hamburg vessels no less than forty-seven visited Bangkok during the past year, the rest of fifty-three being distributed amongst the other German ports.

The German Steamship Company is far from realising the great hopes which were manifested in this undertaking when it was first founded. The considerable taking off in the export of German articles of industry to East India, as well as the uniform bad situation of all business, have not been without consequences for this company, and their shares are at present noted not higher than 50 per cent. below par. After the opinion of experienced seamen, the main reason of the unsufficient results hitherto experienced is the construction of the vessels themselves; these steamers, instead of being built only for carrying cargo, are a sort of androgynus between a passenger boat and a trader, and therefore insufficient as well in one as the other direction. A second reason is the great expenses endured by these vessels, and their relative unfitness for coasting trade in China, because they are too large for the latter. Consequently, notwithstanding the exertions of the masters, hardly ever a good result will be gained. That the steam trade from Germany to East India is not altogether hopeless is sufficiently shown by the Flensburg Steamship Company, whose vessels employed mainly with the rice ports, of late have given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

In comparison to the previous week business during the past seven days has shown rather less activity, and transactions for delivery as well as on the spot are of small extent. Money remained abundant, but rates of discount in the open market are a little higher.

COFFEE.—Demand for consumption remained a good one, and sales have been considerable. Supplies are coming in slowly, and values are therefore showing higher tendency. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR.—Sales of first hand parcels have been of no importance. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed m.23 to 25½; do. unclayed, m.18½ to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29; do. brown, m.18½ to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.21 to 30; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28, per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Transactions of dressed quality have been of a regular extent; sales of raw quality are not reported.

TEA.—Of first-hand parcels the following transactions are reported: 366/8 boxes Congo, 543/8 boxes Souchong, 57/4 boxes Pecco, 7/4 boxes Haysanchit, 17/4 boxes Tonkay, 65/8 boxes Younghayson, 62/8 boxes Haysan, and 160/8 boxes Gunpowder.

COTTON has been in better demand, with good tendency. In addition to some lots of American provenience, the following parcels have been sold: 100 bales Rangoon at m.0.45½, and 30 bales roughstapled Fiji.

SPICES.—Nutmegs m. 2.70 to 3.20 per lb.; Mace, m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves are duller, Zanzibar, m.134 to 135; Pepper firmly maintained, Singapore quality at m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35, White, m.65 to 76.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Nothing of importance is to be reported from our markets; speculation for a rise is continued without any visible ground, and the only feature is the scarcity of money. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	95¾ ..	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101½ ...	—
Hamburg Loan of 1870	104¾ ...	105
Do. do. 1875	95¼ ...	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	— ...	—
Coeln Minden Railway	93¾ ...	94
Norddeutsche Bank..	137 ...	137¼
Vereinsbank...	122¼ ...	—
International Bank	84 ...	—
Commerce and Discount Bank	— ..	102¾
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	101 ...	—
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	— ...	31¼
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	55¾ ...	56¼
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	51 ...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	12¼ ...	—

CHARGE AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE "COLDSTREAM."—An inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, has been held before the Local Marine Board, Tower-hill, into a charge of drunkenness and misconduct preferred by Mr. J. Willis, of the firm of J. Willis and Son, owners, against Captain Randall, late master of the *Coldstream*. Mr. Scrutton, the Chairman of the Board, presided, Mr. Balguy, the magistrate, acting as Legal Assessor. The voyage was from England to Singapore and Shanghai, and thence to Manila and Ilo Ilo, where the master was superseded. After a lengthened investigation the Court found the charges were proved, and cancelled Captain Randall's certificate.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

There is but little political news of importance by the present mail. At Peking the Ministers appear to be preserving the attitude of dignified inaction which was noticed in the last mail's papers. That such is the fact is perhaps not very astonishing when the knot into which things have been allowed to drift in connection with the Chefoo Convention is borne in mind. It is of course difficult for any of the Ministers—including the German Minister who is negotiating for the revision of his treaty—to move while it remains uncertain what will be done in this matter. At the same time it is probable that after the hot weather is over and their Excellencies have returned from their trips to the Hills, something definite will be done towards settling outstanding questions. From Tientsin the welcome news is brought that the long-looked for rains had at last fallen, but it still seems that they were too late to affect the crops very greatly, and that consequently the damage from the drought will be as great as was anticipated. At Shanghai the locusts were again causing anxiety, and rewards had been offered to the Chinese to catch the destructive insects. One very undesirable effect which has more than once attended the opening of new ports in China has followed the throwing open of Wenchow. The dreaded *Lekin* tax has been introduced on all imports as soon as they enter the city, and it is said to be very much heavier than at any other foreign port. This step is entirely in accordance with the grasping and narrow-minded financial policy of the Chinese officials, who have repeatedly shown themselves so near-sighted as to "kill the goose which lays the golden eggs" by placing such imposts upon foreign trade while still in its infancy at a given place as have before long effectually stifled it. At Shanghai the important item of news is that the Mixed Court have given judgment on the charge of perjury brought against one of the witnesses in the *Tunsin* collision case. The verdict is spoken of in one of the local journals as amounting to one of "not proven"—for what reason, however, is not very apparent, as it really amounts to a clear acquittal of the accused. Details are given of a serious collision which has taken place between the steamer *Dragon* and H.M.'s gunboat *Frolic* a few miles outside Woosung. The flood tides in the river Wongpoo, which are described as having been unusually high, have caused several accidents to the vessels in harbour. The scheme for establishing a sanitarium at Pootoo was still attracting attention. A steamer was already running at regular intervals between that place and Ningpo. It has been suggested that the collection of books on Natural History belonging to the late Mr. J. P. Martin should be acquired for the Shanghai Museum. A somewhat important decision has been given at the Mixed Court, by which the responsibility of the Chinese owners of passenger ships for luggage entrusted to their employés is established. At Hong Kong there has been no little excitement produced in consequence of the gentleman occupying the position of Consul General for Portugal having been removed from his post through the influence of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company have held their meeting, and the state of the Company's business is pronounced to be much improved. The publication of the answers to the examination papers set to the Chinese competitors for a clerkship in one of the police courts have caused no little amusement. On the other hand, one of the examiners has been "spotted" in fourteen errors in the translation of a Chinese document—from which it would appear that the learning of Hong Kong requires a little stringing up.

From Japan the present mail brings news that Rear-Admiral Reynolds, in command of the United States Squadron, left for home, on sick leave, on August 13. It was stated that the Japanese Lighthouse Department is to be made a branch of the Home Department. The accounts from the seat of the civil war confirm the progress previously reported on the part of the Imperial arms.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Within the last few weeks public attention has been drawn to the subject of Chinese emigration from two very distinct points of view. On the one hand we have had to consider the complaints—ungrounded as we believe—of the evils resulting from the advent of Chinese to the United States and to our Colonies; on the other, attention has been forcibly directed, by means of the deputation which recently waited upon the Chinese Envoy, to the sufferings of the unlucky coolies who have been induced to proceed to Cuba. Though apparently unconnected, and differing widely in their directly practical bearings, these two questions are in many respects one, and are at least so closely connected with one another that they may with advantage be considered together. Coolie emigration—in the sense in which it was long known—that is mixed up with the abominable system of chicanery and kidnapping at Macao and elsewhere, is happily a thing of the past. The last blow was struck to it a few years ago at Hong Kong by the passage of a local ordinance so severe in its provisions as to put an end to the possibility of making use of that Colony for the repairing or fitting-up of ships to take the coolies from Macao, and doing away in consequence with the traffic from that Colony. Since that time it has been impossible to ship coolies in the old way. Peru, after great difficulties, has concluded a treaty with China, and hopes have been entertained of establishing coolie emigration to that country upon a sound basis; but up to the present it does not appear to have been possible to do so—nor is it likely that traffic with that country can be reopened unless substantial guarantees be given to the Chinese Government that the coolies will be properly and justly treated. As already noticed, it is now desired to form a company for the purpose of reviving the traffic to Cuba; and it was the chief object of the deputation which recently waited upon H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Envoy, to prevent the objects of this association being carried out, and we are confident that they will have the wishes of all who are actuated by right principles for their success. Though some statements which have been made upon the subject have been exaggerated, and being exaggerated have done more harm than good to the cause they were intended to further, there is no doubt whatever that the unlucky coolies who go under contract to Cuba are unjustly and cruelly treated, and that no sufficient guarantee has been given that this state of things will be in any way ameliorated. The conditions of engagement as set forth in the company's prospectus appear fair enough, but past experience teaches only too well at what point they will be evaded. "The coolie," it is said "as a free man can return to his own country when he "has fulfilled his first contract, *otherwise he must make a "new engagement for the day's work for a period of two years.*" The proviso in italics looks a little doubtful in the clause itself, and is fully explained in the subsequent clause, which provides that: "If at the termination of the third "contract the coolie wishes to return to his own country, "and has not the necessary means of doing so, he shall be "sent back at the expense of the Government"—by which it is seen that the possibility of the coolie not having the means to return after the completion of his third contract is deliberately contemplated. It has been at this point, in fact, that all the iniquities have been introduced into the Coolie Emigration to Cuba and Peru. The terms of the original contracts are fair enough in appearance, but the unfortunate coolies when they have once arrived are forced to renew them over and over again, and thus to pass a prolonged period of servitude, if they are indeed fortunate enough ever to be able to return to their native land.

The suicidal policy of this injustice has, after a long series of years, begun to work its own cure, in its being almost impossible to find means to obtain emigrants now from China to the proscribed places, though it would seem that the promoters of the Company have some hopes of being able to steer clear of the stringent regulations at present in force at all ports in China, at Hong Kong, and even at Macao. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will be active in the matter, and will, if necessary, represent it to other foreign Governments, from whom it would, doubtless, receive valuable moral support. Unless a Chinese

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Consul be appointed to Cuba there can be no security for the better treatment of the coolies than that which they have hitherto received; and while this is the case no further emigration should be permitted. The question, so far as Cuba is concerned, does not, however, end here. There are at present thousands of Chinese in that colony who, there is but too much reason to know, are unjustly detained, and some efforts ought assuredly to be made to obtain their release. This must be by no means an easy task; but suitable representations to the Spanish Government might go some way towards its accomplishment. It is to the interest of Cuba that the necessary security should be given, and what has taken place in our own Colonies shows that the Chinese are willing to emigrate of their own accord, when they know they will be secure and fairly treated. Our West India Colonies, to which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S Coolie Convention of 1860 put an end to emigration from China under contract, are, we learn, endeavouring to complete arrangements for the encouragement of free emigration, the main element in the scheme being that the engagement of the emigrants shall be entirely in the hands of the Chinese themselves, and that no contracts for time will be made. If Cuba would do justice to the Chinese already there, set emigration on foot upon a similar basis, and give security to the Chinese that they would be properly protected for the future, there would probably not be any difficulty in obtaining labourers, seeing that at the present moment the complaint from other places is not that Chinese labourers cannot be obtained, but that they are coming in too great numbers. Of the value of emigration, if properly conducted, both to the large number of Chinese seeking employment and to the Colonies which would benefit by their labour, there can be no doubt, and it is to be sincerely regretted that the injustice inflicted upon them in a few places should throw obstacles in the way of their proceeding to others, where they would enjoy good treatment and proper protection.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London and China Telegraph* has called attention to the influence which is being exerted by H.E. Mr. POPE HENNESSY to further the views of the Catholics in Hong Kong in opposition to the general interests of the colony. We have hesitated to allude to this subject hitherto, as we have always made it a principle to avoid as far as possible anything in the form of religious controversy in these columns. But when those high in authority allow their religious proclivities to interfere with the discharge of their public duties, it is impossible for the press to preserve silence. The statements which we have received from a variety of correspondents, some of whose communications have been published, can leave no doubt that between the Catholic Governor and the Catholic Bishop in Hong Kong a strong tendency is shown to favour everything Romish, and to oppose all that is Protestant. This should not be tolerated in a Protestant colony. It is no religious question, but the question simply whether the residents shall be impartially and equitably governed. The Catholics in Hong Kong have always enjoyed full toleration, and have had ample Government support; and we would warn them that they will assuredly best consult their interests in the long run by abstaining from placing themselves in opposition to he general weal. The Governor is called upon to remember that he has been appointed to rule over a Protestant colony, and that, whatever his individual views may be, he is bound to bear in mind that the Catholics are but a section of the community; and that he has no right in matters relating to the education of the Chinese to use his influence in favour of one religious denomination over another. It appears even that the large bulk of the Catholic community themselves are seriously discontented with the manner in which influence of this kind has been brought to play in regard to secular matters. The last mail only brings intelligence that Mr. ROMANO has been superseded as Consul-General for Portugal through what both the papers in the colony do not hesitate to denounce as "priestly intrigue." The act has been the subject of great excitement in the colony, where there is no doubt the feeling on such matters is—and with only too good reason—increasing to a most undesirable and most dangerous intensity. If such priestly influence can be brought to bear upon the Portuguese Government in Europe, it is easy to conceive the mischief it may work with the Governor on the spot.

On the other hand, we are glad to note that many of the fears so generally felt respecting Mr. POPE HENNESSY'S intentions regarding what is termed "class legislation" have turned out to be unfounded. It was quite natural that, at first sight, he should have viewed with suspicion measures which, looked at from a purely abstract point of view, seemed calculated to place one section of the community, and that the most numerous and indirectly influential, at an undue disadvantage. Inquiry, however, seems to have convinced his Excellency that what really seemed an oppression was in reality a boon to those whose cause he had, somewhat over ardently, espoused. The peculiar position of Hong Kong had long rendered it the favourite place of refuge for all who found their native province an inconvenient residence. Not merely a political but a social "Cave of Adullum," all who were in trouble resorted to it as the best means of avoiding inconvenient inquiries as to their past lives. It was of course natural that the refugees should number in their ranks some few who merited rather the sympathies than the hatred of their involuntary hosts. Thus at the present moment Hong Kong offers a secure asylum to the once famous leader of the "Small Knife Rebels" of Amoy, whose doings are graphically recorded in a paper in the *China Review* from the pen of Mr. HUGHES. But the majority are naturally enough from a class who have offended social rather than political law.

To satisfactorily govern so undesirable a body of residents stringent laws were found necessary. Up to the end of 1865 what may be termed the Singapore fashion of government prevailed—with the result that on an average seventy-two piracies per annum took place within Hong Kong waters, while on land some ten crimes of violence per week loaded the list of her criminal calendar. Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, who was sent out to accomplish the trifling tasks of both rescuing the colony from impending bankruptcy and of restoring ordinary safety to its European and respectable Chinese inhabitants, was a man of no ordinary talent for governing; and amongst the first fruits of his administration were the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance (which includes what is termed the J.D.O.), the Junk Disarmament Ordinance, and a few other measures which in a few months raised Hong Kong from one of the most unpleasant to one of the safest places of residence in the Far East. As a matter of fact, *ten thousand* of the worst class of Chinese left the colony. But Sir RICHARD and those who thought with him were firm. The new legislation was stringently enforced, and in less than two years both trade and personal comfort reached a degree of safety never before experienced. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY had the sense to continue the good work of his predecessor, and when he left in April last bade farewell to a community sensible of and grateful for his action. That Mr. HENNESSY will continue in the same course is much to be desired.

The lesson taught by Hong Kong should not be without its influence to other colonies possessing large Chinese populations. Singapore and Penang possess two classes of Chinese—those who are respectable, or, in other words, have more to lose than gain by disturbance; and those to whom riot and bloodshed afford the most likely means of making something extra. Thanks to wise action on the part of recent Governors, and to the quiet, yet effective, pressure exerted through the Chinese department, which, if it did nothing else would be well worth its expense, the secret societies have at length been brought under something like control. We do not support the idea of recognition, as opposed to the total abolition of dangerous secret societies. But it must be admitted that something has been gained when any member of such organisations can be found when wanted through the unostentatious services of those whose duty it is to deal more especially with the Chinese population. But does not this fact suggest that a little more vigour in suppressing acknowledged abuses would be neither dangerous nor impolitic? If Hong Kong

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can, in face of the whole moral support of the Canton province, do as it chooses with its Chinese population, why should not Singapore, with an equal European force and no larger population to deal with, do likewise? The old cry of "injury to trade" is well nigh exploded. People are beginning to see that Chinese merchants are quite as ready to see vigorous legislation put in force against Chinese blackguardism as anyone else, and that if twenty thousand *Sam Sings* were forced to leave Singapore not a dollar less would flow into either European or Chinese coffers. We commend these considerations to the Government, and trust that Sir W. Robinson will find its more intelligent members, backed by the representatives of the mercantile community, ready to support any measures having good government for their end.

The amended or supplementary Order in Council for the Supreme Court of China and Japan still hangs fire, but our readers at Shanghai will be glad to know that there is no probability of the proposal to combine the duties of Judge with that of the Consul-General being carried out. Better to shut up the Court than have such an amalgamation.

Our Hamburg correspondent notices that an official report recently published gives evidence of the increase of the German shipping trade in Siam. The number of German vessels visiting Bangkok in 1875 was sixty-six, which increased last year to 100, of which number fifty-three were from Hamburg alone.

We understand that a section of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Meikong* have decided to take law proceeding against the Messageries Maritimes Company for the loss of baggage, &c., which it will be remembered some of them asserted at the time might have been saved.

The regulations with reference to Chinese immigrants into Queensland, instituted by the local Government, have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject, however, to revision.

Literature, Science, &c.

A large number of books have been announced for the coming season, embracing the variety of subjects usual during the Christmas quarter. Mr. Gladstone, who appears to be acting on the principle of "otium sine literis, mors," is engaged upon a "Primer of Homer," for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s series of Literature Primers, edited by Mr. J. R. Green, but it is stated that finding his time fully occupied with his own correspondence, will not take an active part in editing that of Mr. Cobden. M. Chevalier, to whom, along with Mr. Gladstone, the late Mrs. Cobden bequeathed her husband's private papers, is also indisposed to interfere with the arrangements previously made for their publication. Messrs. George Bell and Sons promise a new edition of Kent's "Commentary on International Law," edited by Dr. J. T. Abdy. Among the forthcoming volumes of Bohn's Libraries will be Miss Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," in four volumes. Mr. Bentley will publish early in November a work on which Dr. Doran has been engaged for some years, and which is entitled "London in Jacobite Times." It will illustrate Court and City, St. James's and Tyburn, Church and Conventicle, the Stage and the Streets, in short every particular of Jacobite times in the metropolis.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) publishes the text of the Chefoo Convention with a mourning border round the section relating to Opium. In commenting upon the Convention it is stated:—"If Lord Derby advises Her Majesty to ratify, the Chinese Government will not be able indeed directly to exclude Indian opium, but they will be able to tax it at their pleasure, and could increase the inland burdens upon the drug *pari passu* with their success in putting down the poppy growth in China." This statement seems somewhat strange in view of the fact that the editor does not overlook that the Chinese Government is at present able to tax opium inland at pleasure. He holds, however, the fact to be that the Chinese Government can at present levy only so much duty as their internal Customs stations can collect; and that it is manifest that a drug so easily smuggled when once it has got into native hands, and is scattered over great cities like Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton, can only be partially controlled by the Custom officers. The new regulation would enable the Chinese to collect the internal dues as well as the import duty *before the drug leaves the custody of the Custom-house*. For this reason it is considered that the anticipation of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that the drug will be practically delivered into the hands of the Chinese Government to deal with it as it pleases, is not without ground.

From Swatow to Canton Overland. By Herbert A. Giles of H.B.M. Consular Service. London: Trübner and Co.—The above little work gives a very interesting account of a journey performed by the author, who was instructed to proceed to Hui-chou-fu to verify the good faith of the Chinese Government in regard to the proclamation respecting the Margary murder. It gives a good insight into Chinese life, and it is to be hoped that others who have occasion to travel inland in China will follow Mr. Giles's example, and publish the account of their journies in pamphlet form—as notwithstanding our long commercial intercourse with China our information as to the interior of the country is still sadly deficient.

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for this month, gives a portion of the account, by the Rev. J. R. Wolfe, of Bishop Burdon's visitation tour in Fukien. Speaking of the Mission at Siu Hung, he says:—

> We rose early, and after breakfast proceeded to the little church at the head of the village. It was well filled; most of the Christians were present, and a number of heathen men and women. After the baptismal service, the Bishop delivered a most earnest and appropriate address to the assembled Christians, and then confirmed the twenty-six candidates that were presented to him, as they knelt in order before him at the Communion rails. After this, thirty-six of the Christians partook of the Lord's Supper. It was to me a deeply interesting service. Here in this little village, buried high up among the mountains, away from the haunts of civilization and refinement, were administered the most solemn services of the Church, by one of her chief pastors, to a congregation of simple but earnest Christian men and women, who, not very long ago, were poor, blind, ignorant idolators, without hope and without God in the world. Surely it was a sight over which the angels in heaven rejoiced. It was an event well calculated to make a missionary's heart glad, and to encourage him still to sow the seed beside all waters with redoubled energy and increased faith. I trust it had this effect upon my poor wavering spirit. It was a seasonable rebuke to my sinking faith.

Street Life in London. By J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. London, Sampson Low and Co. The October number of this publication has for its subjects the "London Boardmen" and "Mush-fakers" and "Gingerbeer makers." The mush-fakers are itinerant menders and makers of umbrellas, and some interesting details are given of the curious manner in which the trade is conducted, and the ruses which are resorted to by itinerant street-vendors to parcel off old umbrellas for new upon unsuspecting purchasers.

In *The Gospel in China* (published for the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England) for this month, a well-deserved tribute is paid to the memory of the late Rev. Carstairs Douglas, in the form of a history of his career, written by Mr. John M. Douglas, one of his brothers. He says in his concluding remarks:—

> Only those who knew Dr. Douglas well can understand how entirely he devoted himself to that work, to which in the bloom of his youth he gave himself—the work of his Master, in China. 'With regard to it, he might emphatically have said, "This one thing I do." His studies, his work of every kind, even his hours of relaxation, were directed to the one end of building up the Church of Christ in this land. To this his conversation ever turned; on this his thoughts ever ran; and ran, not in the shape of vague day-dreams, but in the way of planning and arranging some practical work, or of preparing for such work. The amount of work he could get through was almost incredible; and no doubt the secret of it was that he *never* rested. He did the work of one man in active evangelistic labour, and another man's work in his study and with the mission students—all directed to the one end; the bringing of China to the feet of Christ.

The *Contemporary* for October contains a paper by the Bishop of Salisbury on "The Divine Guidance of the Church," in which the right rev. prelate, in reply to Mr. Lyttelton's paper in the August number, amplifies and supports the theory sketched out in his Bampton Lectures in 1868. That theory, while admitting the existence of an undeniable personal priesthood which belongs to every Christian man duly admitted into the membership of the Church, also insists upon there being a "collective priesthood" appointed by apostolic ordination to exercise upon the individual members the sacred powers of the Church. Professor Beyschlag contributes the first part of an elaborate examination and refutation of the arguments of the modern German critics who have attacked the authenticity of St. John's Gospel; and Mr. Alex. T. Innes, in his second paper on "The Trial of Jesus Christ," deals with the Roman trial. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould directs attention to the "Early Christian Greek Romances," some of which are of remarkable beauty. For those who take special interest in industrial questions, Mr. George Howell provides an almost exhaustive essay upon the action of Trades Unions with regard to apprentices, in which he makes some judicious comments upon the efforts now being put forth for the promotion of technical education.

To the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Blachford contributes an article on "The Integrity of the British Empire," written apparently with no very definite object, but in which his lordship asks, "those who are most keenly set on maintaining the integrity of the Empire to examine accurately what is the meaning

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of these words, not, of course, with regard to India and the Crown colonies, in respect to which England really possesses Imperial powers and duties, but as to the constitutional colonies which govern themselves." Mr. Gladstone contributes, under the title of "The Colour-Sense," an elaborate disquisition on the doctrine that colour was little known to the ancients, presenting the results which he has obtained from a study of Homer.

In *Blackwood* this month the story of "Pauline" is brought to a conclusion. "The Khedive's Egypt and our Route to India" forms the subject of a thoughtful article. The course of the war is reviewed in a paper entitled "The Storm in the East," in which the writer suggests for the consideration of those who so persistently clamour for the overthrow of the Turkish Government that as nothing could be more surprising than the exhibition of military capacity which the Turks have suddenly made, "may they not, under the pressure of necessity, give evidence of an unsuspected ability in civil matters?"

In the *Dublin University*, Mr. J. W. Ozanne, who resided some years in Roumania, gives an interesting sketch of its history, and contends that Turkey can no longer possess the slightest right to regulate the fate of the Danubian Principalities, while Russia has equally lost every claim to a hearing in the matter from the manner in which time after time it has thrown its promises to the winds. The result of the war will show what is best to be done, but "it is for Europe, and Europe alone, when the opportunity arrives, to decide whether Roumania shall form an independent kingdom under King Charles I., or once more resume its position, now happily of easy vassalage, under the tutelage of the Porte, in the interests of the general peace, and for the better maintenance of the balance of power."

Mr. Gladstone also contributes a paper to *Macmillan* on "The Dominions of Odysseus, and the Island Group of the Odyssey," and expresses a hope that some worshipper of Homer may yet be induced to undertake on the spot, with the whole evidence of the text fresh in his mind, a closer and more comprehensive examination than has yet been made of the topography of Ithaca in all its material points.

For lovers of light literature *Temple Bar* contains, among other articles, four more chapters of "A Blue Stocking," three of "Cherry Ripe," a biographic sketch of the famous actress, Mrs. Jordan, and a paper on Clubs and Club Life. *Belgravia* is scarcely so attractive as usual, though some "Random Notes," by Mark Twain, are worth reading.

The *Academy* states that Sir Joseph Hooker is expected to arrive at Kew, from his botanical journey in the United States, about the 10th of October. From Colorado, where his collection of plants exceeded expectation, he crossed, in company with Professor Asa Gray, to the Yosemite Valley, the home of the "big trees," and subsequently visited San Francisco and Sacramento. All Sir Joseph's friends will rejoice over the success of his interesting expedition.

Since the Franco-German war, German officers are expected to add a knowledge of Russian to their linguistic attainments. Our Government having now resolved to follow this example, the Russian language will hereafter be included among the subjects upon which candidates for commissions are examined.

It is stated that Mr. Delane has resigned the editorship of the *Times*, and that Mr. Chenery, the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, will be his successor. Professor Chenery, to whose chair no salary and no duties are assigned, has been connected for many years with the staff of the leading journal.

Correspondence.

SALES OF TEA BY AUCTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Will you permit me to correct what appears to me to be a popular error, which is constantly repeated in regard to the weekly auction sales of Tea? It is customary to condemn them and the "Sphinx of the Tea market" as the cause of them in no measured terms as though the low prices were exclusively attributable to them. Now it must be evident that the mode of sale cannot continuously affect the range of prices, but that these must be regulated simply by the relation between supply and demand. An auction *per se* is not more calculated to produce low prices than high. Its theory (Dutch auctions, I suppose, excepted) is that it does the latter; and we can easily perceive the unreasonableness of the outcry if we conceive an opposite state of the market to that which has long been existing. Imagine that there were about 20,000,000lbs. short export of common Congous, what would be the effect of successive auctions then? Clearly to "send the market up"—as the expression would be, or rather to make the necessary rising tendency of the market at such time practically apparent. The cause of this would not be, the auction, but the short export; and in precisely the same way, in my opinion, the cause of the flatness which has existed for common Teas has certainly not been the periodical sales but the excessive shipments.—I am, &c., A CHINA MERCHANT.

London, Oct. 1, 1877.

THE LAW COURTS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Although there is very little likelihood, in face of the facts familiar to all who are acquainted with China, that the Government will be induced to relinquish exterritoriality by such arguments as are adduced in the letter you publish from Mr. Chesson, I cannot allow it to pass without raising my voice against the absurdity of the practice of hunting up grievances for the Chinese which they would never dream of finding out for themselves, and which have, when the true facts are known, no real foundation. The pamphlet from which Mr. Chesson quotes, "Two Episodes of recent Anglo-Chinese History," is well-known to emanate from Mr. Drummond, of the Shanghai Bar, and to be influenced by even more than the amount of bias naturally to be expected from an advocate in a given cause. Mr. Drummond's standing at the Shanghai Bar was at the time he wrote the pamphlet something between two or three years, and his knowledge of the subject and of the feelings of the Chinese with regard to it cannot assuredly be placed against that of Sir Thomas Wade, with over thirty years' intimate acquaintance with their language and their legal institutions and proceedings. I should be quite content to leave Mr. Chesson his "well-known" member of the Shanghai Bar against Sir Thomas Wade, whose emphatic opinion you quote in your article, but I can, from a lengthened residence in China, add my own testimony that a large number of Chinese would have far more confidence in a single English judge than in one assisted by a Chinese Assessor. At least they would feel certain that nothing like bribery could be exerted, a security they can never feel in regard to their own judges. I can quote a case within my own knowledge where a merchant had a dispute with a Chinaman, which if pushed would have involved a claim against the Chinaman, which consequently would have come before the Chinese authorities, but in regard to which the Chinaman of his own accord proposed to take the arbitration of the British Consul as a basis of settlement. May I ask, in conclusion, whether Mr. Chesson is aware that torture is to the present day a recognised element in Chinese judicial proceedings, and that but for the presence of a Consular Assessor in the cases in which we claim justice from them it would beyond question be resorted to? If Mr. Chesson will remove torture and otherwise reform Chinese law, I am sure our Government will be very glad to see exterritoriality and the consequent heavy expenses for the law courts in China and Japan removed also.—I am, &c., JUS IN PERSONAM.

London, October 2, 1877.

THE CONVENTION AND THE GERMAN TREATY.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—With reference to the remarks which you make upon the delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, will you allow me to call attention to one very important bearing of the question, which does not appear to have been noticed as much as it deserves. The German Minister at Peking is at the present time engaged in negotiating for the revision of the Treaty between China and his country; and many of the points which have been raised with respect to the Chefoo Convention will be settled by him—among others the vexed Lekin dues question. If, therefore, we go on as at present, delaying the ratification of our Convention, we shall drift into the position of having to accept the treaty as agreed to by the German Minister, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause. There seems every likelihood that he will obtain from the Chinese Government all that can be obtained by peaceful means, and Great Britain, in whose hands something like eight-tenths of the whole trade with China rests will be in the dignified position of being indebted to the German Minister for the practical conclusion of negotiations which have now been going on for some three years.—I am, &c.,

London, Sept. 25, 1877. FESTINA (VERY) LENTE.

THE LATE ACTING PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The address which was presented by the Portuguese community to Mr. A. G. Romano, late Acting Consul-General for Portugal in this colony, well expresses the esteem and respect in which that gentleman is held among his countrymen here, and the regret they feel at his having been superseded. The news of the appointment of Mr. J. A. Barretto to be Consul took everybody, including that gentleman himself, by surprise, for Mr. Romano has always been very popular, and has never in any way given occasion for a word to be said against him. The appointment of another to the position he is so eminently qualified to fill, therefore, is a slight which is most undeserved. Mr. Romano was appointed Secretary to the Portuguese Consulate in 1861, Vice-Consul in 1867, and Acting Consul-General in January, 1876. For sixteen years he has given his unpaid services to his Government and country, and during the whole of that time no complaint has ever been lodged against him. And now, when he is justified in looking for confirmation of his acting appointment, he is coolly told that he has been superseded. No cause is alleged, no fault found with him; he is simply requested to hand over the archives of the Consulate to his successor, with-

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out a word of thanks from his Government for his long and conscientious services. The Government of Macao and his countrymen here alike regret the shabby manner in which he has been treated, and the latter have fittingly expressed their feelings on the subject in the address they have presented to him. Mr. Romano is scarcely less widely respected among the British and foreign community in this colony than among the Portuguese residents, and they unite in regretting the injustice done to him, the more so as there is good reason to believe that it is the result of priestly intrigue. In no other direction can Mr. Romano have offended. But his liberal views and independent spirit have no doubt given umbrage to the ecclesiastical authorities, and hence the intrigues which have led to his removal from office. It is a great pity that the Lisbon Government should lend so ready an ear to ecclesiastical representation, for by doing so they have lost the services of a good and faithful representative. Mr. Romano has very properly sent in his resignation as Vice-Consul, for he could not continue to hold office under the circumstances. He has a right, moreover, to know what accusation has been made against him. The meanest criminal is not condemned without first knowing the charge preferred against him, and it would be shamefully unjust to refuse Mr. Romano. It is to be hoped, however, that the Portuguese Government will repair the injustice done and fittingly reward Mr. Romano's lengthy and valuable services.

Publishing the above in your valuable paper will oblige,—
Yours faithfully, B.

Hong Kong, Aug. 25.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East :—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 22½ to 23½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27½ to 28½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.647½; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 37 to 39; Messageries Maritimes, f.611¼; Suez Canal, f.691¼; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 103 to 105.

The interim or half-yearly dividends to be declared at the October meetings of the India and China Banks are as follows :—Chartered Mercantile, 4; Chartered Bank, 3 (not at the rate of 9 per cent., as stated in our last; National Bank, 3; Agra Bank, 2½ per cent.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China announces a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which will be paid to shareholders on the London register on the 15th inst. The distribution is the same as for the corresponding period in 1876. The half-yearly meeting of the Bank is convened for the 16th inst.

The general meeting of the Singapore Gas Company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 23rd inst., to receive the report of the directors and the balance-sheet and accounts for the half-year ending June 30. The report is as follows :—

The balance-sheet to 30th June, 1877, shows the financial position of the company. The directors have written off for depreciation of works and plant, and off the expenses of first establishment, as per balance-sheet, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The profit for the half-year, after writing off these sums, amounts to £2,323 3s. 2d., which together with £626 18s. 3d. the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £2,950 1s. 5d.; out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the amounts called and paid up on the preference and original capital; the balance of £653 11s. 11d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend is payable on November 20.

Rumours have been current during the week of further failures in Java, owing to the late speculative operations in sugar, but in well-informed quarters we understand that the difficulties have been arranged.

Telegrams from Hong Kong announce that owing to the turn of exchanges in India shipments of silver to the extent of about £350,000 have been made to Calcutta.

Mr. McIver the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Hong Kong, who was booked by the first mail of November, has postponed his departure until March.

Consequent to some extent upon the advices from China of an advance there, there has been a slightly better feeling in the Tea market, which has been increased by the fact that the latest telegrams speak very confidently of an ultimate deficiency of 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 lbs. At the same time the market here presents an appearance such as would put a stop to further shipments, were it realised at the ports. The bulk of the teas placed during the week have been from 6¾d. to 1s., and while the importers are losing, the retailers must be realising handsome profits, there being very little tea selling under 2s. per lb. in the shops One cause which has tended to improve the tone of the market slightly is that there have been large orders for common teas, a syndicate of German and Russian firms having been formed to supply the Russian Commissariat. A noticeable feature has been that small supplies of Japanese leaf made into "black" have been received, and are said to have produced satisfactory results. Several parcels of old season's red leaf have been sold at low prices, and "fair to good" useful Congous ex *Galley of Lorne*, recently arrived from Hankow, realised at public sale only 7½d. to 9d. per lb. All tea with quality fairly maintains its value, and will undoubtedly run into short supply as the season advances.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended 29th ult. was 3,855,006 lbs. or a decrease of about 6¼ per cent. Of this total, 2,314,245 lbs. was for home consumption, 802,821 lbs. was removed coastwise, 573,910 lbs. was exported, 152,552 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,478 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty paid during the week amounted to £57,856, against £57,254 in the previous week, or an increase of 1 per cent.

The Silk market, though still disappointing, shows some signs of improvement, which it is hoped may be the prelude to a more satisfactory state of affairs than that for a long time existing. During the last day or two there have been some inquiries from Lyons, where the stock appears to be entirely exhausted. Prices have in consequence been firmer, and the tendency of holders is to demand higher rates. The manufacturers have, as has long been foreseen likely to prove the case, evidently over-stayed their time; and the fact that the tone of the market is better at the present moment is the more encouraging when it is remembered that business generally continues bad. One good feature in the Silk market is that for some time past the silks held have been drifting into strong hands, by which they are likely to be firmly held.

In the Produce Markets business has become very quiet, and the tendency towards improvement noticeable last week is not maintained. The advance in the Bank rate of discount has exercised little if any influence. A dull tone has pervaded the Coffee market, and prices are slightly lower. Sugar is very flat, and transactions have been greatly restricted. Rice has continued dull, but there is a slight improvement at the close. The activity in Spices is increasing. Gambier is quiet and lower. Tin shows a slight advance, Straits being quoted £66 10s., Banca £69 10s. to £70 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

It is announced that the founders' shares of the Suez Canal Company, which were recently sold at f.12,800, have, within the past few days, changed hands at f.13,700. It is already estimated that the dividend on them, which was f.208 for 1876, will reach nearly f.400 for the present year, as 10 per cent. of all the increase in the net earnings is divided among these shares, which are only 1,000 in number. The receipts, as recently shown already at the end of August, exceeded by over two millions those at the same date in 1876, and but for the million which is to be expended during the year, and annually for thirty years, in improving the canal, the profits would have permitted a dividend of f.500 on the founders' shares.

A correspondent at Shanghai writes :—As consignees of cargo in China often suffer by deviations in voyages, for the sole benefit of the owners, I think it is well to call your attention to the fact that the *Galatea*, one of the Hamburg line, had a very tempting offer when just on the point of starting with a full cargo for London, to tow the *Oceanic* to Hong Kong, for £1,500, but the captain and agents very properly refused it, as it involved a risk which might be very prejudicial to the interests of his shippers.

The practice which prevails among some of the wharf and dock companies of making a return of 35 per cent. on landing rent and charges has lately attracted some notice. It is certainly of an unsatisfactory character, as some merchants here make an allowance in consequence to their constituents whilst others do not. It would be far better that a net charge should be made.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the London partner of Messrs. Van Oordt and Co., merchants of Yokohama, it was resolved to liquidate by arrangement, Mr. James Waddell being appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection of the principal creditors.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. announce that they have opened a branch at 40, Dickinson-street, Manchester, which will be conducted under the management of Mr. Charles J. Sassoon, who is duly authorised to act and sign for the firm there.

The traffic receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in September 1877, were £18,445. The total receipts from January 1 to September 30, 1877, were £151,449, and in the corresponding months, in 1876, £154,868, do. do., 1875, £124,923.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of September amounted to £35,440, and to £33,785 in the corresponding period of 1876. The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for September amounted to £22,113, and to £19,024 for September 1876.

Bar Silver has steadily advanced during the week, considerable amounts having been sold at 55d. 55¼d. and 55½d. per oz.; the last is the closing rate. There has been but little enquiry for Mexican dollars for export, consequently the bulk of those lately arrived were sold at refining prices, 53 d. per oz. With the improvement in the price of silver a co ⁵ sponding rise in dollars may be looked for, and 53⅞d. may be rr nsidered as the nearest quotation. co

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The P. and O. Company's steamer *Cathay*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of the next outward mail, has on board the subjoined amounts of bullion and specie :—For Bombay, bar silver, £379,500 ; Calcutta, bar silver, £180,000 ; Alexandria, gold, £60,000; Penang, Mexican dollars, £50,000 ; Galle, Mexican dollars, £20,000; Madras, gold coin, £10,000.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8 11-16d. to 1s. 8¾d.
Singapore...	3s. 9¼d. to 3s. 9⅜d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9¼d. to 3s. 9⅜d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¼d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d. —	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 7¼d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7⅝d. —	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5¼d. —	per oz.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The public sales of Thursday are reported upon as follows:—9,022 packages sold without reserve at the following prices :—1,701 chests Congou at 7¼d. to 9½d. per lb.; 5,083 half-chests ditto at 6¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.; 1,113 half-chests Souchong at 7d. to 11½d.; 180 packages Gunpowder at 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d.; 134 half chests Imperial at 6¾d. to 1s. 0¾d.; 218 ditto Young Hyson at 6¼d. to 1s. 4¼d.; 593 packages Hyson at 5½d. to 1s. 8d. The prices obtained exhibit no improvement on the last week's auction, new season's Moning in chests at 9d. comparing favourably with private sales at 11d., and 320 half-chests Congou at 10½d. are about 2d. cheaper than similar quality sold a fortnight since. New season's red leaf went irregularly, the medium kinds from 11½d. to 1s. 1½d., as has usually been the case lately, show a margin of about 15 per cent. below private contract prices. Moyune Gunpowder and Young Hyson sold lower at this auction, although a stronger feeling is reported in the private market. Hyson in cases brought unusually low prices.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—There is no improvement to report in our market during the past week. Although the deliveries continue large and there is a fair amount of export business doing, the quantity offering is more than ample for all wants. Prices show no material change since our last, common Teas being well maintained by export orders. The better kinds are generally dull of sale, except when the Teas have special point or character to attract attention. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings have again sold at auction at a shade lower quotations ; common to good common of old import have sold at previous prices. In new season's prices have been rather easier ; fair kinds are without improvement ; medium to good and fine kinds show no change in prices, but the demand is limited. In finest but little has been done. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds : Siftings have sold at the decline last quoted ; common to good common remain without change, the demand for export being good. Fair kinds of Oopak sell cheaply at 10½d. to 11d. per lb. ; fair to good medium, as also good to fine kinds, are dull of sale generally, unless for parcels with special attraction. In finest a few sales have made at rather lower prices. New-make kinds : Common have sold from 8d. to 8½d. per lb., being previous rates ; fair to good are in moderate demand, without alteration in prices. Oolongs : The common to fair kinds have been inquired for at public sales' prices, but holders generally require more money ; good to fine sell slowly at previous prices. Souchongs : The demand is fairly steady, and prices show no material change. Scented Teas : Canton Capers have sold slowly at rather below last week's prices. Orange Pekoes remain without change. Foochow Capers are still difficult to move, there being being little if any demand. Orange Pekoes : Finest kinds show no change ; good to fine sell slowly at rather under previous rates. Green Teas : The bulk of the business continues to be at public sale, where prices are rather irregular. Fine Young Hysons have sold rather better. The public sales have been rather smaller, comprising 13,894 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says :—Our market has been in a very unsatisfactory state throughout the past month, and though a large business has been doing, it has been effected with much difficulty. Several causes have contributed to the present position of things—first, the immense amount of Tea which has lately been placed before the dealers, particularly Common Congous, ranging in price from 7d. to 11d. per lb., which has been greatly in excess of requirements ; and, secondly, business in the country continues exceedingly dull from the effects of the recent strikes, and the bad harvest generally announced. The present cruel and unjust Russo-Turkish War also is not without its baneful reflex action upon all trading matters. Clearances from 1st January to 29th ult :—

	Home Use.	Exports.	Total.	Excess.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1877 ...	113,233,708 ...	25,628,579 ...	138,862,287 ...	6,603,052
1876 ...	111,986,245 ...	20,272,990 ...	132,259,237 ...	

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says :—During the last day or two there have been orders for Chinas and Japans in this market from Lyons, where the stocks of Silk appear to be very small, and although the prices offered do not generally tempt holders, still it is an important feature that Continental manufacturers have again to supply their wants here.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says :—During the earlier part of last month there was a decided reaction from the depression of August, and for some days an active business set in, and prices quickly recovered a large portion of the recent decline ; this however did not last long, and as business became again restricted, prices of some descriptions slightly gave way ; latterly a fresh demand has sprung up, and prices of nearly all descriptions show a hardening tendency. In China Silk the principal business has been in common to good Tsatlees, and as these classes are now in limited supply, holders decline to sell at anything under the full market price of the day. Cantons have not been in much request, and to effect sales a slight concession in price has had to be made. In Japan Silk some rather large speculative purchases have been made, but consumers have hitherto declined to operate beyond their immediate requirements, although prices as compared with other Silks appear cheap. Italian Silk, which was offered at very low prices a short time ago, is now held for higher rates. Deliveries of Silk from the warehouses are 2,727 bales, against 2,615 bales in August, and 5,923 bales in September, 1876.

	Stocks.		Imports.		Deliveries.	
	Sept. 30.		Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.		Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	
	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.
Bengal	... 912	... 417	... 931	... 460	... 3,400	... 762
China	... 9,637	...17,457	.. 17,889	...15,885	...25,925	...15,363
Canton	... 4,266	... 6,811	.. 2,803	... 3,492	... 5,256	... 4,549
Japan	... 2,417	... 8,162	... 3,699	.. 4,554	... 6,040	... 3,269

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	None.
„ No. 2	19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
„ No. 3	19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
„ Blue Elephant	18s 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamun, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s. 0d. to 16s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	15s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	16s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Amatski	13s 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
Hatchoogee	None.
Mashuah	14s. 0d. to 15s. 6d.
Aechezan	13s. 0d. to 15s. 6d.

Messrs. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular dated September 20th says :—The course of the market during the month under review has been varying and uncertain. In the first week of the interval a fairly active demand was noticed, then European advices coming to hand showing a weaker condition of those markets checked operations here for quantities, and buyers have since taken only sufficient to cover their daily wants, and that they have been justified in their course is proved by the almost daily weakening of prices in a market so very lightly stocked with available silk. Later reports of an improvement in the tone of the Eastern and European markets have had no perceptible effect on the disposition of consumers, and the outlook for any material change for the better, is at present very unpromising.

COFFEE.—The market has exhibited a dull tone throughout the week, and small supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction, partly in second hands, have gone off slowly at easier rates ; Native Ceylon has sold steadily. Plantation has realised, triage 85s. to 86s., small 100s. to 101s., bold 112s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., pea-berry 113s. to 113s. 6d., low middling 103s. 6d. to 106s., middling to good middling 109s. to 112s., 305 bags ordinary Ouvah Native have been sold at 87s. 6d., to 88s. Of other East India 202 bags Java sold, low mixed at 79s. 6d. to 80s., ordinary at 85s. 6d. Of 223 bags Singapore offered 65 bags bold Campar sort sold at 80s. 6d., the rest bought in, unpicked Bally at 76s.

COTTON.—There has been more demand, and a larger business has been done at advanced rates. The sales for the week are about 11,000 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5d. to 5⅝d., middling fair to good ; Western Madras 4½d. to 5 7-16d., middling fair to good ; Coconada 5¼d., good fair ; Salem 5d, middling ; Bengal 4¼d. to 5¼d., fair to good ; Machine Ginned Broach 6¼d., good ; Dhollera 5¼d., good fair. For arrival, Tinevelly 5⅝d. to 5¾d. May to August, good fair ; American 6¼d. to 6⅜d. October to December, middling (l m clause).

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been steady but quiet. Cochin has ruled at 43s. 10s. to £44, Ceylon in pipes is quoted £39, and a few puncheons have been sold at £39 10s. per ton.

GAMBIER.—There has been less inquiry, and of 534 bags cubes offered only 100 bags damaged sold, good, rather dark, first-class at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. For arrival 200 ton slate June sailing has been sold at 20s. ex ship all faults, being cheaper.

GALLS.—About 150 cases China have been sold during the week at 54s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—At the auctions 1 case rather ordinary block sold at £17. Of 90 cases Sumatra 10 cases fine sold at £14 7s. 6d. to £14 12s. 6d., and 7 cases dark seconds at £5 17s. 6d. to £6 10s., the remainder bought in at £6 5s. to £8 according to quality, almondy thirds at £5, and ordinary at 55s.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 84 cases offered 45 cases sold, good squares 48s., good fair saucers 47s. 6d., yellowish 47s., and 5 bags Carnauba yellow grey at 65s. 6d. per cwt.

MUSK.—Of 35 tins Tonquin offered 33 tins sold, pile 1, chiefly bally and skinny pods with a few rather hard 45s. to 46s. 6d., rather bally to fair shaped with some rather skinny and hard at 42s ; pile 2, hard, rough and skinny but genuine 31s. 6d.; pile 3, mixed bally partly rough skinny and doubtful 13s. to 13s. 6d., wet pickings 19s. 6d. Of 32 packages Yunan 14 caddies sold, dry rather hard, &c., at 31s. to 31s. 6d. One parcel trimmings sold at 1s. 4d. and 1 tin skins at 4s. Of 38 tins grain 3 tins fair to good sold at 55s. to 67s., and 1 bottle at 45s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black :* Small quantities at auction were chiefly disposed of at steady rates ; 456 bags Singapore sold, greyish at 3½d. to 3⅝d., fair at 3⅝d. ; 248 bags Penang sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d., 100 bags Saigon

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bought in at 4d. *White:* Large supplies, amounting to 1,180 bags, at auction, met a steady demand, and a good part sold at previous rates. Of 1,108 bags Singapore 600 bags sold, old brownish at 6d., fair at 6⅛d., good fair at 6⅛d. to 6¼d., good 6¼d., fine bold at 6⅜d. to 6⅝d.; 72 bags Penang bought in at 6d. to 6⅛d. per lb.

PENANG CANES.—20,000 were bought in 2d.

RATTANS.—At auction 1,178 bundles (9 tons) damaged Singapore sold at £9 to £12 10s. per ton.

RHUBARB.—Of 126 cases China offered 110 cases sold, fair rather mixed 2s. to 2s. 2d., ordinary to pinky fracture with some rather dark 1s. to 1s. 6d., small roots pale and rather dark fracture 11d. to 1s., rather inferior 10d.

RICE.—There has been more inquiry for floating cargoes, and business has been done at steadier rates. Two cargoes have been sold, viz., the Vaeni, 1,400 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Antwerp, and the Aquila, 1,106 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. 2¼d. for Antwerp.

SPICES.—A general improvement is observable. *Cassia Lignea:* In auction of 1,000 boxes unworked about 600 boxes sold at barely the previous value, chiefly at 45s. 6d., good at 47s. *Cinnamon Chips:* 40 bags bought in at 6d. *Cloves:* With a good demand for Zanzibar 149 bales at auction sold readily at a further advance of ¼d. per lb., middling at 1s. 1⅛d. to 1s. 1¼d., good at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2⅛d. 31 cases Amboyna chiefly sold at 1s. 6d. 28 cases Penang chiefly sold at 2s. 0¼d. *Nutmegs:* Of 81 cases 14 boxes Penang only about 30 cases sold at 1d. advance for bold, but small were easier; average 76 nuts to the lb. sold at 3s. 11d., 79 and 78's at 3s. 10d., 82's at 3s. 9½d., 86's at 3s. 8d., 87's at 3s. 7½d., 112 to 115's at 2s. 4d., 154 to 146's at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., 116 to 117's bought in at 2s. 6d.; 10 cases limed Java bought in at 1s. 2d. *Mace* has again met a good demand, and 18 cases Penang sold at firm rates, pickings at 11d., old and ordinary dark and red at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d., low middling to middling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a decidedly dull tone, and at the public sales there has been little demand except on lower terms, which holders have been unwilling to accept, and consequently nearly the whole of the supplies at the public sales have been bought in, while by private contract business has been almost entirely suspended. On the 28th ult. privately 6,000 bags clayed China were sold at 24s. 6d. On the 1st inst. for arrival 100 tons Native Penang, near at hand, were sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. The proportion of each description of Raw Sugar delivered for home consumption and exported at the port of London for the first thirty-nine weeks of the year 1877 has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
British West India ...	78,882	Mauritius	5,496
Beetroot	40,726	Penang	4,481
Manila and China ...	30,898	Porto Rico, &c.	2,994
Bengal	16,016	Cuba	1,180
Madras	12,625	Java	730
Egyptian	7,476	Havana	260
Brazil	5,869		
		Total ...	...207,633

SAGO.—The large supply of 3,102 bags offered by auction met a fair demand, and 2,100 bags sold, chiefly small pearl at steady rates, grey to fair small at 16s. to 16s. 9d., good bright at 17s. 6d., superior at 20s. 6d., good large at 21s. to 21s. 6d., medium bought in at 19s.

TAPIOCA.—Supplies continue to consist almost exclusively of Singapore, of which 1,296 bags were chiefly sold at previous rates, ordinary small and grey at 2½d., middling to good at 2⅝d. to 2⅞d., fine at 2⅞d. *Pearl:* Of 310 bags about 220 bags sold, medium at 20s., being steady, bullets at 30s., or 1s. lower.

TIN.—Early in the week the market became firmer, and the quotation for Straits advanced to £67 per ton. Subsequently the value has again slightly receded, and business has been done at £66 to £66 10s. per ton. Banca is quoted £69 10s. to £70, Billiton £67 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The increased activity in Liverpool has imparted additional strength to the tone of this market, but only a moderate amount of business has been done in both Yarns and Goods. Prices remain quotably unaltered, full rates are held for, and the tendency is decidedly against buyers.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in. ...	7lbs. ...	5 2¼	to	7 3¼
Do. do.	„ ...	8¼lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 7
Do. do.	44-45 in. ...	7lbs. ...	6 0¾	to	7 8¼
Do. do.	„ ...	8lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 3½
Do. do.	„ ...	9lbs. ...	7 8¾	to	9 5¾
Do. do	50 in. ...	10lbs. ...	9 4½	to	10 5¾
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in. ...	6lbs.	4 3½	to	4 11
Do. do.	„ ...	7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 5 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„ ...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 3 15-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in. ...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 3-16	to	2 5 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in. ...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 6 1-32	to	2 7 1-32
Grey Drills	30 in. ...	14lbs. ...	8 6¾	to	10 9¾
Grey Jeans	30 in. ...	8lbs. ...	6 10¼	to	8 7¼
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in. ...	...	9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in. ...	...	9 9		
Damasks	36 in. ...	...	16 5¾		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24 ...	...	0 9¼	to	0 10¼
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32 ..	...	0 10¼	to	0 11¼
Do. do. (Mock)... ...	38-42 ...	...	0 10¼	to	0 11¾

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 10s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 8s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¼d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¼d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £71 Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £20 15s. to £21; do., other brands, £20 2s. 6d. to £20 7s. 6d.: Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sept 15	Jan van Brakel.........	De Roever ...	Padang	New York
22	Davina	lark	Batavia	Do.
27	Patroclus (s.)	Courtney	Hong Kong	London
27	Galatea (s.)	Bohme	Shanghai	Liverpool
27	Lina	Jacobsen	Rangoon..................	Liverpool
28	Lady Vere de Vere ..	Owens	Do.	Do.
28	Earl of Derby	olquhon	Do.	Do.
28	Drumlanrig	Morris	Bassein	Do.
28	Helens	Insster	Singapore	Do.
28	Alpheta	Stone	Rangoon	Queenstown
28	Mar a	Gazzolo	Do., for London ...	Off Portland
28	Asterion	Bagley	Do.	Scilly
28	Pleiades	Setten	Maulmain	Do.
28	Jules Dufaure	Camille	Sourabaya	Hamburg
28	Fortuna Catarina....	Fozzo	Rangoon	London
29	Mi zap re (s.)	Parish.	Shanghai	Do.
29	Inch Marnock	Robson	Rangoon..................	Liverpool
29	Su rbo Recchesi......	Ferro	Do.	Do.
29	Rosenberg	Nielsen	Akyab, for Copenhagn	Off Scilly
29	Conrad (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
29	Jessie Osborne	Falkner	Bassein	Queenstown
29	Surrey	—	Maulmain, for London	Off do.
30	Josefa	Horstmann ...	Rangoon................	Do.
30	J. C. Patter	McClure.......	Bassein	Do.
30	Emma and Alice	Gibbs	Java	Greenock
30	Zorida	Lassen	Rangoon..........	Liverpool
30	Kinfauns Castle	Cochrane ...	Penang	Do
30	Nyassa	Garriock	Hng. Kg., for London	Off the Start
Oct. 1	Vesta	Gottleben	Bassein	Antwerp
1	Olivet	Pritchard	Bangkok, for London	Off Plymouth
2	Zuleima	Hansen	Rangoon, for Copnhgn	Do
2	Bertha	arry	Bassein, for London...	Off Lizard
2	Aurora	Zonino	Akyab......................	Queenstown
2	Secondo Tre Fanciulli	ollo	Rangoon	Do.
2	Pegasus	Powell	Do.	Do.
2	Glenorchy (s.)	Hogg	Amoy	New York
3	Giuseppe	Cabotto	Rangoon...................	Queenstown
3	Carmel	Donald	Do	Do.
3	Edmund Phinney.....	Galtiat	Akyab	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Sept 20	Ladoga	Pierce	Yokohama	New York
25	Sliedrecht	Willemse	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
26	Noach IV.	Gomes..........	Batavia	Brouwershaven
27	Vrachtzoeker	Vellenga.........	Macassar	Helvoet
27	Mindin	Lepalice	Singapore	Cardiff
27	Chateaubriand	—	Do.	Penarth
27	Dorothea	—	Do	Shields
27	Delia	Llorca...........	Manila	Swansea
28	Antje	Julius...........	Batavia, &c.	London
29	L. J. Entnoven........	Boon	Samarang	Brouwershaven
29	Sarpedon (s.)...........	Rea	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
30	Peter	Richelsen	Hong Kong	Cardiff
Oct. 1	Keiso	Nowell	Singapore	Penarth
2	Zanzibar (s.)	Fox	Penang, &c.	London
3	Nemesis (s.)	McKirby.........	Do., &c.	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Sept. 29 ...	Lorne ..	Foochow ...	London
29 ...	Glenroy ...	Shanghai ...	New York
Oct. 3 ...	Madura ...	Southampton ...	Batavia
3 ...	Parsee ...	London ...	Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.

N.D.G.Q. (Dut.), Newcastle to Atchin, Aug. 11, 3 S., 21 E.
SVEA, Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 19, 2 N., 22 W.
CATHERINE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 31, 26 N., 35 W.
ANGELA P., Akyab to Falmouth, Aug. 22.
LUCY POPE, Akyab to Cork, Aug. 25.
TROMP, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 23, 23 N., 33 W.
CARIBOU, New York to Anjer, 6 N., 18 W.
FEAR NOUGHT, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 28, 50 N., 14 W.
VIRGIN DEL CARMEN, Penang to London, Aug. 16, 34 S., 17 E.
ELEANOR, Maulmain to Falmouth, Aug. 22, 25 S., 21 E.
KHIMJEE OODOWJEE, Rangoon to Liverpool, Aug. 25, 13 N., 26 W.
ANGLO SAXON, Hong Kong to London, Sept. 16, 46 N., 24 W.
N.L.Q.H. (Ger.), Batavia to Rotterdam, July 14, 20 S., 5 E.
FIERY CROSS, Nagasaki to London, Sept. 28, 50 N., 12 W.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK.—Sept. 17, the National, at San Francisco, from Manila, encountered the centre of a typhoon on July 2, and sprung some masts and spars, shipped seas, and lost several sails. Ship on beams for over an hour, and on pumps being tried found the water mixed with sugar.

GIBRALTAR.—Oct. 3, Horzogin Anna; bilges clear; has been surveyed and recommended to put pumps in order; when done will reload cargo discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Arrived and cleared, Sept. 24, Joseph Brown, Singapore for Trieste; 28, Serapis (str.), Samarang to Greenock.

MALTA.—Passed, Sept. 29, Cadiz (str.), from Manila; 30, Diomed (str.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Glenlyon (str.), London for Singapore, &c.

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GENOA.—Arrived, Sept. 29, Batavia (str.), from Samarang. Cleared, Oct. 1, Sumatra (str.), for Batavia.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Arrived, Aug. 23, Alvington, from Rangoon.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and sailed, from Rangoon, Sept. 4, Soukar; 6, Dapuello Padre; 11, Secondo B.; from Bassein, 6, Luctor et Emergo; from Manila, 6, Caspar; from Cebu, 6, Donne Castle; from Hankow, 11, John R. Worcester. Passed, from Rangoon, Sept. 9, Therese; 10, Bianca.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed, Aug. 29, Dexterous; Sept. 1, Stillman, B. Allen, both for Goam; Sept. 1, Vega, for Hong Kong; Anne, for Singapore.

HONOLULU.—Sailed, Sept. 10, Harriet N. Carlton, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.

AT LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle, Glengyle, Cyphrenes, State of Alabama (also Yokohama and Hiogo), Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Bertha, Minerva.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore. For Yokohama: Devana, Laira. For Batavia, &c.: M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Star of the East.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Achilles (s.). For Shanghai: Omba. For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a downward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s., meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s., weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast To Hong Kong 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 20s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.—The month of September has been a remarkably quiet one in the Clyde shipbuilding trade so far as the launching of new vessels is concerned, the returns of completed work being considerably smaller than they have been for many years past. The trade is, however (says the *Glasgow Herald*) fairly well supplied with work, and the stocks are pretty well filled. In ordinary circumstances this would have been a highly satisfactory condition of matters, but owing to the long absence of the shipwrights work has proceeded exceedingly slowly, and the progress of vessels in course of construction has been very materially crippled. There were put into the water during the month, in the upper district—which includes Govan, Partick, Whiteinch, Dalmuir, Scotstown, Renfrew, and Dumbarton—10 vessels, representing an aggregate tonnage of 10,651 tons, or an average of 1,065 tons. This, so far as the upper district is concerned, is an increase of 3,598 tons on the aggregate and an increase of 60 tons on the average as compared with the preceding month. Of the vessels launched four were steamers and six sailing ships. In Renfrew there were no launches during the month, and trade is not in a particularly bright condition. In Dumbarton there were two launches during the month of large vessels, which help very materially to increase the returns. In the Greenock and Port-Glasgow district there were no vessels launched during the month. In the various yards there are twenty-four vessels on the stocks, none of which are very far advanced.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE.—Several orders for new steamers have come to the Tyne. The winter prospects in this trade are not bad. Messrs. Palmer and Co., Limited, have recently got some fresh orders; the Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Company, Willington Quay, have booked two orders to build vessels for local owners; and Messrs. Swan and Co. one within the month; and other business is about.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Messageries Maritimes homeward bound steamer *Irrawaddy* grounded at the mouth of the Suez Canal on the 30th ult., completely stopping all traffic. She discharged her cargo, and after great efforts had been made she was got afloat again on the 3rd inst., and the passage of the Canal was reopened, after a block of three days and nights.

LAUNCHES.

On the 24th ult. there was launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Mr. Robert Thomson, jun., Southwick, an iron screw-steamer, 300 feet long, breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold 25 feet. She has been built under special survey at Lloyd's for 100 A class. She is 2,000 tons register, will carry 3,000 tons of cargo, and is built on the three-deck principle, one being of iron. She was named the Altmore by Miss Ramsey, of Walbottle-hall, after which she was towed to the South Dock, where she will receive her engines of 200-horse power nominal, constructed by the North-Eastern Marine Engineering Company. This vessel has been built to the order of Messrs. Adam Brothers, of Aberdeen and Newcastle.

On the 22nd ult. Messrs. C. M. Palmer and Co., Jarrow, launched the screw steamer Nerissa, measuring 286 feet by 34½ feet by 24¼ feet. Gross tonnage 1,500 tons, classed 100 A1, three-deck class, at Lloyd's. She will be engined by direct-acting compound surface condensing engines of 140-horse power nominal. The Nerissa is built for Messrs. John Fenwick, of London, and is intended for the Mediterranean trade.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street 1877.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

PARIS.—EDUCATION.
THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The Court of Directors do hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the corporation in THREADNEEDLE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY the 18th day of October next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, at which will be declared the interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1877.
PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
London, 18th September, 1877.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of October to the 1st day of November inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872 from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge, and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

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OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

			H.p.	Tons	
Australia	Oct.	11	600	5,663	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin	Oct.	18	600	3,777	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	Oct.	25	600	3,763	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa	Nov.	1	450	2,933	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	Nov.	8	530	2,833	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	Nov.	15	600	3,186	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus	Nov.	22	500	3,470	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

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Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 9th Sept.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Gordon Castle, s.s.	2,019	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Oct. 10
Cyphrenes, s.s.	1,972	Thos Skinner & Co.	To follow
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros & Co.	Oct. 20
Malabar, s.s.		Norris & Joyner	Oct. 25
Glenfalloch, s.s.		Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Oct. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Orestes, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 8
Menelaus, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 18
Achilles, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	Oct. 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

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FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

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Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

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HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,600 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Canustadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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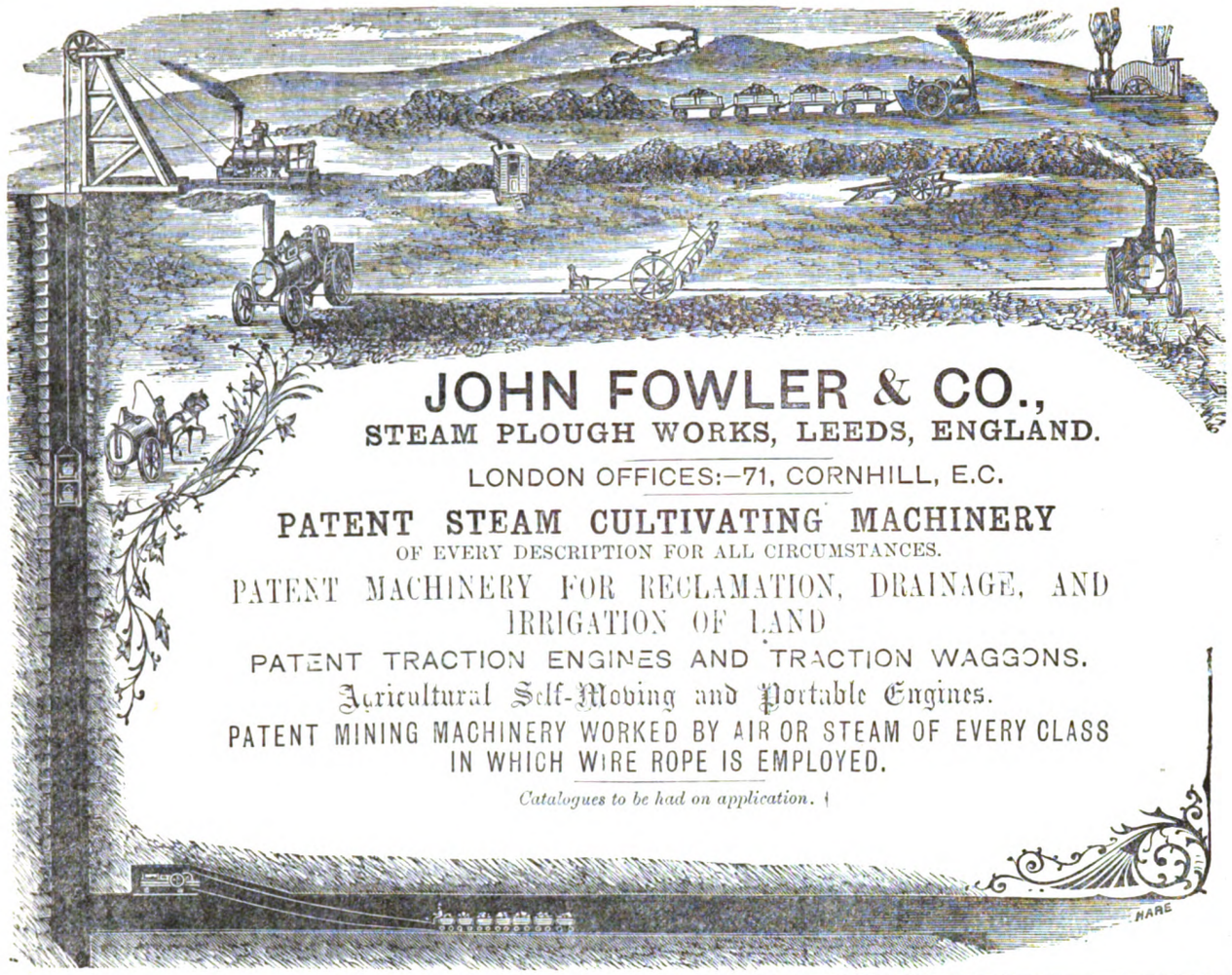

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In his work on the Sources of the Nile, says:—

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LIST OF AGENTS.

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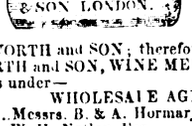

Brand on end of Casks.

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WHEREAS Persons are shipping Wines to India marked with the Crown, in imitation of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S WINES, which are branded with a Crown, they having the appointment of WINE MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA; it is deemed expedient for the protection of dealers and consumers of their superior Wines selected from their extensive and valuable stock expressly for the Indian market, which have been so well known and approved by Connoisseurs for the last thirty years for their extreme quality and purity, combining flavour and softness, together with great age, body, delicacy, and bouquet, being more free from acidity, or alcohol than any other Wines—to Caution all Purchasers to ask for

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CROWN SHERRIES & OTHER WINES.

And to be particular in observing that the Cases and Cask-heads are branded with their names at full length; also, on the side of the Corks, inside the bottles, as well as the Crown; and also on the Seals; in accordance with the heading of this notice, as a necessary precaution to ascertain that they are really CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S CROWN WINES; more especially there being a firm recently established under a title very similar to that of W. CHILLINGWORTH and SON, and who are in no way connected with the original firm of W. CHILLINGWORTH and SON, WINE MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY, whose Crown Wines are so celebrated in India, China, and other parts of the World; this is necessary to protect the public from purchasing Wines that are in no way to be compared with those of W. CHILLINGWORTH and SON; therefore, to prevent mistakes, purchasers are requested to address in full—W. CHILLINGWORTH and SON, WINE MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY, 43, GREAT TOWER-STREET, LONDON; or to their Agents as under—

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W. CHILLINGWORTH and SON, 43, Great Tower-street, London, Wine Merchants to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Majesty the King of Sweden, beg to inform the Consumers of their Wines in Bombay and other Presidencies that their Orders can now be executed by either writing direct to the House, or through their Agents.

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A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

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PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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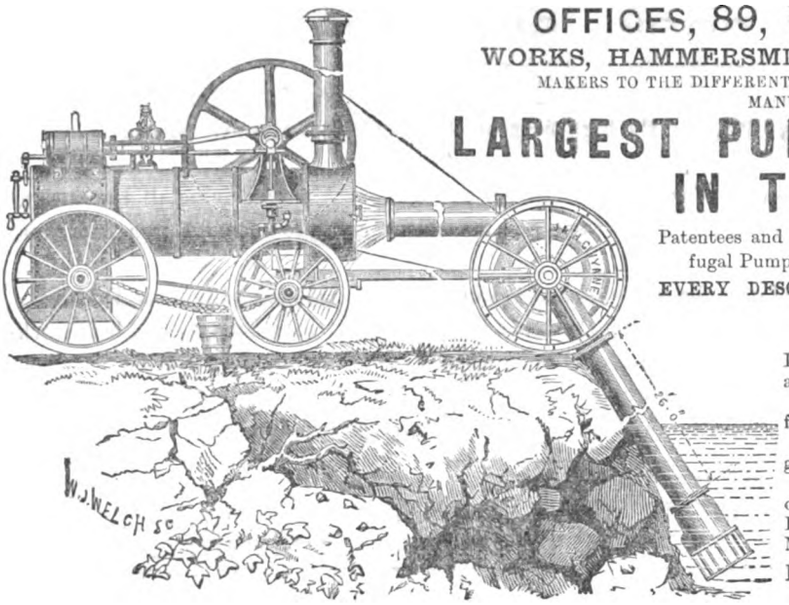
And for the SUPERIORITY of EXHIBITS at VIENNA, in 1873, received the ORDER of FRANCIS JOSEPH.



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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days' sight.

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It has also met with the highest approval wherever it has been shipped, and the Proprietors are able to refer with pleasure to the recognition of its superiority which reaches them from every part of the world.

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Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

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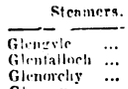
Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	Oct. 17
Glentalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glencaglas	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	350	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGregor Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent steamship GORDON CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,020 tons register, 255-horse power nominal, R. KIDD, commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. Last shipping day, 10th October. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Thomas Skinner and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

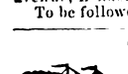
To be followed immediately by the s.s. Cyphrenes.

To follow Gordon Castle.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java and Japan, CYPHRENES, 100 A1, 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, 1,250 h.p. effective, T. WOOD, Commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to Thomas Skinner and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 1st Nov.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full powered screw steamer, GALLEY OF LORNE, 100 A1, 1,396 tons register, 240-horse power nominal, JOHN MACDONALD, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen

For Freight apply to Shaw, Williams, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 9 A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p. nominal, 1,300 h.p. effective A. MULLER, commander receiving goods up to the 10th October; South-West India Docks.

For further particulars apply to Mors de Blanch and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

VOORWAARTS, 3,000 tons, Oct. 16.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. Rankine and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, Keller, Wallis, and Postlethwaite, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

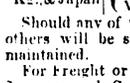
GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under, From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks	To Sail
Straits Foochow & Japan	Minerva ..	90 A1	1589	V.L.D.	Oct. 13
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D	Oct. 26
	Elgin	100 A1	1430	V.L.D.	Nov. 5
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1456	V.L.D	Nov. 20
	Moray	100 A1	2220	V.L.D.	To follow

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

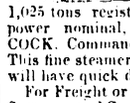
Steam via the Suez Canal —To follow the s.s. Zanzibar.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, MINERVA 90 A1, 1,025 tons register, 1,589 tons gross register, 140-horse power nominal, 700-horse power effective, W. PEACOCK, Commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer was built for the Eastern trade, and will have quick despatch.

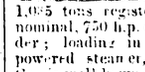
For Freight or Passage apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To follow the s.s. Minerva.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,025 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750 h.p. effective, W. McCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town.	A 100	729	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hoela	5/6 11	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	A1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool.
Do. do.	Vale of Nith	A1	647	To follow	Liverpool.

For Freight, &c., apply, in Antwerp to John P. Best and Co.; in Liverpool to John Hay and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to John Hay and Co. 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock	To sail.
Hong Kong	Lodore	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulmakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 25th October.—The splendid new full-powered screw steamer MALABAR, 100 A1, 1,270 tons register 200 horse power nominal, W. H. GOULD, Commander; South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, just built, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to Norris and Joyner, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

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GLASS CHANDELIERS
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CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
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GUERLAIN,
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VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.
FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

Printed for the Proprietors by Woodfall and Kinder, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by James West, at the Office of the "London and China Telegraph," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Saturday, Oct. 6, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 737.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received Oct. 15.
JAPAN—Yokohama	July 6	Aug. 19	Aug. 30*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 27*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 21
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 14
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 21
Chefoo	—	—	„ 18
New-chwang	—	—	„ 15
Hankow	—	—	„ 24
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 21
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 6	„ 15	„ 26
Ningpo	—	—	„ 22
Foochow	—	—	„ 28
Formosa	—	—	„ 23
Amoy	—	—	„ 29
Swatow	—	—	„ 30
Hong Kong	„ 20	„ 25	Sept. 1
Canton	—	—	Aug. 30
Macao	—	—	„ 31
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 6	„ 10	„ 26
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	„ 27	„ 28	Sept. 6
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	Aug. 30
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	„ 28
Sarawak	—	—	„ 27
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	Sept. 6
Samarang	—	—	Aug. 31
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 27
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Aug. 3	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
Penang	„ 3	Aug. 30	„ 3
CEYLON—Galle	„ 24	Sept. 15	„ 15
Colombo	—	—	„ 13

* Via San Francisco, received Oct. 6.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, this morning, its due date. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 6th inst. The heavy portion of last inward mail arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 29th Aug., Shanghai 2nd, Hong Kong 8th Singapore 15th Sept., left Alexandria for Brindisi this morning, and will probably reach London on its due date, the 22nd inst.

The Singapore-Batavia telegraph cable has been repaired, and all the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's lines are now in working order The Great Northern Company's line is interrupted.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, arrived Oct. 12.—From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Jouslain, Mr. Spiesen, Mr. Koumasaki. From Shanghai: Messrs. Hippesley, Findlay, Deacon, Schouard. From Hong Kong: Messrs Lewis, Magniac, Carricks, Verissen. From Saigon: Mr. Viench. From Manila: Senor Eusebio Cardinal. From Batavia: Messrs. Desperoux, Kaiser, Commys, Van den Bosch, Corbilion Bouffard, Bedier, Mr. and Mrs. Zellinghaus, Mr. and Mrs. Kestoren, Mr. and Mrs. De Prarie, Mrs. Metman, Mrs. Brangust. From Singapore: Messrs. Colson, Marples, Wells, Boyle, Lyon, Janaw, Vicenti, Reis, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

To San Francisco per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Oceanic*, arrived Sept. 15.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Marcus Samuels, Mr. E Oakley. From Yokohama: Dr. Willis, Mr. J. W. Hadley, Mrs. Lieut. Com. Goodrich and infant. General J. B. Van Buren (U. S. Consul), Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. Lord. Mr. H B Armstrong, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Rice, Mr. O. Nagura, and Mr. Markham. From Shanghai: Mr. J. Drum, Mr. J. T. Rodewald, Mr. A. F. Thompson, Mr. Frank Reid.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. H. Burnett, Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Capt. Bayley, Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mr. W. Evans, Capt. N. B. Smith.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 15.—To Galle: Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges, Mr. T. Reinhardt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Levy. To Shanghai: Mr. R. R. Burnett. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Oyarzabal. To Colombo: Mr. Hughes, Mr. Feeney, Mr. W. Jaffray, Mr. Berwick.

Per P. and O steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar. To Ceylon: Mr. M. R. Deas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawn, Nabeshima, Obata, Mockinoki. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A. Hill, Mr. E. P. Atkinson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Messrs E. A. and R. Alford, Mr. Ilbert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschauzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Mrs. Scheltema, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Smeding. Mr. and Mrs. W. Willie. To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Miss Innod, Mr W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand, Mr. W. B. Pryer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ryan, Mr and Mrs. Mackwood and family, Messrs. J. B. Phear, C. Bulley, H. W. Ridley, W. Walker, H. Wilton, and Pole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Major Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. G. L. Ornien, Mr. and Mrs. Lantzins, Mr. G. L. Quein. To Singapore: Mr. Windsor, Mr. Brazier and family. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell Mr. Newman, Mrs. Strachan, and Captains Twynam and Smith.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs. J. Powrie, Mr. J. Baugh Allen. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R C. Allen. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ameut and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stuers. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss Carr, Miss Mundy.

Per steamer *Bertha*, from London, Oct. 5.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and two Misses Moore, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr and Mrs. H. Mather, and Miss L. Mather. To Yokohama: Capt. W. and Mrs. Cotter, Captain F. Crighton, Mr. C. J. Gardner.

Per steamer *Nestor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Oct. 9.—To Hong Kong: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Rev Mr. and Mrs Thomson, Rev. Mr. Rutherfurd, Miss Taylor. To Shanghai: Mr. Suire, Mr. P. H. Holt, Capt. Middleton.

Per steamer *Minerva*, to sail from Gravesend, Oct. 16.—For Singapore: Mr. John Stronach, Mr. William Grant, Mr. John Skene.

Per steamer *Gordon Castle*, from London, Oct. 14, for Shanghai: Mrs. Black and child, Mrs. Preston and child.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

An important notification has been issued by Mr. Hugh Fraser, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, by which five of the places of call on the Yangtsze, stipulated for in the Chefoo Convention, are formally declared open. These are Tatung and Nganking, in the province of Anhwei; Wusueh, Luchikow, and Shasi, in Hukwang. The opening of Hukow at the mouth of the Poyang Lake, in Kiangsi, is deferred for the present, on the ground that it requires special regulations.

The conditions which the Chefoo Agreement provides for trade at these places are the following:—

Steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only, and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. Imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate, and exports similarly certificated, will be severally passed free of the native duties on exhibition of such certificates. Imports or exports not protected by transit certificates will be liable to the duties in force for native trade.

TIENTSIN.

Fears were still entertained regarding the crops. The *Daily News* correspondent writes on the 17th August:—

We are, however, not yet in possession of sufficient data to speak with certainty in regard to the present or the prospective condition of the crops, and the probable necessities of the people over any considerable extent of territory; but so far as we have any information, it affords anything but a pleasant outlook. In

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all this region, the millet, large and small, is not likely to yield over, if up to half a crop. Up to within six weeks ago, there had been no rain in the region of Tai-yuen-fu, Shansi, and no millet or maize could be planted. Since then there may have been abundant rain, but I have no information. I have heard that the Tsung-li Yamên has become alarmed at the prospect, and that measures for relief are in progress. But I know of no facts bearing on this rumour.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 26th August; no later mail from London had been received.

Some sharp and rather acrimonious correspondence—not, however, altogether inexcusable under the circumstances—appeared in the local papers on its becoming known definitely that the Woosung Railway was to be closed. The step appears to be a subject of regret among many upon almost personal grounds, as the convenience of the railway was appreciated by foreigners and natives alike, and its being now closed is felt not only as a piece of needless retrogression, but as an immediate and practical annovance.

An important memorial with reference to the opium question from H.E. Kuo, the first Chinese Envoy here, has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, and is translated in the *North China Daily News*. It was written in April last, and makes suggestions for the "gradual suppression of opium smoking" One of the most noteworthy features is the conspicuous absence of those arguments connected with the physiological results of opium-smoking, which are the ground work for the denuncia tions indulged in by the philanthropists at home. The question is treated almost exclusively from the point of view of the agricultural theory of the Chinese Government, and as a question of expenditure. The admitted fact that opium was prohibited in China prior to A.B. 1735—*i.e.* about half a century before the first importations worth speak ing of arrived from India, is also valuable as showing that the cultivation and use of opium date a long way back in China. Speaking of the cultivation of the poppy in Sze-Chuen and Yunnan, Kuo states that "the authorities at the provincial capital, in the departments, and in the subordinate districts, have introduced additional levies of an illegal character, and collect an unauthorised duty upon the opium produced, whereby a revenue is obtained, itself larger by several times than the amount established by law for the regular taxation. Both officials and people having in this wise a source of profit open to them, the practice has spread far and wide this long time past, in every direction." The scheme suggested by Kuo contemplates the suppression of opium smoking within twenty years; and a decree based upon the memorial was issued to the Provincial Governments, but not published, on or about the 1st June, directing the Governors-General and Governors to "see what can be done" in the matter. From the tone of the decree, it is not thought very probable that much is expected of the provinces.

A judgment of importance as bearing upon the laws of principal and agent in China has been delivered at the Mixed Court, in the case of Gilman and Co. *v.* Ting Ping-chai. The defendant had tried to repudiate his interest in a consignment of silk which resulted in a heavy loss, alleging that it was sold to, and not consigned on his account through, the plaintiffs. The Magistrate upholds the claim of the plaintiffs, and condemns the untruthfulness and prevarication of the defendant, in unhesitating terms. Both he and his assessor, however, remark that strong confirmation of the claim would have been furnished, and much time and trouble saved, if the defendant's signature had been required, attesting the consignment. The neglect is blamed, and the adoption of so essentially desirable a precaution in future in the Shanghai trade recommended.

The cool weather has set in, accompanied by heavy rains, which appear to have had the effect of destroying the locusts which had made their appearance in the neighbourhood. The rains are described as having been heavier than within the recollection of some of the oldest residents in the Settlement. Some fears were entertained that they might injure the cotton and rice crops.

We take the following items from the *North China Herald:*—

We hear the China Navigation Company's steamer *Tunsin* is to join the *Soochow* on the Ningpo line. This hardly looks like the reported agreement between the two companies.

The Taoutai's organ, the *Sinpao*, makes a great grievance of the ill-treatment received by Chinese gold diggers in Australia. The writer seems to be ignorant of the fact that they are not privileged by any treaty to go to Australia at all; and that even if they were, the residents there have as good a right to prevent their digging for gold as the Chinese authorities have to prevent foreigners from opening mines in China. The *Sinpao* also boasts of the performance of some runners (or coolies) attached to the Chinese Legation, who went to Epsom and were received by Royalty, dukes and duchesses, on a footing of perfect equality! As a matter of fact, without any treaty, the Chinese are allowed to open mines and obtain land in Australia; while on the other side, foreigners, notwithstanding their treaties, are not even allowed to purchase land to make roads in China. The assertion as to the exaltation of Chinese runners, and self-abasement of English royalty, is of course too absurd for serious contradiction; though the endeavour to show how small these barbarian Princes are, by the light of their condescension to Chinese coolies, is genuinely Mandarin. But even without this the difference in the position of the two Legations is sufficiently annoying.

Mr. G. F. Seward, American minister, has arrived from Tientsin.

The prolonged dulness of the Silk market has forced upon the Municipal Council the reflection that their revenue may very possibly suffer from the smallness of the export; and a judicious curtailment of outlay is proposed, until the way is clearer. A tender for cleaning out the Yang-king-pang has been accepted, and work will be begun as soon as the Health Officer allows.

NINGPO.

The *North China Herald* correspondent writes:—

The only news here is of an accident to the yacht *Heron*, which the lowdah succeeded in some incomprehensible way in running on Dumb Island, about four miles outside Chinhai. The *Heron* had been very kindly lent by Colonel Cooke to take a party of ladies and children to Pootoo, whose trip was rather summarily stopped by the misadventure. The yacht was at once beached; and the passengers landed and passed some four or five hours on the rocks before they were taken off in a passing pilot boat The fishing boats were willing to take them, but were also anxious to squeeze, when the chance arrival of the pilot boat put an end to the difficulty. They all got back safely to Ningpo.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* has the following:—

We hear that something like a general fast, humiliation, and prayer has been ordered by the native authorities, to commence to-day, and to continue for three days, during which period the people are supposed to adhere to a strict vegetarian diet.

The steamship *Fu Yew*, belonging to the C. M. S. N. Company, arrived on the 22nd ult., with a cargo of rice from Chinkiang. She was brought in by Captain Wilson (chief officer of the *Han wang*) her regular commander—Captain Croad—having we regret to learn, sustained rather serious injury during the late gale.

We hear of an unusual amount of sickness in the city and suburbs; but there is no foundation, we are glad to add, for the report that Asiatic cholera has appeared. The prevailing malady is common to the season, and is mainly induced, we believe, by a too free indulgence in unripe fruit, putrid fish, and other delicacies to which the native populace are notoriously partial.

The exact height of the Kushan Monastery has long been a moot point. We have heard it variously stated at anything between 1,000 and 2,000 feet. A friend, thoroughly competent to arrive at the measurement to a nicety, has furnished us with the following table which may be of interest to our readers. From the base of the mountain to the first rest house 340 feet; second rest house 525 feet; third rest house 800 feet; fourth rest house 1,190 feet; fifth rest house 1,425 feet; monastery 1,662 feet. The height of the Peak was not taken by our informant, but it is, we believe, about 2,500 feet.

The semi-religious *fête* at the Canton Temple commenced on the 29th ult. As compared with former displays the decorations and trophies show a great falling off, and we notice scarcely any of the bronzes, porcelain, and curios that attracted so much attention last year. We believe that the authorities have, in view of the prevailing distress, forbidden any extravagant outlay in connection with this and similar celebrations; but if such were not the case we could quite comprehend the reluctance of the Canton Guild to make an unnecessary flourish of its wealth. It would be highly imprudent to cut a figure in these days of forced contributions.

FORMOSA.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 3rd August contains an amusing memorial from the Governor of Fohkien, regarding his recent trip to Formosa. Ting is penetrated with admiration for an officer named Wu Tsan-cheng, who did not get sea-sick when he himself did, but was able to continue walking happily about the deck of the steamer; and declares that "in vigour both of mind and body he (Wu) excels the memorialist in a tenfold degree." But this is only one of Wu's achievements. Hardly had he arrived in Formosa, when he boldly proceeded to a place "which has hitherto been untrodden by the foot of man since the creation of the world"—which means presumably that no Chinese official has yet had the pluck to visit that portion of aboriginal territory. In contrast to Wu's merits, we have the misdeed of a brigade-general, who has failed to weed out the inefficient men from his contingent. It is not very difficult to conceive what is the state of the case here. The General has been going on the Chinese principle of keeping ten soldiers when he was paid for 100, and filling up the ranks with coolies when called out for inspection. Ting denounces the ninety as incompetent. The General has contented himself with reporting that he has dismissed twenty-five. Whereupon Ting gives a strong hint that he means to have a much larger proportion of the force kept up to an efficient standard.

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HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 1st September; the P. and O. mail from London, July 20, arrived out on the 25th August.

Piracies appear again likely to become a trouble to the Colony. A report had gained currency that one on a considerable scale had been committed within a short distance of the island. The amount of specie said to have been captured was set down at between $25,000 and $30,000. The police had been informed of the matter, and were making energetic inquiries. The notorious Chun Afook, recently discharged at the Supreme Court on a charge of returning from deportation, has made another public appearance. He was brought up at the police-court on a charge of larceny, and committed for trial. The circumstance is taken hold of by the *Daily Press* which alludes to the trouble likely to arise from the too humanitarian principles of H.E. the Governor. That paper says :—

The abolition of flogging is sure to give encouragement to criminals, and will inevitably lead to the increase of crime. The report that the new Governor of Hong Kong is a "merciful man" has already spread far and wide in Kwangtung, and the idle, the worthless, and the desperate characters of that misgoverned province will flock here in shoals to carry on their predatory operations, knowing that at the worst only incarceration in gaol and hard labour will overtake them, softened by the hope that the "merciful man" will take care that they endure no severe punishments, and are well fed. The infatuation of Mr. Hennessy —for we can call his strange leniency towards undeserving scoundrels by no other term—is simply marvellous. We understand that on the discharge of Wong Afook, the criminal recently charged with returning from deportation, his Excellency gave instructions that employment should be offered to this man as a coolie in the police station. Wong Afook disdainfully refused the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood; he preferred to continue his Ishmaelitish career, and lost no time in renewing his designs upon other people's goods. It is to be regretted that his Excellency should have tried such an experiment on so notorious a reprobate. The motive that prompted the act was very good, no doubt; but the act itself was most injudicious, especially on the part of the head of the Government. It would appear to the natives very like offering a premium to crime.

The new system which Mr. Hennessy desired to introduce into the gaol, that, namely, of appointing Chinese instead of European turnkeys, seems likely to be little more successful than his treatment of deported criminals. It has been found that the old hands among the Chinese police who had been recommended to become turnkeys, in spite of the large increase in their pay, generally refused to stay. It was said that the prisoners they had been the means of convicting have threatened their lives, and hence their unwillingness to remain as turnkeys.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders and subscribers to the City Hall, the Chairman said it was a matter of considerable anxiety how they could meet the expenditure of the year they had entered upon. He added that Dr. Denny's having gone to Singapore they had every expectation, through his connection with the museum there, and his general interest in the museum in Hong Kong, of getting specimens that would make the museum much more interesting. In connection with the museum, he also mentioned the loss which had been sustained by the death of Mr. Martin, of Shanghai, as he took a great interest in the museum, and was always most redy to assist it.

From the above-named paper we take the following :—

It is notified in the *Gazette* that during the absence of the Postmaster-General on his tour of inspection in China and Japan Mr. S. Barff, Assistant Postmaster-General, will be in charge of the General Post-office in this colony. Mr. J. S. Rodrigues, first clerk in the Stamp Office, is appointed Acting Collector of Stamp Revenue.

It is with regret we hear of an accident to the Eastern and Australian Mail Company's steamer *Normanby*, due here on the 29th August. From the telegrams received by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., the agents here, it appears the *Normanby* struck on some unknown shoal or rock in the vicinity of Port Bowen. She was beached on No. 2 Island of the Percy Group, some fifty miles north of the place where the accident occurred. The agents here have received no intelligence of any transfer of mails having been made.

During the late outbreak of cholera on board the Chinese customs cruiser *Fei Hoo*, one of the crew was, we understand (says the *Foochow Herald*), saved, while in a dying state, by the novel experiment of placing him between the heated boilers of that vessel. This extemporised Turkish bath completely cured the patient.

The following has been forwarded to us by the Harbour-Master :—Captain de Souza, of the Portuguese barque *Alva*, reports that on the 29th ultimo, when between Pedra Branca and the Pratas Shoal, he met part of a ship having the deck burnt and the stem and stern gone. The vessel appeared to be built of wood with iron framing.

A correspondent writes :—

You will see from the papers by the present mail that H.E. the Governor is still pursuing his novel course as to the government of the Chinese—with results as successful as anyone acquainted with the nature of native society here could easily have foreseen—in other words, with signal failure in all directions. He is, however, not very easily discouraged, and seems as much bent as ever upon doing something which shall show his great superiority to the bulk of people who think that the Chinese are not to be managed by being made pets of—especially when they have committed offences. The Home Government ought to set its face against Governors who wish to make a great *coup* in Hong Kong. The place is too small to do any thing wonderful, and we want governors who will not be above following to some extent in the wake of their predecessors, and taking the advice of experienced people on the spot—neither of which Mr. Hennessy seems disposed to do. I hear, indeed, that he intends publishing a large number of details sent in with the reports which appeared in the *Government Gazette* during Sir Arthur Kennedy's time, but which were not made public then—probably (or at least presumably) for sufficient reason. Such a step is surely altogether unprecedented, and argues very badly for Mr. Pope Hennessy's powers of administration—if, indeed, any new argument is required after the display he has made in other colonies. Hong Kong is the last place to which a man with his antecedents should have been sent.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, AUGUST 31, 1877.

You will doubtless remember that in two or three of my former communications I informed you of the sad distress which the inhabitants of certain districts of this province had been called upon to experience in consequence of the unprecedented over-flowings of the Canton river. I called your attention at the same time to the very praiseworthy attempts which were made on the part of the Viceroy and the local gentry to alleviate, as much as possible, these sufferings. Now it is my agreeable duty to state that, during the last few days, the Viceroy has received Imperial commands from Peking to the effect that rice coming to Canton from the various rice-producing districts of the empire shall be admitted into the port in question free of all imposts. His Excellency has been further instructed by his Imperial Majesty to open the Government granaries of the city and to retail, at a very cheap price to the almost famished people, the many measures of rice which they contain. The gentry, too, of the suffering districts have received Royal commands through the Viceroy to superintend the distribution of food in their respective localities in order that all who are in need may be supplied with the common necessaries of life according to their actual wants and requirements.

Nor have the local rice merchants and provision dealers been overlooked by the Emperor. On the contrary, they have been very urgently bidden by him not on any account to charge "famine prices" for the articles of diet which they have for sale. Let us hope that this exercise of parental care and authority on the part of the Sovereign of this great Empire may be attended with the most satisfactory results. On the 21st inst. this city was visited by a whirlwind which, though of short duration, effected much destruction. It occurred at noon, and was attended with a sound which was in itself startling. The river, which, ere the whirlwind came, was as smooth as a duck pond, was suddenly lashed into a fury, and, consequently, several boats were upset and inmates drowned. In the western and southern suburbs, too, some houses were rased to the ground by this madly rushing wind. Surely it is almost needless to observe that the casualties resulting from the fall of these houses were, in some instances, very serious. During the past three weeks the Cantonese, and indeed Chinese in general, have been much occupied in celebrating with all due solemnity the annual festival of All Souls. It consists in offering each night paper clothes, paper money, and lighted tapers to the names of all persons who during the past year have died

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

Between the hours of seven and eight each evening of this festival the streets of the city were actually in a blaze, owing to the heaps—pyramids I ought to say—of paper clothes and paper ingots which were prepared and set on fire by various citizens with the view of appeasing, as I have already intimated, the manes of hungry and restless ghosts, or, in other words, the souls or beggars and destitute persons who had died in the streets. It is by the action of fire that the articles in question are supposed to be conveyed to the wretched and forlorn spirits for whom they are intended. Thousands of tapers, too, were burned on the occasion; and as they were arranged in order, on the sides of the streets, like so many "foot-lamps," they contributed much to the brilliancy of the scene. Nor was the celebration of this great annual festival confined to the streets. On the contrary, the river on which the city stands became a centre of attraction, inasmuch as its waters were navigated nightly, throughout the *fête*, by several large boats, elaborately carved and gilded, and illuminated on the occasion by hundreds of lanterns. From these barges offerings similar to those which we have already described (were having been first of all set on fire) cast into the river for the special service of the souls of all persons who

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during the past twelve months have perished by drowning. In each of these boats were assembled priests of the sect of Tau, clad in richly embroidered vestments, whose duty it was to chant, to the sound of cymbals and flutes, masses for the repose of the souls of these departed ones. As the season for cricket-fighting has now commenced, all Chinese who find pleasure in the pursuit of such a singular pastime can scarcely give their attention to any other subject. On Saturday last I visited a cricket-pit, which is situated in the northern suburb of the city, and found it thronged by Tartars, Chinese, and Ki-Ha or Bannermen. They had many crickets, which they were matching one against the other, for both small and large stakes. It is astonishing with what ferocity these insects fight, withdrawing, as is not unfrequently the case, from the contest with the loss either of their wings or legs. During our short stay at this place of amusement several dollars exchanged hands. All English and American travellers who visit this city are invariably impressed, and very justly so, with the idea that the Chinese are a peace-loving and a law-abiding people. No policemen are to be seen in the streets, and the crowds of citizens who throng these thoroughfares from morning until evening are most orderly in their conduct. Notwithstanding, however, these indisputable facts, quarrels do sometimes arise, which lead to very unsatisfactory results. Thus, on Saturday last, shortly after meridian, seven men, carvers-in-ivory by trade, entered a large tea saloon, which is situated in the Luung-chuang-kiu-street, and called for refreshments. They were served with "creature comforts" in accordance with their commands. On the bill being presented for payment, finding that they were charged for a tea-cup which one of them had broken, they not only refused to pay for that article, but also for the repast of which they had just partaken. The result was that a fight took place between the waiters of the establishment and these unprincipled guests, which ended in favour of the former. These scoundrels, however, on retiring to their homes assembled not less than forty persons, who were their fellow craftsmen, and repaired with them to the scene of their recent disaster. On reaching the tea-saloon they made a fierce attack upon its inmates, and, being armed, seriously wounded three of them. As you may easily imagine, the whole neighbourhood was suddenly seized with terror; shops were quickly closed, and streets were barricaded. Nor was confidence restored until these peace-breakers had been dispersed by sixty soldiers, who arrived at a most opportune moment. Several of these aggressors have been arrested, and are now undergoing a very searching examination before one of the leading tribunals of the city. On the same day another quarrel occurred, which for the space of two hours greatly disturbed the peace and good order of one of the principal quarters of the city. An apprentice, who had been sent by his master to a bookseller's shop in the street called Sheung-moon-taai to buy a book, tendered in payment of his purchase a counterfeit dollar. The shopkeeper and his assistants on detecting this attempt on the part of the youth to pass base coin seized him, tarred his face, and then cast him into the streets as an object of scorn. On returning home he explained the cause of his blackened face, whereupon his master, in a moment of great anger, resolved to be avenged. Accordingly, having enlisted into his service three powerful men, he hastened to the bookseller's shop, and there caused a disturbance, which was only quelled by the timely interposition of a company of soldiers. As a vast number of "roughs" had congregated, and as they openly manifested a strong sympathy with the master of the youth who had endeavoured to pass the bad dollar, all the neighbouring shop-keepers, fearing lest an attack should be made upon their respective establishments, wisely closed them until order had been restored. Let me now close my remarks on this subject by stating that it is a very old custom on the part of Chinese, to tar or blacken the faces of all persons when caught in the very act of circulating base coin. King-qua, the last of the old Hong merchants, died here a few days ago, at the age of eighty-eight years.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

The following items are from the *Straits Times*:—

During the fortnight several rice laden vessels arrived at Manila. White rice was quoted at $4 per cavan; rice from Ilocos, $3 per cavan and current Pangasinan $2.7 to 2.6 per ditto.

The *Comercio* states that the province of Albay was then passing through a crisis such as had been unknown for several years. Owing to a continuous drought during the last two years almost all the hemp plants have perished there, traders who formerly collected 1,500 piculs weekly obtaining now with difficulty 100 piculs. This, together with the low price of that article and there being no other produce in the province for meeting the wants of the natives, is the principal cause of the backward condition of the towns there. Nothing definite has been published as to the official trial of 150 tons of coals from the Sugud mines in that province.

Of 10,000 quintals of leaf tobacco offered for sale by auction at Manila only 1,000 quintals were sold, which were bought by Messrs. Inchausti and Co. of that city at the reserved price, $68 per quintal. Of 15,718 mils of cigars 7,275 mils were sold for $95,420.90, 1,000 mils Nuevo Cortado obtaining the highest premiums—$2.20 to 2.60 per mil.

During the first fifteen days of August 523 dollars in gold and 1,523 dollars in silver Spanish coin were imported into the Philippines. During the same period there were exported from there $270,000 in bar gold, $1,240 in unwrought gold, and $3,400 in gold dust.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

Subjoined is a translation of the Notification which has been issued by the Siamese Government prohibiting the export of rice from the 24th September last until the 13th September, 1878:—

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE FOREIGN CONSULS IN SIAM.

By command of his Majesty, and in concert with the Senabodi, I have the honour to inform you that this year, owing to a great scarcity of rains throughout the entire kingdom of Siam, the people have not been able as yet to cultivate their fields. In some of the lowland districts the cultivators have only succeeded in some instances in obtaining one share, and in some two shares out of ten, and others who have not been favoured by any rain have not been successful at all. Even the cultivators who have succeeded with one or two shares out of ten do not know yet whether there will be rain enough to bring the young plants to maturity. In the meantime, prices for paddy as well as rice have risen daily, and his Majesty, together with the Senabodi, anticipate serious difficulties should the rice in the country not prove sufficient for them, being almost the sole article of sustenance for all the people. The present high-ruling rice prices are likely to induce many holders of paddy to avail themselves of such advantages and to sell their stocks; and the inhabitants of the Kingdom and many of the poor may suffer for want of food, thus causing great anxiety to the Government. In consideration of such circumstances, I have received instructions to notify all the representatives of the Foreign Powers and to request them to issue, in accordance with the article 22nd of the Treaty, a notification to all persons under their jurisdiction, forbidding them the exportation of rice on and after the 2nd day of the 10th Waning Moon year of the Cow (24th September, 1877), till the 2nd day of the 10th Waning Moon year of the Tiger (13th September, 1878). However, should the weather hereafter prove in every respect favourable for the cultivation of the fields, a further proclamation will be issued to the effect that the exportation of rice can take place as before. Will you kindly send me a specification of the amount of rice in the hands of all merchants and traders under your jurisdiction, on the day before this proclamation comes into force, *i.e.*, within thirty days from this date; thus enabling the authorities to know the exact stock of rice on hand that day. This stock they will be allowed to export at any time, but not more than is mentioned in the specification rendered.

You will be good enough to inform all people under your jurisdiction of the contents of this my despatch.

We note with regret the death in Bangkok, on the 24th Aug., of an old Singapore resident, Mr. Samuel Bateman, H.S.M.'s Commissioner of Customs. The *Siam Advertiser* describes the funeral as follows:—On the 25th (August) at four P.M. a large company, including almost the entire European and American community, his Grace the ex-Regent, H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. the P'ra Nai Waiyawat, and other prominent members of this distinguished family, followed to their last resting place the remains of S. Bateman, Esq., Commander of H.S.M.'s Customs.

The flags of the ships in harbour, the flag of the American Consulate, and of the Harbour Master were half-masted all day. The boat containing the remains was towed by a small steamer, and a long line of boats made a solemn and imposing procession. As the procession passed H.B.M.'s Consulate General, the flag of the Consulate was half-masted.

Mr. Knox, H.B.M.'s Consul General, and Mr. Newman, Mr. Gould, Mr. French, and the other Consular officers, were at the cemetery awaiting the arrival of the remains. The Rev. William Dean, D.D., of the American Baptist Chinese Mission, officiated. The funeral service was appropriate and impressive. When the body was deposited in the grave, beautiful flowers from numerous large trays were thrown upon the coffin. These were demonstrations of the esteem of numerous appreciative survivors, who wished to show they had lost a friend.

Mr. Bateman has been a resident of Bangkok since 1862. He first came here as Deputy Commissioner of Police. Not long after he became Private Secretary to H.E. the then Prime Minister, now his Grace the ex-Regent. Subsequently there was superadded to this position, the honour of being Chief Commissioner of H.S.M.'s Customs. Both these positions the late and much lamented Mr. Bateman held till the day of his decease.

In regard to the rice export the same paper says:—

Rumours had been in circulation that the Siamese Government contemplated prohibiting for a season, at least, the further exportation of rice, but we were not disposed to place any faith in these rumours. In this it seems we have been too sanguine. On the 23rd we saw the notification of H.E. the Foreign Minister, for the information of the community in Bangkok.

We have met people from Nakaun Nayok, who say that the growing grain in that province bids fair to yield a good crop.

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Advices from Supan are equally favourable. Advices from Ayuthia are unfavourable. The Ayuthia grain, however, is of an inferior quality to the Na-mu'ang grain. Advices from Petchaburee are unfavourable. The grain from this region is Na-suan.

Those with whom we have conversed say that there is more than rice enough in the country for home consumption. Fears of destitution are groundless. The effect of the prohibition, if executed, will only be a great good to the poorer classes of the country. The price of rice will recede, and the poor may hope to be able to purchase paddy from 8 to 16 ticals per coyan. If this is to be the result, the temporary prohibition will be a great boon. The Government, for the time, will be losers of a certain amount of revenue, that which results from the export of rice 4 ticals per coyan, and from the export of paddy 2 ticals per coyan.

The 21st of next month will be the anniversary of the birthday of H.M. the present King of Siam. H.M. was born Oct. 21st, 1853. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the day by the natives and the foreigners residing in Siam. This year is the 1,239th of the Siamese civil era, and has had an intercalary month, that is, there were two 8th Lunations of thirty days each. The annual fireworks and the temple visitation therefore will occur thirty days later than in the non-intercalary years. The annual fireworks this year will occur for the first time on the evenings of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of October. The second time the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of November. Between the 24th of October and the 20th of November, H.M. will visit the temples under the Royal patronage, and the common people will visit their favourite temples and make presents of clothing and other useful articles to the priests in whom they are specially interested.

The semi-annual oath of allegiance will be administered to the Government employés on the 15th of October this year.

Those in Siamese Government employ will welcome its administration, as salaried servants are usually paid off soon after this solemn oath has been administered. This oath is administered twice a year, the second time it is administered a little before the true Siamese New Year or Songkrant, and occurs usually in the month of March, the 3rd of the Waxing of the 5th Siamese lunation.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 8th September; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The community will be glad to learn that Mr. W. Adamson has consented to occupy the seat in the Legislative Council vacant through the absence on leave of the Hon. W. H. Read.

The following is the report of revenue and expenditure of Perak during the first half of the present year.

Residency, Kwala Kwangsa, 13th Aug., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the State of Perak taken from the books of the Treasury at Kota for the six months ending 30th June, 1877.

One column of the return shows the expenditure appropriated for the six months in the Estimates prepared by Mr. Maxwell for 1877.

The Revenue collected in the Perak river, according to the Estimates, ought to have amounted to $42,850; the amount received was $32,525, showing a deficiency of $10,325.

The revenue of Larut was estimated for the six months at $94,785; the amount collected under the estimated heads of account was $96,567, showing an excess of $1,772.

The sum of $8,287, was received from the Kurau and Krian, and Salama districts. This is principally made up of the farmers' monthly payments,—the small sum of $561 only has been received from Krian and Salama during the period.

A loan of 5,000, was received from the Straits Government, and an advance was also made of 5,000 worth of copper coin.

A sum of $11,700, which I found in Mr. Marples's hands as Sikh deposits, has also been paid into the public account. This, with some small irregular items, makes the total amount of receipts for the whole State during the first six months of 1877, $163,205.

The total expenditure for the same period reached the sum of $155,869.

The expenditure for the period, as estimated by Mr. Maxwell, wa $143,743, so that the sum of $12,126 in excess of his calculations w s spent.

I have enclosed some explanatory remarks on the items of expenditure which are in excess of the estimates.

The chief liabilities incurred and unpaid during the six months, and which were at the close of the period a charge against the balances were the loans of silver and copper money from the Straits Government and the Sikh deposits above referred to.—I have, &c., HUGH Low, Resident.

The meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company has been held, Mr. Adamson in the chair.

The Chairman stated that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the director's report and balance-sheet had been only distributed six days before the meeting, and that it was competent for any shareholder to ask for a postponement; but no objection being raised, he in a few words referred to the late disastrous fire and to the course adopted by the board to re-build the premises, and took that opportunity to thank all those who had rendered assistance to the company during that trying time.:

The Chairman proposed, seconded by Hon. J. R. MacArthur —"That the directors' report and balance sheet be taken as read and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, seconded by I. Henderson Esq. :— "That an *interim* dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year be declared."—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, seconded by J. Brussel, Esq.:—"That a vote of thanks be recorded to the manager, assistant manager, and the employés of the company for their services generally, and for their exertions during and subsequent to the late fire, as also to Mr. E. Jackson, the engineer for the new dock."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dr. Little, seconded by T. C. Bogaardt, Esq. :— "That the employés of the company should receive a substantial acknowledgment of their extra service during the fire and subsequently, and that the amount to be given and the persons to receive the same should be left to the discretion of the directors."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by E. J. Wells, Esq., seconded by M. Little, Esq. :— "That the thanks of the shareholders be accorded to the chairman and the directors for their valuable services rendered to the company, and specially for the services rendered in connection with the fire." -Carried unanimously.

There being no other business to be transacted, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The following notifications are from the *Gazette*:—

An order of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council giving effect to the Straits "Extradition Ordinance," No. 4 of 1877, is published.

Mr. E. Karl, Protector of Chinese, Penang, is appointed J.P. for Penang.

Mr. Edward H. Bell, Chief Inspector of Police, S.S., acts as Registering Officer, Penang, C.D.O., vice Capt. Walshe, resigned from 1st September.

Captain F. C. Annesley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Province Wellesley, acts as Registering Officer C.D.O. in the Province.

Mr. Edward H. Bell, Chief Inspector of Police, S.S., acts as Assistant Superintendent in Penang, vice Mr. A. P. Talbot.

On the 31st August Mr. Hermens, Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands, notified Government that the blockade of Pulo Way, Atchin, was raised on the 4th August.

The note circulation of the Banks in August was as follows:—

Oriental Bank	$219,145
Chartered Bank	698,175
Mercantile Bank	492,915
Ditto Penang	385,940

The Acting Auditor-General gives the balances due to the Colony from various Native States on the 30th June last as follows, five per cent. interest being charged:—

Perak	$226,303	71
Ditto Inquiry	32,560	45
Salangore	45,892	94
Sunghie Ujong	29,399	46
	334,156	56

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GOLDSMID—On the 6th Oct., at 16, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., the wife of Bartle G. Goldsmid, of a son.

HUNT—On the 21st Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of John H. Hunt, of a daughter.

LATOUR—On the 20th Aug., at Tientsin, the wife of P. Loup Latour, of a son.

MANSON—On the 20th Aug., at Amoy, the wife of Dr. Patrick Manson, of a son.

STONE—On the 5th Oct., at 18, Marloes-road, Kensington, the wife of E. G. Stone, of a daughter.

WALLET—On the 5th Oct., at Buckhurst Hill, the wife of Duncan Wallet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BORCHARDT—DE BORISI.—On the 22nd Aug., at the Imperial German Consulate, and afterwards at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Shanghai, by the Very Reverend Dean Butcher, Ferdinand Borchardt, of Hamburg, to the Contessa Bianca Santa de Borisi, youngest daughter of the Conte Bernardo de Borisi, of Capo d'Istria (Austria).

BROOKFIELD HAMILTON—On the 11th Oct., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General to the Forces, assisted by the Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Arthur Montagu Brookfield, Lieutenant 13th Hussars, elder son of the late Rev. Prebendary Brookfield, and grandson of Sir Charles Elton, Bart., to Olive Harriet, only child of the late James Murray Hamilton, of Buffalo, United States.

DICKIE MORE.—On the 25th Aug., at Union Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. Jas. Lamont, Henry Dickie, Sugar Refiner, to Annie, eldest daughter of Captain Robert More.

SMITH—LEWIS.—On the 10th Oct., at Holy Trinity Church, Ryde, by the Rev. Arthur John Wade, M.A., Vicar, Henry Smith, Chief Accountant of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Edward G. Lewis, Staffordshire.

WILMOT HOARE.—On the 11th Oct., at Barlavington Church, near Petworth, by the Rev Frank Parnell, Rector of Oxtead, assisted by the Rev. R. Lascelles, Rector of Graffham, and the Rev. W. Newman, Rector of the parish, Sydney Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant Royal Navy, fourth son of Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart, M.P., to Grace Maud, third daughter of Thomas R. Hoare, of Burton-park, Petworth.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN—On the 24th Aug., at Bangkok, Samuel Bateman, Commissioner of H.S.M.'s Customs.

BRANDAO—On the 28th Aug., Jose Gomes Brandao, aged 86.

BRAY—On the 3rd Oct., at Matale, Ceylon, the Rev. Edmond William Bray, formerly Curate of Haslemere, Surrey, aged 28.

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FIGG—On the 5th Oct., William Richard Figg (tea trade), aged 53 years.
GLADWELL—On the 7th Oct., Mary, the wife of Thomas Henry Gladwell, of Kennington park-road, and Gracechurch-street aged 67.
JOHNSON—On the 24t Aug., at Shanghai, Capt. J. A. Johnson, of Baltimore, Maryland.
POSTLETHWAITE—On the 10th Oct., at his residence, 8, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, deeply regretted by all who knew him, William White Postlethwaite, aged 55
ROSKELL—On the 3rd Sept., on board the P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, in the Straits of Malacca, Nicholas Roskell, R.N.R. Commander, P. and O. Company's service, aged 48 years.
RUTHERFORD—On the 7th Oct., at Aberdeen, Major Alexander Maxwell Rutherford, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
SANDERS—On the 11th Oct., at the residence of his son-in-law, 10, Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, S.E., John Sanders, Commander R.N., in his 82nd year.
WALROND—On the 14th Aug., at Bangkok, Alfred Walrond, the youngest son of Capt. E. C. Walrond, of H.S.M.'s Navy, aged seven years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Business has fallen off considerably during the past month, settlements amounting to less than one-third of the quantity purchased during the previous one, and making an aggregate of about 41,000 piculs for the season to date, against 33,200 piculs last year at the same time. Purchases have largely consisted of Bancha, at from $6 to 8, while some attention has also been paid to finest and choice kinds, the intermediate grades being comparatively neglected. Holders appear unwilling to make sufficient concessions to induce any transactions of importance. Stocks have increased and are estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 piculs. The export of leaf from this district made up after the style of Congou is to be noticed. The enterprise is a private one, and under Government licence.

HANKOW.—There had been but a very moderate business done during the week, amounting to about 4,500 chests, at comparatively high prices; about 1,500 chests being upon Russian account. The market had been very firm, and it had been very difficult to buy, inferior Oanfas bringing up to Tls. 17¾, the same price as paid for much better teas a month previously. The stock was very trifling, and arrivals few and far between, and the season was expected to close early; the rates current in Shanghai being so high as to induce the teamen to send on all they can to that market. Common teas, having been so generally neglected by buyers, were in very small supply. Statistics to date were:—

	1877.		1876.
Total arrivals	599,000	...	658,000
Settlements and shipments	598,000	...	653,000
Stock	1,000	...	5,000

Total export from Hankow to all points:—

1877	60,364,503 lbs.
1876	65,027,660 „
Deficiency	4,663,157 „

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been a smaller business done during the week, settlements being:—Oopack, 1,500 chests at Tls. 13¾ to 21½; Oanfa, 1,000 chests at Tls. 16 to 23; Ningchow, 4,000 chests at Tls. 14 to 43½; Hohow, 500 chests at Tls. 13.10 to 15¾; total, 7,000 chests; against for the same week last year 1,200 chests. The active demand reported last mail had subsided, the week's settlements amounting to just half the quantity. Arrivals had kept pace with the sales and stock remained at 11,000 chests. Prices showed little change, being, if anything, a trifle more in buyers' favour. This was owing to the diminished competition consequent upon the very low quotations telegraphed from London. Green: There had been a larger business done, settlements being:—Moyune, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 24 to 31½; Fychow, 500 half-chests at Tls. 24; Pingsuey, 6,500 half-chests at Tls. 12 to 42½; total 8,000 half-chests against for the same week last year 9,000 half-chests. The business of the week, though small, had been double the previous week's amount. Buying had been chiefly for New York. Prices showed little change, though teamen were anxious to sell at quotations. A heavy fall must occur to bring prices to a par with those telegraphed from both home markets.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton's and Co.'s Weekly Letter of August 25 says:—A steady business has continued on this market during the past week. Settlements amount to 21,615 chests of Congou for England and the Colonies, and 1,380 half-chests of Oolong for America. Arrivals and settlements during the week are:- Arrived: 23,800 chests Congou: 2,100 chests Souchong; 2,000 half-chests Oolong; 5,000 boxes Scented Teas. Settled: 21,615 chests Congou; 1,904 chests Souchong; 1,380 half-chests Oolong; 96 chests Flowery Pekoe; 3,160 boxes Scented Teas. Congou: The stock and late arrivals are composed almost entirely of common to good common Teas. These have been freely dealt in, and a rise of Tl. ½ to 1 per picul may be quoted. Only a very few chops of flavoury to medium have been placed on offer. These have met with eager competition, and towards the close of the week have been taken on quite a tael worse terms than last quotations. Arrivals are now coming freely to hand, and should business continue on the same scale and prices be maintained, supplies will, no doubt, exceed the lowest estimate that have been formed. Souchong: Prices are fully supported Oolong: 1,380 half-chests have been taken for America. Flowery Pekoe: A few small chops, amounting to 96 chests, have changed hands on the basis of the last settlements. Scented Teas remain about the same. Quotations are:—Congou: Medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.; Flavoury to fair medium, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d.; Common to good common, 8¾d. to 11d.; Dust to common, 5¾d. to 8d. Souchong: Fine, 1s. 8d.; Fair to fine, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7½d.; Common to fair, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d. Oolong: Fair, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d. Flowery Pekoe: Fair to good, 1s. 6½d.. to 2s. 2d. Scented Orange Pekoe: Fair, 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4½d. Scenteds Caper: Fair, 1s. 6½d.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—A very limited demand for silk at about Tls. 25 per picul lower than last mail's rates has to be recorded. Public and private telegrams differ considerably as to values of the article in London and Lyons, but the latter are accepted generally as showing the true position of affairs, unaltered apparently except for the worse. The settlements of 500 bales include:—Bird chop "Kin-hock," Tls. 340 (15s. 10d.); Bird chop "Fung-ling," Tls. 330 (15s. 4d.); S.S.S., Tls. 325 (15s. 2d.); Kukee's "Kin-ling," Tls. 320 (14s. 11d.); Common to Market No. 5 Tsatlees, Tls. 290 and 315 (13s. 6d. and 14s. 8d.); 9/12 moss (old silk) Tls. 225 (10s. 7d.), and some consignments on native account amongst which are about 150 bales of "Pah-hoc" and "Pah-ling" Hochun Tsatlees. The lower classes it will be noticed have been chiefly inquired for, chops being entirely out of favour. Purchases up country are said to continue on a very limited scale; arrivals only keep pace with settlements and the unsold stock is about 16,500 bales. Export remains comparatively very insignificant with prices nearly on a level with those current eighteen months since.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At HIOGO.—From London, Aug. 8, Countess of Kintore; 9, Caroline; from Hamburg, 19, Bernhard Carl.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From Cardiff, Aug. 21, Supreme; from Liverpool, Oct. 8, Ulysses (str.); from Sydney, 6, Hallowe'en; from Hamburg, 11, Egeria (str.); from New York, 11, Goodell.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Aug. 30, Northampton, Alva; 31, Circe; from Liverpool, Oct. 7, Deucalion (str.).

At BANGKOK.—From London, Aug. 13, Lyra; from Hamburg, 13, Ino; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 25, Chinkiang (str.).

At SAIGON.—From Marseilles, Sept. 3, Sophie D.; from Bordeaux, 3, Isabelle.

At SAMARANG.—From Rotterdam, Sept. —, Hendrika; from Ymuiden, Oct. 3, Salmat.

At BATAVIA.—From Shields, Oct.—, County of Ayr.

At ANJER.—From Glasgow, (for Hiogo), Sept. 28, Sevilla.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Aug. 25, Triton; Oct. 10, Challenge, Matterhorn; 13, Carrizal; from London, Sept. 2, Bangkok; Oct. 7, Glenfinlas (str.), Benarty (str.); 10, Radnorshire (str.); from Shields, Sept. 7, Chili; from Barcelona, Oct. 6, Francoli (str.); from Liverpool, 10, Yrurac Bat (str.), Glaucus (str.); from Holland, 10, Professor Simon Thomas; from San Francisco, 10, Montrose; from Sunderland, 13, Sofo.

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For London, July 23, Carrington; for Falmouth, f.o., August 6, Leicester; for New York, 10, Glamis Castle (str).

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From NAGASAKI.—For the Channel f.o., July 28, Flying Spur.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 21, Killarney (str.); 23, Albert Victor; for New York, 21, Stratheden.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Aug. 19, Lorne (str.); 23, Thingvalla (str.); 24, Mikado (str.); for Australia 21, Tullochgorum.

From AMOY.—For the Channel, f.o., Aug. 15, Fugitive; for New York, Oct. 6, London Castle (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, Aug. 25, Thingvalla (str.); 26, Polynesia; for Melbourne, 27, Caldew; for Portland, 31, Woodhall.

From CEBU.—For London, Sept. 28, Fifeshire.

From SAIGON.—None.

From BANGKOK.—For Cherbourg, July 13, Ann Adamson; for the Channel, f.o., 14, Hester.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Sept. 25, Thorbecke, 29, Prins Hendrik (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For Amsterdam, Sept. 25, Antoinette.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Sept. 1, Thingvalla (str.); 4, Swiftsure; 5, Mikado (str.); 8, Huntly Castle; for New York, Oct. 12, London Castle (str.).

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, OCT. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at seven A.M. to-day. She brings fifty passengers and a general cargo, including 371 bales of silk, 35,500 packages of tea, 1,864 packages of sundries; also specie valued £10,800 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Euphrate, due in London on or about the 25th inst.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, OCT. 12.—The P. and O. Company's steamship Hindostan, from China via the Suez Canal, arrived this morning, bringing the heavy India and China mails, 143 passengers, £200,666 in specie, 38,370 chests of tea, 892 bales of silk and sundries.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 15.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the mails ex Travancore from Bombay and Peshawur, from China, left at 6 A.M. for Brindisi.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 7.—SINGAPORE, OCT. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles Sept. 9, Galle, Oct. 2, has arrived here.

EXPORTS FROM JAVA FROM JULY 1, 1876, TO JUNE 1877.

		To Holland.	To France.	To Italy.	To Singapore.	To Denmark.	To Channel f.o.
Coffee ...	piculs ...	859 177 ...	17,993 ...	5,038 ...	6,855 ...	— ...	3 00
Sugar ...	„ ...	691,848 ...	142,076 ...	— ...	3,992 ...	28,144 ...	1,964 483
Rice ...	„ ...	95,138 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	2 352
Pepper ...	„ ...	15,418 ...	— ...	— ...	4,201 ...	— ...	896
Indigo ...	lbs. ...	1,051,143 ...	— ...	— ...	45,689 ...	— ...	—

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EXPORT OF TEA FROM NAGASAKI, SEASON 1877-78.

To United States and Canada ... ... lbs. 57,182
„ England ... ... „ 3,000

EXPORT OF WAX FROM NAGASAKI, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 16, 1877.

To Great Britain ... ... piculs 167
„ China and elsewhere .. .. „ 1,751

EXPORT OF TOBACCO FROM NAGASAKI, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 16, 1877.

To Great Britain ... ... piculs 7,458

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 4, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	9195	39195	1842	1093	46095	34606	—	836	6547	13862
Hemp	Bales.	95183	95875	764	2770	89497	53911	2277	5810	610	18472
Coffee	Tons.	1563	503	1426	1664	—	—		—	119	290
Cigars.....	Mil.	7627	5468	1666	320	640	235	3935	3537	250	253
Indigo	Qqls.	959	159	—	82	1984	1629	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	3s. 11¼d.	4s. 0d. to 3s. 11¼d.	4s. 0¼d. to 4s. 0d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4¼d.	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 5¼d.
Canton „ ...	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¼d. to 3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d. to 3s. 11¼d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	3s. 11¼d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Penang „	3s. 11¾d.	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0¾d.
Manila „	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306 to 307	Rs. 222
„ Hong Kong	27 to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8¾ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.6.0	¾ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 39 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 240.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 73¾.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $615.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 750.
Union Insurance Society, $900.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,700.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 163.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 90.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 86.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 68.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 46 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 20 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,900 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $630 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $167 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $250 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company Tls. 30 per share, nominal.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $137½.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 5¼d.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 11.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market strong; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 445. Total export to date 6,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, OCT. 11.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.27; 16-24 Water Twist, $95. Total export of Tea to date 119,000,000 lbs.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—October 10, at Havre, from Singapore, Sauvegarde; 11, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Khimjee Oodowjee; at London, from Foochow, Thingvalla (str.); from Hankow, Cutty Sark; from Rangoon, Z. Ring; 12, from Penang, Clanalpine; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Luigia Olivari; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Concordia; 1, San Francisco, from Hong Kong, China; 11, at Texel, from Batavia, Gebroeders; at Antwerp, from Bassein, Varoni; at Flushing, from Akyab, Aquila; from Maulmain, P. C. Peterson; at Greenock, from Samarang, Serapis (str.); at London, from Akyab, Galileo C.; from Foochow, Mecca (str.); 12, from Singapore, James Wishart; from Manila, Carioca; from Bassein, Janet Court; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Carmelina, C. Boschetto; at San Francisco, from Manila, Portland Lloyd's; at Boston, from Manila, Grecian; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Secondo Tre Fanciulli; 13, from Bassein, Itonius; from Akyab, Aurora B. S.; at London, from Shanghai, Hindostan (str.); from Maulmain, Canute.

DEPARTURES.—October 9, from Ymuiden, for Macassar, Gylding; 11, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Marathon; from Southampton, for Batavia, Hampton (str.).; 11, from Hamburg, for Bangkok, Civiale; from London, for Singapore, &c., State of Alabama, &c.

SPOKEN.—Ironsides, Singapore to London, August 20, 12 S., 12 W.; Waterloo, Holland to Batavia, Sept. 8, 15 N., 26 W., Carl Ritter, Cardiff to Shanghai, August 25, 3 N., 25 W.; Eumenides, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 21, 48 N., 20 W., with loss of head gear, &c.; Annie Main, Penang to London, Sept. 13, 7 miles E.S.E. of Table Mountain; Cornelia, Java to Rotterdam, Aug. 8, 31 S., 12 E.; Carricks, Hong Kong to Falmouth, July 8, 1 N., 130 E.; Friedrich, Boston to Singapore, Sept. 5, 21 N., 35 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—East London, Sailed September 6, Smyrniote, for Anjer.—Malta, Oct. 13, sighted Zanzibar (str.); London for Penang, &c.—Cape Town, Sept. 13, sailed, Hosea Rich, for Guam.—Simon's Bay, Sept. 12, sailed, Invincible, for Anjer.—Port Elizabeth, Sept. 12, arrived. Hesta, from Bangkok.

CASUALTIES.—Dublin, Oct. 12, Heron (str.); reported put into Kingstown on her voyage from Glasgow to Manila, broken down; crew refusing to proceed, sent back to Glasgow.—Cape Town, the Hannah and Mary, from Hong Kong to Falmouth, put into Simon's Bay, 22 Sept. with damage to bulwarks, galley swept overboard, and captain dead; first officer in charge.—Port Elizabeth, Sept. 14, the Hesta; from Bangkok to London, put into Algoa Bay, Sept. 12, with loss of spars and sails. Her hull is believed to be uninjured. The Ceres, from Maulmain, proceeded from Algoa Bay, Sept. 8, for Scilly.

Naval and Military.

We understand that Admiral G. Greville Wellesley, C.B., will succeed Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, G.C.B., as senior Naval Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty on the retirement of the latter officer.

The Tamar, troopship, Captain Liddell, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th inst., with reliefs for the Vigilant, Lapwing, Egeria, and Fly, on the China station; Captain Moore-Lane, Sub lieutenant Pilkington, and eighty-eight men of the 28th Regiment, and Surgeon B. Large, A.M.D., for Hong Kong; and Sub lieut. Midwood, 74th Regiment, for Singapore. She will embark at Kingstown for Gibraltar and Malta Captain Graves and Sub lieut. Lloyd Mostyn, 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment; Captain Vetch, 102nd Regiment; Sub lieut. Longe, 57th Regiment; and Lieut. Macdonald, Sub lieut. Heneage, and Lieut. Synge, of the 74th Regiment.

The current *Navy List* announces that H.M.'s ships Amethyst and Fantome, on the Pacific station, and H.M.'s ship Encounter on the North America and West India station, are ordered home. The Amethyst was commissioned at Devonport, July 1873; the Fantome at Devonport, Dec. 1873; and the Encounter at Sheerness, August 1873.

The Wild Swan, 6, composite sloop, Commander Powlett, has sailed for the East Indies, *via* Suez Canal. She will call at Gibraltar and Malta *en route*. The Penguin, 6, composite sloop, Commander Paget, has sailed for the Pacific station, and the Turquoise, composite screw corvette for the West Indies.

Major-General Arnold E. Burmester, C.B., late of the 59th Regiment, died at Bayswater, on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-sixth year. The deceased officer commanded the 59th Regiment at the operations before Canton, and capture of the city, for which he was rewarded with the medal with clasp, was promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel, and made a C.B.

Col. G. T. Field, R.A., late superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, and at present in charge of the Field Artillery at Woolwich, will shortly take over the command of the Royal Artillery in the Northern District. Col. W. E. F. Gosling, R.H.A., will succeed Col. C. S. Henry in command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot.

Major H. S. Palmer, R.E., acting as aide-de-camp to Capt. G. C. Strachan, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, Governor of Barbadoes, has received orders to vacate his appointment and proceed to Hong Kong for duty at that station.

The Lords of the Admiralty completed their annual inspection of the naval establishments at Portsmouth on the 5th inst. and proceeded to Devonport. Having inspected the dockyard there their Lordships proceeded to Pembroke on the 10th inst.

Captain C. J. Brownrigg has been appointed to the command of the Jumna, v. D'Arcy, whose period of service has expired.

The Sultan, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, arrived at Malta on the 10th inst., from Besika Bay and Syra.

Lieutenant G. A. G. Grey has been appointed to the command of the Mosquito on the China station.

AT the Marylebone Police-court Sheng Kusi, one of the servants of the Chinese Legation, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Stanhope-street, Euston-road. Dr. Macartney, the secretary of the Legation, was in attendance, and was sworn as an interpreter. He said he presumed that, on his identifying the defendant as belonging to the Chinese Legation, and one of those whose names had been given to the police and the Foreign-office, on that ground the man would be liberated, to be dealt with by the Legation. The magistrate having heard the evidence discharged the accused.

MR. W. R. FIGG, a gentleman well known in connection with the Tea trade, and having many friends in China, has died suddenly.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

By the present mail intelligence is brought of a further development of the "cart before the horse" policy which has been adopted in the carrying out of the provisions of the Chefoo Convention before it has been ratified. A notification is published from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking with reference to the opening of five new places of call for steamers on the Yangtsze, and the rules with regard to the landing and shipping of merchandise at them have been given out by the Chinese. These rules, it is understood, are to be adopted experimentally by the native Customs officials at these places—which, not being treaty ports, will not fall under the Imperial Maritime Customs régime. Very careful provisions have been made for the payment of *lekin*, but the transit-pass provisions of the treaties of course retain their full power as regards foreign goods. A translation of the text of the memorial with reference to opium smoking which was forwarded by H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Envoy here to his Government, has been published. The arguments which he advances are noticeable, especially as showing the length of time which opium has been cultivated in China. The authorities at the capital have at last taken official notice of the recent public distress. The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st August contains a decree, based upon a memorial from the Censor Shen Hung, lamenting the afflictions of drought, floods, locusts, and storm, which have lately visited nearly every province in the Empire; and expressing the profound sympathy of the Emperor with the sufferings of the people. The high provincial officials are instructed again to report the extent of the harm sustained, and the measures that should be instituted for relief, "In order that his Majesty's anxious care may be assuaged." Two magistrates in the department of Yeoyang have been impeached, it is supposed in consequence of their not putting down disturbances between the Roman Catholic proselytes and non-Christian Chinese, though other grounds are ostensibly adopted for their degradation. The apprehensions with regard to the locusts in the neighbourhood of Shanghai have diminished in consequence of heavy rain setting in, since which time the insects seem to have disappeared. At Canton, in consequence of the disasters to the crops rice was to be imported free of duty and Government granaries were to be opened. The native merchants were also ordered not to charge famine prices for the article. A severe whirlwind visited Canton on August 21. King-qua, the last of the old Hong merchants, has died at the age of eighty-eight years. In Hong Kong the attempts of Mr. Pope Hennessy to govern Hong Kong upon ultra advanced principles do not appear to be very successful. Last mail brought news of the *fiasco* connected with the competitive examination of Chinese clerks for the magistracy, and by the present mail we are informed that the scheme for introducing native turnkeys into the gaol has failed for the very simple reason that Chinese are afraid to take such dangerous posts. His *ultra* views are strongly animadverted upon by the local press, and in a communication which we publish this mail from a correspondent.

From the Straits we have the report of the meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, the returns of Revenue, &c., from Perak, and the acceptance by Mr. Adamson of the seat in the Council during the absence of Mr. Read. From Bangkok the chief items of news are the Government notification of the stoppage of rice exports, and the death of Mr. Bateman, for fifteen years in the service of the Siam Government, latterly as Chief Commissioner of Customs. From Manila advices report scarcity of grain, owing to drought.

According to telegraphic advices received at the Colonial office, Sir Wm. Robinson, the new Governor for the Straits Settlements, left by the P. and O. mail on the 6th inst. for Galle and Singapore. Sir William Jervois was sworn in as Governor of South Australia on the 2nd inst.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND THE CHINESE MINISTER.

In another column we give in detail the answer which H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Envoy, gave to the address sent to them by the Society of Friends on the subject of the Opium traffic. The statement which his Excellency makes with respect to the Chefoo Convention, to the effect, namely, that "The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce contemplate petitioning the Foreign-office and protesting against the ratification of the Convention," goes somewhat further than the information which those in a position to be fully informed on the subject appear to possess. That the Shanghai Chamber has through its chairman forwarded to its London Committee some representations upon special points has been known to the public for some time back; but this is a very different matter to "protesting against the ratification of the Convention." Whether this statement is due to inaccuracy in rendering the Envoy's utterance or to a misapprehension on the part of his Excellency is of course not clear; but it is evident that it is founded upon some misapprehension. This system of obtaining *ex parte* statements from the Chinese Ministers is, we think, to be deprecated, chiefly on the ground of its extreme liability to lead to mistakes such as the one which appears to have been made. With the views enunciated by H.E. Kuo with regard to Lekin few who are acquainted with the true facts connected with foreign trade in China will agree. It is, in fact, notorious that the Lekin and Barrier dues hamper foreign trade most seriously, and the fact that prices of certain imports have fallen is clearly no argument to the contrary. There is also a rather marked inconsistency between the view which H.E. now takes as to the benefit which China would derive from India ceasing to grow opium, as compared with the view he gave forth a short time back to the deputation from the Anti-Opium Society which waited upon him with regard to this special subject, and to whom he expressed his opinion that in order to effect any good in this way it would be necessary that all foreign nations should combine in the matter. The Envoy appears to regret that his Government at present derive a large revenue (estimated with Lekin at £1,000,000) from opium. He says, however, "This sum is not great, and its collection cannot have much effect upon foreign trade;" but it is evident that, conscious of the evil effects which opium produces, he would prefer that his Government derived no profit from the traffic. The Chinese Envoy may rely upon the public here going as far as he can wish in deprecating the injury which opium produces; but it cannot be lost sight of that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Chinese Government, and that they are perfectly free to take any steps—both by increase of inland duties and otherwise—to put down the use and cultivation of the drug in China. H.E. Kuo tells us that "The Chinese Government now contemplate taking measures to prevent opium-smoking in China." No one can doubt their sincerity, seeing that they have been intending to do so for so many years past; but it is to be hoped they will now find out some more effectual mode of attaining the end in view than those which they have hitherto essayed.

OPIUM AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

While the subject of opium as connected with the Chefoo Convention is attracting some attention, it may be well to lay before the public the precise nature of the question which has to be decided. The simple issue is: Will the arrangement proposed by Sir Thomas Wade, whereby the likin will be collected by the Foreign Customs Establishments at the Treaty Ports result in the Chinese further imposing the same likin dues as before upon the drug after it has left the limits of the Settlements? If so, all that we shall do by the proposed arrangement is to increase the taxation, and leave the matter otherwise precisely as it was before. The probability certainly is that only this result will be brought about; and it thus becomes a fair question whether we are called upon to assist the Chinese Government to levy internal dues, which will be directly against our own interests. The Chinese Government are, and always have been, at full liberty to raise any taxes they please upon opium in the country, and they can therefore take any reasonable measures they like for doing so. The point at issue at present is within the

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narrowest limits. It is purely a financial question, and whatever the general merits of the opium trade may be, it may be taken as certain that both our own Government and the Chinese Government can and will only consider the matter at issue officially upon the economical and financial grounds upon which it has been raised. The complaint of the Chinese which induced Sir THOS. WADE to introduce the new clause as to the likin into the Convention was not directed against the importation of opium, but it was that they found a difficulty in levying the likin duty upon the drug when imported, and thus the only question raised by the Convention on this head is whether we shall assist the Chinese authorities out of this difficulty or leave them as heretofore to make whatever arrangements they please for the levy of all internal duties upon the drug.

WE reproduce from *The Times* a leading article on the Woosung Railway, founded upon the information of this subject supplied by its Shanghai correspondent, which coincides with that which we gave some time back, and which is confirmed by the news brought by the last mail. Mr. JOHN DIXON, the constructor of the line, writes to the paper above named in a hopeful strain. *Nil desperandum*, he says, is his motto; and he goes on to observe with much justice that a railway in active operation in the heart of China has been working for a twelvemonth, its trains crammed to such an extent that they have constantly had to start (being full) long before the appointed time. The passenger traffic has been so great that the railway has never been able to carry an ounce of goods. Yet it has in the first year of its existence shown its capacity to earn a dividend of 10 to 15 per cent.—and has earned it too—and it has done all this without any single accident; for he does not regard as an accident the suicide of a stupid maniac before the train. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate to which the personal prejudice of the Viceroy of Nankin may consign it, a great step has been gained that will tell its tale before long. But he notes the "funeral dirge of the Woosung and Shanghai Railway is not yet to be sung; it is still in active life, and while there is life surely there is hope."

THE China Customs Medical Reports for the half-year ending March 1877 do not contain much of interest to the general reader; but this is compensated for by a paper on Hæmatoza by Dr. PATRICK MANSON, of Amoy, which will be of great value in a professional point of view, though perhaps rather horrifying to the lay reader. He gives particulars of a minute parasite which finds its way into the blood both of dogs and men, giving rise to a variety of diseases—the details of which are very curious, if somewhat startling. From the remaining reports, the general health in China during the period under review appears to have been good. Dr. JARDINE, of Kiukiang, speaks in high terms of the bungalow on the summit of Lushan, where the community have a pleasing summer retreat, which is regarded as the Sanitarium both of Kiukiang and Hankow. The community during the latter half of last year were peculiarly healthy, and no deaths occurred. At Tamsui Dr. RINGER reports the general health as good, and Dr. SCOTT gives a similar report from Swatow. Dr. JAMIESON, of Shanghai, is disappointingly brief (his papers being usually of much general interest.)

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

(THE TIMES.)

Our Correspondent at Shanghai does not state that the Viceroy has announced that the traffic on the Woosung line will be suspended after the 31st inst. The authorities are said to be "remarkably reticent" on the point. But the intentions of the Provincial Government are reasonably inferred from the manner in which the Viceroy not long ago received an inquiry from a subordinate officer respecting the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money and the re-engagement of the official staff. Of course, if the Chinese contemplated working the railway themselves, they would have either to retain or to replace the present staff. But the Viceroy has given no instructions for the one or the other. He has simply directed the final payment to be made, adding that he had long made up his mind what to do with the line when it came at last into his hands. Li-Hung-Chang, to whom an appeal was made, "confirmed the impression that he line was doomed, and declared his intention of not interfering in the matter." All this points to a settled design of extirpating the new enterprise, though after the transfer of the railway to the Chinese themselves there can be no pretence that it was giving a dangerous influence to foreigners. Nor for months past has there been any ground for alleging that the trains had a tendency to excite panic or disturbance, for the people, as we have said, have freely and contentedly used them. The abandonment of the line, if it be abandoned, will be, as a Shanghai newspaper says, "a simple piece of stolid, stupid, sulky Conservatism." But what is the use of calling Chinese Conservatism hard names? We know that it is the most potent influence in Chinese society. Strong in the peasants and middle class, it is strongest of all in the official hierarchy who monopolise power in China. We do not know how far the Mandarins are "incapable of taking in new ideas," but it is certain that they do not wish to take in new ideas, and until the appetite for novelty begins to be felt in high places there is little use in bringing new ideas, either in a practical or a theoretical form, before the Chinese mind. If the authorities will not work the Woosung Railway when they are placed in possession of it in full working order, and when they have paid for it in hard cash, there is little hope for the sanguine speculators who persuade themselves and others that they can obtain concessions for such undertakings as the line from Shanghai to Soochow referred to in our Correspondent's letter. Those Chinese, be they many or few, who "would be thankful to a foreign Government which would dictate a more intelligent course of action," have not the courage to speak their minds. Foreign Governments cannot undertake to compel their own subjects, not to speak of Chinese Mandarins, to adopt an "intelligent course of action." We must wait for a long time, it is feared, before the official class in China will tolerate any of the beauties of European civilisation, and we have neither the will nor the power to hasten the progress towards toleration by the use of force.

THE CHINAMAN IN COURT.

(DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

Had either Bret Harte or the author of "Hans Breitmann's Ballads" been present at the Marylebone Police-court the other day, we might have had another tale of the "Heathen Chinee," not perhaps as full of original humour as the grand romaunt of Ah Sin, but at the same time sufficient to afford matter both for amusement and serious reflection. Sheng Kusi, aged thirty-six, resident at 45, Portland-place, and described as a native of China, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Stanhope-street, Euston road. What precise kind of "disorder" Sheng Kusi had committed we are not told. History is silent as to whether he had merely sat down on a doorstep, and declined to "move on," or—as he himself would perhaps put it—"Velly muchee glate folo;" or whether he had gone so far as to create a disturbance and cause a crowd to assemble—whether, in other words, he had "catchey muchee dlinkee, catchee muchee dlink insid 'um, makey one glate piecey bobbely," Suffice it to say, that no sooner was the guilty Sheng Kusi placed in the dock than Mr. Macartney, the learned Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, appeared in Court, and, having been duly sworn as interpreter, deposed that the defendant was in the employment of the Chinese Envoys, and, consequently, claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the learned magistrate. This fact having been satisfactorily established, Sheng Kusi was liberated, to be dealt with by the authorities of the Legation. What they are likely to do with him it is somewhat difficult to conjecture. They can hardly discharge him from their service, as to turn the Chinaman adrift in London would be an act of cruelty disproportioned to his offence, for there are not many respectable Chinese families resident in the metropolis with whom the imprudent Celestial might get another situation, while domestics of his race have not yet found favour among ourselves. Probably the amiable and intelligent Envoys will find some means of keeping their yellow retainer in order, and in a state of sobriety, for the future.

Sheng Kusi, no doubt, has his own view of the affair. He does not understand that, exactly as by the famous precedent established in "Semayne's case," an Englishman's house is his castle, so, by the comity of nations, the house of an Ambassador is part of the soil of the country which he represents, and his servants owe allegiance to that country and to no other. There is no better recognised portion of international law than that relating to ambassadorial privilege. Some twenty years ago, it is said, the Persian Envoy at one of the chief European Courts ordered a servant of his to be flayed alive. The offence that the luckless menial had committed was of an excessively heinous character. He had been put in charge of a charcoal stove; he had allowed it to get out of order; and the noxious vapours from it had asphyxiated the Ambassador's son. In Persia instant impalement would have been the reward for such *crassa negligentia*, and in contenting himself with simply ordering the offender to be flayed alive, the Envoy probably felt that he was exercising considerable mercy and forbearance, and doing much to meet half-way the foolish prejudices of a nation of Giaours and Franks. Unfortunately the Giaours took a different view, but withal firmly intimated to the Ambassador that, although by the comity of nations he was at liberty, if he so chose, to flay his servant alive in his own back garden, the taking of such a step would none the less be regarded as an indication of a wish to break off diplomatic relations. The Envoy's answer showed him a profound adept in the Machiavellian art. He replied that the offender, in deference to the wishes of the Court to which he, the Envoy, was accredited, should not be flayed alive, but should be sent back to Persia. The letter of this promise was strictly fulfilled. The wretched man was sent back to Persia, it is true; but he was heavily manacled in a ponderous iron cage and with instructions that he was to be, on his arrival in Persia, pegged down over an ants' nest. So, at least, the story goes. Had such an incident occurred in England a singular conflict of laws would have arisen. A *habeas corpus* could have been applied for in behalf of the miserable prisoner, and would have been granted as a matter of course, inasmuch as the Court of Queen's Bench cannot possibly recognise the comity of nations as overriding the law of England. No cause having been shown against the writ, the offender would have been discharged, and it is excessively doubt-

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ful, as a Constitutional question, whether he could have been again arrested by virtue of a warrant under the Privy Seal. The sole object of *habeas corpus* was to put a stop to illegal detention of its subjects on the part of the Crown, and, although the point has never yet arisen, there is every reason to believe that *habeas corpus* is a writ of even more than that sanctity which Mr. Weller ascribed to it, and overriding the Royal prerogative itself. Mr. Sheng Kusi himself is, in all probability, hardly aware of these nice legal points. In his opinion his liberation is, no doubt, merely another proof of the triumph of the Chinese race over the barbarians. When returned to Peking he will tell his story in his own way. "One tim, some tim," he will say, "me makey go Inglis side, longside Fankwei debils; makey go one small piecey walk. Catchee dlink. Debils' dlink velly glate stlong. Sheng Kusi catchee dlink topsid 'um head; makey much glate bobbely. Fankwei mandalin pidgin man, he catchee Sheng Kusi; make Sheng Kusi catch one glate bang topsid 'um head; takey Sheng Kusi longside mandalin pidgin house; give 'um no chow chow. Nex day, sun-down-side, mandalin say, 'No can do so fashion. Sheng Kusi he Chinaman, belongey Pekinside, no can touch Chinaman belongey Pekinside.' Mandalin let Sheng Kusi go. Mandalin he velly much chin-chen Sheng Kusi. Dat belongey be Chinaman Pekinside. Fankwei debils velly glate flade of Chinaman. No can do." So will Sheng Kusi tell his artless tale.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Tea market during the past week continued in the extraordinary position we have noticed for some weeks past, the bulk of the teas selling at 6¾d. to 1s. per lb., from which our readers in China can realise the protracted unsatisfactory condition of the trade. The well known clipper *Cutty Sark* arrived yesterday with the first cargo this season *via* the Cape, and a fair inquiry is anticipated for the cargo. The finest teas, the "Kin-Tuck," usually bought for Russia, have, in consequence of the unfavourable exchange, which has led to a lower class being used there this season, only gone partially into consumption. To effect sales of those still held by importers, considerably lower prices would have to be submitted to. They have also been largely interfered with by the heavy arrivals of Indian of late. The shipments of common teas to Russia continue upon a large scale. Green Teas show no improvement, and the consumption is without doubt becoming more and more limited. We hear by the latest telegram of large stocks accumulating in China, where the stock is estimated at 100,000 ½-chests.

For the week ending with the 6th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 4,663,190 lbs., or, as compared with the preceding week, an increase of close upon 21 per cent. Of the total, 2,364,152 lbs. was for home consumption, 1,331,073 lbs. was for export, 819,872 lb. was removed coastwise, 145,812 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,281 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received was increased by £1,248, or 2½ per cent., the total being £59,104, as against £57,856 in the previous week.

During the nine months of the present year, which have just terminated, the importation of tea has been about 10,000,000 lbs. less than the quantity imported during the corresponding nine months of last year. There has, however, been an appreciable increase in the quantity taken out of bond; for, whereas, during the first nine months of 1876 the quantity cleared was 132,780,025 lbs., the quantity released from bond this year has been 139,182,220 lbs. The tea duty paid in London from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1876, was £2,128,982 19s. 6d.; while during the first nine months of the present year the revenue derived from the same source was £2,173,511 9s.

The strong position of the Silk market which we indicated last week has had the anticipated effect of inducing transactions at greatly improved prices. The large business done during the week has resulted in an advance of 2s. 6d. on Chinas and Japans from the lowest point of last month. The deliveries also show a decided improvement, and the other features of the market are more encouraging than they have been at any previous time this year. The arrivals of new Silk to the end of the year cannot be sufficient even for the moderate consumption going on previous to this month. Consequently stocks must be greatly reduced within that period. Although the present movement is largely speculative it is still based upon consumption, and the fact that prudent manufacturers are laying in some little stock augurs well for still further advances.

In the Produce Markets dulness is still the prevailing feature, and prices for several articles present a declining tendency. The Coffee market continues dull, and has undergone a further decline. Cotton has been active at rising values. Sugar is inactive and lower; Hainan China has sold at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d., Penang at 18s 6d. per cwt. There has been an active demand for floating cargoes of Rice, which have realised higher prices. Pepper, China Galls, Cutch, Gambier, Sago and Tin have likewise improved in value; Sticklac has declined.

A despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok reports that the Siamese Government have notified their intention to prohibit the exportation of rice from the 23rd of September, 1877, to the 13th of September, 1878, but that the prohibition will be withdrawn at the earliest possible date if the next crop should prove satisfactory. From private information we learn that the reason for this measure is the drought which has taken place. Though the prohibition is nominally for a year, it will be taken off should there be a good rainfall and the crops appear satisfactory. The full text of the notification will be found in another column.

The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation announce an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 30th June last.

The directors of Reuter's Telegram Company have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30 last, payable on the 15th inst.

The partnership of the late firm of Galbraith, Stringer, Pembroke and Co. having terminated, Mr. E. P. Stringer has taken into partnership his son, Edgar Lindsay Stringer, and will continue the business of ship and insurance brokers and commission agents, under the style of E. P. Stringer and Co., at 36, Leadenhall-street. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Thos. and Wm. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to act as their agents.

The managers of the German Steam Company (*Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei*) ask us to state, in reference to the paragraph in the Hamburg letter of our last issue, that their steamers are quite suitable and constantly employed in the China Coast service. That they are well patronised is shown by the *Egeria* having to shut out over 100 tons cargo, and the *Feronia* sailed on the 6th with a full cargo.

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris notify that their London offices have been removed to 52, Threadneedle-street.

One effect of the termination of the civil war in Japan will be a considerable fall in the prices of blankets and woollens, as large quantities of these goods which were sent out to meet the demand for the troops will now be thrown upon the market.

The market for Bar Silver has been very unsettled, and owing to the near approach of the holidays in Calcutta, which continue for a fortnight, transactions have been limited, and prices have gradually declined from 55½d. per oz. to 54¾d. per oz., a rate at which business has been done. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 54d. per oz.; the market is, however, now weaker, and the amounts now here will not be placed for a few days.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.
Colombo	1s. 8⅞d.
Singapore...	3s. 9⅜d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9⅜d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2¼d. to 5s. 2½d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been a fair amount of business done in our market during the past week, exporters having been buyers of common to fair black-leaf Congous. Prices show no material alteration, but for most descriptions it is difficult to effect sales at previous quotations. Congous:—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings are without alteration; common to good common have sold at previous prices; fair kinds are only saleable at easier rates; medium to good medium and fine are in limited demand, and show no change in prices. Pak Lin kinds are unchanged. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have been more inquired for to execute export orders; fair kinds with good leaf have been taken for export to some extent at 10d. to 11d. per lb.; fair to good medium and fine descriptions are neglected, the demand being at present very limited. In finest but little has been done. New-make descriptions of common quality are saleable at 8d. to 8½d. per lb., and fair to good are in moderate demand, the few parcels out of late arrivals having realised full prices. Oolongs: A parcel of low quality has been sold in public auction at 8½d. per lb.; common to fair have sold slowly at 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; good to fine Formosa kinds have been inquired for, and desirable parcels of fine would be competed for. Souchongs are in limited demand at previous rates. Scented Teas: Canton Capers have been moved off at prices in favour of buyers, common to fair qualities realising 9d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Orange Pekoes are difficult of sale at lower prices. Foochow Capers are not wanted, and Orange Pekoes sell slowly at declining rates. Green Teas at public auction have gone at slightly improved prices. The public sales have been small, comprising 12,806 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,368,890	2,331,111
Coastwise	763,524	857,404
Exports	1,238,910	731,247
	4,371,324	3,919,762

SILK.

There has been a great improvement in the market, and an important advance in the prices of most descriptions of Silk. In China Silk the chief demand has been for Tsatlees, the coarser descriptions having been comparatively neglected. Cantons have participated in the movement during the last few days, but prices have not yet undergone much improvement. Japan Silk has been much sought after, and prices have advanced considerably. The deliveries although better than last month are still on a moderate scale. Deliveries from 1st to 10th inclusive have been China, 918 bales; Canton, 287; Japan, 175; Bengal, 25; total, 1,405 bales.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Lyons Circular, dated 6th inst., says:—We confirm our advices of the 8th September. The demand

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existing at that time was soon checked by the stoppage of some further embarrassed houses. The Manifest of our President also made buyers hold back. Although business was not active, the market kept firm, prices being considered low. Towards the close of September telegrams were received from Shanghai reporting a rapid rise in prices there, and the probability of a reduced export. This news provoked some activity in China silk, prices of which were much lower than the reported cost in China, and induced many holders to withdraw their stock from the market. Very little silk being offered for sale, the rise on these sorts from the lowest point to this day may be estimated at from f.3 to f.4 At the same time some 3,000 to 4,000 pieces of black silk goods were purchased for Paris. Although prices obtained show a considerable loss upon actual rates of raw silk, yet manufacturers, having lightened their stocks and also having received some orders in coloured goods, resumed purchases of European silk. During the last two days business has been active on this class, and prices show already an advance of from 2 to 4 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	22s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
„ No. 2	21s. 6d. to 22s 0d.
„ No. 3	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ Blue Elephant	19s 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamn, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Tnysnam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d
Long Reel	11s 0d to 14s. 0d
Canton	11s. 6d. to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Mubush and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 19s 6d.
Amatski	15s 0d. to 16s. 6d
Kakidah	18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashrah	15s. 0d. to 16s 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—A dull tone has prevailed, the general position not encouraging exporters to operate, and sales have been effected slowly in all descriptions; prices have, therefore, shown a downward tendency. The present stock of Plantation Ceylon is twice the weight of that at the corresponding period last year, and the value of middling only 4s. below, which exerts an unfavourable influence on the market, and the light supplies at public sale have gone off flatly at declining prices, closing, middling at 106s. 6d. to 107s. Business in Native Ceylon has been very small. Closing prices are—Plantation triage 76s. 6d. to 90s., common grey to fine coloury small 91s. to 100s., low middling 100s. 6d. to 105s., middling 105s. to 108s., good middling to fine middling coloury 108s. 6d. to 113s. 6d, dull to fine bold 112s. to 128s., peaberry 108s. to 116s.; fine ordinary Ouvah Native 87s. 6d. to 88s. per cwt. No sales of other East Indian descriptions have occurred.

COTTON.—Receipts at the American ports have been much below those of the previous year, and the total since the 1st September is less than half the amount of the previous year; these circumstances have imparted more activity, and sales have been on a large scale, the bulk consisting of American, which has advanced ⅜d. per lb., but with an unfavourable reaction towards the close, a good part of this rise has been lost. Business in East India has been larger than for a long time past, prices being ⅛d. to ¼d. higher than a fortnight ago. The sales for the week are about 22,000 bales. On the spot, Tinnivelly 5⅜d. to 6¼d., middling fair to good; Western Madras 4¼d. to 5⅜d., middling to good; Coconada 5¼d. to 5⅜d., fair to good fair; Salem 5d. to 5¼d., fair to fully fair; Bengal 4¼d. to 5¼d., fair to good; Rangoon 4⅞d. to 5d., good fair; Machine Ginned Broach 6¼d., good; Dhollera 5¼d., good fair. For arrival, &c., 24,000 bales; Tinnivelly 5⅜d. to 5⅝d. May to November, good fair; Coconada 5 3-16d. to 5¼d. July to October, fair red; Bengal 5¼d., ship named, good (f.g.f.c.); American 6¼d. to 6 11-16d. September to December, middling (l m clause).

COCOANUT OIL has been in moderate demand, 22 pipes fine Cochin offered by auction were bought in at £43 15s., but 100 tons have been sold privately at £43 10s. Of Ceylon there are buyers for arrival at £39 to £39 5s., but £40 is required. At the close the market is quieter, Cochin is quoted £43 10s., and Ceylon in pipes at £38 15s. to £39.

COIR YARN.—The supplies at auction consisted largely of damaged, but there was a steady demand, and the whole was disposed of at about previous rates, and 42 tons Ceylon low mixed sold at £20 15s. to £23, ordinary to good ordinary £23 10s. to £25 10s., medium to good £26 to £30 10s.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 409 bales met a restricted demand, and barely one-fourth sold, white £9 10s. to £10, with cord edge from £11 15s. to £25, mottled £7 per bale.

CHINA GRASS.—47 bales sold at £59 10s. to £60.

CUTCH.—100 boxes fine Pegu (Engine brand) have been sold at a further advance at 25s. 9d., one lot 25s. 6d. 500 boxes Pegue (Cock brand), have been sold at 23s. per cwt., 110 boxes fine black Pegu (SM and Co.) in papers sold at 29s., being firmer; 40 boxes bought in at 25s.

EBONY.—At auction 69 logs (9 tons) Ceylon partly sold at £28 per ton.

GALLS.—135 cases China offered were chiefly sold, good at 54s. 6d. per cwt. A subsequent offer of 248 cases China sold firmly at 54s. 6d.

GUM COPAL.—9 cases 21 bags Manila sold, dark at 20s., fine pale hard 42s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—On the spot 140 bags good dark pressed cubes partly sold at 27s. 6d. 40 bags blocky ditto bought in at 29s. For arrival prices are again lower, 100 tons September-October shipment having been sold at 19s. 9d. ex ship, also 50 tons ex ship arrived at 20s

HEMP.—The market for Manila remains very quiet, but the moderate supply at the periodical auctions, consisting chiefly of damaged, was mostly sold at previous rates. Of 1,058 bales offered about 60 bales sold, brown at £25 15s. to £26, the bulk damaged, first-class at £24 15s. to £25 10s., sound Quilot No. 2 at £29 15s., No. 1 at £31 5s., ditto first-class damaged £29 5s. to £30 10s., the remainder sound being bought in at £26 to £28; 73 bales China chiefly sold at £21 10s.

HIDES.—At the periodical public sales East India in the hair were dull of sale at last sales' prices to ¼d. per lb. decline, the most difficult to sell being common descriptions. Singapore Ox and Cow sold fairly at late rates. Rangoon ditto were only partly sold. China ditto were in small supply; heavy weights brought an advance of ¼d. per lb., but light barely supported the extreme prices previously current. Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow realised light average 6½ to 7½ lbs., seconds 8d. to 9d., thirds 6¼d., heavy average 8½ to 9¼ lbs., seconds 7d., extra 7d. 18,295 China Ox and Cow offered, 12,773 sold; Light, average 9¼ to 11⅞ lb. 6⅞d. to 7⅜d.; heavy, average 14½ to 17½ lb. 6⅝d. to 7¼d.; extra heavy, average 23⅛ to 21⅞ lb. 7d. to 7⅞d.; kips and skins, average 4 to 7⅝ lb. 7⅝d. to 9d.; thirds, 5d. to 5¼d. per lb. Buffalo: Singapore were in fair supply, were well competed for, and made from last sales' prices to ¼d. per lb. advance. Bombay and Kurrachee sold at former rates. Other sorts unchanged. Of 8,191 Penang and Singapore offered 5,055 sold; Penang, slaughtered, good, 1st heavy, average 43⅜ lb. 6¼d.; ditto, inferior, 1st heavy, average 35½ lb. 5⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 31⅝ lb. 5d. Singapore, fair to good, 1st heavy, average 37¾ to 33 lb. 5¼d. to 5½d.; 2nd heavy, average 25⅞ to 33⅝ lb. 5d. to 5⅛d.; 1st light, average 13¼ to 15 lb. 5⅞d. to 6¼d.; light, average 11⅝ to 15⅜ lb. 5¾d. to 5⅞d.; fair, ordinary, 2nd heavy, average 29¾ lb. 4⅞d.; light, average 12 lb. 5¼d. per lb. 379 Saigon sold; heavy, average 29½ lb. 4¾d.; light and Calf, average 6¼ to 11⅜ lb. 4⅝d.; thirds 4¼d., per lb. 83 Batavia were withdrawn. 91 Ceylon sold; heavy, average 29½ lb. 4½d. per lb.

PEPPER.—*Black* has been sold privately at steady rates, about 600 bags have changed hands, Singapore at 3⅜d., Penang at 3 5-16d. The good supply of 4,263 bags at auction met more demand, and a good part was disposed of at firm rates; of 1,979 bags Singapore 1,600 bags sold, grey at 3½d. to 3⅝d., good 3⅝d., two lots fine clean at 3⅞d.; of 2,284 bags Penang 1,000 bags sold at 3½d. to 3⅝d., two lots fine clean 3⅝d. *White:* With a better demand privately about 700 bags Singapore have been sold at 6½d. to 6¼d., and for arrival about 100 tons Singapore, August-September shipment, have been sold at 6 3-16d. There was a good demand at public sale, and prices were ⅛d. dearer than a week ago; of 658 bags Singapore only 100 bags sold, fair at 6¼d., good fair bold 6½d. to 6⅝d.; 247 bags Penang were all sold at 6d. to 6¼d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 391 barrels Ceylon, of old import, were freely offered, and the bulk found buyers at extreme rates for fine lump, of which the bulk consisted, good chips being dearer, fine small and medium to superior bright lump sold at 15s. to 15s. 9d., and one lot fine bright chips at 13s. 6d. per cwt.

RATTANS.—At auction 157 tons met little demand, and only about 40 tons sold, Singapore chiefly at £10 7s. 6d. to £10 10s., the remainder bought in, Singapore at £11 to £25 10s., Penang £26.

RICE.—Floating cargoes have been in demand for the Continent, resulting in considerable sales, and the market exhibits a firmer tone. Fifteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Alphæta, 1,232 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Bremen. The Jennie S. Barker, 1,542 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Holland. The Carmel, 1,110 tons Ngakyouk Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 1½d. Continent. The Bacchus, 1,768 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. Continent. The Charles Murdoch, 909 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 10s. 6¾d. open charter. The Jesse Osborne, 1,462 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Bremen. The Churchstow, 707 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. Continent, the Joshua, 997 tons Necranise, off coast, at 10s. Continent. The Guiseppe, 1,041 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 9d. Continent. The Carmelina, 1,198 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter. The Goatfell, 952 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter. The Charles Murdoch, 109 tons Rangoon, May, resold at 10s. 10½d. open charter. The Daporta Padre, 907 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 11s. open charter. The Lamuise, 930 tons Bassein, June, at 11s., the Svea, 1,157 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. 3d. for Bordeaux. On the spot 500 bags Askoolie have been sold at 11s. 3d.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* 210 boxes China, coarse quill, bought in at 7d. *Cloves:* The good supply of 691 bales Zanzibar went off irregularly, and 600 bales sold at a decline of ½d. to ⅝d. per lb., fair dark at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1⅝d., good at 1s. 1⅝d. to 1s. 1¾d., a few at 1s. 2d. 22 cases Penang sold at 2s. to 2s. 0½d., chiefly the former price. *Ginger:* 110 cases Japan offered were bought in at 32s. *Mace* is steady, 2 cases middling Penang sold at 2s. 6d., 1 case Java bought in at 2s., 8 cases low mixed per land carriage sold without reserve at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. *Nutmegs:* No sales.

SUGAR.—The market has shown a dull tone, and excepting refining West India, which has brought previous rates, sales have been effected with difficulty, and prices are again rather lower, other refining and low brown being 3d. to 6d., and crystallised Demerara also 3d. to 6d. cheaper than last mail's rates. The business in East Indian sorts has been as follows:—On the 5th inst. 312 mats soft brown Penang were bought in at 19s. 6d., but afterwards sold at 18s. 6d. On the 8th at auction of 3,423 bags Hainan China offered 400 bags sold, fine brown at 21s. 6d., the remainder ordinary to good were bought in at 19s. 6d. to 20s 6d., but 1,950 bags afterwards sold at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales were held on the 9th inst. with the subjoined results:—*Mother-o'-Pearl:* The auctions were much less extensive, the total amounting to 1,334 cases 157 casks 509 bags and 12 tons, and with a considerable improvement in the demand, nearly the whole was disposed of at a general advance in value. The greater part consisted of Sydney, which sold with spirit at an irregular advance of 10s. to 20s., and in some instances more; Freemantle advanced 15s. to 20s.; Manila sold at steady rates to 10s. advance, Bombay were 10s. to 15s., Egyptian 5s. to 10s., and black-edged £2 to £3 per cwt. higher. Of 308 cases Manila offered 290 cases sold, fair bold at £8 to £8 17s. 6d., good bold clean at £9 5s. to £9 7s. 6d.; chicken at £7 2s. 6d. to £8 2s. 6d., defective and pickings 63s. to 83s. Of 17 cases 25 barrels Macassar 25 barrels small sold at £10 7s. 6d. to £10 10s. *Tortoise:* There was a better demand for West India kinds, and shell sold rather dearer for good, hoof was also rather higher; East India consisted chiefly of common, which went off slowly, 11 cases (1,113 lb.), Bombay and Singapore sold, pickings at 5s. 9d., medium to fair shell 13s. to 14s. 6d. *Ear:*

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The good supply of 416 cases 22 bales Japan met an exceptionally brisk demand, and the whole was disposed of at an extraordinary advance in value; untrimmed low defective at £7 to £19, small and medium more or less defective £30 to £36, medium to bold part defective and small £47 to £59, good ditto £60 rising to £66, trimmed defective £33 to £44, medium and small £78 to £85, medium and bold £92, fine cut pieces £250 per ton. *Green Snail:* 1,102 baskets 417 bags 30 cases 31 casks and 4 tons loose met a better demand, and 350 baskets 20 bags 10,000 loose were sold at an advance of ½d. to 1d. for large, but previous rates for small and medium, fair to good bold at 6d. to 7d., medium at 4d. to 4¼d., medium and small at 3d. to 3¼d., chicken 1¼d. to 1½d. each.

STICKLAC.—At auction 404 cases fresh Siam sold readily at cheaper rates good free but dusty at 49s., rising to 50s. 6d., very fine bold free 51s. to 52s. per cwt.

SAGO.—In auction 772 bags met a good demand, and were nearly all sold at 3d. advance, fair to good fair small at 17s. to 17s. 3d., a few lots good large at 21s. 6d. *Sago Flour:* 201 bags bought in at 20s.

TAPIOCA.—Privately 150 bags Singapore have been sold at 2 11-16d. At public sale of 841 bags Singapore offered only about 200 bags sold, greyish to good at 2⅞d. to 2¾d., the remainder bought in at 2¾d. to 2⅞d.; 70 bags low discoloured Penang sold at 2¼d. to 2⅜d. *Flour*: 512 bags Singapore bought in at 2⅛d.

TIN.—With renewed activity higher rates have been paid, but attention has been chiefly directed to Australian. The sales of Straits have been small at £68 to £68 10s. on the spot, at £68 for December delivery, and at £69 for October-November shipment. Banca is quoted £70 to £71, Billiton at £68 10s. per ton.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 2	Stad Haarlem (s.)	—	Batavia	Marseilles
3	Ravenna	Gerbolini	Rangoon	Liverpool
4	Partha	Patterson	Manila	Do.
4	City of Berlin	McLean	Rangoon	Do.
4	J. C. Potter	McClure	Bassein	Do.
4	Ottawa	Campbell	Maulmain	Sunderland
4	Toronto	Owin	Bassein	Scilly
4	Margaret Falconer	Morley	Java	Greenock
4	Itonus	Smart	Bassein	Queenstown
4	Luigia V.	Avanzo	Rangoon	Do.
4	Angela P.	Viani	Bassein	Do.
4	Lucy Pope	Gould	Akyab	Do.
5	Sarah and Emma	Pritchard	Rangoon	Do.
5	Canute	Evans	Maulmain	Do.
5	Churchstow	Adams	Bassein	Falmouth
5	Nyassa	Garriock	Hong Kong	London
6	Anglo-Saxon	Harrington	Do	Do.
6	Pleiades	Setten	Maulmain	Do.
6	St. Joseph	Boucasse	Rangoon	Do.
6	Christina	Jones	Do	Liverpool
6	Majorian	Simpson	Singapore	Do.
6	Cutty Sark	Siptaft	Shanghai	Off Scilly
6	Nestor	V. Rosendaal	Batavia	Off do.
7	Guiseppe Mazzini	Devoto	Rangoon	Texel
7	Lizzy Barry	Claxton	Maulmain	Antwerp
7	Joshua	Wilkins	Akyab	Queenstown
7	Mario	Gazzolo	Rangoon	London
7	Olivet	Pritchard	Bangkok	Do.
7	Orskar	Johannsen	Akyab	Falmouth
8	Jane Harvey	Denson	Do.	Do.
8	Svea	Borin	Do.	Do.
8	Sjofroken	Kepperus	Maulmain	Do.
8	W. H. Harkess	Hitchins	Rangoon	Do.
8	Robert	—	Batavia, for Rottd m	Passed Prawl's Pt
8	Delta	—	Yeddo	Passed I. of Wight
8	Fiery Cross	Showman	Nagasaki	London
9	Axel	Svenson	Rangoon	Falmouth
9	Khimjee Oodowjee	Forsyth	Rangoon for Liverpool	Queenstown
9	Fearnought	Graham	Do.	Liverpool
10	Patrician	Ditchburn	Do.	Do.
10	Pegasus	Powell	Do.	Do.
10	Stentor (s.)	White	Hong Kong	London
10	Takasago Maru	Young	Yokohama	Do.
10	Surrey	James	Maulmain	Do.
10	Bertha	Parry	Bassein	Do.
10	Sooloo	Allen	Ilo Ilo	Boston

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 2	Forest Belle	Noyes	Hong Kong	Cardiff
3	Maria S	Labetta	Singapore	Do.
3	Elizabeth	Ohlsen	Bangkok	Newcastle
3	Feronia (s.)	Schultz	Shanghai	Hamburg
4	Empire	Luckie	Hong Kong	Newport
4	Oscar Mooyet	Kolder	Amoy	Do.
5	Bertha (s.)	Longley	Penang, &c.	London
5	Heron (s.)	—	Manila	Glasgow
5	Ferdinand and Louis	Otto	Java	Newcastle
5	Johanna Sophia	Sorgdrager	Batavia	Ymuiden
6	Hampshire	Laing	Singapore	Sunderland
6	Harfruen	Ageroft	Batavia	Cardiff
6	Costina	Avey	Do.	Do.
7	Zes Gezusters	Bas	Do.	Do.
7	State of Alabama (s.)	Ritchie	Singapore, &c.	London
8	Hampton (s.)	—	Batavia	Helvoet
8	Omba	Hall	Shanghai	Liverpool
8	Elcano	Brown	Hong Kong	Penarth
9	Kaiser	Ruause	Do.	Do.
9	Orestes (s.)	Webster	Penang	Liverpool

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Oct. 6	Glenlyon	London	Singapore, &c.
9	Prins van Oranje	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

OSCAR, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 7, 28 N., 35 W.
NUOVO SAVONA, Bassein to Falmouth, Sept. 22. 49 N., 21 W.
J.G.L.S. (Amer. ship), Bassein to Cork, Sept. 6, 29 N., 37 W.
CHARLES MURDOCH, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 1, 36 S. ,20 E.
GLOBE, Antwerp to Hong Kong, Aug. 29, 9 N., 24. W.
EVELYN, London to Japan, Aug. 31, 13 N., 26 W.
CHANARAL, Rangoon to Falmouth, Aug. 18, 13 S., 9 W.
EAGLE, Rangoon to Liverpool, Sept. 10, 38 N., 39 W.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON.—Oct. 8, the State of Alabama (str.), bound to Singapore, &c., while in a fog below Gravesend, collided with the steamer Contest, and received some damage; she has put back for repairs, which are trifling, and expected to be completed in three or four days.

GIBRALTAR.—Oct. 10, the Herzogin Anna is reloading her cargo.

SAMARANG.—Oct. 9, the Stad Middleburg (str.), from Sourabaya to Holland, with coffee, has struck on the rocks. She is leaking, and will have to discharge cargo and dock for repairs.

CAPE TOWN.—Oct. 12, the Hannah and Mary, from Hong Kong to Falmouth, put into Simon's Bay Sept. 22, with damage to bulwarks, galley swept overboard, captain dead, and first officer in charge.

HONG KONG.—Oct. 14, the Merse (British barque) thence to Newchwang in ballast, has been totally lost off Aritas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CADIZ.—Sailed, Sept. 30, Victoria (str.), Liverpool for Manila. Arrived, Oct. 4, Cadiz (str.), from Manila.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Oct. 8, Glenroy (str.), China for New York.

NAPLES.—Sailed, Oct. 5, Comet (str.), for Batavia.

MALTA.—Arrived and sailed, Oct. 6-8, Celebes, No. 5 (steam dredger), Glasgow to Batavia. Passed, Oct. 10, Benledi (str.), Hong Kong for London; Drenthe (str.), Batavia for Flushing.

BERMUDA.—Sailed, Sept. 9, The Frederick, for Java.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle, Glengyle, Cyphrenes, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Minerva, Galley of Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantasie. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore. For Yokohama: Devana, Laira. For Batavia, &c.: M. A. Dixon. For Singapore: Star of the East. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Achilles (s.). For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have a downward tendency. The berth is fully supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill, and spot quotations nominal.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE NEW DOCK AT FLEETWOOD.—The new dock, constructed under the direction of Sir John Hawkshaw at Fleetwood, has been opened amid great rejoicings. It has cost £300,000, and covers, with the quays, a total area of sixty-five acres, the dock itself being 1,000ft. long and 400ft. broad. Beyond it there is a timber pond fifteen acres in extent. The town was decorated with a profusion of flags, and the shipping and steamers in dock were gay with bunting. The timber-laden ship Armstrong was towed in dock by a steamer, amidst cheers and salutes, and the chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company declared that the dock henceforth will be called the Wyre Dock, and will be open to the commerce of the world. Subsequently the directors and shareholders, with some leading North of England merchants, were entertained at a banquet. Sir John Hawkshaw, Lord Houghton, and others being amongst the speakers.

A COLLISION has occured off the Fastnet, between the Bristol steamer *Consett*, Captain Pringle, from Antwerp, for Montreal, in ballast, and the Liverpool ship *Jessore*, in which the latter was so seriously damaged that she sank. Fortunately the crew and passengers, sixty-four all told, of the vessel managed to get on board the steamer, which landed them at Queenstown. The *Jessore* was a fine iron ship of 1,701 tons, classed A 1, belonging to Mr. W. Rome, of Liverpool.

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.—At the Colchester County Court an action has been brought by the Board of Trade to recover £11 5s. for expenses incurred in surveying the Polyphemy, of Colchester, then in the port of Shields, which was condemned as unseaworthy and detained. The defence was that the ownership of the vessel had passed from defendant at the time of the detention, and that a copy of the surveyor's report had not been served upon him. A verdict was given for the Board of Trade, with costs.

LOSS OF A MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMER.—The Messageries Maritimes mail steamship Parana has been totally lost off Bahia. The passengers and mails have been saved.

THE Eliza Shaw, China trader, has been sold by Charles Shaw and Co. for €4,750; purchasers, Messrs. John Willis and Son.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

The tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope amounts to 60,786 tons, and for Australia and New Zealand to 51,567 tons.

Outward freights for the berths from London to Australia and New Zealand continue steady, and the amount of disengaged tonnage seeking employment in that direction is not abundant. For Cape ports tonnage is in fair request at about rates last quoted. Coal freights to the Cape, India, and China are weaker. Homeward business, both for steamers or sailers, is almost nil.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

—The Court of Directors do hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Corporation in THREADNEEDLE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, at which will be declared the interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1877.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

London, 18th September, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of October to the 1st day of November inclusive.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two
Threadneedle-street, London, 1877

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Philpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS will be REMOVED to 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., on and after Monday, October 8. Temporarily all business connected with the Conversion of the Egyptian Debt will be conducted at 144, Leadenhall-street as formerly.

London, October 6, 1877. H. DUVAL, Manager.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Circular of the dissolved firm of MACKAY, BOOMKAMP & Co., I hereby beg to inform you that the Agency and Commission Business carried by the undersigned previous to the year 1868 on his own account and his own name—and since 1868 carried under the abovenamed firm—will be continued from this date on his own account under the firm of MACKAY & Co.

Thanking you for past favours, and hoping that you will favour my new firm with a continuance of your confidence, I request your attention to my signature at foot, and remain, dear Sirs, yours very respectfully,

Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1877. E. C. MACKAY.

WE beg to inform you that we have this day given power to sign our firm, per procuration, to Mr. D. H. DES BOUVRIE. Requesting your attention to Mr. D. H. DES BOUVRIE'S signature at foot, we remain, dear Sirs, yours very respectfully,

MACKAY & Co.

GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers

by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL, CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLETT & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

EDWIN BURROWS,

SHIPPERS', CONTRACTORS', and MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
110, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—

Arms.	Electro Plate.
Revolvers.	Cutlery. Polish.
Sporting Guns, &c.	Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Army Equipments.	Soda Water Bottles.
Stores.	Earthenware. Phials.
Cut Table Glass.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
Pressed Table Glass.	
Hardware.	

N.B.—Manufacturers' lowest possible Quotations
INDENTS EXECUTED.

Now ready.

CHINA SHIRTING TABLES.

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W. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,
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ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD VAN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.
Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornimgsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

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SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN TIME FOR THAT DAY'S POST.

Subscription, including Postage to India, China, &c. 17s. 4d. per annum, 8s. 8d. for six months, 4s. 4d, for three months, payable in advance.

PUBLISHED AT

43, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Prez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr for the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48 Bould. Clichy.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
,, ...	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
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Saigon	S. J. SMITH.
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Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. McMAHON.

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Results of practical experience show a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. over the strongest explosives previously in use.

It saves labour in drilling holes, as a less number of holes are needed.

It does not require thawing, but is ready for use at all temperatures and in all climates.

It can also be advantageously used in breaking up boulders, extracting stumps, removing wrecks, exploding torpedoes, and for submarine purposes in general, as well as for signal lights and fog signals for ships.

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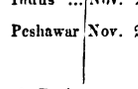
WORKS:—FAVERSHAM KENT.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	...	H.p.	Tons	...
*Pekin ...	Oct. 18	600	3,777	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	Oct. 25	600	3,763	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	Nov. 1	450	2,933	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	Nov. 8	530	2,833	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	Nov. 15	600	3,186	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus ...	Nov. 22	500	3,470	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
Peshawar	Nov. 29	600	3,781	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.



OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 9th Sept.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 61, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glengyle, s.s.	1,676	Macgregor Gow, & Co.	Oct. 19
Malabar, s.s.	—	Norris & Joyner...	Oct. 25
Star of the East	733	Wright Bros & Co.	Oct. 25
Lorne, s.s.....	1,035	Gellatley & Co ...	Oct. —
Cyphrenes, s.s.	1,972	Thos Skinner & Co.	Oct. —
Glenfalloch, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Oct. —

LIVERPOOL.

Menelaus, s.s.	1,559	Alfred Holt	Oct. 18
Achilles, s.s.	1,550	Alfred Holt	To follow
Orestes, s.s.	1,523	Alfred Holt	To follow

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

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THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

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NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

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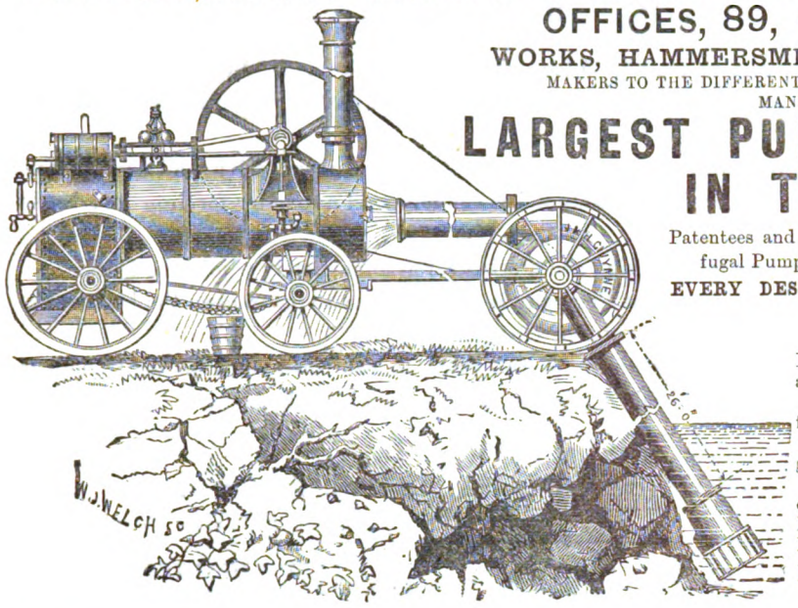

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India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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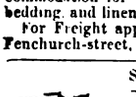

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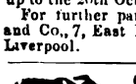

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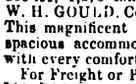
For further particulars apply to MORS LE BLANCH and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.



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Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Oct. 20
	Elgin	100 A1	1430	V.L.D.	Nov. 5
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov. 20
	Moray	100 A1	2230	V.L.D.	To foll.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

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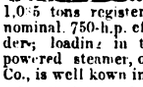
Steam via the Suez Canal.



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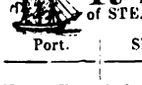

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Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

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Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Nourmahal—	A 1	846	Oct. 31	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	Nov. 20	Liverpool.
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Clipper ship	A 1	—	To follow	Liverpool.

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THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND THE CHINESE LEGATION.

The following Address and Reply, which have passed between the Society of Friends and the Chinese Minister, have been forwarded to us for publication :—

FROM A MEETING REPRESENTING THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN, HELD IN LONDON THE 7TH OF THE 9TH MONTH, CALLED SEPTEMBER, 1877.

To Kuo-ta-jin, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of China.

We approach the Ambassador with the respect due to his high position, and we rejoice at the evidence afforded by his presence in this land of the existence of those friendly relations which we trust may ever subsist between our two great countries.

As the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ it is the joy of our hearts to be made partakers of that love in which the God and Father of all sent his son to be the Saviour of the world. The Lord Jesus Christ gave Himself a ransom not for one nation only, but for all men, expressing in that glorious act the great truth that all are alike precious in the sight of God, who hath made of one blood all nations, and who would have them all to live in love as brethren, the children of the same Almighty Father.

War and bloodshed must not be charged upon Christianity, but upon the evil passions of men ; they are utterly opposed to the precepts and example of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and must cease whenever men and nations come fully to believe and obey Him.

Our religious society has always accepted these great principles of Christian faith, and felt it a duty to act upon them. It is a grief to us whenever anything occurs to interrupt peace and goodwill between nations ; and it is our earnest desire that our countrymen everywhere may increasingly act out these principles both in their public and private conduct, and in all their trade and intercourse with other nations.

Fraud and falsehood, no less than violence, are forbidden by Him who commanded his followers to love their enemies, and to act towards others as they would desire others to act towards themselves. We believe that it is not the will of our Father in heaven that one man should have property in his fellow man ; we look with abhorrence upon slavery in all its forms, and pray that the day may be hastened when this fearful scourge with all its attendant evils may be driven from the earth.

We have deplored the traffic in opium, originating in contravention of the laws of China, and shall rejoice to do our part in every effort to discourage it between our two countries, and at the same time to promote the increase upon right principles of a sound and beneficial commerce.

We rejoice to learn that tranquillity is now restored to the Empire of China. We pray the Almighty Ruler of the universe that it may please Him to bless the inhabitants of our two countries, and so to guide the counsels of their rulers that the peace which now so happily unites them may continue upon an enduring basis, and that our own beloved country in her intercourse with China may more and more manifest the genuine fruits of Christianity in that righteousness which alone truly exalteth a nation.—Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting by GEORGE STACEY GIBSON, Clerk.

To George Stacey Gibson, Esq., and others representing the Society of Friends of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is now some time since I first heard of the existence of your Society, which has for its object the establishment of universal peace and the amelioration of mankind ; this subject has my entire sympathy ; it affords me, therefore, great pleasure to meet you to-day, and to listen to the expression of your wishes. Of the friendly intercourse between our two nations, and the putting down of the opium traffic of which you speak, it is my duty to take cognisance.

In this connection, I think it right to refer to the Chefoo Convention concluded last year. The satisfactory settlement then arrived at was owing to Sir Thomas Wade's policy of effecting an equitable compromise. I now hear, however, that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce contemplate petitioning the Foreign-office, and protesting against the ratification of the Convention ; thus further discussion on the subject may become inevitable.

It is argued by foreign merchants that the difficulty experienced in disposing of foreign goods is owing to the heaviness of the import and lekin duties. In my opinion, however, this statement is by no means borne out by the facts of the case ; in the first place, of late years new markets have been opened, trade has been distributed, and profits have been curtailed ; in the next place, opium smoking is becoming more prevalent among the Chinese, entailing poverty and starvation, both by cold and hunger ; the ability, therefore, to purchase foreign goods is small ; take, for instance, cotton piece goods ; formerly a Chinese foot of this fabric cost from eighty to one hundred copper cash ; now it costs but forty or fifty cash, or less by one-half than it did some twenty years ago ; thus the additional levy of the lekin duty has not caused a rise in the price, which, on the other hand, has been considerably lowered. The real cause, therefore, why trade is bad and profits unremunerative must be sought for in the fact that, before opium-smoking was indulged in, families whose incomes were ample to provide them with food and clothing have since the contraction of the habit found these incomes barely sufficient for its indulgence ; raggedness and poverty increase day by day, and the purchase of the necessaries of life becomes impossible ; thus the evils attendant on opium smoking are greatly felt in China. Even, therefore, if China did not insist upon levying both the import and lekin duties the resources of the people would still be inadequate for the extensive purchase of foreign goods. The principle of trade is, that goods purchased at a high price must also be disposed of at a high price ; and that goods purchased at a low price must be disposed of at a low price. As the Chinese say, "When the water rises the boats are lifted." Thus there are no advantages or disadvantages on either side, and the impoverishment of the people is the sole cause of the accumulation of unsold goods.

The total annual import duties collected on opium in China amount to but £600,000 or £700,000, together with the lekin duties, £1,000,000. The sum is not great, and its collection cannot have much effect on foreign trade. The Chinese Government now contemplate taking measures to prohibit opium smoking in China ; thus it may be hoped that the use of the drug will gradually diminish.

For two years India has suffered much from famine, and the people from want of food ; this want is, in a great measure, owing to so much land being devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, by which that of cereals for the sustenance of the people is curtailed ; when, therefore, there is a drought, the people, unless they have accumulated stores, cannot tide over the misfortune. Thus the evil of opium, by the substitution of the poppy for the more legitimate tillage of the corn fields, is seen to be greatly felt even in India. If, therefore, India could be persuaded to grow cereals instead of opium, a great step would be gained towards the future support (in case of similar calamities) of the people.

The Chefoo Convention has now been in existence for over a year ; both China and foreign nations are fully aware of its stipulations, which have on neither side given rise to suspicion ; it is, therefore, desirable to dissuade the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce from protesting against its ratification, as by such ratification many interests will be secured.

The forms and ceremonies of religions are different, but the principle of doing good upon which they are based is the same ; to treat others as one would wish to be treated, to be loyal, and to exercise forbearance are the guiding principles of all religions. I shall ever have before me the fundamental principle of your Society, which consists in treating all men with the same good will, regardless of race or creed. KUO SUNG-TAO.

London, Sept. 21.

The *Daily News* has the following :—We publish the reply of the Chinese Minister to a memorial from the Society of Friends, by a deputation of whom it was formerly presented to his Excellency. The interview was a private one, and no portion of the long and animated conversation which, we understand, took place between the Envoy and the deputation has been allowed to meet the public eye. Kuo made, as our readers have seen, a careful reply in writing to the address ; and with the instinct of a practical politician he seized upon that passage in it which more immediately affects the interests of his own country. A few days ago we called attention to the fact that the Chefoo Convention, although concluded last year, has not yet been ratified. There is reason to believe that the ratification of the treaty has been delayed by the objections which have been urged against it by the representatives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, who are specially apprehensive lest the new arrangements for the levy of *likin*—as the inland duties upon imports are called—should prove injurious to foreign commerce in general, and to the Indian opium trade in particular. It is to this point that Kuo addressed himself with great earnestness ; and his remarks on this subject must be regarded as an appeal both to our Foreign-office and to public opinion in this country to support Sir Thomas Wade's Convention as "an equitable compromise" between the two Governments. He insists that foreign trade has not suffered, and is not likely to suffer, from the Chinese fiscal system, the revenue derived from the *likin* duties being in amount extremely moderate ; but urges that the real cause of the inability of the Chinese to purchase foreign goods is the poverty and ruin caused by opium-smoking. It is probable that the Chinese Minister does not allow sufficiently for the prohibitive effect of the duties ; and we hope he exaggerates the widespread distress springing from the use of opium. The Chinese Government contemplates taking measures to prohibit opium-smoking in China. How far preventive legislation will succeed in China, we have no means of judging. It is hard to prevent people from getting what they want to have, however undesirable. Everybody must wish that the use of this noxious drug may be discouraged ; but a moral reform need not interfere with the establishment of a sounder fiscal system in China.

LIKIN AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

Upon this subject Mr. F. S. Turner, Secretary to the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, has addressed the subjoined letter to the *Daily News* :—

As the Chinese term *likin*, must be strange to most of your readers, perhaps you will find space to insert a few lines on the meaning of the term, and its history in connection with the still unratified Convention. *Li* means the thousandth part of the *liang*, or Chinese ounce (translated by us "tael"), in terms of which all accounts in China are kept. *Kin* means money. To take *likin*, or thousandths money, is therefore exactly equivalent to our levying a percentage. Technically, however, *likin* was originally used to denote an extraordinary percentage levied upon mercantile transactions to meet exceptional necessities of the Government in time of war or rebellion. Its exceptional character, however, is not unlike that of our income tax, for since foreign merchants in China first became acquainted with it, it has been a constant tax, and there is no prospect of its ever being removed. *Likin* is not mentioned in the Treaty of Tientsin, Art XXVIII., which recognises the right of the Chinese to levy transit duty, and provides for the foreign merchant the option of commuting all such dues for a single payment of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. In consequence of this omission, some foreign merchants protested against the payment of *likin* altogether, but our Government has never adopted this objection, Sir Frederick Bruce, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Thomas Wade, and, I believe, all impartial persons, fully admitting the Chinese right to levy inland dues under any name

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they please, of course subject to the clause about commutation for 2½ per cent. But a more serious objection was raised against the levying of *likin* within the treaty ports; the foreign merchant asserting that all such dues were only leviable at the first inland barrier after leaving the port. To add to the difficulty the treaty ports have no defined boundary. In consequence of this state of things continual attempts to evade payment of *likin*, especially upon opium, were made, and a condition of trade ensued which revived on a smaller scale the old abominations of opium smuggling. The opium on arrival at Shanghai was sold to and landed by foreign merchants in comparatively a small way of business. Parsees and others, who brought the opium chests into their offices, opened them and sold to Chinese purchasers. These purchasers would remove the balls of opium, frequently at night, in small parcels, and thus evade the *likin*. Sometimes foreigners were employed by the Chinese to convey opium away in sedan chairs, and the attempt of the Chinese Custom-house officers to arrest them and confiscate the opium was met by the assertion that the drug was still foreign property, and that the foreign merchant was not liable to pay this duty. Sir E. Hornby, late Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, pronounced a decision to this effect. The Chinese, however, never admitted the competency of the Court nor the validity of the decision. It is evident that here we have a most unseemly state of trade; one calculated to foster smuggling, and to breed ill-will between the two Governments. Sir Thomas Wade seized the occasion to put an end to this state of things. First, he conceded to the Chinese that the treaty port, within the limits of which only import duty and not *likin* should be leviable. should be defined as the area rented by foreigners, or, as they are called, the foreign "concessions." Next, in regard to opium, he abandoned exemption of *likin* altogether, and arranged that the drug should be kept in bonded warehouses under the surveillance of the Customs until the Chinese purchaser had paid the *likin* upon it. As regards the actual money difference these new regulations will make to trade, they cannot, on the supposition that the trade is honestly conducted, amount to more than a small fraction of the whole duties —viz., that portion paid by consumers living within the treaty ports. The great gain to China will be the prevention of smuggling, which, by the Chefoo Convention, will be rendered more difficult in the case of all goods, and apparently impossible in the case of opium. Great Britain compels China to admit Indian Opium; if she refuses this concession to China, then, in fact, she becomes the ally of the native smugglers. Do we mean to revive the flagitious policy which led to the opium war? These is no question of prohibitive duties before us. While India gets £90 per chest of opium in Calcutta, and £60 in Bombay, and China on her side is only levying about £10 per chest, it is not for Great Britain to object to prohibitive duties; but if China desires to increase her taxation upon opium she has the full right to do so already, and the Chefoo Convention does not touch this right one way or the other. One word more. The negotiations between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Government extended over eighteen months. The proposals came from Sir T. Wade, in particular the proposal to deal with the *likin* difficulty came from him, and he insisted upon the agreement being accepted or rejected by the Chinese "as a whole." These statements are taken from his own report, published in the Blue-book—see pages, 114, 116, 119, 128, 130, and especially 136. The agreement was accepted, "as a whole" by Li Hung-chang and his Government, the threat of war being in the background. Sir Thomas Wade took care to secure all the advantages conceded to him by the clever stipulation that they should be granted without waiting for ratification—see his despatch to Lord Derby covering the Convention (page 63), and the Convention itself. If after this the British Government repudiates the counter-concessions made to China, *i.e.*, these two new arrangements about *likin*, then good-bye to our reputation for good faith in China. It did not stand high in Commissioner Lin's days, but one would fain hope it has improved since. But if we refuse to carry out this concession about opium lest we should enable the Chinese to checkmate the opium smugglers, it is not China only which will accuse us of sharp practice.

TEA CULTIVATION IN AMERICA.

The *Globe* says:—Brother Jonathan is beginning to turn his attention seriously to the cultivation of tea in his own domain. He has plenty of ground to spare for the purpose, and the practicability of it has long been put beyond question by the actual growth of tea on a small scale in various parts of the States. In the Southern and Western portions of the Continent it is said that the tea plant thrives quite as well as on the other side of the Pacific, and perhaps if soil and climate were the only consideration to be taken into account, we might soon have Jonathan as vigorously engaged in the growing of tea as he is commonly supposed generally to be in the concoction of spruces and juleps. Almost anywhere within 45 degs. of the Equator this hardy shrub may be grown in the open air and will thrive, and there can be little doubt that the continents of North and South America both present vast tracts of land on which the tea plant might be largely cultivated. The one difficulty to be overcome is that of obtaining labour sufficiently cheap to make it worth while to compete with the Chinese market, and this difficulty China herself seems to be very likely to overcome for her neighbours. As everybody is aware, the exportation of Celestials has long been rather a nuisance to various quarters of the world, and to the western portion of the United States in particular. Possibly it has occurred to Yankee enterprise to retaliate upon John Chinaman after the manner in which the publicans here turned the tables on the grocers by setting up a Licensed Victuallers' Tea Association when the grocers took to selling wines and spirits. To set up the plantations, and draw off the Celestials to work upon them as fast as they are imported, would certainly be one way of solving the formidable coolie difficulty in California, and might ultimately suggest to China the advisability of putting some sort of check on her emigration.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 9.

The weather during the past week has been bright, but for the eason cool. The harvest has made fair progress, but the still-standing part of the crop will prove a failure, the only thing being spoken of in a satisfactory tone being the potato crop, which, in spite of the disease prevailing during the summer and autumn, will show a good result.

The Emperor will return to Berlin on the 20th of this month, and the next day the members of the Prussian Diet will reassemble. The opening of the Landtag by his Majesty in person is considered probable. Prince Bismark left his estate at Friederichsruh near Hamburg, and arrived in the metropolis on the 3rd inst. On the 6th he presided at a Council of the Ministers, and yesterday he left the capital for Varzin. At the same momont a rumour has been set afloat according to which the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr von Achenbach, has been dismissed, but whether this is true remains to be seen. In the meanwhile Herr von Achenbach has gone on a trip through Schleswig-Holstein, and has visited *en route* the Exhibition of German coal, which is being held here, as I reported in my last letter. Yesterday the Congress of Social Politicians was opened at Berlin, and will last for three days. On the second-day the commercial treaty between Austria and Germany is one of the topics of discussion.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company held an extraordinary meeting of shareholders on the 6th inst., in order to resolve on a reduction of the paid-up capital of twenty-two-and-a-half millions of marks to fifteen millions. The proposal of the directors was passed, and now we must wait for the resolution of a second meeting, called for the 20th of this month, in order to state that resolution as a legal one. As for the East Siberian Trading Company I am able to report some further details. The creditors of that establishment granted a three years' moratorium, as the technical expression is of one year, which has further to run. All creditors will probably receive 30 per cent., but the capital paid up by the shareholders is considered as a total loss.

With reference to the trade between Europe and Northern Siberia, by way of the Arctic Sea, during the present year we learn that this new route has been already used by three vessels. The steamer Frazer, 150 T.R., Captain Dallmann, left Bremerhaven on the 24th July, loaded with tobacco, sugar, and machineries. On the 9th August, after taking in coals, she proceeded from Hammerfest, reached the entrance of the Jenissei river on the 21st August, and stayed three weeks in the river, leaving again on the 17th September. Already on the 24th Sept. the steamer again arrived at Hammerfest, thus having used only ten days through the Arctic Sea and the Straits of Matoskin Skar; this steamer was chartered by Mr. Sibirjakow, a member of the Geographical Society at Bremen. A far more astonishing voyage was made by the little steamer Luise, 50 T.R.; this vessel, under command of Captain Dahl, was despatched, 18th July, from Hull to the river Ob (North-Western Siberia), loaded with iron and olive-oil. Hitherto, never a vessel had ventured to enter into the latter river, but the Luise not only happily got through all the banks and narrows of its entrance, but even went up fully 1,200 miles to the interior of Siberia, and on the 20th September the captain was able to telegraph his arrival at Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia. This voyage, an undertaking of a merchant, Mr. Trapeznikow at Moscow, has opened an immense field of rich produce to the seafaring trade. A sailing vessel finally, called the Nordlicht, Captain Schwanenberg, which had been built in the Jenissei river, left the entrance of that river on the 21st of August, and passing the Karian Sea without meeting any obstacles, safely arrived at Vardoe (Norway) on the 16th Sept. She brings a small cargo of Siberian produce, especially graphite. The steamer Thames, under command of Capt. Wiggins, after staying all the winter in the Jenissei river, when returning to Europe during the summer, had the misfortune to get ashore at the entrance and could not be brought off again, notwithstanding all the cargo being thrown overboard, amongst it all the valuable collections of the English naturalist, Mr. Seabohm, who intended to return to Europe in this steamer.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business in our Produce Markets has shown considerable activity during the past week, and transactions both on the spot and for future deliv ery have been of pretty good extent. The raising of the rates of di scount at London and Berlin has had no visible influence here.

COFFEE.—Sales have been large, and the arrivals of Rio and Santos Coffee of the new crop, which is of very good quality, have found ready buyers. The stock declared on the 29th of last month amounted to only 24½ million lbs., thus showing a decrease of 10 million lbs. during the month of September, while only ca. 6 million lbs. have come to hand during the same period. The market therefore closes with a firm tendency. Quotations—Java quality m.1.0 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—No sales of first-hand parcels are reported. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed m.23 to 25½; do. unclayed, m.18½ to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29; do. brown, m.18½ to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.21 to 30; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 26, per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Transactions in dressed quality have been of limited extent, but the market is rather firm. Fine Java table Rice has been in more demand at current quotations. Of raw quality no sales are reported.

TEA is quiet, and there have been no sales of importance.

COTTON is in good demand at rising quotations. Transactions have only been made in American provenience.

SPICES.—Nutmegs m.2.75 to 3.20 per lb.; Mace, m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves are in better demand, Zanzibar, m.138 to 139; Pepper unchanged, Singapore quality at m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m. 34½ to 35, White, m.64 to 72.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been little fluctuation in speculative Stocks during the past week. The interest of operators on the Bourse has been centered

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in the new Hungarian Loan. Quotations have remained unchanged, but the market closes with a rather feeble tendency. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	95¾ ..	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	— ...	101¼
Hamburg Loan of 1870	— ...	105
Do. do. 1875	— ...	95⅝
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116 ...	116¼
Coeln Minden Railway	91¾ ...	92¼
Norddeutsche Bank..	135½ ...	135¾
Vereinsbank...	— ...	122¾
International Bank	— ...	84¼
Commerce and Discount Bank	103½ ..	103¾
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	101½ ...	—
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	31⅝ ...	31⅞
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	54¼ ...	54½
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	— ...	51½
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	— ...	12½

SHIPPING.

Business on the river-side of late has been fairly active, and as a good many arrivals have taken place our harbour presents a satisfactory show of Transatlantic vessels. Departures have been impeded by a gale from the northward, which caused several casualties at the mouths of the Weser and Elbe rivers, happily without in any case a fatal result. Of arrivals from the Far East I have to report the Galatea, s.s., Boehme, from China; Jules Dufaure, Camille, from Sourabaya; Bodilo, Hacke, from Tonga-Tabu, and Alardus, Voss, from Rangoon. The departures have been the Feronia, s.s., Schultz, for Shanghai; Fortuna, Strohsahl, for Rangoon, and Fidelio, Bohsen, for Hong Kong. At Bremen there have arrived:—Aberfoyle, Tasway, from Moulmain; Viola, Roe, from Bombay. The departures are the Bremen, Furst, Bismark, Kellerr, for East India. On the berth are:—A. H. Wille, Haeveker, for Rangoon; Dione, Brandt, for Penang and Singapore; Indra, Wilder, for same destination; Pandur, Jessen, for Manila (a new vessel); Civiale, Nissen, for Bangkok; Oscar, Windhorst, for Hong Kong; Anna Bertha, Krause, for same direction; Bonito, Wesenberg, for Chefuh, and August, Rus, for Japan. Freights appear to be recovering a little, but owing to the great surplus of disengaged tonnage are still far from being satisfactory.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.

We are still anxiously expecting the solution of the Ministerial crisis. It is by no means certain what will happen. The Liberal papers, or most of them, are demonstrating the necessity for a Liberal Government; but there are some organs of the same political colour which think it unfair, that the Cabinet should have been condemned by *la mort sans phrase*. According to their opinion, either a vote of want of confidence ought to have been pronounced by a large and powerful majority, or the Opposition should have been obliged to wait for the result of the debates upon the Lower Class Education Bill. The question now is whether the King will accept the resignation of the Ministers. Many influential politicians are of opinion that the King will prefer a dissolution of the Second Chamber, although there is every probability that the same members would be re-elected. It seems very easy to overthrow a Cabinet, but it is enormously difficult to find a Ministry which can command a majority for the Bills which are to be brought forward, and I believe that the Liberals would stumble over the same block, which has been thrown in the path of the Conservatives; in other words, that it will be impossible for them to reorganise the Education question in such a way as to please the majority of the nation. This, indeed, would be a most difficult task, and therefore it would have been preferable that the Bill of Mr. Heemskerk should have been discussed, the more because he stated that he wished for co-operation between political parties upon this non-political question. The Liberals were of another opinion, and caused a crisis. It may be that Mr. Heemskerk is somewhat reluctant to apply such a radical measure as a dissolution of Parliament. A rumour is current that the King intends to marry again, and that the Ministers opposed this intention; that the Premier refused to ennoble Mademoiselle d'Ambre, and that this caused discord between the King and the Cabinet, so that Mr. Heemskerk was very willing to resign. I need not add that I cannot guarantee the entire truth of these *on dits*, but it seems to be the fact that the King, after having tried in vain to have Mademoiselle ennobled by Marshal Macmahon, succeeded in having this done by the Luxemburg Cabinet. Rumours are in circulation that the Prince of Orange intends to marry a German princess, but this tale has been so many times told that it is now generally disbelieved. The Paris paper, *Le Français*, announces that the King intends to pass the winter in Paris. This can hardly be so, as his Majesty purchased some days ago a beautiful seat near Ryswyk, from Messrs. D. De Boer and Zoon, for an amount of f.85,000. This chateau is now being fitted up in a most lavish manner, and will be, it is thought, the Royal residency for some months. It has created much astonishment that during the last few weeks we have had a shower of decorations. Mr. Van Lansberge has had conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, which he well deserved for his services at the Conference at Brussels in 1874, and still more by his ability displayed as Governor-General of Netherlands-India.

Mr. Goeman Borgesius, editor of the Liberal paper *Het Vaderland*, has been selected as candidate for the election, which will take place at Winschoten, to fill up the seat left vacant by the appointment of Dr. Jonchblaet as Professor at the Academy of Leyden. There is little doubt of his being returned.

I regret that I have to note the death of Mr. Ruydenaers, our Consul at Alexandria.

Mr. J. R. Kleyn has had conferred upon him the Christus Order by the King of Portugal. This gentleman resides at Batavia.

The Bourse has remained very quiet, and quotations have undergone but very trifling alterations. The rate of discount is somewhat higher, 3½ per cent. being paid.

In our commercial circles an address has been circulated, to be forwarded to the Minister of the Colonial Department, in order to protest against the selling of Java coffee once a month during ten months in the year. This system is judged to be hurtful, because Java coffee is not nearly of so excellent a quality as it was formerly; the Brazils and the English Indies producing sorts which compete with even superior Java quality. The petitioners wish that supplies should be sold as they arrive.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Trade continues dull, and transactions have been very trifling in extent.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet, and trade has been most limited. Only some parcels of private import have changed hands.

TEA very quiet; but prices are well maintained.

SUGAR.—Owing to absence of offers trade looks dull. The stock is exhausted, and no floating cargoes are offered in the market. About 2,000 mats have changed hands at October value.

TOBACCO (Java).—The trade is busy inspecting the lots (21,815 bales) to be offered in the latter part of this month. The stock includes 27,412 bales Java, 4,160 bales Sumatra, 3,375 bales Manilla, 3,000 bales E.I.

COTTON is very firm; a good business has been done in this article at advancing prices. A special demand has prevailed for American sorts.

SPICES.—Nutmegs and Mace have enjoyed a good demand. Cloves are somewhat duller, but the transactions have been of some importance.

PEPPER is very firm, the 2,034 bags ex Noach IV. were not sold, the biddings being insufficient.

RICE.—Uncleaned sorts are rather dull, but a good demand has prevailed for cleaned.

INDIGO is very quiet. The last auctions have given a satisfactory result. The trade, however, is now fully provided. About 150 chests have changed hands.

HIDES dull. In the course of this month large parcels will be brought under the hammer.

TIN has met with more demand, and some lots of Banca were sold at f.41.50, and Billiton at f.39 to f.39¼.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Statistical Returns of the imports into and exports from the United Kingdom in the month of September have been issued. The total declared value of the imports in the month was £28,234,769, being 8 per cent. less than in the corresponding month in 1876, and 8½ per cent. less than in September, 1875. For the first nine months of the year the total is £292,528,403, or 3¾ per cent. more than in the same period in 1876, and nearly 4 per cent. more than in the first three-quarters of the previous year. The value of the British exports in the month was £17,095,426, being 3¾ per cent. less than in September, 1876, and 13¾ below the total in the same month in 1875. For the nine months this year the aggregate was £147,663,519, or 2¼ per cent. below last year, but 12¾ per cent. below 1875 during the same period. The other principal decreases for the month in Imports are in cotton and flax. The principal increases are in iron ore, silk, both raw and manufactured, sugar, both refined and unrefined, and wood and timber. The principal decreases of the month as regards exports were in coal, coke, &c., copper, cordage, iron and steel, silk manufactures, woollen and worsted yarn and manufactures. The principal increases were in cotton and linen manufactures.

The total of gold and silver imports during September amounted to £4,321,744, against £4,204,367 in 1876, and £1,790,203 in 1875. For the nine months the imports were £28,882,000, against £28,524,663 in the like period of 1876, and £26,457,096 in 1875. The exports of gold and silver in the month of September were £3,436,282, against £2,853,665 in the corresponding period of 1876, and £1,561,953 in 1875. In the nine months just expired the exports were £31,353,785, against £16,155,515 in the like period of 1876, and £16,795,226 in 1875. In September, 1875, the imports exceeded the exports by £228,240, in 1876 by £1,350,712, and in 1877 by £885,462. In the nine months of 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by £9,661,870, and 1876 by £12,369,148, whilst in 1877 the exports exceeded the imports by £2,471,785.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,588,700 ...	624,500 ...	1,695,200
Japan...	„	1,552,000 ...	1,000,500 ...	526,700
Straits Settlements ...	„	231,100 ..	173,100 ...	307,700
Ceylon	„	5,000 ...	7,000 ...	16,100
		For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	11,192,700 ..	8,389,600 ...	15,388,600
Japan	„	11,361,700 ...	10,784,900 ...	9,169,600
Straits Settlements ...	„	1,580,300 ...	1,299,100 ...	1,887,400
Ceylon	„	106,000 ...	144,100 ...	124,600

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COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	43,231,300	31,422,200	30,273,100
Japan	,,	6,632,900	3,043,800	1,498,000
Philippine Islands	,,	2,901,600	4,213,900	3,619,700
Java	,,	3,615,500	6,566,800	4,794,200
Straits Settlements	,,	7,530,600	7,081,700	7,830,300
Ceylon	,,	2,521,900	2,735,400	3,776,400
		For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	313,411,500	326,778,000	314,594,400
Japan	,,	31,905,400	27,093,200	19,877,100
Philippine Islands	,,	23,585,800	21,765,600	43,111,700
Java	,,	45,098,100	53,883,100	69,160,100
Straits Settlements	,,	64,398,900	76,703,200	85,064,700
Ceylon	,,	23,949,000	25,309,800	23,173,100

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,425,100	508,500	1,496,200
Japan	,,	1,045,500	230,700	265,600
		For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	11,775,100	8,756,000	13,459,900
Japan	,,	7,386,800	2,395,900	3,213,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	186,400	196,700	248,100
Japan	,,	39,800	13,900	97,100
		For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,321,600	1,818,200	1,723,900
Japan	,,	212,700	148,000	583,800

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	788	597	978
For the nine months	,,	7,839	6,999	11,796

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	——	Paid.	Closing Prices.
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
10	Agra	All	10¾ to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	22½ to 23½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	27½ to 28½
20	City	10	15½ to 16¼
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	645 fr.
229½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	33 to 35
50	Imperial	15	16¾ to 17¼
50	London and County	20	62½ to 63½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	63 to 64
25	Oriental	All	45 to 46
50	Union of London	15	41 to 42
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7¾ to 8
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7¾ to 8
10	Great Northern	All	7⅞ to 7⅞
25	Indo-European	All	19½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	26¾ to 27½
90	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23 to 24
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	26 to 27
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	15 to 15½
50	Commercial Union	5	19¾ to 20½
50	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ⅞ dis
100	Indemnity Marine	50	99 to 102
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1⅛ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	44½ to 44¾
25	Ocean Marine	5	6½ to 7⅛
20	Thames and Mersey	2	5⅞ to 6¼ pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅞ to 7⅞
90	Universal Marine	5	9½ to 10
	TEA COMPANIES.		
30	Assam	20	72 to 75
20	British Indian	All	6¾ to 6⅞
20	Darjeeling	All	21 to 22
10	Eastern Assam	All	4¾ to 5⅛
20	Jorehaut	All	60 to 65
10	Lebong	All	12 to 13
10	Upper Assam	All	5½ to 6
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	11 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2¼ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	605 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	38 to 40
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	9 to 7 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	50 to 53
403fr.	Suez Canal	—	688¾ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	110 to 112
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	102 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	102 to 104

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d.	to 76s. 6d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¾d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 7⅛d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 6d.	—	per oz.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

A very strong and firm tone has pervaded the market, in sympathy with the continued large sales of Cotton at daily advancing prices. The improved feeling has failed, however, to stimulate the demand for goods, and the extreme rates asked still keep the transactions within narrow limits. Yarns are more easily saleable at the enhanced values, and some resales have been effected at fully ½d. above the lowest point.

QUOTATIONS.

				s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7lbs.		5	2½	to	7	5½
Do. do.	,,	8¼lbs.		6	2½	to	8	8½
Do. do.	44 45 in.	7lbs.		6	2½	to	7	8½
Do. do.	,,	8lbs.		6	10	to	8	7
Do. do.	,,	9lbs.		7	8½	to	9	7½
Do. do.	50 in.	10lbs.		9	4½	to	10	7½
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6lbs.		4	3½	to	5	0½
Do. do.	,,	7lbs.		4	9 9-16	to	5	6 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	,,	7lbs.		5	3 9-16	to	6	9 9-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	8lbs.		6	3 13-16	to	7	9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	21b. 8 oz.		2	2 11-16	to	2	6 3-16
Grey Jaconets	39 in.	21b. 1 oz.		2	6 17-32	to	3	7 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.		8	8½	to	10	0½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8lbs.		6	10½	to	8	7½
White Spot Shirtings	35 in.			9	7½			
Brocade do.	36 in.			9	10½			
Damasks	36 in.			16	8½			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24			0	9½	to	0	10½
Do. do. do. do.	28-32			0	10½	to	0	11½
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42			0	11½	to	1	0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 10s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 8s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £15 10s. to £16.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £20 15s. to £21; do., other brands, £20 2s. 6d. to £20 7s. 6d.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 17s. 6d.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	88,040	77,650	53,370	178,740	40,276	34,238
	,, Japan	—	257	360	91,590	—	115,622
Total		88,040	77,907	53,730	270,330	40,276	149,860
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	83,520	54,380	27,720	105,598	46,923	19,295
	,, Japan	—	—	390	71,280	—	20,596
Total		83,520	54,380	28,110	176,878	46,923	39,891
Do. 1875	To China	88,080	64,540	44,650	155,920	39,781	59,604
	,, Japan	—	1,950	890	204,070	—	40,392
Total		88,080	66,490	44,540	359,990	39,781	99,996
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,817	70,950
	,, Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,817	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	32	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	9	,, yard	,,
HH SS Camlets	60	0	,, piece	,,
HH Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	,, ,,	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	44	6	,, ,,	,,
HH China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,
LL Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,591,597	1,223,493

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date	£20,000	—

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 738.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Oct. 23.
JAPAN—Yokohama	July 20	Sept. 2	Sept. 8*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 3*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Aug. 28
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 21
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 28
Chefoo	—	—	„ 25
New-chwang	—	—	„ 23
Hankow	—	—	„ 28
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 28
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 3
Ningpo	—	—	„ 1
Foochow	—	—	„ 4
Formosa	—	—	Aug. 27
Amoy	—	—	Sept. 5
Swatow	—	—	„ 6
Hong Kong	Aug. 3	Sept. 7	„ 8
Canton	—	—	„ 6
Macao	—	—	„ 7
PHILIPPINES—Manila	July 20	Aug. 26	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	„ 27	„ 28	„ 9
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 10
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	„ 3
Sarawak	—	—	„ 6
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 13
Samarang	—	—	„ 11
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 8
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Aug. 17	Sept. 15	„ 15
Penang	„ 17	„ 13	„ 17
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	„ 26
Colombo	—	—	„ 24

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, *vid* Brindisi, and the Japan advices per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China*, *via* San Francisco, were both delivered this morning. The heavy portion of the present inward P. and O. mail passed Malta on the 19th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 5th, Shanghai 9th, Hong Kong 15th, Singapore 22nd Sept., left Marseilles yesterday, and will reach London to-morrow (Tuesday), six days in advance of its due date.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Penang cable has ceased working. The Great Northern Company's line has been restored.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, to Brindisi, Oct. 18.—None. To Venice, Oct. 21, from Shanghai: Messrs. A. Bean, J. W. Muller, A. S. Cordes, R. Anderson, P. McG. Grant, R. Nichol.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Oct. 29.—From Hong Kong: Mr. D. J. Thomson, R.N., Staff Surg. Fennell. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Bois and children, Mrs. Birch and two children, Mr. R. C. Pole, Mr. M. H. Martin.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. Beyfuss. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. A. Wemyss, Mr. R. Alford, Mr. Ilbert. To Batavia: Mr. Mirandole and family, Mr. and Mrs Eschanzier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Mrs. Van Steyn, Mrs. Scheltema, Miss Maarschalk, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Smeding, Mr. and Mrs. W. Willie, Mr. Briesen, To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. Koenig, Major and Mrs. McMair, Miss de Jager, Miss Van Steyn, Miss Bernardi, Miss Innod, Mr. W. H. Read, Mr. McLaverty, Mr. Bornand, Mr. W. B. Pryer, Mr. Wyss, Mr. Siegfried, Mr. Overbeck. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackwood and family, Sir J. B. Phear, Messrs. C. Buller, H. W. Ridley, W. Walker, H. Wilton, Pole Carew, and F. Mortimer.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. G. L. Ornien, Mr. and Mrs. Lantzins, Mr. G. L. Quein. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. A. Rampant. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Brazier and family. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Strachan and daughter, Captains Twynam and Smith.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. Powrie, Mr. J. Baugh Allen. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ameut and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stuers and daughter. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. R. Klunder. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss Carr, Miss Mundy.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Levy. To Shanghai: Mr. R. R. Burnett. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Oyarzabal, Mr. A. Schoolbread. To Colombo: Mr. Hughes, Mr. Feeney, Mr. W. Jaffray, Mr. Berwick, Mr. F. D. Mitchell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar. To Ceylon: Mr. M. R. Deas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawn, Nabeshima, Obata, Mockinoki. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A. Hill, Mr. E. P. Atkinson, Miss C. E. Myers.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peru*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant.

To Batavia, per steamer *Voorwaarts*, from Nieuwediep, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Bruyn van Oordt, Mrs. Bemond, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Munniks de Tongh, Mrs. E. H. Godin, Mrs. W. C. Jolly, Mrs. T. H. Wygersma, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stammler and four children, Mrs. L. M. H. Franc, Mrs. L. Stegerhoek, Mr. and Mrs. H. v. Alphen and two children, Mr. W. Buddingh, Mr. A. M. Pfeiffer, Mr. K. H. Korff, Mrs. N. A. E. Smit, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Vetter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haack Van de Goes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cool, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. P. Vermeulen, Mr. H. J. B. Clerke, Mr. J. J. Clerke, Mr. F. W. J. Buys, Mr. E. Tielenins Kruythoff, Mr. E. B. E. Ruempol; six subaltern officers, 100 soldiers.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco, Sept. 29.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. De La Camp, Miss Grace Winter, Mr. E. Cavalierie, Mr. Jackson McKinty, Mrs. Fletcher and son, M. V. de Naryer, Mr. J. L. Flood, Dr. Stillman, M. de Bavier, Mrs. C. Holcomb, Miss E. Rodgers, Mr. G. W. Knox and wife, Mr. E. J. Fraser. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. H. Flower, Mrs. Lex and son, Mr. Wm. Robinson. To Hong Kong.—None.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 29th August, and we have advices *via* San Francisco ten days later, viz., to the 8th September. The French mail from London, July 13, arrived out on the 29th August, and the following P. and O. mail of July 20 was received on the 2nd Sept.

Since last mail but little of purely local interest appears to have taken place in Yokohama, but this is compensated for by very startling news, of which the papers are full, having been received from the seat of war. The *Japan Mail* of the 8th Sept. says:—

The news of the past week from the seat of war in the South must have satisfied the most ardent lover of the sensational, who could scarcely in his wildest dreams have been prepared for the announcement that a body of the Satsuma forces had made their reappearance at Kagoshima and successfully obtained possession of the city. As to the manner in which this manœuvre has been accomplished we cannot yet give full and reliable details, but it seems more than probable that Saigo and the forces under his personal leadership have never been engaged until lately with the Imperialists, but have been quietly lying hidden in some mountain stronghold, where they could watch the progress of events and be ready to take advantage of any carelessness of their antagonists resulting from the over confidence wrought by their apparent success. It is said that the insurgent forces, which were gradually driven into a corner of Hiuga, abandoned stronghold after stronghold with scarcely a blow

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being struck, and finally surrendering in a body—as it is now stated—without any final struggle, were mere decoy ducks. That they had instructions to act in this manner, leading the Imperialists to suppose that they were following Saigo's real army, and that in forcing their surrender they were crushing out the war. Be that as it may, Saigo or Kirino—it is doubtful which—suddenly appeared at Yokogawa in Osumi, where a terrible battle was fought, resulting in total defeat, with great slaughter, of the Imperialists under General Miyoshi. It is also rumoured that two of the principal Imperial Generals were killed and another seriously wounded. The Satsuma troops then marched on Kagoshima, which in spite of the presence of the fleet seems to have been left nearly undefended. Some fighting took place, and Kagoshima is once more in possession of its former masters. On the entry of the insurgents the greatest panic prevailed, the Governor and other officials managing to get on board the *Takachiwo Maru* and escape to Nagasaki. It was at first reported that this bold dash was performed by only about three hundred men, but the numbers have already mounted up to as many thousands, and there can be little doubt that Saigo and Kirino are both at the head of formidable bodies. It is also rumoured that a large amount of money, some thousands of stands of arms, several Gatling guns, abundance of ammunition and Government stores of all kinds have fallen into the hands of the victors. This may very probably be the case, as Kagoshima was the head-quarters of the Government, and so sudden was the attack that there was no time to remove anything.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that the Kanagawa *Ken* officials have concluded an agreement with a contractor for the sum of 300,000 *yen* to clean out all the wells connected with the aqueduct which supplies the native town with drinking water. This is considered a sanitary measure of the greatest importance, it being one calculated to repress the frequent and virulent attacks of typhoid fever to which Japanese towns are always subject.

The decision in H.B.M. Court, in the case brought by the Tokio *fu* against a British subject for the non-payment of ground-rent, has been decided, as expected, in favour of the plaintiff. This decision, it is noticeable, is in opposition to one given in the U.S. Court.

The Japanese navy has sustained a severe loss in the ironclad *Riojo Kan*. This vessel was driven on shore during a typhoon, and it was said was likely to become a total wreck. The *Japan Herald* gives the following particulars :—

We have received information that the Japanese ironclad *Riojo Kan* was driven ashore on one of the reefs opposite Kagoshima during the typhoon of the 26th ult. A portion of her guns were thrown overboard to lighten her, but she still remained on the reef, and we hear from private sources that she is so severely strained, and her armour plates are so badly wrenched, that it is doubtful whether she can be got off and refitted for service. A transport called the *Kwantsu Maru* foundered with a loss of five or six men, during the same gale, and several men-of-war and transports were also injured.

The above paper also gives the following news :—

The Imperial family has been placed in mourning in consequence of the death of the Princess Seikan-in-no-miya, a sister of the late Mikado, and widow of the last Shogun but one.

The Government continue to make large purchases of arms and ammunition.

Large reductions have been made in the expense of the Imperial Household.

Ohara, secretary to the Foreign Department, was assassinated on the 6th Sept. his wife also being severely wounded.

TOKIO.

The Tokio correspondent of the *Japan Herald* describes the opening of the National Exhibition at Uyeno as follows :—

"The official opening of the National Exhibition at Uyeno took place on the 21st of August, but, owing to some muddling and inexplicable mismanagement of the officials charged with its conduct, neither the foreign consuls nor the foreign press were invited. Taking the Exhibition as a whole, and making allowances for the inevitable difficulties attending enterprises of this kind, it is interesting and creditable ; nor, when the artistic proclivities and patient skill of the Japanese people are taken into consideration, could it well be otherwise. In every department of manufacturing industry—silks, lacquer, bronze, porcelain, and the thousand and one articles of daily life, the Exhibition teems with the best examples of what the artists and artisans of Japan of to-day can produce. Old curios and antiquities are not shown, and the lover of things of the past must look elsewhere for a gratification of his curiosity."

The six principal buildings—or Exhibition buildings in the stricter sense—bear, each of them, an inscription indicating their contents. Turning left from the entrance, these buildings will be found ranged in the following order :—1, Horticultural Hall; 2, Machinery Hall ; 3, Western Hall ; 4, Fine Arts Gallery (forms the side that faces the entrance); 5, Eastern Hall ; and 6, Agricultural Hall. These are all connected with each other by a short covered gallery, and are profusely decorated both inside and outside with flags, sometimes white with red borders, and sometimes red with white borders. The structures being, with one exception, only intended to remain as long as the Exhibition lasts, viz., until the 1st December this year, they are unpretending in appearance, and have been built in the most economical manner. They are all of wood, one storied, roofed with galvanised iron, floored with cement, lit by windows in the walls and by skylights in the roof, and painted, both inside and outside, with colours pleasing to the eye. Each building is built in form of a rectangle, but they vary considerably in size. The one exception from the general method of construction is the building for the Fine Arts, which is intended to remain standing, as an *in memoriam*, after the Exhibition shall have been closed. It has been erected by the Department of Architecture under the Ministry for Public Works, and is built in red brick, roofed with tiles, floored with boards, and lit by windows inserted in gables in the roof.

HIOGO.

We take the following from the *Hiogo News* :—

The news from the south tells us very little beyond what was known some days ago with regard to the principal theatre of operations. The leaders have apparently taken a sufficient following with them from Nobeoka to enable them to show some front in the hills, and the disintegration of the rebel forces which, from the appearance of small parties at different points, seem to be going on, was naturally to be looked for after their last base of operations was broken up.

It will perhaps be remembered that about a year ago a man who lived just below Sannomiya Station, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, made a visit to a house in the village just above the old race course, and brutally murdered a man he found there. We have just heard that the murderer has been beheaded in the jail, and it may be worth while to note that the sentence was carried out in accordance with the new law, that is, on the strength of the evidence only, the prisoner refusing to confess his guilt.

We believe it better for the future of Japan that the restless and ambitious pride of the Satsuma clan should receive a check ; in fact, considering what the attitude of that clan has till now been, we say nothing more than the simple truth when we say that only now is the Revolution, begun ten years ago, reaching completion, even geographically. The rivalry begotten of a clannish feeling between different sections of a nation is an excellent thing in its time and place, but it must stand in abeyance before the interests of the nation as a whole. When Japan was all the world to herself, provincial jealousies and hatreds were the yeast which kept her from stagnation and decay, but when she rose to the dignity of becoming a nation, instead of a mere cluster of islands in the Pacific, national unity became of more importance to her than whether Choshiu should carry home the head of Satsuma or Satsuma take home the head of Choshiu. Saigo, for aught we know, may have been, in pursuing his recent course, animated by the highest and purest motives, but from the very nature of the power to which he appealed—the clannishness of the Satsuma shizoku—his cause must stand condemned ; for, had he succeeded, his triumph would have been to a very great extent, whether he so intended it or not, the triumph of provincialism over nationalism. In support of our case we need only ask the question of all those who have conversed with intelligent Japanese, not being Satsuma men, during the progress of this rebellion, whether one of the strongest weapons in the hands of the Government throughout has not been the deep-seated distrust of the Satsuma clan entertained by nearly all other Japanese, and the conviction that, profess what they might, they were only fighting "for their own hand."

CHINA.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes under date of Aug. 23 :—

I am happy to say that the cholera has now almost disappeared. A few cases occur occasionally, and they may invariably be traced to a hearty meal off water-melons, cucumbers, raw tomatoes, or (and this seems to be the principal source of contagion, although unhealthy fruit and raw vegetables are perhaps an original cause) *the non-removal of choleraic* refuse. Two cases of death have occurred with natives in foreign service, but several cures have been effected with castor oil and rhubarb at once administered, and followed by a good dose of chlorodyne—warmth to the feet and stomach, by means of hot water bottles or bricks. In 1862 hundreds of natives were cured with liberal doses of brandy and cayenne pepper.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd Sept. ; the French mail from London, July 13, was received on the 27th August, and the following P. and O. mail of 20th July arrived out on the 30th August.

The cool weather had fairly set in at the date of the last mail's departure, and the training for the autumn races had commenced. The pawnshop question had been further discussed, with a view of obtaining uniformity of action in the English

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and French settlements, and ultimately the French Council agreed with the English Council as to the advisability of closing the shops at ten P.M., in order to lessen the facilities to thieves for getting rid of their booty. At a meeting on the 20th Aug. the Bill for Tls. 12,299 for building the Bund Bridge over the Yang-king pang was agreed to. A request by a company of fifty Chinese to be allotted the monopoly of the 1,500 jinricksha licenses was refused. A letter from Mr. Cowie was read, asking the Council to cause to be removed certain houses built on the property of Mr. Baron, which, by their appearance and their state of insalubrity, tend to depreciate the neighbouring houses. The Council did not see that it could take such action; as regarded the question of public health, however, it would take care that the rules were enforced.

The *North China Daily News* notes that in consequence of the promulgation of a set of prohibitory *lekin* rules by the Taoutai of Wenchow, all shipments thither from Shanghai have been stopped; and the steamer *Conquest* taken temporarily off the line. It adds:—We have long since realised that the Mandarins believe commerce was created for purposes of taxation; but we have seldom seen more emphatic proof of the fact than in the two sets of rules which have lately come to our hand. Those regarding the ports of call on the Yangtsze seemed especially designed to hinder trade in their neighbourhood; and those which we publish regarding the port of Wenchow, out-do all previous compositions in the audacity of their provisions and of their misrepresentations. Viewed as amongst the first fruits of the Chefoo Convention, they furnish much food for reflection; and confirm all that was said at the time in our own columns, and those of our contemporaries, as to the extreme injudiciousness—to use no stronger word—of the so-called "*lekin* clause" of that document. Of course, nearly every statement in these rules as to what the treaties *do* say, is distorted and misrepresented; but it is quite possible also to see how every sentence has been ingeniously founded on the negative recognition of *lekin* outside foreign settlements, of which Sir Thomas Wade was guilty.

The above-named paper has also the following:—

As most of our readers are no doubt aware, a project has been started lately for getting up a Steam Washing Company in Shanghai, the capital to be Tls. 6,000, in 100 shares of Tls. 60 each. We are glad to learn that three-fourths of this sum has been subscribed; and when a few more signatures have been obtained it is, we believe, intended to call a meeting of subscribers, with a view to appoint a committee and commence operations. We wish Mr. Meller (who is energetically promoting the scheme) all success in his endeavours. The prospect of having one's clothes not knocked to pieces, and possibly of having one's shirts returned a little less the colour of pea soup, is one which only those who have lately come out from home can fully realise; but which every one can imagine with pleasure.

A meeting of debenture-holders in the Shanghai Sailors' Home was held on the 22nd August, when the Home, as a property, was shown to be in a fairly satisfactory position; that is to say, the trustees have some Tls. 6,000 in hand, and the frontage can be sold for sufficient to pay off the outstanding debentures. As a working institution, however, the position is much less promising, the superintendent having been unable to pay rent for nearly twelve months, owing to the falling off in the number of inmates. The sale of the frontage to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., for Tls. 10,000, was authorised, and a committee was formed to consult upon some plan of reorganising the Home as a public trust.

Proceedings have been instituted in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, on behalf of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, against the steamer *Dragon*, which was placed under arrest by an order of the Court. We understand the necessary bail has been given, and that the *Dragon* leaves this evening for Japan and Vladivostock.

We hear the greater part of the claim for Hospital Dues, which formed one of the doubtful items in the winding-up value of the S. S. N. Company, is considered untenable at Washington. There is, however, still a question as to some of the steamers, involving about $4,000, which remains doubtful. The sum at first spoken of was $21,000.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. A. S. Harvey, late Acting British Consul at Kiungchow, has been obliged to go home on sick leave.

We understand that Mr. J. Middleton, of H.M.'s Consular service, who is home on furlough, is not likely to return to China.

Speaking of the suggested amalgamation of the offices of Consul and Judge, the *North China Herald* says:—

The amalgamation of the offices in the hands of one individual will be to over-work the Consul. And that difficulty cannot be met, even by increasing the Consular staff. There is work to which a Consul must personally attend, and the time of the Shanghai Consul, within whose jurisdiction the port of Chinkeang is also placed, is quite sufficiently occupied. To throw upon the same man the duties of a judge would be simply to overweight him, nnd lead to the inefficient performance of some of his duties. If, however, the abolition of the Supreme Court be resolved on, there is still a way of arranging the matter without the pluralism against which we protest. Let the British Consul at Shanghai be made a Consul-General, as he should have been years ago, and another official with the title of Legal Consul be appointed to attend to the law duties which now devolve upon the Judge. Of course it may be said that Consuls discharge the functions both of Consul and Judge at the outports, and that there is no reason why they should not do so equally well at Shanghai. But there *are* two reasons. In the first place the questions of all kinds, and especially the judicial ones, which arise at the small ports, are less frequent and generally less important than those at Shanghai. In the second place, the men at the outports are trained consuls; and, if it is a question between the two, we would much rather see a trained consul than a barrister placed in charge of the two offices. The former would be much less likely to make a mess of the legal business, than the latter would of the political, in such a country as China.

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Trade here received a rude shock the other day by reason of the high *lekin* tariff which was suddenly sprung on us. A set of "rules," ludicrous in the extreme, accompanied the table of rates; and in it all the clauses in the Treaty alluding to the Customs were twisted round and made to bear on the subject of proclamation. For instance, one rule stated that by treaty *(sic)* foreigners as well as natives were subject to *lekin*. Again, another notified that twice a month the *lekin* officers would inspect foreign godowns, "and by checking the contents with the Customs statement the difference would show what goods ought to have paid *lekin*," &c., &c. This was stated to be an exact copy of the regulations in force at Ningpo. Extraordinary precautions were taken at first to prevent the circulating documents, containing the rules, falling into foreign hands; but in spite of all it was not long before our authorities were in possession of them. The Chinese immediately combined to resist the extortion, with the result of quite stagnating trade. Orders were sent to Shanghai to stop shipments. This last has had the effect of depriving us of our usual and solitary steamer. The native merchants further threatened to close their places, and in the end so intimidated the Taoutai that the proclamations were withdrawn and modifications promised. The merchants are not quite satisfied yet; but in escaping this Scylla I fear foreigners are threatened with a Charybdis. The "Ningpo *lekin* guild" have, of course, suffered severely by the opening of this port, and they are afraid that they may not realise even the comparatively small amount they pay for farming the tax.

They are, therefore, making great efforts to persuade one or two of the leading merchants here to join them in farming the *likin* at Wenchow. Now it will be remembered that at Ningpo they were quietly allowed to do this. They acquired the right to levy for a comparatively small payment, and forming a guild of all the native importers, the amount was readily made up by the imposition of a very low rate.

But the moment an unhappy foreigner dared to import a bale, he was taxed by these conspirators to the *full* theoretical amount, and not one step could his goods go until this was paid.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 8th September; the French mail from London, July 27, arrived out on the 1st September, and the following P. and O. mail of August 3 was received on the 7th September.

The lenient policy of the Governor towards the criminal classes in Hong Kong was still the subject of much comment. The now celebrated Wong Apo, the individual convicted of burglary, brutal violence, and cell-breaking, and who said he dared not return to China because he murdered a man who, according to his story, killed his brother, had, however, at last to be thrashed. It seems that Wong had latterly varied his defiance of the prison regulations with occasional yelling and screeching, and these performances got so unbearable that the Visiting Justices were called in to consider what should be done with him. The result was a recommendation to the Governor that he should be flogged. If Wong had reckoned on his "No. 1 good Friend" saving him from a flogging he was rather disagreably surprised. His Excellency, in reply, wrote a despatch (it is said to have been of considerable dimensions) in which he reiterated his disapproval of the practice of flogging, but ultimately consented to the soothing effects of the rattan being tried on the rascal. Wong thereupon received twenty-four strokes from the rattan, and they are said to have worked a wonderful improvement in his condition.

The departure by the last French mail from the Colony of Mr. H. Magniac, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., is noted with regret. Mr. Magniac was a very old resident, and, as one of the most honest and enthusiastic supporters of the thoroughgoing English sport of horse-racing, will be greatly missed in connection with the miniature Derby meetings at Wong-nei-chong. He had his first mount here at the Hong Kong Race Meeting of 1855, and ever since that time he has evinced the greatest interest in this wholesome sport in the Colony.

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We take the following from the *China Mail*:—

A daring robbery was committed about noon of the 4th Sept., in the residence of Mr. F. Xavier, No. 59, Wyndham-street (close to the Central Police Station). It appears that four Chinamen, well armed with swords and knives, entered the house (by means of a bamboo scaffolding) while it was occupied by Mrs. Xavier only, her husband being absent on his official duties. The thieves proceeded upstairs, with the apparent knowledge that most of the valuables were there deposited, and having forced the lady downstairs, they gathered together all the money and jewellery they could lay their hands on, and broke into the wardrobe in order to extend their exploratious and add to their booty. Mrs. Xavier, though much frightened, went upstairs, but was stopped on the landing by one of the robbers, who threatened her with an open knife. No violence, however, seems to have been attempted by the rascals, the removal of the valuables apparently being the only object aimed at. Unfortunately, either the robbery was so sudden, or Mrs. Xavier's presence of mind was unequal to the occasion; anyhow, the scoundrels seem to have got away with their spoils without let or hindrance. That such an outrage should be committed in open day, under the very nose of the police, indicates that there is something radically wrong.

The Superintendent of the Jail (Captain Ducat) was robbed on the 5th in the prison of $40 and his revolver! The thief, a coolie employed in the prison, took the money and weapon from the Superintendent's quarters and then decamped.

The above-named paper gives the following particulars of the last of the Old Canton "Hong" Merchants, King-Qua whose death was mentioned by last mail:—

The last of the Hong Merchants has just died here, aged eighty-eight years. He succeeded his father, one of the leading members of the Co-Hong in the early part of this century, in the mandarin department of their Hong, nearly or quite half a century ago (Linchong being the chief partner), and was for many years prominent in the relations with foreign officers as intermediary, in conjunction with one or two other members of the Co-Hong. As such his position was often one of embarrassment and difficulty; but he seemed always to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the authorities with ability and untiring patience. His position was one of considerable advantage, in that his father had enjoyed the Emperor's favour and his elder brother had attained to the high rank of the Hanlin, although the family became relatively poor.

At present the son of the eldest brother, who is also a graduate of the Hanlin and has a red button, is in chief charge of the Lducational department here.

The original home of the family was at Whampoa. There are here left of his family, including sons, grandsons, great grandsons, nephews and their sons, forty-nine males; no account being given of the females in the funeral card.

His characteristics were in marked contrast to those of Pwan-Ting-qua, who had enjoyed the lavish use of a princely fortune, after attaining high literary rank at Peking; and whose decease we noticed in 1874. In short, King Qua was eminently a prudent, temperate man, who exercised a salutary influence upon his family and society in general.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

—o—

SOOLOO.

A letter from this place says:—

The s.s. *Pontianak*, *Far East*, and the German schooner *Minna*, are here at present, and H.M. gunboat *Curlew* has left for Labuan, *via* Banma. Her visit here was to look after British interests in case of any molestation from the Spaniards. Mr. Treacher, Colonial Secretary of Labuan, was on board of her, and he paid a visit to the Sultan. The impression he has left with regard to the Spaniards is not very favourable, for I hear that he told the Sultan he need expect no help from the English. If the Sultan were to be the only sufferer, it would not matter so much; but he will not be the only sufferer, for whenever the Spaniards begin further conquest, British trade—which is very considerable—will cease. It is all very well for the Spaniards to give the English and German Governments protocols proclaiming free trade; that is all very fine in its way, but those who know Spaniards know that British trade will cease the moment the Spaniards are masters of the Sooloo Archipelago. Traders here prefer the rule of the Sultan, and it would be well of our Government if they would think a little of their own interest and the interest of the British Sooloo traders to put a stop at once to the intended occupying, by the Spaniards, of other Sooloo ports.

There is a party of some consequence sent specially by the Spanish Government to Banua (Soloo), to see whether or not Soloo is worth the lives of a few thousand Manila men, and he has come to the conclusion that it is, and has reported to his Government accordingly. It is a shame in this nineteenth century of ours that such piratical conquests should be allowed.

Trade is a little dull here at present, and, owing to the strong S.W. winds that have been blowing, shell is scarce.

The paddy is nearly ripe, so if the Spaniards do come suddenly they will find the Soloos well supplied with that commodity.

BORNEO.

—o—

SARAWAK.

A very interesting report on the state of the gambier plantations in Sarawak, by Mr. Oliver St. John, is published in the *Gazette*. There were, it appears, when first established, some twenty kangtchews. These finally settled down to seventeen groups of gardens, of which three have lately been abandoned, and there are now, therefore, fourteen under the management of three kongsis or companies. The size of the gardens varies from fifteen to forty acres, and their number and cost so far are as follow:—

No. 1 Company	170	gardens cost ...	...	$36,389.93
„ 2 do.	100	„ ...	...	17,228.61
„ 3 do.	120	„ ...	...	23,515.24
Preliminary expenses		... ...	...	2,684.74
Making a total of		... ...	...	$79,818.52

of which $32,000 has been advanced by Government. The number of acres now under gambier cultivation is estimated at 10,000, with 800 to 900 men employed in the gardens, but when they commence to turn out gambier something like 4,000 men will be required. The present plantations are mere experiments, and should they be successful there is no reason to doubt that there will not be less than 2,000 to 3,000 gardens shortly planted in the Principality, employing 25,000 coolies. A difficulty may arise as to finding land sufficient and suitable. The immediate want is more coolies, none of the gardens having a sufficient supply; 1,500 more would be readily absorbed. The Towkays are about to commence the building of a new bazaar of substantial brick houses at an estimated cost of $45,000, thus showing that they are thoroughly in earnest in their endeavour to introduce the new cultivation into Sarawak. The probable out-turn of the present gardens cannot as yet be estimated.

The *Gazette* contains a comparative statement of the trade of the Principality, from which we take the following:—

	Foreign.	Coast.
Imports.		
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1877	... $424,482	... $299,250
Do. do. 1876	... 452,791	... 247,958
Exports.		
From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1877	... $452,548	... $256,064
Do. do. 1876	... 444,186	... 285,518

The foreign imports and exports from Jan. 1 to June 30 this year were as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.	
Treasure	$74,330	Treasure	$17,284
Cloth	143,099	Sago Flour	115,416
Crockery	6,704	Gutta-percha	85,049
Rice	42,898	India-rubber	23,841
Tobacco...	19,699	Wax	2,773
Salt	3,642	Nests	10,531
Opium	17,100	Camphor	5,842
Sundries	117,010	Quicksilver	76,300
		Pearl Sago	2,742
		Rice	2,716
		Antimony	6,250
		Sundries	19,261
	$424,482		$368,261

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sarawak Steamship Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Borneo Company, Limited, on the 21st August, when the directors' report and accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last were passed with a vote of thanks to the directors and agents for the satisfactory way in which the business of the company had been carried on. After writing off the usual depreciations and insurance reserves on the steamers *Rajah Brooke* and *Royalist* a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year was declared, making with an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending 30th December, 1876, previously paid, 8½ per cent. for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 15th September; the French mail from London, August 10, was received on the 9th September, and the following P. and O. mail of Aug. 17 arrived out on the 15th September. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We have much pleasure in testifying, from personal inspection of the Raffles Museum, to the interest which Dr. Dennys, the secretary, displays in his labour of restoring the Museum, or rather creating one out of an incongruous heap of specimens which hitherto lay in obscurity. Fourteen cases, clean and attractive in appearance, have been filled with specimens of all kinds, some most valuable and all more or less interesting. The improvements effected in the library itself strike a visitor prominently; a few coats of paint and whitewash have done wonders; and the careful classification of works under their various heads will render it an easy matter for the future reader who wishes to refer to any volume required. A very good bust of Sir Stamford Raffles is a happy addition to the furniture of the

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room, which altogether has undergone considerable renovation, under the superintendence of the new secretary, and when the second floor, which will be appropriated to Museum collections, shall have been furnished with its complement of cases a display will be made worthy of the Colony. It may interest subscribers to the Library to learn that the bound volumes on the shelves now amount to 7,648; namely—History, 1,172; Biography, 823; Travels, 1,221; Natural History, 136; Botany, 196; Geography, 129; Architecture and Mechanics, 26; Encyclopœdias, 66; Law and cognate subjects, 45; Essays, complete works, 527; Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, 51; Acoustics, Chemistry, &c., 34; Medicine, Surgery, &c., 21; Theology, 167; Works on Singapore and the Eastern Archipelago, 45; Philology, 69; Novels, &c., 2,058; Dramatic and Poetical Works, 243; Almanacks, Directories &c., 45; Mythology and Folk Lore, 21; Miscellaneous Works, 52; and Periodical Literature, 454. The following is a list of presentations to the Museum during last month:—Burmese passport, by Mr. H. J. Murton; 26 birds (mounted), a collection of shells, a collection of Hong Kong Ophidia, Curator of Hong Kong Museum; skin of a boa constrictor (21 ft.), Mr. Goodenough; 55 Malacca birds (unmounted), head of hog deer, Mr. R. Jamie; rhinoceros skeleton (and skin) in course of preparation, Australia ant-eater, Wedge-tailed eagle, Garden Committee, through Mr. H. J. Murton.

Mr. Douglas, our Colonial Secretary, whose experience of planting in Ceylon entitles his opinion to some weight, takes a much more cheerful view of the capabilities of the soil of Perak than the Resident, Mr. Low, did in the diary which he kept during his progress through the State. There are two hopeful signs which may be noted. One is that Mr. Tooth, the eminent sugar manufacturer of Queensland and Manila, is giving a practical proof of his opinion of the soil by erecting a large sugar-manufactory at the mouth of the Dinding river; and he has obtained a grant of a large tract of land in the interior upon which he intends to encourage and assist Chinese to settle and grow sugar for his manufactory. The other hopeful sign is the disposition manifested by the Natives. They one and all want British rule and protection, free from the tyranny and exactions of their Chiefs, and now that their dread of the return of the banished Chiefs are removed they are returning to their land and settling down to its cultivation with a feeling of confidence and security which cannot but have the best results.

The dread of the return of the Chiefs removed, one startling revelation was made to Mr. Douglas. This was nothing more nor less than that when Sir William Jervois made a tour of the State, in the beginning of September, 1875, a plot was organised by the Chiefs for the assassination of Sir William and the whole of the large party accompanying him at the great meeting of Sultan Abdullah, ex-Sultan Ismail, and all the Chiefs, which was to have been held at Blanja. A large collection of spears was made at the *Balei* or Audience Hall; the signal agreed upon was Sultan Abdullah's lifting his hand to his head, and Syed Mashor of Salangore was deputed specially, and undertook to despatch Sir William Jervois. This precious plot, of which all the Chiefs and nearly all the people seem to have been cognisant, did not come off, because Sultan Abdullah's nerve seems to have failed him, and he and his chiefs did not attend the meeting at Blanja. It might have been successful, for Sir William had but a slender guard, and he and his companions would be unarmed.

The finances of Salangore and Sunghie Ujong are in a much more satisfactory state, especially those of the latter. The debt of Salangore to the Colony on the 30th June last was $45,892.94, upon which it paid five per cent. interest, and at the same time the principal was slightly reduced. This state now possesses a small Legislative Council, under the Presidency of the Viceroy Tunku Dia Oodin, in which the Resident, Captain Douglas, and his assistant, Mr. Innes, have seats. The reduction of the duty on tin, the abolition of the duty on rice, and the reform of land regulations have lately occupied its attention. The debt of Sunghie Ujong to the Colony on the 30th June amounted to $29,399.46, which shows a reduction, after paying interest, of nearly $4,000, on the principal on 1st January last. This State appears to be in a very flourishing condition. The chiefs and people are quiet and contented, and, according to a diary of Captain Murray, R.N., the Resident, the best relations exist between him and the Datu Klana and the other Chiefs.

The British steamer *Vidar*, Captain R. Barrow, which has arrived from Sourabaya, brought thirty-seven deck passengers and six children, also the chief officer and sixteen men, the crew of the three-masted schooner *Alice* of Mauritius, Captain Estuber, from Sondalu, with horses for Mauritius, which was wrecked on an island on the 19th July, crew all saved, but Captain Estuber died the next day.

Rain has, we are informed, fallen plentifully all over Siam lately, and we learn, on good authority, that the prohibition of the exportation of rice which is to come into operation on the 27th inst. will be removed in the course of two months.

A contract for the erection of the New Exchange Buildings in Fort Fullerton, for $34,000, has been accepted by the Building Committee.

The Colonial Secretary has brought from Perak two mats worked with the most exquisite taste, which would do credit to the collection of a fancy mercer in Paris. Worked by hand, the display of colour in the silk facings is excellent, and, as the mats will both be sent to the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, some surprise will, no doubt, be created that only a half-civilised State should have developed such artistic taste.

From the *Courrier de Saigon* we learn that the departure of the French war steam transport, *La Creuse*, for Singapore and Toulon, with naval and military passengers, is fixed for the 20th Sept.

A correspondent writes:—

Our new judge (Woods) has arrived, and seems a very pleasant man. That is all we know of him at present, as he has not yet begun to sit in court. We are all anxiously expecting the new Governor, who will find quite as much on his hands to settle as he is likely to care for. The chief political question at present relates to the Muar state, which is at present without a master. The natives desire annexation and a Resident; but Colonel Anson seems to have put matters into the hands of the Maharajah of Johore, with (as his enemies assert) a view to the final absorption of Muar by its more prosperous neighbour. Whatever be the truth, a good deal of newspaper discussion has ensued, with the result of making people believe that something is wrong. Time will show.

As usual, our Municipal Council fails to please everybody Great complaints are made that the canals are permitted to be public nuisances, the stench from the mud at low water being overpowering. Flood-gates to be closed at half tides were proposed by some one in the daily paper, but for some unexplained cause nothing has been done; and fever and cholera are invited to do their worst. Altogether the Municipal idea is, as regards the busines quarter of the town, a failure. But then Singapore is patient, wonderfully so,—and such a trifle as an epidemic is not worth squabbling about, perhaps, after all.

Captain Walshe, our Inspector General of Police, leaves for home by this steamer, invalided, liver, I believe, being the cause. A police inspector at Penang has just been fined $100 and three months' imprisonment for accepting a bribe of twenty cents, so Captain Walshe has evidently woke up some of the force. The prisoner pleaded "an old and well-recognised custom" by way of excuse, but the magistrate did not see it. It is, however, worthy of more than passing notice that such an excuse should have been put forward—ay! and more than that, that it is actually recognised in some quarters as partially valid. The low pay given—far too little to secure the services of even moderately respectable people out here—of course accounts for the corruption which exists, but can hardly be said to justify it. A crusade is, it is said, being commenced against bribery, but unless the Government is both very strict and very determined, the attempt will be a failure.

Your influence would be exerted to a good end if you could contrive to impress upon the authorities the necessity for improvement in the interpreterial departments. Singapore is overrun with Tamils or Klings, yet there is not single official who can speak their language. So, too, with Chinese, who form nine-tenths of the community, and of whom but a small proportion speak English. Our energetic Inspector of Schools is very anxious to bring forward a good class of Chinese boys as interpreters but apparently meets with no encouragement. The cadets sent out in future should be required to learn either Tamil or a dialect of Chinese, so as to check the interpretation, which I suspect is anything but good, on account of the interpreters not knowing English. Everything is filtered through Malay, as everybody speaks it. But to make it the one serious study of all the cadet class is to throw away time. Why should Singapore in this respect be behind any Indian city? Oordu is not the only language studied by Indian officials by any means; of course they will have to pay for it, and pay well. But in this case the game is worth the candle. I hear that they offered the Protector of Chinese *fifteen* dollars a month for his performance of the duties of that office! He was interpreter, and as such has a defined position and pay, while the Government fancy that successors are to be had for the asking.

Speculation is agog as to who will succeed Captain Walshe as Inspector General of Police. Mr. Maxwell (now superintendent) certainly ought to have the acting appointment till Captain Danlop's return; but "oughts" sometimes turn to "crosses."

As a memo for the new Governor when he comes, I may add that a "Master and Servants' Act" is the most pressing domestic necessity at this moment. The proper policing of the settlement, the introduction of the captain system amongst the Chinese, and the divisions of the city into wards, a better fire brigade, a reconstructed municipal council and numerous other matters demand attention. Education too—secular education in its broadest sense—wants aid. I shall have something to say on these matters in my next.

PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* has the following items:—

A Mr. M'Closky, late of Labuan, has, we see, been appointed to the Colonial Surgeoncy of Malacca; and rumour says Mr. Simon, the late incumbent of that appointment, is to go to Province Wellesley, vice Dr. Jackson, who has resigned the Straits Government service. If report speaks true, either the Secretary

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of State has acted in the most arbitrary manner in appointing an outsider, or both Sir William Jervois and Colonel Anson have not fulfilled their promises to the present "acting" incumbent. This, however, can scarcely be a matter for surprise, seeing the spirit of justice and refined sense of their respective obligations evinced by the actions of the above two high officials of late. There is this excuse for Sir William Jervois, he has left the colony; Colonel Anson has not! The former may possibly not have had an opportunity of fulfilling his promises; the latter has not this excuse to fall back on.

A gang of Teoh Chew Chinese, armed to the teeth, made a rush in at the Police-station at Pulo Teecoos, and after frightening and disabling the policemen in it they went across the road, broke and entered into a Chinaman's shop and carried away jewels and money to the amount of $2,000. When they were in the shop they met with some resistance, which they overcame, after inflicting serious wounds upon three of the male inmates, who are now lying in the General Hospital.

Mr. Justice Phillips will be relieved of his Penang duties by Mr. Justice Wood. The latter arrived in Singapore by the French mail.

From Perak we learn that H.M.S. *Growler* in going through the passage separating the island of Pangkore from the main land struck on a sandbank. The depth of water forward was five fathoms and aft three feet at low water. We are told that the position she at present lies in is a most perilous one. On the one side a dangerous reef stretches out, and on the other exists the sandbank on which the vessel now lies, the breadth of the fairway being no more than 100 yards, and the water shallows so suddenly on either side that soundings are of little avail, the sides of the bank and reef rising up so precipitously; and to add to the danger, the tides run during springs through this narrow channel at a tremendous rate. The *Pyah Paket* on her passage up from Singapore, having heard of the accident while in the Perak river, hurried to her assistance, and was requested to report her position to the authorities here, and obtain the assistance of lighters, &c., from Penang to relieve the vessel of her guns, &c.

It is gratifying to observe from our advertising columns that some of our Chinese residents have formed themselves into a Club, for mutual recreation, on principles and system quite European, and unlike their troublesome secret societies. To this club we learn the families of the members have been admitted to dinner parties and recreation, thus doing away with the cruel seclusion to which the women of other Chinamen are subjected. We hope the members of this club will yet introduce other reforms, and they certainly deserve to be encouraged; but in connection with the club we are assured they have yet more to do in order to bring it to a par with similar European institutions. We trust, however, that as the club grows older in a moral point of view it will be a benefit to its members. Our horse races also show that the Chinese are appreciating European sports. No doubt the more they come in contact with Europeans, the more they will learn to adopt their habits, and let us hope that the young Chinese will copy what is good in the institutions of the former while avoiding to imitate what is not.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

ANSTRUTHER—On the 9th Oct., at Cambo, Fife, the wife of Brevet Major Philip Anstruther, 94th regt., of a daughter.

BEADON—On the 1st Sept., at Tokio, the wife of Robert J. Beadon, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

BETTS—On the 3rd Aug., at Tientsin, China the wife of J. A. Betts, M.S.T.E., Director Imperial Torpedo College, Tientsin, of a daughter.

CARST—On the 7th Sept., at Yokohama, Mrs. J. Carst, of a son.

D'ARCY—On the 12th Oct., at Lansdown, Bath, the wife of Captain John D'Arcy, R.N., of a daughter.

DALGLIESH—On the 18th Oct., at 31, Lansdowne Crescent Notting-hill, the wife of William Dalgliesh, of Shanghai, of a son.

DRUMMOND—On the 6th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Captain James Drummond, of the *Kinmamoto Maru*, of a son.

HUMPHREYS—On the 6th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of W. G. Humphreys, of a daughter.

JARVIS—On the 15th inst., at The Orchards, Blunham, Beds, the wife of L. Jarvis, of a son.

KINDBLAD—On the 13th Aug., at Newchwang, Mrs. A. W. Kindblad, of a daughter.

LATOUR—On the 20th Aug., at Tientsin, the wife of P. Loup Latour, of a son.

LITTLE—On the 12th Sept., at Singapore, Mrs. Matthew Little, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

NOONE—On the 17th Oct., at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Frederick Noone, of a daughter (Annie D'avenport).

ROBERTS—On the 12th Oct., at Dickoya, Ceylon, the wife of John Coryton Roberts, of a son.

SEIMUND—On the 6th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of C. Seimund, of a son.

STUART—On the 1st Sept., at Hong Kong, Mrs. E. L. Stuart, of a son.

SUTTIE—On the 14th Oct., at Melville street, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Grant Suttie, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—DOHERTY—On the 15th inst., at St. Peters Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. Jellet, George, second son of William Stilleso Curtis, of Yokohama, Japan, to Clara Catherine, youngest daughter of Cornelius C. Doherty, of 58, Haddington-road, Dublin.

FERGUSSON—FORBES.—On the 17th Oct., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Daniel F. Sandford, LL.D., Sir James R. Fergusson, Bart., of Spitalhaugh, West Linton, Peeblesshire, to Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Forbes, of Medwyn, in the same county.

GEORGE—WILKINSON.—On the 15th Oct., at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, John C. Farquhar George, Oriental Bank Corporation, Singapore, to Amelia, daughter of Capt. Wilkinson, late 18th regt.

HILLIER—HOLE—On the 18th Oct., at All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, Walter C. Hillier, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, to Eliza Alston, eldest daughter of J. B. Hole, of Chalkwell House Sittingbourne.

MCCLURE—MACFIE.—On the 18th Oct., at Dreghorn Castle by the Rev. Robert Henry Lundie, M.A., of Fairfield, Liverpool, assisted by the Rev. James Johnstone, of Free St. James', Glasgow, brother-in-law of the bride, Sir Thomas McClure, Bart., of Belmont, county Down, to Ellison Thorburn, daughter of Robert Andrew Macfie, of Dreghorn, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BACON—On the 11th Sept. last, while on his passage home from Ceylon, the Rev. James Bacon, B.D., late Warden of Saint Thomas's College, Colombo, aged 42.

FLUGEL—On the 28th Aug., at Shanghai, Henriette Flugel, a native of Hamburgh, aged 50 years.

GAIR—On the 27th Aug., at Yokohama, W. T. Gair, of the Government Central School, Hong Kong, aged 30.

HELLERMANN—On the 26th Aug., at Shanghai, C. J. Hellermann.

MITFORD—On the 30th Aug., at Foochow, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Bertram A. Mitford, in the 33rd year of his age.

MORNAY—On the 6th Sept., at Penang, the wife of Henry De Mornay, of Malakoff, Province Wellesley, aged 42 years.

PALATIANO—On the 19th Oct., at 23, Meridian-place, Clifton, after a few days' illness, aged 64, the Countess Palatiano relict of the late Count Demetrius Palatiano, of Corfu, and only daughter of the late Rev Wincomb: H. H. Hartley, of Bucklebury, Berks, and of Lye Grove, Gloucestershire. R.I.P.

PATERSON—On the 7th Aug., at Swatow, John Paterson, formerly of Amoy, aged 38 years.

PICKERING—On the 26th Aug., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Herbert Pickering, aged 26 years.

POSTLETHWAITE—On the 10th Oct., at his residence, 8, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, deeply regretted by all who knew him, William White Postlethwaite, aged 55.

STUNZI—On the 28th Aug., at Shanghai, H. Stunzi.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—During the interval that has elapsed since the 30th August, the market had become much quieter. Yarns were weaker, with the exception of medium spinnings of 16/24, which fairly maintained previous values. Grey Shirtings, in the absence of demand, quotations were nominal. The business done in Fancy Goods had been of a very trifling description, and Woollens still failed to attract much attention. There had been rather more doing in Metals, and sales of upwards of 300 tons of manufactured Iron are reported, chiefly assorted Bars.

TIENTSIN.—Business had been very quiet.

NEWCHWANG.—Owing to the panic consequent on the outbreak of cholera in the native city, business had been much neglected, but latterly, with a decline in the mortality, confidence had been restored. Quotations for Manufactured Goods were, however, but nominal, there having been scarcely any sales. Quotations:—Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs. ordinary, Tls. 1.40; ditto, 10 lb. good, Tls. 2.3.5.; White Shirtings, 66-reed, Tls. 1.9.5 to 2.1.0; T-Cloths, 6lbs., Tls. 0.7.9 Lipali, sales; ditto 7lbs., to 8lbs., Tls 1.3.5 to 1.5.0; Sheetings, American, Tls. 2.6.3, sales; Drills, English, Dragon, Tls. 2.0.0; ditto, American, Tls. 3.0.5.

HANKOW.—There had been no business in Piece Goods. Cotton Goods—Grey Shirtings: The value of finest 8¼ lbs. Cloth was maintained, but for ordinary qualities, prices had declined 2 to 3 candareens. In Woollens, the value of Long Ells had advanced about 1 mace, Scarlet being worth Tls. 6.35 per piece. Camlets were also 1 to 2 mace higher. Metals—Lead: There had been a little more inquiry and stocks were small; value was quoted Tls. 5.60 to 5.70 per picul. Quicksilver was again rather higher, being worth Tls. 52 per picul. Tin: Nothing doing; price of "Foong Hing Chop" nominally Tls. 17.50 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Piece Goods: General dulness had been the prevailing feature in the market. Privately it had been almost impossible to elicit an offer for plain Cotton fabrics, except Drills, which had been wanted and sold to the extent of 20,000 pieces at previous prices. Best 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings were quiet, and the only transaction reported is of 20,000 pieces Dewhurst's Eagle at Tls. 1.06 per piece. Common 7 lbs. had been asked for at low prices, and some sales effected at Tls. 1 to 1.05 per piece. At auction demand had gone on medium 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings, ranging in value from Tls. 1.50 to 1.60 per piece. T-Cloths were quiet, but importers were not pressing sales. In White Shirtings there had been a few sales of fine 72-reed at Tls. 2.40 per piece, but there had been little inquiry for other descriptions. Fancy Cottons without change in value; demand quiet. Woollens: Prices of Spanish Stripes and Camlets maintained. Assorted Long Ells firm and advancing. Metals: The sales of Nail Rods had been small, 6,000 Belgian rods changed hands at Tls. 1.70 per picul, and 4,000 at Tls. 67½ per picul; no sales of Dawes or Rogers, but the market closed firm. Lead: Hard cargo for immediate clearance had been sold at Tls. 5.50, and a sale at Tls. 5.60 for arrival is reported. Tin Plates, Quicksilver, and Copper: Almost nothing doing. Coals: There had been but few transactions, most of the arrivals having been to consumers. Cardiff: Sales in lots at Tls. 8 per ton from ship had been made.

FOOCHOW.—There had been a continued stagnant market for Cotton Goods. Lead had been disposed of to a fair extent at a decline upon last quotations of 25 cents per picul. The stock in foreigners' hands was estimated at 6,000 pigs. Sales reported: Lead 2,450 pigs at $8.25 to 8.50 per picul against Tea purchases; 300 pigs at $8.00 per picul cash.

FORMOSA.—*Tamsui*—Piece Goods were very dull and little was doing, quotations unaltered. *Takao*—But a trifling business doing at $2.50 to 2.55 for 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. $1.80.

HONG KONG.—There is little of interest to report, quietness had been the prevailing tone of the market throughout the fortnight, partly induced by extraordinary wet weather. At the same time, importers were very firm, and showed no desire to force sales. In Grey staples inquiry had run principally upon T-Cloths and certain qualities of Mexicans, especially 8 lbs., which appeared to be scarce, while there was still a good demand for Drills. In Woollens there was a little inquiry for Spanish Stripes, and a good demand had existed for Long

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Ells. Blankets were wanted, and the supply was not equal to the demand. Metals called for no special remarks. Coals: The market remained very depressed, and rates were weak. The arrivals had been 4,025 tons Australian and 1,000 tons Cardiff; the settlements, 1,751 tons Cardiff at $8.75 to $9.90, and 1,373 tons Australian (Greta mine) at $.5.50 to $6 per ton.

CANTON.—Lead: There had been little inquiry, and prices had fallen to $7.80 to $8 per picul for mixed brands and W.B. Quicksilver was without material change; quotations were nominally $75 to $76 per picul.

AMOY.—Yarns: But little had been effected towards clearing off the large stocks, and prices showed no improvement. In Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths there had been only a trifling business done. Metals.—Tin: 537 slabs had been placed at $22. Lead: Unchanged. Quicksilver: No sales, and rates unaltered.

MANILA.—The Piece Goods market had continued extremely quiet, and as importers were not inclined to accept the low prices offering, the business transacted during the fortnight had been very limited. Stocks of almost all descriptions were rapidly increasing and lower rates seemed inevitable.

SINGAPORE.—The market for CottonGoods had remained exceptionally dull, there had been no demand for any of the principal staples, business had been uninportant; stocks were increasing; there had been no change in values.

PENANG.—The market for Grey Goods generally had been very dull, transactions limited, and prices weak. There had been a good demand for 15-16's White Cambrics and the market had been cleared. Only a small business done in White Shirtings. Grey Shirtings: Small sales of 6 lbs at $27 to 27¾, 7 lbs. at $30, and different qualities of 8¼ lbs. from $34½ to 40. In 45-inch 9 lbs. a sale at $44. Grey T-Cloths: Limited sales of 6 lbs. at $22½ to 22¼, and 7 lbs. at $27½ to 27. Mexicans placed, 6 lbs. at $29½, and 7 lbs. at $32. Grey Yarns: Small sales of 30's at $90, and 40's at $100. White Shirtings: Small transactions from $42 to 76, according to quality. A sale of 40 inch at $66. White Cambrics: 15-16's sold at $24½—an inferior quality at $21¼. A sale of 50's at $22. No transactions in 24's.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The same desultory kind of business previously reported had continued throughout the period under review, and settlements during the interval amounted to only 2,000 piculs, affording no feature for comment.

HANKOW.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Arrivals during the fortnight amount to 16,111 chests. Purchases have been small. Prices show no change, but taking quality into consideration, worse value has been obtained. Settlements for the fortnight are 6,168 chests. Shipments on native account 7,371. Quotations, at ex. 5s. 7½d., and freight £3 15s. per ton:—Oonfaas and Oonams: Common to fair, 10d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.; Seang-tam, 8½d. to 9d. per lb. Oopacka: Common to fair, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had only been a trifling business during the week, settlements being:—Oopack, 1,500 chests at Tls. 12½ to 18; Oonam, 500 chests at Tls. 12; Ningchow, 2,000 chests at Tls. 14¼ to 37. Total, 4,000 chests, against 12,000 chests in corresponding period last season. The *Celestial Empire* says:—The position has changed very much for the worse. The stimulus given to production by the heavy settlements here and in Hankow in the early part of last month is shown in the fresh arrivals now coming in daily, in contradiction to the native assurances that there was nothing more being packed, and that the hongs in the country were positively closed for the season. Those who placed belief in such assurances would seem to ignore the fact that there is no such thing as a short crop of tea in China. The supply of leaf is practically inexhaustible, and the crop packed for foreign markets depends alone on the export demand. The leaf costs little to pick and still less to grow; hence anything over ten taels per picul in Shanghai will lead the countrymen to bring down common tea rather than sell it unpacked for native consumption at $3 per picul. Once packed, we know that it will be bought by shippers at some price, and go to swell the export. That the action of shippers in paying 10d. per lb. for teas only worth 8d. in London has led to this disappointment is not to be wondered at. From Foochow similar action has produced similar results, and the probable ten millions deficiency there has dwindled down to a possible five. Green: There had been a quieter business during the week, settlements being -Teenkai, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 29 to 30; Pingsuey, 3,500 half-chests, at Tls. 13½ to 34. Business had been almost in abeyance, pending receipt of positive advices from the home markets as to what is really the consumption of green tea. It appeared to be so rapidly diminishing that, with the stocks on hand, only about half the quantity which the new season's yield will produce will be wanted in the consuming countries. Meanwhile the decline in this market from last year's quotations at this period was about ten per cent.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says:—Transactions have been on a much more limited scale, and the market closes quiet with a downward tendency. Arrivals and settlements during the week are:—Arrived: Congou, 17,100 chests; Souchong, 2,000 chests; Oolong, 500 half-chests; Flowery Pekoe, 200 chests; Scented Tea, 5,000 boxes; Settled: Congou, 11,912 chests; Souchong, 2,439 chests; Oolong, 720 half-chests; Flowery Pekoe, 122 chests; Scented Tea, 5,595 boxes. Congou: Teas with any pretensions to quality have been taken at fully late rates, especially the better kinds from the Sieu Mieu districts, which have realised extreme prices. The general firm feeling established by the large business last reported was maintained for the first few days of the week, but as buyers reduced their operations, teamen have become more anxious to realise their stocks. Without naming an actual decline, common to good common may be quoted much easier. Souchong: A large business has been passing in this description. Prices show great irregularity, but on the whole late rates are fully maintained. Oolongs: 720 half-chests have been taken for America. Flowery Pekoe: 122 chests of good to fine have found buyers at Tls. 32 to 15 per picul short. Scented Teas: About the usual amount of business has been done in these kinds, and quality considered, prices are extremely full. Quotations are: Congou: Medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4¼d.; flavoury to medium, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d.; common to good common, 8¾d. to 11d.; dust to common, 5¾d. to 8d.; Souchong: Fair to fine, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6¾d.; broken leaf to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.; dust to broken leaf, 6¾d. to 8d.; Oolong: Fine, 1s. 5½d.; Flowery Pekoe: Good to fine, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 5d. Scented Orange Pekoe: Fair to fine, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7d. Scented Caper: Common, 1s.] 1d. to 1s. 1½d.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to advise a much more moderate business in Tea during the past fortnight, teamen have been fairly firm with their stock, though buyers have shown no eagerness to operate. Considerable shipments of Scented Teas have again gone forward; the export on comparison with that of last year, by steamers, to date, now shows an increase of 1,438,000 lbs. Scented Caper, 853,000 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe. Congous: The business on this market has been small, and the few settlements show no change. From Macao a fair amount of shipments have been made, chiefly of contract teas. Scented Teas: There has been less demand, and a much smaller business has resulted. Common Capers have been in very short supply, and only a few hundred boxes are reported settled at Tls. 13¼, being at about previous rates; fair and medium grades have also been bought at former prices, but fine teas have ruled about one tael lower. In Pekoes small transactions have taken place; medium "long leaf" teas may be quoted Tls. 1 to 1½ lower, but in other kinds there is no alteration to notice; "new makes" have been taken at Tls. 15 to 16, and "long leaf" teas at Tls. 20 to 25. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 1,050 boxes at Tls. 19 to 22 per picul; Scented Caper, 13,000 boxes at Tls. 13¼ to 26; Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,300 boxes at Tls. 15 to 25.

AMOY.—Advices from this port show no important change. Settlements of Amoy Oolongs had continued on about the same basis as last noted, and a moderate business had been transacted in these kinds. Tamsuis were still neglected, though in all some 6,000 packages had found purchasers at former prices. Formosa Oolongs: Settlements had amounted to 6,151 half-chests, at $27½ to $40 per picul duty paid. Tamsui packers were withholding further supplies until they can quit a proportion of the Teas on offer, but being still firm in their demands there seemed no immediate prospect of business resulting. Amoy Oolongs: Settlements 11,014 half-chests, at $16 to $22 per picul short, and the market closed weak. Amoy Congous: No transactions reported.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—For some time after the departure of last Pacific mail the business done was on a small scale, and further reductions of $20, and more, were obtained on Hanks; since the 1st Sept., large purchases had, however, been effected, and prices had rapidly risen to the quotations given below. The market closed very firm, and the stock of new Silk was reduced to about 150 bales. There had been a fair inquiry for Oshius at a small advance, and a few Filatures had been disposed of at quotations. The settlements from July 1 to date had been 3,500 bales, against 12,200 bales in corresponding period of last season; the stock was 600 bales, against 700 bales at the same date last year. Quotations were:—Hanks: Superior, Extra to No 1, 19s. 3d. to 20s.; Best, Nos. 1 and 2, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; Good, No. 2, 17s 3d. to 18s.; Good all round, No. 2½, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; Medium, No. 3, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; Oshiu: Good, 17s. 3d. to 18s. 3d.—Hamatski: Good to Best, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Common to Medium, 21s. 9d. to 22s. 3d.; Kakeda: Extra, 20s. 3d. to 21s.; Best, 19s. 3d. to 20s.; Good, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; Common to Medium, 21s. to 26s. Silk Worm Eggs: Only a few thousand cards had arrived, and there had been no transactions.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—Business for the outgoing steamer has taken place to the extent of nearly 1,000 bales, a part of which is for speculation amongst the silkmen; market chop No. 4 Tsatlees have been dealt in to a moderate extent on a basis of Tls. 360 (16s. 10d.) for Blue Elephant, and Nos. 4½ to 5 Tsatlees show a decline in some cases on last mail's rates of about Tls. 5 to 10 per picul; common has been fairly firmly held, very little Tsatlee has been parted with below Tls. 300, and the tendency of the market at present would seem to decide that rates have nearly touched the bottom; not a bale of coarse silk has changed hands this week. The M. B. M. s.s. *Saikio Maru* sailed on the 29th Aug. with 108 bales of re-reels for America, more than half of which went forward on native account. Quotations were Tls. 375 to 420 for medium to fair re-reeled Tsatlee (say, Worm and Leaf chop No. 1), and Tls. 390 to 440 for re-reeled Hainings, the latter being on Chinese account; with increasing stocks of these classes holders are getting very anxious to sell. Arrivals for the fortnight are very limited, and the unsold stock is estimated at 15,500 bales. The export figures remain comparatively insignificant.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—Silk has been in moderate request—190 bales were bought in the early part of the fortnight, on a basis of $350 per picul for No. 4 classification, and 380 bales have since been added to settlements, at lower rates; current quotation for No. 4 Kowkong Tsatlee is $340 to $345 per picul. About three-fourths of fourth crop silk have now arrived in Canton, and the general quality is indifferent—fifth crop samples are expected in two weeks hence; the natives assert that so far the weather has been propitious for the growth of this yield. Long-reels: Only 30 piculs of different sorts are reported to have been bought by Parsees. Re-reels: Very considerable settlements have been made under contract at lower prices than current quotations, which, however, are the rates asked for standard qualities. Stock is estimated at 1,200 bales Tsatlees, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucknow, 120 bales Kowkong, and 300 bales inferior.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted $2.15 to 2.20; 6,000 piculs had been exported to Europe, per Samantha. Camphor was quoted $19 to 19.50, Japanese Coal $4 to 8, Gall Nuts $8.50 to 9, Isinglass $24 to 25, Tobacco $7 to 9, and Wax $11.50 to 12.

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Hankow.—China Grass: Fair business at Tls. 8.5 to 11 for Oopack White, and Tls. 8.3 to 8.4 for Szechuen Green. One box Yunan Mask quitted at Tls. 88 to 90 per catty. Hides in small supply and advancing, being quoted Tls. 7.8 to 8.

Hong Kong.—Sugar: Purchases had been on a very small scale during the interval, and in consequence of the continued falling off in the demand holders at the close were disposed to accept lower rates. Chin Chow white was quoted $7.40 to $7.80; Brown $4.60.; Shekloong white $7.50 to 7.75, and Brown $4.75. Other kinds, Brown $4.25 to $4.50 per picul. At Swatow, no business was doing. Camphor: There were only about 500 tubs of Japan in stock, for which $20.50 per picul was wanted. Gamboge continued scarce and was nominally unchanged in value. Vermillion was quoted at $40 per case.

Macao.—Cassia Oil had been dealt in to some extent at $91.50 per picul during the fortnight, and at the close there was none offering on the market. A small business in Aniseed Oil is reported at $178 per picul, and the holders of the remaining stock were asking $180 per picul. There was nothing doing in Aniseed Stars.

Canton.—Drugs and Spices: Cassia Lignea, was quoted for Loting $10.30 in mats, $10.60 in boxes, for Tai Wo $10.40 in mats, $10.70 in boxes. Sales 1.500 piculs. Stock 14.000 piculs. Star Aniseed, $24 to $25. Rhubarb, No. 2, $40 to $50. Alum, $1.80 to $1.90 per picul. Camphor, $20.50 to $21 per picul, packed. Sundries: Fire Crackers 73 to 77 cents per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, gold chop. Vermilion $39 to $40 per box. Matting, Fine contract, White 4s. 4d., 10¼ cents, 5s. 4d., 12¼ cents, 6s. 4d., 14¾ cents per yard; Red Check, 4s. 4d., 11¾ cents, 5s. 4d., 13¾ cents, 6s. 4d. 15¼ cents, Double Extra Imperial, white 4s. 4d., 13½ cents, 5s. 4d., 16 cents, 6s. 4d., 19 cents, Red Check, 4s. 4d., 15 cents, 5s. 4d., 17½ cents, 6s. 4d., 20½ cents per yard. Cargo Ginger, new, in syrup (chyloong) $3.80; Mandarin, $4.40, per box of 6 jars.

Manila.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—We have had a very dull market for produce during the fortnight and Sugar now shows signs of giving way. Hemp is steady at a slight decline on last quotations, whilst Coffee still tends upwards. Freights and Exchange are again lower. Sugar: Buyers may literally be said to have disappeared from the market, but dealers are firm as they cannot replace their stocks on better terms, and consequently hold for about former prices. There have been no sales during the fortnight and quotations are purely nominal. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amounted to over 21,000 piculs, of which about 13,000 piculs were delivered under contracts previously entered into at about $3-81¼ per picul, and the balance is still unsold, not over $3-12½ per picul being offered for it, which is refused. Ilo Ilo and Cebu advices say that in both markets prices had become somewhat easier. Hemp: A few trifling parcels are obtainable at $5-75 per picul (£22 6s.), but stored parcels are pretty firmly held for $6 per picul (£23 3s. 2d.). In course of shipment there are now 6,000 bales going forward to Great Britain and 8,000 bales to the United States. Stocks, in Cebu, we estimate at 12,418 bales, but here they are 2,751 bales short of requirements. Coffee: There are buyers for small parcels at $22-50 per picul £79 14s. 6d.), but sellers are now demanding $23 per picul (£81 8s. 9d.), which they will probably soon get.

Singapore.—The dullness in the produce market lately noticeable had continued, business in the principal articles had been limited with the exception of considerable purchases of Gambier and Sago Flour at an advance in rates; generally values had been steady. Gambier opened with an active demand, and prices steadily advanced from $4.70 to 4.80 per picul, but subsequently the inquiry had been less active and the rate was rather easier; supplies had been coming in freely; the contracts reported amount to 1,900 tons. Cube Gambier had been very firm, and was difficult to procure. Tin had continued quiet; there was a limited demand for America, and a little inquiry at lower rates for China; supplies had been heavy (240 tons), part of which was still unsold.

Penang.—A good business had been done in Tin during the fortnight, principally for China, demand for India being small. Black Pepper had been in moderate request for England, China, and India, chiefly for the former. In other articles transactions had been very small. Tin: Prices had ranged between $18.70 to 18.40, and closed at $18.50—advancing. Holders of the stock (3,600 piculs) remaining asking an extreme price. Black Pepper: Purchases had amounted to 10,000 piculs, principally for England, at $6.87½ to 7 for West Coast and $6.64 to 6.80 Atchin—holders at the close were asking an advance upon these quotations. Stock 1,100 piculs Atchin, 3,500 piculs West Coast.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM NAGASAKI, SEASON 1877-78.

To United States and Canada	lbs.	57,182
„ England	„	3,000

EXPORT OF WAX FROM NAGASAKI, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, 1877.

To Great Britain	piculs	167
„ China and elsewhere	„	1,751

EXPORT OF TOBACCO FROM NAGASAKI, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, 1877.

To Great Britain	piculs	7,458

RICE AFLOAT FROM JAPAN.

Apr. 14	...	T. Maru	...	...	Tons	1,350
May 25	...	Laurel	...	...	„	820
„ 30	...	Punjaub	...	...	„	1,150
July 5	...	Seawfell	...	...	„	530
„ 19	...	Glamis	...	...	„	1,104
„ 30	...	Cynosure	...	...	„	1,160
—	...	F. Spur	...	...	„	980
Aug. 8	...	Leicester	...	...	„	1,550
		Total	...	...	„	8,664

SUGAR AFLOAT FROM FAR EAST.

June 1	...	Leucadia	...	China	... Bags	1,280
„ 1	...	L. Rookh	...	China	... „	1,750
„ 1	...	Rickmers	...	China	... „	600
„ 1	...	Carricks	...	China	... „	1,800
„ 1	..	Carpo	...	China	... Tons	1,260

EXPORTS FROM JAVA from July 1, 1876, to June 1877.

		To Holland.	To France.	To Italy.	To Singapore.	To Denmark.	To Channel f.o
Coffee ...piculs ...		359 177 ...	17,993 ...	5,038 ...	6,855 ...	— ...	3,300
Sugar ... „ ...		691,848 ...	142,076 ...	— ...	3,992 ...	28,144 ...	1,964,483
Rice ... „ ...		95,138 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	20,352
Pepper ... „ ...		15,418 ...	— ...	— ...	4,201 ...	— ...	896
Indigo ... lbs. ...		1,051,123 ...	— ...	— ...	46,689 ...	— ...	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4⅛d. to 5s. 5d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „ ...	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong „ ...			
Macao „ ...			
Singapore „	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	4s. 0d.
Penang „	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d. to 4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d.
Manila „	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 304½ to 305½	Rs. 221½
„ Hong Kong	27 to 27¼ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8⅝ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.73.4.75	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 45¾ prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 73¾.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $660.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 730.
Union Insurance Society, $900.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,700.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 163.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 90.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 46 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 18 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 12 per cent. dis. ex. div.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $645 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $166 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $255 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share, nominal.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $140.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At Yokohama.—From London, Oct. 18, Glenearn (str.).

At Shanghai.—From Liverpool, Oct. 13, Deucalion (str.).

At Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow.—None.

At Hong Kong.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 1, Criterion; 4, Georgina; Oct. 10, Lucia, Murray; from Hamburg, 16, Marco Polo; from London, 16, Glenfinlas (str.); 17, Melbrek; 20, Radnorshire (str.), Lord of the Isles, Elmstone; from Liverpool, 20, Glaucus (str.); from Cardiff, 20, Helicont

At Manila.—From Liverpool and Cadiz, Aug. 22, Leon (str.); from Greenock, Sept. 1, Miako.

At Batavia.—From Holland, Aug. 29, Kosmopoliet III., Sept. 1, California; from Rio Janeiro, 31, Iron Age; Sept. 2, Principle; from Liverpool, Aug. 31, Corea; from Cardiff, 31, Walmer Castle; from Gothenburg, Sept. 1, Snap; from New York, 6, Erato; from Rotterdam and Southampton, Oct. 10, Torrington (st.).

At Samarang.—From New York, Aug. 30, Sunrise.

At Sourabaya.—From Greenock, Aug. 22, Granite City; from Shields, 23, Salatigo; from Sunderland, 26, James Bolt; from Newcastle, 27, Gebroeders Smit, Nereus; from Rotterdam, 27, Anna.

At Singapore.—From Australia, Oct. 8, Pauillac; from Sunderland, 10, Lobo; 18, County of Flint; from Cardiff, 15, Lennox Castle; 18, Indus, Marchino, Templar, Alice Reed, Maria Rickmers, Tecumseh; from Glasgow, 18, Ashmore; from Liverpool, 18, Kalliope.

At Penang.—From New York, Sept. 13, Vanguard; from Australia, Oct. 11, Queen of the Age; from London, 18, City of Limerick (str.), Fleurs Castle (str.).

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DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From HIOGO.—For London, Oct. 16, Yorkshire (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For New York *via* Foochow, Aug. 25, Glenroy (str.); for London, 26, Nestor (str.); 29, Serapis; Oct. 13, Glenartney (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For New York, Aug. 28, Glenroy (str.); for London, 30, Benledi (str.); 31, Nestor (str.); Oct. 10, Edinburgh Castle (str.).

From AMOY.—For Boston, Aug. 21, Hadda; for London, 28, Mikado (str.); for New York, Sept. 1, Glenroy (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For London, Sept. 2, Robert Henderson; 5, Nestor (str.); for San Francisco, 2, Victoria; for Portland, Oregon, 6, Emily Chaplin, Pilgrim; for Callao, 7, St. Elmo.

From MANILA.—For New York, Aug. 26, Kent'sBank; 29, Cyclone; Sept. 1, Lizzie H.; for the Channel, f.o., 1, Durham; for London, 1, Penrith.

From CEBU.—For New York, Aug. 18, Antioch.

From ILO ILO.—For New York, Aug. 16, Western Chief; for Cadiz, 22, Pepita.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Aug. 30, Bastiaan Pot; 31, Offerton, Jeasine Marianne Louise; Sept. 5, Noach III.; 7, Telanak; Oct. 8 Thorbecke VI.; 12, Amphitrite, Auguste; for the Channel, f.o., Sept. 5, Java; 7, Windsbrandt.

From SAMARANG.—For the Channel, f.o., Aug. 24, Foscolo; for Holland, 30, Merapi, Hermes'; Sept. 1, Hindeborg.

From SOURABAYA.—For the Channel f.o., Aug. 23, Angantyr.

From PADANG.—For New York, Aug. 30, Kingdom of Fife.

From SINGAPORE.—For New York, Sept. 3, Annie Reed, Glamis Castle (str.); 10, Glenroy (str.); Oct. 17, Loudon Castle (str.); for London, Sept. 8, Bengal (str.); 10, Benledi (str.); 13, Nestor (str.); for Falmouth, f.o., 13, Concordia; for London *via* Penang, 13, Marie Becker; for Liverpool, 14, Lochleven Castle.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For London, Caroline; for the Channel, f.o., Daphne.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Etta Loring.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Athol (str.), Hesperia (str.), Gleneagles (str.), Santon, John Milton, Black Adder, Woolhara; for New York, Loudon Castle (str.), Caller Ou, Sir Lancelot.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Killarney (str.); for Australia, Alice Mary, Maid of Judah.

At AMOY.—For New York, Maxima, Marina.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Nestor (str.), Antenor (str.), Agamemnon (str.), George Croshaw, Bon Accord; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Gold Hunter, Johanne, William Cobb, Grasmere, Aberlady; for San Francisco, Jubilee, A. S. Davis.

At MANILA.—For London, Janet Ferguson; for Liverpool, Merwanjee Framjee; for Liverpool, *via* Cadiz, Leon (str.); for Santander, Augustina; for New York, Agnes Rainbow.

At CEBU.—For New York, *via* Ilo Ilo, Emma V.; for London, Fifeshire.

At ILO ILO.—For New York, Brennero; for Cadiz, Elcano; for the Channel, f.o., Advance.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Leonora, Boldon, Eulie, Wimmera; for Liverpool, Verra; for New York, Queen of the Seas.

At PENANG.—For London, Halia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. Tea, per mail steamers to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 4 cents gold per lb.; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.75 per bale; tea, £4 10s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To New York by sailing vessel, Tea £2 15s. per ton, general merchandise £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £4; by other steamers £3 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3; by mail steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £4; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 to £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York by steamer £4 per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 10s. to £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 12s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London and Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp £2 5s. per ton; sugar, £1 5s. per ton. To New York, by sailing vessel, sugar, $7 per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From CEBU.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 20s. to 25s., light weight 35s. to 40s.; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measurement goods, £4 for coffee. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d.; rattans, 80s. To New York, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 20s. to 27s. 6s., light freight, 37s. 6d. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 32s. 6d.; Tapioca and Pepper 45s.; Hides 60s. per ton; by steamer, Tin 20s., Tapioca £4, Rattans £6, measurement goods £4 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Aug. 27	Gamecock	Singapore	Boston
„ 28	Silidrian	London	Batavia
„ —	Sainte Adresse	Havre	Saigon
„ —	Chavorth	Antwerp	Yokohama
„ —	Guam	Sunderland	Tjilatjap
„ —	T. L. Sweat	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ —	Stad Haarlem	Batavia	Holland
„ 29	Forward Ho	Shanghai	London
„ —	Liberaal	Rotterdam	Batavia
„ 30	Flevo	Batavia	Patjitan
Sept. 1	Offerton	Do.	Rotterdam
„ 3	Kingdom of Sweden	London	Yokohama
„ 4	Noach V.	Rotterdam	Batavia
„ —	Staghound	Liverpool	Hong Kong
„ 5	Pauline	Texel	Yokohama
„ —	Sophia	Liverpool	Hong Kong
„ —	Queensberry	New York	Yokohama
„ —	Fanny	Singapore	London
„ —	Svanen	Rio Janeiro	Batavia
„ —	Norway	Boston	Do.
„ —	Windsbraut	Bezokeie	Falmouth
„ 9	Maria and Elizabeth	Flushing	Samarang

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 18.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market firm; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 445. Total export to date 8,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, OCT. 18.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, $95.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, OTC. 18.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India, China, and Australian mails, arrived at 5, and the mails left at 6 P.M. for London,

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MALTA, OCT. 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, from Port Said 15th inst., with the India, China, and Australian heavy mails, passed to-day en route to Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, OCT. 21.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at two P.M. to-day. She brings 666 bales silk, 11,086 packages tea, 300 packages sundries, also specie to the amount of £10,462 for London, which will be forwarded by the Company's steamer Indus, due in London on or about the 6th proximo.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUGUST 31.—SHANGHAI, OCT 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nizam, with the London mail of 31st August, has arrived here.

INWARD MAIL DUE NOVEMBER 12.—COLOMBO, OCT. 15.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPTEMBER 21.—GALLE, OCT. 17.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, from Marseilles on the 23rd of September, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 7.—HONG KONG, OCT. 20.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles Sept. 9, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 18, at London, from Shanghai, Mikado (str.); 18 at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Stella B., Goatfell; 17, at Hamburg from Bassein, Churchstow; 15, at Bremen from Rangoon, Jessie Osborne; 16, at Texel from Rangoon, Giuseppe; 15, at Pauillac, from Akyab, Iris; 8, at Boston, from Ilo Ilo, Windermere; 17, at Texel, from Macassar, Dolphin; at Helvoet, from Tjilatjap, Onrust; at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Kennemerland; 18, at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Elgin (str.); at Copenhagen, from Rangoon, Axel; at Scilly, from Bassein, Nelson; 19, at Liverpool, from Manila, Hermann; from Rangoon, Antiope; from Singapore, Bertie; at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Kristinestad; from Saigon, Pey Berland; 20, from Akyab, Asia; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Chanaral; 19, at London, from Shanghai, Lorne (str.); 20, Thermopylae; 21, from Hong Kong, Leucadia.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18, from Deal, for Rangoon, Glauperis; 18, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Wega; 5, from New York, for Anjer Wakefield; 18, from Pauillac, for Batavia, Aristide; 19, from Havre, for Java, Europe; passed Dover for China, China (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Oct. 19, Zanzibar (str.), London, for Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.—L.F.C.W. (Delphin of Blankenese), Macassar to Amsterdam Sept. 4, 10 S., 25 W.; Bali, Rotterdam for Samarang, Sept. 13, 5 N., 23 W.; Manitoba, Akyab for Falmouth, Sept. 19, 12 N., 24 W.; Euterpe, Java to Falmouth, Sept. 20, 14 N., 21 W.; Tamana, Greenoch to Manilla, Sept. 9; Asterope, London to Penang, Sept. 17, 6 N., 20 W.; Waterloo, Amsterdam to Batavia, same day.

CASUALTIES.—Gibraltar, Oct. 18, the Celebes (Dutch), Batavia to Amsterdam, put in with boilers leaking.—Dublin, Oct. 19, the Heron

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(st.), from Glasgow, has received a fresh crew, and proceeded for Manila.—Liverpool, Oct. 19, the Menelaus (str.); for Penang, collided this morning with a pilot boat, which sank; crew saved. The Antiope, here from Rangoon, spoke on Sept. 18, in lat., 10 N., long. 26 W.; the Pandora, hence to Calcutta, which reported having picked up about Aug. 28, in lat. 42 N., long. 13 W., a lifeboat marked Reichstag, Hamburg, No. 14, Hoffmann; in the boat were found a pair of drawers, and two sheath knives, which had not been long in the water, as there was no rust on the knives. [The Reichstag sailed from Shields on Aug 13, for Singapore.]

Miscellaneous.—Oct. 18, off the Lizard, from China, for London. Thermopylae; 16, left Malta for China, Bertha (str.); Cuxhaven, Oct. 17, put back, Civiale, for Bangkok; Malta, Oct. 19, arrived and left, Athol (str.), Shanghai for London.

The Ajax (str.), from China to London, which put into Bombay on July 16, with her shaft broken, resailed about the 4th inst.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

Official reports have been received at St. Petersburg from Tashkent to the effect that the capital of the Emir of Kashgaria has been captured by Khirghiz nomads. It appears that when Begh Kuli Beg marched against his rival Kakeein he withdrew so many of his forces from South Kashgaria to besiege the town of Akau that he left his capital entirely without protection. Taking advantage of this circumstance Sadyk Khan, a renowned Khirghiz adventurer, advanced upon the city with a swarm of Kara-Kirghiz and Kiptchack cavalry, and took the place without any resistance. The latest news from the Kashgarian frontier represented the Emir as marching to the relief of his capital, having been compelled for that purpose to relinquish the campaign against the Chinese. Begh Kuli has since informed the Government that he has completely vanquished his rival pretenders and crushed their revolt, and that having done so he intends at once to attack the Chinese forces occupying Urumzi and Turfan.

Mr. Purdy has favoured the *Daily News* with another communication upon his pet hobby of delay in the arrival of the Australian mails *via* Ceylon, but so little attention has he paid to the facts that he speaks on Oct. 19 of the steamer *Ceylon* as "now moving homewards with Elephantine certainty," when, as everybody else in the City knew, that vessel had arrived at Brindisi on the 18th at five P.M. The commercial editor of the *Daily News*, who backs up the letter, seems to be scarcely more happy than his *protégé*, and manages in the paragraph introducing the subject to state precisely the opposite to what by the context he evidently intends to convey. Let him try the effect of framing a Time Table, deferring the despatch of the outgoing Brindisi Mail until after the arrival of the Southampton Mail. The palpable result would be to put back the Brindisi Mail for a week, and what a happy effect this would have at the Australian end of the line!

The Portugese transport *Africa* sails from Lisbon this day, 22nd inst., with troops to relieve the garrison of Macao.

The Blue-book containing the commercial reports of H.M. Consuls in China for the past year have been issued, and will be noticed at length in our next.

The Foreign-office have permitted, at the request of the Kalahome of Siam, two drill and gunnery instructors to enter the service of the Siamese Government.

Naval and Military.

The Tamar, iron-screw troopship, Captain C. J. Brownrigg, sailed on Saturday (13th inst.) from Portsmouth for China, with crews for the Lapwing, Fly, Egeria, and Vigilant, and detachments. The following officers took passage to join their respective ships:—H.M.S. Fly: Commander Malcolm McNeil; Lieutenants George Drury and John C. Roughton (N); Surgeon John Jennings; Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge Samuel Crooke; Engineers Joseph T. B. Thompson and James F. Lewis; Boatswain Simon Hicks. H.M.S. Lapwing: Commander William G. Scott; Lieutenants Walter L. Bignold and Clayton R. E. Leslie; Staff Surgeon Thomas T. Riordan; Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge Robert T. M. McLeod; Engineers Arthur Shanks and William J. Pettit; Gunner James Hall. H.M.S. Vigilant: Lieutenant-Commander William M. Annesley; Lieutenant Thomas F. Thomas (N); Staff Surgeon George Robertson; Chief Engineer Charles Ware; Engineer William T. Galdie. H.M.S. Mosquito: Lieutenant-Commander George L. Poe. H.M.S. Audacious: Lieutenant Francis H. Davies; Assistant Paymaster John P. Pearce. H.M.S. Egeria: Navigating-Lieutenant B. Moody; Paymaster Horatio W. P. Kooystra; Engineers Peter Eckford and Henry Laughrin; Gunner John Kirby. The Tamar will return to England—arriving about March 21 next—with the relieved crews of the beforementioned vessels, naval and military invalids, time-expired men, and others. Captain William H. Liddell, of the Tamar, is too ill to proceed in her to sea. Captain C. J. Brownrigg, H.M.S. Indian troopship Jumna, has taken temporary command of the vessel for the voyage to China and back.

The fleet still remains in Besika Bay. By latest advices it consisted of Alexandra, Agincourt, Achilles, Swiftsure, Pallas, Hotspur, Raleigh, Devastation, Salamis, Condor, Flamingo, and Coquette. The officers of the squadron have bought a pack of beagles in England, which are expected out by the Téméraire, and with which they hope to have some pleasant amusement during the coming winter. The cold has already shown itself at Besika, with damp, windy, disagreeable days. The Commander-in-Chief left Besika Bay in the Salamis on the 17th ult. for Mitylene, surveying the gulfs of Jero and Segri, and returned on the evening of the 21st. During his absence Rear-Admiral Sir E. Commerell assumed command of the squadron. On the 25th and 26th ult. the whole fleet proceeded to sea for steam tactics, returning to anchorage in the evening.

The Chinese naval officers have removed from Southsea, where they have been studying under their naval instructor, Mr. W. D. Hay, R.N., and have occupied quarters at Greenwich, in proximity to the Royal Naval College, where they will complete their studies. On the 12th inst. they visited with their tutor many places of interest in London, and were entertained at luncheon at the Wanderers' Club, Pall-mall.

The Right Hon W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, and his colleagues, paid an official visit to Sheerness Dockyard on the 17th inst.

The Thetis, screw corvette, is to be brought forward again for commission. She was at first destined to lie idle until next year, but by the amended Admiralty programme and supplementary estimates to the extent of £73,000, her necessary repairs will be completed by March.

Virginia Water is likely to lose one of its special features, that man-of-war the Royal Adelaide. By Admiralty orders a survey has been held as to the state and condition of the little vessel, and according to report she is quite worn out and not worth the cost of repair.

The Lords of the Admiralty have consented to the exhibition of the photographs brought back by Sir G. Nares from the Polar regions. The series has been entrusted to the care of the Photograph Society, at whose rooms in Pall-mall the photographs are to be seen.

The distinguished service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 54th Regiment, has been conferred on Colonel Francis Lockyer Whitmore, commandant of the School of Music at Kneller Hall.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club under the rule which permits the election by the committee of distinguished persons without a ballot.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hamburg, Oct. 16.

The great questions of the day are the Parliamentary elections in France, and anyone here feels persuaded that the result of them, however it may turn out, will be of great influence upon the situation in the western part of Europe. Yesterday, already, it was visible from the arrived telegrams that the Republicans, although losing a good many seats, still would be victorious, and would command a strong majority, a fact which at least by our exchange is regarded as a favourable one, being welcomed by it with a "hausse." On the other side many politicians are of opinion that Mr. Macmahon is not at all the man to be easily subdued, and that the situation at present is still very far from being satisfactory.

The deputies to the German Reichstag and Prussian Landtag (Diet) hitherto have been elected for a period of three years; but now in Governmental circles it is intended to prepare a law according to which such an election shall be intended for a five years' period. As I hear this law may find great objection in the Reichstag, the members of which get no allowances, and the sacrifices which they have to bring during a three years' session are rather considerable enough to let arise the wish them not to be enlarged any more.

On the 10th of this month the outbreak of cattle plague has again been stated at Geisenheim, in the province Hessen Nassau. The authorities have immediately ordered the killing of the affected animals, and all necessary precautional measurements have been taken.

With regret I have to report the suspension of payment by the Ritterschaftliche Privat Bank at Stettin in Tommern. This establishment has been created in 1824, and the paid-up capital amounted to six millions of marks. The company held accepted bills to the amount of more than eighteen millions of marks, and out of this branch the difficulties are said to be arisen. The paid-up capital is considered as a total loss, and the creditors of the company may perhaps get 50 to 60 per cent., but only in long instalments. The collapse is a great misfortune to the whole province, as rather the whole population is suffering in a more or less degree.

The Congress for Social Politics has finished its session on the 10th of this month at Berlin, and a resolution of greatest importance is that passed regarding the commercial treaty between Austria and Germany, in spite of a great deal of protectionists present there the meaning was expressed that a new treaty can only have free-trading as a base, and you will conceive the importance of that resolution if I say that a great number of the majority are also members of the Reichstag, by which the future treaty has to be ratified. In regard to the recently reported sale of the Swedish possession in West India, the island of St. Barthelemy, to France, the Swedish Government has observed a manner of proceeding which ought to be adopted as an international law by all nations. To learn the real meaning of the islanders, the Swedish Government arranged a "plebiscite," in which every full grown islander had to declare either for France or Sweden. As all the votes except one were in favour of France, the little island no doubt will soon be handed over to the latter country.

On Monday, the 8th inst., a new corvette was launched at Stettin from the wharfs of the shipbuilding-yard Vulcan. The new vessel,

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which was christened Stosch, after the present German Minister of Marine, is an iron vessel of 2,800 tons deplacement, but no ironclad; she is full rigged, and provided with engines of 2,500-horse power, which though are to be regarded only as auxiliary ones, as the vessel is destined in general to be worked by sail, for which purpose her bottom has been provided with a sheeting of yellow metal upon a layer of teak. The armament of the new corvette consists of sixteen guns of fifteen centimetre, of which four are placed upon the upper deck and twelve in the battery below. Her destination is that of a cruizer in distant seas; the two-bladed propeller is to be hoisted if the corvette goes under sails; she is the seventh vessel launched in the present year for the Imperial navy. Another iron-covered corvette was launched on the 13th inst. at Danzig, which was christened after our great strategc, Count Moltke. She is a vessel for same destination as the Stosch, and consequently of same construction and dimensions; she is to take the place of the Aroona corvette, the first vessel ever built in a German navy-yard, which was launched in the spring of 1858. Her destination is also that of a cruizer upon more distant stations, such as Eastern Asia, &c.

The Seeschiffahrts Commission (Commission for Sea-faring Matters) has closed its sessions at Berlin on the 10th inst., after a strong activity of three weeks. The results of this first session have satisfied all concerned in it. Especially the means which are to be adopted against the British Mercantile Shipping Act of 1876 (Plimsoll Act) have been punctiliously deliberated, and a large memorial on the matter has been elaborated. It must be remembered that Mr. Hargreaves, the secretary of the Harbour Deputation at Hamburg, well known to many of the members of the Trinity House at London, is a member of this Commission.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business on our Produce Markets has been of a limited extent during the past week, and rather of a consumptive character, chiefly in consequence of the value of money on rather all European markets.

COFFEE.—Transactions were of no importance, but as holders were very much reserved, occasional buyers had to make their offers, and thus it was possible to maintain current rates.

SUGAR was only moderately inquired for, and with more inclination to concede, values have been in buyers' favour. On the spot ca. 1,200 bags Zanzibar have changed owners. Quotations are :—Manila, brown, clayed, m.23 to 25¼; do. unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29½; do. brown, m.17¼ to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.21 to 29½; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28, per 100 lbs.

RICE—In dressed quality a regular business has been made at very firm prices; transactions of raw quality are not to be reported.

TEA.—Of first-hand parcels the following lots have changed owners, viz.:—115/4 boxes Java Boheo, 140/4 boxes Java Pecco, 465/4 boxes Java Souchong, and 83/16 boxes Mandarin Pecco.

COTTON in quiet tendency, and sales are only reported in American provenience.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are in more demand, at m.2.75 to 3.20; Mace, at m.2.20 to 2.30 per lb.; Cloves of Amboina are wanting, Zanzibar quality has been paid with higher rates, viz.:—m.140 to 141; do. stalks are also higher in value at m.38 to 39; Pepper quiet; Singapore m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35, White, m.65 to 72.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, money, m.20.19; account, m.20.25 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The collapse of the Ritterschaftliche Privat Bank at Stettin has become the cause of great distrust and caution on the Stock Exchange, and all values have given way, the more as the higher rates for money at London did not fail to have also an unfavourable influence. Yesterday the result of the French elections gave a little stimulus, and the closing tendency is rather a firm one. Latest quotations are :—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	95⅛ ..	96
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	100¾ ...	101¼
Hamburg Loan of 1870	— ...	104½
Do. do. 1875	95⅝ ...	95⅝
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	285
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	115¼ ...	115½
Coeln Minden Railway	— ...	90½
Norddeutsche Bank..	134¼ ...	134½
Vereinsbank...	— ...	122
International Bank	81¾ ...	82
Commerce and Discount Bank	— ...	103
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	100½ ...	—
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	31½ ...	32
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	54¾ ...	55
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	52¼ ...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	— ...	12¾

SHIPPING.

Fearful gales have been raging of late, and many disasters have taken place; the Spanish brig Saldanha, Marinha, was wrecked at the mouth of the river. The North Sea is reported to be full of wreck and abandoned vessels, and it is plainly visible that autumn has set in with full force. The arrivals and departures are still satisfactory, and keep a full and active harbour, and it appears that business in general is slowly recovering. Of arrivals from the Eastward we have to report the George Blohm, Captain Matfield, from Papeite; Thalassa, Breuss, from Fiji, and Sarah and Emma, Pritchard, from Rangoon. Of departures the August, Rus, for Yokohama; Civiale, Nissen, for Bangkok; Argo, Jaetje, for Rangoon, and Elise, Schmidt, for the South Sea Islands. At Bremen two arrivals have taken place, namely, the Alphea, Stone, and Imperatrice Elizabeth, Kreglich, both from Rangoon. Arrived in the river at Bremen Josefa, Hortsmann, and Carmel, Donald, both from Rangoon. The barque Anna Bertha, Krause, has just now left our port for Hong Kong, but will have to go to an anchor below, as the weather looks extremely bad and threatening.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 17.

We hear nothing positive about the Ministerial crisis. The papers print more or less speculative suggestions as to the result of the conference which has been held between the King and Mr. Kappeyne Van de Coppello. In the meanwhile the routine business is being continued by the Chamber in the Sections, and several reports have been published with much haste. I scarcely need add that these documents have only a very minor importance in the present state of politicr matters. In your last issue you published the telegraphic outlines or the report upon the East Indian Budget, which I will now fill up. General complaints are made about the unsatisfactory statements of the financial position. The Minister of the Colonial Department estimated the expenses of the Atjeh war at 1½ millions per month, while in the year 1875 21½ millions were expended, and the Minister of the Financial Department estimated the outlay for 1876 at 26½ millions. A good administration ought not to make such blunders. Explanations were asked for respecting the unfavourable balance of 16½ millions. Some members were of opinion that there is much exaggeration in this estimate, which should be reduced to f.2,240,682. The plan to issue a loan in order to cover this deficit of 16 millions meets with general opposition. The proposal to tax the European residents in the East Indies is approved of. The proposition for the selling of coffee in Java is supported by most of the members. I repeat that these remarks have only a relative interest, because it is not very probable that the present Minister of the Colonial Department will have to defend his Budget.

I have already told you that some of our principal houses trading in coffee had addressed themselves to the Minister of the Colonial Department, stating the necessity for altering the system of holding public sales. They urge that the Trading Company ought to sell every week the quantity arrived, instead of accumulating a stock and selling only nine times a year. This scheme has met with opposition from other firms, who think that the present system is the best, and ought not to be altered; I believe Mr. Alting Meer is in favour of an alteration

Mr. J. J. Angelbeek has forwarded an address to the Ministerial Council to ask redress for certain grievances which he thinks he has suffered. You will remember that the Second Chamber, when dealing with these claims, passed to the order of the day.

I regret to record the death of Mr. Van Rappard. He served his country well, both in his judicial offices and in his Parliamentary capacity. His death is much deplored.

The University was inaugurated here the day before yesterday. The festivals were very meagre.

For some time past endeavours have been made to organise a new expedition to Nova Zembla. According to the *Aardrykskundug Weekblad* about f.23,000 have been received by the committee.

The King has taken up his residence at his seat, "Welgelegen," which was purchased by him some time ago.

The Bourse has remained very quiet, and business has been very limited. The Money Market is well provided, and the rate of discount has remained unaltered.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The market for Colonial Produce has been very quiet, but prices have been firm and remain unaltered.

COFFEE.—The market is rather dull, and no transactions of importance have taken place in either first or second hands. The offers have been very trifling. The Trading Company has announced its October sale, to be held on the 24th inst., when 102,287 bags will be brought under the hammer.

TEA is dull, but prices remain firm.

SUGAR.—The trade is very limited. Only about 2,000 mats changed hands at about previous prices. The stock in bond is 6,032,000 kilograms.

TOBACCO.—The public sales have had a very good result, very high prices being paid. No transactions have since taken place. The imports have been of no importance. The stock is—24,849 bales Java, 4,160 bales Sumatra, 3,375 bales Manila.

COTTON.—Prices have declined from 1c. to 1½c. The large receipts and the political state of affairs has influenced badly. The quotations are loco middling American 35c. to 35½c.; ditto Orleans, 35½c. to 36c.; ditto fair Oomra 29c.; American basis middling, 35c.

SPICES.—The Dutch India Trading Bank sold in auction 181 casks 269 chests Nutmegs and 45 casks and 126 chests Mace; prices went very high, and since a good demand has prevailed. Cloves are very quiet, but at the same time firm. Pepper: The lot of 2,034 bags, ex Noach IV., has been sold at high prices.

RATTANS.—The Dutch Trading Company has sold in public auction 60,200 bundles, at f.7.10 to 16.70. Very high prices were paid for the thin quality. Two lots of private import, viz., 250 piculs, ex Johannes, and 256 piculs, ex Madelene, changed hands.

RICE very quiet; but cleaned sorts, especially Java and Japan, have met with a good demand. The stock is rather large.

GUM DAMAR.—500 chests were sold at unaltered prices.

JAPAN WAX has met with a steady demand; prices are much higher.

JAVA INDIGO.—The trade is very limited. About 150 chests have changed hands. Within a very few days the 744 chests ex Conrad will be brought into the market.

HIDES dull. On the 24th inst. large lots will be brought under the hammer.

TIN has been in livelier demand. Some parcels were sold at f.42, and likewise some lots Billiton changed hands at f.41. Prices have subequently declined, and the current quotation is f.41½ to f.40½.

JAPAN CAMPHOR.—Some transactions have taken place at c.55.

MOTHER-O'-PEARL SHELLS have met with a good demand · about 200 piculs were sold at an average price of c.120.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in China, Japan, Singapore, and other parts of the Far East will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "London and China Express" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The present mail does not bring any very important political news. Affairs seem to be going on as before in connection with the Convention; but there are already grave practical warnings as to the inadvisability of leaving the collection of lekin duties to the Chinese officials. The Shanghai papers express very great dissatisfaction at the regulations which, as recently noticed, have been promulgated at the new ports on the Yangtsze, and at Wenchow, with reference to this tax. At the latter place they are spoken of as being sufficient entirely to strangle the trade, and they have already caused large numbers of shipments from Shanghai to be countermanded. If this policy be adhered to, the "opening" of the new ports will be only an opening in name, and the restrictions hitherto existing upon trade will be in reality but little modified. General satisfaction is expressed at a statement which has gained currency, to the effect that Lord Derby has telegraphed to the British Legation at Peking to make a strong representation to the Tsungli-yamên about the proposed closure of the Woosung Railway; which, he is reported to say, would be regarded as a retrogade and unfriendly act. It is also understood that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce purpose addressing the Foreign Ministers at Peking on the subject. The locusts have been less numerous, and the fears respecting them were subsiding. At Shanghai a meeting of the Trustees of the Sailors' Home has taken place.

The news which is brought by the present mail from Japan, though it has lost much of its importance in view of later telegraphic information, is of much interest. At the date of last advices the announcement was made of what then appeared to be the final collapse of the insurrection, and the flight of Saigo and Kirino at the head of a small band of devoted followers. Since then an entire change took place in the state of affairs, and troops, which had just returned from the war, were hurried back. After the departure of the rebels from Nobeoka they pushed to the south, and after meeting and defeating the troops under General Miyoshi, they, on August 31, entered and once again took possession of Kagoshima, which was only guarded by a few hundred policemen. The news, which was not received by the Government until August 2, caused great excitement. At the latest dates the rebels, despite the efforts of the men-of-war and troops, were still in possession of the town. The National Exhibition at Uyeno was opened on Sept. 1.

In our Singapore news it will be seen that Sir Wm. Jervois had a narrow escape of assassination at Perak. The comments we made lately on the injudicious conduct of Acting Governor Anson have a remarkable confirmation from this circumstance. In connection with Straits matters we may mention that Mr. Read, M.L.C., returned to Sinpore by last mail. Mr. J. G. Davidson returns next month, but not in Government service, of which he has experienced enough. The Moar State question is not yet settled; the natives are not averse to annexation. We consider this to be the best solution of the difficulty, aud we trust that Lord Carnarvon will see the wisdom of this course. We understand that Lord Carnarnon will shortly receive a deputation from the Straits Settlements Association, to represent certain matters connected with the conduct of public business in the colony.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA.

From various causes there appears to be a great want of organisation with respect to the Consular Service in China. Pressure of important European questions at the Foreign-office has doubtless left less leisure than under ordinary circumstances for the consideration of matters connected with distant places; but after making every allowance for this, there is still room for complaint at the manner in which the China Service has been neglected. There are at present a large number of vacancies in the service, which have been open for a long time past, but for the filling up of which no steps are taken. By the last mail we learn that Mr. Everard had been sent as Acting Consul to Chefoo, though there were at least three or four gentlemen who were better entitled to the post, both on account of their seniority and their attainments, especially with regard to the Chinese language, which it has been given out should be one of the leading points taken into account in regard to promotions. The delay in filling the various vacancies now open has resulted from the doubt as to what appointment would be made at Shanghai in view of the discussion which has been going on as to whether the offices of Judge and Consul should be united. This question has kept the post unfilled since the resignation of Sir Walter Medhurst, but now that the point is decided there is certainly no reason for the continuance of this block. The staff of Consular officers at present in China is by no means excessive, and it is certainly a matter of regret to see good men dropping off from it. The question arises how it is that in so many instances being in the Consular Service results either in men getting incapacitated by serious illness, or leaving it in disgust, and it is time that some more attention were paid to the manner in which it is managed. This year, for some reason, the usual notice of vacancies for student interpreters has not appeared, though it would seem that it would be likely to be required ere long, and altogether there is too much evidence that the Consular Service in China has been very cruelly neglected, while weightier questions have been pressing near home. If, however, the Foreign-office is prevented from attending to such details, might not the suggestion which was thrown out some time ago, that the China Consulates should be placed under the management of the Board of Trade, be advantageously acted upon? There are no doubt some objections to that step; but still it would be better that the service should be attended to by an office, in some respects less suited to its exigencies than continue under a Department which, though perhaps better fitted to manage it, simply neglects to do so.

THE CHINESE ENVOY ON OPIUM-SMOKING.

The memorial from the Chinese Envoys here to the Peking Government—of which a translation is given in another column — shows that the question is regarded by the Chinese officials themselves far more from its economical aspect than from general and moral considerations. The latter, in point of fact, are hardly entered upon, while it is very important to note that it is stated that the cultivation of the native drug is made a source of revenue to the local and Provincial officials. This has been surmised for many years past to be the fact, but it has not been before officially declared. Now, however, that this is the case, there can be no doubt that the opium question as raised by the Chinese Government is, in its most immediately practical form, merely the question whether the Provincial officials or the Imperial authorities shall obtain the squeezes raised upon it. If there is an increase in the duty on the foreign drug, the extra revenue will go into the Imperial treasury; while if the cultivation of the native drug increase, the imposts laid upon those connected with the cultivation will go to swell the incomes of Provincial officials. This consideration evidently has great weight with the Peking authorities, and it probably forms the key-note to their action as to the *lekin*. If that tax be levied, as is proposed by the Convention, it will probably go to the Imperial treasury; *en revanche*, the local mandarins will put on taxes which will reimburse them for the amount thus transferred. It is, however, clear that, whatever their general views as to the injuriousness or otherwise of opium-smoking, the point with which the Chinese Government are at the present moment most

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concerned is that connected with the duties, and this will have to be decided entirely upon its own merits; and we are confident that a more satisfactory settlement will be arrived at, and more substantial justice be done to the Chinese, by confining the discussion to the actual point at issue than by entering upon a wide question which, whatever its merits, is not that which our Government is called upon to decide in connection with the Chefoo Convention.

THE CHINA CUSTOMS' SERVICE.

NOT the least interesting among the publications which have been recently issued by order of the Inspector-General of Customs is the second volume of the "Service List" corrected to August 1st last year. To the now large number of persons both at home and in China who have friends engaged in the Imperial Maritime Customs the volume will naturally be of interest, while it is also worthy of notice as illustrating the manner in which a thoroughly organised service has been established from the comparatively small beginnings of the Foreign Inspectorate. Out of the arrangemcnt suggested originally by Sir JOHN BOWRING, whereby assistance was afforded to the Chinese authorities to collect their revenue, has sprung up the present service, which is as thoroughly organised in its various departments as any in Europe. Much of this is due to the pains which have been taken by the present Inspector-General, Mr. HART, who, with many difficulties to contend against, both from within and without, kept steadily before his mind the object of making the Customs a recognised service, and this end he has now fully attained. From the little volume before us we note that the service now numbers twenty-four Commissioners (including the Inspector-General), twelve Deputy-Commissioners, and eighty-nine assistants in its indoor staff, in addition to an out-door staff of 214 tide-waiters, examiners, &c. There are also the Harbour-Masters' Department at Shanghai numbering seventeen, the Light-house Department, numbering fifty-one. The Chinese staff consists of 218 clerks skilled employés, officials, servants, &c. Branches of the Customs Service are, as our readers are aware, now established at all the Treaty ports, and the system is found to work well and harmoniously, and to be to the benefit of trade as well as that of the Chinese revenue. Though at first opposed as an innovation upon the old easy system by which each merchant made through his compradore his own terms as to duties, and as entailing trouble in the entry and clearance both of goods and ships which had not before existed, it is now as much regarded as an element in business as the Custom Houses here, and the employés are generally recognised as efficient and courteous. The old feeling against the Customs has, in fact, quite become a thing of the past; it is felt to be as an institution which is necessary, legitimate, and well-conducted. Even those who differ with Mr. HART, the Inspector-General, as to some of his more ambitious actions, are willing to admit that he deserves much credit for having, against much opposition, succeeded in raising the China Customs Service to its present high position.

INDIAN TEAS.

NEVER in the history of the Tea trade has there been more distinct evidence of the extent to which Indian teas are competing with those from China than during the present season. Although those who have paid attention to the results which Indian teas would inevitably bring about have long foreseen the present state of affairs, the change has never before received so unmistakable and practical an illustration as is afforded by the fact that the established range for China teas has become something between 7d. to 1s. per lb. for the bulk of the imports. The import of Indian teas for the season 1877-78 is estimated at about 32,000,000 lbs., or, in other words, it will be close upon one-fifth of the entire supplies from China. Of the increased consumption of Indian teas even those who are not professional tea-tasters can form a very accurate idea by observing the peculiar piquancy, combined with a certain strength and absence of delicacy, which characterises the bulk of the black teas bought in the shops. The grocers are blending India teas with China more and more freely, in order to add strength to their mixtures; and there is no doubt that the public taste is steadily leaning towards "body" in tea as opposed to flavour, so that at present every advantage n the competition is on the side of the article from India. These facts go strongly in confirmation of the far-sighted view which was some time back expressed by Sir WALTER MEDHURST, H.M. Consul at Shanghai, and to which we called prominent attention at the time, to the effect, namely, that unless the tea growers in China employ more care in the manufacture of their black teas, they will in the course of time be entirely ousted by those from India. The increase in the production and export shows very clearly what may be expected from this quarter, and it is very important to bear in mind that as the cultivation increases it may not prove impossible to produce teas in India which will compete in flavour as well as strength with those from China. One satisfactory effect of the competition by the Indian teas is not to be overlooked. It will tend—combined with other causes which have of late influenced the markets—to bring the range of selling prices here into closer conformity with the cost of production, and this will cause the Chinese producers and dealers to be less disposed to stand out for exorbitant rates, seeing that an unwillingness on their part to meet purchasers may at any given moment result in loss to them—whereas with a wide margin between the prices here and those of production in China, the Chinese have only to consider a question of accepting a less profit. When, however, it becomes impossible for the growers and country dealers to bring the teas down without loss, they will limit the quantity, and thus a healthier state of things will be induced. With, however, these two facts staring them in the face, the Chinese, if they are wise, will introduce a little more care into the culture. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the reckless competition by foreign buyers has done much to mislead the natives; and that European buyers, no less than the Chinese dealers, are clearly called upon to remember that the market here cannot by any possibility be "made" by that in China, w hile year by year supplies, increasing both in quantity and quality, are freely arriving from our Indian possessions.

A CORRESPONDENT referring to the police case in which SHENG-KUEI, one of the servants of the Second Chinese Envoy, was charged with being disorderly, calls attention to a somewhat knotty point of international law connected with the subject. We can hardly undertake to decide a question which would probably puzzle even professional men; but we make no doubt that the members of the Chinese Legation will use due discretion in demanding Ambassadorial privileges. Perhaps the case was hardly important enough for so very large a question to be brought forward; and doing so was a little suggestive of the expressive, if slightly vulgar adage, of taking a scaffold pole to kill a very diminutive insect.

WE understand that Mr. H. O. BROWN, of the Chinese Customs' Service, has been appointed Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Berlin. H.E. LUI is still in London, and the delay in his departure seems somewhat noticeable, as it is now some months since he has been Minister designate. It is to be presumed that the first matter which will occupy H.E.'s attention will be the revision of the German treaty, and this will, of course, have an important bearing upon the negotiations now going on with reference to the Chefoo Convention, as by the most favoured nation clause we are entitled to any concessions that may be made to any other Power.

MR. C. W. HILLIER, of the Consular Service, who has for some time been attached to the Chinese Legation, returns to his duties in China by the French Mail of the 18th November. Mr. A. R. HEWLETT remains in England, attached to the Foreign Office. Mr. CLEMENTS ALLEN returns to China shortly. Mr. CARLES is now on his way home on leave; and we believe that leave has been granted to Mr. MAYERS, the Chinese Secretary at Peking, Mr. MONGAN, the Consul at Tientsin, and Mr. KING, Consul at I'chang. There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. KING had resigned.

THE examiners for the Davis Chinese Scholarship have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have assigned it to Mr. ARTHUR ANTHONY MACDONELL, scholar of Corpus Christi College. Mr. MACDONELL gained the Tay-

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lorian Scholarship for German last year. The examiners for the Davis Scholarship were Sir T. F. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking; Mr. R. K. Douglas, Professor of Chinese at King's College, London; Mr. A. Wylie, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in China; and Rev. Dr. Legge, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature.

We understand that the threatened law suit, with reference to silk transactions, between Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co. and Messrs. Strachan and Thomas will not be proceeded with, a compromise between the parties having been effected.

Correspondence.

AMBASSADORIAL PRIVILEGE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—I notice in the report of the proceedings before the Magistrate at the Marylebone Police-court, in regard to the servant of the Chinese Legation who was drunk and disorderly in Stanhope-street, that Dr. Macartney, the Secretary, said that "he presumed that, on his identifying the defendant as belonging to the Chinese Legation, and one of those whose names had been given to the Police and the Foreign-office, the man would be liberated to be dealt with by the Legation."

The Magistrate very adroitly avoided raising this interesting question by hearing the evidence first. It happened that it was such as justified the man's being discharged, and thus the knotty point was steered clear of.

Is it not, however, stretching the principle of Ambassadorial privilege too far to claim exemption from the ordinary laws of the country in such a case as this? Ambassadors are considered by international law free from the jurisdiction of the countries they are accredited to, and this privilege has been extended to those who are *bonâ fide* their *suite*, such as their secretaries, attachés, &c. but it seems out of all reason to claim the same privilege for a man who is merely in the position of a servant, and who is brought up for a breach of peace and good order, *i.e.*, for a purely municipal offence. I very much doubt whether Ambassadorial privilege can be claimed to this extent; but it is satisfactory to find that the Chinese Envoys and their advisers have so good an appreciation of their rights.—Yours faithfully,

London, Oct. 16, 1877. Sam-shu.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—The attention which was called by one of your correspondents recently to the influence that may possibly be brought to bear upon the subject of public education at Hong Kong recalls a controversy which, at the time when I was resident in the Colony, was carried on with considerable warmth on this subject. One or two well-meaning, but scarcely far-sighted gentlemen—prominent among whom was the Rev. Dr. Eitel—were strongly in favour of the schools not being undenominational, but being made Christian. The commendable character of the feelings which influenced them nobody can fail to recognise; but how right Mr. Stewart, the Inspector of Schools, was in withstanding this suggestion, will, I should think, be fully recognised at the present time even by those who advocated it. If the schools were made denominational there is little doubt what denomination would be favoured by a Catholic governor, and the undesirability of public education being made a medium of proselytising the Chinese must be apparent, when this bearing of the subject is taken into consideration.—Your obedient servant,

Glasgow, Oct. 17. W.

THE ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—The letter which has been written by the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society to the *Daily News* upon the subject of *likin* on Opium has fairly taken away my breath. What, the *Anti* Opium Society advocating that the Chinese should obtain more revenue from a traffic which they have condemned in terms which would require qualification if applied to any crime short of deliberate murder! When I read the Rev. Mr. Turner's ingenious arguments in favour of our assisting China to "get" more than £10 a chest direct duty on the drug (irrespective of all transit-dues), I could hardly believe my own eyes. I was, however, less astonished than I should have been otherwise, from having seen the statement made by the Chinese Minister that his country *only* gets £1,000,000 a year out of the trade in Indian Opium. Let us know clearly what the discussions constantly going on are about. Are they directed against our sending Opium to China, or against our paying too little duty on it? Are they designed to do away with a great moral evil, an atrocious wrong, &c., &c., &c., or are they simply a trade squabble who is to get the most out of the business? They can, I submit, hardly be both, consistently with the theory that China utterly abominates opium-smoking, and is determined to put it down, though the Rev. Mr. Turner and the Chinese Envoy both seem to think the two positions by no means incompatible.—Yours truly, Chink in the Wall.

Manchester, Oct. 16.

Literature, Science, &c.

A work which will be welcomed by those who are interested in the antiquities of China has been issued by Mr. E. J. Brill, of Leiden, namely "Chinese Currency, Coin and Paper Money," by W. Vissering, L.L.D. It contains an elaborate historical review of the subject, chiefly from the Chinese "examination in currency," which appears in Mah-tuan-lin's Encyclopædia, described by M. Abel Remusat in the *Biographie Universelle*. The work contains illustrations of a large number of ancient coins and a fac-simile of a bank note of the Ming Dynasty. To readers in China desirous to inform themselves on the ideas of the Chinese relative to currency this work will be of very great value. It shows the difficulties which have from time to time arisen and have resulted in the anomaly of China, one of the greatest commercial countries, being to the present day without any other currency than the miserable copper cash of which a thousand go to the dollar. The chief obstacle has apparently been a fatal facility for coining, which always defeated the efforts of the Government to establish new coins. This might be removed in the present day by the coins being struck by some of the modern processes which would make them difficult of imitation by the Chinese; but experience shows that even foreign coins are often successfully imitated in China. One of the most curious facts noticed in the book is that China was at one time troubled with a "double standard" difficulty—the question, however, arising from the relative values not of silver and gold, but of the humbler metals, iron and copper, used for the production of "cash."

Among the novelties of the present season has been the publication in Lisbon of the tragedy of *Hamlet* in Portuguese, the translation being made by the King of Portugal. About 1,000 copies of the book have been struck off; it has been printed at the Imprensa Nacional, on very good paper, and got up in good style. The King does not offer the work for sale, and it is published anonymously, although all the world knows who is the author. The effort is considered very ambitious, and the execution is praiseworthy; but the text of Shakespeare presents many difficulties in the way of a fluent rendering into Portuguese.

The *Geographical Magazine* for this month contains notices of M. Dupuis's explorations in Yunnan; a paper on the Delta of the Yangtsze, by Mr. Samuel Mossman, and a description of Formosa, by Mr. James Morrison.

A First French Book, by Henri Bué (French Master at the Merchant Taylor's School). London: Hachette and Co., King William-street.—This is a very excellent little work, and will be welcomed both in schools and for private teaching. It bears the impress of an experienced teacher; and is marked with great care in pointing out the peculiarities of the language in construction, idiom and pronunciation. The printing also deserves a word of notice, the variations in termination, &c., to which it is desired to call attention being given in excellent bold type—so that the utmost use is made of the eye—probably the most powerful of all senses in assisting the memory, especially in the case of young people. There is no doubt that it will quite fulfil the author's wish, modestly expressed in the preface, of becoming "a useful and handy primer."

The announcement which appears in the weekly literary papers that Mr. Henry S. King has retired from the publishing business has excited some surprise. Mr. King commenced business on his own account about ten years ago, when he retired from the firm of Smith, Elder, and Co., and his career as a publisher, though short, has been one of great enterprise. Several new and successful authors have been introduced to the public through his house. The head of the firm which succeeds Mr. King is Mr. C. Kegan Paul, a clergyman of the Church of England, of very broad views. Mr. Paul was one of the early writers in the *Contemporary Review*, when that periodical was a Broad Church organ. Of late he has been a pretty constant contributor to the Unitarian *Theological Review*.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

During the past week the Chinese Envoys have visited Messrs. Silver and Co.'s India Rubber Works in Cannon-street, City, for the purpose of witnessing the working of the telephone, the wonderful sound-transmitting instrument which now is made to work effectually to a distance of not less than eighty miles. The experiments were conducted between the basement and the top story, one portion of the Chinese party going below while the Envoys and the remaining portion went above. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory, and their Excellencies expressed themselves both pleased and astonished at them. The working of this ingenious instrument is brought about by the vibrations of the air made by the voice connected with an electric wire which conducts it from one place to another, every single sound, even a breath or a faint whistle, being distinctly transmitted.

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THE CHEFOO CONVENTION AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade addressed a letter on the 4th inst. to Lord Derby suggesting that China should be relieved from the Treaty obligation imposed on her by force to admit Indian opium into her ports, and urging his Lordship to ratify clause 3, section 3, of the Chefoo Convention as a step towards the removal of an international wrong. The letter also complained that a report from Sir Thomas Wade, supposed to be needful for the elucidation of the subject, was not presented *in extenso* along with other documents laid before Parliament last Session relating to this matter. The following reply to this communication has been sent from the Foreign-office :—

"Foreign-office, Oct. 12, 1877.—Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. relative to the Chefoo Convention, and I am to inform you, in reply, that the observations of Sir Thomas Wade on trade will hereafter be presented to Parliament, together with any further papers which there may be upon the subject when the Convention in question has been finally considered. I am at the same time to express to you his Lordship's regret that he is unable to accede to your request to be furnished with Sir Thomas Wade's observations on trade, as it would be premature, and contrary to official usage to give papers to the society before they are officially published.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "TENTERDEN."

MEMORIAL BY THE CHINESE ENVOY AND ASSISTANT ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN, RECOMMENDING THE GRADUAL SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

We extract from the *North China Herald* the full text of the translation of the memorial by the Chinese Envoys in London, of which we gave a *résumé* in our last issue :—

April, 1877.

Your servants reverently solicit that the Sacred Glance may be cast upon the memorial they herewith lay before the Throne, representing the injury which is caused by opium,—the fact that a public association has been formed in China and in Europe to agitate for prohibition against its importation—and the urgent necessity which exists for an endeavour on the part of China to take steps in the matter.

They humbly submit that trade has been carried on for upwards of a thousand years past between Europe (*lit.* the Western Ocean,—*Si Yang*) and Canton ; that during the period of the Ming dynasty, Matteo Ricci travelled in China, followed by Adam Schall and Ferdinand Verbiest under the reigns of sovereigns of our present ruling line ; and that at the audience to which Ma Keh-li (Lord Macartney) was summoned by his Majesty the Emperor Kao Tsung (K'ien Lung), permission was specially granted for the use of the European form of salutation, at all which successive periods [intercourse was held] without prejudice or ill-will. The breach of amicable relations which ensued, in the year 1840, in consequence of the resolution taken for the prohibition of opium, has been repeated at successive intervals, with the result which is seen at the present day. It may be asserted, therefore, as a fact, that the disastrous collisions between European nations (*Si Yang*) and China owe their origin to opium. When the evil is traced home to its source, and its injurious consequences are appreciated, little doubt can remain as to the anxious care (*lit.* scratching of the head and wrinkling of the brows) which should be devoted to their removal by precept and prohibition. Since the period (A.D. 1839) in the reign of Tao Kwang, when the use of opium was declared a criminal offence, and endeavours were made to impose a stringent interdict upon the practice, the official class has failed to carry out this enactment as the law requires ; and so far as concerns the persons holding official situations, candidates for the Government examinations, and the soldiery, who, on the resolution being taken in the year 1859 to rescind the interdict, were still forbidden to smoke the drug—the restriction has been regarded as a mere form of words, and a state of ignorance of any restriction being in force has continued to prevail. It is necessary to observe, therefore, that the interdict against opium was first imposed in the reign of Yung-Chêng (A.D. 1723-1735). In its earlier period the drug was used only in medicine, and trafficked within the limits of the Chinese Empire. Thanks to the vigour and wisdom of the administration, and the system of public instruction, together with the respect shown by the official class for the duties of their position, the laws were obeyed among the masses in fear and trembling, and none made bold to become smokers of the drug. The practice only became widely prevalent in the early years of the reign of Tao Kwang (beginning A.D. 1821), since when it has gone on increasingly. [Cultivation] having been introduced from India into Yunnan, the *Nan T'u* (Yunnan opium) came into use ; from this it extended into Sze-ch'wan, and the *Ch'wan T'u* (Sze-ch'wan opium) hence took its rise. A further step introduced it into Kansuh, upon which the *Si T'u* (Kansuh opium) became added to the list ; and by successive stages it spread into Kwei-chow, Shensi, and Shansi. For ten or twenty years past agriculture has been abandoned for the growth of the poppy-plant, in a yearly increasing degree, whilst the importation by Europeans into China has also gone on upon a progressive scale. It has been plainly evident that the larger the extent of the cultivation the greater is the number of those who indulge in the use of the drug ; so that it would seem as though the entire population of China were about to lose their accustomed ways of livelihood, and with shrivelled necks and sallow visages, gasping painfully for breath, to become no better than an utter wreck.

Men of the educated class in Europe, who have become aware of the extent to which the injurious consequences of the use of opium are felt, and of the degree to which China has suffered from its effects, have combined in establishing a public association to agitate for the suppression of the cultivation and trade in the drug. On the arrival of your servants at London, they have been approached with representations on the subject by a deputation of upwards of fifty persons, including a person of hereditary title (the Earl of Shaftesbury), a member of Parliament named —— ——(?), and a missionary named Likêtannapisi, who evinced in this outward manifestations the upright sentiments with which they were actuated.

Your servants would humbly submit that the way to effect the suppression of opium smoking is not to multiply prohibitive enactments. The first step which it calls for is to develop a feeling of honourable self-respect among the higher official classes ; and an even still more essential requisite is that supervision should be maintained on their own account and enforced in the case of others, by the superior authorities, in order that all latitude and sanction be withheld from the practice. The course it would be proper to pursue is to fix a term of three years' duration, requiring of the Governors-General and Governors of the provinces that they should direct the several district authorities under them to cause large quantities of anti-opium prescriptions to be made up and distributed, and to bring home the fact to the public mind that the period resolved upon will terminate at the completion of three full years. On the expiry of the period, such persons as shall fail to abstain from the further continuance of the practice to be dealt with as follows, viz., those holding official positions to be denounced and stripped of their rank ; graduates at the third and secondary examinations, to be deprived of their degrees ; and responsible authorities, who shall have failed to report offences within their ken, to undergo the like penalty. Moreover, as the law provides that in the case of all candidates for the primary civil and military examinations, the individuals coming forward shall be held mutually responsible for each other, by bond, in groups of five, the interdict against opium should be made a paramount consideration, and all who connive at a case of indulgence should be equally debarred, from the privilege of competition. In the case of the "student class"(*) all such as are addicted to opium-smoking should, in the first instance, be suspended from the privilege of examination ; and in the case of any such as may furtively gain entrance into the competition, the salaried licentiates who have given security on their behalf should be punished by deprivation together with the actual offender. Salaried licentiates who smoke opium should, as a preliminary measure, be deprived of the right of standing as security ; and if any, notwithstanding, should be found improperly exercising this function, the superintendents of instruction should pay the penalty by deprivation of their offices.

The object with which it is sought to secure that, within the term of three years, there shall be no opium smokers left within the educational associations of the country, is that of stimulating in a right direction the popular resolve, and inspiring a firm determination, which, after all, consists simply in appealing to the sentiment of self-respect.

With regard to the cultivation of the poppy in Sze-ch'wan, Yunnan, Kansuh, and Shensi, the matter of first importance is that an effective check be placed on the action of those in authority. Your servants have been informed that the produce yielded by a *mow* of land under poppy cultivation exceeds by several times [the value] of that derived from land under ordinary tillage, and this at a less expenditure of labour. The authorities, consequently, at the provincial capital, in the departments, and in the subordinate districts, have introduced additional levies of an illegal character, and collect an unauthorised duty upon the opium produced, whereby a revenue is obtained, itself larger by several times than the amount established by law for the regular taxation. Both officials and people having in this wise a source of profit open to them, the practice has spread far and wide this long time past, in every direction. The population which employs itself, moreover, in the cultivation of the poppy, including both the sexes, has become addicted to the practice of smoking, in the absence of means to place the population under a stringent prohibition, as is done in India, against the smoking of the opium which is there produced. As a result of this state of affairs, slothful and negligent habits are developed, and a wasteful system of expenditure becomes daily on the increase. It is impossible, consequently, in many cases, to meet the demands of the established system of taxation, and the evils of poverty make themselves felt. The supplies which are required for the food of the people are interfered with, and the stores which should fill the granaries become reduced to nought. In view of the boundless evils which must follow in the train of a wide extension of the poppy cultivation, it cannot be imagined that we can continue to hold our own.

The fact should be recalled that in the reign of Yung Chêng (A.D. 1723—1735) an Imperial edict forbade the cultivation of sugar-cane in the province of Kwangtung.† The motive of this earnest step was anxiety on behalf of the food supply of the people ; yet if, in the case of the sugar-cane, which itself produces an article of daily necessity in food, the heart of the Sacred one was disturbed with care, how much the more must this be the case in respect of opium, an actual source of injury to the State!

Prostrate, therefore, we would entreat your Majesty to adopt a policy, firm in principle although lenient in point of time. Within a period of three years, [we would have] the provincial Literary Chancellors throughout the Empire required to set matters right as regards the educational associations within their several jurisdictions, and the Governors-General and Governors required to effect such reform as is necessary among the ranks of their subordinates. As regards the cultivation of the poppy, it will be necessary, furthermore, that the high authorities should require the district and department magistrates to call upon the notables and people generally to set matters right in the localities respectively under their control, a change being thus gradually brought about by patient effort

* *i.e.* the persons who have not as yet gained the right to enter at the local literary competitions.—TRANS.

† In order that this statement should not appear incredible, it may be observed here that the Government of China, as at present constituted, is immutably based upon the theory that the mass of the population should be solely occupied with the production of a food supply.—TRANS.

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and exhortation. Beyond all this, if within a period of twenty years the practice is to have been wholly given up by the entire people, and actual results are to be obtained, not mere idle words, it is indispensable that vigorous effect be given [to the resolution taken] without insisting upon immediate results. This being the case, it must follow as a matter of course that men will either not venture to refrain, or not endure the thought of refraining, from the suppression of the practice.

Your servants, bringing such knowledge as they are gifted with to bear on the subject, have set forth an outline of the course to be pursued with a view to achieving an advantageous result; and, overwhelmed with trepidation at the liberty they have permitted themselves, they, prostrate, entreat the Sacred Glance of Your Majesties (the Empresses) and Your Majesty (the Emperor) upon their humble representation.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

Mr. Richard C. Rapier writes as follows, from 5, Westminster-chambers:—

"I am sorry to say that latest advices fully confirm the conclusions of the leading article in *The Times* of October 13, as to the present prospects of the Woosung Railway. True, the 31st of October has not yet arrived, and the railway is not yet actually closed; true, also, that strenuous representations have been made by their Excellencies the Ambassadors here, and by other powers more or less influential, in favour of continuing the working of the line. There is, however, not much hope of these representations being successful. With reference to your suggestion that 'the proceedings of the promoters were not quite so frank as might have been desired,' I trust you will allow me to point out that it was always considered too much to expect that a Chinese Viceroy should publicly take the responsibility of approving so considerable an innovation, and thus no previous approval could reasonably be asked; the most that could be hoped for was that the railway might be let alone, and that this in time might lead to further steps. Moreover, it is not yet by any means clear whether the proposed closing of the line is the spontaneous act of the authorities or the result of other and competitive influences. The possibility of such being the case is supported by the rumours afloat as to a concession having been granted for the much-coveted line to Socchow. Evidences have not been wanting that others, besides the well-known China house which undertook the first experiment, are equally anxious to try their hand at the solution of the interesting problem of railways for China. Be this as it may, it may fairly be considered that the cause has at least made some progress. To make nine miles of railway in a populous part of an unwilling country is no small feat, and much credit is due to the skill and tact which achieved such a result. It is most satisfactory to know that those who risked their capital have a good prospect of receiving it back; and it is also pleasant to know that those (both here and in China) who have for so many years given time and energy to the work are not discouraged. The same energy which overcame the first difficulties may yet have opportunities for making itself again felt."

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 17th inst., for the purpose of declaring an *ad interim* dividend and electing a director. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Paterson. Mr. W. C. Mullins, the secretary, having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said it might be within the knowledge of the shareholders that the meeting that day was called for the simple purpose stated in the notice calling it, which had just been read by the secretary, and therefore the business to be transacted and the proceedings generally might appear somewhat tame. The simple fact was the directors had really nothing to say but that the bank's business was good and progressing most satisfactorily and safely. No doubt it would be gratifying to the shareholders, as it was to the directors, to know that from the accounts which had been received they were in a position to recommend a somewhat better dividend than that which they felt justified in proposing at the corresponding period of last year. (Hear, hear.) At that time the board were engaged in making provision for any deficiency which might arise consequent upon the depreciation in the value of silver, and at the last annual meeting he was enabled to inform the shareholders that the board had done so, and that the capital employed abroad had been so placed as to render it practically independent of another silver panic. Should such occur it would be easy to convert the capital into gold under the most adverse circumstances. Since that time there had been many fluctuations in the value of silver, and the board had guarded the bank by avoiding long forward purchases, such has some of their competitors made. He believed there was a prosperous future before the bank; the cost of imports and exports generally was now such as must, in his opinion, not only leave a fair margin of profit, but also render Indian banking safe; and when he had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting he hoped to be able to give them a satisfactory account of the result of the year's operations. In conclusion he moved the following resolution:—"That an interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst."

Mr. John Jones seconded the motion, which was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman reminded the shareholders that when last he had the pleasure of addressing them he was enabled to announce to the meeting that Mr. James Whittall, formerly of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., of China, had joined the board. He did not think that he need say anything further in support of the proposition, especially in the presence of that gentleman, and he had, therefore, very great pleasure in proposing that Mr. James Whittall be elected a director of the bank.

Mr. William Macnaughtan having seconded the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Morrison then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, manager, sub-manager, secretary, and staff for their able and successful conduct of the Bank's business during the past half-year.

This having been seconded, was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in thanking the meeting for the compliment just passed, said that, however much the board might do, their efforts would be unavailing unless they were most ably and efficiently seconded by their managers and their subordinates. He could assure the shareholders that the Bank was greatly indebted to Mr. Gwyther, the manager, and staff for the zeal and ability with which they discharged the duties of their respective offices. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gwyther, the manager, thanked the meeting on behalf of his colleagues and himself for the compliment paid them, and the proceedings terminated.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held on the 16th inst. at the offices, 65, Old Broad-street, for the purpose of receiving a report and statement of accounts from the directors. Mr. George G. Nicol occupied the chair. Mr. D. T. Robertson, the chief manager, having read the notice calling the meeting, and presented the report of the directors,

The Chairman said that under ordinary circumstances, as the present was an interim meeting, he would have nothing to say; but, following the opinions of the shareholders as expressed at the previous meeting, the board had given the shareholders a statement of accounts for the half-year. It was somewhat against the spirit of the charter, and the board did not think the shareholders would be greatly benefited, but as it was their wish the board had no hesitation in complying, the more especially as there was nothing expressly forbidding it in the charter. The accounts presented that day were, therefore, made up in a complete form, similar to that which would be presented for the year, but they only embraced six months, and the only difference between them and the accounts which could be presented for the whole year was that the balance of £34,000 remained as a balance, instead of being passed to reserve fund. The results of the half-year's operations, so far as it was possible to ascertain them, had been most favourable. The past half-year had been a trying one to most banks. They had to contend against the bad condition of trade, the adverse rate of exchange with India, and the great depression in the silver market; but notwithstanding all those drawbacks the accounts presented that day showed not only that the bank had been able to hold its own, but that the results achieved were highly creditable, and he believed and hoped that the shareholders would so consider them. So much for the past. As to the present, nothing could be more satisfactory. When they met at about this time last year some apprehension was felt; but that had all passed away, and all mistakes made had been rectified. There was only one other matter to which he need call attention, and be did so at the earliest moment in order to prevent gossip out-of-doors magnifying it. There had been a failure in Java by which the bank might suffer somewhat, but so cautious had the management been in obtaining security, he was happy to say that the loss, whatever it might be, would not in any material way affect the calculations of the directors or the prospects of the current half-year, which were exceedingly satisfactory. (Cheers.) As to the depreciation in silver, he could only repeat the opinion he had expressed before—namely, that when the supply from Germany was exhausted there would be a complete reaction, and the evils which the money market were at present, and had been for some time past suffering from, would be alleviated. The capacity of India for the absorption of silver was not only wonderful, but he believed almost unbounded. Formerly she only took five to six millions, but now absorbed from twelve to fifteen millions annually, and was likely to be able to take still more, so that when the supply of silver from Germany and other countries was exhausted there would be as great a scramble in the markets of the world for silver as there was at present for gold. (Hear, hear.) He could only say that he looked forward with every confidence to the future of the bank, and he doubted not that the results of the current half-year would be eminently satisfactory, not only to the directors, but to the shareholders generally. He was warranted in taking a sanguine view as to the future, as the exportations from India, stimulated by improved means of transport, must always afford a wide field for sound and legitimate banking enterprise. In conclusion, he had only to declare the dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and say that if any shareholder desired further information he should be very happy to afford it.

No questions being asked,

The Chairman called upon the Chief Manager to read the notice calling the extraordinary meeting; and that having been done, he reminded the shareholders that the bank's charter expired within a year, and it was necessary that the board should have authority from the shareholders to petition the Treasury for a renewal, and accept such modifications as might be necessary or imposed. Being a chartered bank, he thought—and he believed the shareholders would agree with the board—that it was advisable to apply for a renewal. The present Government was averse to granting charters, but it had not refused to renew charters for a term to those banks which already possessed one. He therefore moved—"That the court of directors of this bank be, and they are hereby authorised, for and on behalf of, the company, to apply for and accept a renewed or supplemental charter for extending the existing charter of the company for a period of ten years from the expiration thereof or for such other period, and generally upon such terms and under such provisions and conditions as to the directors shall seem fit, and as they may be able to obtain the same." He might say that in applying for the new charter it was possible that one or

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two modifications would be made; as, for instance, with regard to the election of directors, it was not now necessary that six months' notice should be given, as formerly nine-tenths of the shareholders were in India; now, on the contrary, fully nine-tenths were this side. It was also probable that a clause might be introduced reducing the qualification of the directors; it was now a hundred shares, which was somewhat high. It was desirable to get good men, and it was not always possible to do so with such qualification.

Mr. J. Murray Robertson briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. Richardson thought that the present qualification of the directors—viz., 100 shares, which represented at the present price about £2,500—was not too much for a director of the bank to hold. He certainly thought that good men could easily be obtained who could find qualification to this extent.

Other Shareholders expressed similar views, and inquired what special object there was in bringing the subject forward.

The Chairman said he had only mentioned the matter because it had been mooted at former meetings by the shareholders, who thought it might be desirable to get first-class business men to join the board, who could not for the moment see their way clear to withdraw so much money from their private firms, but who might bring much strength to the bank. The expression of opinion given that day would, however, be attended to, and the qualification of the directors not reduced.

The motion was then put and carried, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of the above Corporation took place on the 18th inst., at their offices; George Arbuthnot, Esq., in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the balance sheet, which showed a profit for the half-year of £80,897 6s. 6d., out of which £75,000 was appropriated for the interim dividend, having been read,

The Chairman said that the business before the meeting was to declare an interim dividend of £1 5s. per share. As this was the sole object of the present meeting, he would probably not be expected to make any lengthened remarks. He had hoped that they would have been able to declare a better dividend—one in fact more like those they had until recently for some years been in the habit of receiving, but the circumstances had been against them. He had no doubt that the shareholders were mostly aware that there had been an unprecedented stagnation of business this year in all directions. The reports from their agents in all parts of the world were to the same effect—that there had been little doing either in exports or imports. With regard to exchange the fluctuations had not been so excessive as during the previous half-year, but they had been very embarrassing from the arbitrary manner in which they had risen and fallen, that is according to no rules by which a profit could be made—the variations sometimes being as much as ½ to 1 per cent. in a single day. The state of political affairs had also much affected trade. During the early part of the year there was great anxiety. Peace or war was in the balance, and later when war became declared it did not in any way tend to improve the state of affairs. In addition to this an unprecedented calamity had occurred in the South of India in the form of the dreadful famine of which all had heard. Taking all these into account, the shareholders would no doubt not be surprised that the Corporation had been less successful than it might otherwise have been. The amount of bills in circulation not bearing interest was £5,740,000, or just £1,000,000 less than the figure at the corresponding period last year. This showed how the adverse circumstances above mentioned had affected the Bank. With regard to the future, he was not prepared to make any prediction, but at the same time he was glad to say that they had begun this half-year fairly; but still he would not like to hold out the expectation of doing so much better as to be able to give a larger dividend for the next half-year. Still, better results might be expected than for the half at present brought before the meeting.

No remarks being made by the shareholders, the resolution declaring the dividend was passed unanimously, and the meeting separated after the usual compliment to the chair.

THE IRON TRADE.

The *Civil Service Gazette* says:—Have British manufactures touched the highest point of their destiny, and are they moving towards their decline and fall? Has British trade reached its greatest development, and is it doomed to a course of gradual contraction and decadence? We hope not: yet there are people of large practical experience, competent to judge the present and penetrate the future, who mournfully though unequivocally declare that the sun of England's commercial supremacy and industrial glory has set, and that henceforth they will have to struggle for bare existence in the shade, and languish in adversity as low as their former prosperity was high. Many who take this gloomy view of our manufacturing, mining and other native industries have given warnings more or less distinct, and expressed their sentiments in language more or less emphatic; but no one has spoken so plainly, so impressively, so despondingly as the great Welsh ironmaster who is known in Wales as the "Iron King." Mr. Robert Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa, having had a letter addressed to him by a workman, asking whether there were any hopes of a resumption of activity at the vast iron-works of Cyfarthfa, returned an answer which, coming from such a man, formerly the largest employer of labour in the Principality, is impressively sad and dispiriting. "Trade," writes Mr. Crawshay, "is worse than ever it was, and I see not the slightest chance of Cyfarthfa starting again; and I believe if it ever does start it will be under different circumstances to the present, as it will require a large sum to be laid out in improvements, such as making steel rails, &c. I am too near my grave to think of doing anything of the sort, and I think so badly of trade altogether that I have no wish to see my sons remain in it. I am feeling very poorly, and do not think I can possibly live very long, and, if I am able, I shall sell the works before I die. There is nothing now to bind me to them, for I have been estranged from them by the conduct of the men. I always hoped and expected to die with the works going, and the same feeling amongst the men for their employer; but things have changed and all is different, and I go my grave feeling I am a perfect stranger, as all my old men are gone, or nearly so." If standing alone this desponding letter would be sufficiently alarming; but, unfortunately, there are many other corroborations at home and abroad of the fact that our manufacturing industries, especially those in iron, are in a declining condition. We learn from a trade journal that two directors of an old Yorkshire firm, on visiting the Adirondac range in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, "found mountains of ironstone as fine as the Dannemora and Swedish brands. Under the primæval forests there are said to be stored inexhaustible supplies of rich black ore which cannot be equalled in this country, extending over a district as large as Yorkshire." The same gentlemen are also reported to have seen large bands of miners—including representatives of all nationalities—"tumbling down the mountain side masses of ironstone of the richest description." The result of this remarkable discovery is that the house above referred to has lately removed its headquarters to the United States. It is, moreover, the opinion of those familiar with steel manufactures as carried on in America that in this department English trade with the United States "is soon to be extinct." In truth, from various causes—new discoveries, unrestricted foreign competition, the suicidal insanity of employers and employed, &c.—our iron manufacture is in a deplorable state. But to despair would be un-English; a revival is not impossible, and while there is life there is hope.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 22 to 23; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27½ to 28½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.665; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.620; Suez Canal, f.700; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 102 to 104.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held on the 16th inst., and the proceedings are reported in another column. The statement of accounts presented to the meeting showed a net profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, of £64,166. An interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, leaving a balance of £34,166 to be carried forward to next account. An extraordinary meeting will be held on the 26th February, to confirm the resolution passed in favour of an application for a supplemental charter. Subjoined are the accounts in detail:—

Dr. Liabilities.			
Capital paid up...	£750,000	0	0
Current and fixed deposits	3,630,031	8	5
Bills payable, notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	4,807,882	16	11
Reserve Fund	136,717	16	9
Profit and Loss Account— Balance at 30th June, 1877, as undernoted ...	64,166	10	1
	£9,388,798	12	2

Cr. Assets.			
Coin and bullion	£2,162,797	0	9
Cash with bankers and money at call	406,068	7	6
Government Securities	450,422	4	3
Landed and house property at head-office and branches	219,801	16	6
Bills receivable, in hand and on deposit, Loans, and other debts, &c., to the corporation	6,149,709	3	2
	£9,388,798	12	2

Profit and Loss Account.			
To expenses of management at head-office, eleven branches, and five sub-agencies	£52,585	14	7
„ amount written off for bad and doubtful debts	4,949	9	4
„ balance carried down	64,166	10	1
	£121,701	14	0
By gross profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1877	£121,701	14	0
1877, July 1st. By balance brought down ...	£64,166	10	1

At the meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, held on the 17th inst., an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, and the election of Mr. Whittall as a director was confirmed.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation the 10 per cent. per annum dividend already announced was duly declared, absorbing £75,000 out of a half-year's profit of £80,897. The Chairman stated that the bank had to contend against unusual stagnation, augmented by the famine and the war.

Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn, and Co., of Hong Kong, announce that Mr. F. W. Hagedorn having ceased to be a partner, the London agency hitherto conducted by him has been transferred to Mr. Theodor Schneider, of 150, Leadenhall-street.

A parcel of about £180,000 in Japanese coin was melted down into bars and sold to the Bank of England. The Bank will not

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receive the coin of all foreign Governments, and hence the necessity for melting it down.

During the week the chief feature in the Tea market is that Indian teas have taken up the attention of the trade in consequence of the quantity arrived and the low prices at which they have been selling. There is still great belief in diminished export from China, which, but for the increased supplies from India, would probably have had its effect upon prices, but it now seems likely that until the diminution begins to be actually felt here no advance can be expected in teas under 1s. The only China teas which now attract any attention from the trade are those from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., even the finest teas having materially gone out of taste in favour of those from India, it being possible to buy Assam teas at 1s. 8d. which are as good as China teas at 2s. The sales of China teas have consequently been smaller than usual, though the demand for export still continues for teas up to 8d. The position of the statistics for Congous, however, gives room for some hope of a cessation of the steadily downward tendency, if indeed enhanced prices may not be ultimately attained.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 13th inst. was 4,189,338 lbs., or a decrease of about 10⅛ per cent. as compared with the preceding week. Of this total 2,470,356 lbs. was for home consumption, 746,407 lbs. was removed coastwise, 667,378 lbs. was exported, 300,606 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,591 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted for the week to £61,759, or about 4½ per cent. in excess of the amount so paid in the previous week.

In Silk a large business has been done during the week at steadily advancing prices, but the last day or two the market has been quiet, owing most probably to the approaching public sales. The tone is, however, very firm, holders being strong, and unwilling to sell at present rates. The Swiss and Italian buyers entered the market, but it appears that the French buyers attempted to effect purchases at first by telegraphing to Shanghai, and this proving unsuccessful, they lost their chance, and had to come in at a disadvantage later.

In the Produce Markets a quiet tone continues to prevail for most of the leading articles, and quotations are unchanged. The Cotton market is quieter. Coffee has been inactive, and exhibits a further decline. There has been a continued active business in floating cargoes of Rice at advanced quotations, but a quieter tone prevails at the close. Sugar has been quiet, but some business has been done in lower qualities of Penang and China. Black Pepper has declined in value, but White is steady. Gambier is again lower. China Galls and Japan Wax have realised higher prices. Tin is steady at £68 10s. for Straits, and £70 to £71 for Banca.

The P. and O. Company's' steamer *Pekin* was despatched from Southampton Thursday, with the heavy portion of the next outward mail. She has on board £471,780 in specie for the East, the particulars of which are as follows:—For Alexandria, gold, £90,080; Bombay, gold, £5,000; ditto silver, £49,800; Galle, dollars, £19,100; Calcutta, bar silver, £299,600; and Shanghai, dollars, £8,200.

The market for Bar Silver continues very quiet, and there is but little business doing at present; quotations remain the same, 54¾d. per oz., and the arrivals have been placed at this rate. Mexican dollars have been sold for China at 53¾d. per oz., showing a slight further decline in value.

The directors of the Southampton Docks have finally decided on reducing the dues to one half the present charges.

The report of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the half-year ended June 30 has been issued. It shows a profit of £22,090 12s. 1d., out of which £5,000 is added to reserve, and the preference dividends absorb £11,769 12s., while £4,416 1s. is distributed as a 1 per cent. per annum dividend on the ordinary shares, and £904 19s. 6d. is carried forward. Three sections of the company's cable were broken during the half-year, but telegraphic communications were not interrupted.

The secretary of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) notifies that the accounts show a profit for the year ended June 30 sufficient to enable the directors to recommend a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making with previous distributions 5 per cent. per annum, and carrying £40,000 to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £120,000.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market has been very quiet during the past week, the export demand, except for Teas at a low price, having been much less; whilst the trade continue to buy very sparingly, and only to supply immediate wants. Prices show no material alteration, but have rather a weak tendency. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold from 6¼d. to 6½d. per lb., being ¼d. to ½d. per lb. decline; common to good common with fair leaf have been steady, the exporters bidding for such kinds; fair kinds are dull of sale, except Saryunes with briskness; medium to good medium kinds meet with but little inquiry; fine to finest are also dull of sale. Pak Lin kinds: Fair to good are quiet, fine in fair request. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings are rather lower, common to good common have been taken for export at previous prices, fair kinds have not been so readily taken; in fair to good medium kinds but little has been done; fine to finest only meet with a moderate inquiry. New-make kinds: Common are without change, fair to good kinds are saleable at last week's prices. Oolongs: The sales of these are still at comparatively low rates, especially for the common to fair kinds. Fine Formosa kinds have been sold up to 1s. 9½d. per lb. Souchongs: Common are dull of sale, good qualities are without change in price, the demand being quiet. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: A fair amount of business has been done at the decline quoted last week for common to fair kinds. Orange Pekoes are still heavy of sale. Foochow Capers are without demand. Orange Pekoes are without further change. Green Teas maintain the improved quotations of last week, but are chiefly sold at public auction. The public sales have comprised 13,397 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,506,067	2,296,608
Coastwise	741,801	904,506
Exports	864,752	808,173
	4,112,620	4,009,287

The public sales of Thursday last are reported upon by Messrs. Layton and Co. as follows:—6,552 packages were sold "without reserve," 220 chests Congou, 8d. to 8¼d.; 3,424 half-chests ditto, 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.; 512 boxes ditto, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.; 424 ditto Pecco Congou, 10¾d. to 1s. 1½d.; 93 ditto ditto buds, 9½d.; 667 ditto scented caper, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.; 138 packages gunpowder, 10½d. to 2s.; 31 half-chests imperial, 7d. to 1s. 0½d.; 142 ditto young Hyson, 7d. to 1s. 5d.; 65 packages Hyson, 5¾d. to 1s. 7½d.; 670 boxes Ping Suey gunpowder, 1s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.; and 166 ditto young Hyson, at 1s. 1½d. per lb. Black leaf Congou showed little change, except for a chop of 855 half-chests, at 9½d. to 9½d., which were cheap. For red leaf the demand was sluggish, and prices obtained were not satisfactory, compared with private contract rates. 286 half-chests of Chinese Assam Pekoe only realised 1s. 8¾d.—a low quotation for such strong, pungent tea. 1,196 half-chests of old season's red leaf, printed for sale, "unless previously disposed of by private contract," were sold before the sale, the importers dreading the risk to be run at this unprotected auction, as a catalogue in last week's sale with a similar clause sold at lower prices than were refused privately beforehand. There continues a most irregular market for green tea, and both Moyune and Ping Suey went much under valuations, especially No. 1 gunpowder and young Hyson.

SILK.

The improvement noticed in our last has continued, and an active business has been done during the week. The deliveries from the 1st to the 17th October have been—China, 1,506; Japan, 278; Canton, 375. Quotations are:—

China: Tsatlee, common, 18s.; 4¼ to 4½, 1876, 19s.; 4, 19s. 6d. to 20s.

Canton: Tsatlee, No. 4. 13s.

Japan: Maibash, 2 to 2½, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; good, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

Coffee.—Owing to continued dulness, public sales have been light, both Plantation and Native Ceylon selling without competition at about 6d. to 1s. decline upon last week's prices; Plantation has sold, triage at 92s. 6d., middling 105s. to 105s. 6d., good middling at 110s. 6d., bold 119s., peaberry at 114s. 6d.; Ouvrah Native small at 77s. to 78s', good ordinary to real good ordinary at 86s. 6d. to 87s., bold at 90s. 6d. to 92s., pea-berry at 93s. 6d.

Cotton.—A quiet tone has prevailed, and only a limited business has been done, prices being unchanged. The sales for the week are about 8,000 bales. One the spot Tinnivelly 5 3-16d. to 6 1-16d., middling to good; Western Madras 4 15-16d. to 5¼d., middling fair to good fair; Coconada 5⅜d., good fair; Bengal 4⅝d. to 5⅛d., fair to good; and Rangoon 5d., good fair.

China Preserves.—The good supply of 1,964 cases Ginger met a fair demand, and about 1,050 cases found buyers at full to dearer rates, chiefly Mansing brand at 5d. to 5¼d., Manloong in small jars 7d. to 7¾d., with new Chyloong at 7½d. for large, and 8d. to 8¾d. for small jars, stem at 8d. to 9d., 40 casks old ditto partly sold at 4¾d. per lb., and 5 cases dry ditto at 25s. per case, 22 cases Chow Chow sold at 5¼d. to 6½d., 22 cases 20 casks Cumquats partly sold at 8¾d. to 9d. per lb.

Cocoanut Oil.—Sales have been limited. Cochin is quoted £43 10s., Ceylon in pipes £38 15s. to £39, while the nearest value for arrival is £39 10s.; 29 pipes Ceylon offered by auction were bought in at £39.

Cantharides.—8 cases China bought in at 2s. 3d.

Gambier.—A further decline of 3d. has been established for arrival, about 700 tons September-October-November shipment, having been sold at 19s. 6d. per cwt., ex ship all faults.

Galls.—With more inquiry sales of 200 cases China have been made at 54s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt.

Gum Benjamin.—Of 2 boxes Siam offered 1 box good bold and medium almond chiefly free, rather dusty sold at 20s. per lb.; the remainder, small and medium almond in block bought in at £95 per cwt. Of 27 cases Sumatra seconds 2 cases good rather mixed with dark sold at £8 12s. 6d., the remainder bought in at £9 down to £8 for greyish, also 36 cases common thirds at 60s. 1 case pale, small medium and bold almond free bought in at £50, and 1 case rather dark small almond at £14.

Hemp.—For arrival the following sales of Manila have been made: 500 bales fair current, distant shipment, at £26 10s., and 500 bales Cebu ditto at £27 per ton.

Hides.—At the periodical public sales East India in the hair were dull of sale, and the lowest grades were depressed. Those sold of the latter sorts were generally ¼d. per lb. lower. Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow brought fair prices for the quality. The bulk of the China offered were second-hand mixed and inferior. Barely late relative prices were obtained for these; but the others exhibited no material change.

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Of 94,781 Singapore and Penang offered 49,242 sold as follows :—Light, average 6½ to 7 lbs. seconds 7½d., fourths 4½d.; extra unassorted 6½d. to 7d. Of 16,780 China offered, 10,229 sold : Light, average 9½ to 12⅜ lb., 6⅞d. to 7¼d.; heavy, average 15 to 17 lb. 6⅝d. to 7¼d.; extra heavy, average 23⅞ to 27½ lbs., 7¼d.; thirds 5d. to 5¼d. per lb. Buffalo : A liberal supply of Singapore, &c., brought late rates. Of 10,976 Singapore and Penang offered 5,326 sold : Fair to good, 1st heavy, average 28¼ to 34 lbs., 5¼d. to 5⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 27⅞ to 30⅞ lbs., 4⅞d. to 5⅛d.; 1st light, average 12¼ lbs., 6¼d.; light, average 13¾ to 14⅝ lbs., 6d. to 6¼d.; fair, 1st heavy, average 32⅝ to 37 lbs., 5 1-16d. to 5¼d.; 2nd heavy, average 31⅝ to 34 lbs., 4⅞d. to 4⅞d.; light, average 11½ to 14¾ lbs., 5⅝d. to 6⅛d. per lb. 83 Batavia sold : Unshaved, 1st heavy, average 24 lbs. 6⅛d. per lb.

Isinglass.—At the periodical sales, the moderate quantity of Penang offered, was sold 2d. to 3d. dearer for both tongue and cake ; 29 cases mostly sold, fine tongue at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d., low to medium at 3s. 3d. to 4s., low to middling leaf at 3s. 1d. to 4s. 5d., cake at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. Of 4 bales manufactured Japan offered 1 bale sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. The next auctions are fixed for November 13.

Japan Wax.—500 boxes good squares and large saucers have been sold at 50s. to 51s., being again dearer. Of 255 cases at auction 5 cases good bold squares sold at 50s., and 24 cases good cakes partly stained at 48s., the remainder bought in, saucers at 50s., squares more or less stained yellowish to good at 48s. to 49s. per cwt.

Musk.—Of 10 tihs Yunnan offered 1 tin pile 1 medium and bold damp sold at 30s., and 1 tin wet pickings at 19s. 24 caddies Tonquin sold, pile 1, fair-shaped rather damp with a few bally, 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. ; pile 2, genuine but rather hard, 30s. 6d. to 31s. ; pile 3, rough, rather hard and partially bally, &c., 13s. 6d. to 14s. 2 tins skins sold at 3s. 4d. Of 15 tins Grain 1 tin dark and damp sold at 40s., the remainder bought in at 42s. 6d., Nepaul 57s. to 60s., 1 bottle ordinary sold at 9s.

Plumbago.—At auction 168 barrels Ceylon were all bought in, lump 16s. to 16s. 6d., chips 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., dust 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per cwt.

Pepper.—*Black:* A total of 3,726 bags at the auctions met less demand, and as sales could only be effected on easier terms, the bulk was bought in. Of 2,862 bags Singapore, 650 bags sold, grey to fair at 3½d. to 3 9-16d., first-class sea-damaged at 3½d , the remainder bought in at 3⅝d. to 3¾d., also 864 bags Penang at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. *White:* Only a small part of the supply at auction was sold, but steady rates were obtained ; of 598 bags Singapore 200 bags sold, fair at 6¼d. to 6½d. ; 99 bags Penang bought in at 6¼d. to 6½d. Privately, 230 bags good bold Singapore have been sold at 6 7-16d. per lb.

Rice.—More decided activity has prevailed for floating cargoes, resulting in large sales at a further advance of 3d. per cwt., and in some instances rather more. The demand on the spot has also improved, and sales have been made at rather dearer rates. At the close the demand for cargoes having subsided, a quiet tone prevails, and the business has fallen off. The sales on the spot have been as follows :—10,000 bags Rangoon, per Hereford, at 10s. 9d., ex quay ; 6,000 bags Rangoon, per Middlesex, at 10s. 6d. ; 11,500 bags Necransie, per Alku, at 10s. 3d. ; 7,000 bags Ngakyouk Rangoon, per Ravenscraig, at 10s. 6d., and 5,000 bags Moulmein, per Pleiades, at 11s. Twelve floating cargoes have been sold, viz. :—The Queriolo, 877 tons Rangoon, April, at 11s. 3d. open charter ; the Soukar, 1,488 tons Rangoon, June, at 11s.; the R. R. Thomas, 1,924 tons Rangoon, July, at 11s. 6d.; the Orskar, 628 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. 3d.; the Pasithea, 820 tons Moulmein, June, at 11s.; the Mirella, 1,080 tons Moulmein, August, at 11s. 6d.; the San Bartolomeo, 943 tons Arracan (Byat), at 10s. 6d. Continent.; the Luigia V., 794 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d. Continent ; the Elvetico, 913 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Nuova Savona, 1,046 tons Bassein, off coast, at 11s. 3d., the Earl of Devon, 634 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for Antwerp, and the Asia, 1,127 tons Necransie, due, at 10s. 6d. open charter.

Rattans.—At auction 10 tons Singapore were bought in at £26.

Rhubarb.—Of 156 cases China offered, 117 cases sold, fair to good fair with some rather dark and dark at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., middling to good middling 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d., ordinary to low middling 9d. to 1s. 1d.

Spices.—*Cassia Lignea :* At auction 1,700 boxes unworked of recent import were all disposed of at 45s. to 45s. 6d., being again rather cheaper. *Cloves :* Zanzibar have met more demand, and 283 bales offered were nearly all sold at an advance of 4d. per lb. No East India have been offered. *Ginger :* 110 cases Japan offered were bought in at 32s. *Nutmegs :* At the public sales bold sold at full rates, but small at easy prices ; of 16 cases Penang offered 4 cases sold, average 77 nuts to the pound at 3s. 11d., 81's at 3s. 10d., 117's at 2s. 4½d. ; 34 cases Java sold, 100's at 2s. 8d., chiefly 122's at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., 141's at 1s. 8d., 8 cases defective bought in at 1s. *Mace :* Only 1 case Penang was offered, and bought in at 2s. 8d.

Sugar.—The market has been quiet, with an almost total absence of business in better refining kinds, but in low brown, holders having met the market, a larger business has been done. The transactions in East Indian descriptions have been as follows :—On the 12th inst., in auction of 2,700 bags crystallised Penang offered 2,200 bags sold at relatively full rates, good pale to fine yellow grocery at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Privately 875 baskets 670 bags Native sold at 16s. 6d., being lower. In auction 14,089 bags Hainan China met only lower biddings, and were all bought in or withdrawn. Privately 4,500 bags ordinary brown Hainan China sold at 16s. On the 15th, the floating cargo, per Signe, 20,000 bags brown Java syrups, sold at 16s. for Southampton. On the 16th in auction of 1,380 bags crystallised Penang the sound was bought in at 30s. to 30s. 6d., but 257 bags washed sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d. 254 bags brown bought in at 20s. 6.l., also 1,795 bags Native at 17s. 6d. to 18s. Privately 1,300 bags Native sold at 17s. On the 17th 1,125 bags crystallised Penang, ex the previous day's auction, sold at 29s. 6d. The following sales were also effected privately : 500 tons unclayed Zebu Manila at 16s. 7½d., 260 tons unclayed Taal at 16s. 6d., and 1,800 bags good clayed Manila at 21s. 6d. per cwt. On the 18th also 12,000 bags and 400 tons low brown China were sold, price not reported, but believed to have been at 16s. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.

Sago.—In auction 1,239 bags small pearl were all sold at firm rates, middling to fair at 16s. 6d. to 17s., the bulk damaged at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., first class ; 212 bags medium bought in at 19s.

Star Anniseeds.—62 cases China good but slightly mouldy bought in at £5 2s. 6d.

Turmeric.—20 bales China bought in at 28s.

Tapioca.—Of 605 bags Singapore offered about 400 bags sold at about previous rates, middling to fair at 2⅝d. to 2 11-16d. *Pearl :* Of 226 bags offered only 60 bags bullets sold at 29s., being again lower ; medium bought in at 21s. *Flour :* 152 bags Singapore were bought in at 2d.

Tin.—A small business has been done at about the previous value, viz., Straits on the spot £68 10s., afloat £69, Banca £70 to £71, Billiton, £68 10s. per ton.

Vegetable Tallow.—116 cases Singapore mixed colours with some rather dreggy have been sold at 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.

Vermillion.—10 boxes China bought in at 2s. 4d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 17th and 18th inst. the demand for both yarns and goods was very languid. On the 19th the tone became exceedingly quiet, indeed dull, the over-estimated sales of cotton and flat feeling in Liverpool adding to the quietening effect of diminished inquiry. Producers have not altered their quotations, but have manifested a willingness for business on easier terms. Buyers, however, have held back, and the transactions are almost nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

					s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 2¼	to	7 5¼	
Do. do.	,,	...	8½lbs. ...	6 2¼	to	8 7	
Do. do.	44 45 in.	...	7lbs. ...	6 2¼	to	7 8½	
Do. do.	,,	...	8lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 7	
Do. do.	,,	...	9lbs. ...	7 8¾	to	9 7¼	
Do. do.	50 in.	...	10lbs. ...	9 4¾	to	10 7¾	
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	...	6lbs. ..	4 3½	to	5 0¼	
Do. do.	,,	...	7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 6 9-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 11 1-16	
Do. do. do.	36 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 3 13-16	to	7 9 13-16	
Madapollams	32 in.	...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 3-16	
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 6 17-32	to	2 7 17-32	
Grey Drills	30 in.	...	14lbs. ...	8 8¾	to	11 0¼	
Grey Jeans	30 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 10½	to	8 7½	
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	...	9 7½			
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	...	9 10½			
Damasks	36 in.	...	...	16 8¾			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	...	0 9¼	to	0 10½	
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	..	...	0 10¾	to	0 11½	
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	...	0 11½	to	1 0	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 1	China	Friel	Hong Kong	San Francisco
1	Nimbus	Leonard	Do.	Astoria
4	C. W. Cochrane	Given	Do.	Do.
10	Sauregarde	Richards	Singapore	Havre
11	Gebroeders	V. d. Zee	Batavia	Texel
11	Varoni	Larsen	Bassein	Antwerp
11	Serapis (s.)	Stockdale	Samarang	Greenock
11	Khimjee Oodowjee ...	Forsyth	Rangoon	Liverpool
11	Thingvalla (s.) ..	Molsen	Foochow	London
11	Mecca (s.)	Plenge	Do.	Do.
11	Cutty Sark	Tiptaft	Hankow	Do.
11	Z. Ring	Moran	Rangoon	Do.
11	Galileo	Caffarena	Akyab	Do.
12	Clan Alpine	Jarvis	Penang	Do.
12	James Wishart	Mitchell	Singapore	Do.
12	Carioca	Crevy	Manila	Do.
12	Janet Court	Corkindale	Bassein	Do.
12	Luigia Olivari	Bozzo	Rangoon	Falmouth
12	Carmelina	Caffarina	Do.	Do.
12	C. Boschetto	Olivari	Do.	Do.
12	Concordia	Lewis	Do.	Liverpool
12	Secondo Tre Fanciulli	Bollo	Do.	Do.
12	Portland Lloyd's	Chase	Manila	San Francisco
12	Grecian	Dunbar	Do.	Bos on
12	James S. Barker	Waite	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
13	Itonus	Smart	Bassein	Liverpool
13	Aurora B. S.	Gozzolo	Akyab	Do.
13	Hindostan (s.)	Lazell	Shanghai	London
13	Canute	Evans	Maulmain	Do.
13	Aquila	Gionferri	Akyab	Antwerp
13	P. C. Peterson	Koch	Maulmain	Do.
13	Alpheta	Stone	Rangoon	Bremen
13	Imperatrice Elisabetta	Areglich	Do.	Do.
14	Josefa	Horstmann	Do.	Do.
14	Carmel	Donald	Do.	Do.
14	Tromp	Platte	Batavia	Texel
14	Sarah and Emma	Pritchard	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
14	Professor Dan	Voigt	Batavia	Helvoet
14	Nestor	V. Rosendaal	Do.	-o.
13	Amedeo	Risso	Singapore	Marseilles
14	Angela P.	Viani	Akyab	London
14	Bay of Bengal	Jones	Rangoon	Liverpool
14	Asterion	Bayley	Do.	Do
14	Huron	Bunn	Probolingo	Queenstown
14	Beech Holm	Basicce	Bassein	Falmouth
15	Lucy	Pope	Akyab	Liverpool
15	R. B. Fuller	Menzies	Do., and Maurit us	Falmouth
16	Janet Forbes	Kane	Rangoon	Do.
16	Charles Murdoch	Svensen	Do.	Do.
17	Elgin (s.)	—	Samarang, for Amstm	Passed Dover

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Oct. 15 ...	Athol ...	Foochow ...	London

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 1	Wakefield	Nichols	Anjer	New York
9	Gylding	Winther	Macassar	Ymuiden
11	Civiale	Nissen	Bangkok	Hamburg
11	Marathon	Stephens	Singapore	Cardiff
11	Hampton (s.)	McMoutrey	Batavia	Southampton
11	State of Alabama (s.)	Ritchie	Singapore, &c.	London
13	August	Rus	Hiogo	Hamburg
14	M. A. Dixon	Corner	Batavia	London
14	Gordon Castle (s.)	Kidd	Singapore, &c.	Do.
16	Minerva (s.)	Peacock	Penang, &c.	Do.
16	Voorwaarts (s.)	v. Roggen	Batavia	Southampton
16	South Milton	Friend	Singapore	Sunderland

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

K. N. D. J. (Dutch barque), Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 13, 10 N., 25 W.
Otoen, Baltic to Hong Kong, Oct. 16, 14 N., 25 W.
Goatfell, Rangoon to Queenstown, Sept. 15, 20 N., 33 W.

CASUALTIES.

Gibraltar.—Oct. 17, the Fair Leader, from London to Yokohama, has put in here, crew refusing to proceed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Naples.—Oct. 13, arrived and left, Celebes (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

Malta.—Passed, Oct. 14, Zanzibar (str.), London for Penang, &c.; 16, Bertha (str.), London for Penang, &c.

Rio de Janeiro.—Arrived, Sept. 12, Centaur from Saigon. Sailed, Sept. 16, Ida, for Singapore.

Simon's Bay.—Arrived, Sept. 22, Hannah and Mary, from Hong Kong.

Table Bay.—Sailed, Sept. 25, Tatay, for Batavia.

Algoa Bay.—Sailed, Sept 16, Cathaya, for Batavia.

LOADING.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glengyle, Cyphrenes, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Malabar.

Sailing Vessels.—For Shanghai: Fantasie, Nourmahal, Fiery Cross. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Lodore, Devana, Minna, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Haakon Adelsten (s.), St. Joseph. For Singapore: Star of the East. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At Liverpool.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Achilles (s.), Patroclus (s.). For Batavia, &c.: Maggie Douglas, Cardinal Dannet.

At Glasgow.—For Singapore: Astarte.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are firmer. Homeward chartering continues dull, although there is a little movement from some Eastern ports. The Council for India have recently been offering large contracts for railway material from England for Bombay, and one for 37,000 tons was concluded yesterday, which will require twenty steamers for conveyance by the Suez Canal during the next three months.

Per Steamers via Suez Canal.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s., meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per Sailing Vessels.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 29s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 20s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Collision in the Mersey.—A collision has taken place between the steamer Menelaus, outward bound to China, and No. 11 pilot-boat. The latter was almost cut in two, and sank in five minutes afterwards. All on board scrambled up the side of the steamer and were saved. The steamer appeared to be undamaged, and proceeded on her voyage. The pilot-boat sank in about ten fathoms water.

The loss of the Merse, on a voyage from Hong Kong to Newchwang, is reported at Lloyds. The Merse was a ship of 689 tons, commanded by Captain Robertson, well-known in the China trade, and owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son. This is the third vessel in their employ lost this year—the Lammermuir, Lauderdale, and Merse.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Lusitania, running in Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co.'s Orient Line, from Australia, reached Suez on the 17th inst., after a passage from Adelaide of twenty-six days twelve hours forty minutes. The Lusitania brings £200,000 in specie.

The Eliza Shaw, China trader, has been sold by Messrs. Charles Shaw and Co. for £4,750 to Messrs. John Willis and Son, who have renamed her the Fantaisie; she is now on the berth for Shanghai.

LAUNCHES.

On the 11th inst. there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, a powerful paddle steamer, named the Isabella, intended for the London and North-Western Railway Company's service on the Holyhead and Greenore station. She is built entirely of steel, which has been manufactured for the purpose at the railway company's works at Crewe. She is 253 feet 6 inches long and 30 feet beam, with a depth of hold of 14 feet 3 inches.

On the 9th inst. there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., Low Walker, an iron screw steamer, to the order of Messrs. Hunting and Pattison, Newcastle. The vessel, which is named the Joseph Ferens, is 270 feet long between perpendiculars, 34 feet beam, and 24 feet 6 inches deep. She is built to the highest class at Lloyd's, with all latest improvements for economy in working. Her machinery will be of 160-horse power.

On the 10th inst. inst. Messrs. Dobie and Co. launched from their building yard, Govan, a finely-modelled iron sailing ship measuring about 1,450 tons, built to the order of Mr. John Smith, 125, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, to the highest class in Lloyd's registry, and intended for the South American trade. As the vessel left the ways she was named Nebo.

Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, Port Glasgow, launched on the 11th inst. a paddle steam-tug named the Yatala, with engines of 150-horse power. She is built to the order of Captain H. Skelton, for the South Australian trade.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have launched an iron screw steamer of 1,354 tons and 150-horse power, named the Buteshire, for Messrs. Martin, Turnbull, and Co., Glasgow.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

China Sea—Natuna Islands, sunken danger between Great Natuna Island and Pulo Laut.—Information has been received of the existence of a sunken danger five and-a-half miles south of Pulo Laut; about two miles north-westward of Louise reef (on which the French ship Louise et Marguerite struck in 1873), and with which it is probably connected:—This danger (Gloria reef), on which the Spanish steam vessel Gloria was wrecked in May 1877, is composed of coral and stones. From the wreck, lying in fifteen feet water, the west extreme of Pulo Laut bore N.N.W.; and the south extreme of Semione island W.S.W. North-eastward of this position, at the distance of half a mile, the depth of eight fathoms was found; Eastward, three, five, and seven fathoms, at half, one, and two miles respectively; nearly midway between it and Louise reef, twelve feet; on the south and south-west sides; seventeen fathoms at the distance of about a mile; and N.N.W. nine fathoms at the distance of two miles. Position as given, lat. 4 deg. 36 min. 15 secs. N., long. 107 deg. 58 min. 45 secs. E.

Yantse-Kiang—Chinkiang. Fixed Light near Mud Port Point.—The Chinese Government has given notice, that a light is now exhibited from a mast situated about forty yards from the bank and 500 yards westward of Mud Fort point (eastward of Tsaubai creek or Straw-shoe channel), north bank of Yangtse-Kiang:—The light is a *fixed* white light, elevated sixty-six feet above the level of the river in June, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of seven miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order. [The bearings are magnetic. Variation 1¾ deg. Easterly in 1877.]

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*Malwa ...	Nov.	1	450	2,933	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	Nov.	8	530	2,833	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	Nov.	15	600	3,186	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus ...	Nov.	22	500	3,470	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawar	Nov.	29	600	3,781	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

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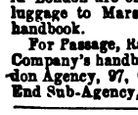

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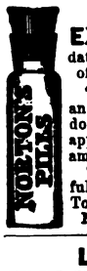

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The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

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THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

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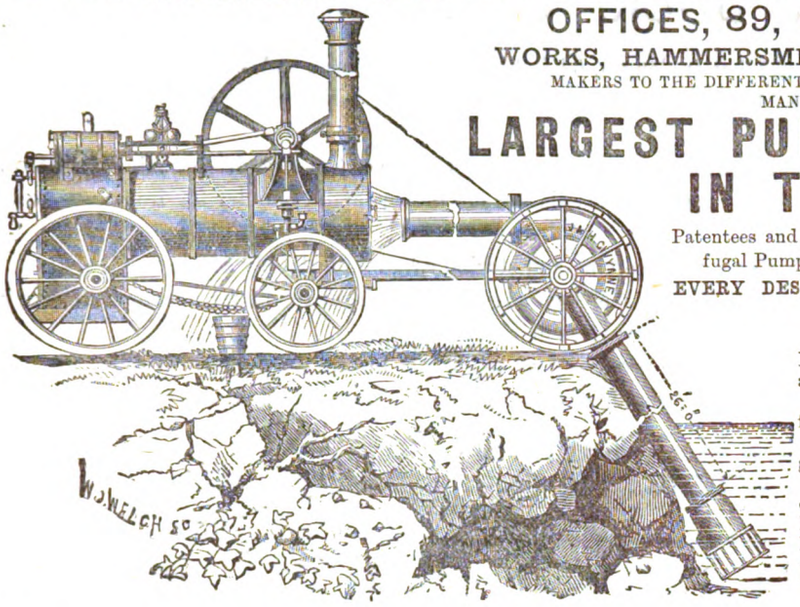

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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

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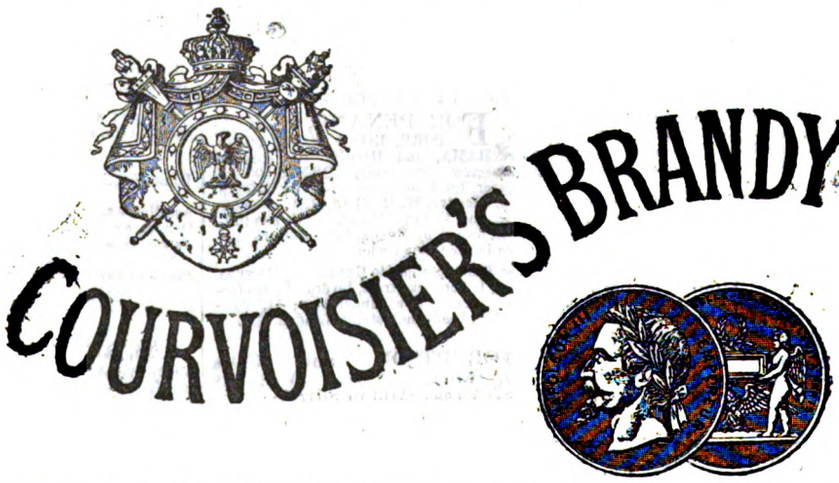

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It has also met with the highest approval wherever it has been shipped, and the Proprietors are able to refer with pleasure to the recognition of its superiority which reaches them from every part of the world.

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Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	Oct. 27
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGregor Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java and Japan, CYPHRENES, 100 A1, 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, 1,250 h.p. effective, T. WOOD, Commander; now loading in the South-West India Docks. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Thomas Skinner and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 1st Nov.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, GALLEY OF LORNE, 100 A1, 1,390 tons register, 240-horse power nominal, JOHN MACDONALD, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight apply to Shaw, Williams, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Steam via Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 90A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p. nominal, 1,300 h.p. effective, A. MULLER, commander, receiving goods up to the 27th October; South-West India Docks.

For further particulars apply to Mors le Blanch and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 25th October.—The splendid new full-powered screw steamer MALABAR, 100 A1, 1,270 tons register, 200-horse power nominal, W. H. GOULD, Commander; South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, just built, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to Norris and Joyner, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

HOLLAND, 2,000 tons, Oct. 27.

Extra Steamer.—To be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA (with liberty to call at Naples and Padang), taking cargo also for all transhipment ports.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. Rankine and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, Keller, Wallis, and Postlethwaite, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 3
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov. 23
	Moray.....	100 A1	2230	V.L.D.	To foll.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. McCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well kown in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to Gellatly, Hankey Sewell, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Lodore	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	To follow
Shanghai.....	Fiery Cross...	A1 14 yr	—	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

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BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AAl	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Nourmahal—	A 1	846	Oct. 31	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Vale of Nith	*AAl	697	Nov. 20	Antwerp
	Clipper ship	A 1	—	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to John P. Best and Co.; in Liverpool to John Hay and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to John Hay and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. James Shepherd and Co., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, Killick, Martin and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

CHINA and JAPAN.—For SHANGHAI, FANTAISE, 696 tons, A1 17 years; East India Dock; with despatch. For YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, LAIRA, 492 tons, AA1; West India Dock; with despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. Willis and Co., No. 115, Leadenhall-street.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Malabar, s.s.....	1,270	Norris & Joyner...	Oct. 25
Glengyle, s.s.	1,676	Macgregor Gow, & Co.	Oct. 27
Cyphrenes, s.s.....	1,972	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Oct. 31
Glenfalloch, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Oct. —
Lorne, s.s....	1,035	Gellatley & Co.....	Nov. 3
		LIVERPOOL.	
Achilles, s.s.	1,550	Alfred Holt	Oct. 27
Orestes, s.s.	1,323	Alfred Holt	To follow
Patroclus, s.s.	1,650	Alfred Holt	To follow

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

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FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief.
STILBOIDE for the hair.
SAPOCETI, toilet soap.
EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale).
POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, ni fard ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.
CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

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CHINESE CURRENCY, COIN AND PAPER-MONEY. By W. VISSERING, LL.D. With *facsimile* of a bank-note.

LEIDEN: E. T. BRILL.

Printed for the Proprietor by Woodfall and Kinder, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by James West, at the Office of the "London and China Telegraph," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

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The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 739.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Oct. 23.
JAPAN—Yokohama	July 30	Sept. 2	Sept 8*
Yedo	—	—	
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 3*
Hakodadi	—	—	
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 1
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Aug. 27
Tien-tsin	—	—	Sept. 4
Chefoo	—	—	„ 5
New-chwang	—	—	Aug. 23
Hankow	—	—	Sept. 5
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 4
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 9
Ningpo	—	—	„ 6
Foochow	—	—	„ 11
Formosa	—	—	„ 4
Amoy	—	—	„ 12
Swatow	—	—	„ 13
Hong Kong	Aug. 3	Sept. 7	„ 15
Canton	—	—	„ 13
Macao	—	—	„ 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	July 20	Aug. 26	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 21
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 16
BORNEO—			
Labuan	—	—	„ 3
Sarawak	—	—	„ 6
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 20
Samarang	—	—	„ 13
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	„ 23
Penang	„ 17	„ 18	„ 17
CEYLON—			
Galle	—	—	Oct. 1
Colombo	—	—	Sept. 29

* Via San Francisco, received Oct. 22.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 23rd inst. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *China*, *via* San Francisco, on the 22nd inst., and were published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 12th, Shanghai 16th, Hong Kong 22nd, Singapore 30th Sept., is due in London on the 5th proximo. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, with the mail due in London on the 12th prox., left Aden on the 23rd inst., four days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, arrived Oct. 21.—From Yokohama: Mr. Owen, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Dupont. From Shanghai: Mr. Green, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Schmidt. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Tubal, Mr. Farrell, Mr. De Castilho, Mrs. Thomson. From Saigon: Mr. Theron. From Batavia: Messrs. Hakebeck, Debraum, Van de Mur, Van de Nieden, Erl, De Lonoy, Ploet, Leroux, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zuglen, Mr. and Mrs. De Kok, Mr. and Mrs. Bosch. From Singapore: Messrs. Bremer, Donaldson, Collins, Chapel, Wanliss. From Galle: Mr. Pichill.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Levy. To Shanghai: Mr. R. R. Burnett. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Oyarzabal, Mr. A. Schoolbread. To Colombo: Miss Lovell, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Feeney, Mr. W. Jaffray, Mr. Berwick.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. L. Tasso and Rev. L. Redhaar. To Ceylon: Mr. M. R. Deas. From Brindisi, Oct. 29.—To Singapore: Mr. A. M. Martin. To Galle: Mr. F. D. Mitchell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawn, Nabeshima, Obata, Mockinoki. To Hong Kong: Sub lieuts. H. R. P. Floyd and C. W. May. To Singapore: Lieut. H. Stevenson. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A. Hill, Mr. E. P. Atkinson, Miss C. E. Myers, Mr. A. Gray.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peru*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington. From Brindisi, Nov. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. D. Mitchell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bailey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Mordensteat. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. G. L. Ornien, Mr. and Mrs. Lantzins, Mr. G. L. Quein. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. A. Rampant. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Brazier and family. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Strachan and daughter, Captains Twynam, Smith, and Loraine.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. Powrie, Mr. J. Baugh Allen, Mr. Paul Levy. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ament and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stuers and daughter. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. R. Klunder, Mr. J. G. Caswell. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss Carr, Miss Mundy.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. R. C. Aitken.

Per steamer *Glengyle*, From London, Oct. 28. - To Singapore: Mr. Hermann Eggers, Mr. Jasper Blurett, Mrs. Reynolds. To Hong Kong: Mr. James Hunt. To Shanghai: Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Robert Menzies Scott.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *North China Daily News* says:—

We learn from Peking that the mission to Japan, the appointment of two Envoys to which took place nearly a year ago, is at length about to set out for that country. The two Envoys, Ho Ju-chang and Chang Sze-kwei (the latter a well-known Ningpo shop-keeper and junk-owner), had audience on the 29th ult. This is, characteristically enough, described in the *Peking Gazette* of that date (in the "Court Circular" page) as an audience had by the two officials above-named "who are about to travel abroad." The Peking *Court Circular* of the 24th August mentions that Tseng Ki-tseh (eldest son of the late Tseng Kwo-fan) has paid his respects and had audience on the expiry of his double term of mourning for his deceased father and his mother.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The Viceroy has been again praying for rain, if report be true, and the usual yellow papers have been everywhere hung out. A three days' interdiction of the killing of beef, mutton and pork has just closed, but all these extreme measures have been almost wholly ineffectual. No rain has fallen worth mentioning for more than three weeks, and there is no prospect of any at present, or before it is too late to be of any service. It is to be hoped that some efficient measures may be taken by the Government for the relief of the poor, but the hope is not a very lively one. Trade of all sorts is of course much depressed, and likely to be more so in the future.

Mr. Tong King-Sing, manager of the China Merchants' Company, arrived per *Hae-an* on the 25th, expecting to reside in Tientsin. Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., of Yokohama, came on the same vessel, on his way to Peking. The former gentleman was a pupil many years since of the latter, at a mission school in one of the southern ports of China.

WUCHANG.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes under date of Aug. 27—

Some progress in the settlement of the affair which I have been reporting lately, the attack on the gentlemen of the Wesleyan Mission here. On Monday, the 13th inst., two companies of soldiers, five hundred men sent by the Chih Hsien, surrounded the military examiners, and captured some two hundred of them They were marched to the camp on the Parade Ground, and their names ascertained. Fifteen were wanted, and so the others were allowed to depart, scared or not, as the case might be, by their summary seizure. Of those who were detained two were

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certainly identified by the native Christian who stood so pluckily by his foreign pastor and friend. Another, the gentlemen were almost positive they saw among the ringleaders of the row. The sentences as so far ascertained are six hundred blows and five months' imprisonment (at first it was ten months) for the two men certainly identified. One hundred blows and three months in prison for two others, and one hundred blows and the cangue for two more. The man who snatched away the spectacles, and the one who gave the blow with the beam which did the most serious injury, breaking the shoulder blade and splitting three ribs, have not been arrested as yet; but I understand the Consular authorities demand their punishment in addition to what has been done. These men were not dummies, like the first lot pretended to have been taken, but which his Excellency was shy of showing for identification. The matter having been reported as unsettled to Peking has roused him to action. He has now to have extra guards, six hundred men at his Yamen at a cost of cash 20,000 per diem, so that he would like to see the end of it before long, though he will doubtless squeeze it out of some parties if he cannot make the offending students pay the bill.

SZECHUEN.

The *North China Herald* says :—

We have been favoured with perusal of a private letter from Mr. Baber, dated the 26th July, in which he describes himself as drifting down the Min River in delicious weather, winding among low hills covered with fir and insect wax trees.

To the South-west an enormous mass of rock thrusts its head and shoulders above the clouds. I first descried it from a distance of more than sixty miles, and knew it at once. It is the holy mountain of Omi, on the borders of Thibet, and the bourne to which I am journeying is its summit.

I am roughing it in a somewhat complete sense; no bed, no mattress, and Chinese food. The day after leaving Chung-king was so appallingly hot, and the inn we put up at so insectivorated, that I slept on a hill side with a coolie to fan the mosquitoes away. In a few days I shall be among mountain snows; and as my extra clothing consists of three pocket handkerchiefs, I fear I shall have to wear a blanket all day. I shall probably be back in Chung-king in about six weeks' time.

Mr. Gill, dating from Cheng-tu, 29th June, writes :—I have returned here again from a most delightful expedition, which took about a month, and which I thoroughly enjoyed. I left this with the intention of going to a place called Li Fan Fu, about six days' journey, but when two days out from this I found unexpected facilities for going to Sung Pau Ting, on the borders of the Koko Nor, which I determined to avail myself of. I was at this time at Kuan Hsien, just at the point where the (so-called) Min River debouches from the mountains into this beautiful plain; and I think the situation is one of the most picturesque I have ever seen. There are some exceedingly fine temples here, most gorgeously decorated, and the scrupulous cleanliness of everything, the perfect repair in which the places are kept, the beautifully paved courts, and fine flights of stone steps with never a weed between the flags, the freshness of the gilding and colouring on the decorations, present a remarkable contrast to the sort of thing I have been previously accustomed to in China. One of the temples is situated on a little headland over the river which rushes and boils beneath; and from a charming little pavilion in the grounds you look to the right up the beautifully green and well-wooded valley of the Min, while to the left the Ch'eng Tu plain—which from the number of trees planted along the roads and round the houses has all the appearance of being well wooded—is spread out.

WUHU.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* writes as follows :—

The trade of the port has, since it was first opened, continued to increase both in importance and in value. Piece goods, sugar, opium, and sandalwood are the principal imports from Shanghai, and oil, paper and a few sundries those from Hankow.

The exports have been tea, medicine, hemp, and raw silk, but not in large quantities. Rice has also been exported to Hankow, but I do not know whether in settlement of accounts, or owing to any failure of the rice crop in Hupeh.

Some of the best informed native merchants here tell me that Wuhu is bound to be one of the great centres of trade, and that in a year or two a very large business will be done in both imports and exports.

It has been interesting to note how very careful our local merchants have been in opening up the business of the port. From the time the steamers began to bring cargo here first one would get sent up from Shanghai five bags of sugar, another a bale of piece goods, a couple of bundles of seaweed or a bag of pepper; gradually increasing the amounts, until now, when considerable quantities of the abovementioned articles are arriving by every steamer of the C.M.S.N. Co., and nearly all the principal merchants have consignments. In the same way the export of local produce began; a clerk, or someone belonging to a native hong would call at the Custom-house, it is said, and inquire what the duty would be on certain articles, and then after considering the matter for a few days, he would finally make a very small shipment. One man, I hear, asked, when told the duty, "Yes, but what will the squeezes be, besides!" and would hardly believe there would be none. It is only fair to say that the rapid development of the trade, and the confidence which the native merchants have so quickly gained, is due in a very great measure to the foreign Commissioner of Customs, who gave strict orders to all his employés to assist the merchants in every way in the shipment and discharge of their goods, and to afford them every information in learning the routine of his office; added to which his own suavity of manner has helped to place all of us foreigners in very pleasant relations with our Chinese neighbours. In addition, he has had the tariffs, both import and export, placed in glass frames, and so hung up that all wishing to read them may do so with ease—a plan that might be copied with advantage by other offices having business with Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 9th September; no later mail from London had been received.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Foreign Ministers at Peking, in which he directs attention to the deterioration of the river Hwangpu. The despatch sets forth the general bearings of the subject, which are already known, and gives the subjoined quotation from a report on the subject by Mr. Escher :—

"Finally, we would offer a few remarks with regard to the management of the Wangpu generally, in the interest of a good fairway between Shanghai and the Yangtsze estuary.

"The great quantity of matter in suspension in the Wangpu water causes every projection in the river to make deposit.

"The manifold jetties and piers at and near Shanghai work in the same way as groins; the space between them fills with sediment, and they have already noticeably narrowed the river in front of the Settlements.

"Narrowing, at a point not abnormally wide, causes impediment to the tidal flow, and this again causes generally decrease of sectional area and depth.

"In order to maintain the river in a proper condition for navigation, a regular width should be kept in view, a trifle wider at the entrance than higher up, and with as few sharp curves as possible.

"Therefore it is desirable for that part of the river where there is a tidal flow to fix regular shore lines ('normal lines') on a correct chart, within which lines all kinds of hindrances to the tidal flow must be prohibited, and beyond which, as far as concerns the river part that is wanted to be deep, at some places protection of banks will prove necessary, in order to prevent the formation of a second 'Woosung Bar.'

"In the beginning of this report the benefit to the river has been pointed out, which is derived from the usual dredging or digging out of the creeks discharging into it. This good custom of dredging or digging out cannot be too highly recommended. Care must also be taken that the mouths of such creeks have a form favourable alike for discharge and entrance of water."

In conclusion the despatch states :—

"The committee do not consider it necessary on this occasion to enter upon the subject of the hindrance to navigation caused by the Woosung Bar or to discuss the best means of removing it. They are of opinion that this question is one among many concerning the waterways of Shanghai, the determination of which properly devolves upon special functionaries to be appointed by the Chinese Government, whose business it would be to decide upon and provide the most efficient means of protecting the navigable channels of the port and maintaining free access to it for vessels of all draughts."

At the date of the last mail's departure the telegraph cable between Amoy and Gutzlaff was broken, and as the *H. C. Œrsted* was away at Vladivostock some considerable time was expected to elapse before it could be repaired.

The returns given in the *Customs Gazette* for the quarter ending June 30 show that the import of grey shirtings into Shanghai was greater by 270,000 pieces than in the corresponding period of 1876; that of T-cloths 20,000 less; than of English drills and jeans 40,000 pieces less; that of American 15,000 more; and that of Dutch again nearly 40,000 less. There was a very large increase in the import of sheetings and handkerchiefs; but no material variation in other classes of cotton goods. The gross import of woollens was 5,000 pieces less than in the corresponding quarter, the total being kept up by an increase of 20,000 pieces in the import of figured lustres, while every other article except camlets show a decrease. Iron more than doubled; lead shows a falling off of about 30 per cent. Opium figures for 11,700 piculs, against 8,900.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following :—

Myriads of the insects, resembling small caterpillars, which have occasioned so much wonderment in the Settlement during the last week settled on Saturday on a camphor-wood chest of drawers in the bed-room of a resident in the Nanking-road. No sooner had they settled than they formed themselves into divisions, battalions, out-posts and pickets; and then, with the industry of ants, commenced to weave a web of considerable dimensions. The outer and main lines of the web were of as-

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tonishing strength, while the intervening lines were finer and more artistically executed. Their work was watched with great interest, and many opinions were expressed as to what it all was. Not the least amusing one was the suggestion of an engineer that the little creepers had been sent from above to weave a net to protect the Woosung Railway until further consideration had been given to the project. We fear the Chinese will not view them in this light.

The hearing of an action has been concluded in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, and a jury, in which Captain Lyell, of Chefoo, claimed Tls. 2,000 from Captain R. Paul, the commander of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Mosquito*, for false imprisonment. The case arose out of the wreck of the *Annie Gray*, about eight miles from Chefoo, in January last, when plaintiff, who was salving the cargo, was taken as a prisoner from the wreck to Chefoo in the *Mosquito*, and charged before the Consul with impeding the salving operations, and with threatening to throw the paymaster of the *Mosquito* overboard. For the two offences he was mulcted in fines amounting to £55. It was now claimed that his arrest was unjustifiable, and that he was accordingly entitled to damages. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at Tls. 300. Defendant has also to pay the costs.

The day of the small river gunboat, whose function was to lie within the mouth of creeks and beat periodically on the tom-tom to warn pirates to commit their depredations elsewhere, is evidently nearly over. We mentioned some time ago that the Governor of Chekeang was talking of having small steamers built to replace those in his jurisdiction; and we find from the *Gazette* of the 23rd August that the idea has been already put in practice in Kwang-tung. No less than sixteen small steam-launches have been introduced for police purposes on the three great rivers which intersect that province. Their total cost has been Tls. 96,860, and they cost per month Tls. 4,148 to maintain. The idea is an excellent one, and if honestly commanded and used they ought to be of great service in suppressing piracy in those much-vexed waters.

The great number of stray and diseased dogs prowling about is one of the most objectionable eyesores in the Settlement, and it is not one of the easiest duties the police have to perform to lessen the number as much as possible. For some months past it is well-known that they have been somewhat active in this respect, —a little too much so for the natives, who have complained that respectable dogs having homes and owners have been among those destroyed. No doubt mistakes are occasionally made; but the work is on the whole a useful use, and we much regret to hear that the vigilance of one policeman in attempting to capture a well-known pest to the Cathedral Compound has resulted in his death from hydrophobia. Deceased's name was John Luiech. Shortly before five o'clock on the morning of the 25th of last May, he was on duty in the Kiukiang-road, when he came across the dog described. In his endeavours to capture him, the brute bit him severely on the right hand, and likewise grazed the skin of both legs. He reported the occurrence at the Central Station, and Dr. Henderson attended to the wounds. For five days Luiech was off duty, but did not regard the injuries as anything serious; and to all appearances they got perfectly well. During the three months that have since elapsed he has performed his duty, and it was only on Thursday week that he complained of feeling unwell. He was requested to see Dr. Henderson, who at once ordered him to the hospital. The symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly developed; and his death was, as has been the result in the majority if not all of such cases, only a question of time. Occasionally he was conscious, and appeared to be quite himself, while at other times it was painful in the extreme to be near him. Gradually he got worse and worse, until death terminated his sufferings at a late hour on Saturday night.

FOOCHOW.

We take the following from the *Foochow Herald*:—

A courier service, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Customs, has been established between this port and Wenchow. A courier was despatched from this place on the 4th inst.

We understand that an effort is being made to wind up the Old Pilot Company, and we trust that the attempt will be successful, as the present state of affairs is neither conducive to the public interest nor beneficial to the men themselves.

A marked diminution in the death-rate has, we are happy to state, been established during the week in the city and suburbs. Although cholera is still in our midst, and extra attention to diet consequently imperative, there are no longer any apprehensions of panic, so perhaps it may be safely predicted that the fell disorder has done its worst—for a season at least.

There was a slight inaccuracy in our paragraph last week anent the steamship *Calabar*. That vessel was, we now learn, close to Sharp Peak, about a fortnight ago, disabled, and a delay of two days took place before a Chinese gunboat went to her assistance. When subsequently seen by the steamship *Yesso*, off Eckseu, the *Calabar* was slowly making her way under sail to Amoy, at which port she duly arrived, and is now undergoing heavy repairs, preparatory to resuming her voyage to Swatow.

With much regret we learn of the death, on the 1st instant, of Mr. John Gurney Fry, for many years resident partner in the firm of Messrs. Silverlock and Co., at this port. Latterly Mr. Fry had resided in England, where his premature death took place. The Foochow community are indebted to the deceased gentleman for his hearty assistance in several public undertakings, notably the Club, of which he was the principal promoter.

In regard to the Porter Case, allusion to which was made in our last issue, we understand that Messrs. Hannen and Ng-choy, barristers-at-law, have been retained by the Provincial Government. These gentleman arrived in Foochow a few days ago, and have since, we learn, had several conferences with the native officials. It is believed that a British subject by birth, though of Chinese parentage, is implicated, though to what extent we are not fully informed. The Cantonese tea-broker to whom we referred in our remarks last week is still in custody, and has been severely "examined," or, in other words, compelled to answer so-called legal interrogations to the satisfaction of the inquisitors. Our readers can guess how this triumph of justice has been accomplished.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 15th September; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The news from Hong Kong is not of a very important character, but the Legislative Council was appointed to meet on Monday, the 17th Sept., when it was expected some matters of importance would be brought forward. The *Daily Press* notices a rumour to the effect that some attempt had been made to institute a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in this Colony. A meeting of gentlemen requested by the Governor to consider the project was held, but was "strictly private." The above paper justly asks:—"Why strictly private? The matter is eminently one of public interest, and the proceedings ought undoubtedly to have been reported. Such societies at home generally court publicity in order to secure that support which is necessary to their existence, and what circumstances there are in Hong Kong to warrant a contrary course it is difficult to conceive. We see no reason why such a Society, if founded on a purely voluntary basis, should not try to do some good among discharged criminals, though we fear its efforts would be crowned with but a small measure of success. The impression of secrecy in the inception of the design is, however, likely to prove fatal to it. It can hardly be supposed for a moment that the adverse criticism to which most of the Governor's public acts have been subjected was the reason of the privacy. Mr. Hennessy has generally been looked upon as a gentleman who, like most of his countrymen, is willing to break a friendly lance with all comers, and as one not likely to object to criticism so long as it does not exceed the bounds of courtesy and fair play."

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the China Traders' Insurance Company was held at the Offices in Queen's-road for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the special general meeting held on August 21. There were present:—Messrs. H. Nelson (in the chair), A. Coxon, J. Fairbairn, T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., A. McHeaton, A. Lind, L. Mendel, H. Nicaise, L. Stael, and W. H. Ray, secretary. The Chairman proposed that the following resolutions, passed at the special general meeting held on the 21st ult., be confirmed:—

1. That Clause 5 of the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting for the words "Two hundred shares of five thousand dollars each," the words "Six hundred shares of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty cents ($1,666.66) each."

2. That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the words "Two hundred shares of five thousand dollars" the words "Six hundred shares of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents, ($1,666.66)."

3. That Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the word "Five" the word "Fifteen," and for the word "Twenty" the word "Sixty."

The motion being seconded, was duly carried.

A horrible murder of a child has taken place. The victim was a China girl six years of age, who had been tied to a tree and strangled, and the evidence went to show that violence had been done to her. A Chinaman had been arrested on suspicion, and the matter was being investigated when the mail left.

From the *Daily Press* we take the following items:—

H.M.S. *Curlew*, Captain Church, left on the 17th July last for the Sulu Islands, to observe the execution of the protocol recently concluded between Great Britain, Germany, and Spain. It was found that the treaty was being duly observed, and the British vessels were able to trade freely between the Sultan's ports and the Spanish port of Sulu. We understand that the *Curlew* went round to the south side of the island of Sulu to communicate with the British vessels there, and while there Captain Church communicated with the Sultan. The British steamers *Pontiniac* and *Far East* were there, and found no obstacle in the way of trade on either side of the island. There was no fighting going on, and trade was unrestricted. The *Curlew* on her return called at Labuan and Manila.

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The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending Aug. 31, is published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$323,218
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	750,375
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	542,766
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	1,623,138
Total	$3,239,497

From the monthly returns of the Acting Collector of Stamp Revenue, published in the *Gazette*, it appears that the revenue collected during the past month was $11,821.13, and the total amount collected this year up to the 31st ult. was $78,245.46, as compared with $69,759.38 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Hong Kong Lodge of Good Templars held their anniversary tea and entertainment at the Temperance-hall. About sixty-five sat down to tea, after which the general public were admitted to the entertainment. The Rev. J. Henderson, seaman's chaplain, who took the chair, gave a short address, which was followed by musical performances, songs, &c., some of which were encored, and all of them much appreciated by the audience.

We learn by private advice from Shanghai that it has been definitely resolved to establish a Postal Department in connection with the Imperial Maritime Customs. It has not been ascertained whether they intend to join the Postal Union, but it is certain that the establishment of a Chinese Post-office would effect a great change in Shanghai by doing away with the local and national Post-offices. It would also be a great convenience at the outports.

Our readers will be interested to learn that the Emperor of China has sent a gold medal to Captain Vandel, master of the Danish barque *Assens*, now in this harbour, for having saved the crew of a Chinese junk and taken them to Amoy, about this time last year. The medal arrived here three days ago. This is a gratifying recognition of a foreigner's humanity, and the medal will no doubt be highly prized by Captain Vandel.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes:—

On the 5th September there was an unusually heavy squall of wind and rain during the afternoon, and during its continuance a number of boats were capsized on the river. I hear that several lives were lost in consequence, but have received no particulars. A band of robbers took advantage of the storm to attack a house in the city, and carried off considerable booty. One of the rascals was captured, however, and handed over to the authorities.

On the morning of the 4th September the civil and military officials proceeded in the Viceregal Yamen to pay a visit of respect to his Excellency the Governor-General's mother, who celebrated her birthday on that date. On the following day the Governor-General returned the visits of the various officials. The above may not be of much interest to your readers, but it serves to show that women in China are not kept so much in the background as some imagine.

The river pirates keep moving. We are continually hearing of some of their doings. About a week ago a passenger and cargo-boat sailed from Canton to Sai Chew, a distance of thirty miles. When she had proceeded about half-way she met three piratical junks, who at once commenced an attack upon her. A stout resistance was offered for half-an-hour, but in the end the pirates succeeded in possessing themselves of the cargo, which was of a valuable description.

On the night of the 7th Sept. another encounter took place between a cargo-boat and two piratical junks, the result of which was opposite to that in the former case, the cargo-boat capturing the two attacking boats, and four of the pirates, the remainder jumping overboard.

The gambling-houses in the Western suburb are as flourishing as ever. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have petitioned the authorities, but can obtain no relief. It is said the gamblers pay heavy black mail to the petty officers under whose jurisdiction they are, and are protected by them.

MACAO.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes under date of Sept. 8:—

By the last mail Bishop Ennes received permission to go home on leave of absence on account of bad health.

H.E. Admiral Antonio Sergio de Souza, formerly Governor of Macao, is appointed Count of Varga and Governor-General of Goa, and his successor here, H.E. Jose Maria Lobo d'Avila, goes home to take the place of Count de Varga.

The Portuguese transport ship *Africa* is expected to leave in October with troops for the Macao station, and will probably arrive here in December. By the same ship is expected Mrs. Pedro Loureiro, late of Shanghai, who comes out to the East again to assume the functions of teacher in the Government school here. Mrs. Dr. Crespo, who has been residing in Lisbon for some time, is also expected to return to Macao by the *Africa*.

There has been some disturbance lately at Taipa, the Chinese complaining of the heavy taxation to which they were subjected. His Excellency the Governor, Senhor Carlos Eugenio da Silva, went over himself and settled everything peaceably. The taxes have been reduced, and the Chinese are now quite satisfied.

We have had very bad weather lately, but have hitherto escaped a typhoon, and now hope that the season will pass without a visitation of this scourge.

The lease of the gambling farm has not been settled yet, so far as I can learn. The old lease will expire on the 11th September, so that little time remains for making arrangements. I do not know what is likely to be done in the event of no further tender being made.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *China Mail* of the 12th September comments upon a somewhat arbitrary act of authority by the Governor-General of Saigon towards the last homeward M.M. steamer, the *Iraouaddy*. Upon her arrival at Saigon the Company's launch came off with a message that a telegram had been received from home stating that the *Anadyr* had been quarantined seven days at Marseilles, on account of cholera in Saigon, and advising that in future vessels were to stop at Cape St. James. The captain of the *Iraouaddy* accordingly turned round to go back without communicating with the shore, when he was stopped by the Governor's launch and ordered into port. The captain at first refused, but was eventually compelled to give way. The *China Mail* justly remarks that whatever the Governor's powers may have been for ordering the vessel into port, his action in subjecting a large mail steamer with her passengers to quarantine possibly at more than one port on her voyage home was such as would have drawn upon him exceedingly severe criticism in other places, and possibly official censure from the Home Government.

JAVA AND SUMATRA.

The following intelligence is translated from the Java papers:

Captain Robertson, of the British barque *Darmouth*, bound from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which passed Anjer to-day, requests that it be reported to Lloyds that on August 28 last, in 42° S. and 28° E., he spoke the British ship *Duchess of Argyle*, 1,600 tons burthen, from London to Melbourne, under shortened sail, having rigging, tackle, &c., overboard, and the hull damaged on the starboard side. She showed blue lights at daybreak, which were answered in like manner. The captain of the *Duchess* rejected every offer of assistance, and requested it to be reported that "everything was in order."

From Padang we have recently received the following letter:—

I hasten to furnish you with news from Samalangan which is perhaps not known to you, and has reached me by letters. People there have been terribly on the stretch. Several chief officers have been wounded. Our troops had a strong fort before them, and just when this was found out the enemy attacked us vigorously in the rear. For a moment the troops wavered. Matters were in such a critical state that the coolies and convicts were armed with the muskets of the fallen and the sick; they bravely fought along with the troops. It is to be hoped that these men will obtain pardon. Colonel Van der Heijden ordered an assault, but the troops hesitated as to the advance. At that time the colonel, when busy directing the artillery, for which purpose he had dismounted from his horse, was struck by a fragment of metal in the left eye. His eye is gone. Notwithstanding this dreadful wound the brave man did not forget his duty for a moment. He cast one look at the hesitating troops, and severely wounded as he is, he mounts his horse again, has the assault made, and to set the example gallops himself towards the fort with his one eye. Deafening hurrahs followed. The troops were inspirited and the fort became ours, and in time, too, for there was hot work in our rear; not till then did the active colonel allow his wound to be looked to. As I have already stated, he has lost one eye, but is out of danger of his life.

Atchin news is that at Samalangan there has been hard fighting of late. Two forts and two fortified houses were taken. Yesterday our troops were before a main fort, and were heavily fired upon by the enemy. The colonel was wounded, but remained with the column. All at once he ordered the assault to be sounded, and, he himself riding in front, the troops stormed the fort at a run. A panic terror had laid hold of the enemy, and not one could save himself by flight, all of them being killed or made prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded is not stated, but it must have been considerable, if it be taken into account that we had two officers and ten privates killed, while five officers and fifty privates were wounded. Amongst the wounded officers is Major Palmer, of the British service. To day the white flag is flying everywhere in Samalangan, and the Samalangers wish now to treat.

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SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The following news is taken from the *Siam Advertiser* :—

It is proposed to construct a railway to Korat. Good railways are much needed in Siam. If these are established, they will enrich vast regions that are now impoverished, because their produce cannot be economically brought to an available market. We learn that Capt. A. Loftus leaves Bangkok on the 13th inst. for Tá-ru'a, Saraburee, and Muang Bua Chum to examine the water level on the route which is most likely to be taken for the proposed railway to Korat. The Captain expects to be absent about fifteen days. At the close of the rainy season we hear that he is to proceed to Petchaburee, Rachaburee, Nacaunchaisee and on to Wat Chaang, Bangkok, where the telegraph survey will end. It is not yet certain whether a short cable across the head of the Gulf from Petchaburee would not be more advisable than a land wire from Petchaburee to Bangkok. This point it is thought will be proved very shortly after the survey has been completed. It is supposed that the survey will be completed in about one month hence.

During the absence of W. H. Senn van Basel, H.N.M.'s Consul for Siam, the U. S. Consul has charge of the Dutch interests in Siam. We learn that the U. S. Consul has been instructed by his Government to extend his good offices to all Swiss subjects who may be in the kingdom of Siam.

A launch took place at the Bangkok Dock of a new iron steamer built for his Royal Highness Thoon Kramom, the younger brother of the King. This vessel is of iron, sixty-six feet long, ten feet beam, and about six feet depth. The engines were constructed by Messrs. Cunliffe and Dunlap. This little steamer is beautifully modelled, with a long fine entrance and clean run aft, elliptic stern, flush deck, with a roomy cabin below. She is fore and aft schooner rigged, and under sail and steam it is believed will be remarkably fast.

The following is an abstract of the Bangkok Customs Import Returns for August :—

From Singapore	$244,313
„ Hong Kong	111,415
„ China	5,081
„ Europe	25,117
„ Coast	1,174
Total value	$387,160

The principal imports from Singapore and Hong Kong were :—

From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.	
Chowls	$38,136	Liquors	$24,985
Opium	27,019	Gold Leaf	20,651
White Shirtings ...	24,002	Silk Piece Goods ...	16,324
Treasure	15,450	Silk Chowls	10,518
Coloured Piece Goods ...	13,498	Brass and Copper-ware	6,695
Grey Shirtings	9,983	Fire-Crackers	3,174
White Twist	7,625	Medicine	2,519
Red	6,872	Tobacco...	2,526
Mixed Piece Goods ...	6,626	Vermicilli	2,033
Jewellery	6,094	Paper	2,026
Prints and Chintzes ...	6,304		
Coloured Twist... ...	5,660		
Gunny Bags	4,967		
Machinery	4,500		
Woollen Goods... ...	4,450		
Betel-Nut	4,266		
Lamp Oil	4,187		
Rifles and Ammunition	3,500		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd September; the French mail from London, August 24, was received on the 22nd September. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 18th September at two o'clock. There were present, H.E. the Administrator, the Hon. John Douglas, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary; the Hon. E. A. Irving, Acting Auditor-General; the Hon. T. Braddell, Attorney-General ; the Hon. Colonel McLeod, the Hon. H. A. K. Whampao, C. M. G.; the Hon. J. R. McArthur, the Hon. W. Adamson, and the Hon. I. S. Bond.

Messrs. Irving, Bond and Adamson having been sworn in members of Council, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table *pro forma* the Education report, the report of the Raffles Library and Museum, the Police report, the Superintendent of Prisons' report, the Post-office report, and the Blue-book for 1876 ; Lists of Jurors of Penang, Malacca and Singapore for 1876, and extracts from a despatch of Lord Carnarvon concerning the Perak convicts.

H.E. the Administrator stated that the question of a Master and Servant Act would be referred to a committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary and the unofficial members of Council, and its introduction would stand over until the arrival of Sir William Robinson.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill to impose a water-rate in Singapore. The provisions of the Bill were taken almost verbatim from the objects and reasons for the Bill in Penang, and there, the hon. member stated on the authority of H.E. the Administrator, it has worked satisfactorily. The tariff was considered about a year ago, and he believed it was very fair. Both the engines will be in working order by the end of this week, and we shall at last arrive at the happy stage of the completion of the water-works. He proposed that the Bill be now read a first time. The motion was seconded by the Attorney-General. The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill to provide for carrying into effect in the Colony the sentences of penal servitude for life, into which the sentence of death upon Che Ngah Jabbar, Kulup Ali, Si Tuah, and Panjang Buh of Perak for the murder of Mr. Birch had been commuted. The object of the Bill was to ensure their being kept in a safe place of confinement. The motion was seconded by the Attorney-General. The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of Bill to amend the Steam Boilers Ordinance of 1876. It was found that a great many difficulties had arisen, in the working of the Bill of 1876, and there was no power to make any alteration. This was pointed out to the Board of Trade, and they advised that the Bill should be amended in regard to Clause II. by throwing the onus on owners. The Attorney-General seconded the motion.

The Council then adjourned.

Tunku Mahmood, the younger son of the late Sultan Alli, has been placed by H.H. the Maharajah of Johore under the care of Mr. A. Armstrong, M.A., of the Raffles Institution, to be educated in company with the two sons of ex-Sultan Abdullah. The latter are very intelligent boys, and under Mr. Armstrong's tuition are making considerable progress in the English language.

We regret to have to record a distressing accident which has occurred in the Hamburg Hotel. It appears that Mr. Neumann, the proprietor, was startled by hearing screams from his niece's bed-room, and on going to her assistance he found her dress was in flames, which, after some trouble, he succeeded in putting out. On examination, however, it was found that the lady, Miss Lutz, was very severely burnt, and Mr. Neumann had her removed to the Sepoy Lines Hospital, where she has since died. It is not known precisely how the dress of the deceased took fire, but as there was a paraffin lamp alight in the room at the time, it is probable it first caught the sleeve, and Miss Lutz, in her fright, may have fanned the flames by rushing about.

The great feast of the Mahommedans—the Courban Bairam —falls this year on Friday, the 14th December, and as Friday is the Mahommedan Sunday, the coincidence will in all probability lead to an extraordinary large immigration of pilgrims to Mecca, from east of the Red Sea, in spite of the war with Russia, which affects directly only the Mahommedans of Turkey Proper and Egypt. It would not be surprising indeed if the existence of the war should increase the number of the pilgrims, for, let home politicians say what they please, there is a solidarity pervading the Mahommedan world of which the Christian world as it does not exist among themselves, have not the faintest conception. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the port authorities of the Straits will exercise due vigilance to prevent overcrowding on board pilgrim transports.

Government have at last awakened to the necessity of taking measures to put an end to the system of bribery which is known to exist in the police force here. This course has not been adopted a moment too soon ; for not only are the badly paid Kling and Malay policemen corrupt, but, if all accounts be true, the infection has spread to the European inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Monsieur Scala, Director of the Royal and Imperial Museum, Vienna, is expected to arrive here by the next P. and O. or French mail, and H.E. the Administrator has directed Dr. Dennys, Acting Curator of the Raffles Museum, to place his services at M. Scala's disposal, for the purpose of enabling him to obtain any scientific information regarding this Colony which he may require.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BIRT—On the 31st Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. Wm. Birt, of a daughter.

LANNING—On the 3rd Sept., at Shanghai, Mrs. G. Lanning, of a son.

LAYARD—On the 22nd Oct., at Guernsey, the wife of Henry William Layard, of Ceylon, of a son.

LOWDER—On the 4th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of G. G. Lowder, I.M. Customs, of a son.

LYON—On the 15th Sept., at Singapore, the wife of J. M. Lyon, of a daughter.

NEWMAN—On the 31st Aug., at Chefoo, Mrs. Edward Newman, of a daughter.

RITGEN—On the 18th Sept., at Singapore, the wife of Ferdinand Ritgen, of Deli, of a daughter.

SKINNER—On the 18th Sept., at Singapore, the wife of A. M. Skinner, of a daughter.

STEPHENSON—On the 15th Sept., at Malacca, the wife of Robert John Stephenson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOCKLEY—GIBB.—On the 23rd Oct., at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. M. Banks, George Hockley, of Great Marlborough street and Castle Hill, Maidenhead, son of Anthony Hockley, to Margaret, daughter of the late T. A. Gibb.

KLOPP—NAGEL.—On the 23rd Oct., at Hamburg, Hermann Klopp, of Bangkok, to Amalia, second daughter of T. H. G. Nagel, of Mexico.

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LIND—FINKELSTEIN.—On the 19th Sept., at Singapore, George Adolphus Lind, to Annie Leah Finkelstein, youngest daughter of M. Finkelstein.

DEATHS.

BARRADALE—On the 28th Aug., at Taku, Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Barradale, aged 1 year and 3 months.

BEAN—On the 21st Sept., on board the P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, on his way home, Alfred Bean, of China, youngest son of the late Benjamin Bean, of Croydon.

BIRD—On the 7th Sept., at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, of cholera, William Bird, Gunner, Revenue Steamer *Fei-hoo*.

EASTON—On the 2nd Sept., at Shanghai, Harry Easton, aged 23 years.

EMMERSON—On the 15th Sept., at Singapore, Maria, wife of Mr. C. Emmerson.

HENDRICK—On the 7th Sept., at Shanghai, William H. Hendrick, Consular Clerk at the U.S. Consulate-General.

JENKINS—On the 28th Aug., at Hankow, suddenly, F. H. B. Jenkins, aged 41 years and 6 months.

KINDBLAD—On the 19th Aug., at Newchwang, the infant daughter of A. W. W. Kindblad, I.M. Customs.

LUTZ—On the 17th Sept., at Singapore, Miss Alouis Lutz.

RODYK—On the 13th Sept., at Banda Ellier, Malacca, Wilfrid Cyril Clarence, the infant son of William Alexander Rodyk, aged 5 months and 22 days.

STANLEY—On the 28th Aug., at Tientsin, Jessie Mabel, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. A. Stanley, aged 2 years and 4 four months.

WALKER—On the 19th Sept., at Del Rey, Dickoya, Ceylon, Giles Frederick Whistler, the son of Giles F. Walker, aged four months.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—The business for the week had amounted to about 2,000 chests, some 9,000 chests having been shipped to Shanghai on native account. The settlements were all in the first two days of the week, foreign buyers having subsequently held off the market altogether. The stock had been reduced to about 3,000 chests, and arrivals had become very few. The recent drop in prices in Shanghai may very probably stop the preparation of many common teas that had been induced by the higher rates that were being paid a fortnight ago, the difference being exactly enough to prevent a loss on first cost. Prices had been :—Oopack, Tls. 10½ to 12 ; Oanfa, Tls. 14½ ; Oonam, Tls. 8¾. Statistics to date were :—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	617,000 chests	... 688,000 chests
Settlements and shipments	614,000 „	... 675,000 „
Stock	3,000 „	... 13,000

SHANGHAI.—*Black:* A moderate business had been done during the week, settlements being :— Oopack, 500 chests at Tls. 12 to 15½ ; Oanfa, 1,000 chests at Tls. 11½ to 18 ; Oonam, 1,500 chests at Tls. 10¾ to 11½ ; Ningchow, 3,500 chests at Tls. 15½ to 42 ; Hohow, 500 chests at Tls. 11½ to 26 ; total 7,000 chests, against 14,000 chests in the corresponding period last season. The *Celestial Empire* report says :—The chief feature in this week's business has been the large and sudden increase in our stock from 10,000 chests to 30,000. This has been caused by the arrival of 27,000 chests third-crop tea from Hankow and Kiukiang. These teas are the result of the orders sent up country during the excitement that ruled here some four weeks back, to re-open the firing hongs and buy as much leaf as they could get to lay down here at Tls. 10 per picul. The Hongmen had at that time already closed the packing hongs and left the country, and had this market remained quiet, we should then have had nothing else to arrive but a few trifling parcels packed by the growers themselves, and the deficiency from Hankow alone, instead of as now a possible five, would have been at least ten millions. Thus the bulk of the week's sales consists of these teas, which have realised Tls. 10¾ to 12½, giving good profits. We now hear that no large quantity of leaf could be obtained from the growers at these low prices ($4 to $5 per picul), as they prefer to store it away to mix with their next year's first crop. It is useless to point out to ignorant rustics the eventually suicidal policy of this course. It has paid them well so far and will continue to do so until tea-tasters are instructed to put their special knowledge to use and to reject teas mixed with the previous season's leaf. To expect this to be done, however, is to expect a reform in the trade, and the Chinese are doubtless right in continuing to make hay while the sun shines. *Green:* In these there had again been a moderate business, settlements being :—Moyune, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 28½ to 29½ ; Fychow, 3,000 half-chests at Tls. 21 to 23 ; Pingsuey, 2,500 half-chests at Tls. 14½ to 33 ; Shanghai, 500 half-chests at Tls. 22. Total, 7,000 half-chests, against 14,000 half-chests for the same week last year. The *Celestial Empire* says :—The market has been quiet, and prices are nearly one tael lower all round. The fall would have been greater but for the fact that most teamen refuse to sell at even this reduction. The week's arrivals comprise 15,000 half-chests, and as the teamen are now daily bringing in their packings, with the present apathy of buyers it should not be long before the stock reaches 100,000, when we may except more anxiety to sell to be shown. As compared with last year prices are now about twenty per cent. lower for Pingsueys and barely ten per cent. lower for country teas. Against this we have to place a difference in exchange, in favour of last year of five per cent. The crop thus far is marked by an unusual absence of really fine tea and a superabundance of good medium chops ; while as yet the Chinese seem to have avoided packing very common teas altogether. We have now only one steamer actually on the berth for New York direct, the Loudoun Castle, advertised to load at £4. This vessel will however proceed to Japan to commence her loading, and is expected back in about three weeks' time to fill up in the China ports. The Glenartney is advertised for the same route, but has not yet arrived out.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter says :—A further reduction has taken place in the amount of settlements as compared with previous weeks, and the market closes quiet, with a downward tendency. Latest advices from the North place the probable total yield at 50,000 chests short of last season ; at this port the deficit will probably reach 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs., whilst Amoy and Canton will also send a smaller amount forward. Arrivals and settlements during the week are :—Arrived: Congou, 14,200 chests ; Souchong, 900 chests ; Oolong, 1,100 half-chests ; Flowery Pekoe, 10 chests ; Scented Teas, 3,000 boxes. Settled : Congou, 8,911 chests ; Souchong, 342 chests ; Oolong, 284 half-chests ; Flowery Pekoe, 113 chests ; Scented Teas, 1,921 boxes. Congou : Prices for all Teas except those possessing especial point have declined, and the basis of rates is fast approaching what it was before the rise, quoted in the last two reports, took place. Souchongs remain unchanged. Oolongs : Prices unaltered. Flowery Pekoes : A few chops have been taken for Bombay. Scented Teas show worse value, as teas now being purchased are of very poor quality. Quotations are :—Congou : Medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. ; flavoury to medium, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d. ; common to good common, 8¾d. to 11d. ; dust to common, 5¾d. to 8¼d. Souchong : Fair to on fine, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8d. ; broken leaf to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 1¾d. ; dust to broken leaf, 6½d. to 8¼d. Oolong : Fair to choice, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. Flowery Pekoe : Good fair to good, 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 11½d. Scented Orange Pekoe : Fair, 1s. 3¾d. ; dust, 6½d. Scented Caper : Common to fair, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—Considerable transactions had taken place both on foreign and Chinese account at daily hardening rates, and closing prices showed an advance of fully Tls. 40 per picul during the week. Speculation accounted for a good deal of the advance, but continental buyers had been operating at quotations below. Buying was by no means general. Yakee No. 3, Tls. 440 ; Buffalo Chop, Tls. 400 ; Blue Elephant Chop, Tls. 400 ; Bird chop Foong-long, Tls. 360 ; Dollar chop, SSS, Tls. 355 ; Market No. 4, Tls. 380 to 90 ; No. 4½, Tls. 360 to 70 ; No. 5, Tls. 330 to 50 ; Commonest, Tls. 320 : Chin-Yung-Shin Kin-Ling, Tls. 375 ; Laeyang — Ordinary Market, Tls. 235 to 240 ; Rereeled Tsatlees—Best Chop, Tls. 500 to 505 ; Chincums and Tiki—9 to 12 moss, Tls. 260 to 275.

	1877-78 agst. bales.	1876-77. bales.
Settlements since Sept. 1	1,800 ...	3,000
Total Settlements and Reshipments to date	7,000 ...	39,000
Stock estimated at	16,000 ...	20,000

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287 ...	13,127,857 ...	10,952,774 ...	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709 ...	3,154,806 ...	4,461,329 ...	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397 ...	2,565,543 ...	1,132,186 ...	996,372
„ England ...	211,235 ...	37,537 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England ...	10,760 ...	4,878 ...	5,214 ...	7,015
„ France ...	9,584 ...	8,362 ...	6,246 ...	6,254
„ America ...	150 ...	108 ...	115 ...	162
„ Other countries	723 ...	243 ...	366 ...	1,089
Total ...	21,217 ...	13,591 ...	11,941 ...	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to Sept. 7, 1877	63889030	33707562	672976	9682823	107981677	6694
From May 16, 1876, to Sept. 7, 1876	60796943	34878914	1640455	9802623	107140307	16032

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Sept. 7, 1877	491516	3183
Do. do. to do. 1876	5330190	26011

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Sept. 7, 1877	21054614	1196
Do. do. to do. 1876	14361720	1933

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Sept. 7, 1877	11,897,408
Do. do. to do. 1876	10,636,590

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1863	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

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EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Sept. 22, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Sept. 22, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,016	32,192
Gambier	335,290	236,327
Cutch	2,209	1,314
Pearl Sago	51,757	48,892
Sago Flour	156,848	153,580
Tapioca	41,360	33,143
Black Pepper	92,009	88,390
White Pepper	32,447	20,346
Coffee	9,903	13,733
Gutta Percha	18,178	11,827
Gum Benjamin	1,586	1,561
Gum Copal	4,742	1,540
Gamboge	207	266
Rattans	52,996	50,197
Buffalo Hides	34,275	14,353
Cow Hides	705	2,084
Buffalo Horns	6,190	3,801

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to Sept. 17, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Sept. 17, 1876 Piculs.
Tin	15,739	52,569
Sugar	119,664	77,355
Black Pepper	47,412	34,776
White Pepper	3,214	2,377
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,534	7,618
Tapioca	15,095	12,433
Hides	746	5,019
Horns	206	546
India-rubber	308	310
Mace	287	259
Nutmegs	667	1,104
Rattans	5,792	9,559
Coffee	145	47

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	9995	33535	1842	1094	50078	37967	—	973	6547	15628
Hemp	Bales.	96990	101077	764	2770	101729	57493	2277	7182	6100	18272
Coffee	Tons.	1565	503	1464	1665	—	—	-	—	119	303
Cigars	Mil.	8057	5678	1660	332	710	235	4065	3737	250	273
Indigo	Qqls.	959	159	—	32	1984	1629	—	—	—	--

EXPORTS FROM JAVA FROM AUG. 1 TO AUG. 31, 1877.

	To Holland.	To France.	To Italy.	To Singapore.	To Denmark.	To Channel f. o
Coffee ...piculs	21,133	7,081	—	2	—	—
Sugar ... „	16,862	30,011	—	239	—	151,721
Rice ... „	1,100	—	—	13,450	—	—
Pepper ... „	1,252	—	—	424	—	—
Indigo ... lbs.	120,477	4,300	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 4⅛d. to 5s. 5d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Penang „	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d. to 4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d.
Manila „	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 305 to 306	Rs. 221
„ Hong Kong	27⅛ to 27⅜ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	8⅝ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.5.25	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 46 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 73½.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $670.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 770.
Union Insurance Society, $900.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,700.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 165.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 91.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $140.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 46 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 23 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 15 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $652½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $167 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $255 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share, nominal.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 4s. 0d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Oct. 21, Kingdom of Sweden.

At HIOGO.—From New York, Sept. 17, C.S. Bushnell.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Oct. 23, Glenfinlas (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From New York (for Yokohama), Oct.—Alice; from London, Oct. 24, Kate Carnie; from Cardiff, 24, Oneida; from Liverpool, 24, Sophia, Staghound; from Hamburg, 24, Rhuddlau Castle.

At SAIGON.—From Marseilles, Sept. 7, Charles Collet.

At BATAVIA.—From Holland, Sept. 7, Noach II.; 15, Henrietta Adriana, Ottolina; from Hamburg, 7, Eugenie; from Newcastle, 13, Tennia; from Boston, 14, Norway; from Rio Janeiro, 14, Svanen; 15, David Brown, Christel; from Bordeaux, 14, Madeleine; from Rotterdam and Southampton, Oct. 14, Princes Amalia (str.); from Cardiff, 18, Sappho; from Pensacola, 20, Fannie.

At PADANG.—From New York, Aug. 21, Aegir; from Sunderland, 27, Maggie Dixon; from Cardiff, 27, Manfred.

At SAMARANG.—From Rotterdam, Sept. 4, Liberaal.

At SOURABAYA.—From Amsterdam, Sept. 5, Aardenburg; 10, Kersbergen.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Oct. 19, Fleurs Castle (str.), and sailed for Hong Kong; from Cardiff, 21, Herman.

At ANJER.—From Liverpool, for Singapore, Oct. 20, Frederick.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Sept. 2, Athol (str.); 3, John Milton; for Portland, Oregon, 6, Wigton.

From HONG KONG.—For Portland, Sept. 8, Loweswater; for London, 12, Killarney (str.); Oct. —, Edinburgh Castle (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Sept. 4, Killarney (str.); 8, Athol (str.); for Sydney, 4, Maid of Judah.

From BANGKOK.—For Cherbourg, Sept. 10, Scharnhorst.

From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 8, Araminta, Heros; 9, Andromeda; 13, Emilie; 17, Charles R. Lewis; 18, Gutenburg; for New York, 12, Valiant; 13, Cleta.

From SAMARANG.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 1, Irma; 4, Truth; 15, Island City; for Marseilles, 5, Albula (str.); for Queenstown, 7, St. Andrew's Castle; for Holland, 12, Derwent; for Marseilles, 15, Annie Lewis.

From SOURABAYA.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 1, Ecuador; 8, Furst Bismark; 14, Antonia.

From PADANG.—For New York, Aug. 18, Kentish Tar; for Rotterdam, Oct. 18, Friesland (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Sept. 18, Athol (str.); 20, Boldon, Killarney (str.); 22, Leonora.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 25.—The Chinese authorities have officially taken possession of the Woosung Railway, and have stopped the traffic.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 13, at Helsingfors, from Sourabaya, Cananore; 19, at Marseilles, from Samarang, Albula (str.); 22, at Ymuiden, from Bassein, Nuova Savona; at Terneuse, for Ghent, from Akyab, Auguste; at St. Nazaire, from Akyab, Svea; 23, at Cuxhaven, from Rangoon, Carmelina; 24, at London, from Hankow, John R. Worcester; 25, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Corby; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Secondo B.; from Maulmain, Asshur; at Boston, from Manila, Mary Whitridge, South American; from Singapore, Mohican; 26, at London, from Rangoon, Menam; 3, at Astoria, from Hong Kong, Pilgrim, Emily Chaplin; 13, Leading Wind; 23, at Marseilles, from Sourabaya, Bengal (str.); 24, at Amsterdam, from Maulmain, Romania; at Bremen, from Akyab, San Bartolomeo; 25, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Formosa; 26, at London, from Manila, Lord of the Isles.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 24, off North Foreland, for Macassar, Ferdinand en Louis, from Newcastles; 23, from Cuxhaven, for Hong Kong, Anna Bertha.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Oct. 21, Feronia, Hamburg for China; 24, Gleneagles, Foochow, for London.

SPOKEN.—Annie, Liverpool to Batavia, Sept. 5, 18 S., 23 W.; Johanna Margaretha, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, Sept. 19, 2 N., 24 W.; River Lagan, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 29, 17 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.—Gravesend.—Oct. 26, the Noach I., from Rotterdam to Batavia, has come here, with windlass damaged.—Gibraltar.—Oct. 20, in the case of the Fair Leader, put in here from London to Japan, with crew refusing to proceed, the surveyors declare the ship perfectly

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seaworthy, and seven men have been sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.—Malta.—Oct. 24, passed Gordon Castle, London to Singapore, &c.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

Via Brindisi.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz.	4d. each	2d. per 4 oz.	3d. per 2 oz

Via Marseilles (by French Mail).

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each.	1d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

Via Southampton.

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz.	3d. each	1d per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz

Via San Francisco (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz.	—	2d. per 4 oz.	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. ROMANO.

A correspondent at Lisbon writes as follows on the above subject:—

I am glad to see that you have called attention in your paper to the injustice which has been done to Mr. Romano, in dismissing him from the post he had so long and so creditably held. Nobody here seems exactly to know why he had the Consul-Generalship taken away from him, but it is strongly suspected that it was through the influence of Monseigneur Raimondi, the Catholic Bishop in Hong Kong. Unfortunately, no one here seems to care anything about either Hong Kong or Macao. The Government only try to get as much out of the gambling-houses at the latter place as they can, and the rest may take care of itself. In fact, it is more difficult by far to get up any interest here in the Far East than it is even in London, and, as you know, that is a difficult task enough. No wonder the coolie abuses in Macao had such a long run.

CHINESE LABOUR IN AMERICA.

Sir David Wedderburn has written the subjoined letter to the *Scotsman* on the above subject:—Throughout the United States generally the relations between capital and labour are now in a somewhat "strained" condition, but in the States lying west of the Rocky Mountains a peculiar element is introduced into the matter by the presence of a large Chinese population. In China and throughout Eastern Asia Chinese competition is formidable to the European capitalist and man of business. The Chinaman is contented with small profits, lives economically, and works with untiring diligence, so that in cities like Singapore and Hong Kong, where property is secure from official spoliation, he rapidly accumulates wealth, and the results are apparent in the gradual purchase by Chinese from Europeans of the best business and building sites in the place. It seems in Eastern Asia to be a mere question of time for the Chinese merchants and bankers to get all business into their own hands, by underselling and buying up their European competitors. In Western America the case is very different. Here also the Chinaman abounds, but he belongs to the labouring, not to the mercantile class, and comes into collision, not with the white capitalist, who eagerly welcomes his cheap industry, but with the white working man. In California, the hostility of the Caucasian towards the Mongolian has always mouldered, occasionally blazing forth from special circumstances, as at the present time, when things look particularly unpleasant for the Chinese—so much so, that of late the numbers crossing from China to America have not greatly exceeded those returning homewards to the Flowery Land. Californian politics turn to a large extent upon the question of Chinese immigration; goods are advertised for sale as "the product of white labour only," and strong appeals are made to the public not to take the bread out of the mouths of white women and children by the employment of "John Chinaman." Indeed, the strongest case against the Chinaman is that he makes it hard for a white woman to earn an honest livelihood as laundress or housemaid in California, and here a genuine grievance seems to exist, of which Californian chivalry is entitled to make the most. I regret to say, however, that in Ohio a short time ago all the men in a factory struck work, because the manufacturer refused to dismiss the female employés of his establishment. Dislike to cheap labour has in the minds of working men in America more to do with the Chinese difficulty than antagonism of race, or zeal for the industrial welfare of the weaker sex, and at the present time the question is one the interest and significance of which is by no means limited to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The Mails through Egypt.—In a telegram received from the British Postmaster at Alexandria, it is announced that the mails for India despatched from London, *via* Brindisi, on the 19th instant, and due at Alexandria yesterday, will, owing to the partial destruction of the Egyptian Railway by floods, be conveyed from Ismailia to Suez by Government steamer.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The subjoined Order in Council—extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, over British subjects in China on the main land to within ten miles of that Colony, and concurrently with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for China—appears in the *London Gazette* of the 26th inst.:—

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the Island of Hong Kong. And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Order in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, to ordain (among other things) that all Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of such matters as are by the 4th section of the said Order specified should be exercised according to the provisions of the said Order and not otherwise, and that, save as expressly provided by the said Order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong exercisable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan should absolutely cease. And whereas, by the Foreign Jurisdiction Amendment Act of 1866 it was enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, by Order in Council, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, to confer upon any Court in Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom, any jurisdiction which Her Majesty in Council might lawfully by any such Order confer on any Court in any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions within which Her Majesty has power or jurisdiction. And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by another Order in Council of the 28th day of March, 1868, to ordain (amongst other things) that in addition to the powers then vested in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong the said Supreme Court might have jurisdiction over and take cognisance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land being within six miles of any part of the Colony of Hong Kong, and not being on the mainland of China, and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid. And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient to revoke the said last-mentioned Order in Council and to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, in respect to matters arising in the neighbourhood of the Colony of Hong Kong. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said recited Act, or otherwise vested in Her, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

I. In addition to the powers now vested in the said Supreme Court of Hong Kong, the said Supreme Court may have jurisdiction over and take cognisance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land, being within ten miles of any part of the colony of Hong Kong, and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects, being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid. And the said Court shall and may deal with, try, hear and determine all such cases as fully and effectually as if such crimes or offences have been committed, or such disputes or differences had arisen by or between British subjects within the said colony of Hong Kong.

II. The said Order in Council of the 28th day of March, 1868, is hereby revoked, except for the purpose of completing any proceedings, criminal or civil, which may have been commenced thereunder, before this Order is published in the said Colony of Hong Kong, and any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any sentences and judgments given therein may be executed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

The jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Supreme Court of Hong Kong shall be in addition to any concurrent with any power or jurisdiction now possessed by the Supreme Court for China or Japan, or any Provincial Court under the said Order in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, to deal with, try, hear and determine such cases as are herein-mentioned, and nothing in this Order contained shall affect the power of the said Supreme Court for China or Japan, or of any Provincial Court under the said last-mentioned Order in Council, to deal with, hear, try and determine such cases.

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Literature, Science, &c.

The number of volumes which are announced for the Christmas book campaign show that there is no want of activity in the publishing world, but doubt is felt whether, with the numberless demands which have been made upon the British purse, the public will respond as well as usual. Among the publications forthcoming is an Imperial Gazetteer of India, by Dr. Hunter, a work destined to supply for the first time a systematic account of our Indian Empire. It will be arranged on an alphabetical principle, and will comprehend the entire peninsula, including the settlements of the French and Portuguese. A novel which has a direct bearing upon the Coolie question, namely, "Luchmee and Dilloo," by Mr. Edward Jenkins, has been published by Messrs. Mullan and Sons. The story is placed in British Guiana, but whenever Mr. Jenkins introduces any fact which bears on the treatment of coolies, but which did not happen in Guiana, he carefully states this in a note. The effect is bad in two ways,—it is felt to be unfair, and it is felt to be futile. When an author draws an elaborate picture of a brutal assault committed in full view of the club-house of the capital of a British colony, with the approval of the members, and then tells us at the foot of the page that the prototype occurred in another hemisphere, the reader feels that there is something wrong somewhere. Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, publish "Niphon and its Antiquities," by Mr. Copeland Borlase. It is devoted to the ethnology, mythology, and religions of the Japanese, and the information which he supplies upon each subject is not only based upon a careful perusal of the best authorities, but upon his own knowledge and personal examination of the chief antiquities. The result of the whole is a book, or pamphlet rather, full of interest, especially now, when Japan has thrown off the old restrictions that surrounded her, and European trade has introduced with a marvellous rapidity all kinds of European fashions. Sir Rutherford Alcock is to contribute an article on Africa to an early number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. A French translation of Messrs. Audsley and Bowes's magnificent work on Japanese Ceramic has just been issued by the house of Firmin-Didot. It is to be completed in seven numbers.

The Quarterly Review for October contains a weighty and well-written article upon Confucian Cosmogony. It is written specially in connection with the life and doctrines of the Philosopher Choo-Foo Tsze, and is based upon Canon McClatchie's recent works, and the Rev. Dr. Eitel's pamphlet on Fung Shui. The controversy with reference to the Chinese ideas of God, and the meaning of the word Shangte is fully explained. The writer holds that it is not correct to imagine the Chinese are materialistic; but that they worship the heavens not as a vesture or the seat of Deity, but as a part of the great animated cosmos in which the spiritual Power, the beginning of everything and the ruler of everything, is inherent. He considers that beyond the sphere of missionary controversy Canon McClatchie's labours have a distinct scientific value, one point at least being ascertained from them, namely, that the Chinese system is material, like most other heathen systems, and that the great Monad of Confucius resembles the Monad of Pythagoras.

The *Academny* states that the unique collection of specimens of the ancient art of Cambodia brought by M. Louis Delaporte to France as the result of his expedition undertaken in 1873 has been arranged provisionally in the Château of Compiègne, there being no room for these gigantic relics of a past civilisation in the Louvre. They consist of seventy pieces of sculpture and architecture, including several remarkable statues of Buddha and a stone group of two giants, one of whom has five heads and ten arms. These remains were found in the midst of a dense growth of forest along the banks of the Tonking river in the kingdoms of Cambodia and Siam.

The Society of the Liverpool Art Club has recently opened an Exhibition of fans, which had been long announced and in preparation. Not far short of two hundred fans are exhibited, and though the collection is not equally rich in fans of all places and periods, no fan-producing country is altogether unrepresented. Mr. Audsley, who, we hear, has taken a great part in forming the present Exhibition, has put his name at the bottom of the readable account of the art and history of fan-making, which appears as preface to the descriptive catalogue. There are Indian and Chinese fans of much interest in the collection, though probably no Indian fan of the rare value of that reported to be in the collection of the Baroness Salomon de Rothschild—a fan with handle of jade enriched with rubies. The Japanese portion of the Exhibition is not numerically strong, and would, Mr. Audsley modestly avows, have been poor indeed had it not been for the loan of several very remarkable and highly interesting specimens from among the Japanese treasures carefully gathered-up by our *colaborateur*, M. Burty. The Chinese generally allow that the folding fan was a Japanese invention. Mr. Audsley refers to M. Burty's contribution of "fans of war and ceremony." But, in truth, as Mr. Audsley is himself perfectly aware, many fans were in some sense fans both of war *and* ceremony. They were mostly massive in Japan, and though the mounts of the Court fans were ornamented in the finest, freest, yet most careful, taste, they were also of sufficient strength to be somewhat formidable weapons ready for use, in ante-chambers of the Court, should occasion require their service.

Meetings of Societies.

At the New Shakspere, on October 12, F. J. Furnivall, Director, in the chair, Mr. Furnivall reviewed the work of the Society and its leading members during and since last Session, and then read the following papers:—1. By Mr. P. A. Daniel, "On the Mistakes in the late Mr. Halpin's Short-Time Analysis of the *Merchant of Venice*," showing that, instead of thirty-nine hours, eight days, with two intervals of days or weeks, were required by the words of the play. 2. By Mr. P. A. Daniel, showing that the meaning of Iago's squadron in *Othello*, I. i. 22, was "a corporal's guard of twenty or twenty-five men." 3. By Mr. Wilkins, "on *As You Like It*," III. iii. 3." 4. By Dr. Brinsley Nicholson, an illustration, in 1640, of the liar believing his lie by oft telling of it (*Tempest*,) and some mention of Shakspeare in George Wither's "Great Assizes holden in Parnassus," 1645. 5. By Mr. Furnivall, "A Confirmation of William Herbert being W. H. of the Sonnets," and sundry notes on various passages.

At the Entomological Society, on October 3, Professor J. O. Westwood, President, in the chair, Mr. W. L. Distant exhibited an example of the depredations of *Dermestes vulpinus* in a cargo of hides imported from China, which on arrival had been found to be swarming with the insect in all stages. Mr. McLachlan exhibited a portion of a wooden case, in which hides had been brought from Shanghai, and which was in like manner riddled with the borings of the larvæ.—Professor Westwood exhibited drawings of the pupa of a species of *Phryganea* which swam about in water like a *Notonecta*, only using its middle legs as swimming apparatus.

Naval and Military.

The Foreign-office have permitted, at the request of the Kalahome of Siam, two drill and gunnery instructors to enter the service of the Siamese Government.

Mr. Arthur Moreton, late engineer, R.N., has been selected for the appointment of Professor of Practical Marine Engineering at the Chinese Imperial Arsenal, Foochow.

Captain T. M. Jones, who has been appointed to the command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, *vice* Captain G. H. Parker, appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, was on the China Station during the war in 1858-59, serving in the expedition to Hankow. He received a medal for China and promotion to the rank of commander.

Lieutenant Ernest N. Rolfe, who has been appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, was employed as acting sub-lieutenant in the Basilisk, 6, Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., on the China Station from September, 1867, until April, 1869, when he returned to England, and was paid off. In November following he was appointed to the Donegal, 81, under his former captain, for passage to China, where in May, 1870, he removed into the Rinaldo, 7, and in January, 1871, was transferred to the Ocean, 24, again under Captain Hewett, and bearing the flag of Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., and returned in her to England, and was paid off in June, 1872. He again served under Captain Hewett in the Active, which during her commission of three years and a-half rendered a good deal of service, her officers and crew having furnished the greater part of the naval brigade during the Ashantee War, and also took part in the expedition up the Niger River.

Captain Samuel Brooking Dolling (Retired List) died at his residence, Bridgetown, Devon, on the 15th inst., aged sixty-six years. This officer entered the Navy in 1828, as first-class volunteer. During the first war in China Mr. Dolling was present at the occupation of Chusan, and in the two attacks on Canton; on the latter of which occasions he was spoken of in the highest terms for assistance he rendered at the destruction of a line of defence exterding about two miles from the British factory. He was also, at the same period, mentioned for his conduct at the destruction of a fleet of more than thirty war-junks and fishing-vessels. After the reduction of the batteries at Amoy, in 1841, he joined (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (the *Blonde*). On March 10, 1842, he commanded the boats of that frigate, in conjunction with those of the *Hyacinth*, at the destruction of ten fire-vessels off Chinghae. He served afterwards on shore with a division of seamen in the hostilities against Tse-Kee; was employed at the taking of Chapoo and Woosung; succeeded Lieut. Crouch, who had been wounded, in command of the boats at Chin-Kiang; and finally, when in personal command of his former ship, the *Algerine*, received the thanks of Sir William Parker for his assistance in finishing the survey of the islands off the Yangtsze. He had received the China medal.

A large and commodious Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and Institute in the Military-road, Chatham, has been opened by Lieutenant-General Erskine, K.C.B., the general in command of the district, and there were present Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, Rear-Admiral Charles Fellowes, Colonel Sir John Stokes, Colonel Pym, R.M., Colonel Cox, R.E., Major Keith, &c. The home has in it twenty-two rooms, including reading, bed, recreation, smoking, and refreshment rooms, a lecture hall capable of seating 200 persons, rooms for night school and science classes and for devotional purposes.

Lieutenant Digby, in command of the Jackal, not long since received the thanks of the Austrian Government for assistance rendered under considerable difficulties to the shipwrecked crew of an Austrian barque. Since then that Government has notified its desire of marking

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its sense of the value of the efforts of the Jackal by making some reward to the crew, and a sum of nearly £100 has been forwarded to the Admiralty through the Foreign-office for that purpose. The money will be distributed amongst the men alone, no officer of any grade whatever participating.

It is stated that Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., at present Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, will relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour in the command of the Channel Squadron. Rear-Admiral William G. Luard, C.B., is named as the successor of Rear-Admiral Willes at Devonport, but it is believed that he will eventually proceed to Portsmouth Dockyard.

The Merlin, 4, composite gunboat, 430 tons, 428-horse power, at Devonport, has had her hull, both inside and outside, thoroughly repaired, bottom recoppered, new rigging rove, engines thoroughly repaired, and new boilers fitted at a cost of £8,762. The whole of the repairs have been effected while the vessel was on the docking tray.

A work is in hand, the want of which has been much felt throughout the Naval Service, and more or less so by all connected with it. This is a "Royal Navy List," which is to contain the name and services of every officer now serving or retired, and which it is intended shall be published quarterly, commencing on January 1 next.

Letters received from Her Majesty's ship Teazer, cruising in the Persian Gulf, bring news of an attack upon Muscat, the capital of the states of the Imaum of Muscat, by Bedaween Arabs.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS.

Mr. Richard Seyd has published the subjoined interesting statistics regarding the rise and fall of commercial firms in London during the years specified :—At the beginning of 1877 there existed in the City of London 11,449 firms engaged in wholesale business—*i.e.*, in the banking, financial, insurance, &c., business, in international and local general wholesale trade—exclusive of Stock Exchange, publishing, retail, and small industrial trades, &c. The year of establishment of these firms may be summarised as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
Before 1750	34	Before 1866	317
1800	238	1867	325
1820	467	1868	330
1830	406	1869	375
1840	699	1870	359
1850	911	1871	495
1860	1,699	1872	396
1861	188	1873	513
1862	234	1874	621
1863	260	1875	660
1864	303	1876	1,044
1865	275		

In order to show the vicissitudes of business, it may be stated that in 1866, for instance, about 600 new firms established themselves, of which, in 1877, only 317 remained, and for the period from 1866 to 1877 the statement is :—

Year of Establishment.	No.	Still in existence in 1877. No.	Year of Establishment.	No.	Still in existence in 1877. No.
1866	595	317	1872	645	396
1867	554	325	1873	753	513
1868	603	330	1874	792	621
1869	702	375	1875	864	660
1870	653	359	1876	1,044	
1871	798	495			

It is a curious fact that, although since 1871 business has been far from good, yet the number of houses has increased at a greater ratio than before. The greater part by far of the increase consists of small firms in the commission trade, agents of manufacturers from the provinces and abroad. The net increase in all the trades from 1871 is about 2,000. In 1876 there were established 1,044 new firms, of which 550 are merchants (about 45 colonial houses), commission houses, and agents, 139 importers of foreign goods, warehousemen, furriers, manufacturers of trimming, &c., 75 wine merchants and agents, 63 ship and insurance brokers and agents, 32 in the tea trade, 18 colonial brokers, 18 cigar and tobacco merchants, 11 hop merchants ; the rest being divided among various branches. The increase in the commission and agency business for manufacturers abroad is strangely borne out by our imports. The total imports in 1871 amounted to £331,000,000 ; in 1876 to £375,000,000, an increase of £44,000,000. Out of the number of firms established in 1876 more than 200 at least are no longer in existence ; 38 have been officially reported as having failed.

THE WRECK REGISTER.

A perusal of the annual wreck register, recently issued for the year commencing on July 1, 1875, and ending on June 30, 1876, shows that the wrecks and casualties at sea have been more numerous than in any previous year since a record of these disasters has been systematically kept by the Marine department of the Board of Trade. It is only right, however, to point out here that this large increase is to some extent accounted for by the greater care now shown in furnishing and compiling these returns. For instance, the present register comprises about 850 minor casualties which formerly would not be considered of sufficient importance to be included. The number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from all causes on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, and in the surrounding seas, reported during the year 1875-6, is 3,757, being 167 in excess of the number reported in the previous year. Of this large number 502 cases involved total loss, against 472 and 408 respectively for the two previous years. Between 1861 and 1875-6 the number of vessels, British and foreign, which met with casualties attended with loss of life on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom was 2,592, involving the drowning of 12,322 persons ; and that in the year 1875-6 loss of life occurred in one out of every twenty-two of the casualties. Of the 4,554 ships concerned in the casualties, 3,602 are known to have belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies ; and 152 (with a tonnage of 17,388 tons) were British vessels not registered under the Merchant Shipping Act. Five of her Majesty's ships, with a tonnage of 11,401 tons, that met with casualties, are included in this number ; 2,678 were employed in the British coasting trade, and 1,076 in the (over sea) foreign and home trade. The disasters are thus classified : 775 collisions, 2,982 wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these latter 425 were wrecks, &c., resulting in total loss ; 851 were casualties resulting in serious damage ; and 1,706 were minor accidents. Five hundred and twenty-five of the ships were steamers, 139 were rigged as ships, 497 barques, 533 brigs, 505 brigantines, 1,317 schooners, and 199 smacks. Of the 4,554 vessels meeting with disaster, 2,024 did not exceed 100 tons burden, and 1,561 were from 100 to 300 tons. Of the 502 vessels totally lost, 37 were known to have been built of iron, and of this number 31 were steamships and 6 sailing vessels. The localities of the wrecks are thus given ; East coast, 2,119 ; south coast, 427 ; west coast, 822 ; N. and W. coast of Scotland, 83 Irish coast, 275 ; Isle of Man, 12 ; Lundy Island, 12 ; and Scilly Isles, 7. Although the greatest number of wrecks happen on the east coast, the greatest loss of life occurs on the west.

The whole number of lives lost was 778, notwithstanding the determined and ceaseless efforts of the craft of the National Lifeboat Institution. This number is 148 less than those lost in the previous year. Of the 171 ships, 143 were British, involving the loss of 580 lives, and 28 were foreign, involving the loss of 198 lives. It is satisfactory to find that 4,358 lives were saved during the year 1875-6 by the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution, the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade, ships' boats, coastguard and fishing boats, harbour lifeboats and various other means, the great majority being rescued by the 267 boats of the National Institution.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD.

The Times says :—Although the measures adopted by the directors of the Bank of England during this month to prevent the margin of gold which we require to keep in readiness for contingent export demands from leaving us have for the present been effectual, we think it will be useful, seeing that we are drifting back into the old position with a diminished Bank reserve, to examine, so far as we are able, the present position of the gold supply which performs the function of currency and which plays in an uncoined form so important a part in adjusting international debts. The circumstances in which we find ourselves as regards the altered position of a large part of the available supply of gold are peculiar, if not unprecedented, and it is important especially for this money market, which is so much more sensitive than any other owing to its greater economic development, to endeavour to ascertain beforehand whether we are likely in the future—that is, during the period in which we must pay for the American grain—to have to adopt strong measures to keep the gold we require for our own use. In order to approach the hypothetical necessity of adopting strong measures from the beginning we will suppose, with circumstances as they are, that the Bank is menaced with a severe drain of gold to New York, which in fact may, so far as we can see, be said to be the case. The argument would seem to be a reasonable one that since Germany commenced her currency reform, and Sweden has replaced paper with gold, while the metal is being held tenaciously by France in preparation for resumption of specie payments, and by other States under the impression that it may be advisable perhaps for them to adopt the gold standard, a smaller proportion of the metal is now available for commercial purposes than was the case prior to 1873, while this condition of things will be aggravated as soon as the United States Government begins actively to compete in the market as a buyer of gold with a view to resumption of specie payments also. As we remarked on a former occasion, gold can always be forced from a country's coin circulation ; but the settlement of international debts by such means is the most costly of all methods, and is only resorted to when all other means fail. The exportation and importation of bar gold are at best but clumsy expedients, but the exportation of coins is much worse. It is quite possible that unless new international facilities are devised for the settlement of trade debts a new difficulty will present itself when activity in commerce revives, owing to the floating supply of bar gold having been so largely transferred into fixed currency. Necessity, however, being the mother of invention, nothing will of course be done until the pressure is felt. The occurrence of the pressure will, perhaps, be the means of at last forcing upon Continental business people the advantages of the check system, which has played the part of currency for so many years in this country. If the supply of gold from the mines should increase in the future this fear need not, of course, be entertained, but so far as facts go they prove that for some years past the supply has decreased.

THE BLUE-BOOKS OF LAST SESSION.—The "Parliamentary Papers" of 1876 are now complete. The House of Commons fills no less than eighty-five volumes with its printed papers of that year. There are seven volumes of public Bills, many of which are reprinted in the course of their progress ; seven volumes of reports from Select Committees ; twenty-seven volumes of reports from Commissioners ; forty-three volumes of other papers ; and the last volume comprises the table of contents and index. The House of Lords has fewer papers laid before it, but fills fifty-nine volumes for 1876. The more important papers are the same in both Houses, but each has some which it jealously guards as its own, the House of Commons keeping the Estimates to itself, for instance, and the House of Lords peerage claims. These numerous volumes, though called "Parliamentary Papers," are, in fact, the annual collection of our public documents, the mode of issuing them being by presenting them to Parliament. In 1876 we find three volumes filled with papers relating to India, four volumes relating to the Colonies, and four volumes of reports from our Secretaries of Legation and Consuls in various parts of the world. There are reports from special Commissions, but the main body of "reports from Commissioners" comprises those which tell us what our public departments at home under their management are doing—the Local Government Board, the Inland Revenue Board, the Customs, the

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Department of Prisons, Police, Education, Lunacy, Factories, and the like. There are many returns and papers relating to the Army and Navy, but no general review of their condition and work during the year, and for this we must have recourse to reports of the extempore speech by the Minister in the House of Commons on opening the discussion on the Estimates for these departments of the public service. "State Papers," containing correspondence (directly or indirectly) with foreign Governments, filled but three volumes in 1876. The cloud in the East had risen, indeed, but as yet the "Correspondence respecting affairs in Turkey and the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina" did not fill a single volume during the Session. The number of papers of all kinds presented to the House of Commons, either by command of Her Majesty or on motion made by a member, and printed in 1876, without including the private business, exceeded 1,000 in all.

CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND. -A despatch from Brisbane states that Warden Coward has reported from the Palmer Gold Field that the camp near Maytown has been "stuck up" and robbed by Chinese, and £200 taken out of the safe, which was smashed to atoms. The orderly in charge was nearly killed. The Chinese came prepared with ropes and tools, and the orderly's head was lashed to a post; his feet were also lashed, his hands tied behind his back, a rope was put round his neck, and his head put in a bag. Mr. Coward traced and arrested two Chinese.

THERE has lately returned to England a gentleman who has spent nearly half a century out of it, Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, went to Ceylon in 1828 as a Civil servant, was appointed extra Assistant Colonial Secretary there in 1830, and after being promoted from one post to another, some eight in all, he was made Government Agent, and at the same time acted as Colonial Secretary. He was knighted last year. He is a cousin of Mr. Austin Layard, our ambassador at Constantinople.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Peshawur* brings the heavy portion of last inward mail, and £531,868 in specie, consisting of the following:—From Australia, 171,000 sovereigns and £85,921 in bar gold; from Yokohama, £58,902 in gold coin; from Hong Kong, 82,800 sovereigns; from Shanghai, £8,080 in gold coin; from Bombay, £121,040 in bar gold and £795 in silver coin; and from Alexandria, £3,330 in gold and silver.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, OCT. 23.

The great event here during the past week has been the unveiling and consecration of a grand monument, erected in memory of those whose fate it was in the war of 1870 to lose their lives in helping to cement the great union of the German nation and the re-erection of the Empire. The monument has been placed in one of the finest streets of Hamburg, the Esplanade, in the vicinity of the Alster Basin, and has been very tastefully ornamented with surrounding flowers, &c. At the unveiling, which took place on Thursday last, were present the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the members of senate, the clergy, &c., and a great many citizens with their ladies, for whose accommodation large tribunes had been erected all round. Although the weather looked very sulky and threatening that day, still it kept dry during the ceremony.

The late gales have made fearful ravages in the North Sea, and the English steamship D'amietta, from Danzig to England with a full cargo of grain, has sunk, the crew being saved. The Norwegian barque Orpheus, with a cargo of deals for England, was picked up derelict and brought in here by the Hamburg steamship Uhlenhorst. Wreckage is driving about everywhere.

The great social difficulty which has prevailed here for some years past, has been the obtaining of residences suitable for the middle classes. This trouble has not only utterly disappeared, but the supply now exceeds the demand. Notwithstanding the decided falling off in the number of the inhabitants, especially in the city itself, the building of new houses has gone on increasing, and there are at present so many on hand that owners before long will either have to lower their rents or to see their property remain valueless.

The German squadron which, since the return of the four ironclads, Kaiser, Deutschland, Friedrich Carl and Preussen, under Rear-Admiral Batsch, will have to protect the German interests in the Mediterranean is now comparatively small, consisting only of the two corvettes, Hertha and Gazelle, the gunboats Albatross and Comet, and the despatch-boat Pommerania, under command of Captain Kinderling as commodore. The squadron is to be reinforced at the end of this or the commencement of next month by the corvette Freya.

On the 20th inst. the Hamburg American Packet Company held a second extraordinary meeting of shareholders in order to confirm the resolution brought forward at the former meeting, held on the 6th, by the terms of which the paid-up share capital of 22½ millions of marks is to be reduced to fifteen millions. In this second meeting the proposals of the directors were agreed to by 1,512 to 2, and by 1,528 to 2 votes. The shareholders may therefore look for a distribution of a dividend for the year 1878 early in 1879.

The underground or subterranean telegraphic communication between Berlin and Kiel, as well as between the metropolis and other centres, is now nearly complete, and a member of the British Telegraph Staff has arrived in the capital in order to be instructed by our officials in this new mode of transmission, which has already proved itself to be a considerable improvement.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Transactions on our Produce Markets have been influenced by the war and the high value of money; dealers are not inclined to enter into speculative operations, and as the demand has also diminished in consequence of the advancing season, there has been a want of animation, and sales have been only to a limited extent.

COFFEE.—Business during the past week has been very quiet, and only the arrivals of the new Brazil crop have met with any competition. the consumptive demand being of no importance. The market closes with a good tendency and firm values; Java quality is quoted m.1.05 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—No transactions in first hand parcels are reported. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed, m.23 to 25½; do. unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.27 to 29½; do. brown, m.17¼ to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.21 to 29½; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—In consequence of the better tendency reported from the London market, holders of dressed quality are showing more reluctance, and are asking higher values, especially for inferior quality. Sales have been regular, and of an average extent. Of raw quality I have to report the arrival of 16,000 bags per Sarah and Emma, from Rangoon, and of 7,200 bags per Churchstow, from Bassein, which are gone direct to the mills.

TEA is quiet. Of first hand parcels 600/16 boxes Moning Congou have been sold.

COTTON shows continued quietness, and only some parcels of American provenience have changed owners.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are showing more animation, at m.2.80 to 3.20 per lb.; Mace is quoted m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves: Amboina are scarce, Zanzibar in demand at m.140 to 141; do. Stalks firm, at m.38 to 39; Pepper quiet; Singapore, m.37 to 37½, Batavia and Penang, m.34½ to 35 White, m.65 to 72.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The agitation of the previous week has been followed by a quieter and firmer tendency, the collapse of the Ritterschaftliche Private Bank at Stettin having had no direct influence here. Transactions, in spite of the better feeling, have been only of limited extent, although the Money Market has shown more easiness.

THE COAST OF SYRIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIFA, SYRIA, SEPT. 30, 1877.

Mr. W. J. Gale, son of the artist, Mr. Gale, of London, came to Haifa at the end of November, 1876, and stopped at the hotel of the German colony here for about a month, but subsequently resided in the town of Haifa, in order to become acquainted, as he said, with the language and manners of the Arabs, during his stay of three months among them. After this he returned to the colony, and took board and lodging with Mr. Ch. Oldorf, an American citizen of our colony, and went into partnership with him for carrying on the business of farming. The harvest was pretty good here, but Mr. Gale preferred to dissolve his contract with Mr. Oldorf, as he intended to go to Egypt, after having first made a tour to Nazareth and Tiberias.

In the beginning of this month he left here in company with Mr. Walker, of London, who is also stopping with Mr. Oldorf, on his journey to Nazareth by waggon. Mr. Walker returned the next day, but Mr. Gale rode on to Tiberias; he, however, soon returned from there, but made the fatal and incomprehensible mistake of coming back on foot, all alone from Nazareth to Haifa, contrary to all warning and advice not to do it, in a time when all roads here are unsafe from roving Bedouins.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Gale was seen at Medschedel, two English miles from Nazareth, at nine A.M., walking alone on the Haifa-road, and at noon he was seen at Samunich, two miles further, but after that nothing more was seen of him. But as he was expected here in Haifa, and as no news arrived from him, we became more anxious about him from day to day, until Messrs. Walker and Oldorf concluded on Friday, the 21st inst., to search for him; they rode to Nazareth on the same night, and returned on the following night with the above reports. Mr. Gale had disappeared. Immediately a telegram was sent to Mr. Eldridge, the British Consul-General at Beyreut, who directly sent orders to the Pacha at Acca, and so the investigation was commenced. On Tuesday, the 25th, an Arab found a fresh skull under a large tree, a little aside from the Haifa-Nazareth-road, at the end of a pretty large wood, two English miles from Samunich, and about six miles from Haifa, where also considerable traces of blood could be seen, but the skull was deprived of all flesh and hair; it had two large holes in it, that could only have been caused by a sharp instrument, and also a few remnants of the woollen shirt that Mr. Gale had worn here. Wednesday, the 26th, Mr. Oldorf rode to the spot, under native protection, and found a rib considerably gnawed, the lower jaw nearly deprived of teeth, a few remnants, of the woollen shirt, and the cane of Mr. Gale. On the same day an English man-of-war arrived here, sent by the Consul at Beirut, with the Secretary of the Consulate. Thursday and Friday further information and investigation were looked for on the spot where the murder was committed, by the Consulate, the officers of the ship and by the Government, but nothing more than a few bones and patches of the shirt could be found.

Seven suspicious men from a Fellahin village, which lies so near to the spot where the murder was committed that one can be easily heard from there, and in full view of the tree where Mr. Gale was murdered, have been arrested and put in prison in Acca; the further developments are still in the future, and will have to be awaited. The way in which the murder was committed is still in the dark, but that Mr. Gale was murdered there is no doubt. Of his other clothing and the revolver which he had with him no trace has yet been found. The inhabitants are considerably excited, and want is growing very large among the natives, so that murders happen often; if, therefore, the English Government does not carry this case through and strictly demand satisfaction, the result will be that all Christians will be so much more in danger, and particularly Europeans may have to lose their lives by the first opportunity. But we hope that the energetic action of the English Government will not be wanting in this matter, by which we would all derive a great benefit. The English man-of-war lying at anchor here already commands much respect from the natives.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in China, Japan, Singapore, and other parts of the Far East will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "London and China Express" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "London and China Telegraph" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The present mail brings news that some steps have been taken by the Chinese authorities for the punishment of those concerned in the recent outrage at Wuchang. This is so far satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that in the present instance there may be an exception to the ordinary rule, and that the matter will be adjusted without the necessity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. The reports concerning the shortness of the crops are still most distressing. According to the correspondent of one of the Shanghai papers, the crops in the vicinity of Tientsin are bad, but they are still worse in the interior of the province, where there is said to be in many places only two-tenths of a crop, and in other places practically nothing. Persons from Shansi affirm that the condition of things in that once prosperous province is even worse. The great valley which constitutes the most fertile portion of Shansi is peculiarly dependent on irrigation from the mountains on either side, and for two years past the rain-fall has been insignificant. The suffering among the people has been very great, although comparatively unknown to foreigners in China. Poor country people, utterly without food, have already begun to flock to Tientsin from the cities on the line of the Canal, and there is only too much reason to fear that while the crops in Shantung are a great improvement on those of the last year, in Chihli the suffering will be greater than last winter. The Government is taking tardy notice of the distress—too late it is much to be feared to be of practical use, though it perhaps is satisfactory to find the Peking Government doing anything in such a case. A decree, however, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 24th August grants a request by the Viceroy of Nanking for a remission of taxation in certain districts near Nanking, "on the score of their prostrate condition, and their recent sufferings from locusts and drought," and a remission of three-tenths of the grain-tax is conceded in favour of five districts, while a decree to this effect is ordered to be publicly placarded and the proper steps taken to prevent official underlings extorting the sum thus surrendered. Some interesting letters are published from Messrs. Baber and Gill, who are pursuing their travels independently of one another in Szechuen. The deterioration of the River Hwangpu has again been the subject of notice, and the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has addressed a well-drawn-up despatch to the Foreign Ministers at Peking on the subject. It is to be hoped that the subject will at last be taken in hand by the Chinese Government, as there is no doubt it is one which calls for serious attention. A sad case of hydrophobia has attracted some attention in Shanghai, where for some time past the necessity of taking precautions in this matter has been recognised. The victim was one of the Municipal police, who was bitten while seizing a suspected dog. The Hong Kong Legislative Council was to meet on September 17, when it was anticipated that some matters of public interest would be brought forward for discussion. It was stated, upon apparently reliable authority, that the Governor had made some attempts to establish a Prisoners' Aid Society. Exception was taken to this having been done in a private manner.

The dates from Japan by the present mail have been anticipated *vid* America.

THE INDIA AND CHINA BANKS.

The statements which were made by the Chairmen of the various India and China Banks, which took place last week, are upon the whole encouraging as respects banking with the Far East. That business in those directions has been generally of a discouraging character is unfortunately too well known to need confirmation; but the fact that an institution like the Oriental Bank should, as its Chairman stated to the meeting, receive the same account from the agents of all its numerous branches, brings the fact home in a very forcible manner. "The reports," he said, "from "their agents in all parts of the world were to the same "effect, that there had been little doing either in exports "or imports;" and on the top of this there have been the Indian famine and the untoward state of business at home to militate against the business of the half-year. Under these circumstances the results which are set forth may be considered on the whole as highly satisfactory. The business transacted has generally been of a thoroughly sound and legitimate character, and has been productive, notwithstanding adverse influences, of dividends at the rate of from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum—a very good return for money in the present day, when sound and reliable means of investment are so much sought after. Taken altogether, the India and China Banks may be now looked upon as ranking very high as modes of investing capital. The days when operations of a speculative and dangerous character were common have passed away; and if the returns now made are not so large as formerly, the shareholders have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole nature of Banking business with the East is of a much sounder and more reliable character than was formerly the case. It is under these circumstances, perhaps, the more to be regretted that the Chairman of one of the Banks, the Mercantile, made a proposition which in the minds of most people unacquainted with the facts would lead to an opposite conclusion. He suggested that the qualification for Directors should be lowered from the present standard of a hundred shares or the equivalent of about £2,500. Such a proposition coming from the Chairman of a Bank of such high standing is little less than astounding, and the reason given for it, namely, that it was desirable to get *good* men, and it was not always possible to do so with the existing qualification, makes the matter appear only the more extraordinary. The argument would be an excellent one for raising the qualification—in fact, that which would naturally first occur to anyone advocating that measure; and we are almost disposed to think that Mr. Nicol was in the position of the learned counsel who, hurrying into court, began to argue for the defendant instead of the plaintiff, and put matters right by pointing out to the jury that what he had just said were the plausible but fallacious views which would no doubt be impressed upon them by the other side. Some of the shareholders at all events seemed to be alive to this bearing of the question, and soon drew their own conclusion from the premises advanced.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

We are glad to call attention to the following correspondence between Messrs. Matheson and Co. and other merchants in the China trade and the Foreign-office. We have already noticed the extraordinary omission in the Blue-book on the Chefoo Convention, and we regret to have now to characterise the reply of Lord Tenterden as very unsatisfactory. It is clear from this that no limit can be assigned to the delay in the ratification or rejection of the Convention, and we would therefore urge the merchants and others interested to form a deputation to Lord Derby and explain their views fully upon the subject.

London, Oct. 15, 1877.

My Lord,—As merchants interested in the trade with China we much regret to find that the long delayed papers on the late Convention with China, now they are published, strangely omit all the observations of Sir Thomas Wade on Section III. of the Convention, viz., that relating to trade.

As more than a year has elapsed since this Chefoo Convention was made, and no ratification has yet taken place, we trust your Lordship will not consider us unreasonable if we say that this unusual suspense, coupled with the marked excision in the Blue-book of that portion of the report of Sir Thomas Wade most nearly affecting us, is calculated to be prejudicial to mercantile interests.

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We would, therefore, respectfully urge on your Lordship no longer to withhold publication of the omitted portion of the remarks of Sir Thomas Wade, in order to afford us an opportunity before the Convention is ratified or rejected of judging the arguments which weighed with the British Minister, and are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government before the final decision is arrived at, as without these it is impossible fairly to consider the matter in all its bearings.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed by) Matheson and Co.; T. A. Gibb and Co.; Adamson and Co.; Birley, Smith and Co.; Andrew A. Rankin and Co.; Reiss Bros. and Co.; C. P. Henderson and Co.; Robert Brand and Co.; Dent Palmer and Co.; Harvey, Brand and Co.; Dufour Bros. and Co.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.

Foreign-office, Oct. 22, 1877.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. relative to the Chefoo Convention, and I am to inform you in reply that the observations of Sir T. Wade on Trade will hereafter be presented to Parliament, together with any other papers which there may be upon the subject, when the Convention in question has been fully considered.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) Tenterden.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. (and other merchants),
3, Lombard-street, E.C.

The *Foo-so*, ironclad for the Japanese Government, lately noticed in our columns, has been finished by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of Poplar, and now only waits for her guns, which are expected shortly. As soon as they are on board the date for the trial and delivery of the vessel will be fixed. Two other ironclad corvettes are in course of completion for the Japanese Government, one the *Kongo*, at Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Hull, which will be completed by the end of the present month, and will probably leave for Japan about the end of the year. The third is at the works of the Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, which is expected to be completed early in December. Messrs. Vosper and Co., engineers of Portsmouth, have also been constructing some launch machinery for the Japanese Government.

In the present number we give a *résumé* of a valuable batch of Consular reports upon the trade of China for the year 1876, which has been recently issued. The remarks which are made with reference to the introduction of railways into Formosa are of interest, but, as we stated a short time back, there is, it is to be feared, but little chance of the brilliant prospects held out being realised. It is observable that the majority of the Consuls in their reports give valuable information with respect to opium. We again notice the absence of the report from Shanghai, and are at a loss to account for its being apparently a rule always to publish it at a later date than those from the other ports.

A Correspondent in Lisbon, whose letter we publish in another column, confirms the impression very generally prevalent with respect to the dismissal of Mr. Romano from the Consul Generalship in Hong Kong. Athough it was never stated in so many words, there could be little doubt that the comments which were made on the subject in the China papers pointed to Bishop Raimondi as the chief mover in the matter. We shall be very glad if it can be shown that the impression generally prevalent is erroneous; but however this may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Romano's removal was due to Ecclesiastical influence in one form or another.

We direct attention to a new Order in Council which appeared in Friday's *Gazette*, and which makes an alteration of some importance with respect to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong over British subjects on Chinese territory.

A private telegram has been received from Shanghai, dated the 23rd inst., announcing that the final instalment of the Woosung Railway has been paid by the Chinese Government, and that the line is closed.

We understand that Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B., has been selected to succeed Sir Walter Medhurst at Shanghai, with the rank of Consul General.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON THE CHINA TRADE.

The Reports on Trade with China by H.M. Consuls for the year 1876 have been issued, and contain a large amount of information which will be, on the present occasion, of much more practical value than would be the case had their publication been deferred.

The series of reports under notice commences with that of Sir Brooke Robertson, of Canton. He states that there has been a marked increase in the importation of grey shirtings, white shirtings, T-cloths, and drills, especially of English make, but in none of these to the extent that might be reasonably expected. He notes, however, that the manufacturers at home have themselves to blame. They found in China an unlimited field for the sale of Manchester goods, and they have done their best to destroy it; over-sizing, loose texture, and inferior qualities have done their work, until the article has become a bye-word, and the price fallen to an extent to be unremunerative. Meanwhile, it is said the Americans are trying what an honestly-made cloth will do in the market, and there are great hopes of a successful importation from India, where cotton and weaving mills have been erected, and are turning out a very superior kind of cloth. This circumstance is one to which we have repeatedly directed the attention of the Manchester manufacturers, and we can only trust that now that the information is coming forward in so definite a shape, and from so authoritative a source, some attention will be paid to it.

An important point is noticed by Sir Brooke Robertson with reference to opium. He states that the use of the native drug is decidedly on the increase, and that it is improving in quality. This latter point ought to be taken into careful consideration, as it has been the superiority of the quality of the Indian drug over the native upon which we have hitherto had to rely. Upon this subject the remarks of Sir Brooke Robertson deserve to be given at length. He says:—

The native opium used in Canton is the produce of the Sze-ch'uan, Kweichow, and Yunnan Provinces, and in small quantities from those of Shen-si and Honam; but of the eighteen provinces of the Empire eight may be said to grow it in larger or smaller quantities. Of the opium shops in Canton 80 per cent. deal in it, the remaining 20 confining their trade to the foreign product only. I have it on good authority that the preparation of native opium has greatly improved of late, both in flavour and consistency, and it is said that the production has doubled in the last ten years. For instance, on Chinese authority, the present outturn is from 25,000 to 32,000 piculs (133⅓ lbs. per picul) per annum, against from 15,000 to 18,000 piculs in 1864, 1865, and 1866. Native opium is, of course, taxed *in transitu* to Canton from the place of production. It is difficult to say what the various barrier and octroi duties amount to, but on an average every picul sold in the city has paid about Tls. 40 in duties and imposts, the selling price being about $480 per picul. It is used by the poorer classes, being cheaper than the foreign drug, and when a taste for it is acquired it is often preferred. Indian opium is often mixed with the latter to improve its strength and give it a flavour. So many exhaustive and valuable reports upon opium, foreign, and native have appeared in the Maritime Customs Reports that I do not attempt to treat the matter more than cursorily. This is no place to discuss its political and social bearings, and I shall leave it to those who know, or fancy they know, all about it to do so, merely observing, as I have before observed, that the Chinese Government does not see its way to the total suppression of its use, as urged by a section of the British public, for the simple reason that it has not the power, and probably considers that, by doing so, if it had it would lead to a renewal of the organised smuggling bands and boats which bade defiance to the Provincial Government and created a very dangerous class. Everyone who knows Canton previous to the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin can recall the constant fights on the river between boats—manned with from eighty to a hundred men, and pulling as many oars, armed and ready to engage whoever interfered with them—and the Chinese Imperial cruizers. Scarcely a day passed without loss of life, and the penalty for smugglers of opium when caught being death the execution ground was in constant requisition. Such was the state of affairs in regard to opium when the Treaty of Tientsin legalised the import, and the smuggler's occupation being gone he and his boats disappeared, and if morality is alleged to have been shocked by the act, humanity has been spared by it the scenes of bloodshed which prevailed, and society the existence of a desperate and vicious class.

Speaking of the rush made at the opening of the season to secure the first of the new teas, Sir Brooke expresses his opinion that so long as the spirit of competition prevails in the race for securing and shipping the first teas of the season, so long will the qualities and purity of the article deteriorate, and the prices given leave no margin for profit. Indeed, of late years China teas have been gradually deteriorating, both in strength and flavour, owing almost entirely to a too hasty preparation and a process of adulteration, and still the cause of this, the same reckless competition, prevails year after year, but the evil has now almost reached its tether. The Indian teas are becoming not only an established fact, but are competing with those of China, and the importers of the latter will have to look to it, or it will be out of the market. After reviewing the growth of the cultivation in India, he says there can be no doubt that the part of India, the Himalaya range, where the plantations are situated, possess every advantage of soil and climate for the growth of tea, and that India is capable of producing sufficient to satisfy not only the possible demands of England but the wants of all the world besides.

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Mr. Consul Pedder gives only a brief report on the trade of Foochow. As compared with the returns of the previous year, the direct trade shows a decrease in the value of imports to the extent of more than £37,000 sterling, and of exports to the extent of more than £807,000 sterling; whilst the indirect trade shows an increase in imports and exports respectively to the value of £57,000 and £16,000 sterling. The direct trade of the port, however, has not suffered to the extent shown in the return, if at all. The decrease in the value given is owing in part to the depreciation in the value of silver causing a comparatively lower sterling valuation, and in part to the fact that the export of tea had not finished so nearly as usual by the end of the year, and that many millions of pounds weight remained to be shipped off in the early part of 1877 that properly belong to the trade of the year 1876. Mr. Pedder calls attention to a point of much importance now that Indian teas are so likely to compete with those from China. He notes that during the year the foreign merchants brought to the notice of the Consuls certain negligencies and malpractices on the part of the Chinese concerned in the tea trade, which, if not corrected, would seriously affect the character of Foochow teas and injure the trade of the port. The subject, he adds, was brought before the provincial authorities, and they have taken steps that are likely to bring about an improvement in the conduct of the trade, if the foreign buyers will support the action of the authorities.

Mr. P. J. Hughes, Consul at Hankow, referring to the purchase by the Chinese S.N. Company of the steamers of the S.S.N. Company, notes that the clearances under the British flag still continue greater than those of any other nation. He goes on to say that the effect of that step will be that the American flag will almost disappear from the waters of China. Mr. Hughes notices the very important fact that the employment of steamers has not diminished the number of junks.

Mr. Hughes, in noticing a falling off in the import of opium, attributes the fact to the increase in the production of native opium, which is said to be improving in quality—his opinion thus coinciding entirely with that expressed by Sir Brooke Robertson on the same subject, as noticed above. He says that certainly as much native drug finds its way from Hankow to Shanghai as Indian drug from that port to Hankow; and he goes on to say with reference to the native product:—

Meantime the production is likely to increase under the fostering care of the Chinese authorities. It is true that the growth of the poppy is nominally prohibited, but the chief, if not the only, result of this prohibition, is a slight addition to the cost of the opium, caused by the necessity of paying fees to the officials or their subordinates. Perhaps, too, something may be allowed for the narrowing of the field of poppy cultivation, owing to the occasional interference of a conscientious mandarin. On the other hand, the likin or inland revenue tax is much less than on Indian opium, and the duty which the Customs levy on the export of native opium is Tls. 15 a picul, or just half the import duty on the foreign article. Under these circumstances, even if the conditions remain as at present, it needs not the gift of prophecy to foretell the result, in the immediate future, of the competition between the native and foreign drug.

Mr. Hughes is of opinion that the importance of the position of Hankow as a trading mart will be fully continued, and that the port will not be injuriously affected by the opening of Ichang.

A very interesting report is given by Mr. Harvey, acting Vice-Consul at Kungchow on Hainan. The trade is so new that no very definite conclusions can be formed respecting it; but it appears that during its first year about 600 piculs of opium were imported, 23,000 pieces of shirtings, 21,000 pieces of T-cloth, and 7,000 pieces of drill. Foreign cottons are well suited for the clothing of the inhabitants, and an increase in importation may be looked for, but in a climate so warm the demand for woollens is likely to remain small. Sugar is the staple export, and about 120,000 piculs were exported. It is of a kind well suited for the London market, and there is good reason for supposing it will become an article of direct export to Great Britain and other foreign countries. In estimating the natural resources of the island, he says it should be borne in mind that the island has been for hundreds of years, until quite recently, in a chronic state of war within and without, savages from the interior harrying the Chinese settlements and interfering with agriculture, whilst pirates were the scourge of the coast, and often cut off trade with the mainland for months together. Finally, opium smuggling was another source of demoralisation until the traffic was regularised by the establishment of the foreign Custom-house. Piracy has been practically suppressed, and now that the eyes of foreigners are upon them the Chinese authorities, should there be any occasion for it, would probably make more than their hitherto half-hearted efforts to keep the Li in order.

Consul Adkins reports that the trade of Newchwang shows on the whole satisfactory results. Speaking of the famine, he says:—

The famine in Shantung has driven large numbers of starving people to the shores of this province. During the winter several hundreds were supported in this town by a dole from the Intendant, supplementing a charitable fund raised by wealthy Chinese merchants. Many hundreds were also provided with money to enable them to pursue their journey northwards, where they hoped to be able to find settlements in the still unopened tracts of country which abound there. They do not, however, apparently go to Northern Manchuria (Tsi Tsi Har), they stop in the most fertile districts of Feng-Teen and Kirin, which may be reached from this port in three weeks or a month. It is quite impossible to estimate the numbers that have arrived, but the immigration has become so large that the authorities would like to put a check upon it if they could. Many of the immigrants are well dressed, and appear to be possessed of means.

Mr. W. M. Cooper, Acting Consul at Ningpo, says that the most noticeable feature in the import trade is the large increase in opium, and adds that the causes of the healthy aspect of this trade must be sought in the growing prosperity of the people, and also in the comparatively small exactions levied on the drug by the authorities of this province, Tls. 32 per picul only being the amount levied for lekin. The last-named point is of much importance, both as showing the extent of the lekin levies and also the importance of their effect upon the trade. In cotton piece goods there has been an increase to the extent of some 143,224 pieces.

In his report on the trade of Swatow, Mr. Acting Consul Forrest notes a considerable increase in the trade, and states that in consequence of the incidence of a light lekin Swatow has hitherto been the port of supply for opium of a large part of the two adjacent provinces of Fokien and Kiangse, but the large import will continue only so long as the moderation of the tax enables the traders to supply drug at a cheaper rate than their rivals at Amoy or Foochow. He goes on to say that foreign residents have practically nothing to do with the import trade of Swatow. The impossibility of obtaining redress against creditors or defaulters, the universal system of long credits under which trade is conducted, and other local reasons, have caused them to relinquish it. The native traders are for the most part simply transit agents, who for a small consideration pass through the customs, and forward to their destination in the interior, goods and opium bought by their native correspondents in Hong Kong. Of the wealthier hongs, several are under the influence of, or owned by, the higher officials of the circuit, especially the brigadier-general. As junks coming from Hong Kong, where those hongs have agencies, only pay duties at the Chinese-managed customs, and most probably very little there, foreigners cannot compete with goods brought by them. The Swatow Guild, too, exercises a baleful influence on the expansion of trade, and on the share taken in it by foreigners. This institution can simply ruin any one offending against its policy or members, for by its fiat any foreign firm can be 'put into Coventry,' and not a native trader of any sort will go near the interdicted merchants until they have made their peace by copious presents and submission. Perhaps the improved Mixed Courts contemplated in the Chefoo Convention will prove a remedy against this growing and monstrous evil.

Mr. Consul Mongan's report on Tientsin shows that the trade of 1876 compares very favourably with that of 1865, its total value by sea and overland having reached the high figure of Tls. 25,611,437, equal, at 6s. per tael, to £7,683,431 2s., against Tls. 23,347,227, or £7,004,168 2s. in the preceding year; and similarly the gross value of the cargoes imported, and re-exported in 1876, and the net value of the imports and exports, were Tls. 22,329,778 and Tls. 18,741,493, against Tls. 20,324,180, and Tls. 17,058,711 respectively in 1875. Regarding opium, he says that the trade in Indian opium was not so much crippled last year by the competition of native opium as by the heavy lekin tax which is now levied at Tientsin, viz., Tls. 33 per chest, whilst at Chinkiang, the other chief port of supply for the inland markets of North China, this arbitrary exaction is much lighter, he believes only Tls. 18 per chest. For the last three years the imports of shirtings and T-cloths has been steadily falling off. Regarding the opening of the Kaiping mines, Mr. Mongan reports that there are indications of an intention on the part of the Governor-General to work with foreign appliances the coal mines in the Kaiping district to the north-east of Tientsin between the Pehtang and Lanho rivers. In October, 1876, his Excellency sent an English mining engineer with an interpreter to visit and report upon the producing capability of a coal basin which had formerly been worked there. Its area was found to be about seventy-eight square miles, and the engineer was told on the spot by workmen formerly employed in the mines that the coal seam was seven feet thick, which would give a total of about 60,000,000 tons of coal underlying the valley.

Mr. Acting Consul Playfair reports very hopefully of the trade of North Formosa. There has been continued increase both in exports and imports, the foreign trade of last year having been greater than that of 1875 by Tls. 571,792, and having exceeded that of 1874 by Tls. 886,809. In 1869 the value of the imports and exports amounted to £223,545, and the returns prove that the trade of the port has more than trebled itself in value since that year. Speaking of the future prospects of the Island, he says:—

Ting-Jih-ch'ang has shown himself to be a remarkable man, and, above all, a remarkable Chinaman, in many ways. The consistent crusade which, since his appointment to the governorship, he has waged against official corruption of every kind, has few parallels in the history of his country. In a memorial to the Throne, written some three or four years ago, he earnestly advocated the adoption of Western improvements to develop the country. Formosa would seem to have been chosen as a *corpus vile* on which to experiment in order to determine how far the Chinese lower orders are now prepared to submit to the introduction of the railway, the telegraph, and other innova-

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tions. The Governor is now on a visit to the island, and appreciating to how insignificant an extent its resources have as yet been worked, has apparently set his mind on doing his best to let Formosa lie no longer neglected. The fact that the name of the Viceroy of Chih-li is associated with that of Ting in the suggestion of some of the proposed improvements is evidence that the scheme is an Imperial, and not merely a provincial undertaking. In the North the coal mines of Kelung are being worked by European machinery, and with the aid of European skill. New roads to open up the country are being constructed, but the most advanced project of all is perhaps the proposal to connect North and South Formosa by a railway, in the working of which advantage will be taken of the late purchase by the Chinese Government of the Wusung line and plant. This project is as yet in its infancy, and it is hard to prophesy whether the idea will ever be realised, for owing to the peculiar character of the country (viz., a plain intersected by watercourses at times some miles in width, which during the rains become the beds of torrents fed from the mountains), the engineering difficulties will not be few, and the expense cannot fail to be considerable. Being a Government undertaking it will not, however, be open to the same objections on the score of Fêng-shui and kindred superstitions which the inhabitants would have opposed to an European project. In addition to a possible railway, Governor Ting has the intention of joining Foochow and North Formosa by a submarine telegraph cable, the wire to be continued overland to the south of the island, presumably along the line of rail, though it is probable that the telegraph will make its appearance before the railroad."

Correspondence.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—Your correspondent "Chink in the Wall" must be rather a narrow chink. Could he not try to widen his view a little? The area of the opium question includes a good deal which he cannot or will not see. We of the Anti-Opium Society object to the use of opium except as medicine, and therefore to the production of opium except for medicine. If the trade were in private hands we should oppose it; but we have an additional objection to the trade being carried on by the Indian Government. Over and above this we are opposed to the course pursued by Great Britain in China in connection with this drug. I say we force opium into China. A small but indignant chorus of voices exclaims "No, no!" But we did in 1858 compel the Chinese to legalise the traffic. In 1869 they besought, and besought in vain, to have this obligation removed. If anyone chooses to assert that in 1877 their minds have changed let him bring proof. Kuo Tajen's memorial shows that their hostility to opium is as lively as ever. "Chink" exclaims against their taxing opium if they regard it as a poison. But let him remember who compelled them to tax it. Being so compelled it is not surprising if they should wish to tax it somewhat proportionably to the amount levied by the Indian Government. Let him tackle this dilemma. Either opium is frightfully injurious to China, or it is not. If it is, Great Britain ought not to compel China to admit it. If it is not, China may as lawfully raise revenue therefrom as ourselves. Sauce for the goose *is* sauce for the gander.

We have no wish to see China depending upon opium for revenue as India does, and as we do here upon gin and beer. Far from it. But, looking at the case as it is, as we have very largely helped to make it, what is the Chinese Government to do? Since 1839 there has been progress even in China, and nobody proposes to revert to the barbarous methods, decapitation and strangling, by which Commissioner Lin strove to put down opium smoking. In any plan the Chinese Government may devise a gradually-increasing duty on opium will probably form a part. We do not want to help China to increased revenue; but we protest against the injustice of preventing China from getting the revenue if she wishes. We contend that China ought to be left perfectly free, to admit, to exclude, or to tax, opium at her own discretion. Instead of that we now confine China to a paltry £10 per chest, while India gets £60 in Bombay and £90 in Calcutta. Is that fair? We allow China to put an import duty of only 7 per cent. on opium, while we put 40 or 50 per cent. on tea. Is that fair? We are for justice to China, and for doing to others as we would be done by.—I am, &c.,

F. S. Turner, Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society.

London, Oct. 23.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—It is quite true that the soft impeachment of a "pet hobby" has to be charged against me; but I ride it with Shandean simplicity! Were I open to the good humoured attack you have directed against all that appeared in the *Daily News*, I should not attempt to defend the City Editor, but confine myself to the facts or statements supplied when drawing attention to the needless delay in Australian Mails. I repeat that the *Ceylon* was elephantine in slowness,—the letters were detained six days at Suez, and we, the men of Australian commerce or finance, were like the prisoners of old, tied to the chariot wheels of the victors.—I am, &c.,

William Purdy.

London, October 23.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above-named company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.; Mr. H. P. Stephenson in the chair.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman stated that the directors regretted that they had not so favourable an account to present as for the previous half-year. The deficiency arose from several causes, one more particularly being the low rate of exchange they obtained for the last remittance, only 3s. 11¼d. per dollar instead of the usual 4s. 6d., which was of course a very heavy pull on the profits. Another cause of the diminished profits arose from the fact of a large fire at the Tanjong Paga Wharf at Singapore, at which 24,000 tons of coal were wholly or partially consumed, the result being that the insurers or other parties concerned determined to sell off the considerable quantity of cinders, coke, &c., by which purchasers laid in a very large stock, the average price realised being only about 4s. 6d. per ton; consequently the demand for the company's coke sensibly diminished; but that would right itself when the stocks were worked off. Another point was the increase in the amount of the general charges, which had arisen from two or three circumstances. In the first place, a fatal accident happened to one of their foremen to the machinery, but through no fault of that gentleman, and they had had to bear the expenses of the funeral and to make some provision for the widow. A further cause was the great drought and dry weather at Singapore, where the rainpour had been insufficient to fill their ponds, so that they had had to cart the water necessary for the carrying on of the works from a great distance at a considerable expense. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, however, the board were in the position of offering the shareholders the usual dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, after wiping off the usual 1 per cent. for the depreciation of works and plant, and the expense of first establishment, after which a small balance, though in excess of that brought forward, would remain to be carried forward. The shareholders would be pleased to hear that since the close of the half-year they had paid off £3,000 of the debenture bonds, so that in the next balance-sheet the amount under that head would stand at only £900, and he had little doubt but that as they became due they would be enabled to pay them off.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by R. Rice, and carried unanimously,—"That a dividend be declared to the ordinary and preference shareholders at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum less income-tax in both cases on amounts paid up on their shares from the respective dates of payment to June 30, 1877, such dividends to become payable on November 20 next."

It was proposed by Captain G. H. Reineeker, seconded by R. Wilkins, and carried unanimously.—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the directors and local committee at Singapore for their attention to the business of the company."

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Captain G. H. Reineeker, and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. Wells, the manager and engineer at Singapore be accorded the best thanks of the shareholders for his careful management and zeal and energy evinced by him in the business of the company."

It was proposed by R. Wilkins, seconded by Captain G. H. Reineeker, and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. King, the company's engineer and secretary, receive the best thanks of the shareholders for his attention to the duties of his office."

This concluded the proceedings and the meeting then separated.

JAPANESE NATIONAL BANKING.

We subjoin a *résumé* of a Statement on Banking, and the state of the currency in Japan, by Mr. Alexander Shand, late Secretary and Controller of Currency in the Finance Ministry of that country, which appeared in the *Economist* of the 13th inst. Mr. Shand commences by setting forth the main provisions of the Japanese Banking Act of August, 1876, which, he says,

Closely follows the United States Banking Act of 1864. In one respect it differs from that Act, namely, that no limit to the quantity of paper money that may be issued by virtue of it is given. As it now exists, it is similar to another Banking Act which came into force in Japan in 1873, with one important modification. Under the Act of 1873 payment of the notes was required to be made in gold coin, while under the present Act it is permitted to pay them in inconvertible paper. Under the former Act expansion of the currency by issues of paper money was controlled by the safeguard of convertibility into coin. In point of fact the banks established under it soon discovered that their power of issue was worthless, for merchants and others picked out and retained from the mass of paper money passing through their hands the notes issued by banks, and when gold was at a premium as compared with Government inconvertible paper—which it is usually, but not always—they presented these notes for payment. This effectually prevented inflation of the currency, as well as a sudden multiplication of banks. From the passing of the first Act down to the present year four banks only had established themselves, viz.:—

	Capital.—Yen.
The First National Bank	1,500,000
„ Second „	200,000
„ Third „ never established ...	—
„ Fourth „	250,000
„ Fifth „	500,000

Total capital of the four banks 2,450,000 yen, giving a power of issue amounting to 1,960,000 yen (£392,000).

Up to January, 1877, no banks had been established by virtue of the new Act; but they have been multiplying rapidly since, for in a letter lately received from an ex-official of the Treasury Department, dated Yokohama, July 3, 1877, he states that there were in existence at that date twenty banks, having a total capital, wholly or partially paid up, of 22,276,100 yen (£4,455,220), and a consequent power of

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issue, according to the Act, of 17,820,880 yen (£3,564,176). Of these banks

	Yen.
1 has a capital of	50,000
8 have a capital of ... ... yen 100,000 ...	800,000
2 „ ... ... 150,000 ...	300,000
2 „ ... ... 200,000 ...	400,000
2 „ ... ... 250,000 ...	500,000
3 „ ... ... 300,000 ...	900,000
1 has „	1,500,000
1 „	17,826,100
	22,276,100

And it is probable that the number continues to increase. It will be seen that one only of these banks has a large capital. This bank, called the Fifteenth National Bank, has been formed exclusively by nobles, under circumstances to be presently explained.

There is no preamble, or other prefatory matter, to the new Act, but in his conversations with the three officials of the Japanese Government, who are primarily responsible for it—namely, the Minister of Finance, the Vice-Minister of Finance, and the Comptroller of the Currency,—three main reasons for its introduction were given, and he sets these out briefly as follows :—

(1.) That there is not enough money in the country generally ; more especially in the country districts, where the want of it is so great that the farmers have much difficulty in paying their taxes.

(2.) That the rate of interest in the country districts is very high—sometimes as much as 40 or 50 per cent. per annum.

(3.) That it is necessary, having regard to the capitalisation of the pensions of the Daimiyos and their retainers, by the issue to them of Government bonds, to create a demand for these bonds with the view of supporting the price of them.

As to the want of money *generally*, he considers there is so much of truth in this very common complaint as regards Japan at the present moment, that if it cannot positively be affirmed that there is not enough money in the country, it certainly can be showing that the position of the *metallic* currency as regards foreign trade is such that no easy, rapid, and natural expansion of its volume can occur, even when circumstances are of such a nature as to require that it should occur. But there are obvious causes why, as *they* put it, there is a general want of money ; or, as *we* should put it, there is a general commercial distress. First,—the sudden abolition of feudalism. When the existing Government abolished feudalism, and took possession of the Daimiyos' fiefs, they also undertook to settle with their creditors, and the way in which they settled was this :—

(1.) All debts contracted prior to 1842 were repudiated.

(2.) All debts contracted between 1842 and 1868 were paid in full by bonds not bearing interest, redeemable in fifty years at 2 per cent. per annum. The present value of such bonds is about 18 yen for 100 yen.

(3.) All debts contracted subsequently to 1868 were paid in full by bonds redeemable within twenty-five years, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The present value of such bonds is about 55 yen per 100 yen.

In this way the bankers referred to, and others, lost a large part of their loanable capital. The sum total of bonds issued of both kinds was about 25,000,000 yen (£5,000,000). The actual result has been that in Osaka the wealthy merchant bankers no longer exist, and in Yedo one only has survived. They have not in all cases been actually ruined, but where this has not happened they have preferred to retire and hoard what remains of their wealth.

The difficulty which farmers experience in getting money to pay their taxes is chiefly due to an ill-considered step taken by the Government two years ago. Until then the farmers had paid the land tax in kind to the governors of the provinces, who accounted for it to the central Government. But two years ago the Government suddenly ordered that the tax should be paid in money. Most of the tax is paid from rice land. The rice is harvested in November, and the tax is payable in December. Under these circumstances, an immense quantity of rice is suddenly thrust upon the market ; prices go down ; accommodation becomes costly. The tax, amounting to £7,000,000 or £8,000,000, used to be paid without the intervention of money, and now, suddenly, money is required for its payment.

What has already been said sufficiently explains the cause of the rate of interest being so high. It is nothing new, however, for the rate of interest to be high in Japan ; it always has been high. The rate in Osaka for loans was frequently 24 to 30 per cent. per annum, when commerce was considered to be flourishing.

Secondly, in 1869, the Japanese Government adopted the gold standard. The unit is the gold yen. The subsidiary coinage is silver and copper. Silver, as with us, is legal tender to a limited extent only, so also with copper. The coins are all excellent, and have been more than once favourably reported upon by the Deputy-master of the English Mint, in his annual statements. The Mint is admirably furnished, and is well organised and managed. A silver coin, called one yen, is struck at the Mint of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican Dollar, which latter coin forms the currency at the treaty ports of Japan, as is afterwards explained—at Hong Kong, Canton, Foochow, Singapore, Penang, &c. The silver yen is a much better coin than the Mexican dollar in point of execution and regularity. It has been declared legal tender at Canton and Foochow by the Viceroy of these places, and at Singapore and Penang by the Governor of the Straits Settlements ; so that, at these places, it circulates side by side with the Mexican dollar. In Japan itself it is merely like the other silver coins, used as subsidiary money—it is not legal tender.

Before the National Banking Act came into operation, all the paper money circulating in Japan was issued either by the Government or by the Daimiyos. It is all inconvertible. According to the last Budget, the sum total is 100,000,000 yen, equal to £20,000,000, but it is not accurately known what the total is. Out of the whole sum, the present Government issued in 1869-70 about 50,000,000 yen. This was to pay the expenses of the war which resulted in the restoration of the Emperor. Over and above this there was a considerable mass of paper money issued by the Daimiyos for local circulation. This is now being exchanged by the Government for Imperial paper money, and until the operation has been completed it will not be known what the grand total is, for some of the Daimiyos had no records at all, and others gave in records which have proved incorrect.

In transactions between Japanese and foreigners, and between one foreigner and another at the treaty ports, Japanese currency is not used. When a foreigner buys produce from a Japanese he pays him in Mexican dollars ; when a Japanese buys goods from a foreigner he likewise pays for them in Mexican dollars. This coin has no circulating power beyond these treaty ports—it is of no use to Japanese for transactions among themselves. Hence all Japanese merchants who may hold Mexican dollars must seek for other merchants, who, wishing to buy foreign goods, desire to exchange native money for dollars. But it is evident that the sellers of Mexican dollars, and the seekers of Mexican dollars, will not always wish to buy and sell the same quantity. Sometimes more dollars are offered than are wanted ; sometimes more dollars are wanted than are offered. It is at this point that the defects in the position of the Japanese metallic currency become apparent ; for it is evident that in cases where the payments to be made *by* foreigners are greater than the payments to be made *to* foreigners, the surplus must remain suspended at the treaty port—a local congestion of greater or less severity must occur. This would not occur if foreigners used Japanese metallic money, for in that case the surplus would simply be added to the ordinary currency of the country, and would freely pass away from the treaty port into circulation. All kinds of Japanese currency—paper yen, gold yen, silver yen—were in demand, and the price of Mexican dollars measured in silver yen—a coin of the *same weight and fineness* fell to 107 Mexican dollars for 100 silver yen. At this price it would have been most profitable to Mint them, if they had been legal tender, but they are not legal tender, and Mr. Shand could not find that more than $150,000, equal to £30,000, had been sent to the Mint, and thus added to the Japanese metallic currency.

In conclusion, Mr. Shand expresses his opinion that it is quite evident that the first step towards placing the currency of Japan upon a sound footing is to introduce the Japanese coins as legal tender at the treaty ports. Under such a rational and proper system the Government would have no plea upon which to justify further issues of inconvertible paper. It is true that a large number of foreigners are averse to such a change ; some because they believe (quite erroneously) that the treaties provide for the use of the Mexican dollar ; others because they fear the Japanese Government may not be careful to maintain the purity of their coins. In as far as the treaties touch upon the question, they contemplate the use of *Japanese coins* in payments by foreigners to Japanese. The objection that the Japanese Government may possibly at some future date fail to keep its coins up to the mark, although not perhaps unreasonable, cannot be allowed to have such weight as to require the Japanese Government to adhere to a system which entails severe annual loss upon the country, and which leads them to commit serious financial errors like this National Banking Act. It cannot for a moment be supposed that this Act will ameliorate the condition of the currency. On the contrary, it must inevitably add new evils to those which already exist.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Hong Kong Bank has announced the numbers of the bonds of the China Loan drawn for payment on 19th February amounting to £19,400. The particulars will be found in another column.

The Straits Sugar Company, Limited, has been formed, with a capital of £30,000, to cleanse and purify sugar on the Weinrich process, the patent for which has been purchased by the directors. A portion of the shares has been reserved for residents in the Straits, but the most of the capital has been already subscribed in London, where the head office will be established, the local branch being at Penang. The directors include J. C. Ker, merchant ; J. B. Macfarlane, engineer ; Joseph M. Purvis, merchant ; James Beattie, Walter Oldham, of Oldham ; and Mackie and Co., Penang. There is an excellent field for the operations, and a profitable result may be anticipated.

The Manila Yengarie Company, Limited, was established under the auspices of the Yengarie Sugar Company, Limited, which became the owners of valuable patents granted to Robert Tooth, Esq., after their merits had been tested and demonstrated during a period of four years in Yengarie, Queensland. The Directors having a personal knowledge of the advantages, as well as peculiar facilities to be obtained thereby, fixed upon the Philippine Islands as a good field for the enterprise of the Company, and there are now in the course of erection two works, each having the capacity of converting 100,000 gallons of juice per day ; and taking 120 days as the limit of the sugar season, there would be a total production (by the old process) of 5,352 tons of sugar, but by this Company's process the yield will be 8,028 tons, based upon an average density of 10 ceaumé. The capital of the Company is £250,000, fully subscribed.

We understand that the capital of the Hong Kong Sugar Refiners Company has been fully subscribed, and that Mr. McGregor Smith, the manager, proceeds to Hong Kong by the second mail of November.

Mr. William Bramsen has published two very useful tables, giving the various Japanese weights and measures, with their equivalents in English and French weights and measures respec-

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tively. It will be of much practical use to merchants and others engaged in the Japan trade.

In the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, an adjourned first meeting for the proof of debts and choice of trustee has been held under the bankruptcy of Henry Drakeford, silk dealer, of Great Winchester-street-buildings, who was adjudicated on September 14 last. The statement of affairs produced shows total debts £4,079 3s. 2d., and assets £212 10s. Debts to the amount of £3,744 were tendered and admitted, and resolutions were passed appointing Mr. W. O. Attree trustee of the estate, with a committee of inspection.

The Tea market has become even more depressed than we have had to advise for some time past for common kinds. Good Lylings first crop, ex *Gordon Castle*, were disposed of in sale this week at 8d. to 9d. per lb. This class of tea is far preferable to the Shan-tam district, which will show clearly the extraordinarily low point to which common teas have reached. Despite this we hear of shipments from Shanghai being made at many pence per lb. over these prices, a state of matters which seems quite unaccountable with the telegraph in constant work, and the buyers in China no doubt aware of the state of matters on this side. On the other hand, fine and finest teas are beginning to command increased attention, and dealers are already securing them quietly, evidently feeling assured that the time is favourable for purchases, seeing that we cannot possibly receive further supplies till next season. The facts above detailed go to confirm the opinion that much of the present bad business is due to the general inferiority of the teas (Indian not excluded), as where quality is found prices which compare favourably with those of many years past are readily obtainable.

The Silk sales have passed off without materially affecting the market, which remains much as reported by last mail. The tone is perhaps a shade easier, but holders continue firm. There has been some more demand for common Japans at 18s. to 18s. 6d. The unsettled state of matters in France, consequent upon the elections, has tended to keep back the market; but deliveries are on the increase.

In the Produce Markets no alteration from the quiet tone lately prevailing has occurred. There has been an entire absence of speculative inquiry, and as a feeling of caution is universally prevalent the general tendency is towards lower values. Coffee notwithstanding the favourable result of the Dutch sale, is inactive and declining. Sugar is also dull and lower. Floating cargoes of Rice have been purchased at reduced quotations. Tin has slightly advanced, Straits being quoted £68 10s. to £69, Banca £71 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

The directors of the Colonial Trusts Corporation (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30 last.

Bar silver, owing to the small supplies, has gradually improved in value, and 55⅜d. per oz. is the nearest quotation. No Mexican dollars have been sold.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 9d.
Singapore...	3s. 9⅜d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9⅜d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2¼d. to 5s. 2½d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 7⅜d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7⅜d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅜d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,599,797	1,242,593

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says: — Our market is still in an unsatisfactory state, the arrivals continue on a large scale, and the quantity of samples daily offered is very large, whilst the public sales without reserve have also been larger this week. The more desirable parcels attract attention, and are saleable at fairly good prices, but for a large proportion of the teas offered it is not possible to get fair bids. Prices of fair black-leaf kinds at auction have gone lower, but generally prices remain much as before. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have been saleable at the decline last quoted; common to good common show no alteration; fair kinds, except those with point, have been difficult of sale; medium kinds show no change, the demand being limited. Good to fine Kaisows have been steady; finest only in moderate request. Pak Lin kinds are without alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings remain as last week; common to good common show little change, the demand being good up to 8d. per lb.; fair kinds sold at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. at auction show a lower price; fair to good medium kinds are only in limited request; good to fine are firmly held, but there is not much doing in them; finest are without alteration. New-make kinds: Common have sold for export from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; fair kinds are steady, good qualities being wanted. Oolongs: Fair to good Amoy kinds have been difficult of sale at rather lower prices. Fine to finest Formosa kinds have been saleable. Souchongs: Common remain without improvement; good qualities show no alteration in price. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: A fair business has been done in common kinds at from 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; fair to good kinds show no change. Orange Pekoes: The short-leaf kinds at auction sold rather lower; the long leaf kinds are difficult of sale. Foochow Capers remain as before. Fair to good Orange Pekoes are rather lower; fine show no change. Green Teas.—The improvement in prices last quoted has been fairly maintained, the demand chiefly running on good Young Hysons and Gunpowders. The public sales have comprised 17,465 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,336,751 ...	2,258,207
Coastwise	825,339 ...	765,137
Exports	729,037 ...	604,717
	3,891,127	3,628,061

Messrs. Layton and Co. report as follows on the Tea sales Thursday:—7,500 packages offered, without reserve, on the day of sale sold as under:—294 chests Congou at 6½d. to 9½d.; 3,144 half-chests ditto, 6¾d. to 1s. 2¾d.; 1,067 boxes ditto, 9¾d. to 1s. 4½d.; 199 half-chests Souchong, 11¾d. to 1s.; 286 boxes Scented Caper, 11¾d. to 1s. 2¾d.; 724 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.; 78 half-chests and cases Gunpowder, 7d. to 2s. 8½d.; 107 half-chests imperial, 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.; 417 half-chests and cases Young Hyson, 8½d. to 1s. 8½d.; 126 half-chests Hyson, 6½d. to 1s. 4½d.; 829 boxes Ping Suey Gunpowder, 9d. to 1s. 11d.; 197 boxes Ping Suey Young Hyson, 8½d. to 1s. 2½d.; 32 half-chests Young Hyson, 6¾d. per lb. The favourable export figures from China have not benefited the market at present, and the dull weather which set in this morning had a depressing effect on this unprotected auction.

SILK.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The periodical public sales commenced on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and were concluded on the 25th. The quantity offered was smaller than usual,—say 1,700 bales China, 900 bales Japan, 750 bales Canton, with only 90 bales Bengal and Bokhara Silk; of this total quantity about one-third was printed to be sold "without reserve," as also was about 40,000 lbs. English Thrown Silk. The result was much as might have been anticipated, extreme prices were hardly maintained for China and Japan Silk, but in Canton Silk there was no weakness, and about 150 bales which were damaged induced active competition, and realised full prices. The general market has been quiet, but deliveries continue to show improved figures, and arrivals continue small, so that, as a whole, prices are fairly firm, at a trifle under the highest moment.

The deliveries from 1st to 24th inst. inclusive have been:—China, 1,991 bales; Canton, 523; Japan, 347; Bengal, 50; total 2,911 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	22s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
,, No. 2	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 3	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
,, Blue Elephant	19s 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Tayaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Long Reel	11s 0d. to 14s. 0d.
Canton	11s 6d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Kakidah	20s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Hatcho-gee	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashtah	15s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Trading Company's public sale of 100,594 bags Java, held on the 24th inst. in Rotterdam, went off with good spirit, although prices were irregular, good ordinary Java selling ½ to 1 cent. above valuations, at 52c. to 52½c., against 53 cents in September, and 53½ cents in August. Although the result of this sale is considered more favourable than expected, this market closes without improvement. The moderate quantities of Plantation Ceylon offered have gone off flatly throughout, prices gradually declining, and closing 1s. 6d. to 2s. lower. Native has also been in less request, but prices are unchanged. In other descriptions sales have been small, and prices are generally 1s. to 2s. cheaper. Closing prices are: Plantation, triage 78s. to 94s., ordinary to fine small 90s. to 99s., low middling 100s. to 103s. 6d., middling 104s. to 107s., good middling to fine middling 108s. to 112s. 6d., dull to fine coloury bold 114s. to 124s., pea-berry 109s. to 116s.; Native, small 77s. to 80s. 6d., good ordinary to fine ordinary 86s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., bold 90s. 6d. to 95s. 6d., pea-berry 92s. to 93s. 6d. The only sale of other East India has been 33 bags Java at 85s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market remained in a dull state until towards the close, and only limited sales have been effected at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in all positions. During the last few days, however, the demand has improved, and business shows a slight increase, prices of East India and American on the spot being rather dearer, but American future deliveries are again easier. The sales for the fortnight are about 16,000 bales. On the spot Tinnivelly 5 13-16d. to 6 1-16d., middling to good; Western Madras 4 15-16d. to 5¼d., middling fair to good fair; Coconada 5¼d. to 5⅜d., good fair; Bengal 4⅝d. to 5⅜d., fair to good; Rangoon 4⅝d. to 5d., good fair.

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China Preserves.—Large supplies at public sale, comprising 1,617 cases Ginger, met a fair demand, and about one-half was disposed of at steady rates: Sansing brand (in large jars) 5d. to 5¼d., a few lots 5¼d., Mansing 5¼d. to 5½d., a few lots in small jars 7d., fresh Chyloong 7¼d. to 7½d.; 30 casks bought in at 5¼d. 86 cases Cumquats chiefly sold at 6¾d. 220 cases Chow Chow (Mansing) sold at 4½d. per lb.

China Straw Plait.—At auction 432 bales met a moderate demand, and only about 100 bales found buyers at unchanged rates; White, common £8 10s. to £10 5s., medium to good medium £10 5s. to £14 10s., good qualities £15 to £17 15s., with one lot cord edge at £18 15s., Mottled £8 10s. to £10 5s., Black and white (double) £13 15s. to £18 per bale.

Cocoanut Oil has attracted little attention. Cochin is quoted £43 10s., Ceylon in pipes £38 15s. to £39, and in puncheons £39 5s. to £39 10s.

China Grass.—An offer of 44 bales was bought in at £56.

Essential Oils.—Small sales of Aniseed at 6s. 3d.; Cassia dull of sale at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.

Gamboge.—32 cases slightly country-damaged sold readily at full rates, at £11 10s. to £12 2s. 6d., chiefly the latter.

Galls.—156 cases China bought in at 56s. per cwt.

Hemp.—At the periodical public sales a rather large supply of Manila was offered, which went off flatly, and little more than one third sold, at a decline of 10s. to 20s. per ton. Of 3,178 bales offered, about 1,100 bales sold at and after the sale, brown and mixed at £24 5s. to £24 15s., fair to fully fair current £25 to £25 10s., good £26, the remainder being bought in or withdrawn.

Japan Wax.—120 cases bought in at 50s. to 53s.

Myrabolans.—184 bags Ceylon smooth kind sold at 13s. to 13s. 3d

Orchella.—31 bags Ceylon sold at 48s. to 48s. 6d.

Pepper.—*Black:* The market remains dull, and with little demand a total of 2,482 bags at auction was almost entirely bought in; 2,393 bags Penang were bought in at 3¼d. to 3⅜d., except 300 bags damaged, which sold at 3¼d., 33 bags Batavia bought in at 3¼d. Privately, 200 bags Penang have been sold at 3 5-16d. *White:* At public sale 997 bags Singapore were offered, and 710 bags sold at irregular prices, old import being cheaper, fair barely sustained, and fine bold dearer; import 1874 (274 bags) sold without reserve at 5⅞d., one lot 6d., fair of recent import 6¼d. to 6⅜d., chiefly the former price, good fair 6¼d., fine 6⅝d. to 6¾d., fine bold 7⅛d. to 7½d. per lb.

Plumbago.—At public sale of 433 barrels Ceylon offered about 170 barrels found buyers at steady rates for lump and chips, dust being dearer, middling to fine bright lump at 14s. to 15s., chiefly fair to good bright chips at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., dust 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., low 7s. per cwt.

Rice.—A flat tone has prevailed, and prices for floating cargoes are lower, Bassein having been sold at 10s. 6d., or 9d. below sales effected a week ago. Five floating cargoes have been sold as follows:—The C. Boschetto, 969 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 6¼d. for Continent; the R. B. Fuller, 1,250 tons Necransie, off coast, at 10s. for Continent; the Nicolo Barabino, 916 tons Necransie, June sailing, at 10s. 3d. open charter; the Toronto, 1,144 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 9d. open charter; and the Beech Holm, 1,175 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. Continent.

Rattans.—At auction about 130 tons met a limited demand, and barely 60 tons Singapore sold, the bulk on account of whom it may concern, at £22 to £29 5s., damaged from £9 5s. to £27 15s.

Sugar.—The market has exhibited a decidedly dull tone, there being little demand for any description, and at the public sales crystallised Demerara has sold at a decline of 6d. per cwt.; refining kinds only partly sold at an occasional decline of 6d.; common brown kinds have been quieter, but without change in value. The business in East Indian descriptions has been as follows:—On the 19th inst., in auction, 3,063 bags Native Penang were bought in, fair at 17s., fine 18s., except 250 bags washed which sold at 16s. to 16s. 3d. 1,409 baskets white crystallised Java were bought in at 30s. to 31s. 6d. 2,875 bags China were nearly all sold at easy rates, middling brown at 19s. to 19s. 3d., fine strong at 22s. to 22s. 6d., fine yellow at 24s. to 24s. 6d. Private sales were made of 3,500 bags unclayed Zebu Manila at 16s. 9d.; 8,500 bags brown China at 16s. 6d., and 1,000 bags China at 19s. 6d. On the 23rd, in auction of 2,519 bags crystallised Penang 814 bags sold, middling yellow at 29s., chiefly washed good pale at 28s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 30s. to 30s. 6d., 416 bags brown European sold at 20s. On the 24th privately 1,100 bags crystallised Penang ex the previous day's auction, sold at 29s. 6d. In auction 8,000 bags Siam just arrived per Olivet were all bought in, consisting almost entirely of middling to good soft yellow at 23s. to 24s., a few lots coloury 25s., grainy 28s., also 155 bags brown at 18s.

Spices.—*Cloves:* Of 23 cases Penang offered only 4 cases sold, fine bold at 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1⅜d., very low headless 1s. 2⅞d., the remainder fair bought in at 2s. 1d. *Ginger:* Of 140 cases Japan offered 17 cases lean flakes sold at 29s., the rest bought in at 32s., plump 37s. *Nutmegs:* Bold sizes again sold readily at very full rates, but small without change. 23 cases Penang nearly all sold, average 77 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 11d. to 4s., 95's at 3s. 2d., 120's at 2s. 4d., 122's at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. Of 7 cases 40 boxes Java 7 cases 12 boxes sold, bold at 3s. 6d., 136's at 2s., wormy at 1s. 4d. *Mace:* Of 9 cases Penang offered 6 cases sold at previous rates; middling mixed at 2s. 4d., ordinary partly mouldy at 1s. 10d.

Sago.—Only 183 bags small pearl were offered, and chiefly sold, good at 17s. 6d., being steady.

Sago Flour.—In auction of 477 bags only about 100 bags sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s., the remainder bought in at 19s.

Sticklac.—At auction of 152 cases Siam 102 cases fair to good free, just arrived, sold at steady rates, at 49s. to 51s.

Soy.—49 casks China of fresh import sold at 2s. to 2s. 1d.

Tapioca.—Of 787 bags Singapore about 500 bags sold at steady rates, small at 2½d., middling to good white at 2⅝d. to 2⅞d. *Pearl:* Of 502 bags about 350 bags good medium sold at 21s. to 21s. 6d., chiefly the former price, being 6d. dearer, grey bullets bought in at 30s. *Flour:* 199 boxes (2 tins each) Singapore bought in at 3d.

Tin.—A firmer tone has characterised the market during the week, and values have exhibited an advancing tendency. Current quotations are:—Straits on the spot £68 10s. to £69, afloat £69, Banca £71, Billiton £69 to £69 10s. per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The Market opened with rather a steadier tone. A moderate amount of transactions has resulted in both Yarns and Goods at the rates current last week. The advance made in the quotations for Cotton has encouraged spinners and manufacturers to hold for full rates, but does not appear to stimulate buyers to increase their operations.

QUOTATIONS.

					s.	d.			s.	d.	
Grey Shirtings	... ...	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs.	... 5	2¼	to	7	5¼		
Do. do.	... ...	,,	...	8¼lbs.	... 6	2¼	to	8	7		
Do. do.	... ...	44 45 in.	...	7lbs.	... 6	0¼	to	7	8¼		
Do. do.	... ...	,,	...	8lbs.	... 6	10	to	8	7		
Do. do.	... ...	,,	...	9lbs.	... 7	8¢	to	9	5¢		
Do. do.	... ...	50 in.	...	10lbs.	... 9	4¢	to	10	5¢		
Grey T-Cloths...	... ...	32 in.	...	6lbs.	... 4	3¢	to	5	0¢		
Do. do.	... ...	,,	...	7lbs.	... 4	9	9-16	to	5	6	9-16
Do. do.	(Mexicans) ...	,,	...	7lbs.	... 5	3	9-16	to	6	11	1-16
Do. do.	do. ...	36 in.	...	8lbs.	... 6	3	13-16	to	7	9	13-16
Madapollams ..	... ...	32 in.	...	2lb. 8 oz.	... 2	2	11-16	to	2	6	3-16
Grey Jaconets...	... ...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1 oz.	... 2	6	17-32	to	2	7	17-32
Grey Drills	... ...	30 in.	...	14lbs.	... 8	8¢	to	11	0¢		
Grey Jeans	... ...	30 in.	...	8lbs.	... 6	10¢	to	8	7¢		
White Spot Shirtings	...	36 in.	...		... 9	7¢					
Brocade	do.	36 in.	...		... 9	10¢					
Damasks	... ...	36 in.	...		... 16	8¢					
Water Twist (China quality)		16-24	...		... 0	9¢	to	0	10¢		
Do. do.	do. do. ...	28-32	..		... 0	10¢	to	0	11¢		
Do. do. (Mock)	... ...	38-42	...		... 0	11¢	to	1	0		

METALS.

Iron.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 7s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £15 10s. to £16.

Yellow Metal.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

Tin.—English Refined, £75. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; Coke IC, 17s. 6d. to 22s.

Lead.—WB, £20 15s.; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s. Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s. Sheet, £21; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

Spelter.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

Quicksilver.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 15s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sept 29	Springfield	Peart	Hong Kong	Astoria
Oct. 8	Windermere	Maun	Ilo Ilo	Boston
1	5Jessie Osborne	Falconer	Rangoon	Bremen
15	Iris	Stolpe	Akyab	Pauillac
16	Guiseppe	Cabotto	Engn. for Koogerpldr.	Texel
17	Churchstow	Adams	Bassein	Hamburg
17	Dolphin	Lilienthal	Macassar	Texel
17	Onrust	Pauls	Tjilatjap	Helvoet
18	Elgin (s.)	—	Samarang	Ymuiden
18	Axel	Svensson	Rangoon	Copenhagen
18	Guldbringa	Johansen	Akyab, for Flensburg	Nyborg
18	Nelson	Faithful	Bassein	Scilly
18	Goatfell	Morrison	Rangoon	Queenstown
18	Stella B.	Bianchi	Do.	Do.
18	Mikado (s.)	Barclay	Shanghai	London
19	Lorne (s.)	McCulloch	Do.	Do.
19	Hermann	Angelbeck	Manila	Liverpool
19	Antiope	Black	Rangoon	Do.
19	Bertie	Le Costa	Singapore	Do.
19	Kristinestad	Olen	Maulmain	Falmouth
19	Pey Berland	Le Bras	Saigon	Do.
20	Asia	Corbone	Akyab	Do.
20	Chanaral	Harris	Rangoon	Queenstown
20	Oskar	Johannessen	Akyab	Bremen
20	W. B. Harkess	Hitchen	Rangoon	Liverpool
20	Thermopylae	Matheson	Shanghai	London
20	Virgin del Carmen	Jane	Penang	Do.
21	Leucadia	Mearns	Hong Kong	Do.
21	Ironside	Spencer	Singapore	Do.
21	Glen Caladh	Lamont	Panaroekan	Falmouth
21	Queirolo	Garboro	Rangoon	Do.
21	Cadiz (s.)	Echeita	Manila	Liverpool
21	Henrietta	Seynstra	Batavia	Ymuiden
21	Earl of Devon	Beer	Akyab	Antwerp
21	Jane Harvey	Sanders	Do.	Do.
21	Kennemerland	De Jong	Batavia	Helvoet
21	Cornelia	Leclerq	Banjoewangie	Brouwershaven
22	Papa Olivari	Enrico	Bassein	Do.
22	Drenthe (s.)	Kramers	Batavia	Flushing
22	Joshua	Wilking	Akyab	Texel
22	Benledi	Buchanan	Foochow	London
23	Windhover	Findlay	Shanghai	Do.
23	Romania	—	Maulmain, for Amstm.	Passed Dungeness.
23	Dapuelo Padre	Fravego	Rangoon	Queenstown
23	Glamis Castle (s.)	—	Yokohama	New York
23	Eleanor	Pankhurst	Maulmain	Falmouth
23	Runnymede	Way	Akyab	Do.
23	Manitoba	Williams	Do.	Do.
24	Luctor et Emergo	Haasnoot	Bassein, for Flushing.	Do.
24	Ottawa	Campbell	Maulmain, for Sundld.	Deal

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Oct. 21	Prins Hendrik	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
,, 23	Bertha	London	Penang, &c.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 8	Canon Harrison	Hawes	Shanghai	San Francisco
18	Wega	Jachens	Hong Kong	Cardiff
18	Aristide	Briant	Batavia	Pauillac
19	Europe	Vanhuys	Java	Havre
19	Deutschland	Stindt	Singapore	Helvoet
19	Diane	Brand	Do.	Hamburg
19	Oscar	Windhorst	Hong Kong	Do.
20	Soolloo	Dudley	Anjer	Sunderland
21	Civiale	Nissen	Bangkok	Cuxhaven
21	Noach I.	V. d. Schaft	Batavia	Brouwershaven
21	Johann Smidt	Feldhausen	Hong Kong	London
24	Star of the East	Pomeroy	Singapore	Do.
24	Valkryien	Claproth	Anjer	At Deal

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

AFTON, Liverpool to Manila, Sept. 2, 8 N., 26 W.
COLONEL FYTCHE, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 6, 13 N., 26 W.
ABERNYTE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Aug. 14, 3 N., 21 W.
TITANIA, London to Shanghai, Sept. 6, 6 N., 22 W.
JOHN HARVEY, New York to Batavia, Sept. 16, 27 N., 43 W.
SCOTIA, Liverpool to Anjer, Sept. 11, 10 N., 25 W.
HATTIE N. BANGS, New York to Yokohama, Sept. 3, 25 S., 25 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—Oct. 20, the Ironside, arrived here from Singapore, reports that when off the Western Isles she experienced a hurricane, during which she laboured heavily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Oct. 22, Gordon Castle (str.), London for Singapore, &c.

MALTA.—Oct. 21, arrived and left, Hampton (str.), Southampton for Batavia; 23, Ajax (str.), China for Liverpool.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glengyle, Cyphrenes, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Malabar. Cairnsmuir, Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantasie, Nourmahal, Fiery Cross. For Hong Kong: Lodore, Devana, Minna, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Haakon Adelsten (s.), St. Joseph. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (s.), Achilles (s.), Patroclus (s.). For Batavia, &c.: Cardinal Dannet. For Singapore, &c.: Cadiz (s.).

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Astarte.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull, although there is a little movement from some Eastern ports.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s., meast. To Hiogo: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 27s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 25s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 20s. To Penang: 20s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 21s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CARDIFF COAL TRADE.—The export of coal from Cardiff has increased so much lately that repeated requests have been made to the Marquis of Bute, Lord Windsor, the Taff Vale Railway Company, and to capitalists, to construct new docks at that place. At a meeting of the directors of the Penarth and Taff Vale Railway Companies, held at Cardiff, it was resolved to apply jointly to Parliament for powers to construct, on land near Cardiff belonging to Lord Windsor, a dock capable of shipping four millions of tons of coal annually. The cost of the dock is estimated at half a million.

SCARLET FEVER has appeared on board the Queensland emigrant ship Gauntlet, which left London on the 12th inst. with 302 emigrants and crew. The ship, which bore up for Plymouth, was visited by the Board of Trade officials, and the medical officer ordered the two children affected, together with the families to which they belong, to be landed. The remainder of the passengers on board have been placed in a hulk while the Gauntlet is fumigated and disinfected. In the meantime no communication is allowed between the ship and the shore.

INFORMATION has been received that the Glasgow ship Inch Kenneth, Captain Hillman, foundered off Cape St. Francis on the 24th of September. The only eight survivors of the crew were conveyed to Capetown by the ship Liverpool. Captain Hillman died in the boat.

THE demolition of the wreck of the Forest, off Portland, is being proceeded with rapidly by the Trinity Board officials. About two-thirds have been removed. As the wreck is separated by the explosions the portions are towed ashore and sold by public auction.

IT has been decided that the American ship New World, on board which a mutiny took place last week, resulting in a man being shot dead, is out of English jurisdiction; consequently there will be no inquest or other official inquiry.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATION.

China Séa—Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.—Notice is given that Captain Petersen, of the C. M. S. N. Company's steamer Hochung, has reported a rock, unmarked on the charts, to the eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—West Nine Pin Rock, N. 33° E.; Half-tide Rock, N. 12° E.; N.W. point of Isthmus Island, N. 14° W.; Northern end of Pootoo E. bluff, N. 49° W. The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only six feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from seven to thirteen fathoms around it.

LAUNCHES.

AN iron screw steamer, the largest hitherto built by Messrs. Richardson, Duck and Co., has been launched from their building-yard, South Stockton-on-Tees. The following are her dimensions, viz.:—Length over all, 325 feet 3 inches, ditto b.p. 316 feet 6 inches; breadth extreme 35 feet 3 inches, depth in hold to upper deck 25 feet 9 inches, ditto to maindeck 17 feet 11 inches, tonnage O.M. 1,952 tons, ditto gross N.M. about 2,260 tons. She is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's as a three-decked ship, and has been built under special survey. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and has a full poop, bridge and topgallant forecastle, and has a double bottom capable of containing over 400 tons of water-ballast in different compartments. Her engines, on the compound direct-acting surface condensing principle, are of 220-horse power nominal. She has been built to the order of Messrs. H. Clarkson and Co., London, and is intended to trade through the Suez Canal to Calcutta and the Far East, and has been christened the Castello.

AN iron sailing vessel, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Ellis and Co., of Liverpool, by Messrs. Mounsey and Foster, has been launched by them from their shipbuilding yard at the South Dock, Sunderland, the following being her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 197 feet; breadth, 34.4 feet; and depth of hold, 21 feet. Her gross register tonnage is about 1,100, and she will be barque-rigged, her lower masts and yards being of iron. The vessel is named the Henrietta.

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*Malwa ...	Nov.	1	450	2,933	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Mongolia	Nov.	8	530	2,833	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hindostan	Nov.	15	600	3,186	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus ...	Nov.	22	500	3,470	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawar	Nov.	29	600	3,781	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

ROCK TO THE EASTWARD OF POOTOO ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Petersen, of the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Ho-chung*, has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock ..... N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock ..... N. 12° E.
N.W. Point of Isthmus Island ..... N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff ..... N. 49° W.

The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th Aug., 1877.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hong Kong on the 31st of December, and in London on the 19th of February next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31, Lombard-street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLLS, Acting Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary Public.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.:—

3	660	1299	1929	2577	3184	3809	4424	5048	5666
29	675	1309	1958	2594	3206	3825	4450	5064	5681
58	683	1332	1976	2618	3222	3841	4461	5093	5717
64	716	1351	1997	2629	3241	3861	4483	5103	5736
95	727	1370	2016	2659	3261	3881	4509	5124	5744
119	742	1395	2024	2679	3288	3919	4536	5160	5767
133	768	1409	2048	2696	3310	3922	4554	5168	5793
146	790	1424	2077	2715	3339	3949	4562	5199	5815
168	805	1443	2098	2721	3359	3972	4596	5207	5831
184	832	1468	2109	2753	3570	3981	4611	5240	5859
220	845	1493	2125	2775	3395	4010	4636	5243	5865
231	870	1505	2150	2797	3401	4035	4653	5266	5898
248	887	1540	2171	2806	3428	4056	4679	5294	5916
272	920	1555	2183	2826	3457	4064	4691	5311	5927
282	925	1570	2204	2850	3476	4084	4718	5333	5944
308	952	1589	2224	2865	3491	4108	4736	5341	5978
328	980	1606	2244	2887	3519	4121	4747	5379	5998
346	990	1633	2264	2910	3531	4159	4761	5389	6002
371	1001	1652	2296	2933	3559	4168	4799	5404	6031
398	1038	1679	2306	2944	3567	4200	4801	5422	6046
401	1042	1692	2340	2971	3597	4214	4821	5450	6069
439	1070	1703	2341	2984	3620	4226	4856	5471	6097
449	1087	1724	2369	3015	3635	4242	4862	5483	6105
470	1104	1751	2381	3026	3658	4275	4883	5517	6137
494	1138	1763	2405	3059	3664	4284	4904	5536	6159
507	1144	1799	2440	3076	3699	4313	4921	5557	6166
523	1174	1808	2450	3089	3711	4334	4941	5572	6196
548	1197	1835	2461	3116	3734	4345	4962	5586	6204
570	1208	1849	2496	3134	3759	4368	4983	5601	6223
590	1224	1861	2516	3153	3775	4386	5002	5631	6259
614	1241	1888	2525	3178	3793	4404	5037	5650	6273
634	1275	1912	2555						

For £100 Sterling each. = £31,400.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

WM. NICHOLLS,
Acting Accountant.

Countersigned,
W. W. VENN, Junior,
Notary Public,
2, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 22nd October, 1877.

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J. THOMSON, Chairman.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.
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LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean. 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
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Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.
The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.
They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.
They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.
Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.
They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.
They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.
Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
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LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).
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Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.
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PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt water Baths.
Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.
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THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.
THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

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SHARP & Co.,
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ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.
THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is *wholly unsectarian* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Mr. J. T. COOPER,
In his celebrated TRAVELS IN CHINA, published in 1871, says:—

"I had with me in my travels a quantity of "Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, "and nothing could exceed their gratitude: and, in "consequence—milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed "poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of "Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of "peas, and the demand became so great that I was "obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

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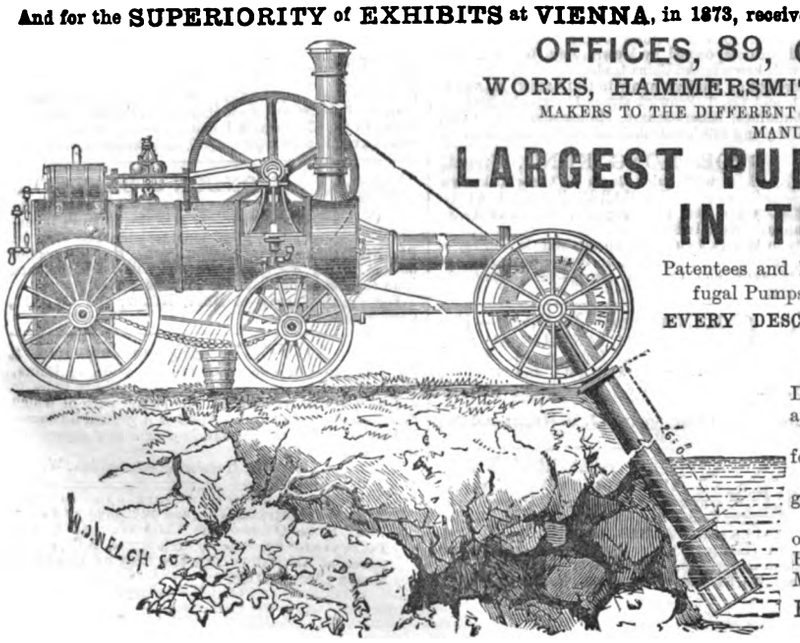

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GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	Nov. 11
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGregor Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship CYPHRENES, 20 years Liverpool hook, 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, T. WOOD, Commander; now loading in the South-West India Dock. To sail end of October. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Thomas Skinner and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 1st Nov.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, GALLEY OF LORNE, 100 A1, 1,390 tons register, 240-horse power nominal, JOHN MACDONALD, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight apply to Shaw, Williams, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the Glamis Castle.

Steam via Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates to Japan and Java Ports, the well-known regular China trader, ALTONA, 90A1, 1,179 tons nett, 1,814 tons gross register, 260 h.p. nominal, 1,300 h.p. effective, A. MULLER, commander, receiving goods up to the 30th October; South-West India Docks.

For further particulars apply to Mors le Blanch and Co., 7, East India Avenue, London; the Albany, Liverpool.

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Sailing.
Peng., Sing., Hg. Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo	Malabar, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Oct. 30
Do. do.....	Cairnsmuir, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Nov. 17

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Norris and Joyner, 196, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	AA1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Nourmahal—	A 1	846	With des	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	Nov. 30	Antwerp
	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool
Do.	Clipper ship	AA 1	—	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to John P. Best and Co.; in Liverpool to John Hay and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to John Hay and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	ToSail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 3
	Atholl.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov.23
	Moray.....	100 A1	2200	V.L.D.	To foll.

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. McCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well kown in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to Gellatly, Hankey Sewell, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. James Shepherd and Co., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, Killick, Martin and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

CHINA and JAPAN.—For SHANGHAI, FANTAISE, 696 tons, A1 17 years; East India Dock; with despatch. For YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, LAIRA, 492 tons, AA1; West India Dock; with despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. Willis and Co., No. 115, Leadenhall-street.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

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The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

HOLLAND, 2,000 tons, Oct. 27.

Extra Steamer.—To be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA (with liberty to call at Naples and Padang), taking cargo also for all transhipment ports.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. Rankine and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, Keller, Wallis, and Postlethwaite, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Lodore	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	To follow
Shanghai	Fiery Cross...	A1 14 yr.	—	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glengyle, s.s.	1,676	Macgregor Gow, & Co.	Oct. 28
Malabar, s.s.....	1,270	Norris & Joyner...	Oct. 29
Cyphrenes, s.s.....	1,972	Thos. Skinner &Co.	Oct. 31
Lorne, s.s.....	1,035	Gellatley & Co.....	Nov. 3
Glenfalloch, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov. 11
LIVERPOOL.			
Achilles, s.s.	1,550	Alfred Holt	Oct. 27
Orestes, s.s.	1,323	Alfred Holt	To follow
Patrocius, s s.	1,650	Alfred Holt	To follow

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

LONDON to BANGKOK via HAVRE.—The splendid screw steamer MECCA, 18 years Liverpool, 1,067 tons register, 130 h.p., H. PLENGE, Commander; London Docks. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched from London on or about the 15th November.

For Freight, apply to Best, Ryley, and Co., 122, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE ADVERTISER, having had a practical experience in the Tea trade, in China, England, and America, extending over twenty years in the former country, during the larger part of which time he had also the management of a general business, is desirous of an engagement in which this experience would be available.

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Printed for the Proprietor by Woodfall and Kinder, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by James West, at the Office of the "London and China Telegraph," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Oct. 29, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 740.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received Nov. 5.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Aug. 10	Sept. 27	Sept. 29*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 25*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 19*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 4
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 16
Chefoo	—	—	„ 8
New-chwang	—	—	„ 4
Hankow	July 20	„ 4	„ 11
Kin-kiang	—	—	„ 10
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Aug. 3	„ 12	„ 16
Ningpo	—	—	„ 15
Foochow	—	—	„ 18
Formosa	—	—	„ 15
Amoy	—	—	„ 19
Swatow	—	—	„ 20
Hong Kong	„ 17	„ 21	„ 22
Canton	—	—	„ 20
Macao	—	—	„ 21
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 3	„ 7	„ 18
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 21
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	„ 24
BORNEO			
Labuan	—	—	„ 20
Sarawak	—	—	„ 25
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 26
Samarang	—	—	„ 19
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	„ 31	„ 29	„ 29
Penang	„ 31	„ 27	Oct. 1
CEYLON—			
Galle			
Colombo	—	—	„ 11
			„ 19

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. Japan advices to the 19th Sept. by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Belgic*, reached London, *via* San Francisco, on the 29th ult., and later advices to the 25th Sept.—per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, were received this day. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 19th, Shanghai 23rd, Hong Kong 29th Sept., Singapore 6th Oct., left, Marseilles yesterday and will reach London to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Singapore-Penang telegraph cable is still out of order, but the Great Northern Company's line has been restored.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, Nov. 2.—None. To Venice, Nov. 5. From Galle: Mr. Pinco.

Per P. and O. steamer *Lomardy*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Nov. 12.—From Shanghai: Mr. D. D. Murray. From Hong Kong: Capt. and Mrs. Sturcocks and ten second-class. From Singapore: Mrs. Gentle and child, Asst. Comy. W. F. Moore Mrs. Matthews, Capt. H. Walshe (died at Suez.) From Galle: Mrs. J. D. S. Greigson and two children.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Belgic*, arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 8.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Peel, Doung Wyn Chune, and Mrs. Doung Ming Po. From Yokohama: Mr. O. Westphae, Mr. Matsuoka.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Nordensteat, Mr. Nakamura. To Hong Kong: Miss Voss, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van Brinck and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lantzins, Mr. G. L. Quein, Mr. Rupe, Mr. Versleigh, Mr. Van der Koog. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. A. Rampant, Mr. Turc. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Brazier and family, Mr Rœnsch, Mr. and Mrs. Klop, Mr. Nurmann. To Colombo: Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Newman, Mr. Helmer, Mrs. Strachan and daughter, Captains Twynam and Smith, Mr. Bissett, Mr. Hoffmann.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs. J Powrie, and Mr. J. Baugh Allec. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ament and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stures and daughter. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. R. Klunder, Mr. J. G. Caswell. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Mr. Buchanan, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss C Miss Mundy.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. R. Aitken.

Per P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, from Venice, Nov. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Macleod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawn, Nabeshima, Obata, Mockinoki. To Hong Kong: Sub lieuts. H. R. P. Floyd and C. W. May. To Singapore: Lieut. H. Stevenson. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A. Hill Mr. E. P. Atkinson, Miss C. E. Myers, Mr. A. Gray.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington. From Brindisi, Nov. 13.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. D. Mitchell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bailey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Mrs. Krol.

Per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China*, from San Francisco, Oct. 11.—To Yokohama: Mr. B. Schembe, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Roberts, Rev. W. S and Mrs. Ament, Mr. O. Stackelberg, Mr. S. B. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. C. and Mrs. Veile, Mr. E. W. Veile, Mr. C. A. Barratoni, Mr. A. G. Brandon, Mrs. H. M. Jenkins, Mr. W. J. Marsh, Miss Mary O. Porter, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Davisson and wife, Mr. C. L. Phillips. To Hong Kong: Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Ashmore, Miss S. A Norwood, Mr. Bing Yu and wife, Mrs. Van Dyke. In steerage, 450 Chinese.

Per steamer *Patroclus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Oct. 28.—To Singapore: Mr. Stiven. To Hong Kong: Mr. Williamson, the Misses Linklater. To Shanghai: Miss Guilfoyle.

Per steamer *Malabar*, from London, Nov. 3.—For Penang: Mr. Charles St. John, Mr. John Bleckmann, Mrs. Bleckmann, Mr. John Rambonnet.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 12th September, and we have advices *via* San Francisco seventeen days later, viz., to the 29th September. The French mail from London, July 27, arrived out on the 11th Sept., the following P. and O. mail of Aug. 3 was received on the 15th Sept., and the French mail of Aug. 10 arrived out on the 27th Sept.

The papers by the present mail at last report the rebellion as at an end. The reports were almost up to the last conflicting, but it appears that on the 24th September at dawn a simultaneous attack was made by the whole of the Imperial forces, who, as previously stated, had completely surrounded the rebels, and in less than an hour's time the small band of rebels was totally overpowered and either killed or made prisoners of war. Saigo, Kirino and Murata (by other accounts Beppu), were among the fallen. Saigo's head was, however, missing, and the principal means of identification thus wanting, there were hopes that the body that was declared to be Saigo's was not in reality his, and that he had again escaped, while on the other hand there was nothing improbable in the supposition that one of his faithful retainers had after his fall cut off his head to save it from the ignominy of falling into the hands of the enemy. Ultimately, however, there seemed no doubt as to his having fallen; and there was no question that the Satsuma rebellion was, after seven months' hard struggle, hopelessly crushed. From this to conclude that the Empire will at once settle down to universal peace would perhaps be over sanguine; Kochi is in a state of disquiet, that any day may result in an outbreak; the farmers in some places have again assumed a threatening attitude, and as none of the causes of the widespread dissatisfaction with the present Government have been removed, it can scarcely be hoped that all attempts to overthrow the present ministry will at once cease. Much, however, must depend on the use which the Government shall make of its victory. There is now such an almost universal feeling throughout the country in favour of popular representation that any further attempt to crush it would probably only

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result in future troubles. Should, however, the present Ministers make use of their hour of victory to relax the bonds which now bind the people, to lay the foundation of liberty of the press, and to give the populace some share, however slight, in the government of the country, the late outbreak—much as it is to be deplored—will have worked for good, and the blood and treasure spent in its suppression will not have been wasted.

Cholera has made its appearance, and was causing some alarm. The foreign Consuls met to concert measures, and it was expected that some of the medical men would be requested to act as a Board of Health. The lower parts of the settlement were to be inspected and domiciliary visits made. The patients up to the time of the mail's leaving had been exclusively native.

A gentleman signing himself "H. A." writes to one of the Yokohama papers and states that he was detained as a prisoner at Vladivostock for five days on a false charge of having publicly threatened to box a Russian officer's ears.

Commenting upon the advent of cholera, the *Japan Herald* says :—

Official information has been given by the Japanese authorities of, we regret to say, the existence of cholera in Yokohama; though from whence the disease has arrived does not appear, nor is it of any very material consequence to be known. According to the Kencho, out of fifteen cases amongst the natives, ten have proved fatal. It has shown itself in Tobe-machi, near the gas works; in Miagaki-cho, just over the iron bridge; in Ishikawa, and in Takishima-cho. In the more violent cases death has resulted in six hours from the commencement of the attack; in other cases, after twenty-four hours. There has been as yet no case in the European settlement, either in town or on the Bluff. Medical men concur in opinion that there is scarcely any reason to doubt that it is really cholera that we have got to cope with, and it behoves every one, therefore,—whilst avoiding as far as may be the depressing and debilitating effects of alarm—to take such precautions as the advanced state of sanitary science offers against the spread of this dire disease. Dr. Eldridge has obligingly sent for publication such domestic hints as it will be both possible and prudent to act on to avoid risk, and to impose checks upon the spread of the complaint. At some of the outports of China we have learnt from the newspapers that there have been a number of fatal cases of Asiatic cholera; but happily they have not been very numerous, nor does the disease, in spite of the existence of famine favourable to its propagation, appear as yet to be spread over any considerable area, and we may hope that both in China and Japan it may soon be stamped out.

From the above-named paper we also take the following :—

According to the *Choya Shimbun* a great conspiracy has been discovered in Kochi *ken*, and documents have been seized containing the names of 6,000 of the members.

The Mikado, who was to have inspected some troops, has been prevented doing so by indisposition.

The funeral of the late Imperial Princess, Seikanin-no-Miya, the widow of the Shogun Iyemochi, who died in 1866, took place on the 13th inst. with great pomp.

The Government has issued a notice fixing the rate of legal interest at six per cent.

The amount to be expended by Japan in connection with the approaching French Exhibition is said to be 150,000 *yen*.

Large exports of rice are taking place from this port to the south of China.

Our columns have contained the translation of a new law, issued by the Prime Minister of Japan, by which the amount of interest that a creditor shall in future be allowed to charge for money lent has been fixed. This piece of legislation is rather of a disappointing nature to those who fondly hoped that the Japanese Government, in making new laws for the people, would profit by Western experience and science. The notion that a Government can any more regulate the price of money than it can regulate the price of any other commodity in which men trade is now quite exploded in every community of thinking men, and usury laws are now counted among the ignorant absurdities of the past, and where not actually repealed they have become obsolete. They have always been and will always be evaded, and their effect has invariably been exactly the opposite of the one that was intended; they make money scarcer and dearer for those who are in want of it, the inevitable result whenever artificial impediments are thrown in the way of free trade. The Japanese Government has a staff of foreign advisers, it has at hand foreign professors in political economy attached to the Tokio University, and it is therefore not to be presumed that the law referred to has been issued in ignorance of true economical principles; it is a fresh instance of that irrepressible meddlesomeness that is inherent in all despotic governments, and which, under the pretext of guiding the people and protecting their interests, hampers, and cripples the objects of its paternal care. Money is a commodity which, like everything else of value, may be bought and sold, and the Government might just as well try to fix the price of rice, tea, silk, or anything else that men buy and sell.

We have been favoured with a specimen of the paper money issued by the rebel commanders in Kiushiu. The one before us is a ten sen *satsu*. The material consists of two thicknesses of slate-coloured calico pasted on either side of a piece of Japanese paper. The note is as follows. On the front is, at the top, a picture of the Rising Sun, at the bottom a stamp bearing the words "Military Office," and the following inscriptions :—"Gold Ten Sen. Issued in June, 10th year of Meiji. Circulating Money within this jurisdiction," and on the back, "Those who counterfeit this money will surely be punished according to martial law." "The limit of circulation is three years." "It is permitted to use this paper money for any payment of taxes." There are also three stamps, which it is, however, impossible to decipher. The note in question appears to have undergone considerable wear and tear, as in addition to several of the stamps being semi-obliterated, the note itself is very much frayed and worn at the edges, and nearly split in half.

The Nobles' Bank in Tokio is rather an amusing institution in the way it is conducted. Its managers seem to be under the idea that proper banking consists in locking up nearly the whole of a bank's capital in one or two investments. The Nobles' Bank has lent nearly the whole of its entire funds after this fashion,—fifteen million *yen* to the Government, and two million *yen* to the Imperial Household, without security; which about disposes of nearly all it had. What there is, under these circumstances, for its numerous staff of clerks to do, is rather a mystery. The noble proprietors of this bank must be happy innocents in finance; but in time it is to be presumed that, in proportion as they will probably one day discover they have lost their money, they will have acquired a corresponding experience, which will then have cost them dear. A bank was quite a misnomer for such an institution, and as such it might shut up. According to a long article which was translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the other day, this National Bank is not made to conform to the rules which the other National Banks are under obligation to observe.

An ambassador to Korea, Mr. Hanabusu, left this on the 26th Sept. *en route* for that country.

The National Exhibition is still open, and commands a considerable amount of interest, both amongst natives and foreigners.

In view of the depressed state of affairs, and the losses sustained by the original land-renters, the Japanese Government has agreed to reduce the annual ground rent in Tsokidji.

With a view of introducing the cultivation of foreign vegetables, &c., amongst the Japanese farmers and people to a greater extent than has hitherto been done, and to enable them to study their growth, &c., the Government has established a nursery garden, called Yukushi-jo, at Mita, Tokio, in which all sorts of European seeds are to be planted as an experiment.

The war now being ended, the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company has received orders from the Government to send down steamers to remove the troops, policemen, and munitions of war from Kiushiu, and to distribute them where ordered.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hiogo News* correspondent writes :—

The congregation attending the place of worship belonging to the Church of England Mission on Lot No. 3 having outgrown the very modest accommodation of the original building, the latter was removed bodily across the road to Lot 4, where it will in future probably do duty for a school-house. A much larger and handsomer edifice has since been erected upon the original site, and the opening service, in Japanese, was held on Thursday, the 23rd August; and on the evening of the following Sunday the first service in English was celebrated, at which, considering the reduced numbers of our foreign community, there was a very fair attendance. On both occasions the Rev. C. F. Warren, assisted by his colleague, the Rev. H. Evington, officiated.

The new building, although apparently of inexpensive construction, neat and unpretending, is yet, in its simple decorations, in the best of good taste. The walls, of a light sage green, harmonise admirably with the neat unstained *hinoki* benches, as also do the *kiuki* pulpit and altar furniture. The painted windows are filled chiefly with plain ground glass, relieved by coloured panes at the top. Behind the altar are two smaller lights, filled in wholly with coloured glass, the ground yellow glass of the lower one being particularly effective. There is a neat Gothic font of granite. For heating purposes earthenware pipes are carried under the floor; these will afterwards communicate with a furnace to be built outside. The building, as at present arranged, will seat about one hundred people, but can readily be made to hold fifty more.

The exterior dimensions of the new church are as follows :—Length, 46 feet; width, 24 feet; height to ridge of roof, 27 feet. From the length of the building some nine feet or so are taken off for a small room, at the back of the altar, which can be used as a school-room.

The premises so long occupied by the Netherlands Trading Company are now held by a detachment of the "ever victorious" (over commerce) Chinese army. By the way, I suppose you know that the Company aforesaid, having lost another hundred thousand Mexicans in Dai Nippon last year, have determined to close their branches at Kobe and Nagasaki, and just keep at Yokohama a staff sufficient to collect some of their outstanding

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accounts. 'Tis strange how its agencies have proved food to some and poison to others—how some have left them who have fattened and battened on their emoluments, whilst others left poorer than when they entered the service!

The City police are very strict on insisting that all foreign complainants shall get their complaints endorsed by their respective Consuls; but time, which both to the robber and robbed is alike so precious, may be saved by depositing at the chief depot a written assurance that a copy of the complaint has been forwarded to the Consul concerned. This little formality being complied with, I must confess that the tansaku, or detectives, go to work with a will. I think, however, that after discovering the missing property and capturing the thief there can be no valid reason for the Saibansho keeping possession of the former for more than ten days—how much more time alone will reveal. Neither do I believe it can conduce to the furtherance of the ends of justice that the unfortunate Japanese owner (in this instance a fellow-servant of the thief) and her witnesses should be kept from three to eight hours at a stretch after nightfall whilst their depositions are being taken and fair copies made at the former's expense. The latter, by the way, are written by a public scribe, who charges the complainant what for a Japanese must prove at a very heavy rate indeed. All this is not very encouraging for those who wish to induce us to come under Japanese laws, a call which for the present is likely to prove as ineffectual as the old one to the ducks—"Dilly, dilly, come and be killed."

In one of Sala's lively Russian sketches he tells us how the police of that country bleed the *losers* of property so heavily, that the latter actually bribe them to let the matter drop, when by chance it has leaked out that they have been robbed. 'Tis not *quite* so bad as that here, but until last week I had no idea that it was half so bad as it is.

NAGASAKI.

A letter published in the *Hiogo News* from Nagasaki says that after Nobeoka fell into Imperial hands the rebels lost a great deal of their power; and about 200 rebel leaders assembled in a temple near Nobeoka. Kirino, Beppu, Murata, Kijima, &c., discussed their battles since February. Then a minor rebel officer said that since the fall of Miyakonojo many of their parties had surrendered to the Eastern armies, which must therefore well know the rebel numbers, ammunition, provisions and situation; it was therefore impossible to defeat the Eastern Army on the Bungo roads or retake Nobeoka; it was useless now to talk of what they had done—they must talk of what they were going to do. He asked Kirino what he would do, who replied, smiling, that when the rebels fought at Yamaga and Uyeki the students of the Shigakko were many, but now many of them had been lost and few remain. The Imperialists have plenty of ammunition and the rebels have been defeated, but if they should be arrested they would be reproached, and therefore they wished to kill as many of the Imperialists as they could and then die; those who felt with him were to write. Some hours afterwards they sent in their opinions to Kirino, and afterwards broke through the Imperial lines and are between Hiuga and Higo.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The Shanghai *Courier's* correspondent, writing under date of the 8th Sept., says:—

A rain fell on the evening and night of the 28th Aug., which, though too late to be of any service to this year's crops, is beneficial to the autumn wheat.

Two persons were executed outside the west gate on the 6th. One of them was a constable, and the other had been headman of a certain quarter. The former had incarcerated an innocent man, causing his death, thrusting him into the jail, unknown to the mandarin. The mother, wife, and sister of one of the criminals followed him to the place of execution, to take the body; and finding it headless, began to revile the magistrates, and went from yamen to yamen demanding it, cursing the powers that be as they went. They were, however, obliged to content themselves with the headless trunk, as the remainder of the body was wanted as an example to evil doers in the place where the crime was committed.

The Chih-hsien of Tientsin has been recently promoted to be Chih-chou of Yu-chen, a mountain city on the borders of Chihli, and due west of Peking. This man has been twice Chih-hsien of this city. The first time he enjoyed an excellent reputation, which, singularly enough, he has lost entirely on his second term.

Mr. Mongan, H.B.M. Consul, who has been identified with this port as Consul, almost since the port was opened, has received leave of absence for a year, and leaves for England in a month or so. His successor is reported to be Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Seward, U.S. Minister, and Hon. J. L. Cadwallader, arrived on the 7th per *Haiting*, and after calling on the Viceroy, left the next day for Peking.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes:—

There are frequent cases of cholera among the Chinese. These are promoted probably by the "rotting" of the coarse hemp or jute in the ponds of water, the stench from which is terrible. The rains have been withheld and the streams are low—the sun is hot in the middle of the day, while the nights are cold; all these are conditions not favourable to good health. Add the want of suitable food on the part of many, and the wonder is that so few die.

CHEFOO.

The correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* says:—

Our summer is virtually over, and the prevailing breezes being easterly, our evenings especially are most deliciously cool; in fact, blankets have been in requisition for at least a month, and at night the thermometer occasionally descends to 60 deg. Although the season has been a dull one, on account of the "scare" to which the usual visitors surrendered themselves, when the absurd reports anent the famine fever got abroad last spring, the current month bids fair to be a solatium to mine host of the Hotel-sur-mer. Numerous distinguished strangers daily promenade the beach, giving to Chefoo that air of a fashionable resort which is its distinguishing characteristic, and those who have come seeking rest, relaxation and health will doubtless benefit immensely by their visit.

The Races, which constitute the pleasantest deviation from the monotony and routine of the general programme, come off next week. The inducements offered by Shanghai and Tientsin turf men, when the Autumn Meeting was decided on, have been disappointing in the extreme, and the promised entries from those ports not having arrived, the forthcoming competition assumes, as of yore, the aspects of a civil war. The number of ponies is limited, and only about a dozen will participate in the events—only four stables being represented. As usual, the merits of the different steeds are kept profoundly dark, and it would take a very sage observer to dare to hazard a tip.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent states that the above port was visited by a heavy thunderstorm, which broke immediately over there on the 6th September. A ball of fire, shot from the inky clouds, struck the Harbour-master's house, shattering the chimney, and loosening the brick-work from roof to base. The electric fluid entered the room adjoining that in which Mr. and Mrs. Deighton-Braysher were seated at tiffin, splintering the ice-chest and smashing to atoms the glass-ware upon it, leaving a circular hole of five inches in diameter in one part of the wall and making an incision in another. After regaining their senses, they thought the house was on fire, and the strong sulphureous smell remained in it for hours. It was a most providential escape both for Mr. and Mrs. Deighton-Braysher and the servants, who were continually passing through that room.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 16th Sept.; the French mail from London, July 27, was received on the 8th Sept., and the following P. and O. mail of Aug. 3 arrived out on the 12th Sept.

The closure of the Woosung Railway has elicited a protest in a quarter where it is satisfactory to see the matter so sensibly treated. The *Shunpao*, a native newspaper of some standing, has taken the opportunity to give an exhaustive article on the subject of railways, which can hardly fail to be read with profit by every Chinaman whom that paper reaches. The figures relating to England—the immense capital invested in railways, the enormous number of passengers carried, and the great revenue annually earned by the railway companies—will seem almost fictitious to the Celestial mind. But the facts that the little Woosung Railway has already carried 161,331 passengers, and that instead of injuring it has rather increased the traffic of other wheeled vehicles, will come home to it more clearly, and will tend to show the error of the argument so often put forward, that railways will not suit China because they will upset other industries. The experience of England, on the contrary, is, that they infinitely stimulate other employments of what kind soever; and the experience of the Woosung Railway, so far, has been to the same effect. Yet, as is pointed out, this has not had a fair chance to prove its capabilities either by developing traffic or of earning revenue. It has been debarred from carrying goods altogether; and that it should have succeeded in paying its way and even earning a small profit out of passenger traffic alone, speaks wonders in its favour. It is certainly encouraging to find so sound a view of the subject in a Chinese paper.

Some difficulty has occurred with reference to the erection of the Margary Memorial. It appears that the Municipal Council have raised an objection to the proposed site on the grounds that it would encroach on the road and be an obstruction to the traffic at the corner of the Soochow-road and the Bund. A piece of progress in the general arrangements in settlement is noticeable in an application for permission to have stands of broughams on the Bund. In view of the presence of cholera, the Municipal Council very properly ask the co-operation of

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foreign and native residents in carrying out sanitary arrangements which, always desirable, become especially so when the season is unhealthy.

From the above-named paper we take the following :—

The news of the death of Mr. Thomas Dick will be learned by foreign residents in China with universal regret. During his long service as Commissioner of Customs at various ports Mr. Dick earned the esteem and regard of all who came in contact with him, either officially or in private life. The immediate cause of death was, we understand, abscess of the liver, brought on by a fever caught during his short stay at the new port of Ichang. Failing to derive the hoped-for benefit from his visit to Chefoo, his recovery has for some time been regarded as almost hopeless. His death, at the early age of thirty-eight, is the more sad that he had, we believe, made arrangements to retire altogether next year from the service and return to Europe. In him the Chinese Government lose an able officer, and those who knew him a valued friend.

Some hitch is said to have occurred in regard to the new Chinese loan, which rumour connects with the rate of exchange. It is said that the Peking Government decline to be bothered with exchange, which they do not understand, and borrow only so many million taels ; giving the Hang-chow banker Woo a rate of interest which enables him to take the risk of the exchange, and leaving him to fix the rate of repayment with the Bank. But the Bank wants the rate fixed and recognised by the Government. We repeat, however, that we are only repeating current rumour, and cannot in any way vouch for its accuracy.

The British schooner *Airlie*, while on passage to Hakodadi, on the 6th of August last, found in lat. 36° N., and long. 131° E., the lower half of a camphor-wood chest of drawers, containing shirts and collars, &c. One of the shirts was marked "J. Watts," and some of the collars were stamped "Watson and Co., Shanghai." The captain took all the articles forward with him, and on arriving at Hakodadi handed them over to the British Consul there. There is reason to believe that the wreckage belongs to the missing barque *Eaglet*, and, we understand, it is to be sent for from Hakodadi, with the view to see whether it can be identified by the agents here. The *Airlie*, on her return passage, picked up twelve Japanese sailors from a water-logged junk, in the Japanese sea, and brought them to Shanghai. They were handed over to the Japanese Consul.

A case of suicide, coloured with a spice of romance, occurred in Honkew a few days ago. A Chinese woman, it appears, died suddenly. In the same house resided an old Bombay man, or Bengalee, well-known in the locality. He took the woman's death so deeply to heart that he swallowed a quantity of opium, in the hope of rejoining her in "the land of the hereafter." It was some time afterwards ascertained what he had done, and he was removed to the Shantung-road Hospital ; but too late, for he died there soon after his arrival.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 22nd September ; the French mail from London, Aug. 10, arrived out on the 18th September, and the following P. and O. mail of August 17 was received on the 21st September.

The questions of the treatment of Chinese prisoners and the administration of the flogging have been discussed at the meeting of the Legislative Council which took place on the 17th September. At that meeting his Excellency the Governor laid upon the table some correspondence on Prison Discipline in the colony, and made a speech of an hour's duration on the same subject. He pointed out that the first despatch was one from Lord Carnarvon, dated the 20th June, 1877, in which the noble lord instructed him to review the whole question of prison discipline in Hong Kong, and to make proposals for placing the system on a sound basis in future. The first despatch written by his Excellency was dated the 13th June, so that Lord Carnarvon's despatch must have had reference to something prior. Sir Arthur Kennedy, writing towards the close of last year, had reported a serious increase of crime, which was borne out by the returns. In 1874 the total number of serious offences was 1,165 ; in 1875, 1,395 ; and in 1876, 1,485. The annual average of serious crimes from the year 1867 to the year 1871 was 1,303, and from 1871 to 1876, 1,351 ; while the annual average of offences of all kinds during the latter five years was 7,124 as against 5,718 in the former period. There had also been a remarkable increase in the number of prison offences. In 1874 the number was 426 ; in 1875, 1,085 ; and in 1876, 2,726. The number of cases before the Police Magistrates in 1876 was over 10,000, and the number of persons convicted over 7,900. He ventured to assert that such a state of the criminal population and such an extraordinary growth of prison offences was without parallel in the British empire. The system of prison discipline, joined to efficiency in the administration of justice, is the great engine the Government is bound to use to repress crime and reduce the number of criminals. In the report of the Jail Committee the guiding principle upon which the prison here was administered. is laid down in these words :—"Owing to the peculiar circumstances of this colony, and the fact that by far the larger portion of the criminals confined in the jail are Chinese, whose language is but little known to those who have charge of them, whose characters and dispositions are imperfectly understood. and of whose previous history and lives it is almost impossible to obtain any knowledge, any attempt to cultivate their higher faculties and to improve their moral condition seems hopeless." Now, that was a very grave sentence for the committee to write. In every part of the British Empire Her Majesty's Government have laid down what the Government believe to be sound principles of prison discipline, namely, that it should consist of a due mixture of severity combined with efforts for amendment. It was also a rule laid down that a prisoner should undergo at least two-thirds of his sentence before being released, but in January last no less than fifty prisoners were branded and deported from Hong Kong, having served only one-third of their sentences, and some of them had been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and some only to three months' hard labour ; but they were all treated in the same way, irrespective of whether their conduct in jail had been good or bad. His Excellency animadverted on the system of passing repeated short sentences on old offenders, and went on to advocate the employment of Chinese turnkeys in the jail, the employment of Chinese in the Police Force having proved successful. He cited the Colonel-Surgeon's opinion as to the danger of flogging Orientals on the back with the cat, congestion of the lungs generally following the infliction of the punishment, and said the only flogging he could permit was the same as carried out in India on Orientals. He had approved of something over twenty floggings of this description, on the recommendation of the jail authorities. He said it with regret, and referred to his Governments in Labuan and the Bahamas, where not a single lash was applied during his administration, and where crime had diminished, as examples of the advisability of not flogging criminals. He also advocated giving the prisoners useful labour to perform, and letting them understand that upon the manner in which they conducted themselves depended their release from jail before the expiration of their sentences. He alluded to the fact of a number of Chinese prisoners sleeping in the same cell, with only an allowance of 190 cubic feet of air to each, and suggested the adoption of the separate system. which would probably entail some expense. He also questioned the policy of branding and deporting prisoners, and intimated his intention of submitting certain measures on the subject to the Council on an early day.

At the same meeting of Council the subject of the Praya was brought forward, when it was explained that the reconstruction was delayed through the Colonial Government having sent out a plan for the work, prepared by Sir James Coote ; this plan appears to have been prepared under a misconception of the circumstances of the place, and has been returned with the expression of a hope that the Surveyor General's scheme may be sanctioned at once. An important despatch from Earl Derby with reference to the status of naturalised British subjects of Chinese descent has been published in the local *Gazette*. It sets forth that under the Naturalisation Act of 1870 such persons are not entitled to British protection in China, even if naturalised in England, unless by their naturalisation they have ceased to be Chinese subjects, and that the same rule applies with still greater force to Chinese naturalised in the colonies, since colonial naturalisation only operates within the limits of the colony which grants the naturalisation. With regard to Chinese who are British subjects by birth, they can only claim British protection in China when they have complied with the regulations laid down in Sir R. Alcock's Circular of October 7, 1868.

Complaints are again made of the squeezes levied on the trade of the Colony by means of the two Chinese Customs stations at Capsingmoon and Cheung Chow. These were originally erected specially for the purpose of collecting opium duty from cargo-boats passing the stations. Now it is complained duties are being levied on other articles, such as cotton piece goods and provisions. This has already had the effect of causing the discontinuance of two trading junks hitherto plying between here and Heung Shan, and is a matter calling for official investigation, as great injury cannot fail to be inflicted on the trade of the colony by thus putting obstacles in the way of the circulation of goods.

Among the passengers by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, which left on the 20th Sept., was Mr. D. H. Bailey, the United States Consul. Mr. Bailey has gone home on leave of absence, and will probably be appointed to some diplomatic post in Europe.

The *China Mail* says that there is a strong flavour of the old "robbery days" about the daily criminal reports of the colony, and we may have ere long to resume our standing column of "Last Night's Robberies," of which the vigorous measures of Sir Richard MacDonnell ultimately deprived us. Two distinct alarms of robbers were given on the night of the 12th. Both alarms were on the rise of the hill, and it is reported that revolvers are being cleaned and burnished for immediate use in case of need. If this species of annoyance continues, it will behove the police authorities to organise a more thorough system of prevention than has existed hitherto. His Excellency's

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new policy, it adds, appears to have painfully touched the members of the Racquet Court, that building having been twice forcibly entered of late by burglarious natives. On the second occasion the thieves tied up the coolies in charge, and after turning out the wardrobes of the members, carefully selected such shoes as appeared worth anything and decamped.

Another robbery of rather an extensive nature has also taken place. Five $100 notes were stolen from the Rev. Father B. Vigano on the 11th September. The rev. father was attending the Police Court on that day in reference to some property which was stolen from him on the 4th instant by his servant, and which had been traced to two pawnbrokers. During his absence on this prosecution the house was left in charge of his new servant, who, we understand, is a proselyte to the Roman Catholic faith. He took the opportunity to rob his master of his money, amounting to $500, and other things. It is needless to say that he has made himself scarce, and the police are after him.

The above paper has the following:—The compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., at Foochow, has been released. His apprehension was, it understands, in connection with the failure of a contract for the loan of several million dollars by the Chinese Government in 1874, and the unfortunate compradore was thought to have contributed to its failure, and the consequent dispute that ensued between Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the Chinese Government.

In the Governor's remarks on prison discipline and the amount of crime in Hong Kong, his Excellency referred to the fact that the number of criminals in gaol at present was less than at the corresponding period last year. The actual figures are as follows:—Number of Chinese and coloured prisoners in Victoria Gaol (Weekly Report) 17th September, 1876, 430; ditto (Weekly Report) 17th September, 1877, 382.

SUMATRA.

ATCHIN.

The news from Samalangan is of a very favourable nature for the Dutch. The successes of their troops, which we reported in our last issues, have had decisive results. The Rajah of Samalangan has offered his submission, and sworn on the Koran to adhere to the terms stipulated by the Dutch Government. Merdoe, adjacent to Samalangan, has also submitted, so that now every State of any importance on the north, west, and east coast has acknowledged Netherlands supremacy. It is true that Gighen, one of the first States to submit, is again blockaded, owing to the duplicity of the Rajah in his dealings with the Dutch authorities; but we believe this is the only instance of the kind. It is the general opinion that the chief task of the military is now accomplished, and that it remains with the civil authorities to cement their relations with the Atchinese. In the meantime pretty strong garrisons will be kept at several places, but we are informed that a portion of the land and naval forces are about to be withdrawn.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 29th September; the P. and O. mail from London Aug. 31, was received on the 29th September. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

At the meeting of the Council the Water Rate Bill and Prisoners' Bill were read a second time. A rule or order of the Supreme Court, having for its object to facilitate the transaction of business on the Summary Side of the Court, was submitted and reserved for further consideration. The Auditor-General's financial statements for 1876 were laid on the table, and a Final Supply Bill for 1876 was read a first time. The Estimates for 1878, published the previous day in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, were laid on the table, and the Supply Bill for 1878 was read a first time; and, finally, Mr. MacArthur gave notice of a question at next meeting as to the constitution of the Courts of Justice in Perak and other Native States, and whether Government would furnish a record of their proceedings during the first quarter of the current year.

The Auditor General, in his Financial Report for 1876, gives the revenue for the year as $1,659,036 (estimated at $1,466,375); the expenditure as $1,499,051 (estimated at $1,467,658); and the Credit Balance of the Colony on 1st January, 1877, as $406,802. But this balance is more than locked up, and unavailable, in an asset under the heading of Native States, amounting to $580,111, three-fourths of which is of doubtful recovery, and that amount has since been increased.

In introducing the Supply Bill for 1878 the Colonial Secretary made an interesting speech, in which he took occasion to give information on a variety of topics of public interest, but which pressure of other matter has prevented our criticising. Mr. Douglas took a cheerful view of the financial position of the Colony and also of the Native States, even of Perak, notwithstanding this Colony has had to advance to that State over $50,000 during the first half of the current year, and it has paid no interest on previous advances.

The financial situation of the Colony may be considered highly satisfactory, so far as the revenue is concerned. The estimated revenue for the current year was $1,632,944. The revenue for the first eight months of the year shows an increase of $23,500 over the same period in 1876, and it is confidently expected that the actual revenue of the year will not be under $1,700,000.

The revenue for 1878 is estimated at $1,636,934, and the expenditure at $1,604,977. The revenue is palpably under-estimated, and the expenditure is the largest estimate ever contemplated, except in 1874, when the Surplus Fund was drawn upon for extraordinary public works. It is larger by $100,000 than the expenditure for 1875, when nearly $300,000 was spent of surplus funds, and it exceeds by $440,000 the expenditure of 1869. If, therefore, the revenue of the Colony is flourishing, the expenditure is no less so, and it would be hard to say what benefit the Colony derives from the large increase in its expenditure. Is there, for example, greater efficiency in the public service, or, let us say, in the administration of justice? For one thing, there is a lamentable lack of permanency in the public service, from the never-ending changes that are continuously made in appointments, as every *Gazette* shows.

There is no particular news with regard to the Native States. Extracts from diaries kept by the residents of Salangore and Sunghie Ujong have been furnished by Government. This publication of information from the Native States cannot but have a beneficial effect. It will be seen that the present high price of rice and the low price of tin, their staple export, combine to have a most injurious effect on the prosperity and progress of these States. With regard to Muar and the Maharajah of Johore not a syllable of information has been vouchsafed in the Legislative Council, in explanation of the Government's action in the matter of the succession to Sultan Ali. The natural inference is that it will bear neither defence nor discussion, but it is probable some unofficial member of Council will endeavour to elicit the facts of the case.

Tunku Mahmood, it may be noted, Sultan Ali's youngest son, has been placed in the Raffles' Institution to be educated. The eldest son and heir is left to shift for himself and family as best he may.

The Chinese Immigrants Ordinance, No. 2 of 1877, was brought into operation, by an Order in Council, on the 24th instant, but another Order in Council suspended Sections 6, 7, 8, and 10. How this Ordinance will be found to work remains to be proved

The U.S. man-of-war, of *Alabama* fame, the *Kearsarge*, Captain Macnair, arrived here from Hong Kong on the 26th Sept. *en route* to New York, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

The French war steam-transport *La Creuse* arrived at the Borneo Company's wharf from Saigon, and left for Toulon with 598 French naval and military passengers.

H.M.S. steamer *Charybdis*, Captain Hotham, returned to port from the Dindings, where she had been to render assistance to H.M.S. *Growler*, which had grounded there, but floated off before the arrival of the *Charybdis*.

Mr. J. C. Mitchell, the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, left for Saigon, by the M.M. steamer *Ava*, to give evidence in the trial of P. J. Modelly, late a clerk in the Supreme Court here, who is charged with defrauding the Treasury by affixing stamps of less value than the amount paid him for plaint notes, and misappropriating the difference. The Colonial Government here applied to the French Government of Cochin China for his rendition, but the application has been refused on the ground that he is a French subject.

Captain Darke, of the *Ban Fong Seng*, was presented with a set of tea and coffee service by direction of H.E. Administrator, as well as with the thanks of H.M. Government, by order of the Secretary of State, for rescuing a portion of the crew of the steamer *Eastern Isles*, in December last, from the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Some time last year Mr. Adamson moved in the Council that the dredging and deepening of Singapore river was a question that required the attention of Government. The consequence, it is said, has been that a wonderful plan has been submitted by Government to the Chamber of Commerce for making two channels in the river by erecting buildings in the centre of the bay formed by the river inside its mouth. It is, of course, to cost a lot of money, or it would not be a Government proposal.

The *Penang Gazette* says:—

Captain Fox has returned to Penang and taken over charge of the Harbour Master's Office from Captain Bradbery. The latter reverts to his former appointment in Singapore, and it is but justice to him as a public officer and a pleasure to us to be able to say, that during the time he has held the acting appointment in Penang he has always proved himself to be a most independent, efficient and obliging officer, and he leaves the settlement with the respect, esteem, and good wishes of the whole mercantile community as a body.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELLAMY—On the 28th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Arthur Bellamy, of a daughter.
CARST—On the 7th Sept., at Yokohama, Mrs. J. Carst, of a son.
DOUGLAS—On the 21st Oct., at Larkbear House, near Southall, the wife of Robert K. Douglas, of a son.
FERGUSON—On the 11th Sept, at Shanghai, the wife of George H. Ferguson, of a son.
FITZHENRY—On the 14th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of D. FitzHenry, of a daughter.
HADOW—On the 25th Oct., at 50, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, W., the wife of the Rev. J. L. G. Hadow, of a son.
HENDERSON—On the 25th Sept., at Singapore, the wife of John Henderson, of a son.
HOWARD—On the 9th Sept., at Chefoo, Mrs. W. C. Howard, of a daughter.
LUNBERG.—On the 17th Sept., at Penang, the wife of J. H. Lunberg, of Lankat, Sumatra, of a daughter.
TWIGG—On the 19th Oct., at Canonbury-square London, the wife of R. H. Twigg, C.E., of a daughter.
WADE—On the 26th Oct., at 18, Bolton-gardens, London, Lady Wade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIBBY—CARLESS.—On Oct. 27, at Devizes, by the Rev. J. H. Burgess, D.D., Herbert Kirkman, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Bibby, M.A., of Liverpool, to Julia youngest daughter of the late John Carless, M.D.C.M., of Stroud.
CHRISTALL—STAHL—On the 30th Oct., at St Luke's Church, Chelsea, Charles Henry, only son of the late Mr. Charles Christall, of Java, to Beatrice Helena, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. E Stahl, of West Brompton
GRIBOWSKI—DARLING.—On the 16th Oct., at St. Wilfred's, York, by the Rev. Provost Render, Paul Arnold Stanislas, Comte Gribowski, son of Gribowski, of Warsaw, to Margaret Stormanth Willoughby, younger daughter of Robert Darling, Broomlands, Kelso, N.B.
HEATHCOTE—SHAND.—On the 25th Oct., at South Stoneham Church, Hants, by the Rev. W. D. Harrison, Vicar, Robert Walker Heathcote, R.M.L.I., son of Vice-Admiral Heathcote, R.N., of Feltham Lodge, Hants, to Constance Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Shand, of Woolton Wood, Lancashire.
HELPMAN—MURRAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Souter, Walter Stephen Helpman, third son of Benjamin Francis Helpman, Commander R.N., to Isabella, second daughter of James Murray, of Summerhill, Allen's Ford, Victoria, Australia.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—On the 24th Sept., at Singapore, William Henry, son of H. J. Bennett, aged 1 month and 14 days.
CHAPMAN—On the 1st Nov., at 16, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, after a long and painful illness, Thomas Hemsley, late of Foochow, China, only son of the late Thomas Chapman, of London, aged 46.
CUNYNGHAM—On the 27th Oct., at Culver Cottage, Haven-street, Ryde, I.W., Sir Francis Thurlow Cunyngham, Bart., aged 69.
DICK—On the 9th Sept., at Chefoo, Thomas Dick, Commissioner of Customs, aged 38.
ELVIN—On the 24th Sept., at Singapore, Herbert, son of N. M. Elvin, aged 11 years and 10 months.
ENGLAND—On the 14th Sept, at Shinbashi, Tokio, John England, M.I.C.E., Principal Engineer Imperial Government Railways, Tokio, aged 54 years.
GIRDLESTONE—On the 19th Oct, at Crimgleford, Norwich, Frederick Girdlestone, in the 58th year of his age, son of the late Rev. W. E. Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling-and-Salthouse, Norfolk.
GRIFFING—On the 10th Sept., at Shanghai, Jasper Griffing, of New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
HELBLING—On the 26th Oct., at Victoria-road, Clapham-common, Lewis Helbling, aged 81.
HENDERSON—On the 10th Sept., at the International Hospital, Hiogo, Charles Henderson, a native of Charleston, U.S.A.
LANNING—On the 13th Sept, at Shanghai, George Edward, son of George and Caroline Lanning, aged one year.
MACKIE—On the 14th Sept., at Shanghai, William Mackie, Sergeant Municipal Police.
SCOTT—On the 10th Sept., at Yokohama, David Scott, Jun.
STEAINS—On the 26th Oct, in her 69th year, Mary Barnes, the dearly beloved wife of James Steains, of Green Bank, Forest-hill.
STUART—On the 8th Sept., at Shanghai, William Jeffrey, son of William and Emily Stuart, aged 20 months and 5 days.
SWINHOE—On the 28th Oct., at Carlyle-square, S.W., Robert Swinhoe, F.R.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.G.S., late Her Majesty's Consul, Ningpo, aged 41.
WALSHE—On the 23rd Oct., at Suez, on his way home, Captain Holywell Hely-Hutchinson Walshe, late of the 2nd West India Regiment Police Magistrate of Singapore, and eldest son of the late F. Weldon Walshe, LL.D., of Limerick, aged 38.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 19.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: There had been a fair business in Yarns, but the medium qualities of 16/24 continued most in demand. For Shirtings the inquiry had been feeble, though 9 lbs. were rather more in favour. Velvets had continued fairly saleable. Drills and T-Cloths were almost nominal. Quotations were—Grey Shirtings: 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in., $1.40 to 1.75; 8 lbs., 38½ yds. 44 in., $1.80 to 2.20; 8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in., $1.55 to 2.32½; 9 lbs., 38½ to 44 in., $2.00 to 2.60 per piece. T-Cloth 7 lbs., 24 yds. 32 in., $1.40 to 1.60; T-Cloth 6 lbs. 24 yds. 32 in., $1.10 to 1.25 per piece. White Shirtings: 60 to 64-reed 40 yds. 35 in., $2.20 to 2.40 per piece. Turkey Red 24 yds. 30 in. 2 to 3lb., $0.67½ to 0.85; Black Velvets, $7.25 to 8.35. English Drills 14 to 15 lbs. 40 yds. 30 in., $2.40 to 2.65; Taffachelass, 12 yds. 43 in., 2.00 to 2.35 per lb. Yarns: No. 16 to 24, $28.00 to 31.25; No. 28 to 32, $32.25 to 34.75; No. 38 to 42, $35.00 to 39.00 per picul. Woollens: The market had been a little more active. Shimagoro and Figured Orleans had found buyers at the low prices quoted, and Black Union Cloth was in demand, but without available stock. Mousselines de Laine remained quiet, and Blankets continued saleable at quotations which ruled as follows:—Figured Orleans, 29 to 30 yds. 31 in., $4.25 to 5.25; Shimagoro, 30 yds. 30 in., $3.75 to 5.25 per piece. Figured Mousselines de Laine, 30 yds. 30 in., 25c. to 28½; Union, 54 in. to 56 in., 60c. to 80c.; Blankets, scarlet and green, 6 to 8 lbs., 40c. to 45c. per lb.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 29.—A good steady business had been transacted in Yarns at firmer rates, the improvement being most noticeable in medium spinnings of both 16/25 and 28/32. In Shirtings a little more activity was apparent at one time, but the market closed dull. Drills had been sold to a small extent, and 7 lb. T-Cloths were in rather better inquiry. Indigo Shirtings and Cotton Italians were quiet. Prints and Turkey Reds showed symptoms of improvement, and Velvets continued to be fairly saleable. As regards Woollens, more demand had been experienced for Plain and Figured Orleans and Camlet Cords, but Italian Cloth was difficult of sale at lower rates. Mousselines had been in demand at a reduction. There had been a moderate business in Metals. Good brand Nail Rods had been sold at a slight advance; quotations for other descriptions of iron were unchanged.

*** A private telegram dated this day (5th November) says:—"There is a very limited demand for all imports. Market overstocked."

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and a slight advance may be quoted for some goods, deliveries of which have likewise improved. Cottons: Settlements of Grey Shirtings are rather smaller, and prices appear to be somewhat weak at the close. A fair demand exists for Chintz, and a further improvement may be noticed in Turkey Reds. Black Velvets are again weaker, and Victoria Lawns are almost unsaleable. Woollens and Worsteds: Black Lastings continue firm, and there is a better feeling in Figured Orleans, whilst Black Orleans are in less demand. Considerable sales of Checked and Striped Lustres are reported at the low prices current. Deliveries of Mousselines de Laine are larger, at somewhat lower rates for Plain Goods, Figured and Printed being slightly higher. A fair business has been done in Union and Pilot Cloth and in Blankets. Iron of all descriptions is dull.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co.'s Report says:—In Piece Goods we have no alteration to report, with the exception of Velvet and Lastings, which show a slight advance in value. Kerosine Oil has experienced a heavy drop, and is difficult of sale. Pea Oil has also declined. Sugar: Moderate sales have been effected at about former quotations. Cotton remains without alteration. Blankets are in fair request, and any on the spot would meet with a ready sale. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, 16/18 $88 to 90; Grey Shirtings, 7 lb. $1.38; 8½ lb. $1.70; T-Cloths, 7 lb. $1.20; Turkey Reds, 3½ lb. $1.70; Black Velvets, 22-inch $7.70; Lawns, $0.80; Drills, 14 lb. $2.40; Plain Black Orleans, 30 yards $4.50; Black Lastings, $12.20.

TIENTSIN.—Trade remained very dull.

NEWCHWANG.—American Drills were in considerable demand at good prices. English Drills in moderate request.

HANKOW.—There had been a little more doing in Piece Goods. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: Sales for the fortnight only 3,750 pieces, "Lion and Horse" chop 8½lbs. at Tls. 1.60, and 10lbs. "Eagles" at Tls. 2.26 per piece. White Shirtings. A sale of 750 pieces 66-reed "Eagles" reported at Tls. 2.06 per piece. Woollens: Values of all kinds unchanged. Metals: Lead very little in stock, and sales of retail nature made at rather firmer sates. Tin and Quicksilver: No business doing in these, and quotations unchanged.

SHANGHAI.—There had been little change from the extreme dulness in trade lately prevailing. Grey Shirtings at auction had been sold at 1 or 2 candareens lower all round, while private transactions, except in a few special chops, had become almost impracticable. In T-Cloths a small business is reported at about previous quotations; 8 lbs. were wanted at Tls. 1.40 to 1.41 per piece, 7 lbs. good common Mexicans being still quoted Tls. 1.20 to 1.22, and Dewhurst's MT quality worth Tls. 1.38 per piece. Drills had continued in active request, prices hardening at the close; 14 lbs. common English makes worth Tls. 1.85 and 15 lbs. Tls. 1.88 to 1.90 per piece. American Drills had been sold freely at Tls. 2.85 to 2.97 per piece. Woollens—Camlets in better demand at improving prices, and for suitable assortments the market closed firm and advancing; CPH sold at Tls 12.82 per piece. Long Ells lower, CPH Scarlet selling by auction at Tls. 6.58½ per piece. Spanish Stripes Tls. 0.56½ per yard, HH assortments. Metals: There had been nothing done in Iron. Lead had been sold at Tls. 5.45 to 5.47½ for LB. Coals: There had been a downward movement in the market for all descriptions, and the inquiry was languid.

FOOCHOW.—There had been no business in the Cotton Goods market during the fortnight. Lead.—A fair quantity had changed hands at $8.00 to 8.25 per picul against tea purchases, and $8.00 per picul cash. The stock in foreigners' hands was estimated at 7,250 pigs. Sales reported are:—Lead 1,280 pigs at $8.00 to 8.25 per picul, against tea; 1,450 pigs at $8.00 per picul cash.

AMOY.—Yarns: Barely anything had been done, and arrivals had considerably increased the stock of English Yarn. Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths together with other Piece Goods had been dealt in to a very small extent. Metals.—Tin: No transactions. Lead: Sales of 900 pigs quoted, but prices had not transpired. Quicksilver: Unchanged.

HONG KONG.—The state of the market had been very unsatisfactory during the fortnight, and the business done upon a very limited scale. Advices from the interior were very unfavourable as regards prospects of the coming Rice crops, and as a consequence local dealers only bought to meet actual requirements, or when prices were more than usually tempting, as for example in 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. common T-Cloths. In the meantime, importers still adhered to their former policy of holding off until buyers should be prepared to meet their views. Quotations were unchanged, and in many cases quite nominal. 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings had been inquired for, and a moderate business had resulted. Other weights had met with little or no attention. English Drills and White Shirtings had been neglected. T-Cloths had been in demand, and business had been done at about previous quotations. American Cotton Goods out of stock. Coals: No change in the market, which continued very depressed. The arrivals had been 1,584 tons Cardiff and 1,808 tons Australian; the settlements 2,010 tons Cardiff at $9.00 to $9.75 and 1,200 tons Australian at $7.25 per ton. Metals—Iron: Nail Rod had been in some request for the Tientsin market; other kinds continued quiet. Wire: Unchanged. Steel: Steady. Lead: Market very weak; 550 tons "Hole" chop had changed hands under $7 per picul cash. L.B. offering at $7 to arrive and Enthoren at $6.90. Tin Plates difficult to move. Quicksilver had steadily declined until the close, when a slight reaction was noticeable.

CANTON.—But little business had been done in Lead, which was again quoted lower; common $7.60 to $7.65; W.B. $7.70 to $7.75 per picul. Stock 700 piculs. Quicksilver: Prices had declined to $69 to $70 per picul.

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FORMOSA.—At Tamsui good 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings were worth $2.55, 7 lbs. T-Cloths $1.85. From Takao no transactions are reported; quotations were nominally unchanged.

MANILLA.—There had been little alteration in the market during the interval, but prices showed a continued weakening tendency.

SINGAPORE.—The stagnation in the market for the principal Cotton staples had continued. There had been very little demand, and the business done had been with few exceptions trifling; values were mostly unchanged. The principal sales reported are 8,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 4,000 pieces Grey Supers, 23,000 pieces T-Cloths, 9,000 pieces White Shirtings, 90 cases White Cambrics, 77 bales Grey Yarn, 160 bales T. Red Yarn, 75 bales Coloured Yarns, and 40 cases T. R. Cambrics.

PENANG.—The demand for Cotton Goods generally had been small, stocks were increasing, and prices were weak. Grey Shirtings: Small transactions in 6 lbs. at $27, and 8¼ lbs. at $32 to 42 according to quality; no sales of 7 lbs.; a sale of 45-inch 9 lbs. at $43¾. Grey Supers: Limited sales of 5 lbs. at $34 to 35, 5¼ lbs. at $36, 5½ lbs. at $37, and 6 lbs. at $37¾. Grey Madapollams: No transactions. Grey T-Cloths: Moderate sales of 5 lbs. at $20, 6 lbs. at $22 to 24, and 7 lbs. at $27 to 28½; Small sales of 6 lbs. Mexicans at $29½, and 7 lbs. at $32. Grey Yarns dull; small sales of 40's at $100.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 19.—A large business done, settlements amounting to fully 3,200 piculs. Operations had been mostly confined to low grades, for which liberal prices had been paid, far higher, some considered, than the slight recovery on the New York Tea market warranted, considering the depreciation in quality which had been more than usually early this present season. Arrivals having been limited, stocks on hand were not much over 11,000 piculs. Rates closed as under, teas from good medium downwards showing an advance of about $1.50 to $2.00 per picul:—Common, $9.00 to 13.00; good common, $14.00 to 15.00; medium, $16.00 to 18.00; good medium, $19.00 to 22.00; fine, $23.00 to 27.00; finest, $28.00 to 32.00; choice, $34.00 nominal. The *Etta Loring* had sailed with 700,000 lbs., for New York.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 29.—A stronger feeling had sprung up in the market, and prices, especially in lower grades, showed a decided advance. Settlements amounted to 10,000 piculs, being comprised, almost without exception, of Teas under $15 per picul. Arrivals had been very limited, and stocks were only moderate. Prices closed firm, especially for Teas "for price." Quotations: Common, $9 to 10; good common, $11 to 14; medium, $15 to 17; good medium, $18 to 21; fine, $22 to 24 per picul. Export from 1st May, 8,261,894 lbs., against 8,947,212 in corresponding period last season.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—A large business had been done during the interval, and more particularly within the closing week, the demand extending to all descriptions of Teas. Prices had ruled very irregularly, but closed considerably firmer. Settlements since the 27th August had been 5,000 piculs, making 46,000 piculs for the season to date, against 40,000 piculs last year.

NAGASAKI.—The market had been extremely quiet, owing to the firmness of merchants, and the difficulty in getting the produce to market. Settlements had been 733 bales from $6.00 upwards, 777 bales from $3.00 to $6.00. Stocks, 3,300 bales. Quotations: Common to medium, $2.50 to $7.00; medium to fine, $8 to $13.

HANKOW.—Arrivals during the fortnight had amounted to 14,940 chests. A very small business had been done, there being little inquiry on this market. Prices showed a decline of Tls. 1.00 to 1.50 per picul. Settlements for the fortnight had been 1,985 chests. Shipments on native account 13,227 chests. Prices paid had been:—Oonfaas and Oonams, common to fair, 8½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.; Seangtam, 7½d. per lb.; Oopacks, common to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 0½d. The *Celestial Empire* says:—The market has been checked by the continued depression at home for low cost teas, and the uncertainty as to the total yield; but teamen, who have lately been shipping to Shanghai, without offering their teas at Hankow, would now be glad to accept a considerable reduction on the spot. As will be seen below, the total arrivals to date are more than 6,000,000lbs. below last year's, while the export only shows a deficiency of 3,000,000lbs.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There had been a moderate business done during the week, settlements being:— Oopack, 1,000 chests at Tls. 14 to 19; Oanfa, 1,000 chests at Tls. 12 to 16¾; Oonam, 1,000 chests at Tls. 10½ to 12; Ningchow, 2,000 chests at Tls. 14 to 42½; Hohow, 1,000 chests at Tls. 11 to 22; total, 6,000 chests, against 16,000 chests in the corresponding week last season. The *Celestial Empire* says:—This small business is distributed amongst no less than fifteen buyers, showing that if teamen give way in price our stock will be quickly shipped off. On comparing prices with those of the previous week we find a rise of five per cent. in commonest and finest teas and a decline of fully ten per cent. in all the grades between. A marked feature has been the competition for teas for America, to which the rise in this class is chiefly due. That this rise is affecting the future supply is plainly evident, but we think notwithstanding that the present deficiency of about 5,000,000 lbs. will be maintained to the close of the season. The arrivals during the week have slightly exceeded the sales and the unsold stock is increased to 28,000 chests. Green: There had been a moderate business during the week, settlements being:—Teenkai, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 25 to 25½; Moyune, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 25 to 31; Fychow, 1,000 half-chests at Tls. 19 to 21; Pingsuey, 7,000 half-chests at Tls. 12 to 30; total 10,000 half-chests, against 12,000 half-chests in the same week last year. There had been a small but steady business doing in Pingsueys, the demand for country teas being almost nil. The few settlements of the latter show Tls. 1 to 2 decline, prices for the former being unchanged. Pingsueys had attracted by their appearance and cheapness, while the bulk of the country teas are wanting in both liquor and style. The very few really choice Moyunes as yet received had been sold readily at Tls. 29 to 31, but inferior chops are offering at Tls. 25 without finding buyers. The *Celestial Empire* says:—Seeing that home valuations average nearly Tls. 5 per picul all round below China cost, and that our export to America is more than double last year's, a further heavy fall here seems inevitable. The total export of new season's tea to America from all China and Japan is 17,000,000lbs. against 13,000,000lbs. at the same date last year.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter of 15th September, says:—Although buying during the past week has not been at all general, still the total shows a larger business than last reported, 13,284 chests of Congou having changed hands. It is rumoured, that further extensive purchases are in course of settlement. Arrivals and settlements during the week are:—Arrived: Congou, 14,400 chests; Souchong, 1,200 chests; Oolong, 500 half-chests; Flowery Pekoe, 200 chests; Scented Teas, 5,000 boxes. Settled: Congou, 13,284 chests; Souchong, 534 chests; Flowery Pekoe, 50 chests; Scented Teas, 4,130 boxes. Congou: Prices show no quotable change, and holders continue to be willing sellers at former rates. Arrivals from the country are on a fair scale for the time of year. Souchong: Only a small business has been transacted at irregular rates. Oolong: No transactions to report. Flowery Pekoe: One chop only has found a buyer. Scented Teas: One chop of 2,000 boxes of finest has been taken at Tls. 36 short, being an extreme price. The balance of the settlements have been of Teas of poor quality, at the high rates last quoted. Quotations are:—Congou, medium 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.; flavoury to medium, 11½d. to 1s. 1¾d.; common to good common, 8¾d. to 11d.; dust to common, 6d. to 8½d.; Souchong: finest, 2s. 3½d.; fair, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5¾d.; broken leaf to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.; Flowery Pekoe: good, 2s. 1½d. Scented Teas:—Scented Orange Pekoe: fair to finest, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 11¾d.; Scented Caper, common, 1s. to 1s. 1½d.

AMOY.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co's. Circular says:—Settlements of Formosa Oolongs during the interval amount to some 11,000 half-chests, at a further decline of about $2 per picul. Stocks continue heavy and a large autumn crop is looked for. Holders evince more anxiety to realize and at the close rates are weak. We quote good cargo, duty paid, $22 to 23; superior, $24 to 27; fine, $28 to 30; finest, $32 to 34; and choice, $36 to 38. Amoy Oolongs have been in good request at a nominal decline of about $1, compensated for by some falling off in quality. We quote:—Common, $14; good, $18 to 19; superior, $20 to 21; and fine, $22 to 24 short price.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—There has been rather more activity in our market, and a fair business has resulted. Congous: One small parcel is reported settled at former rates. Common Teas have been in demand in Macao, and a fair amount of shipments have been made thence. Scented Teas: In the first week of the past fortnight buyers showed little disposition to operate, but latterly more desire has been displayed, though business has not been general. Medium Capers have been chiefly in demand at a decline of Tls. ½ to 1; common grades have also been inquired for, and teamen have been able to obtain full prices for these Teas; fine and finest Teas have only found buyers to a small extent, and prices for these are unaltered. Fourth crop Teas are now arriving in some quantity; the quality of the leaf appears to be fair. Pekoes have been dealt in to a moderate extent; "short leaf" Teas form the bulk of the settlements, and they have been taken at full rates; prices for these have ruled from Tls. 13 to 16, and for "long leaf" Teas from Tls. 20 to 26. Our Export figures of Scented Teas still show a large increase on those of last season, but the total shipments for the season do not promise to show any material excess. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 400 boxes at Tls. 24 per picul; Scented Caper, 24,300 boxes at Tls. 13½ to 26; Scented Orange Pekoe, 6,750 boxes at Tls. 13 to 26.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 19.—Business had fallen off. After the date of last report, a further advance of $30 to 40 per picul was paid for several parcels, but rates could not be maintained, and in the face of large arrivals, dealers were most anxious at the close to sell at quotations, which show a fall of $40 on the highest prices paid. Settlements had been 300 bales of Hanks, and 25 bales of other sorts, making a total of 325 bales. Arrivals 1,000 bales, and stocks 1,200 bales. The total export from 1st of July to date was 3,636 bales, against 10,506 bales for same period last year. Quotations:—Hanks, best No. 1 and 2, 18s. 5d. to 19s. 1d.; good No. 2, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 1d.; good all round No. 2½, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 5d.; medium No. 3, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 5d.; common to inferior No. 4 and 5, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d.; Oshius, good to medium, 16s. 5d. to 17s. 5d.; Kakeda, 18s. 1d. to 21s. 5d.; Hamatski, 15s. 1d. to 16s. 5d.; Filature Silk, 21s. 5d. to 26s. 5d.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 29.—A good business had been done at slightly weaker prices. On the whole sellers had been unwilling to do business at further decline, which buyers looked for, and purchases were consequently somewhat restricted at the close. High prices were maintained in the interior. The demand had chiefly run upon the better classes of silks. Stocks had increased, and the total was 1,500 bales, against 600 bales at same date last year. Settlements from 1st July, 4,850 bales, against 13,701 bales in corresponding period last season. Silk Worm Eggs: Arrivals about 190,000 cards. Sellers were demanding higher prices than buyers were willing to pay, and only a few thousand cards had been quitted at 60c. to 80c.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—Considerable excitement amongst natives was the result of a wired advance in London last week. Rumours of a sale of Blue Elephant at 15s. 6d. per lb. some ten days since, having been succeeded on the 10th Sept. by quotations on a basis of 17s. to 17s. 3d. for the same chop, caused the Chinamen to believe that a rise was commencing similar to that experienced last season. Blue Elephant was sold for the P. and O. mail of the 2nd Sept. at Tls. 360 per picul (=16s. 10d. per lb.,) and has since been taken at Tls. 400 (=18s. 8d.) on foreign account, and Tls. 407½ (=19s.) for native speculation, with other Tsatlees in proportion. Everything is quiet this week; re-reels to the extent of nearly 250 bales were shipped by the American mail a few days since, quotations being Tls. 375 to 420 for middling to fair middling silks, and Tls. 490 to 505 for best chops; some 250 bales of coarse silk have changed

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hands at Tls. 300 (14s.) to 370 (17s. 3d.) for market Kahings, and Tls. 240 (11s. 3d.) to 260 (12s. 3d.) for 9 × 12 Moss., and about 50 bales of Tsatlees for the Continent (whether purchase or consignment seems uncertain) at Tls. 415 (19s. 3d.) and 405 (18s. 10d.) for Gold Lion chop Nos. 3 and 4, and Tls. 395 (18s. 5d.) for Mountain chop No. 1. Settlements for shipment for the fortnight are about 2,500 bales, making total for the season to date 7,500 bales, against 47,000 bales at the same date last year. Country prices have risen in unison with this market, but only a fair business seems to have taken place; we must, however, look for comparatively important arrivals within the coming week. Native interest continues high, but holders at present are fairly firm at the quotations given above. The unsold stock is about 14,500 bales. The export figures add up to 6,657 bales, and the outgoing mail has about 600 bales engaged, thus bringing shipments to date up to 7,300 bales, against 42,350 in 1876, 32,470 in 1875, and 38,2?0 in 1874.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—The receipt of news advising a rather improved tone in the London market has imparted a stimulus to business here, and the result has been a very fairly active fortnight. 900 bales were taken in the first week, and 500 bales are since reported to have changed hands; all classes of Tsatlee reel have shared in the general inquiry - No. 4 has been bought at $352½ and $360 per picul—$355 to $360 per picul is now the quotation for good silk of that class. If the few musters of fifth-crop silk which have been shown are a fair sample of the yield, it appears preferable to previous crops of this season. The outturn is not likely to be so large as was expected. Long-reels: Settlements for India are 70 bales of different sorts. Re-reels: 500 boxes are reported contracted for, including best and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of Cumchuck and Lucklow. Stock is computed at 1,000 bales Tsatlee, 100 to 150 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 50 bales Kowkong, and 200 to 300 bales of inferior descriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted $2.17½ to $2.58, Camphor, $18½ to $19, Isinglass, $24 to $25, Wax, $11½ to $12, Tobacco, $7.25 to $9.25.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Copper: Transactions for the month amounted to 1,100 piculs, and although stocks had greatly increased, prices remained nominally unchanged. Camphor: No purchases in the open market had been made, but deliveries on account of old contracts were reported to the extent of 1,200 piculs. Wax: Nothing doing. Tobacco: The smallness of stocks, together with the paucity of arrivals, had curtailed business. The few remaining parcels on offer had been eagerly taken at higher rates. Large contracts for early delivery had been effected.

NAGASAKI.—Tobacco: The market had been opened by the settlement of a few trial parcels at extreme rates. The crop was reported as being about equal to last season's, whilst the average quality was decidedly better. Settlements, 1,026 bales, at $7.75 to $8.00. Stocks, 1,300 bales, chiefly medium. Wax: The only transaction reported is the settlement of a parcel of 167 boxes, at the high rate of $14.28, for shipment to Hong Kong. Stocks, 300 boxes. Camphor unaltered. Settlements, 250 tubs, at $15.25. Stocks, nil. Rice had again declined, owing to the rains, and the prospect of an abundant harvest; Cleaned, $2.70; Uncleaned, $2.10.

HONG KONG.—Sugar: The demand for shipment on foreign account had entirely ceased, while the native dealers had withdrawn from the market, owing to the unfavourable results of late shipments to the Northern ports. The new crop was expected to arrive in November. Quotations: Chui Chow white $7 to 7.40, Brown $4 to 4.20; Shekloong white $7.20 to 7.50 and Brown $4.35; other kinds $3.90 to 4.30 per picul. Camphor continued in small supply at previous quotations. Gamboge was scarce, and the few lots on offer were held at $53 to 55 per picul. Vermillion quoted at $38 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia was quoted 10.40 to 10.50 for cases and $10.10 to 10.20 for bales per picul; sales, 1,000 piculs; stock 16,000 piculs. Buds: $17.75 per picul; stock, 50 piculs. Aniseed Star: $26.00 to 27.00 per picul; stock, 110 piculs. Galangal Root: $3.00 to 3.20 per piculs; no stock. China Root: $3.80 to 4.00 per picul; stock, 200 piculs. China Galls: $12.25 to 12.50 per picul; stock, 300 piculs. Turmeric: $5.40 to 5.50 per picul; stock, 200 piculs. Rhubarb: Without change. Cantharides: $65.00 to 70.00 per picul; moderate sales; stock very small. Musk: $120 to 130 per catty; one small chop on offer. Fire Crackers: 71 to 72 cents for short and 75 to 76 cents for full count per box. Matting: No change.

MACAO.—A small lot of Aniseed Oil had been sold at $1.80 per picul, at which figure the remaining stock was firmly held in view of an anticipated small supply from the interior. Cassia Oil was quoted at $91 to 92 per picul. Aniseed Stars were still out of stock.

MANILA.—Great dulness had prevailed throughout the interval business having been rendered impracticable by the high prices asked for the principal staples. There had not been a single transaction in dry Sugars. About 7,000 piculs unclayed had been sold at $3.18¾, and a re-sale of 3,000 piculs, ex godown, had been effected at $3.31¼. At Cebu and Ilo Ilo a marked decline in Sugar had occurred, but buyers were still holding off. Sales of Hemp had been made at $5.81¼ to $6, equal to £22 10s. 3d. to £23 3s. 2d., but the market showed a strong declining tendency at the close. Coffee: There had been sales of Batangas at from $22.50 to 23 per picul (£79 14s. 6d. to £81 8s. 9d.), and some 1,700 piculs Indan, a portion of which was of last year's crop, were held for $24 per picul ($84 17s. 2d.).

SINGAPORE.—The market had continued quiet, business in some of the principal articles having been restricted by the shortness of supplies; a fair business had been done in Tin and Gambier; there was not much change in quotations, but the tendency of rates had been weaker. The contracts for Gambier during the fortnight amounted to 1,200 tons; at the close of the last mail $4.77½ per picul was paid, but the price had since gradually declined to $4.70; supplies were coming in freely.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done in Tin and Pepper. In other articles there had been very little change. Tin: In the early part of the fortnight there was a good demand, and prices advanced to $19. This being satisfied, prices became weaker, and closed steady at $18.75 to 18.80. Sales 4.250 piculs. Stock, 3,400 piculs. Black Pepper: Demand had been entirely for China. Prices had ranged at $7 to 7.04 for West Coast, and $6.85 to 6.95 for Acheen. Stock 2,300 piculs Acheen. No stock of West Coast. White Pepper: Small purchases at $12.50.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¼d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 4¼d.	5s. 4¼d.	5s. 5d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11d. to 3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11¼d. to 3s. 11⅝d.	3s. 11⅝d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	3s. 11¼d.	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 303	Rs. 220
,, Hong Kong	27⅛ to 27⅜ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.3.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.4.25	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 47 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $655.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
Union Insurance Society, $950.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 166.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 96.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $140.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 48 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 20 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,900 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 15 per cent. dis
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $555 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, $247 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share, nominal.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d., at Yokohama 3s. 11⅛d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Sydney, Sept. 7, Parmenio; from Hamburg, 14, Bernhard Carl; from Antwerp, Oct. 27, Naworth.

At HIOGO.—From Philadelphia, Sept. 3, Phelan Fitzpatrick; from London (*via* Yokohama), 14, Sir William Wallace.

At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, Sept. 10, Pelham; 12, Jerusalem; Oct. 29, Hawkesbury; from Fremantle, Sept. 13, G. T. Ray; from Liverpool, Oct. 29, Glaucus (str.); from London, 29, Radnorshire (str.), Nov. 1, Birchvale; from Antwerp, Nov. 1, Hotspur.

At FOOCHOW.—From Brisbane, Sept. 6, Kate Conley.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 14, Darra; 19, Mangerton; from Marseilles, *via* Saigon, Oct. 24, Sophie D.; from London, 29, Fleurs Castle (str.); from Liverpool, Nov. 4, Priam (str.).

At MANILA.—From San Francisco, Sept. 6, Tartar; from Barcelona, 6, Chica; from Cardiff, 7, Remus; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 13, Letterewe.

At CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At BATAVIA.—From Amsterdam, Sept. 17, Batavia V.; Oct. 20, Ymuiden; from Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 17, Firth of Clyde.

At SOURABAYA.—From Newcastle, Oct. 26, Pauline Constance, Eleonore, Ary Scheffer.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Oct. 25, City of Limerick (str.); 26, Glenlyon (str.), Selim; from Liverpool, 25, Priam (str.), Nov. 4, Victoria, Diomed (str.); from Glasgow, Nov. 4, Ulva; from Cardiff, 4, Charity, Undine, Estrella de Chile, Plinio.

At PENANG.—From Cardiff, Sept. 19, Dora Ann; from London, 23, Celaeno; from Sunderland, 29, Ruth.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Sept. 17, Etta Loring.

From HIOGO.—For Falmouth, f.o., Countess of Kintore.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, *via* Foochow, Sept. 13, Gleneagles (str.); for Portland, 14, Strathearn.

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From FOOCHOW.—For Australia, Sept. 10, Alice Mary; for London, Oct. 30, Wylo.

From AMOY.—For Sydney, Sept. 9, Constance.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Sept. 15, Bon Accord; for San Francisco, 16, A. S. Davis; for Callao, 18, Christiana.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, Sept. 2, Merwanjee Framjee; for London, 10, Janet Ferguson.

From CEBU.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 13, Cactus Olivari.

From ILO ILO.—For New York, Sept. 3, Brennero.

From BATAVIA.—For Amsterdam, Oct. 12, Deliane; 20, Koning der Nederlanden (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Sept. 24, Anchises (str.), Oct. 26, Glenartney (str.); for New York, Sept. 24, Queen of the Seas, Oct. 27, Braemar Castle (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, Sept. 27, Anchises (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For New York, Loudon Castle (str.).

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Lothair, Cremona, Glenearn (str.). for Melbourne, Fetisch.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Antenor (str.), Hesperia (str.), Juan (str.), Santon, Black Adder, Woolhara, City of Aberdeen; for New York, Loudon Castle (str.), Caller Ou, Sir Lancelot Pyne.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Olympia (str.); for Australia, Spinaway, Kate Conley; for Cape Town, Crested Wave, Catherine Marden.

At AMOY.—For New York, Marina; for Boston, Khedive.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Nestor (str.), Antenor (str.), Agamemnon (str.), George Croshaw, Titan; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Gold Hunter, Johanne, Grasmere, Aberlady; for San Francisco, Galatea, Jubilee; for Australia, Chinkiang (str.).

At MANILA.—For the Channel, f.o., Zamora; for London, Remus; for Liverpool, Era; for Liverpool, *via* Cadiz, Leon (str.); for Santander, Estrella Augustina; for New York, Agnes, Rainbow, Swallow, Southminster.

At CEBU.—For New York, *via* Ilo Ilo, Emma V.; for London, Fifeshire.

At ILO ILO.—For Cadiz, Elcano; for the Channel, f.o., Advance.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Eulie, Wimmera; for Liverpool, Werra, Anna.

At PENANG.—For London, Maria Becker.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—Tea, per mail steamers to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 4 cents gold per lb.; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy. 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.75 per bale; tea, £4 10s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To New York by sailing vessel: Tea £2 per ton, general merchandise £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 10s.; by other steamers £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3; by mail steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £4; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York by steamer £4 per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 2s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 5s. to £1 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, £1 12s. 6d., Hemp, £2 17s. 6s. to £3 per ton. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, hemp £2 12s. 6d. per ton; sugar, £1 12s. 6d. per ton. To New York, bysailing vessel, sugar, $7 per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From CEBU.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton; hemp, $7 per four bales.

From ILO ILO.—To New York, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $13 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 20s. to 25s., light weight 35s. to 40s.; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 to £4 for coffee, £3 5s. for sago. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; rattans, 80s.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 32s. 6d.; tapioca and pepper 45s.; hides 60s. per ton; by steamer, tin 20s., tapioca £4, Rattans £6, measurement goods £4 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Sept. 7	Vesta	Hamburg	Manila
„ —	Abbie N. Franklin	New York	Sourabaya
„ 10	J. D. Peters	Manila	Boston
„ 12	Electra	Pensecola	TanjongPriok
„ —	Southern Chief	New York	Order
„ 13	Illie	Do.	Sourabaya
„ —	Walborg	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Denbighshire	Do.	Amoy
„ 14	Oneida	Do.	Hong Kong
„ —	Johanna Maria	Sunderland	Onrust
„ —	Madagascar	Padang	Cheribon
„ —	Teodora	Liverpool	Manila
„ 16	Derwent	Samarang	Channel f.o.
„ —	Windermere	Singapore	London
„ 18	Figogne	Do.	Liverpool
„ 19	Western Chief	Ilo Ilo	New York
„ —	Gateshead	Passarpeang	Falmouth
„ —	Highlander	Hong Kong	New York
„ —	Friesland (str.)	Holland	Batavia
„ —	C. R. Bishop	Falmouth	Hong Kong
„ 20	Appoline Emilie	Saigon	Havre
„ 23	Charles Cox	New York	Samarang

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The steamers of the Steamship Company Nederland (under contract with the Dutch Government), instead of touching at Padang on their homeward voyage from Java to Holland, will call at Penang regularly every three weeks from the 1st January next, landing mails and passengers at Naples.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour & Co.'s Silk Circular, dated Lyons, 3rd inst., says:—

From the 5th ultimo to the 14th our market was active and rising all classes of silk sharing equally in the demand; Asiatic sorts, however, rising the more rapidly. The French elections of the 14th changed the tone of the market, and the activity was replaced by a small daily business. This change is explained by the fact that buyers, having supplied their immediate wants during the previous fortnight, preferred before again purchasing to see what change in politics the elections would bring. Prices were at first firmly held, but arrivals from the East becoming freer, holders of Asiatic sorts were in some cases inclined to accept slight concessions to keep their stock moving. In European silk no decline in values can be noted. The future now depends upon the settlement of French politics and the importance of orders in silk goods, which are likely to be placed in the course of November.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, NOV. 2.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera arrived at 10 P.M. yesterday, and the mails left for London at 7 A.M. to day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, NOV. 4.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from China and Japan, arrived here at 7 A.M., and the mails left for London at 10 A.M. The Sindh brings 89 passengers and a general cargo, including 663 bales silk, and 15,479 packages tea for London, which will be despatched by the Company's steamer Delta, due about the 23rd inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE NOVEMBER 19.—GALLE, OCT. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes left at 9 P.M. to-day with the China and Australian mails, two days early, and specie to the value of £490,000 for Europe.

INWARD MAIL DUE NOVEMBER 26.—GALLE, NOV. 2.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtze, with the inward French mails from China and Japan left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCTOBER 5.—GALLE, OCT. 31.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles, Oct. 7, left to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 21.—SINGAPORE, OCT. 25.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, from Marseilles, Sept. 23, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 14.—SHANGHAI, OCT. 29.—The P. and O. steamer Zambesi, from London, with the mail of the 14th September, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 25, at Maasluis, from Batavia Drenthe (str.); 30, at Ymuiden, from Macassar, Gerredina Wilhelmina; 31, at Boston, from Ilo Ilo, Mary Goodell; Nov. 1, at London, from Shanghai, Atholl (str.); from Rangoon, Manitoba; passed Deal, from Shanghai, Killarney (str.) (supposed); 30, at Bremen, from Akyab, R. B. Fuller; Nov. 3, at London, from Shanghai, Ajax (s.) (detained at Bombay, en route).

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 23, from New York, for Singapore, Hawthorne; Nov. 1, from Antwerp, for China, Elizabeth Ostle; 2, from Liverpool, for Singapore, &c., Cadiz (s); from London, for Hong Kong, Johann Smidt, Minna; 3, for Penang, &c., Altona (s.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Oct. 30, Olympia, Foochow for London; Nov. 2, Minerva, London for Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.—Annie, Liverpool to Batavia, Aug. 15, 12 N., 27 W.; Dochra, Rangoon for Liverpool, Sept. 27, 31 S., 36 E.; John M. Clark, Java for Falmouth, Oct. 3, 33 S., 16 E.; Gamecock, Singapore for Boston, Sept. 22, 34 S., 30 E.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Santos, cleared, Sept. 20, Helene, for Batavia; Rio de Janeiro, arrived, Oct. 2, Bristow, from Rangoon, with sundry damage to bulwarks, sails, boats, spars, &c.; cleared, Oct. 8, Chalmette, for Java; Cape St. Vincent, Nov. 1, passed, Holland (str.), Nieuwe Diep for Batavia; Naples, arrived and left, Oct. 30, 31, Prins Hendrik (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep.

CASUALTIES.—Gibraltar, Oct. 27, the Celebes (str.) is being repaired, and is expected to proceed in three or four days to Holland.

A TELEGRAM from Batavia, dated Oct. 29, states that the American vessel Iron Age, for New York, with 382 tons sugar, took fire in port at Sourabaya, whilst loading, and became a total loss.

THE S.S. Loudoun Castle left Singapore on the 17th Oct., at 10 A.M., and arrived at Suez on the 3rd Nov., at 6.30 A.M., making the run in sixteen days and twenty and-a-half hours.

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TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 29.—The following private intelligence from Japan, received *via* San Francisco, is published as emanating from an authoritative source :—"England insists upon sharing all the advantages to be enjoyed by Japan from the opening up of Korea to commercial intercourse. Japan refuses to concede this demand, and Russia consents to support her refusal to any extremity if Japan waives her claim to a northern port of entry, and chooses one further south."

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market quiet, but steady; No. 4 Tsatlee Tls. 445.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, OCT. 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, $95. Total export of Tea to date 128,000,000 lbs.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The *Daily News* has the following on the above subject :—

We have on a previous occasion adverted to the publication, in a mutilated form, of Sir Thomas Wade's Report on the Chefoo Convention. As we then pointed out, the most important section of the Report—that relating to trade—had been omitted without a word of explanation from the correspondence laid before Parliament some time ago. Lord Derby was asked, in respectful terms, to make good the deficiency, but he declined, on the ground that the Report had been forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration. He, however, promised that at a future period the suppressed section should be laid before Parliament. No doubt it is desirable that the Indian Government should be in full possession of Sir T. Wade's views before the Foreign-office makes up its mind with respect to the ratification of the Treaty; but surely it is of equal importance that merchants who have a large stake in the trade with China should be allowed an opportunity of obtaining similar information. The conviction that they were not being fairly treated in a matter which vitally affected their interests has apparently induced many of the principal firms to address to Lord Derby a collective expression of their opinion on the subject, but we learn that their request that the public should be put in possession of the full text of the Report has been unsuccessful. Such an application of a secret system of diplomacy to important questions of trade is hardly calculated to meet with the general approval of the commercial classes. The Chefoo Convention was concluded in September of last year, and Sir T. Wade arrived in London on the 4th of January last. On February 16th the Under-Secretary promised Mr. Mark Stewart that the correspondence relating to the Yunnan expedition and the Chefoo Convention should be laid before Parliament in a few days. Similar promises were repeated by Mr. Bourke in April and May; and yet when, at the close of the Session, the Blue-book, which ought long before to have been the subject of Parliamentary discussion, is at last issued, it is discovered that the most important passages in the most important document contained in it are deliberately withheld from publication. No good reason for these omissions has been vouchsafed by the Foreign-office; and it is unfortunate that the merchants are unable to induce Lord Derby to alter his decision not to publish them.

To the above article Sir Thomas Wade has written the following reply :—

SIR,—An article in the *Daily News* of this morning adverts to the Blue-book containing my later correspondence upon the subject of the Yun Nan Expedition and of the agreement signed by me at Chefoo, as having been frequently promised in Parliament, long withheld, and finally published without that portion of my Report which relates to the commercial section of the agreement. I feel bound to request your attention to the fact that the promises so frequently repeated in Parliament last session were based upon assurances received from me that my Report would be shortly completed, and that the non-fulfilment of those promises was due to the delay of my Report, and to no other cause. Why the Report was so long forthcoming is explained in the Report itself. Had it been sooner submitted to the Secretary of State, or had such portions of its matter as it was natural that the Government of India would require to consider been directly communicated by me to the Government of India, further reference to India would have been in all probability unnecessary, and the public would not have had to wait for the information that has now been temporarily kept back from it. I have neither the right nor the desire to put myself forward as the champion of Her Majesty's Government, but as it appears to me that in your article of to-day you are casting upon the Government blame which, if to any one, belongs to me, I shall allow myself to observe that, so far as the publication of my Report is concerned, it was impossible, in my opinion, for the Government to pursue any course but that which has been followed. For the delay which rendered that course inevitable, and its consequences, no one but myself, I think, can be held responsible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

The Rev. Mr. Turner has replied to the above letter as follows :—

SIR,—Sir Thomas Wade's letter, published in your columns this morning, attempts to shield the Foreign Office from your criticisms. The attempt seems far from successful. In the Blue-book it is stated that Sir Thomas Wade's report was handed in on July 14. The Blue-book was published about August 14, and then the report only in part. For this delay until after Parliament dispersed and for this excision, the Foreign Office is responsible. Two questions arise out of this proceeding—Why was the report not ready before July 14? Having got the report, why was it not printed in full? Sir T. Wade explains his share of the delay thus :—"This brings me at length to the close of my report, for the long delay of which I must still ask leave to add a word of explanation. When I asked your lordship's permission to prepare it, six months ago, I contemplated nothing more than a despatch of ordinary dimensions. I was anxious to avoid resuscitation of details, the review of which, as I have said on the first page of this long paper, was something more than disagreeable. I soon found that it would be impossible to avoid recurrence to them, and I was eventually committed to a reperusal of every paper bearing on the case that has been written during the last two years, with some of earlier date. The result is a very bulky document, the elaboration of which, however, would not have occupied the time over which it has been spread had I been in better condition for work. With little of physical indisposition to complain of, I have found myself, after the strain of the last few years, more or less unfit for mental labour of any kind. This I trust, will be accepted as my excuse both for the lateness of my report's appearance and for the imperfections with which its composition is chargeable." While according our full sympathy to an eminent public servant returning to this country exhausted by arduous negotiations in an enervating climate, it is plain that we have here only an incomplete explanation of the delay. Why was it needful for Sir T. Wade to abandon his original design in February, and to spend six months in elaborating this painful defence of his policy? Clearly, he must have been put upon his defence by somebody; and unless we can imagine him taking all this trouble to refute a few unkind observations of the Shanghai newspapers, which have hardly been noticed in this country, we cannot avoid the suspicion that his unseen assailant was within the Foreign-office itself. In that case, the mental strain is accounted for. If between March, 1875, and September, 1876, the Foreign-office neglected to furnish the British Minister at Peking with sufficient instructions, and then in 1877 the British Minister finds his superiors dissatisfied with the arrangements to which he has committed them, one cannot wonder that the preparation of this report should have been a task of difficulty.

In regard to the second question, I doubt whether Sir Thomas Wade's assurance that the suppression of a portion of his report was under the circumstances inevitable will satisfy the public. The history of the negotiations is already before us. The Convention is an accomplished fact. Nothing that this report contains can alter the fact that the Convention is already signed, sealed, and in part executed. But if it is so important that the Indian Government should have the opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it, are not the Chambers of Commerce of this country at least equally interested and equally entitled to form and give an opinion? This reference of the Convention to the India-office opens up a most interesting and important constitutional question. When Her Majesty, as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, enters into a contract, is it not binding until as Empress of India she has reconsidered it? In that case, in justice to China or any other Power with which we have dealings, this fact ought to be made known beforehand, and possibly it may become necessary to have two Ministers in Peking—one from this country and one from India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. F. S. TURNER, Secretary.

Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 8, Buckingham-street, Strand, Oct. 30.

THE LATE MR. R. SWINHOE, F.R.S.

Many of our readers both at home and in China will join with us in the regret which we feel in announcing the death of the above gentleman, who has been long connected with H.M. Consular Service in China. Mr. Swinhoe returned home with failing health some four or five years ago; and not recovering his strength, finally retired from the service in August, 1875. His death took place on Sunday, Oct. 28, at his residence in Carlyle-square, London. Mr. Swinhoe's first appointment was as a supernumerary interpreter at Hong Kong; the since then has continuously served the Crown in that capacity, and as consul in various parts of China. Mr. Swinhoe belonged to several learned societies. He was appointed a fellow of the Asiatic Society of China in 1860, was a fellow of the Royal Society, was a fellow and corresponding member of the Royal Zoological Society, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a corresponding member of the Ethnological Society since 1863, a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and of the North China Branch of the Asiatic Society. Many of the papers which he drew up from time to time will be remembered as of a most valuable character, while, as an individual, Mr. Swinhoe will be lamented by a large circle of personal friends.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A duplicate telegraph cable has been successfully submerged between Malta and Bona, by the steamer *Kangaroo*, for the Telegraph Construction Company. This cable, which is in connection with another new duplicate cable from Bona to Marseilles, has been laid as a security against interruption of communication in case of any mishap that might occur to the existing lines to England, and also a means of facilitating rapid delivery. The chairman and directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company, with the Lord Chief Justice of England, are visiting the stations of the company in the Mediterranean and the Levant, in their new cable-ship the *John Pender*.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.—Prince Humbert has accepted the title of Protector of the Congress of Orientalists which is to be held at Rome in September, 1878, Senator Michele Armari presiding. The Minister of Public Instruction has allowed a sum of 5,000f. in gold to be given as a prize to the Italian who shall present the best essay on the history of the East. The Minister of Commerce has, on his side, decided on giving 1,000f. towards the expenses of the meeting.

CAPTAIN WALSHE.—We regret to record the death of Captain Walshe, police magistrate in Singapore, which took place at Suez on his way home. No gentleman in the public service of that Colony has been more highly spoken of. His death will be much lamented, and his services much missed by the Government.

THE Oriental and Occidental Company's steamers *Oceanic* and *Gaelic* have arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, the former on the 27th ult., the last named on the 2nd inst.

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Literature, Science, &c.

A work which will be of value to those who desire to form accurate ideas of the inner springs of Eastern life has been published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge from the pen of Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, under the title of "Buddhism; a Sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama, the Buddha." The work gives a good description of the general nature of Buddhism; but, as a reviewer in the *Athenæum* justly remarks, it is impossible to convey to persons who have not visited Buddhist countries a clear notion of Buddhism as it exists and affects the society among which it flourishes. The real secret lies in the immensity of the contrast which outward and visible Buddhism offers to all the accepted notions and usages of Western civilisation. Costly temples falling slowly into disrepair, and altars grimy with accumulated dust, practically illustrate the principle that devotees ought not to cumber their minds with mundane trifles; and what the traveller sees in a priestly community is a body of men whom the love of money never excites, who make themselves ugly, preferring ugliness to adornment, who hold dreamy idleness more worthy than industry, and whose countenances, when they meet a stranger, betray almost ludicrous efforts to appear insensible to curiosity or any other human emotion. We do not, however, see any incongruity (such as the writer above noticed hints at) in works such as the present being published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as nothing can be of more importance to missionaries and others than an accurate acquaintance with the tenets of those whom they hope to convert.

Confucianism in Relation to Christianity. A Paper read before the Missionary Conference in Shanghai, on May 11th, 1877. By Rev. James Legge, D.D., L.L.D. Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature, Oxford University. London: Trübner and Co.

In this, the latest printed production of the Oxford Professor's pen, we have a brief but comprehensive essay, which, as the prefatory note implies—is calculated to be "most helpful to missionaries, and to students of the Confucian teachings generally. Other teachers may have spoken and written more profoundly on human nature, may have declaimed more vigorously on the social and political relations of society, may have discoursed more eloquently on the duties and amenities of life; but it is doubtful if any of the great masters of human thought—speaking of mere men- has exercised such a widespread and far-reaching influence on his fellow creatures as Confucius. For nearly two millenia the greatest nation of the east has bowed in reverence before the dicta of the sage, and untold myriads still accept with unquestioning docility, the time-honoured teachings of the *Master*. There can be little doubt that China at the present day is to a great extent what Confucius has made it; and considering the extent of our relations, religious, commercial, and political, with China—it is not to the honour of England that our national literature has so little to say about Confucius as a man and a teacher; and that hitherto we have had no formulated account of his accepted doctrines. It is a step in the right direction, that one of our universities has established a chair of Chinese Literature. Scarcely could a better incumbent than the present have been appointed. Forty years given to the study of a language is surely sufficient to impart confidence in the attainments of a man of a far lower standard of training than Dr. Legge; and when we know that the Confucian Classics have been a speciality with him, we may well listen to his voice as an authority. The detailed and critical translations of the Classics, on which he has for many years been occupied, has given him such a mastery of the Confucian system that it would imply no small amount of assurance rudely to assail the views at which he has conscientiously arrived.

We hail with satisfaction the appearance of the brochure before us, by way of introduction to a more ample essay on Confucian ethics, which we sincerely hope the Professor may feel prompted to give to the world. Without trenching on polemics, the author has given us in a few plain words probably as candid and lucid a synopsis of the tenets of the Confucian school as could well be given in the space; and—what must be considered of the first importance, as it is the main object of the essay—the peculiar aspect in which we must look at it in the light of Christian teaching.

Confucius came into the world in an era of vigorous thought; and if not a profound philosopher himself, he had those qualifications which enabled him to utter truths destined to supersede and outlive the speculations of far more accomplished thinkers. Primeval traditions which had once been the property of the human race, still lingered to some extent in his native land—and among them the belief in one universal Lord God. We perhaps owe it to Confucius that this tenet has been preserved; but we owe it also to him that it has not been more distinctly enunciated in after ages. It may, however, be a question whether we should blame him in this matter; for he acted up to the light that was given him; and it would have been little short of a miracle if he could have spoken of the Supreme in such terms as we can under the brighter rays of Christian revelation. Confucius looked back to a time of clearer light and knowledge when he seems to have felt that men were purer in their lives, and less bedimmed in their intellects, and he spoke of the ancients as the model he ever aspired to attain to. He deplored the depravity of his age, but never professed to originate a thought for improving the condition of society. His aim ever was to transmit untainted the instruction which had come down to him from the ancients.

The problem of human nature is one which has baffled the acutest of intellects—as may be seen by the history of philosophy in all ages. With characteristic caution Confucius evaded the question; but his disciples in later ages keenly debated the subject; holding theories the most diverse, resulting from special and partial views of the phenomena of life, and issuing in long and wearisome logomachies. It would be hazardous to say that one or other fully established the point at issue; but the faith of the nation ultimately settled on Mencius, whose writings have become incorporated as an integral portion of the Confucian ethics, to the exclusion of Seun-tsze, Kaow-tsze, Mih-tsze, Yang-tsze, and many others. The view of Mencius is pithily embodied in the first line of the *Trimetrical Classic*, a most popular school-book in universal use, which declares that "Man at his birth is endowed with a virtuous nature." This has now passed into an axiom with the nation, and it must be admitted the question is a delicate one for discussion. Dr Legge does not think the dictum of Mencius conflicts with Christian teaching; and it is eminently satisfactory to find so able a Chinese scholar, and so sound a divine, stating his opinion thus unequivocally.

As to the ethics of Confucianism, they are in the main unobjectionable: and it is really in many cases energy misapplied for missionaries to spend their strength in drawing comparisons between Christian and Confucian ethics. It is placing Christianity on a low platform. Perfect as is the moral system taught by our Saviour, we err grievously if we make that the object of his advent. His was a higher mission. He came—not merely as a Teacher, but—to seek and to *save* the lost. This Confucius could not do; and by giving the due meed of praise to what is commendable there is no fear of our placing him on a level with the Saviour of men. We recommend the pamphlet to all, assured that it will amply repay perusal, and we cannot refrain from retrospectively congratulating the Shanghai Conference; for as suredly the papers read there must be of a first-rate order, if they could afford, in placing them on record, to reject such an essay as the one we have been noticing.

The Church Missionary Intelligencer for November continues Bishop Burdon's account of his visitation tour in Fuhkien last year. It gives some further interesting particulars of his ministrations in the various villages through which he passed. The subjoined account of the manner in which, by the aid of Christianity, many have been rescued from vicious indulgence in opium concludes the paper:—

We have succeeded in rescuing a great many from this fearful habit. Our plan is a very simple one, and, if faithfully carried out, generally proves successful. We tell the poor victim plainly that nothing but the power and grace of Jesus can enable him, successfully and permanently, to break off the habit. We then gradually reduce the amount of his daily consumption: at the same time we get him to attend regularly the various services on Sundays and week-days, and continually pray with him and for him. At the end of five or six weeks, if the man is really anxious to be delivered, he gives up smoking altogether; then we give him the ordinary opium medicine pill for another week or fortnight. He is then exhorted to pray most earnestly and constantly to Jesus for help to keep him from the evil. Very few who have been cured in this way have left us altogether. The great majority have remained, and many of them have been, and still are among the best and brightest of our Christians."

The Bulletin de la Société de Geographie for September contains a paper by Dr. Harmand on his recent travels in Cambodia. He states that the difficulties spoken of by M. Garnier are put in a somewhat startling form, and are a little exaggerated. Of the River Se-Moun, Dr. Harmand says that he has little to add that is new. The Mekong Mission passed over it in December and he in January. The rapids are described as being somewhat difficult at the latter period.

The *Westminster Review* for October contains a well written review of the recently published Auto-Biographical recollections of Sir John Bowring. This notice is peculiarly interesting in the Quarterly of which Sir John was one of the earliest editors, and the article will be perused with pleasure by many China residents who remember him as Governor of Hong Kong.

The November number of Mr. Thomson's "Street Life in London" contains "November Effigies (alias Guy Fawkeses)"; "Hookey Alf of Whitechapel" and "The Crawlers." The last are some of the most abject of the poor who "beg of beggars," and the history which is given of them affords a startling insight into the misery which exists in this great metropolis.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) for this month contains an elaborate article advocating the ratification of the Chefoo convention. It is evident that the Anti-Opiumists see great advantage to their cause in this being done.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

THERE is very little news of a purely Chinese character by the present mail. Affairs at Peking seem to be going on with the quiet which has for some time past characterised them; and at the other ports, beyond further somewhat alarming news with reference to famine and locusts, there is little of general interest. At Tientsin, however, grave apprehensions are again entertained. The weather continued very dry, and in ordinary years the time for rain in quantities to wet the ground to a depth sufficient for planting was past. Hence the Chinese were feeling great anxiety in regard to the wheat for next year, which could not be sown in the condition the ground was in. From different directions, and for a distance of 200 or more miles, the report was that, with a few exceptions of small tracts a few *li* in extent, the small millet crop was almost *nil*, while the large millet would yield only three or fourth tenths of an ordinary crop. The general verdict was, indeed, that the suffering would be much greater this year than last. A heavy thunderstorm had visited New chwang, and a meteor struck the house of the Harbour-master, doing much damage, but fortunately not injuring anyone. It is reported that the British Consulate will be withdrawn from Ichang during the winter, as it is useless to keep an establishment there when the waters of the Yangtsze are low; but a Consular officer will be sent there in the spring. From Shanghai the most interesting news is that one of the native papers speaks strongly against the closing of the Woosung Railway. Some difficulty has arisen with the Municipal Council with reference to the site of the Margary memorial. It is reported that some hitch has occurred with reference to the Chinese loan. The prejudice which has existed for some time against Chefoo seems to have passed away, and a number of residents were about to take their departure thither to be present at the races.

At Hong Kong the Legislative Council met on the 17th September, when the subjects of prison discipline and flogging were brought before their notice by H.E. the Governor, who laid before them the correspondence which is noticed editorially further on. He spoke in defence of his policy for the space of an hour. From the manner in which the subject is treated in the local papers there seems to be something under the surface which does not appear officially. The old grievance of the squeezes levied on the trade of the colony at the Barriers at the Lyeemoon and Capsingmoon passes has revived. Robberies are reported to be seriously on the increase.

By the mail from Japan *via* San Francisco details are brought concerning the termination of the rebellion, which confirm the telegrams which we have already published. On the 24th September an assault was made, and was entirely successful, the rebel positions being all taken, their principal leaders—including Saigo, Murata and Kirino—killed, and the remainder made prisoners of war. The news of Saigo's death is said to have cast a gloom over Japan. Some anxiety had been caused by the appearance of cholera in Yokohama, but up to the date of the mail's departure only one foreign resident had suffered. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the troubles from which Japan has suffered, the crop of rice has been so good that there have been not only large exports to Europe, but also a considerable amount to the South of China.

From the Straits we have advices that meetings of the Legislative Council had been held, and the estimates for 1878 produced by the Government. At the opening of 1877 the balance of revenue was over $400,000, but against this the debts of the native states amount to over $500,000. The debentures authorised to be issued in London have not yet appeared. No settlement as to the Government of the Moar State had been announced. The accounts from Atchin are favourable to the Dutch forces, but there is no indication of the termination of the miserable struggle.

CHINESE CRIMINALS IN HONG KONG.

THE correspondence which has been laid before the Legislative Council of Hong Kong with reference to the subject of flogging, which recently attracted so much attention, places the matter in a very different light to that in which it appeared at the time in Hong Kong, and in which in consequence it came before the public here. It seemed that the new Governor, Mr. HENNESSY, had, entirely of his own motion and from mere preconceived opinions of his own, decided to abolish what very well-informed persons regarded as a punishment necessary for the security of the Colony; and upon this assumption the matter was—as would have been justifiable had the idea been well founded—commented upon with no little severity. It now, however, appears that the subject forced itself upon the notice of the Governor in a manner such that it was impossible to ignore it. Under instructions from the Secretary of State to inquire into the jail discipline of the Colony, Mr. HENNESSY took steps to ascertain the nature and effect of the flogging inflicted, and it was reported by the Colonial Surgeon that it was of so severe a character as at times to inflict permanent injury upon the criminals, and that even where this was not the case it caused prolonged and agonising suffering, such as no humane government could upon any pretext desire to inflict. Under the circumstances, the Governor was no doubt justified in hesitating to continue such a system. The report of the Colonial Surgeon was clear and emphatic as to the injurious and cruel nature of the punishment, and it happened that on visiting the jail, Mr. HENNESSY had striking ocular demonstration of its effects. Whether upon the whole H.E. acted wisely in refusing to carry out in any form a sentence which had been passed by the Supreme Court is a matter open to question, as it might have been possible to have saved the point by inflicting the punishment which had been awarded in a modified form. But that there were strong grounds for exceptional action cannot be doubted, though there seems reason to believe that Dr. AYRES, the Colonial Surgeon, generalised too much in giving his opinion that flogging Chinese on the back was productive of permanent injury in all cases. In this view the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMALE, a gentleman noted for his humaneness, and Mr. Justice SNOWDEN, whose opinion is equally entitled to respect, agree; and few will doubt that the former is right in concluding that in a Colony such as Hong Kong flogging is practically useful—indeed, we should say, absolutely necessary. The report of the Colonial Surgeon was, however, enough to cause the Governor to feel that he could not hesitate in the matter; but we certainly attach much weight to Sir JOHN SMALE'S argument, that it was "morally impossible that two Colonial Surgeons, both "humane and medically skilful, could have failed to have "noticed such a result—congestion of the lungs, as stated "by Dr. AYRES—if it had been universal as Dr. AYRES "states it to be." This opinion was expressed to the Governor by the Chief Justice on the 26th July, and on the 30th the Acting Colonial Secretary, under instructions from Mr. HENNESSY, addresses a despatch to him, stating that "pending further consideration "the Governor *cannot allow any flogging to take place* "except in the mode sanctioned by the Colonial Surgeon "and within the precincts of the jail." This mode of dealing with the subject seems somewhat arbitrary, and hardly respectful to the Judge or to the law. That the regulation of such a matter was, under the circumstances, within the power of the Governor, will be admitted; but still, while adhering, as he was justified in doing, firmly to the principle of not permitting any punishment to be inflicted in a way that he regarded as wrong and cruel, it would have been possible to maintain this ground without putting himself above the law, as he clearly does in altering the *place* where the flogging is to be administered. It would have been quite sufficient to have said that after Dr. AYRES'S report it was deemed necessary that flogging should be carried out with special precautions. It is not with the Governor to allow or disallow flogging in public, if the law orders it, though he was called upon to see that when it took place it should not be inflicted in a way to be cruel or permanently injurious. This was the obvious middle course to adopt, and it is to be regretted Mr. HENNESY did not see the

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wisdom of following it. The above is, in point of fact, the simple issue which has still to be decided, and this seems to have become clear to his Excellency on calmer reflection, as in his despatch to the Colonial-office he refrains from proposing an abolition of the punishment, and confines himself to suggesting an alteration in some of its details. With regard to the question of abolishing night-passes, we are glad to be able to exonerate H.E., Mr. HENNESSY, from the adverse criticism which was passed upon him. We are able to state on authority that the subject was dealt with in a despatch to Lord CARNARVON which reached Downing-street about the middle of July, in which the Governor reported that the general system of night passes in Hong Kong for the Chinese was a police regulation which had worked well, and which he saw no necessity for disturbing.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

WE publish elsewhere a short article which has appeared on the subject of the Chefoo Convention in the *Daily News*, and also the reply which it has elicited from Sir THOMAS WADE. With the remarks in the article we need not say we entirely agree, as we have more than once called attention to the delay in the ratification of the Convention and to the unaccountable withholding of a portion of Sir THOMAS WADE'S memorandum. With regard, however, to Sir THOMAS WADE'S letter, it hardly mends matters very much, either as respects the Government or himself. The former ought to have explained, if Sir THOMAS should not have understood it without explanation, that what was wanted was a succinct summary of the Convention, and a concise history of the negotiations, and not a lengthened disquisition upon both, making obscurity still more obscure. As we stated at the time of its appearance, Sir THOMAS WADE'S memorandum was a useless expenditure of thought and labour; and, while admiring his chivalry in taking the blame of the delay upon himself, we can scarcely think that his letter very greatly improves his own position, or that of the Government. The fact of the unreasonable delay remains, and so far as any explanation of it is given at all, it would appear that it was really needless, and that a very little more management would have enabled the Home Government to obtain the views of that of India before instead of after the conclusion of the negotiations with the Chinese.

A memorial, which has been drawn up by those in favour of the adoption of the Treaty, and which has been signed by a number of persons who take a philanthropic and general interest in China, will, it is understood, be shortly presented, by a deputation, to the Government; and, on the other hand, we learn that the London Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce are taking steps to bring the views of that body on the more practical and commercial aspect of the subject to the cognisance of the Government, before final action is taken in the matter. The Rev. F. S. TURNER, Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society, has addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in reply to the note of Sir THOMAS WADE, which we publish elsewhere, and urging that the Convention is already "signed, sealed, and in part executed," and should, therefore, be ratified.

THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

THE new Order in Council, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 26th Oct., will, doubtless, prove of value in connection with offences and disputes which may be committed or may arise in the vicinity of Hong Kong. Its effect is to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court there over all crimes and offences committed by British subjects, and over all disputes and differences which may arise between British subjects on land within ten miles of Hong Kong, in place of, as hitherto, only over offences within six miles, and not on the mainland of China. Its main design is with regard to criminal matters, and we believe it has been passed in consequence of an occurrence a short time back. A few British soldiers from the barracks at Hong Kong went across to the Kowloong side of the harbour (that is, on to the mainland), and after proceeding beyond the British boundary there committed some offence, and being brought before the Supreme Court they were discharged for want of jurisdiction. Hence it was thought desirable to provide against a repetition of such a state of things. Jurisdiction in such cases hitherto has vested in the Supreme Court of China and Japan, and has been exercised in the first instance by the Provincial Court under H.M. Consul at Canton. At present it will be possible to bring the offender or defendant before the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, which will secure without delay the best legal talent nearest to the place where the offence is committed or the cause of action arises. It is noticeable that the Order does not apply to disputes arising between Chinese and British subjects, but it is to be presumed that any Chinese plaintiff bringing a case in the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, when more convenient to do so, would be allowed a *locus standi* on giving the necessary security for costs. The omission is probably made on account of the Consuls or Quasi-Consular Courts being those alone which are recognised by the Treaty with China; but the difference is purely technical, and could be got over by a local Ordinance in Hong Kong, or even by a special Rule of Court; but of course it would be always optional with the Chinaman whether he would avail himself of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, or the nearest Provincial Court under the Supreme Court for China and Japan, at Shanghai. As, however, the jurisdiction of the latter tribunal is not curtailed, but is made concurrent with the new jurisdiction now conferred on the Hong Kong Court, a Chinese plaintiff's rights as already existing are not in any way diminished; while he has the option, where more convenient, of selecting the Court at Hong Kong. In its bearing upon criminal cases the new Order will doubtless prove of value in the case of fugitives from Hong Kong, and in cases arising in its neighbourhood, in regard to which it might be difficult to get the evidence to Canton.

CHINA AND SIAM.

UNDER the above heading *The Times* announced, on the authority of "the American papers," that a war is possible between Siam and China. "For twenty years past Siam "has refused to send messengers to China with tribute and "acknowledgment of submission to the latter country. "China now demands a settlement." There are many considerations which render the rumour altogether improbable, and it is surprising that *The Times* should have made it public without taking some steps to test its accuracy. There are very large numbers of Chinese spread all over Siam; the Siamese look upon them with great respect, because of their superior industry, enterprise, and intelligence. The trade of Siam is to a very great extent in Chinese hands; and even allowing for the value of the rice exported from Siam to Chinese ports, considerable sums of money must annually pass from Siam to China. Most of the foreign goods in use among the Siamese, as, for example, silk wearing apparel, &c., have for generations back been supplied from manufacturers in China; in fact, China has very complete control over the Siamese market. Now the Government at Peking at least knows its own interests, and the facts we have mentioned furnish very clear grounds for maintaining friendly relations, China having a large pecuniary interest in her trade with Siam. If China really claimed that Siam was a tributary State she would maintain official agents at the Siamese Court, just as she jealously maintains such agents in Korea and Thibet, which countries are really her tributaries. There are no such Chinese officials at Bangkok, nor was there even a Representative sent from Peking to attend the coronation some years ago. It is, however, true that in former times an Embassy from Siam was despatched occasionally with presents to the Court of China. The object of this was to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, for the nobles in Siam, who have always exported their rice to the Celestial Empire, were thus able to carry on their trade without the hostility of the local authorities, of which Europeans to this day complain. The Siamese are large ship-owners, and their ships can enter Chinese ports, from which our vessels are excluded, and this because of the amicable relations which have always subsisted between Siam and China.

The Embassy to Peking was always popular among the Siamese, for the nobles who were despatched on it with presents from the Siamese Government to the Emperor of CHINA were conveyed from Canton in great state, free of expense, and were able to enrich themselves by the presents made to them, and in other ways. No such Embassy has

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been despatched for many years, and this because on the last occasion—we believe it was during the Taiping rebellion,—the ambassadors on their return journey were plundered or in some way maltreated, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

There are other good reasons why China could not—for so insignificant a matter as a few presents—undertake a war against Siam. The cost and risk to so unwieldy a Power of invading Siam from the sea-board would be enormous, for the Siamese have a navy, and the Chinese would be operating at a great distance from their own base. Again, if China were to attempt a descent on Siam by land from the north, setting aside the difficulties which the mountains and jungles of Further Laos present —we believe that there is no part of the Siamese dominions which touches the Chinese frontier: Birmah and Cochin China close that in on every side, and if a Chinese army deliberately prepared to march through Cochin China or Birmah we should like to know what France and England would have to say on the subject. The Ministers of France or England would never consent, for how could the Powers approve a war of this sort about a mere trumpery formality, which would in many ways disturb the trade and progress of our friend the King of SIAM? In saying this we must remind our readers that not only does the British Government maintain very close and influential treaty relations with the King of BIRMAH, but the French have paramount influence over the Court at Tonquin, and also, in the year 1870 or thereabouts, concluded a Treaty with the Monarch of BIRMAH, in the nature of an offensive and defensive alliance. Hence we do not see how a Chinese army is to get down into Siam without the assent of France and England. We lately saw the strenuous and successful efforts made by Sir THOMAS WADE to quickly close up the hostilities on the Formosa question, where Japan had a real grievance to allege, and where the difficulties of stopping the war by mere friendly intervention were really considerable. Surely, then, England would at once adopt a very decisive attitude in a case where there is no genuine ground for a quarrel, and where our own facilities for checking the outbreak are as ready to our hands as they would be effectual.

JAPAN AND THE KOREA.

A STATEMENT—which we give in extenso under Telegrams — appears in the New York papers with reference to the Korea, to the effect that England has made a demand upon Japan to share the advantages she enjoys from her recent treaty with that country. It is evident that the statement is founded upon some misapprehension, as such a demand as that indicated would have to be made upon the Korea and not upon Japan. Some foundation for the statement may, however, probably be found in the fact that the subject of opening up trade with the Korea has, as was to be presumed would be the case, occupied the attention of Sir HARRY PARKES, as will be seen by a despatch which appears in the last Blue-book issued, and which is noticed in the present number of this Paper. Sir HARRY, writing under date of the 8th May this year, reports to the Foreign-office that the trade was improving, the barriers being removed and a better feeling springing up between the Koreans and the Japanese. With this knowledge in his possession it was scarcely likely a man of Sir HARRY PARKES'S energy and address would not make some attempt to obtain from the Korean Government the same privileges for Great Britain which they have accorded to Japan.

WE have already announced that Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON, C.B., has been selected to succeed Sir WALTER MEDHURST at Shanghai, with the rank of Consul General. While we are glad to find that the claims which Sir BROOKE has to this promotion, in consequence of his long service, have not been overlooked, we cannot but regret that he should be removed from Canton, the requirements of which post he so fully understands. It may also be doubted whether it is quite wise to select for a newly-made office a gentleman to whom arduous work will probably prove trying; and on the other hand the position of Consul at Canton is one where, though the work is not hard, an official of tried experience is required, so that it was eminently suited to Sir BROOKE. We trust that the Government may not fall into the error of imagining that on account of the falling off of trade a junior officer may be sufficient for Canton. On account of its being the nearest Consular port to Hong Kong, it has an importance of its own, and it should consequently be always placed in the hands of a tried and reliable officer. We believe that leave of absence has been granted to Sir BROOKE, and that he will not assume his duties at Shanghai for some time.

WE understand that Sir T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Council of India. Sir D. FORSYTH entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1848, and soon distinguished himself as a revenue officer in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. His most recent services were prominently connected with the mission to the Amir of Yarkand, and with an Embassy to the King of BURMAH after the murder of Mr. MARGARY. The last office which Sir DOUGLAS held in India before his return on furlough was that of a Commissioner in Oudh.

WE are glad to notice from the China papers that the report which has been made by H.M. gunboat *Curlew* with reference to the execution of the provisions of the recent treaty concerning Sulu is satisfactory. The Government have shown commendable care in taking steps to ascertain this fact, and from the peculiar nature of the matter it may perhaps be desirable, for some little time at least, to continue this vigilance.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

We have received the volume of the Reports on Trade for the year 1876, issued by Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan. The majority of these reports have appeared in the Japan papers at the time they were issued, and have already been noticed in these columns. The present batch of papers is one of much value, and the sketch map showing the products of the districts around Niigata which accompanies Mr. Troup's report on that port is especially interesting. Mr. Annesley's report on the trade of Hiogo and Osaka is most carefully and elaborately drawn up, and gives a great amount of information of an entirely new character, not the least curious among which are his remarks with reference to the manufacture of bird-lime, which it seems is used in Japan, not only for snaring birds, but animals even as large as monkeys. Mr. Russell Robertson's report on the trade of Kanagawa is also very exhaustive and elaborate.

The most important portion of the Blue-book under notice is, however, probably the remarks made by Sir Harry Parkes in a despatch to Lord Derby, dated April 2nd this year, in which he refers to the trading relations recently established between Japan and Korea. He says:—

The trade between Japan and Korea under the new Treaty may be said to have commenced in November last, and I now beg to inclose two returns, one giving full particulars of the goods imported into Korea from Japan, and the other detailing the goods exported from Korea during the months of November and December.

The total value of the imports into Korea for the two months amount to 37,832 yen (or dollars), and the exports from Korea to 32,049 yen. Of the merchandise sent from Japan to Korea one-half consists of foreign manufactures, such as calicoes, shirtings, lustrings, &c., while rice and wheat form the principal products furnished by Japan herself. The exports from Korea consist chiefly of ox-hides, Korean cotton cloth, which is in request among the Japanese, gold ore, ginseng, and other trifles.

The development of this incipient trade seems to have been to some extent obstructed by the famine with which Korea, like the north of China, is at present afflicted. I inclose a description, furnished by a Japanese, of the dreadful distress occasioned by this calamity, as witnessed at the port of Fusan.

I also add a translation of another Japanese letter, describing a visit to the city of Torai, which is near to Fusan. It shows that the Koreans are disposed to treat their foreign visitors with rudeness, even when these are Japanese; but the writer naively remarks that the "scurrilous language" of which he complains "is in no degree different to that used (by Japanese) when foreigners first came to our land."

Writing under date of May 8, Sir Harry Parkes says on the same subject:—

With reference to my despatch of the 2nd ult., relative to the trade of Japan with Korea, I have now the honour to forward a translation of a Japanese letter, giving a favourable description of the state of affairs at Fusan, where that trade is carried on. According to this account, the barriers to intercourse between the Japanese and Koreans are being gradually removed, an improved feeling is springing up, and trade is more prosperous than it has yet been. "The goods," says the writer, "brought from Japan, of whatever kind, meet with a good market, the commodity of first importance being rice; next to that comes long-cloth, and then lastings," the two latter being of British manufacture. Gold and silver specie is allowed to be exported in exchange for rice, which is at present so much needed.

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LAUNCH OF A YACHT FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

On the 27th ult. there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Day, Summers, & Co., at Southampton, a yacht for his Majesty the King of Siam. On leaving the ways she was named the *Vesatri*,* by Mr. D. K. Mason, Consul in London for Siam. The *Vesatri*, which has been built under the supervision of Mr. Phillips, Lloyd's agent at Southampton, by Messrs. Day, Summers and Co., is an iron vessel of 275 tons. Her length over all is 144ft., breadth 22 ft.. and drawing 11ft. of water aft and 8ft. forward. She is built with a flying angle figure and semi-elliptic stern, and is fore and aft schooner rigged. She has double bulkheads to the engine and boiler room, and the space filled with charcoal to keep the heat of the machinery from the cabins. The saloons for his Majesty's use are very handsome, being of decorated polished woods, and the whole of the fittings of Elkington's best electro plate. The awning stanchions and top-gallant rail are also electro plate. The engines of the *Vesatri* are 45 h.p. nominal, on the compound principle, with cylinders 17 and 32 inches diameter and 18 inches stroke. The indicated horse power will probably be about 250. The steam power is only auxiliary, as the vessel has a hoisting propeller and full sail power. It would seem that this class of yacht is to be the yacht of the future, as by means of the hoisting propeller it enables the owner to use sail or steam at will.

After inspecting the workshops, &c., the company sat down to a luncheon, Mr. Mason occupying the head of the table, Mr. Summers, of the firm, the vice-chair, and among others present were Mr. J. G. Caswell (late H. B. M. Consul at Saigon, French Cochin China), Dr. Lempriere, Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, Messrs. Charles and Arthur Day, members of the firm, and Messrs. H. M. Dunphy, H. Williams, Thompson, &c. The Chairman proposed the health of "The King of Siam," and success to his Majesty's new yacht, a toast which was heartily received by all present. Mr. Summers gave the health of the Consul of Siam, and hoped they would be favoured by Mr. Mason's company at their works on many occasions such as the present. On behalf of the firm he would say regarding the yacht that they had spared neither expense nor trouble to procure the best materials and workmanship, and confidently expressed the opinion that she would be unequalled for her dimensions. Mr. Mason was a gentleman of great experience in these matters, inasmuch as a large number of orders had passed through his hands, and they highly appreciated the compliments he had been pleased to pay them on the result of their work. The Chairman replied, and in turn gave the health of the builders, and hoped they might have many such successful launches as they had just witnessed. Mr. Arthur Day replied, saying he hoped the next order they received from his Majesty the King of Siam would be for a yacht of a thousand tons—for when he saw the yacht they were now building, and which he hoped would meet his wishes in every respect, he would consider that he must have a larger one.

Correspondence.

TEA *v.* OPIUM.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have read with much interest your remarks with reference to the increase in the consumption of Indian Tea, and it has occurred to me to inquire whether the Indian Government would not at once consult the interests of morality and those of its revenue by encouraging the growth of tea instead of that of opium. All teas from China pay a heavy export duty to the Government of that country. Could not an export duty be placed on Indian teas, which would yield a revenue to the Government without interfering with the consumption; and, further, might it not be possible for the Government to subsidise tea-cultivation in such a way that its production would be reduced sufficiently in cost to enable a revenue which, unlike that from opium, would be thoroughly reliable, to be derived from it? —Yours truly, ANTI-OPIUM.

London, Oct. 24, 1877.

SHAKY TEA-CHESTS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In the interests of shipowners connected with the China trade may we be allowed to point out through you to the merchants in China a matter which deserves serious attention? For the last few years we have noticed that the insufficient strength of tea-packages has been gradually becoming a most serious question, and scarcely a ship now arrives in port which delivers her cargo in what could be called as good order and well-conditioned. The root of the evil is not far to seek. Chests increase in size yearly without an equivalent increase in stability; and, instead of being nailed, the wood, which is of the thinnest description, is simply fastened by paltry clasps and canes, samples of which we enclose for your inspection.

We have lately watched the landing of cargoes from Hankow and Shanghai, and could not but notice that in spite of the most careful handling these clasps broke off, while in many instances they had apparently given way in the loading. And this is not the end of the matter; for the tea merchants turn round on the shipowner and say, because you have not delivered your cargo in like good order and condition as you received it, you must bear the expense of repair. Anything more unjust could not be; for, as you are aware, these packages reach the ship in China showily covered with paper, and presenting such a fair appearance that no captain could refuse them, because of their condition, without practically withdrawing his ship from the berth. But sooner or later shipowners will have to take a stand, for it is no small matter to repair thousands of packages. At present chests contain 110 to 115 lbs. each, and we feel confident that no merchant who has seen the packages will deny that they are quite insufficient for such a weight, and that the matter requires attention.—Your obedient servants,

JAMIESON, GRIEVE AND CO.

P.S.—It has always been customary for the importer to incur a certain expense on the repair of tea-chests when landed, but even this they are now trying to avoid, and throwing all on the shipowner.

* A Pali word, meaning Most Excellent.

OPIUM AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Does the Rev. Mr. Turner, Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society, understand a syllogism? In reply to my recent letter he writes:—

We do not want to help China to increased revenue; but we protest against the injustice of preventing China from getting the revenue if she wishes.

There is NO DOUBT she wishes.

Therefore,

The Anti-Opium Society protest against the injustice of preventing China getting revenue out of opium.

Q. E. D.

Yours faithfully,

London, Oct. 29, 1877. CHINK IN THE WALL.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I fully endorse the view which you set forth in your recent article concerning the Consular Service in China and Japan. It decidedly requires some better organisation than it has at present; and I am sure that much of the ill-health from which those in it suffer and many other evils and inconveniencies attaching to it, result in a great measure from a want of knowledge on the part of the Government here of the special requirements of a Service in the East. If would take too long to enter upon all the points that might with advantage be noticed; but I may allude to one element which must have struck all who like myself have had opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the workings of the various consulates. I allude to the very unequal incidence of the work to be performed. In some cases we find the Consul overworked and his subordinates amusing themselves; in others, just the reverse, the Consul constantly away and his deputy performing all the duties. The only rule as to work which I have ever seen in force in China is the well-known one about the willing horse; and I have certainly often regretted to observe how little thanks and how little credit those who have borne the burden in the heat of the day have often reaped. A man like Sir Harry Parkes, who performed more consular and judicial work in a day when last in Shanghai than most officials do in a week, was noticed and promoted because he was already well-known; but the industry, talent and conscientiousness of subordinate members are too often destined to blush unseen till, worn out with hard labour and disappointment, "poor so and so" dies; his friends say, "Who would have thought it?" and some well-connected junior is promoted to the vacant post to undo the good that has resulted from the patient toil of years. It is useless to expect that people will be promoted strictly by merit in a large public service, or indeed, perhaps, anywhere; but much is in the power of the Minister in China, who should make it his business as Superintendent of Trade to visit the Consulates from time to time; ascertain something as to how they are being conducted endeavour as far as is possible to parcel out the work evenly, and—last, but not least or easiest—recommend for promotion those who deserve it.—Yours faithfully, OLD CATHAY.

London, Nov. 1, 1877.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, OCT. 31.

The events on the theatre of war during the last week have excited a great degree of interest in Germany, public feeling being less in favour of the Russians, for whom sympathy is fading away as the war is prolonged. Everyone had hoped to see the campaign quickly finished and peace restored; but this hope has not been realised, and the only desire now entertained is that both adversaries will soon come to that point of exhaustion which will render them inclined for mediation.

At Munich, the capital of Bavaria, the aged Bishop of Muenchen-Freisingen, Gregor von Scherr, died on the 24th inst. His loss, will be felt far beyond the boundaries of Bavaria, as he belonged to that small number of Catholic clergymen in Germany who have kept themselves free from the agitation caused by the immense pretensions

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of the Roman Catholic Church during the last quarter of a century, without at the same time coming into decided opposition to the Pope and his new doctrines.

The negotiations between Austro-Hungary and Germany for the renewal of a commercial treaty are now at an end, and have had no result at all, the German Plenipotentiaries having already returned to Berlin; neither is there any chance of the existing treaty being prolonged for a year. No one knows, therefore, what is to be the end of the affair.

The Ironclad Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, has returned to Wilhelmshafen. The squadron consisted of the frigates Kaiser (flagship), Deutschland, Friedrich Carl and Preussen, and has visited all the chief ports in the Mediterranean. The voyage home was commenced at the beginning of the present month, the vessels leaving Malta on the 4th inst., and all went on well until the Bay of Biscay was reached, when a fearful gale set in, which obliged the Deutschland to lay-to, as her steam-steering apparatus failed. The Minister of Marine, Admiral von Stosch, met the squadron at Plymouth, and arrived at Wilhelmshafen in the Kaiser. When the squadron was off Lisbon a frigate was seen coming down under full sail before the wind, and, notwithstanding that she passed close to the squadron, did not show her colours. Upon this Admiral Batsch went down full speed upon her. When coming close the French flag was hoisted, and the usual salute to the admiral was given. Courtesy at sea appears not to be much cultivated by the French.

The public debt of the Kingdom of Prussia, according to official report, is at present as follows (made up for March 31, next year): Total m.1,097,322,279.23, which require m.48,762,978.55 of interest, and m.17,472,617.71 for amortisation. In the above sum is included m.600,938,341.8 railroad debts, which is fully covered by the value of the existing railways, and m.93,107,143.16 for those provinces of Prussia which have been annexed since 1866. The above sums certainly are not large in comparison to those of other countries, but it must be remembered that Prussia is neither a very large nor a wealthy kingdom, and is not possessed of valuable transatlantic possessions and colonies, such as England or France.

A summary report upon the grain harvest on the Continent for the present year gives the following proportions, the cipher 100 representing an average harvest: Prussia, wheat 95, rye 99, barley 84, oats 83; Mecklenberg resp., 100, 100, 80, and 75; Baden resp., 85, 95, 85 and 100; Wurtemberg resp., 95, 105, 75 and 90; Bavaria resp., 105, 96, 75 and 99; Saxony resp., 105, 100, 90 and 90; France resp., 70, 70, 80 and 105; Austro-Hungary resp., 112, 105, 100, 102; South Russia resp., 125, 85, 80 and 100; Middle Russia resp., 115, 80, 75 and 75; North Russia resp., 100, 100, 75 and 75; Russian Poland resp., 87, 92 —, and 100; Roumania resp., 100, 100, 100 and —; Switzerland resp., 100, 50, 50 and 50; Sweden and Norway resp., 100, 100 80 and 95; Denmark resp., 110, 100, 75 and 70; Italy resp., 98, 95, 100 and 90; Bessarabia resp., 115, 105, 100; Belgium resp., 90, 95, 90 and 100; Netherlands resp., 100, 100, 90 and 100. In the eastern, south-eastern, and central countries of Europe the quality is mostly excellent, while the western and north-western countries have only yielded grain of inferior value. It appears from the above that the harvest of Austria is far above that of all other countries.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand in our Produce Markets has been rather of a consumptive character during the past week; nevertheless more confidence is apparent, probably as a consequence of the cheaper money and the fact that apprehensions of a further advance in the rates of discount have disappeared.

COFFEE.—In the early part of the past week the tendency was quiet, buyers awaiting the result of the public sales in Holland on the 24th inst. The good result of these sales in connection with more favourable reports from the Brazils gave a stimulus to the market, and the tendency at the close is firm, buyers showing greater confidence and more inclination to operate, while holders are reluctant. Quotation for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR has been very little inquired for, but values are unchanged. In addition to some parcels of American, 700 bags East India have been sold for delivery. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed, m.23 to 25½; do. unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.26½ to 29½; do. brown, m.18 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.20½ to 29½; China, brown and yellow, m.19 to 28 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Business in dressed quality has been quiet, as buyers of large quantities will not pay the rates demanded. Of raw quality 12,667 bags have arrived per Carmelina, from Rangoon.

COTTON has been in better demand, and in consequence of the reduced stock, larger transactions have taken place. In addition to several parcels of American, 60 bales Rangoon have changed owners at m.0.45½ to 0.46½.

SPICES.—Nutmegs are inquired for, at m.2.80 to 3.20; Mace at m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves; Amboina are scarce, and wanted. Zanzibar have found ready buyers at m.140 to 141; Pepper is ffatter; Singapore, m.36½ to 37; Batavia and Penang, m.34 to 34½, White, m.65 to 72.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business has been very much restricted during the past week, and it is only the settlement that has caused any animation. The value of Russian bonds has been enhanced by the apparent success of the Russians before Plevna and in Asia Minor, but, taken in general, the tendency has been a very quiet one. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	— ..	95⅞
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	101⅛ ...	101⅜
Hamburg Loan of 1870	104 ...	—
Do. do. 1875	95½ ...	95¾
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	285 ...	286
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	115¾ ...	116
Coeln Minden Railway	86¾ ...	87¼
Norddeutsche Bank..	134⅛ ...	134⅜
Vereinsbank...	— ...	129⅜
International Bank	81⅜ ...	81⅝
Commerce and Discount Bank	— ..	101
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	— ...	99½
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	— ...	31¼
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	51½ ...	51⅝
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	53 ...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	— ...	11½

SHIPPING.

During the first week of the past fortnight much activity prevailed on the river, but during the last week there has been rather less movement. In regard to the Far East the shipping trade has been but small. Only one arrival is to be reported, namely, the Carmelina, from Rangoon; of departures are recorded the Anna Bertha, Krause, and Oscar, Windhorst, both for Hong Kong, with general merchandise. At Bremerhaven there have arrived, Bootle, Williams, from Bombay, and San Bartolomeo, Basso, from Akyab; sailed from Bremen the Smidt, Nobbe, for East India. The vessels on the berth here for the East are the following:—A. H. Wille, Haeveker, for Rangoon; Galatea, s.s., Boehme, for the usual route to Penang, Singapore, and China (to sail on November 15); Indra, Wilder, for Penang and Singapore; Pandur, ——, for Manila (first voyage); Elizabeth Childs, Lindberg, and Otto, Brolin, both for Hong Kong; Bonito, Wesenberg, for Chefoo. The English steamer J. H. Stephenson, Huggit, from Newcastle, got aground last night on the river, and has thrown part of her cargo overboard, but got off this morning with the aid of tugs.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 31.

The Ministerial crisis is still unsolved. Weeks have elapsed, and Mr. Kappeyne Van de Coppello, the leader of the Liberal party, has not succeeded in finding colleagues. I need not add that this causes much surprise. The general opinion is that the attack on the late Cabinet was somewhat over hasty, inasmuch that their successors were not ready to accept the reins of Government. Some papers demonstrate that the new Premier experiences an *embarras du choix*, but I do'nt think that this can be the case. It is said that Mr. Van de Putte is seriously ill, and is consequently unable to accept the portfolio of the Colonial Department. And where can another be found, if Mr. Alting Mees declines to remain in office? The Foreign Department is, it is reported, going begging. It is thus evident that the task of constructing a Liberal Cabinet will be a very difficult one. The *grande utilités* are wanting a financial man, who knows how to keep balance between receipts and expenditure; a Minister for the Colonial Department who will be able to arrange the disordered condition of affairs in Java; and a Minister of War, who can bring forward a satisfactory scheme for the completion of our means of defence. Such *cap-a-pie* men must be found before the Liberal Ministry can commence the business of Government with any chance of success.

There is a schism in our Protestant Church. Two clergymen of the Liberal party have resigned, because they cannot agree with the last decisions of the Synod. About one hundred members of the Church have decided to form a free religious community.

At Rotterdam a meeting has been held of those interested in the coffee trade. The present system of conducting sales was generally condemned, and it was demonstrated that weekly auctions ought to be introduced.

The King is still residing at his newly-bought seat "Welgelegen," in the neighbourhood of Ryswyk. It seems that he will not again visit "het Loo." Nothing further has transpired about his marriage with Mdlle. d'Ambre, who, however, now resides openly with the King. The Prince of Orange, who has for some time resided in Wurtemberg, has returned to Paris.

Most distressing news has been received from Curaçao. A storm has done enormous damage, and a fund is being collected in order to give assistance to the sufferers.

On the Bourse affairs have looked very dull, and scarcely any business has been done. Some demand has prevailed for shares of the Dutch India Trading Bank, and those of the Trading Company. The shares of the Java Company have also met with a good inquiry, and the quotations are improving. Money is somewhat dearer, 3½ per cent. having been paid, at which price, however, any sum is obtainable.

Mr. G. Schlegel has inaugurated his professorship at the Leyden University with a speech, in which he demonstrated the advantages of a study of the Chinese language.

On the 27th of November the anniversary of the birthday, three hundred years ago, of Admiral Piet Heim will be commemorated at Delftshaven, where his statue has been erected.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of Mr. J. W. H. Werlemann, who was one of the three founders of our beautiful Zoological Gardens. He died at the age of seventy years.

Mr. H. Goeman Borgesius, editor of the Liberal paper *Het Vaderland*, has been elected a member of the Second Chamber.

(BY TELEGRAM.)

The new Cabinet has been formed, and is composed as follows:—M. Van Heeckeren Vankell, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Deputy Smidt, Minister of Justice; M. Kappeyne, Minister of the Interior; M. Wichess (naval officer), Minister of Marine; M. Gleichman (Secretary to the Bank of the Netherlands), Minister of Finance; Deputy Deroo, Minister for War; M. Van Bosse, Colonial Minister. A new Ministerial Department of Industry and Public Works will be created subsequently and placed under the direction of M. Tak Vanpoortvliet.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The market for Colonial Produce has been much more animated. The public sales have had a very good result, and very high prices have been paid.

COFFEE.—The result of the last sale by the Trading Company was most satisfactory, and a favourable opinion prevails about the future of the market for this article.

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TEA firm, but very quiet.

SUGAR.—A good demand has prevailed for home consumption and for export. From f.1½ to f.2 has been paid above the October prices; but holders decline to operate without a further advance, so that the business doing is very limited. About 6,000 mats have changed hands.

TOBACCO.—The public sales have had a very good result, especially for the fine qualities, which realised very high prices; the inferior kinds, however, did not obtain the average prices. The market is dull, even for the Sumatra sorts, and it seems that the latest crop does not turn out so well as was expected. The imports have been small, and the stock is only 23,106 bs. Java, 1,530 bs. Sumatra, and 1,259 bs. Manila.

COTTON.—A good demand prevails both for consumption and speculation. Prices are somewhat higher.

SPICES.—Nutmegs and Mace are very high. The last parcels offered in public sale realised a good deal above the brokers' valuation. Cloves are dull. Pepper is firm.

RICE meets with a steady demand, especially for cleaned qualities.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—The whole stock is exhausted.

JAVA INDIGO.—About 200 chests changed hands at prices that did not transpire, but which are thought to be near the former value.

HIDES are rather dull. The lots offered by private tender were only partly sold.

TIN.—Prices are higher; Banca is quoted f.12¼, Billiton, f.41¼. Holders decline to operate at these quotations.

Monetary and Commercial.

The stagnant condition of the China rates of exchange is significant. While in India exchange has risen in response to the increased value of silver here, it has not affected rates in China. The amount of silver sent out by the banks for the season's operations in tea and silk has, it appears, been largely in excess of requirements. This is partly owing to the very reduced scale of silk shipments; consequently the banks are keenly competing for the merchants' bills, which has kept the rates down, notwithstanding the rise in silver. The result will of course be unprofitable to banking operations during the current half-year.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10½ to 11; Chartered Bank of India, 21½ to 22½; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27½ to 28½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.665; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 35 to 37; Oriental Bank, 43½ to 44½; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.620; Suez Canal, f.700; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 102 to 104; China Loan, 102 to 104.

The Tea market during the past few days has been in a state of semi-panic, as regards common to medium Congou, a large holder having been forcing sales. Teas worth 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. a month ago have been sold at 9d. to 10d., at which price teas which in a strong liquor would be characterised as "a little on Pekoe flavour" are offering in quantities at the above rate. This state of the market results, no doubt, in some degree, from great disappointment at the continued large shipments from China, the figures being 128,000,000 lbs., against 132,000,000 lbs., whereas the general idea was that we should by now be some 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 lbs. short, with the prospect of an ultimate deficiency for the season of at least 20,000,000. Some such falling off is required to bring the import trade out of the chaos so long existing, mainly through over production in China of inferior tea, combined with the large supplies from India—which latter element appears to be quite ignored in China.

For the week ended the 27th ult. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,997,993 lbs., or an increase of about 1¼ per cent. as compared with the preceding week. Of the total deliveries 2,399,656 lbs. was for home consumption, 762,758 lbs. was exported, 700,602 lbs. was removed coastwise, 131,475 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,502 lbs. was for ship's stores. In the amount received as duty there was a decrease of £30, the respective totals being £59,991 and £60,021.

Messrs. Jamieson, Grieve and Co. address us a letter upon the defective manner in which China tea is packed. The matter undoubtedly deserves attention, and we trust some remedy for the evil may be found. It might naturally be said that it rests with the ship-masters to be careful not to receive defective packages; but it is justly pointed out that on account of the chests being covered with paper it is impossible on their receipt to discover which are good and which bad.

During the present week there has been a reaction from the rise in Silk which has been recorded for the past fortnight. The market has in consequence been dull, and but little has been doing. Prices, so far as a quotation can be given, may be taken as over 1s. lower than a fortnight ago. There has not, however, been any special cause to influence the market, and the dulness appears only to be one of those reactions which generally follow any special activity. In such circumstances there are, as is at present the case, usually some who are anxious to get quit of stock and who lower the quoted rates accordingly.

In the Produce Markets the unfavourable influence exercised by the depressed condition of trade generally still exists. Coffee has been dealt in during the week to only a very small extent, public sales having been suspended for four days; prices are steady at the recent decline. Sugar has been in limited demand at a further slight fall in value. Cotton has been dull. Rice slightly advanced early in the week, but is quiet at the close. More business has been done in Black Pepper, but White is dull. Manila Hemp has been in somewhat better demand at the low values current. Gambier, Sago, Spices and Tapioca are inactive Tin exhibits further improvement, Straits being quoted £69 10s. to £70, Banca £71 to £71 10s. per ton.

Early in the week the market for Bar Silver became weaker, and the amount by the Pacific steamer was sold at 54¾d. per oz. There has since been a better inquiry for Spain and the East, and the Silver by the West India steamer has been placed at 55d. per oz. Mexican dollars have slightly varied in price from 53¼d. per oz to 53⅜d. per oz., the latest price realised.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company give notice that the fifth distribution at the rate of 1s. 11d. per £5 Certificate of the Second Bonus and Trust is now being paid by Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

The *New York Shipping and Commercial List* has the following on gambling operations in produce:—

The practice of gambling in produce has grown up here and in some of the other large centres of trade to alarming proportions. It is in every way pernicious, and merits the severest condemnation. Every now and then there is a "corner" in some commodity, the law of supply and demand is for a time set aside, and the ordinary course of trade is interrupted, in order that one combination of sharp operators may overreach and get the better of another. This is commonly termed speculation, but it cannot be regarded as legitimate. The actual purchase of any commodity which the seller undertakes to deliver at a certain price at some future day is perfectly legitimate, provided the transaction is carried out in good faith, but a large proportion of such sales are merely simulated, and are in reality a wager as to what the market price of a certain article will be some time in the future. It is not easy to estimate the growing dimensions of this fictitious or illegitimate trade, and impossible to distinguish the few genuine contracts from the multitude of mere gambling operations. The injurious influence of such transactions among speculators, both upon regular dealers in good faith and upon producers and handlers, is one of wide extent. But there seems to be no remedy—at least, none which legislation can supply—unless it be to put produce gambling in the same category with "policy," "faro," and other games of chance. This would probably prove unwise, and become an impediment instead of a help to legitimate business. There is a surer remedy than any law of prevention by legislative enactment. It is for honest men to do their business only through legitimate channels and responsible parties. This illegitimate species of speculation may be said to be an outgrowth of the war and inflation period, which turned a good many heads. It was, at first, frowned upon by prominent business-men, but in time the great majority of leading operators have been drawn into the whirlpool. Speculations in stocks have become so well understood that everybody knows the difference between buying as an investment and buying on a margin. The same thing bids fair to become true of grain also, the sharpers having made this species of speculation almost as common as stock gambling. The relations between the legitimate dealers and the gamblers in the produce markets ought to become as well understood as they are in Wall-street, and the remedy be found in giving the speculative firms their true business position.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 9d.
Singapore...	3s. 9⅞d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9⅞d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2¼d. to 5s. 2½d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	... 76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 7⅞d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7⅞d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5⅜d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,609,797	1,266,293

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says:—There is no particular change to note in the general aspect of our market during the past month. The public sales are large in both China and Indian Teas, and prices, though occasionally going irregularly, have ruled throughout in favour of the buyer, more especially for all common class descriptions, viz., low Old and New Black and Red Leaf Congous, which have constituted the bulk of recent sales. Privately business has been exceedingly difficult in the face of the extreme caution of the dealers, arising from the continuously heavy and over supply. The clearances are good, both for Home Use and Export, the latter showing improving figures. Quotations: Congou: Siftings, 6d. to 7½d.; Old: Black and Red Leaf, 6d. to 8½d.; New Black: Common to Fair, 7d. to 10d.; Good Common to Medium, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; Good Medium

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to Fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; Finest, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. nominal; Red Low Common to Fair, 6½d. to 10d.; Good Common to Medium, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; good medium to fine Ching Wos and Kaisows, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., finest 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. nominal. Pak Lings: Common to good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; fine, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. New-makes: Common, 7½d. to 10d.; good, 10½d. to 1s. 2d. wanted. Souchong: Common to fair, 7d. to 10d.; good to medium, 10½d. to 1s. 3d. Oolong: Amoy, common to fine, 8d. to 10d.; Formosa, good to fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; finest at sale 1s. 9½d. Scented Capers.—Canton: Rather more doing in common kinds at 9d. to 10d.; Fair to medium to fine, 11d. to 1s. 6d., are without much change. Foochows quiet. Scented Orange Pekoes are difficult to move. Siftings have sold at 5¾d. Canton kinds: Common to fair, 9½d. to 1s. 1d.; medium to fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. Foochows: fine to finest, 1s. 6d. to 2s. nominal. Greens: fine lines in Gunpowders and Hysons have commanded full prices; other kinds no change. Gunpowder, 6d. to 3s. for finest; Imperial, 5d. to 1s. 2d.; Hyson, 5d. to 2s. 2d.; Young Hyson, 5d. to 1s. 9d.

SILK.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says:—There was a large business doing in China and Japan Silks during the first three weeks of October, and prices gradually advanced until a rise of 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. from the lowest point was established; the public sales then approached, and the market was slightly weaker, and in the sale week business in Tsatlees and Japans showed a decline in price from 6d. to 1s., principally owing to the desire of some operators to realise the profit which their purchases at the beginning of the month then showed. Cantons were at first neglected, but after a while they met with attention, and a good deal of business was done on a basis of 13s. for No. 4 Tsatlee Reel. The month opens with very little inquiry, but prices are fairly well maintained. The deliveries in October were better than they have been during the year.

		Delivered.			Stock.
		Oct.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.		Oct. 31. Total
China ...	1876..	3,474	... 29,399	...	10,250
	1877 ..	2,398	... 17,761	...	17,562
Canton ...	1876..	935	... 6,191	...	4,768
	1877...	681	... 5,230	...	7,068
Japan ...	1876...	609	... 6,649	...	4,887
	1877 ..	495	... 3,764	...	9,007

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—Things have since been quiet, the public sales presenting no special feature. The deliveries of the month exceed the figures of many preceding months, but are still unsatisfactory.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
„ No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ No. 3	20s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
„ Blue Elephant	19s 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfan and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	11s 0d. to 14s. 0d
Canton	12s 0d. to 17s. 0d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Mubashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	17s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Kakidah	20s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Hatcho-goe	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mushiah	15s. 0d. to 16s 0d.
Accbezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—At the close of last week the market continued dull, and the supplies at auction went off without competition, at a further decline of 6d. to 1s. for Plantation Ceylon. For the week Plantation showed a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. No further public sales were held until the 1st inst. (yesterday), when there was a moderate demand for Plantation, and only about one-half the quantity offered was sold at previous rates, viz., triage at 76s. to 93s., common to fine small at 90s. to 97s. 6d., low middling at 102s., middling at 103s. to 106s., good middling to fine middling at 107s. to 113s., bold at 120s., pea-berry at 108s. to 113s. No Native Ceylon or other East India has been sold; 801 bags Manila offered, were bought in, pale at 90s., pale greenish Indan at 90s. per cwt.

COTTON.—A decidedly flat tone has prevailed throughout, and the scanty business effected shows a slight decline upon last quotations. The sales for the week are about 11,500 bales. On the spot Tinnevelly 5 13-16d. to 6¼d., fair to good; Western Madras 5⅛d. to 5⅝d., fair to good; Scinde 5¼d., good; Bengal 4⅞d. to 5 5-16d., fair to fine; Rangoon 4 15-16d. to 5⅛d., fair to good.

CANTHARIDES.—Two cases China have been sold at 2s. 3d.

COCOANUT OIL has moved off slowly, Cochin at £43 10s., Ceylon in pipes at £38 15s. to £39.

COIR.—The public sales offered a moderate supply of Yarn, which sold slowly at irregular rates. Fibre dull. Rope steady. Of Yarn 21 bales Ceylon common red sold at £22 10s. to £23 10s., 68 tons ditto chiefly sold, low red and ordinary coarse £21 10s. to £23 10s., middling to good £24 to £28, fine pale even (in ballots) £30 10s. to £38 15s. Of 22 bales 8 tons Ceylon Fibre the former sold at £17. Four tons Ceylon Bristle were withdrawn.

CHINA PRESERVES.—50 cases Ginger (Mansing) sold at 5d. for large to 6d. for small jars, and 10 cases Chow Chow at 4½d. per lb.

CUTCH.—203 boxes Flag BB bought in at 25s. 6d.; 53 boxes freshwater damaged sold at 24s. 3d. per cwt.

CANES.—47,280 Midgen, &c., sold at 1⅝d., to 2½d., 8,900 Borneo partly sold at 1⅞d., 71,000 mouldy black Bamboo sold at ¼d. to 3d., 13,500 yellow ditto at ¾d., mouldy 1⅝d. each.

GAMBIER.—The market continues quiet. For arrival 50 tons October-November shipment have been sold at 19s. 6d. ex ship. At auction 944 bales bought in at 19s. 9d.—170 bags Cube sold, rather blocky pale at 29s., damaged, &c., 26s. to 26s. 6d., and 35 broken bales and 1 ton loose block at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt.

GALLS.—At auction 113 cases China were bought in at 54s. to 55s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—3 packages Siam small to medium almond in solid block bought in at £80 to £95. Of 19 cases Sumatra seconds 7 cases sold, dark to good mixed with dark at £6 to £8 7s. 6d.

HEMP.—There has been more inquiry for Manila at the recent reduction in value, but business is not important; about 600 bales barely fair to fully fair have been sold at £25 10s. to £26.

HIDES.—At the periodical sales there was little done in Singapore or Penang Ox and Cow. The few Rangoon offered were disposed of at an average of late rates. China consisted of remnants and an ordinary parcel, for which there were no offers. Of 5,758 China offered, 486 sold: Skins inferior, average 2⅝ lb. 3¼d. per lb. Buffalo: A parcel of Java, which were sound, though mixed with Singapore, brought fair prices. Penang and Singapore were in fair supply. Slaughtered Penang realised ¼d. per lb. advance, and Singapore brought full prices on the average. 702 Java sold: Unshaved, mixed 1st light, average 11¾ lb. 6¾d.; 1st heavy, average 23⅝ lb. 5⅞d; seconds, average 23½ lb. 5¼d. per lb. Of 7,772 Singapore and Penang 5,375 sold. Penang, slaughtered good, 1st heavy, average 46⅛ lb. 6⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 43⅜ lb. 6d.; inferior, 1st heavy, average 39¼ lb. 5⅞d.; 2nd heavy, average 39⅝ lb., 5¼d. Singapore, fair to good, 1st heavy, average 26¾ to 30½ lb. 5½d. to 5⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average, 25⅜ lb. 5½d.; light, average 10 lb. 6d.; fair, 1st heavy, average 30⅝ lb. 5⅞d.; 2nd heavy, average 30⅞ to 33¾ lb. 4⅞d. to 4⅝d.; thirds, 4d.; ordinary, best heavy, average 37⅞ to 44 lb. 4⅞d. to 4⅝d.; 2nd heavy, average 30¼ to 32½ lb. 4⅜d. to 4½d.; heavy, average 35⅛ lb. 4⅝d.; light, average 14⅜ lb. 5¼d., per lb. 509 Manila sold: Heavy, average 25½ lb. 4⅜d. per lb. 577 Siam withdrawn. 81 China sold: Wormed 4⅜d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—At auction 134 cases good bold squares sold steadily at 50s. to 50s. 6d. 200 cases were bought in, saucers and squares at 52s.

JAPAN TALLOW.—Of 593 packages offered 463 packages sold, dark to good yellow 37s. 3d. to 39s. 6d., and inferior dreggy 36s. to 36s. 9d.

MUSK.—Of 35 tins Tonquin offered, 30 tins sold, pile 1 good-shaped with some skinny at 52s. to 50s. 6d., fair shaped shinny 45s., ditto and rather rough 43s. 6d. to 41s. 6d., pile 2 genuine but hard 28s. to 28s. 6d., rather rough and rather skinny 23s. to 24s., pile 3 mixed partly doubtful, &c., 12s. 6d. to 14s. Of 15 caddies Yunan 5 caddies fair with a few rather damp sold at 31s. to 31s. 6d., and 1 tin grain and 1 pod 42s. 6d. 10 tins Cabardine not landed, 6 tins grain withdrawn, 1 tin Nepaul bought in at 65s., 1 bottle sold at 48s.

PEPPER.—*Black:* More business has been done at about previous rates, including 450 bags Penang at 3¼d. to 3 5-16d., 300 bags West Coast at 3 5-16d., and 200 bags Singapore at 3 9-16d.—Moderate supplies at auction, amounting to 2,403 bags, were partly sold at steady rates for Singapore, but Penang was bought in: 789 bags Singapore sold, chiefly at 3¼d. to 3⅝d., good at 3⅝d., and one lot fine at 3¾d. 1,414 bags Penang bought in at 3¼d. to 3⅜d.; of 200 bags Tellicherry 80 bags sold at 4⅛d. *White:* At auction 996 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only about 120 bags found buyers at previous rates, good fair at 6⅜d., fine bold at 6⅝d., one lot very fine 7d., the remainder bought in at 6⅛d. to 6¾d., and import 1874 at 6d. to 6⅛d.

PATCHOULI LEAF.—34 bales Penang sold, one lot sound at 1s. 0¼d.

RHUBARB.—Of 163 cases 131 sold, ordinary dark fracture partly wormy to fair rather mixed at 1s. to 2s. 3d.

RICE.—Early in the week a floating cargo of Rangoon was sold at 10s. 9d., being a further recovery, and dearer rates were paid on the spot. At the close, however, floating cargoes are in limited demand, and previous rates are not readily obtainable. On the spot 12,000 bags good Ngatsein Rangoon have been sold at 10s. 3d. cash. 6,000 bags Ngatsein Rangoon per Matador at 10s. 3d., and 3,000 bags Ngakyouk per Ravenscraig, also at 10s. 3d. In auction 1,092 bags good white table Bengal were sold at 12s. 3d. For arrival 200 tons Raree Ballam, October-November, Canal, have been sold at 9s. 9d. ex quay. The floating cargo per Querolo, 877 tons Rangoon, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 9d. for Bremen, the cargo per Nelson, 1,600 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 6d. for the Continent, and the cargo per Eleanor, 571 tons Moulmain, off coast, at 10s. 7½d. for the Continent.

SAGO.—In auction 500 bags fine bright small pearl sold at 18s.

SAGO FLOUR.—About 200 bags have been sold at 19s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* In auction of 2,250 boxes unworked about 800 boxes sold at the previous value, sound at 45s. to 45s. 6d., first-class sea-damaged at 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. *Cloves:* No sales of Penang. *Nutmegs:* 21 cases went off slowly, and only 4 cases sold, average 113 nuts to the lb. at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d., the rest bought in, 115 to 120's at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. *Mace* quiet, and in auction of 8 cases middling dull Penang 4 cases sold at 2s. 4d. per lb.

STICKLAC.—48 cases fair Siam rather small partly sold at 49s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—A depressed tone has prevailed during the week, and with little inquiry business has been almost entirely suspended. At the close, owing to a fall in the value of Beetroot, holders of Cane have shown more desire to meet the market, a decline of fully 1s. from the previous value being accepted for West India, and 6d. for low brown, resulting in larger sales. In auction 14,164 bags unclayed Cebu have been bought in at 16s. 9d., also 600 bags brown Native Penang at 16s. 6d. By private contract 4,500 bags Hainan China have been sold at 16s., and 100 tons do. at 15s. 6d., also 300 tons unclayed Cebu Manila at 16s., and the floating cargo per Westwater, 1,250 tons good brown Jaca syrups, at 16s. 6d. for the Clyde.

TAPIOCA.—The large supply of 2,109 bags good Alma Penang was all bought in at 2⅝d., but 684 bags Singapore were sold at easier rates, chiefly middling to fair at 2½d. to 2 9-16d., good white at 2¾d.; 10 barrels Rio bought in at 7d. *Pearl Tapioca:* 350 bags medium were sold at steady rates, middling to good at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; 50 bags bullets were withdrawn.

TIN.—Messrs. French and Smith's Circular says:—The market has been active at advancing prices, and considerable quantities of Straits and Australian must have changed hands. The chief feature of interest is the continued small shipments from the Straits, that

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source of supply apparently being monopolised by China. This stoppage of supply, together with moderate shipments from Australia, as is usual in the autumn months, has caused an improvement in the statistical position, and created a good deal of buying in this favourite article of speculation. The future must greatly depend on the ability of China to absorb this Straits' supply, and on the amount of profit or loss which prices ruling here brings to the Australian producer. Quotations are, Straits on the spot £69 10s. to £70, Banca £71 to £71 10s., Billiton £69 10s., Straits afloat £70 per ton.

VERMILLION.—Of 10 boxes China offered 2 boxes were sold at 2s. 2d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 29th ult. there was decidedly less strength in the tone of the market, but no alterations were made in the quotations either of yarns or goods. On the 30th the continued dulness of Cotton caused further quietness, and though quotations have as a rule not been changed a tendency to slight weakness has been apparent. For yarns there are buyers to some extent at reduced prices, but the offers are too much below current values to admit of business. For goods the inquiry has been very slow. Some small pressing orders have been placed, but buyers, as a rule, are holding off or putting forward offers only at limits generally too low to admit of business. Where there has been great desire to sell, some concessions have been made, but this has not extended far. At the close the quiet feeling still prevails, though with just a slight tendency towards steadiness in prices. There has been a moderate inquiry from Calcutta buyers, but the result has been small, the offers made being for the most part declined, owing to their being at too low figures.

QUOTATIONS.

Grey Shirtings	...	...	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs.	...	5	2½	to	7 5½
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	8½lbs.	...	6	2½	to	8 7
Do. do.	...	...	44 45 in.	...	7lbs.	...	6	0½	to	7 8½
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	8lbs.	...	6	10	to	8 5½
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	9lbs.	...	7	8½	to	9 5½
Do. do.	...	...	50 in.	...	10lbs.	...	9	2½	to	10 5½
Grey T-Cloths...	...	...	32 in.	...	6lbs.	...	4	3½	to	5 0½
Do. do.	...	...	,,	...	7lbs.	...	4	9 9-16	to	5 6 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...		,,	...	7lbs.	...	5	3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do.	...		36 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6	2 5-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams ...	...	...	32 in.	...	2lb. 8 oz.	...	2	2 11-16	to	2 6 3-16
Grey Jaconets...	...	...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1 oz.	...	2	6 17-32	to	2 7 17-32
Grey Drills ...	...	...	30 in.	...	14lbs.	...	8	6½	to	11 0½
Grey Jeans ...	...	...	30 in.	...	8lbs.	...	6	10½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings		...	36 in.	...		...	9	7½		
Brocade do.	...	...	36 in.	...		...	9	10½		
Damasks ...	...	...	36 in.	...		...	16	8½		
Water Twist (China quality)			16-24	...		...	0	9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do.		do. ...	28-32	..		...	0	10½	to	0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	...	...	38-42	...		...	0	11½	to	1 0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 6s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £15 10s. to £16.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 3	Pilgrim	Fowle	Hong Kong	Astoria
3	Emily Chaplin	Harris	Do.	Do.
13	Leading Wind	Hinckley	Do.	Do.
13	Cannanore	Lafitte	Sourabaya	Helsingfors
19	Albula (s.)	Bradley	Samarang	Marseilles
22	Nuova Savona	Buscaglia	Bassein	Ymuiden
22	Auguste	Samuelson	Akyab, for Ghent	Terneuse
22	Svea	Borin	Do.	St. Nazaire
23	Carmelina	Caffarino	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
23	Bengal (s.)	Hutton	Sourabaya	Marseilles
24	Romania	Jack	Maulmain	Amsterdam
24	San Bartolomeo	Basso	Akyab	Bremen
24	John R. Worcester	Cawse	Hankow	London
25	Corby	Stannas	Rangoon	Liverpool
25	Secondo B.	Badracco	Do.	Falmouth
25	Asshur	Palot	Maulmain	Do.
25	Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Manila	Boston
25	South American	Knowles	Do.	Do.
25	Mohican	Berry	Singapore	Do.
25	Formosa	Hyland	Hong Kong	San Francisco
25	Toronto	Owen	Bassein	Texel
25	Joseph Brown	Williamson	Singapore	Trieste
26	Menam	Halzard	Rangoon	London
26	Lord of the Isles	Piper	Manila	Do.
27	Nestor (s.)	Freeman	Shanghai	Do.
27	Asia	Carbone	Akyab	Do.
27	Charles Murdoch	Jameson	Rangoon	Do
27	Peter Rickmers	Lass	Do.	Bremen
27	Beechholm	Sorensen	Bassein	Do.
28	Marie Henriette	Nolant	Bangkok	Marseilles
21	Glenroy (s.)	—	Shanghai	New York
28	Ottawa	—	Maulmain	Sunderland
29	Sjofroken	Kepplerus	Do.	Ghent
29	C. Boschetto	Olivari	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
30	Euterpe	Kohn	Probolingo	Falmouth
30	Wastwater	Cowman	Java	Greenock
30	Sea Flower	Garrick	Maulmain	Do.
30	Caspar	Davies	Manila	New York
31	Glen Caladh	Lamont	Panaroekan	London
31	A. S. Davis	Ford	Hong Kong	San Francisco
31	Gryfe	Roberts	Do.	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 17	hocorna	Matthews	Shanghai	New York
9	Anna Bertha	Krause	Hong Kong	Cuxhaven
24	Ferdinand en Louis	Otto	Macassr.,frm. Nwcstl.	Off N. Foreland
26	Elmina	Ouwehand	Padang	Ymuiden
27	Holland (s.)	Adrian	Batavia	Southampton
27	Maggie Douglas	Cunningham	Do.	Liverpool
28	Patroc us (s.)	Billinge	Penang, &c.	Do.
28	Glengyle (s.)	Quartley	Singapore, &c.	London
30	Lodore	Jones	Hong Kong	Do.
31	Hollander	—	Batavia	Shields

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Oct. 28	State of Alabama	London	Singapore, &c.
,, 28	Hampton	Southampton	Batavia
,, 29	Gordon Castle	London	Singapore, &c.
,, 31	Voorwaarts	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

LOYAL SAM, New York to Anjer, Sept. 16, 10 N., 38 S.
LANUSER, Bassein to Falmouth, Aug. 25, 35 S., 21 E.
FORWARD HO, Shanghai to London, Oct. 11, 9 S., 12 W.
GLORIA, Akyab to Falmouth, Sept. 6, off Algoa Bay.
STANHOPE, Java to Falmouth, Sept. 10, 28 S., 43 E.
HAVILAH, Manila to New York, Sept. 15, 19 S., 2 W.
BRISTOW, Rangoon to Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 2, 29 S., 9 E.
H.F.B.D. (Brit. ship), New York to China, Sept. 21, 24 N., 42 W.

CASUALTIES.

CAPE TOWN.—Oct. 2, the ship Liverpool, from Maulmain to Falmouth, put in here leaky in topsides, and is recommended to be lightened to the copper, docked, and caulked all over.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Sept. 28, the Hester, Bangkok for London, has completed repairs, and waits for a fair wind to sail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MALTA.—Passed, Oct. 28, Minerva (str.), London for Penang, &c.; 30, Gleneagles (str.), Foochow for London.

St. HELENA.—Arrived and left, Sept. 12, Eleanor, from Swatow; 16, 17, Carricks, from Hong Kong; 18, Clifton, from Manila; 19, Moskwa, from Maulmain; 20, Laurel, from Kobe; 23, 24, Elvetico, from Rangoon; Oct. 2, 3, Fiery Cross, from Samarang; 4, 5, Nicolini Barabino, from Akyab—all for Falmouth. Sept. 18, Ada E. Oulton, Rangoon for Liverpool; 22, Papa Rissetto, Cebu for London; 23, Portland, Singapore for Liverpool, Oct. 3, 4, Cosmopolita, Ilo Ilo for Santander; 6, 7, Alma, Akyab for London. Passed, Sept. 22, Caranjah, Manila for New York; Elze, Manila for Falmouth.

TABLE BAY.—Oct. 1, arrived, Liverpool, from Maulmain; sailed, Sept. 29, Mercia, for Guam; J. H. Bowers, for Anjer.

EAST LONDON.—Sailed, Sept. 21, Anna Bella, for Guam.

CALLAO.—Arrived, Sept. 12, Hydra, from Hong Kong; 27, Altair, from Rangoon.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cyphrenes, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Altona, Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Malabar, Cairnsmuir, Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantaisie, Nourmahal, Fiery Cross, Windhover. For Hong Kong: Devana, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Hakon Adelsten (s.), St. Joseph. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (s.), Stentor. For Singapore, &c.: Cadiz (s.). For Anjer; Edith Warren.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Astarte.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull, although there is a little movement from some Eastern ports.

IRON FLOATING DOCK FOR BATAVIA.

The Dutch Government being now engaged in very extensive operations in forming a harbour near Batavia found it necessary to find a means for docking the dredging vessels, hopper-barges, and other craft employed on the works. The kind of dock to be constructed was an important consideration, as the choice appeared to lie between sending materials out to Java, for re-erection there at great expense and loss of time, or in navigating the complete dock to its destination in the same manner as was done at great expense by the British Government when they sent a floating dock to Bermuda some years ago. The dock now constructed was designed by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to meet the difficulty. It consists of a number of parts, almost complete in themselves, which can be readily shipped in an ordinary vessel, and which can be connected together by means of a few bolts only, thereby forming the complete dock. The system also embraces the important condition that every part is available for examination, painting, &c.; and in case any one of the cylinders (which form the dock platform) be damaged, it can immediately be detached and repaired. The dock in question has been entirely completed on the stocks in Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co.'s building yard, has been launched with all its machinery in place, and tested in the fullest manner by docking vessels; and its practicability and success in all respects having been established, it will now be taken to pieces and

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shipped on board a steamer to Java, where one intelligent engineer, with the aid only of a few assistants, will be able to erect it; and it is also important to observe that this operation can be carried out afloat, so that no establishment is required for its re-erection, and the necessity of again launching it is entirely obviated. As this is the first dock of its kind ever constructed, a short description of it may be interesting. The entire structure is composed of a large number of wrought iron cylinders placed horizontally, forming the platform on which vessels are to be carried, and similar cylinders, placed vertically, forming the side walls necessary to give the required stability to the platform when being sunk in deep water to receive a vessel. The cylinders forming the platform are about 6 feet in diameter, and those of the sides are 5 feet in diameter. The cylinders are water tight, and each is connected to its neighbour by bolts and nuts. The nature of the union is such that great longitudinal strength is obtained; and by the introduction of internal lattice work in the cylinders the entire dock forms an immense wrought iron girder. On the upper surface of the platform cylinders two massive keelsons are built, in suitable position to receive the dredgers and other special vessels on the harbour works. The machinery for filling and emptying the dock of water is composed of two steam engines, boilers, and pumps placed on the top of vertical cylinders, one set being placed on each side. The dock is sunk by simply admitting water into the horizontal cylinders, when the whole fabric sinks to a fixed maximum depth, leaving a few feet only of the side walls above water, and the buoyancy and sinking power are so distributed that it is impossible entirely to sink the dock even if the whole of the valves were inadvertently left open. When the vessel which is to be docked has been floated into position, the water is expelled from the cylinders and the dock gradually rises to the surface, bringing the docked vessel completely out of the water, when it can at once be examined or repaired. The official trial of the dock took place on the Tyne last week, in the presence of Mr. J. de Hoog, representing the Dutch Government.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FLEET.—The Union Steamship Company (Limited) have just added another vessel to their fleet engaged in the conveyance of mails to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Zanzibar. The vessel in question is the Durban, built by Mr. James Laing, of Sunderland, and engined by Messrs. Hawthorn and Co., of Newcastle. The leading dimensions of the Durban are:—Length, 360 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 31 feet; with a nominal horse-power of 550. The Durban is expected to attain a high rate of speed, and this anticipation has been verified in the result of her trials at Sunderland, when she attained a mean speed of 14¼ knots. The Durban will be despatched from Southampton with the outward Cape of Good Hope mails of the 22nd inst.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—The returns of the Clyde shipbuilding trade for the month of October show that a considerable amount of work has been completed, and that the amount of tonnage put into the water is in excess of the previous month, and nearly equal to the corresponding period last year. This state of matters is mainly owing to the resumption of work by the shipwrights. In the upper district, sixteen vessels representing an aggregate tonnage of 11,154 tons were launched during the month; while in the lower district three vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,564 tons were put into the water.

RAPID PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—One of the quickest passages ever made by a sailing ship has just been accomplished by the Katie Mellick, of St. John, timber laden, and carrying a deck-load. The run is worthy of notice for the fine qualities of the vessel, as well as the skill of her commander, Captain William Fraser. The Katie Mellick left Shediac, N.B., on the evening of the 14th, and hove to off Point Lynas for a pilot on the evening of the 27th ult., making the entire passage in thirteen days. She was only nine and a-half days from Canso to the Fastnet, Cape Clear.

MARITIME LAW.—The captain of a French vessel has been prosecuted at Dundalk for having, in order to punish one of his crew, of whose desertion he was apprehensive, chained him to a post for five days. His defence was justification by French maritime law. Captain Keogh, one of the magistrates before whom the case was heard, said every captain of a foreign ship in a British port was responsible to British law, but concurred with the other magistrates in dismissing the case, on the ground that the captain had acted in misconception of the law.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CELEBES.—The steamer Celebes, from Batavia and Naples, with mails and a general cargo, bound to Amsterdam, put into Gibraltar on the 18th ult., with damage to boilers, the furnace top-plates of one of the boilers on the starboard and one on the port side having collapsed. The necessary repairs would, it was expected, detain her until the end of the month. The mails from Java were forwarded on to England by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, on their way to Holland.

THE demolition of the wreck of the Forest has been completed. Exactly seven weeks have elapsed since the collision which rendered these operations necessary. The work has been accomplished by Captain Nisbet, R.N., and has cost the Trinity House about £1,000.

LAUNCHES.

A large steamer has been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., Aberdeen, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was fine. She is 225 feet in length, 31 feet 6 inches beam, 21 feet 6 inches deep, and 1,080 tons gross register. The vessel has been built under special survey of Lloyd's, and is to be fitted up with compound surface condensing engines of 180-horse power, iron masts, steam winches, patent windlass, and all the most approved plans for facilitating a quick discharge of cargo. The Kwangtung, which is the name of the steamer, has accommodation for fifty first-class European passengers and about 300 steerage Chinese passengers. She has been built to the order of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik, and Co., of Hong Kong, and is intended for the China coasting trade, and will be commanded by Captain Westoby, late of the Namoa, belonging to the same firm. The Kwangtung is the ninth vessel which has been built by Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., for Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik, and Co. Mrs. Russell performed the christening ceremony as the vessel took the water, and she was towed to the shear poles for the purpose of receiving the machinery. After the launch a few friends adjourned to the office, where the usual toasts were given.

Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, launched on the 24th ult. an iron paddle-steamer of 1,052 tons gross register. The dimensions of the vessel are as follow; Length between perpendiculars, 278 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth moulded, 24.3 feet. The engines will be 600-horse power nominal. The steamer—the first of two which Messrs. Elder are constructing for the company—has been designed and constructed for the mail and passenger service of the Stoomvaart Maatschappy Zeeland, Amsterdam, the line between Flushing and Queensborough. She has been named the Prinses Marie.

On the 20th ult. there was launched from the Wear Shipbuilding-yard, by Messrs. S. P. Austin and Hunter, an iron sailing barque of the following dimensions:—Length 187 feet, breadth extreme 31 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 18 feet 6 inches; tonnage, gross 775, net 750; built to the order of Mr. Thomas Morris, of Aberystwith. She is fitted with iron fore and main masts, bowsprit, lower and lower-topsail yards, and East India outfit, and is named the General Nott. She will be employed in the East India trade.

On the 24th ult. Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Whiteinch, launched an iron sailing ship of 1,170 tons register, and of the highest class at Lloyd's, which was named Samarkand. The vessel, which has been built to the order of Messrs. W. and G. Crawford, Greenock, is to be employed in the East India trade.

LONDON to BANGKOK via HAVRE. — The splendid screw steamer MECCA, 18 years Liverpool, 1,067 tons register, 120 h.p., H. PLENG, Commander; London Docks. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched from London on or about the 15th November.

For Freight apply to BEST, RILEY, and Co., 122, Cannon-street, E.C.

CHINA and JAPAN.

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai ...	Fartaisie...	696	A1 17 yr	E.I.	With des.
Yoko.&Higo	Laira	492	AA1	W.I.	With des.
Do.....	Laurel	638	A1 14 yr	W.I.	To follow

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., No. 115, Leadenhall-street.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Cyphrenes, s.s.....	1,972	Thos. Skinner &Co.	Nov. 10
Lorne, s.s.....	1,035	Gellatley & Co.	Nov. 10
Glenfalloch, s.s.	3,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov. 11
Cairnsmuir, s.s.	1,123	Norris & Joyner...	Nov. 17

LIVERPOOL.

Orestes, s.s.	1,323	Alfred Holt	Nov. —
Patroclus, s.s.	1,650	Alfred Holt	To follow

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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Prize Medals obtained at every Exhibition where shown, including GOLD MEDAL at the International Exhibition, Cologne, October, 1875. And for the SUPERIORITY of EXHIBITS at VIENNA, in 1873, received the ORDER of FRANCIS JOSEPH.

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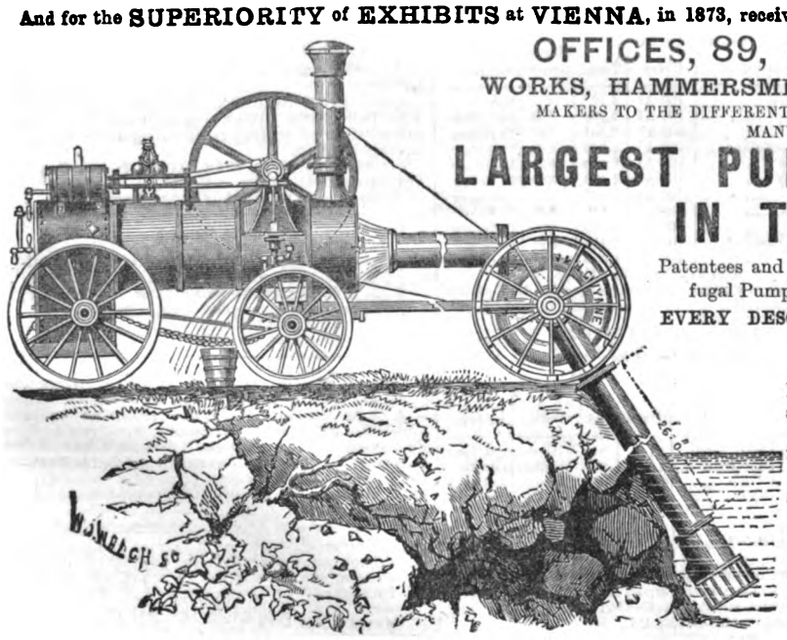
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

LARGEST PUMPING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD,



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PUMPING ENGINES for use on board Steam Ships, for Surface Condensation, &c.;

STEAM BOILERS; Land and Marine Steam Engines of every kind;

SURFACE CONDENSERS; Sugar Cane Mills and other Sugar Machinery; Flour Mills; Hydro-Extractors; Hydraulic Presses, Mining Machinery; Gunpowder Machinery; Turbine Water Wheels, &c.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

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Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NO. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

ROCK TO THE EASTWARD OF POOTOO ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Petersen, of the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Ho-chung*, has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position :—

West Nine Pin Rock ..... N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock ..... N. 12° E.
N.W. Point of Isthmus Island ..... N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff ..... N. 49° W.

The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th Aug., 1877.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 17th November.—The splendid full-powered screw steamer CAIRNSMUIR, 100 A1, 1,123 tons register, 220-horse power nominal, S. SPOWART, Commander; loading in the South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, built for the China trade, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov.10
	Athall.....	100 A1	1436	V.L.D.	Nov.23
	Moray.....	100 A1	2290	V.L.D.	To foll.

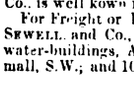
Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Nov. 10.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,035 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. MCCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

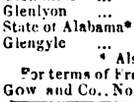


GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undermained powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	Nov. 11
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR GOW and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Nourmahal...	A1	846	With des	London
Shanghai	Woodlark ...	A 1	869	Followlow	London
Shanghai	Leela	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	Nov. 30	Antwerp
	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool
Do.	Clipper ship	AA 1	—	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai.....	Fiery Cross..	A1 14 yr	—	With des.
Shanghai... ..	John R. Worcester ...	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulmkyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship CYPHRENES, 20 years Liverpool book 1,972 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal T. WOOD, Commander; now loading in the South-West India Dock. To sail 10th of November. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To follow s.s. Cyphrenes.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, to sail end of November, CALDERA, 100 A1 2,100 tons register, 350-horse power nominal, 1,750-horse power effective; now in the South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 15th Nov

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, GALLEY OF LORNE, 100 A1, 1,399 tons register, 240-horse power nominal, JOHN MACDONALD, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding and linen.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the Glamis Castle.

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register W. FINDLAY, commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known clipper ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SHEPHERD and Co., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL AND KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Nov. 5, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 741.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Nov. 6.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Aug. 10	Sept. 27	Sept. 29*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 25*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 19*
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 8
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 16
Chefoo	—	—	„ 8
New-chwang	—	—	„ 4
Hankow	July 20	„ 4	„ 18
Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 17
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Aug. 3	„ 12	„ 23
Ningpo	—	—	„ 19
Foochow	—	—	„ 21
Formosa	—	—	„ 17
Amoy	—	—	„ 24
Swatow	—	—	„ 25
Hong Kong	„ 17	„ 21	„ 29
Canton	—	—	„ 27
Macao	—	—	„ 28
PHILIPPINES—Manila	„ 3	„ 7	„ 26
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 24	„ 25	Oct. 4
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	Sept. 24
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	„ 20
Sarawak	—	—	„ 25
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	Oct. 4
Samarang	—	—	Sept. 29
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 25
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	„ 31	„ 29	Oct. 7
Penang	„ 31	„ 27	„ 1
CEYLON—Galle	Sept. 21	Oct. 16	„ 16
Colombo	—	—	„ 15

* Via San Francisco, received Nov. 5

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 6th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, *via* San Francisco, on the 5th inst., and which were published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 2nd, Shanghai 5th, Hong Kong 11th, Singapore 18th Oct., which is due in London on Monday next, the 19th inst., left Galle on the 25th ult., two days early.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Penang cable has been repaired, and communication with China by this route, and also by the Great Northern Telegraph Company's line, is working satisfactorily. The line to Java is interrupted.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes str. *Sindh*, arrived Nov. 4.—From Yokohama: Mr. Nelson. Mr. Tamplin. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Jerdein, Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Mr. Crisoph, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Head, Mrs. Peters. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Deetjen, Messrs. Arnold, Foster, Brooks, Jouet, Nolzing. From Saigon: Mr. Harmand. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lammers, Mr. and Mrs. Sentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Hall, Messrs. Lowenstein, Arnold, Gorman, Lee, Dodge, Danhier, Mario. From Singapore: Messrs. Phillips, Jami, Ohlers, Potts, Ritchie, Depana, Figuera, Rozo. From Colombo: Messrs. Gottlieb, Livingstone, Wragg, Hetz, Wandby, Goupeau.

Per Pacific mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 17.—H. L. Dalrymple, D. H. Bailey, wife and child, Lieut. A. C. Mechani, W. D. Metcalf, J. B. Eames, Dr. James Harris, E. Emery, John Smith, Miss J. W. Crosby, G. D. Hamill, Mrs. Cameron, T. Olyphant, J. G. Purdy, wife and five children, H. V. Love and wife, Major R. C. Goff, Major Emerson, Lieut. A. Solakoff, C. J. Mellinsk, J. H. Longford, W. Broderson, Mr. Carlson, L. Hay, J. Anderson, A. W. Comstock, J. Morgan, F. C. Swift, Mrs. F. E. White, and fifty-two Chinese.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawa, Nabeshima, Obata, Mockinoki. To Hong Kong: Sub lieuts. H. R. P. Floyd and C. W. May. To Singapore: Lieut. H. Stevenson, Mr. V. Balbas y Ages. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A Hill Mr. E. P. Atkinson, Miss C. E. Myers, Mr. A. Gray.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington. From Brindisi, Nov. 12. —To Ceylon: Mr. F. D. Mitchell, and Mr. A. Howell (via Bombay).

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. W. A. Harvey, and Miss Ames, Mr. St. John. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bailey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Hoskyns. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Mrs. Krol. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. Powrie, and Mr. J. Baugh Allen. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier, Mr. Crawford Kerr. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ament and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stuers and daughter. To Saigon: Mr. L. Leger. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. R. Klunder, Mr. J. G. Caswell, Mr. H. Asmers, Mr. H. R. Shaw. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Mr. Buchanan, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss Carr, Miss Mundy.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. R. Aitken.

Per steamer *Achilles* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Nov. 7.—To Penang: Mr. Brewster. To Singapore: Capt. Kerlom, Mr. Lingard.

To Batavia, per steamer *Conrad*, from Nieuwediep, Nov. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Darlang and four children, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Happé, Mr. H. L. Vroning, Mr. C. B. Bennink, Mrs. L. Daumiller and child, Mrs. A. Baptist, Mr. and Mrs H. Visser and two children, Mrs. W. F. Verbeek and daughter, Mrs. L. Marshall, Mr. H. A. Engelken, Mr. L. J. Santman, Mr. A. W. Hein, Mrs R. A. Krull, Mr U. C. Keyser, Mrs. Paehlig, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sloot and two children, Mr. T. Strykers, Mr. J. Winsfer, Mr. P. J. Van de Zweep, Mr. J. de Quay, Mr. J de Koning, Mr. H. FitzVerploegh and two daughters, Mr. W E. de Jong, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Helms and child, Mr. F. F. van Scherpenberg, Mr. C. W. Baron van Heeckeren, Mr. J. Th. Warnars, Mr. H C. F. Van de Wall, Mr. C. P. C. Luchtmans, Mr. H. C. Pennink, Mr. J. Blaonport, Mr. and Mrs. M. Buys and two children, Mr. W. Van de Pyl, Mr. W. Wins, Mrs. van Aalst and four children, Mrs. A. C. Helfrich, Mr. C. de Decker, Mr. M. de Jong, Mrs. Weyhenke, Mr. K. van Gessel, Mr. J. Hofstede and son, Mr. H. M. Van de Wyck, Mrs. L. Vennink, Mr. T F. van Loon, Mr. A. R. Boogaert, Mr. J. Haverkamp, Mr. P. Vellema, Mr. A. C. Baron van Heeckeren v. Brandenburg, Mrs. M. C. E. Stampendissel, Mrs. P. Swildens and two children, Mrs. C. Hagendoorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. F. de Jacquier de Lompret and four children, Mr. G. van Byleveld, Mr. J. J. van Bakkenes, Mr. A. van Driem, Mr. R. MacLeod, Mr. J. C. P. Bruck: six subaltern officers, 100 soldiers, five subaltern officers, and seventy-five soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* gives the following account of affairs at the capital, under date of Sept. 12:—

Nearly all the foreign inhabitants of Peking have left the places of summer resort, and returned to the dusty city. The nights are getting so cool that a stay on the hills has become unpleasant, even though the days are all that can be desired. The American Minister and Mrs. Seward have returned from Chefoo, and we hear that others are on their way from that place, so that Peking will soon offer all its usual attractions to visitors from the outside world. The dry summer which has done so much harm to the country has been a very healthy one, both for the natives and foreigners. One of the usual results of hard times is seen here in an unusual amount of robberies. Sometime ago two men were carrying 500 taels of silver in a secluded part of the Chinese city, when five men with official hats stopped them, accused them of smuggling, insisted on searching their bag, and then of course carried off the contents. The *Gazette* warns travellers against a mounted robber wearing a blue button and having an extensive following. This man does not attack single carts, but when he sees sees a number together he condescends to relieve them of their silver. If such things are taking place in the neighbourhood of the capital, and even in the city itself, we may expect to hear of a much worse state of things in the distant provinces; especially in those afflicted with drought or floods or locusts, which I am told are thirteen out of the eighteen.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st September says the *North China Daily News* makes amusing reference to derelictions of duty on the part of the late Acting Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, and of Tso Tsung-tang, the Governor-General of Kansuh. Certain censors seem to constitute a special Board at

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Peking, to secure exact adherence to official routine and name penalties when faults are detected. But the absurdity of making these punishments real, in the case of high officials, seems to have been so self-evident that certain nominal salaries (which are never drawn), and nominal honours (which are conferred only as food for penalties), have been instituted for the said Board to play with. Accordingly, if ever Tsen Yuying is re-appointed to office, he is to be docked one year of this salary, for some technical error, and Tso Tsung-tang is degraded one step of honorary rank for some other equally flagrant wrong. And both culprits, we presume, will grunt and smile on receipt of the news, and feel very much as though the formality had been left out.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes :—

The Asiatic cholera, which has been making such ravages at Newchwang and other ports, has reached Tientsin. It is reported that within a few days several hundred troops at Hsin-Ch'eng between here and Taku have died of this disease. Not to speak, however, of these remoter events which cannot be verified, it is certain that a considerable number of people have been attacked within the past three days, and some have died. A very general alarm prevails, and charms of all sorts are posted over the door. Sundry prescriptions are posted on the walls, and the variety of treatment recommended is very nearly as great as that which obtains in western medical practice under the same circumstances. Acupuncture is recommended by some, but forbidden by others, and amid many wild theories there appears to be a general agreement that cucumbers and water-melons in overdoses—say more than half a-dozen in a day—are contra-indicated, as having a tendency to assist the cold principle, already too much in the ascendant. The fifteenth of the ninth month (Oct. 21) is regarded by some as the earliest date at which the disease is likely to be stayed. The last time it was violently epidemic is said to have been about seventeen years ago, when its ravages were truly appalling. At that time the coffin shops could come nowhere near supplying the demand.

WUCHANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

As you recently devoted a leading article to the outrage which occurred here about two months ago, you may be interested to learn the subsequent proceedings in the case. There is very little satisfactory information to relate, as notwithstanding the capture and imprisonment of eight students, nothing has been done, except under pressure from the British authorities, and no decision has yet been given, or punishment inflicted.

The mandarins allowed a whole month to pass before they bestirred themselves at all in the matter. Possibly fear of arousing the hostility of the body of students may have prevented them from taking any decided step during the early part of the military examinations. It is certain, however, that during this time they endeavoured, in the most culpable manner, to make light of the offence ; and the natural result was that the students openly boasted of their impunity, and were congratulating each other on how well they had thrashed the foreign devils.

Their triumph was only short-lived after all, and retribution came at last from a quarter whence they least expected it. Suddenly waking up to the real gravity of the situation, and most probably fearing the result of an appeal to Peking, the mandarins, without any warning, called out during the night a body of foreign-armed troops, and seized twenty-nine men, supposed to be concerned in the riot. These were afterwards reduced to eight, three of whom admitted their guilt, and the other five were proved guilty. A subsequent examination took place at the District Magistrate's yamen, in the presence of Her Majesty's representative and one of the gentlemen injured, along with the latter's Chinese servant. The prisoners were brought out in couples, and must have been impressed by the unusual sight of a guard of soldiers lining the inner and outer courts of the tribunal. This precaution against a possible surprise and attempt at rescue was deemed necessary while the examinations were still in progress. When these were over and the students had dispersed, which they did in hot haste on this occasion, the guard was withdrawn.

Of the eight prisoners, two were clearly identified as having taken part in the attack ; other two were recognised, but with less certainty, and the remaining four passed unrecognised. It is singular that, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the officials in capturing twenty-nine men, they should nevertheless profess their inability to discover and produce the real ringleaders of the riot, and specially the man who struck the deadliest blow, as also the man who coolly stole the spectacles from the foreigner's face.

Another remarkable circumstance that transpired during the public examination was that each of the prisoners belonged to the same part of this province, namely, *Hing Kwoh*, about 150 miles from Hankow. It is a part of the country noted for the rude and lawless character of its population, and it may throw some light on this affair if we mention that an outbreak against the Roman Catholics of that region, in which a foreign priest was grossly insulted and a chapel destroyed, was reported only two years ago. The French imposed a humiliating punishment upon the gentry of the district concerned, and it is quite open to conjecture whether the present attack may not in some way be connected with the settlement of the previous offence. A feeling of revenge, which is by no means a subordinate feature of the Chinese character, as well as the general unreasoning hatred of all foreigners, may have inspired these men to attack the first unoffending victim who chanced to come in their way.

No further progress in the case is likely to be made till orders are received from Peking. Meanwhile it is almost a sufficient punishment that the offenders have already endured all the indignities and horrors of a Chinese prison, or else have had to pay dearly for any alleviation of their sufferings. Chinese jailors, attorneys and magistrates are not easily appeased. They live by bribery and extortion, and once a man is in their hands he does not readily escape.

SOOCHOW.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* at the above place gives some very interesting particulars with reference to the system of letter carriage in force among the Chinese. He says :—

One of the pleasing features of a foreigner's life in Soochow is the regularity of communication between this city and Shanghai. There are several Express companies, who make it a business to forward letters and parcels to any city in this region. These companies have each a stamped license issued by the local magistrate, and when the fee for obtaining the license has been paid the company that pays it is secure from interference on the part of the meddlesome yamen-runners. The main principle that guides these Express companies is not "competition the life of trade," but "combination is safety." A few years ago seven of these companies united to form a guild ; they prepared a tariff which stated the rates of charges which they all intended to make for carrying letters and parcels. One peculiar feature of this tariff is that no difference is made between the charge for carrying a letter weighing half an ounce and a parcel which weighs a catty. The charge upon all small things weighing less than a catty is fifty cash. If a parcel weighs five or six catties the letter carrier demands an addition to the fifty cash of thirty or forty cash more. Nor is any difference made between the charges for letters and parcels carried eighty miles to Shanghai, and those carried a hundred and twenty miles to Hangchow. There is no extensive agency for carrying letters to any part of the empire ; if there were, the rates of charges would doubtless vary in proportion to the number of miles of road over which the letters were carried. If I wished to send a letter to Ningpo, the agent of the company that I patronise would receive my fifty cash and carry the letter to Hangchow : there it would pass into the hands of another company, who would forward it to Ningpo, and, on delivery of the letter, collect freight. The companies carry a great deal of specie from city to city. If the number of dollars is less than twenty, the charge is seven cash for each dollar : more than twenty and less than fifty, five cash for each dollar : more than fifty, three cash for each dollar. The company will give a receipt for a hundred dollars and forward them from Soochow to Shanghai for three hundred cash, or twenty-five cents !

HANKOW.

The Autumn Race Meeting is to be held on the 6th and 7th November ; six races are set down for each day.

The Futai of Hupeh has died very suddenly. He went out on the 11th September to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Hupeh and Hunan, who was passing through on his way to Peking, and died on the 13th. A fabulous sum, according to popular report, has been paid for his coffin, and priests are now engaged in the yamen offering up prayers for the repose of his soul. The funeral obsequies are likely to be conducted on a magnificent scale. The mandarins will escort his remains on foot to the river, whence they will be borne to his native province of Kiangsu.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd September ; no later mail from London had been received.

The news from Shanghai by the present mail is of a somewhat meagre character—the most interesting item probably being the arrival of the fourth engine for the Woosung railway which has made its trial trip on the line. The name of the new addition to the rolling-stock of the line is appropriately *The Viceroy*, and, it is supposed in view of the approaching change of ownership, has its name also in gilt Chinese characters. The new engine performed its work satisfactorily in every particular. It was built by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, and is much more powerful than the three former, being especially intended for holiday and excursion traffic. Although much longer and heavier than the previous engines, it is so arranged as to have but little extra length of wheel space, and can be readily turned on the present turn-tables.

A curious reversal of a decision has been made at the Mixed Court in connection with the celebrated case of the C. N. Company *v.* Ho Chutsai, tried some time back. The Court has reconsidered that portion of its judgment in which $200 compen-

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sation for loss of time was awarded to the defendant. It is admitted that though the plaintiffs were unable to produce sufficient evidence to convict the defendant, they had good grounds for bringing the action, and the defendant, "though not proven guilty, left the Court with grave suspicions attached to his character. The Court, therefore, on reconsideration, relieves the plaintiff from paying the costs, and orders the cancellation of the undertaking they entered into"—to pay compensation.

The *North China Herald* has an article of much significance under the heading of "The Future of Shanghai," in which it points out that unless some steps be taken the port may be reduced by the narrowing of the Hwanpoo to utter insignificance. It says:—The appeals to Peking to get the Woosung Bar dredged have hitherto been regarded as idle fancies, and a deaf ear has been turned to the careful and urgent memorials that have been from time to time addressed to the representatives of Foreign Powers. All we can do is to hope that the last letter of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject may meet with more acceptance than its predecessors, and will not be pigeon-holed as so many former memorials have been. If energetic action succeeds in inducing the Ministers to press this vital point on the Imperial Government, however, and our continuance is secured, we must be prepared for existence under changed conditions. The Chinese are rapidly taking possession of some of our most eligible situations, and are swarming thick and fast in our streets. It is too late to say they never should have been allowed to come in. They are here, in ever-increasing numbers. This is an accomplished fact. What will be the result? Some prophets of ill say that the place is ruined. We cannot endorse this gloomy and hopeless view. The ports opened so ominously on the first of April will not, in all likelihood, as we have previously shown, become great and thriving settlements in a few months. It is obvious that there is not now sufficient capital or sufficient *élan* in the foreign merchant to induce him to repeat the experiment made at Hankow, and to erect vast hongs at Ichang, Wuhu, or Wenchow. To do so, indeed, would be extremely foolish. But these towns, outlets and ports of supply for extensive and rich districts, will all conduce to the prosperity of Shanghai. Tea will still be brought here, just as cotton is brought for shipment to New York, because of the facilities for export which this large and wealthy emporium presents, and will continue to present.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

A correspondent complains of the late hour to which the market people are allowed to remain in the Maloo, and of the danger which is thus incurred of accidents from the traps of country residents who are driving to their offices. That a market should be held at all in the chief thoroughfare of the Settlement is an anomaly which can, however, scarcely be remedied except by the erection of a public market-house somewhere in the neighbourhood. This has been often advocated, but has never been taken up in earnest, and the subject has as often dropped after a few weeks' discussion.

The Chinese have a very indistinct report of a powder magazine having been plundered somewhere in Chekeang, and of the Futai ordering out troops—all of which they interpret to mean a rebel movement; but we must await further particulars before we can make anything comprehensible out of the rumour.

The only news in the Municipal minutes is that the Council have agreed to purchase a strip of land to widen the Szechuen-road between the Canton-road and the Yangking-pang. They have refused an offer to round the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen-roads, because the price asked is in excess of the assessed value. It seems to us that, in laying down this as the only basis on which they are prepared to treat, the Council practically shut themselves out of the market. It does not at all follow because a certain value has been placed upon land for convenience of assessment, that that is the value at which it is to stand indefinitely in the market. To show the absurdity of the position, the Council declined recently to treat, except at the assessed rate of Tls. 1,500 a *mow*, for the surrender of a corner off a piece of land in Hongkew for which they had themselves offered Tls. 2,500 a *mow* as a site for a police station! Besides, the portions which the Council require—frontages and corners for the purpose of widening roads—are the very choicest of the plot, and not to be acquired at the average assessed rate of the block, even if this did represent the real market value.

The difficulties which are every year encountered by the grain junks in entering the Northern section of the Canal must afford the partisans of the C.M.S.N. Company strong arguments in favour of increasing the shipment of grain by native steamers. In fact, it may be taken as tolerably certain that, unless the advocates for the Yellow River and Canal route can succeed in getting this properly repaired, the steamers will altogether supersede the junks before many years more are over. The Director-General of the Yellow River reports that only half of the squadron succeeded in getting into the Canal during the usual rise of the 25th-27th July. The water then began suddenly to fall, and the remainder were shut out. "The officials proceeded forthwith to construct another dam, and to dredge the Canal mouth to a greater depth, trusting to a later rise in the river to enable the remaining junks to enter."

WENCHOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent writes:—

Matters are pretty well in *statu quo*, the officials mildly demanding *lekin* at whatever rates they can get, and taking promises to pay in lieu of money. In some instances (where the victim is supposed to be insignificant) a show of forcing the tax is made. Demands are also freely made for a payment of back *lekin*, *i.e.*, that due on goods imported since the opening of the port. It is important to note that only a very nominal rate of *lekin* was levied in a few instances prior to the arrival of foreigners; and in a great many cases none at all. All this zeal in imposing the "military tax," and the sudden discovery of the necessity for it, has sprung into existence [contemporaneously with foreign advent. The officials, however, seem to have been a little scared—thanks to the energy of our Consul—and have called in all the pamphlets previously circulated, torn out those precious rules, and now simply content themselves with issuing the bare tariff. An original book cannot be got at present for love or money, and I have no doubt but that even the condensed translation, which appeared in your late issue, caused much timorous regret in the official breast. A foreigner who sold some goods to a native the other day, finding that the purchaser was thought to belong to the class available for pressure, volunteered to pay the *lekin* himself, and include it in the price, but he was most anxiously and repeatedly informed by the officials that they "would on no account take a single cent from a foreigner until the power to enforce payment arrived from Peking." They eventually squeezed the buyer, however.

Meantime we are without steamers, why, we know not; the Chinese here declare that they have no end of cargo in Shanghai waiting for conveyance. The U.S.S. *Palos* came in to-day, and brought us some news of the outer world; when we shall next hear, goodness, or rather badness, only knows. Cholera has appeared to a limited extent, but the sanitary advantages of this place—its perfect drainage and unusual cleanliness—lead us to hope this dread disease may not become epidemic. We have had incessant rain for the last ten days, and the natives say we may expect a continuation of the same pleasant condition until the end of the month. I am obliged now to fall back on the usual feminine excuse for concluding an uninteresting letter, by stating (what in this case is a fact) that "we positively have no news, it is quite too awfully dull."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 29th September; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The ever recurring blockade question, to which some attention was directed in the papers by last mail, has since that time assumed a more serious appearance. It is now that all merchandise and provisions, including cattle, hitherto exempted from duty, are subjected to heavy taxation at the Cap-sing-moon and the Cheung-chau stations on their way to Hong Kong and Macao, and what made the matter more serious was the fact that the junk people dared not make complaint to the Hong Kong Government, for fear of being molested in Canton. It is asserted that a tax of 30 cents is levied upon every head of cattle exported from the mainland to the Colony. A correspondent of one of the papers suggests that some arrangement might be come to by which the difficulty could be got over, and the revenue of the Chinese Government saved. He suggests that the opium imported into the colony could easily be registered either by Stamp Ordinance or otherwise, of course at the expense of the Chinese authorities, and if necessary, an opium farmer or registrar might be empowered (acting under the supervision of the colonial authorities) to issue permits freeing all opium exported from taxation until it reaches its destination. Or, as in the case of tobacco at Gibraltar, all opium exported from Hong Kong should be exported under bond (similar to that given in the northern ports on exporting grain) returnable when the opium reaches its destination. He adds his opinion that it appears only possible by some such arrangement to discourage the illicit trade, which is detrimental to the true interests of the colony, is the cause of ill-feeling engendered, and contributes in no mean degree to the augmentation of crime.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Union Insurance Society of Canton took place on the 26th September, Mr. H. Lowcock in the chair, when the report and accounts were duly passed. In laying them before the meeting, the Chairman said that the business for the year 1876 had been very good indeed. The net profits amounted to over $300,000, out of a net income of nearly $900,000, and of these profits, $104,000, as shown in the report, had already been divided by interim bonuses of five and eight per cent. among the contributing shareholders, while there would be available for further distribution another five per cent. The position of the Society was of course very much strengthened by the reserve fund being made up to $250,000, as they would be able in future to divide 66.66 per cent., or two thirds of the profits, amongst contributors, instead of, as during the previous three years, 50 per cent., to which attention ought to be drawn with the view of increasing the business of the office;

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The employment of Chinese in the police force has been again discussed in consequence of the new Governor's proclivities in favour of the natives. The *Daily Press* in commenting on the subject says :—

They (the Chinese police) are undoubtedly useful in detecting smaller offences, and can often render valuable assistance in tracking criminals. But in cases of serious crime they are of little use, and in the event of any riot in the streets by sailors or others they are altogether unable to restore order. One European or American tar could safely engage three or four of these Chinese constables, and put the lot *hors de combat*. The Chinese police, it is true, generally manage to keep out of way when there is any great row on ; they have no stomach for such encounters, and prefer to employ their time in hunting up petty offenders. In almost all serious cases they have been found miserably wanting. As will be remembered, in the case of the Ice House Lane stabbing affair last year, a Chinese constable quietly allowed a prisoner to walk off out of his custody, probably through fear of the consequences of detaining him. Only the other day a little girl was violated and murdered, but the Chinese police have utterly failed to trace home the crime to the authors. They are, as a rule, sadly deficient in personal courage, and not to be depended upon in any case of emergency. This is strongly felt both by the European and native communities, neither of whom place any confidence in them.

From the above-named paper we take the following :—

A case of the application of lynch law to a Chinaman by some of his fellow countrymen occurred on the Praya in front of the Central Market. A large number of coolies were, as usual, engaged in carrying vegetables and other produce into the market, when a Chinaman thrust himself in among them and dexterously endeavoured to appropriate some of the vegetables to his own use. This design was discovered, however, before it could be carried out, and the market coolies set upon the miserable peculator in a body, knocked him down and administered a fearful thrashing with their bamboos and carrying poles. This punishment continued unchecked for some time, until the arrival of a foreigner on the scene. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Russell, the presiding magistrate at the police-court, has mentioned on the bench that a Chinese merchant has sent him a $25 note for the poor-box, and he thought that it was nothing but fair and right that it should be publicly acknowledged.

We have received the first number of a small fortnightly magazine, entitled the *Hong Kong Catholic Register*. It contains Church notices, calendar for the fortnight, extracts from the *Tablet*, an introductory article, an extract from the report of the proceedings of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, and a local paragraph in laudation of the Governor's recent speech on Crime and Prison Discipline. It is very well printed by the boys at the Catholic Reformatory, but that, we are bound to say, is the best feature of the publication, which is scarcely likely to make a constituency for itself in this Colony.

A new feature appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday, his Excellency's speech at the Legislative Council on Monday last being fully reproduced, after having been first carefully revised. The *Gazette* report contains one or two passages that our reporter fails to discover on his shorthand notes.

The subjoined reports of the steamships *Taiwan* and *Swatow* give full particulars of the typhoon in the Formosa Channel, which occurred during the night of the 21st September. The steamship *Taiwan* left Foochow on the 21st inst. at nine A.M., and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather to Ockseu, which was passed at nine P.M. At ten P.M. the weather began to look threatening, and a heavy sea getting up from the south, barometer falling rapidly, the wind increasing and being towards the S.E., with every appearance of a typhoon, put double lashings on every thing movable on deck. At eleven P.M., wind still rising and glass falling, wind veered to the eastward and then to the S. eastward. At midnight it had increased to a violent gale, and the sea breaking on board amidships and aft, the vessel rolling very heavily, almost unmanageable, and making great leeway. At one A.M., 22nd, gale increased to a hurricane, starboard boats filling at every lurch ; endeavoured to secure them, but could not ; whilst trying to secure the starboard lifeboat she filled and broke away from the davits, and two minutes later the port lifeboat broke away in the same manner. Wind now increased to typhoon violence, and the ship fell off before the wind and sea ; tried all that could be done to get her to the wind and sea again, but of no avail, every sail aft blew away in the attempt to do so. At two A.M. ship still refused to come to the wind, and, as she was heading straight for the land, deemed it advisible to cut away the foremast. At 2.10 A.M. the foremast fell to the starboard side, and at 2.15, the vessel being eased considerably, stopped engines to clear away the wreck from propeller ; at this time the wind lulled, but a tremendous sea catching the vessel on the starboard tack laid her over on her beam ends, with the water up to the hatches and putting the top-gallant rail under water. She shortly righted herself and came to the wind, and behaved much better than before the mast was cut away. The vessel now headed S.E., but still shipped heavy seas aft, which washed away things movable from the deck. At 3.30 the glass began to rise, but there was no alteration in the weather, and the cutter and gig went away piecemeal, the wind and sea preventing every effort to secure them. At 4 A.M. the glass was still rising, but wind and sea still doing much damage to ship, though she was behaving admirably. At 6 A.M. wind decreasing and ship answering per helm. At 6.30 A.M. wind had decreased and sea fallen.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes :—

The people of the eighteen villages lying outside the western suburb of this city have entered into a league for mutual defence against the robbers abounding in the district. Every member of the league is bound to turn out to fight the banditti on hearing a summons, or incur a heavy fine. Robberies are, if anything, more prevalent than ever, and the action taken by the villagers is very sensible, seeing that they need not look for efficient protection from the authorities.

Accidents frequently happen through the careless manner in which the natives use kerosine. Only a few nights back a kerosine lamp was capsized in a chandler's shop, and nearly resulted in the complete destruction of the premises, the fire being put out with difficulty. A meeting was held at the temple in the street, at which the advisability of stopping the use of kerosine oil on account of its dangerous character was discussed.

A serious fracas occurred on the evening of the 21st September at Kok Foo, in the Western suburb, between the hardwood workmen and the servants belonging to the flower boats. It appears that some musical performance was going on in the boats, and, as usual on such occasions, people had gathered on the bank to enjoy the music gratis. From some cause or other a dispute arose between the shore audience and the boat people, and from words they soon got to blows, or rather to the use of missiles. Heavy stones were flying about in all directions, and one of the workmen was killed on the spot by one of them.

The Governor of Canton having addressed a communication to the Futai of Kwangsi on the subject, that functionary has agreed that the *lekin* duties on rice shall be reduced to one-half for two months, in consequence of the badness of the crops in this province.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, SEPT. 28, 1877.

During the current month all the civil and military officers serving in this city have been much engaged in celebrating the customary autumnal festivals in honour of the following State deities, namely, Confucius, sage and philosopher ; Luung-Wong, the Dragon King ; Maan Chaong, a God of Learning ; Kwan-taai, the God of War ; and Tien Hau, the Queen of Heaven. The fête in honour of Confucius was held on the 11th instant, and was, perhaps, the most imposing of all these singular State ceremonies. A brief account of it may probably interest your readers. The officials who were present on the occasion, each of whom was attired in his Court dress, were arranged in order by a master of ceremonies in the great quadrangle of the Namhoi Confucian Temple, with their faces looking towards the altar of the sage. The civil officers were placed on the east, and the military officers on the west side of the quadrangle in question. The Viceroy, who at such times is the *pontifex maximus*, or high priest, approached the altar, upon which were placed expiatory sacrifices of sheep, swine, and a bullock, and eucharistical offerings, also, of fruits, flowers, cakes, and wine, not less than nine times. In front of this altar, he, on each of these occasions, not only presented the offerings, but also, at a word of command given by the master of ceremonies, prostrated himself on the ground, and performed the "Kow-tow." On one side of the altar there was an orchestra, in which stood several musicians, some of whom sang, while others played upon ancient musical instruments pæans of praise in honour of Confucius. This religious ceremony was brought to a close by a herald, who stood on the left of the Viceroy, reading in a loud tone of voice a prayer to the sage. This prayer, which had been previously written on a sheet of yellow paper by a caligraphist, was then cast into a sacred furnace, with a view to its being conveyed by the action of fire to the world of spirits.

The mid-autumn festival or fête in honour of the harvest moon was also duly observed on the 21st inst., not only by the officials, but by the people in general. This ceremony, which takes place at the full moon of the eighth month of the Chinese year, is not unfrequently styled the "Feast of Lanterns," in consequence of the many-lighted lamps, which, as offerings to the great orb of night, are displayed on the tops of the houses. This universal illumination commences at the rising of the moon, and is continued until midnight. Cakes, too, of various sizes, and which are termed moon-cakes, are presented on this joyous occasion, as eucharistical offerings to Cynthia, fair goddess of the night. The streets were crowded throughout the festival by pleasure-seekers of all kinds, some of whom, I regret to say, were so foolish as to break the peace. This will appear when I state that about two hundred artificers, chiefly lapidaries and carvers in wood, intruded themselves into the flower boats, or fashionable floating restaurants, which are anchored in close proximity to the Yau-laan-moon, or "Oil Market Gate" of the city. On being politely requested to withdraw, they not only

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refused to do so, but, at the same time, declared that it was their intention to resist any attempt that might be made to eject them. A general fight at length ensued, and which did not terminate until several heads had been broken, and one man—a boatman—had been killed. All the carved wood, stained glass windows, furniture, and chandeliers of the flower boats were literally demolished by the fury of the aggressors.

MACAO.

To the great delight of the Portuguese, a college for boys, a sort of collegiate school, is shortly to be opened. Two Jesuit professors were expected in November, and the Rev. Fathers Stockman and Debuck, also members of the Society of Jesus, who were formerly stationed at Macao, but have been in Calcutta for some time, also return to join the staff of the college. Facilities for a good education will be provided for all the youngsters, and a long felt want supplied by the institution.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The *Straits Times* has the following :—

From Manila papers the following information is translated :—

"Sooloo.—We understand that the Government and the Captain-General have received official intelligence of the Moros having, on the 9th inst., made a sudden attack on the forts of the town of Sooloo with about 800 men, armed with muskets, without there being any loss from it on our side. Their fire was answered by our garrison, the soldiers of which had on that account a day as it were of military festivity; they put the Moros to flight, thanks to the deadly effects of the Remington rifles and rifled cannon. There are no other private details of these events, news of which reached Samboanga shortly before the *Pasig* left, other than that the Moros who made the attack having been assembled days beforehand at Liang, by Datus Assibi and Pula who were the chiefs who headed the expedition, the attack being made at the same time on land and by sea, in prahus which were battered with cannon and pursued by the schooner and gunboats stationed at Sooloo. Both those who attempted the attack by land and those who did so in prahus suffered dreadful losses, which were extraordinarily increased by their persistence and bravery. The news obtained, more from passengers than from letters, represents the affair as a sort of spectacle which the Moros afforded our few soldiers, who, from superiority of position and weapons, were safe from that cloud of fanatics, whom perhaps it may be necessary to seek out in their lurking-places as has been done by the Dutch in Atchin, and was done by the British in Perak last year."—*Oceani*, Sept. 19.

The same correspondent says that building operations at Sooloo were going on slowly from scarcity of materials and workmen. Brigadier Gamir left for Manila, after thoroughly inspecting the new Settlement at Sooloo and ordering the adoption of several efficient measures there.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 7th October; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

It has been found that the reports of the Chinese rioting in Malacca had been much exaggerated, and we are now glad to announce, authoritatively, that so far from any one being killed, no one was seriously hurt, and the riot did not really last for more than ten minutes. Those who, no doubt in a moment of unnecessary excitement, first apprised the Government, and excited it into a temporary state of uneasiness, are blamable, and trouble, time, money and anxiety would have been spared had they only confined themselves to the truth.

If the realisable value of shop property in any town may be accepted as a proof of the increasing wealth of its mercantile community, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves in Singapore on that ground. Mr. Angus, the auctioneer, has lately sold five shops at the corner of Amoy-street and Japan-street for $4,500, and the same grant was purchased in December, 1850, for $1,100; the same gentleman sold four shops at the corner of South Bridge-road and Upper Nankin-street, which were purchased in December, 1850, for $700, at the extraordinary price of $6,700; and one shop opposite the Ellenborough market, which was bought in 1850 for $350, fetched at the same sale the sum of $4,250. Such an increase in the value of property has scarcely been surpassed anywhere, and, we need not remark, the purchasers in all cases were Chinese traders.

Two small pieces of land situate in South Canal-road, one of the busy thoroughfares of the town, was sold by auction, by Messrs. Powell and Co., for the aggregate sum of $21,300. The first lot comprised an area of 5,131 square feet, the building on which is occupied by the Opium Farm at a rental of $80 per month, and was knocked down for $17,300. The second lot containing an area of 906 square feet, with a shop-house, let as a monthly rental of $18, realised $4,000. Ten years ago thit property fetched only a third of these prices.

Mr. Murton, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, has been commissioned to proceed to the Native States, for the purpose of examining the botany of the countries and reporting upon their productiveness.

Mr. Superintendent Maxwell has been appointed to succeed Captain Walshe as Acting Inspector General of Police.

Mr. H. T. Ussher, Governor of Labuan, has been granted leave to return home, owing to ill-health. It has not transpired who will perform his duties in his absence.

Cholera has broken out in some of the Chinese immigrant depôts, and one death from that disease has been reported. Now is the time for the Protectors of Chinese to begin to exercise the energies expected of them.

The Estimates for 1878 are published. The following is an abstract of them :—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1878.

Heads of Expenditure.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Salaries	$363,367	$192,561	$76,772	$633,000
Office Contingencies ...	10,401	5,265	935	16,601
Pensions...	24,301	22,892	6,144	53,337
Revenue Services ...	9,600	6,828	8,800	25,228
Administration of Justice	2,150	2,950	820	5,920
Ecclesiastical	120	700	320	1,140
Charitable Allowances ...	2,800	1,850	1,100	5,750
Education	20,138	10,734	7,622	38,494
Medical	52,122	26,913	6,240	85,275
Police	16,280	14,482	4,422	35,184
Gaols	37,700	10,330	3,150	51,180
Harbour Department ...	11,400	2,920	1,075	15,395
Lighthouse	7,626	—	1,500	9,126
Government Vessels ...	27,400	2,850	150	30,400
Conveyance of Mails ...	54,000	2,325	180	56,505
Rent	2,256	655	844	3,755
Transport	15,520	13,690	7,580	36,790
Interest	2,000	—	—	2,000
Miscellaneous Services ...	41,180	7,794	1,000	49,974
Works and Buildings ...	85,864	34,330	12,892	133,080
Roads, Streets, & Bridges	1,400	47,150	21,550	70,100
Military Expenditure ...	237,677	1,800	660	240,137
Special Expenses Native States	6,600	—	—	6,600
Total ...	$1,032,202	$409,019	$163,756	$1,604,977

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1878.

Heads of Revenue.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Land Revenue	$38,250	$36,050	$21,635	$95,935
Rents, exclusive of Land	1,382	2,550	140	4,072
Licenses...	549,210	410,582	69,850	1,029,642
Stamps	107,100	60,070	9,510	176,680
Port and Harbour Dues	43,100	12,050	740	55,890
Postage	60,700	20,800	810	82,310
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court ...	17,800	22,450	3,210	43,460
Fees of Office	1,100	1,500	300	2,900
Reimbursements ...	62,536	33,300	6,449	102,285
Sale of Government Property	300	100	560	960
Interest	13,000	1,100	—	14,100
Miscellaneous	550	1,400	50	2,000
Special	16,000	10,000	700	26,700
Total ...	$911,028	$611,952	$113,954	$1,636,934

The following is an abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure from 1868 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1868 ...	$1,301,843 34	$1,197,177 91
1869 ...	1,313,046 54	1,164,354 57
1870 ...	1,378,748 09	1,259,376 03
1871 ...	1,405,703 22	1,254,111 16
1872 ...	1,536,274 48	1,296,311 10
1873 ...	1,502,094 88	1,415,828 71
1874 ...	1,458,872 68	1,679,210 76
1875 ...	1,538,854 89	1,503,745 11
1876 ...	1,659,034 46	1,544,143 61
Est. 1877 ...	1,632,944 —	1,542,354 —
„ 1878 ...	1,636,934 —	1,604,977 —

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURNABY—On the 6th Nov., at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Capt. Hugo R. Beaumont Burnaby, R.N., of a daughter.

DO ROZARIO—On the 19th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of F. P. do Rozario, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—On the 6th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Captain J. Drummond, of the steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, of a son.

LEECHMAN—On the 1st Oct., at the Point, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of George Barclay Leechman, of a daughter.

LUNBERG.—On the 17th Sept., at Penang, the wife of J. H. Lunberg, of Lankat, Sumatra, of a daughter.

STEWART—On the 7th Nov., at 16, Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, the wife of Alex. Stewart, of a son.

SUHL—On the 3rd Oct., at Singapore, the wife of Martin Suhl, of a son.

WODEHOUSE—On the 26th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of Henry Ernest Wodehouse, of a son.

YEO—On the 15th Sept., at Shanghai, Mrs. George Jope Yeo, of a son.

YOUNGSON—On the 15th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of Wm. Youngson Imperial Maritime Customs, of a son.

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MARRIAGES.

DALEY—GOMES.—On the 15th Sept., at Christ-church, Malacca, by the Rev. W. H. Gomes, Edward George Daley, Sub-Inspector of Police, Straits Settlements, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late A. B. Gomes, of Singapore.

KEY—BARTOLUCCI.—On the 16th Oct., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Morton, R.N., Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Stations, to Evelyn, daughter of Signor Vincenzo Bartolucci and Clementina Dundas, of Carron Hall, Stirlingshire.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On the 21st Sept., at Shanghai, William Richard Adams, Shanghai Pilot.

HOLMAN—On the 16th Sept., at Shanghai, James Henry Holman, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 38 years.

HOLWILL—On the 12th Sept., at Chefoo, May Goodrich, the infant daughter of Ernest T. Holwill.

JOHNSTON—On the 6th Nov., at 84, St. George's-square, after a short illness, May daughter of A. R. Campbell Johnston, formerly of Hong Kong, aged nine years.

MACKIE—On the 14th Sept., at Shanghai, William Mackie, Sergeant Municipal Police.

ROST—On the 23rd Sept., at Amoy, Mrs. Emilie Rost.

SHAND—On the 23rd Sept., at Mount Stuart, Mauritius, Dame Margaret Lee Harvey, wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Chief Justice of Mauritius, and daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Harvey, of Castlesemple, Renfrewshire.

SINCLAIR—On the 1st Nov., at 18, Albyn-place, Aberdeen, suddenly, Margaret Bissett, wife of James Sinclair, Planter, Ceylon, aged 25 years.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to Sept. 21, 1877	65573789	37056087	690752	11696269	115044923	8769
From May 16, 1876, to Sept. 21, 1876	63105499	34878914	1640455	10345187	109991427	23850

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877	495176	5523
Do. do. to do. 1876	5320274	32440

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877	23005668	1661
Do. do. to do. 1876	15737417	2373

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877 13,009,776
Do. do. to do. 1876 12,235,716

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,181	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,373,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 4¾d. to 5s. 4¾d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5d⅛.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1d.
Penang ,, ...	3s. 11⅞d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 0⅜d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 300 to 303	Rs. 219
,, Hong Kong	27½ to 27⅝ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.3.25	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 46 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $65⅞.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
Union Insurance Society, $950.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 169.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 98.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $140.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid).
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 48 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 20 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,900 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 16 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $66 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $245 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¾d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 30 per share.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11¾d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
,, San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
,, Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
,, England ...	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England ...	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
,, France ...	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
,, America ...	150	108	115	162
,, Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total ...	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	8,538,801
,, Chicago	627,176
,, Boston...	286,869
,, San Francisco...	149,902
,, Canada	53,320
,, London	—
Total	4,655,568

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT, Nov. 9, 1877.

Sailed.	Ship.	From.	Lbs.
July 30 ...	Fitzroy	Shanghai	802,373
,, — ...	Forward Ho	Shanghai	1,227,223
Aug. 23 ...	Albert Victor	Shanghai	806,275
,, 29 ...	Serapis	Shanghai	1,208,685
,, — ...	Black Adder	Shanghai	1,000,000
,, — ...	Woollahra	Shanghai	1,000,000
Sept. 8 ...	John Milton	Shanghai	761,559
,, 12 ...	Bon Accord	Canton	455,865
Oct. 10 ...	Edinburgh Castle (s.)...	Foochow	1,000,000
,, 13 ...	Glenartney (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,500,000
,, — ...	Hesperia (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
,, — ...	Olympia (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
,, — ...	Antenor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
,, — ...	Lombardy (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
,, — ...	Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
,, — ...	Montgomeryshire(s.)	Foochow	1,000,000
Total lbs.			15,761,980

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 6, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Oct. 6, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,016	30,604
Gambier	345,442	262,109
Cutch	2,209	1,314
Pearl Sago	52,512	49,732
Sago Flour	162,308	165,617
Tapioca	43,864	33,224
Black Pepper	93,093	90,961
White Pepper	32,800	23,792
Coffee	11,855	14,549
Gutta Percha	19,505	12,115
Gum Benjamin	1,586	1,616
Gum Copal...	4,742	2,271
Gamboge	221	279
Rattans	55,239	53,480
Buffalo Hides	35,578	15,479
Cow Hides	705	2,100
Buffalo Horns	6,199	4,169

RICE AFLOAT FROM JAPAN.

Laurel ...	May 25	...	824
Punjaub ...	,, 31	...	1,126
Scawfell ...	July 5	...	590
Glamis ...	,, 19	..	1,694
Cynosure ...	,, 20	...	1,160
Flying Spur ...	,, 30	...	939
Leicester ...	Aug. 8	...	1,648
			7,981

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SUGAR AFLOAT FROM FAR EAST.

April 1	...	Carpo	...	China	...	Tons 1,260
June 2	...	L. Rookh	...	China	...	„ 1,750
„ 6	...	Rickmers	...	China	...	„ 6,000
„ 12	...	Carricks	...	China	...	„ 18,000
July 27	...	Stanfield	...	China	...	Bags 7,726
Aug. 26	...	Polynesia	...	China	...	„ 2,904

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to Oct. 1, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Oct. 1, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	16,337	53,081
Sugar	119,664	77,355
Black Pepper	47,412	34,776
White Pepper...	8,214	2,377
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,662	7,618
Tapioca	18,746	13,433
Hides	746	5,019
Horns	206	546
India-rubber	356	310
Mace	326	259
Nutmegs	753	1,104
Rattans	6,093	9,559
Coffee	145	47

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 15, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	42245	34435	1842	12 8	52303	40947	—	974	6547	15628
Hemp	Bales.	101698	101577	764	2770	112735	64454	2517	7502	6100	18250
Coffee	Tons.	1565	505	1464	1683	—	—	-	—	119	303
Cigars.....	Mil.	8132	5906	1600	320	710	235	4185	4137	250	273
Indigo	Qqls.	959	159	—	13	2108	1629	—	—	—	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Nov. 7, Priam (str.); from London, 7, Fleurs Castle (str.); from Sydney, 8, Ethiopian.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 24, Abel Abbott; from Dunedin, 25, Marie; from Cardiff, Nov. 5, Candidate; from London, 5, City of Limerick (str.), Glenlyon (str.).

At SAIGON.—From Havre, Sept. 21, St. Adresse.

At BATAVIA.—From Holland, Sept. 18, Friesland (str.); Oct. 28, Madura (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 18, Elwy; from Cardiff, 19, Walborg; from Rio de Janeiro, 23, Dr. Mezger; Oct. 2, Corinna.

At SAMARANG.—From New York, Sept. 23, Western Chief.

At SOURABAYA.—From New York, Sept. 17, Rosa (str.), Spartan; from Amsterdam, 26, Buna.

At PADANG.—From Nieuwe Diep, Oct. 30, Prins van Oranje (str.)

At ATCHIN.—From Newcastle, Sept. 26, Gjsbertus Hermanus.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Nov. 1, Dunnikier; 3, Benmore, Jose Rimers, Sollecito, Marathon, Admiral; from Liverpool, 7, Frederick, Morr; from Newcastle, 7, Vanadis; from Sunderland, 7, Invincible.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, *via* Foochow, Sept. 15, Antenor (str.), Juan (str.); Nov. 4, Glenfinlas (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For New York, Sept. 24, William Cobb; for Melbourne, 24, Winlow; for London, 24, Antenor (str.).

From SAIGON.—For Melbourne, Sept. 27, Otago.

From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 22, Weidenhjelm; 23, Krato; for Amsterdam, Nov. 1, Sindoro.

From SAMARANG—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 21, Cheshire; 27, Verona; for Amsterdam, 23, Antoinette, E. V. Almquist; 26, Alblasserwaard; 27, Southwick.

From BANGKOK.—For Cherbourg, Sept. 10, Scharnhorst.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Oct. 1, Antenor (str.); 6, Gleneagle (str.), Hesperia (str.); for Liverpool, 2, Werra; for Adelaide, 5, Rebecca.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market quiet; No. 4 Tsatlee Tls. 430. Total export to date 13,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, Nov. 1.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, $95.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 30, at Astoria, from Hong Kong, Woodhall; Nov. 7, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Gloria; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Carmelita Rocco; at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Carricks; 8, from Rangoon, Ada E. Oulton; at New York, from Singapore, Mallard; from Manila, Havilah; 9, at London, from Foochow, Antenor (str.); from Maulmain, Asshur; passed Deal, for London, from Swatow, Woodlark; from Singapore, Nancy Pendleton (supposed); at Liverpool, from Ilo Ilo, Glencairn; at Queenstown, from Swatow, Jane Goodburn.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 8, from Cardiff, for Singapore, St. Olaf; from Liverpool, for Anjer, Helens; from Sunderland, for Singapore (*via* Jeddah), Good Hope (str.); from Newcastle, for Java, Gebroeders van der Beek.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 8, Silurian, from Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Friedland, Singapore for London, Oct. 12, 9 N., 23 W.; Laurel, Japan for Falmouth, Oct. 26, 33 N., 33 W.; Waterloo, Amsterdam for Batavia, Sept. 26, 5 S., 27 W.; Emilio V., Singapore for London, Oct. 5, 46 N., 11 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Plymouth, Nov. 8, passed Lodore, London for Hong Kong; Gibraltar, Nov. 4, passed Prins Hendrik (s.), Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep; Nov. 2, cleared, Fair Leader, London for Yokohama; Malta, Nov. 8, passed Glengyles, London for Singapore, &c.; Loudoun Castle (s.), Amoy for New York.

CASUALTIES.—West Cowes, Nov. 9, the Ferdinand and Louis, from Shields to Macassar, has put in here with damage to port side and main rigging, and reported to be making a little water, having collided with an unknown schooner. Batavia, Nov. 3, the wreck of the Iron Age has been sold for £350.

Correspondence.

CHINESE CRIMINALS IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I am very glad to notice that you have put the real question involved in the dispute (for I can scarcely call it by any more dignified name) which has arisen in Hong Kong in its true light. It must be evident to anyone reading the extracts which you have culled from the Hong Kong papers on the subject, that the Governor has taken a very extreme course, and the summary of the correspondence in your article fully confirms this view. Upon the top of the actual question (which is a comparatively narrow one) of the manner in which flogging should be inflicted, Mr. Hennessy has contrived to raise one of grand importance, namely, the degree to which a governor is justified in interfering with the independence of the judges in the administration of the law as it actually exists. It seems to me that you have hit the exact point at issue, and that it is clear the Governor has exceeded the limits of his authority. As head of the Executive he might justifiably take any precautions he thought necessary to prevent flogging being inflicted in a cruel way; but he cannot be considered justified in ordering that it shall be within the precincts of the jail, when the law says that it shall be in public. One of the most important uses of such a punishment is as an example to other evil-disposed persons, and this effect must be materially weakened by its being inflicted out of sight. Whatever individual views the Governor or even the judges themselves might entertain on the subject, so long as the law says that the flogging shall be *public*, neither governor nor judge has power to alter it. Laws even in Hong Kong are not promulgated by the *ipse dixit* of a governor; and if an alteration in this respect be desirable it must be made after the matter has been brought in regular form before the Legislative Council and a new Ordinance passed by them.

I think that under all the circumstances Chief Justice Smale has acted with commendable temperance and judgment in the course which he has adopted, and I trust that he will receive full support in the matter. Old Hong Kong residents will remember the *contretemps* which occurred between Sir John Davis and Judge Hulme, and the course which was pursued by the latter gentleman; who, to avoid any controversy with the Governor, put himself in the English mail steamer, and in due course returned to the colony reinstated. This is a very practical proof that the powers of the Governor are not arbitrary even in Crown colonies; and I trust that Mr. Hennessy will recognise this fact.

It may be argued in his defence that public flogging is a demoralising exhibition; and I am not prepared (nor to my certain knowledge is Judge Smale) to deny that in its general application there is much truth in this statement. But even considered generally it is an open question, and totally distinct from such a question as whether a criminal should be *cruelly* flogged, upon which, on the principle *necessitas summa lex*, the Governor was not only justified in acting, but was clearly called upon to act. There are, however, special reasons why public flogging is needful in Hong Kong. These reasons influenced the Legislature in framing the law, and the Governor had no right to ignore the existing law in favour of his own preconceived opinions.

It is worthy of note that Sir John Smale was opposed to the introduction of flogging upon such grounds of humanity as would naturally at first influence all enlightened persons; but his practical experience of the nature of the Chinese criminal classes has led him to recognise the necessity of the measure, however repulsive it may be to him on general grounds. The opinion of one whose position and experience so well qualify him to judge, formed after such careful consideration, should have been treated with more respect than was shown to it by the Governor, even if the grave reasons for not interfering with judicial matters, above detailed, were not in themselves sufficient to make him hesitate before going counter to the law.—Your obedient servant,

AN OLD HONG KONG RESIDENT.

London, Nov. 7, 1877.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The steps which have been taken by the Chinese authorities for the punishment of the offenders in the Wuchang outrage appear to have been sufficiently energetic. Although only eight men could, it appears, be implicated, no less than twenty-nine were arrested and were since kept in prison. Up to the date of the latest advices no sentence had been passed; but the mere imprisonment in a Chinese jail was no slight punishment, and there seems reason to believe that in this instance the Chinese officials have acted *bonâ fide* and with due diligence. From Wenchow the satisfactory news is brought that the officials seem to be relaxing their demands for *lekin*, and have withdrawn the objectionable rules recently published from circulation, having persuaded themselves, apparently, that their action was likely to bring them to trouble. The tax, however, was still claimed in a mild way, though the tone of the collectors is altered. The non-arrival of any steamer was bitterly complained of; and the consequent dulness spoken of as something that might be "felt." Some cases of cholera had occurred, but the exceptional cleanliness of the city, it is hoped, would prevent a severe outbreak. The probability of famine in the North is attracting serious attention. It is stated by good authorities that this disaster is almost certain to come, and that it is equally certain that things will be allowed to drift on, and no measures dictated by reason and forecast will be attempted, to check the progress of the evil or to preserve the lives of people. The Futai of Hupeh has died suddenly, and it is stated that fabulous sums will be spent upon his funeral. Severe punishment has befallen the Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner of the province of Shansi, for the offence with which he was lately charged by Tso Tsung-t'wang, viz., holding back a large portion of the monthly remittances due to the latter's military chest. The offending functionary has been stripped of his rank and removed from official employ. At Shanghai the fourth engine for the Woosung Railway had arrived and had made its trial trip. It would seem, therefore, there is still some chance of the line being kept open. Serious attention is again called to the necessity of some measures being adpoted for dredging the Hwangpo river.

At Hong Kong the blockade question was again being discussed, and had assumed a somewhat serious aspect. The Union Insurance Society of Canton held their annual meeting on the 26th Sept. The question of the employment of Chinese in the police force was again attracting attention. A small Catholic newspaper has been established. At Canton robberies were again becoming prevalent. A serious fracas had occurred in the Western suburb. The *lekin* duties on rice had been reduced by one-half, in consequence of the bad crop. At Macao a collegiate establishment has been set on foot, much to the delight of the residents, the want of means of education for the rising generation being much felt.

The news from Japan brought by the present mail has been anticipated *via* America.

GUILDS AND MONOPOLIES IN CHINA.

IT is not often that we are able to obtain any definite insight into the working of the complicated system of inland taxation which prevails in China; but some very important light is thrown upon the subject in the Report on Trade at Ningpo from Mr. Acting-Consul COOPER, which we recently noticed. He states that the trade in British cotton manufactured goods is still entirely in the hands of the guild called the Foreign Piece Goods Guild, which, by the monthly payment of a thousand strings of cash (say £200) to the Governor of the province, obtains not only an exemption from *lekin* tax for all cotton manufactures imported by it, but also the aid of all the officials at the barriers in preventing goods without its stamp passing into the country. The monopoly that has been created obtains exemption from *lekin* only, and not from transit duty and tolls, but is of such a nature that retailers from all parts do not dare to offer for sale unmarked foreign cottons, and that foreign merchants are entirely excluded. Mr. COOPER does not appear to attach so much importance to the injuriousness of the effect which is produced upon foreign trade as it deserves. He looks upon it chiefly in the light of the additional payment of some £2,400 a year; but it is clear that the system of monopoly which it is the means of producing must have the effect of very greatly hampering the trade, and the details which he furnishes are of value as showing how the *lekin* and other inland duties are made the means of creating monopolies. The matter has an important bearing upon the results which would be brought about by our officially recognising the right of the Chinese officials to levy *lekin* upon goods the moment they had left the foreign settlements. A farm of precisely the same character as that above described would be instituted, and a complete monopoly established by means of which the local officials would benefit by obtaining larger taxes, the native guilds by being protected in the trade, while foreign goods would be completely excluded from the interior through any other channel than that of the monopolists. No doubt a system of this character is in force even at present to a great extent; but this is a different matter altogether to our officially recognising it, and thus giving our full support to Chinese obstructiveness and to the system of levying irregular and arbitrary duties, against which all the commercial stipulations of our Treaty are directed. The French Treaty with China has a clause directly declaring trade monopolies contrary to the interests of the foreign merchants illegal; and we have the right to avail ourselves of this fact in virtue of the most favoured nation clause. It would, therefore, be in the highest degree impolitic to do anything which would have the effect of diminishing the force of such representations as we might at times feel justified in making to the Chinese Government on the subject.

WE are glad to find that the scheme for re-building the Praya at Hong Kong is proceeding, though unfortunately somewhat slowly. It appears from an explanation which Mr. LOWCOCK has done good service in eliciting from the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council that, under the impression that the proposed wall would have to withstand the full force of the sea, instead of that of the sea in a land-locked harbour, Sir JAMES COODE suggested some modifications of Mr. PRICE'S plan which would add to the strength of the wall but needlessly increase its cost. We believe that revised plans are now on the way from Hong Kong, which the Colonial-office will decide on without loss of time.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been authorised to receive applications for £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Straits Settlements Government Debentures. Full particulars of the issue are given in our advertising columns.

WE understand that Lord CARNARVON will receive the members of the Straits Settlements Association at the Colonial-office to-morrow. A meeting of the Association will be held at the office, 34, Leadenhall-street, this day.

THE appointment of Mr. ISAAC SWINBURNE BOND to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements is gazetted.

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THE CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

We have received some further particulars regarding the Chinese Naval officers who have recently come to Europe, and whose movements we have noticed from time to time. Three were admitted into the Channel Fleet in September last, taking the rank of sub-lieutenants. Of these, one went on board the *Minotaur*, one on board the *Defence*, and one on board the *Black Prince*, and by last accounts were getting on very well. A further batch of three are to serve on board British men-of-war; namely, one on the *Bellerophon*, stationed at Bermudas, and two on the *Agincourt*, now stationed in Besika Bay. They will start for their destinations in about two weeks' time. The remaining six of the twelve who came to England were admitted into Greenwich College, and we learn now that they obtained very good marks on their Entrance examination. One of the Chinese professors of the Naval School, at Foochow, who accompanied the present Mission as secretary, is studying at King's College.

With regard to the students in France, we are informed that they are distributed as follows:—Two are to study law in Paris, and will go to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques on the 15th inst. Some six or nine, who are at present at the Forges et Chantiers at Marseilles, will, it is expected, be admitted into the Ecole du Génie Maritime at Cherbourg. There are also three more at Marseilles in the same establishment, who are intended to enter the Ecole Maritime at Brest in June next; and one is also at La Seyne, near Toulon, studying naval architecture at the Forges et Chantiers there; while there are four studying machinery and metallurgy at Creusot, and one at the Ecole des Mineurs at St. Etienne.

The accounts from the various students are all satisfactory. They keep their health and make good progress with their work. The Chinese Government are so well pleased with the course things have taken that they have determined to send five more pupils from Foochow, accompanied by M. de Seyonzac, the present Director of the Arsenal there. This establishment has now been placed almost entirely under Chinese management. There are still twelve European employés in it, but the direction has been handed over to the Chinese who was formerly secretary to Mr. Giquel, who superintends the works, while another Chinese is superintendent of the schools. The management of the establishment will continue on this footing until the students connected with the present Mission return, when the whole Arsenal will be placed under their management.

Literature, Science, &c.

The announcements of Christmas publications fully come up to the expectations which have been formed, considering the dulness which has been the characteristic of the closing year. Mr. Murray announces Dr. Schliemann's Mycænæ with 500 illustrations, and an introduction by Mr. Gladstone. Messrs. Smith and Elder will publish a cheaper illustrated edition of Thackeray; Longmans announce the Life of Pius IX., by Adolphus Trollope, while many other works of general interest will be forthcoming. *Good Words* for January is to contain the first part of a new novel by William Black, "Macleod of Dore"—the scene of which is laid partly in the Highlands and partly in London.

The Life of Jenghiz Khan, by R. K. Douglas. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill.—This work will be welcomed as throwing new and valuable light upon the history of the celebrated Jenghiz Khan, the founder of the Yuen Dynasty; who, succeeding at the age of thirteen to his father's small and inhospitable tract on the River Onon, ended by pushing his conquests from the China Sea to the banks of the Dnieper. The life of this celebrated conqueror has been hitherto obscured in consequence of the small amount of attention which Chinese, like all native writers of oriental history, have bestowed to events outside their countries, even when most intimately affecting them. For this reason it is only by combining the Chinese records of Jenghis Khan's life with what the Persian and other historians tell us that we can form a complete idea of what he achieved. Mr. Douglas prefaces the translation of the record from Chinese sources with a very well-compiled narrative, which will be of great assistance in attaining the end indicated—while the Chinese account itself is of much interest.

The Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers. Shanghai: The *North China Herald* Office; London: Trübner and Co.—This work, to which we have already directed attention, will supply a want much felt at the present time. It collects together all the treaties between China and Foreign Powers, and thus makes it easy to refer to our actual position upon any given point, which it is impossible to ascertain without consulting other treaties as in some cases we are entitled to more than is expressed in our own treaty, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause. The present collection gives, in addition to the different treaties, the various regulations agreed upon from time to time; and has also Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention of 1869, and the Chefoo Agreement, now under consideration of the Government.

The China Review for July and August publishes, in addition to its usual selection of interesting papers, one of special value, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Eitel, on "Chinese Studies and Interpretation." With a view to the improvement of interpreting in China, he makes the same suggestion which we put forward some time back. He states that the Student-Interpreters' scheme, as organised by Sir Hercules Robinson, is in its main features sound, practical and efficient; but it might be improved in its mode of working by sending the candidates, selected by the prescribed competitive examinations, for two years or more to Oxford, and placing them under the tuition of Professor Dr. Legge, as unattached students of the University. He states that he has urged this plan on another occasion, and has since learned from Dr. Legge that he has made exactly the same proposition to the Foreign-office, offering to engage a native Pekingese teacher to assist him in the tuition of the students to be placed in his charge. He has also reason to believe that the present Acting Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, the Hon. C. C. Smith, M.A., has on more than one occasion recommended the same plan to his superiors. It is to be hoped that the Government will see the advisability of acting upon such good authority. Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, of the Consular Service, continues his papers on Chinese law. Some of the "decisions" published read somewhat comically, and show the crude state in which Chinese legal science still remains; as, for example, the following:—

Decision of Wen Tai-Ching.

Recovery of Debts.

Hsü Lang-ching, the plaintiff, is a dealer in cotton from Honan; he supplied some by order to Shen Ai-men and Sun Tuan-cho, and although they have already worked it up into clothes, his money bag is still empty. At the hearing defendants have no excuse and promise payment. We order them in addition to be flogged for the greater security of strangers trading here.

Note.—Delay in payment is punishable.

Whether the flogging is merely a means of "security" or the weaving up of unpaid-for cotton is regarded as a *quasi-delict*, those learned in "Ancient Law" may perhaps be able to determine; but to the ordinary mind the decisions seem little short of puerile. Would not Mr. Alabaster do better service by endeavouring to explain such leading principles of Chinese law as he may be able to speak upon from his long experience as Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court?

M. Theodore Mueller, of Geneva, announces *L'Empire Japonais*, by Léon Metchnikoff, which will contain a complete description of Japan, and will be composed of four parts, and an album with coloured illustrations.

The Geographical Magazine for November contains the continuation of Mr. James Morrison's description of the island of Formosa, and also a very readable paper on the island of Perim, from the pen of Lieut. King, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Professor Nordenskiöld's plan for his Arctic voyage of 1878 is described in the *Geographische Blatter* (Heft. iii. and iv.) of the Bremen Geographical Society. He intends to sail for the Siberian seas in the beginning of July, 1878, in a specially-adapted steamer, with a crew of one superior officer and eighteen volunteers of the Royal Swedish Navy; four scientific men, one doctor and four Norwegian ice-pilots will also form part of the ship's company. The voyage will be directed, first of all, to reach the mouth of the Yenisei and Cape Chelyuskin, the extreme north point of the mainland of Asia. If successful in doubling the latter point, Nordenskiöld hopes to be able to pass eastward along the coast between the new Siberian Islands and Kellet (Wrangell) Land, through Long's Strait to Behring Strait and the Pacific. Should the expedition find insurmountable difficulties at Cape Chelyuskin, it will winter in Taimyr Bight, in the mouth of the Piasina, or in the Yenisei.

Mr. Layard has obtained for the trustees of the British Museum some interesting antiquities from the neighbourhood of Lake Van. These relics are expected to throw light on the history of the ancient kingdom of Van or the Minneans, a people who were important opponents of Assyrian rule, and who helped to accomplish the overthrow of Nineveh.

Meetings of Societies.

At the Numismatic Society, on the 18th ult., John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair, Mr. Barclay V. Head read a paper, supplementary to his former article, on "Cyzicene Staters." A fresh instalment of thirty staters from the same hoard, presenting new types, formed the occasion for some additional notes on the subject, and also for a review of M. Six's criticisms on the previous essay. The President read a paper on "Three Roman Medallions, of Postumus, Commodus, and Probus," from his own collection, the first presenting considerable interest.

A paper, entitled "Free Trade and Protection, from an Indian Point of View," has been read at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, by Kashinath Trimbak Telang. Mr. Kashinath of course advocates the maintenance of the present customs duties on the import of piece goods into British India, and his reasons are entitled to much consideration. He displays an exhaustive acquaintance with modern authorities on political economy, and also with the contents of our magazines.

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Monetary and Commercial.

It is notified that the Crown Agents for the Colonies are prepared to receive applications for £100,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the Straits Settlements Government, being part of a sum of £150,000 authorised by ordinance, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The loan is incurred for the purposes of covering expenses incurred in the suppression of the Malayan disturbances, to make advances to the State of Perak, and for public works. Tenders will be received not later than the 15th inst., but allotments will not be made below £98 per £100 bond. The debt is to be redeemed in about fourteen years, a cumulated sinking fund of 5½ per cent. being created, commencing in November, 1878, for annual drawings at par, or purchase in the open market. The interest commences from the 15th inst., and is payable in May and November.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of October amounted to £37,402, against £33,383 in the corresponding period of 1876. Those of the Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Company amounted to £21,388, against £19,211. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's Traffic receipts in October, 1877, were £21,210. The total receipts from January 1 to October 31, 1877, were £172,657, and in the corresponding months of 1876 £177,785, 1875 £140,390.

The report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the half-year ended 30th June last shows that after payment of debenture interest, &c., the sum of £48,418 is left for division. The two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each took £49,938, and it is proposed to place £28,782 towards the final payment for the Rangoon-Penang cable, leaving £13,300 to be carried forward.

The tone of the Tea market during the week has continued much as reported for some time past—heavy arrivals, numerous musters, and large public sales upon an unwilling trade—with the inevitable result of depression and despondency. Prices for all common kinds continue unchanged. The demand for export and the deliveries for home consumption are very large, but the supply more than counterbalances the demand. At the same time the latest telegrams from China continue in favour of a considerable falling off in the total export; but until this becomes more definitely established—indeed actually felt—neither the trade nor importers will place confidence in it.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 3rd inst. was 3,716,775 lb., or a fall compared with the previous return of 7 per cent. The amount taken for home consumption was 2,304,824 lbs., while 759,070 lbs. was removed coastwise, 570,160 lbs. was exported, 79,463 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,258 lbs. was for ships' stores. During the week the duty received fell short of that of the preceding week by £2,370, or close upon 4 per cent., the respective totals being £59,991 and £57,621.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during last month was 18,600,836 lbs., which was 2,234,508 lbs. more than was taken out of bond during the month of October, 1876. Of this quantity 10,897,538 lbs. went for home consumption, 3,520,552 lbs. for exportation, 17,724 lbs. for ships' stores, 3,472,302 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, and 693,170 lbs. went coastwise for immediate exportation. The tea duty paid in London during the month was £272,438 9s., which was £21,854 7s. 6d. more than was derived from the same source of revenue during the corresponding month of last year.

In the Silk market there has been a fair amount of business doing on the basis of the easier rates established after the public sales, chiefly in Tsatlees and Japans. The tone of the market continues good, though the deliveries have not been equal to those of last month.

In the Produce Markets there has been no recovery from the quietude which has so long prevailed. Coffee has been in large supply, and is lower in value. Sugar is extremely inactive, and a further fall has occurred in low brown qualities. Floating cargoes of Rice have been quitted at reduced quotations. The market for Hemp, Pepper, Sago, and Tapioca has been steady. Tin has been fairly active; Straits is quoted £69 10s. to £70, Banca £71 to £71 10s. per ton.

The market for Bar Silver has been very quiet during the week, and prices have varied but little. The arrivals have been small, being £23,920 from America, and about £113,000 from Germany. We quote the rate to-day as 54⅞d. to 55d. per oz. with a firm market. There have been no arrivals of Mexican Dollars, and the market remains inactive.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

In the Board of Trade Returns for the month of October some indication of an improved export trade is afforded, which, if it is to be relied upon as the beginning of a recovery from the long period of depression, must be a source of general satisfaction. The exports of British and Irish produce for the month amounted to £18,372,693, against £17,779,274 in October of last year, and £18,422,544 in 1875, this being about 3¼ per cent. above the total of October, 1876, and fractionally less than that of the same month in 1875. For the ten months the decline compared with last year is 1½ per cent., the exports amounting to £166,036,212, against £168,814,721 in 1876, and £187,788,138 in 1875. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 1⅞ per cent. in quantity and 5½ per cent. in value; cotton piece goods increased 2¾ per cent. in quantity, and 5½ per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn decreased 4¾ per cent. in quantity, and 13 per cent. in value; linen piece goods increased 3½ per cent. in quantity and nearly 7 per cent. in value; woollen yarn decreased 13¾ per cent. in quantity, and 16¾ per cent. in value; woollen cloths increased 13½ per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 2¼ per cent. in quantity, and 6¾ per cent. in value; silk manufactures decreased 2½ per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., decreased 15¾ per cent. in quantity, and 19¾ per cent. in value; and iron and steel increased 5½ per cent. in quantity, and 1¾ per cent. in value. The imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month are valued at £36,537,002, against £29,657,517 in the corresponding month of last year, and £29,196,220 in 1875. In the ten months the imports were £329,195,405, against £311,874,377 in 1876 and £310,710,915 in 1875. The principal increases are in wheat, which stands for the month at £3,837,414, against £1,464,351 last year, and £2,826,294 in 1875, coffee, sugar, tea, timber, and wool. Silk shows a considerable decrease. Coffee has increased in quantity only 5¾ per cent., but the value is 13½ per cent. higher. We have imported 43 per cent. less cocoa, but the reduction in the value is only 20¾ per cent. Tea has increased about 73 per cent. in both quantity and value; rice has increased 33¾ per cent. in quantity, and as much as 49 per cent. in value.

The total imports of gold and silver for the month were £2,612,338, against £4,264,238 in October of 1876, and £2,360,600 in 1875. In the ten months the total was £31,494,339, against £32,988,901 in 1876, and £28,817,696 in 1875. The total exports of gold and silver for the month amounted to £3,439,354, against £3,483,079 last year, and £4,098,094. For the ten months the exports were £34,813,139, against £19,638,594 in 1876, and £20,893,320. For October, 1875, the exports exceeded the imports by £1,737,494, in 1876 the imports exceeded the exports by £981,159, and last month the exports exceeded the imports by £847,016. In the ten months of 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by £7,924,366, and in 1876 by £13,350,327, whilst this year the exports have exceeded the imports by £3,318,800.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our Export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 31st Oct. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,104,800	1,525,500	1,503,800
Japan	„	1,050,800	2,944,400	1,619,900
Straits Settlements	„	132,200	141,300	317,500
Ceylon	„	4,900	9,300	10,000
		For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	12,297,500	9,915,100	16,892,400
Japan	„	12,412,500	13,729,300	10,789,500
Straits Settlements	„	1,712,500	1,440,400	2,204,900
Ceylon	„	110,900	153,400	134,600

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 31st Oct. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	26,791,800	41,879,500	17,953,100
Japan	„	2,626,200	9,507,700	2,539,200
Philippine Islands	„	3,317,800	4,150,300	3,152,800
Java	„	4,293,900	7,393,100	3,856,400
Straits Settlements	„	5,783,300	6,274,200	9,230,600
Ceylon	„	3,217,900	3,228,800	2,261,800
		For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	340,203,300	368,657,500	332,547,500
Japan	„	34,531,600	36,600,900	22,416,300
Philippine Islands	„	26,903,600	25,915,900	46,264,500
Java	„	49,392,000	61,276,200	73,016,500
Straits Settlements	„	70,185,200	82,977,400	94,295,300
Ceylon	„	27,166,900	28,538,600	25,434,900

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 31st Oct. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,276,900	693,500	1,182,100
Japan	„	632,400	587,800	367,000
		For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	13,052,000	9,449,500	14,642,000
Japan	„	8,019,200	2,983,700	3,580,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 31st Oct. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	159,900	233,800	174,400
Japan	„	16,600	14,400	97,800
		For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,481,500	2,052,000	1,893,300
Japan	„	229,300	162,400	681,600

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	251	656	1,130
For the ten months	„	8,090	7,655	12,926

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

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From	For the Three Months ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)...	£5,868,635	£6,649,790	£5,461,778
Hong Kong	431,584	465,354	470,341
Macao	10,380	1,800	—
Japan	52,310	151,741	137,876
Straits Settlements	657,674	609,302	570,734
Ceylon	921,801	579,991	570,881
Philippine Islands	284,596	379,135	395,975
Java	103,124	102,005	270,809
Siam	491	13,457	—
Borneo	15,696	—	—
Cochin-China	521	—	206

From	For the Six Months ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£9,571,978	£9,442,905	£9,521,031
Hong Kong	874,506	839,766	1,410,373
Macao	17,466	15,019	7,122
Japan	246,015	304,746	404,756
Straits Settlements	2,285,878	2,034,520	1,892,970
Ceylon	3,625,282	2,613,898	3,646,356
Philippine Islands	1,186,260	1,135,146	1,455,097
Java	1,403,213	1,267,665	1,528,886
Siam	491	118,612	—
Borneo	8,715	25,103	—
Cochin-China	521	4,411	10,272

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and nine months ended September 30th, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows :—

To	For the Three Months ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£1,256,241	£857,732	£1,173,345
Hong Kong	1,071,646	602,948	863,626
Japan	629,950	475,427	603,396
Straits Settlements	523,989	465,943	576,188
Ceylon	247,894	220,980	263,336
Philippine Islands	236,183	185,089	368,542
Java	334,593	389,015	427,980
Siam	1,507	1,127	2,520
Cochin-China	2,209	488	450
Borneo	—	—	—

To	For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	£3,920,016	£3,418,235	£3,680,715
Hong Kong	2,811,046	2,268,855	2,824,022
Japan	1,979,549	1,287,915	1,503,091
Straits Settlements	1,504,014	1,515,585	1,721,489
Ceylon	712,494	784,821	792,061
Philippine Islands	667,594	492,047	1,035,092
Java	1,280,626	1,196,092	1,574,607
Siam	12,958	4,182	13,729
Borneo	252	70	26
Cochin-China	4,050	2,575	2,012

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—Our market has been extremely dull and depressed, and the amount of business by private contract has been unusually small, the quantity offered at public sale without reserve being heavy, and enabling the trade to supply many of their wants in small lines. Prices have generally ruled in favour of buyers, especially for fair black and red-leaf Congous, of which a large portion of the public auctions consisted. The demand for good to fine kinds is sluggish, but prices are fairly steady, Importers holding these kinds with more confidence. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds : Siftings have sold from 6d. to 7d. per lb., beidg ½d. per lb. lower ; common to fair common are saleable from 7¼d. to 7⅝d. per lb., good common selling slowly at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. when free from dust. Fair Kaisow kinds have been heavy of sale, and at public auction 8⅜d. to 10d. per lb. has only been realised for very desirable parcels ; privately they are dull of sale ; medium to good kinds meet with but little inquiry. Fine Ching Wos have been in request, but fine to finest Kaisows difficult of sale. Pak Lin kinds show no material alteration. Black-leaf kinds : Common to fair common have been saleable at 7¼d. to 7½d. per lb. ; good common to fair kinds have sold at comparatively low rates, from 8d. to 9d. per lb., showing fully ½d. per lb. decline ; fair to good medium kinds sell slowly at rather under former prices ; good to fine are steady, but business in them is very limited, finest also being dull. New make kinds : Common to fair have realised previous prices ; good to fine have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., being full prices. Oolongs : Fair to good Amoy and Swatow kinds show no improvement ; good to fine Formosa kinds have sold at full prices. Souchongs : Common to fair are only saleable at low rates ; good to fine show no material change in prices. Scented Teas : Canton Capers have been in large supply, and common grades have been forced off at auction at very low prices, 6⅜d. to 7d. per lb. having been the price at which one parcel was sold ; whilst privately it is difficult to get on at 8d. to 8½d. ; fair kinds have been better maintained ; medium to good have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d., being fully 1d. per lb. decline ; finest also showing a similar reduction. Orange Pekoes : The Macao kinds are very difficult to sell, and at auction common to fair short leaf kinds have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Long leaf kinds are rather more saleable, but even in these prices have given way 1d. per lb. Foochow kinds : Capers are only saleable at low rates. Orange Pekoes has been in full supply, and are difficult to move even at a decline of 1d. per lb. Green Teas : The improvement lately quoted has not been maintained. Ping Suey kinds have sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower ; whilst Moyune kinds, with the exception of Young Hysons, which have supported previous rates, are also selling in favour of buyers.

Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s Circular says :—We have again to report an unsatisfactory market. The quantity of tea forced for sale during the fortnight has been greater than the trade were prepared to take, and a further decline in price has been the result. The deliveries last month have reached the extraordinary amount of 18,780,000lbs. The arrivals, on the other hand, have been 29,422,000 lbs., the stock being thus increased by about 11,000,000 lbs. In the above arrivals are included the cargoes of several vessels which arrived in September, but which did not appear in the dock returns on the 30th of that month. There are also included no less than 6,500,000 lbs. of Indian Teas imported in October. Telegrams from China report the shipments on the 25th inst. at 128,000,000 lbs. Last year on that day they were 133,000,000 lbs., exclusive of the cargo of the Sarpedon, but inclusive of the shipments to Russia. Accounts from China lead us to the belief that the total shipments for the season will fall short of last year's by about 16,000,000 lbs.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says :—We have had a much quieter market, and a portion of the rise has been lost. The most atisfactory feature is the improvement in the deliveries, which have sbeen gradually increasing each month since May, and show for October an excess of 33 per cent. as compared with those of the previous month.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says : There is very little doing in the market at present, and in the absence of demand prices show a tendency to further weakness. The Deliveries continue on a fairly satisfactory scale, being from 1st to 7th inst. inclusive :—China 459 bales, Canton 162 bales, Japan 156 bales, Bengal 8 bales, total 785 bales.

Messrs. D. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular says :—Our last bore date Sept. 20, and for the first fortnight of the interval the market remained in much the same condition as then reported. With prices gradually weakening in spite of the firmer tone of the China and European markets. The later advices from those markets confirming the advance and the stability of the movement has naturally caused holders here to show greater firmness, and under the pressure prices have recovered to, and in some instances have been a little above those last reported. To-day the market is firm at quotations. Manufacturers generally are lightly stocked with Raws, and in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining compensating rates for their products, take only sufficient quantities to cover their most pressing wants.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
„ Blue Elephant	18s 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	11s 6d. to 16s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashtah	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—At the public sales early in the week a large supply of Plantation Ceylon was offered, and with rather more disposition to buy the whole was sold, but prices were irregular, grey kinds being barely sustained, medium steady, and good colour firmer. Native sold slightly easier. A further large supply was offered at the auctions Thursday, but with a slow demand. Plantation went off flatly, and prices were 6d. to 1s. lower, excepting one good mark which sold well ; the prices paid were triage 79s. to 89s. 6d., gray to good small 90s. to 95s. 6d., fine fine ordinary faded grey to low middling 97s. to 102s., middling 103s. to 105s. 6d., fine middling rather bold 109s. to 110s., bold 111s. to 117s., fine 121s. to 124s., pea-berry 110s. to 114s. 6d., 195 bags Native Ceylon have been sold, small 77s. 6d., good ordinary 86s., bold 92s., pea-berry 93s. 6d., 125 bags Singapore unpicked Bally offered were bought in at 75s. per cwt.

COTTON.—With receipts at American ports on a larger scale, the market has been extremely dull, sales have been limited, and prices have gradually receded, American showing a decline of ¼d. per lb. In East India business has been very small, and prices are only slightly cheaper. At the close the market is firmer. Quotations are Tinnivelly 5 13-16d. to 6¼d., fair to good ; Western Madras 5¼d. to 5⅝d., fair to good fair ; Coconada 5 5-16d., good fair ; Bengal 4⅞d. to 5 5-16d., fair to fine ; Rangoon 4⅞d. to 5⅛d., fair to good ; Dhollera 5⅜d., good fair.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—A large quantity brought to auction attracted more attention, and of 657 bales China offered three-fifths found buyers at steady prices. About 389 bales sold at the sales, chiefly White, coarse wide at £8 5s. to £9 5s., good common ditto to medium sorts £9 15s. to £11 10s., good medium to good £12 5s. to £15 10s., a few lots speeless at £14 10s. to £16 10s., with cord edge very wide rough to wide sorts from £10 5s. to £11 15s., good common to good £12 15s. to £16, fine £17 15s. to £20 5s. Rustic, white £10 15s., dyed £11 10s., black and white (double) from £12 15s. to £18, mottled £8 7s. 6d. to £11 5s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—500 cases Ginger (Mansing) sold at 5¼d., with a few lots at 5½d. per lb.

CHINA TALLOW.—40 casks good fair dregged sold at 37s.

COCOANUT OIL has been only in moderate request, Cochin at £43 10s to £44 as to quality and packages, Ceylon in pipes £38 15s. to £39, puncheons £39 5s. to £39 10s. per ton,

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CUTCH.—10 boxes Pegu (in papers) bought in at 29s. 6d. per cwt.

EBONY.—At auction 32 tons Ceylon sold, common at £8, good fresh £23 to £24 per ton.

GALLS.—Two cases China offered met with no biddings, and were withdrawn.

GAMBIER.—Of 435 bags cubes offered 170 bags sea-damaged sold, rather blocky 1st class at 27s. to 27s. 3d. The market remains very quiet at the close, with small sales of whole bales at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—The large supply of 430 cases 1,015 bags Manila went off flatly, and nearly the whole was bought in at 19s. to 26s., except 40 bags repacked, which sold at 17s., and 35 cases dust and siftings at 3s. 6d.

GUM DAMAR.—50 cases Batavian bought in at 80s.; 40 cases rather small ditto sold without reserve at 79s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues steady; privately there is a fair demand at previous rates, but the firmness of holders checks business, and the small supply at the periodical auctions, consisting of 368 bales brown and low kinds, sold steadily. Ordinary to fine brown at £24 10s. to £25 5s.

INDIARUBBER.—At auction 16 baskets Penang were bought in at 1s. 8d., and 11 baskets Singapore at 1s. 2d. per lb.

JAPAN TALLOW.—1046 packages sold, fair slightly dregged to fine clean yellowish 38s. 6d. to 39s. 3d., dark to rather dark 37s. to 38s., very dark to fair dregged 35s. to 36s. 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—80 cases squares offered were bought in at 53s., except 15 cases old, which sold at 50s. per cwt.

ORCHELLA.—687 ballots 20 bags Ceylon bought in at 48s. to 50s. per cwt.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction the good supply of 467 barrels Ceylon, mostly of new import, met a fair demand, and fully one-half was disposed of at previous rates. Lump, very low 7s., good bright small at 13s. 9d., selected bold, &c., 14s. to 14s. 6d., one lot superior soft small at 15s., middling to fine bright chips 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., middling to good dust 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black:* Only small sales have been made privately at 3¼d. to 3 5-16d. for Penang, and 3 9-19d. for Singapore. Moderate supplies, amounting to 1,836 bags at the public sales were chiefly sold at about the previous value; 766 bags Singapore sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d., chiefly the former price, two lots fine washed 3⅜d. to 4d.; of 1,000 bags Penang 400 bags good sifted West Coast sold at 3⅜d., the remainder bought in at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. *White:* At auction 737 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only 360 bags sold without change in value, fair at 6¼d. to 6½d., good fair at 6¾d., but chiefly low brown import 1875, without reserve, at 5⅝d., the remainder bought in at 6¼d. to 7d.

RATTANS.—At auction of 60 tons offered 25 tons sold, Penang, one lot sound £23 10s., damaged £17 to £23 15s. per ton, 16 bales split sound at 10½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., 14 cases manufactured withdrawn.

RICE.—Business has been done in floating cargoes at a decline of 3d. per cwt. from previous transactions, and the market generally is dull. Three floating cargoes have been sold, viz:—The Secondo B., 1,157 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 9d., quay terms Liverpool; the Chanaral, 864 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3½d., for the Continent; and the Daporta Padre, 907 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 6¾d., for the Continent. In auction 9,406 bags Japan were chiefly bought in, middling at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., good 12s. 6d., only about 1,200 bags being sold, heated at 9s. 6d. For arrival 100 tons Raree Ballam, November-December steamer, have been sold at 8s. 9d. ex quay.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea:* In auction of 1,120 boxes about 500 boxes good fair unworked sold at 44s. to 44s. 6d., being a further decline of 1s. per cwt., the remainder bought in. *Cassia Buds:* Of 100 boxes China offered only 10 boxes sold at 73s., being rather dearer. *Cinnamon:* 200 boxes broken China bought in at 8d. *Cinnamon Chips:* 125 bags Ceylon sold, middling at 4¾d., bark at 3½d. *Cloves:* Of 14 cases Penang offered 3 cases ordinary sold at 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d., the remainder bought in at 2s. 1d. *Nutmegs:* Of 30 cases 71 boxes Penang offered only 7 cases 5 boxes sold at previous rates, fine bold, average 76 nuts to the lb., at 4s., 81's at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., 85's at 3s. 10d., 107's at 2s. 7d., 170's at 1s. 7d., the remainder bought in, 79's at 3s. 11d., 121 to 113's at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. *Mace* is quiet at previous rates. Of 14 cases Penang offered 9 cases sold, pickings at 11d. to 1s., low red at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., 3 cases 7 casks Java bought in at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

SUGAR.—A dull tone has prevailed, but there has been more inquiry for some descriptions, more particularly low brown, for which a further decline of 6d. to 9d. has been accepted; refining kinds show no alteration in value. *Penang:* In auction 5,574 mats fine grocery crystallised were all bought in at 28s. 6d. to 29s., 27 bags low brown Native sold at 15s. 6d. *Manila:* 290 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo sold at 16s., and 550 tons unclayed Taal and Zebu at 15s. 9d. *China, Java* and *Siam:* No sales.

SAGO.—Only 100 bags were offered by auction, consisting of medium, which sold steadily at 19s. 6d. *Sago Flour:* 28 bags sold at 21s., being again higher.

STICKLAC.—200 cases good free Siam, of new import, sold at 49s. per cwt., being cheaper.

SAPANWOOD.—Nine tons Ceylon sold at £9 17s. 6d. to £10 10s.; 5 tons Manila bought in at £8 per ton.

TIN.—The market has exhibited much animation; a considerable business, more particularly in Australian, has been done, and prices have advanced, though they are rather easier at the close. A fair quantity of Straits has changed hands at £69 to £70 10s., closing at £69 10s. to £70 cash, and sales have been made at £70 to £71 forward. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next sale of Banca for the 28th inst., to consist of 24,700 slabs.

TAPIOCA went off slowly at previous rates; of 698 bags fine Singapore (Chasserian Estate) 200 bags sold, small at 2⅝d., medium at 3d., bold bought in at 3¼d.; of 218 bags ordinary grey Penang the sound was bought in at 2¼d., but 150 bags damaged sold at 2d. for first-class. *Pearl Tapioca:* Of 591 bags offered, partly old import, 500 bags sold at steady rates, chiefly medium at 21s. to 21s. 6d., damaged bullets at 26s. to 26s. 6d. for first-class.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 14	Penshaw	—	Hong Kong	Astoria
17	Wigton	Williams	Shanghai	Do.
25	Loweswater	Roberts	Hong Kong	Do.
25	Drenthe (s.) ...W	—	Batavia	Maasluis
30	Gerredina Wilhelmina	Spier	Macassar	Ymuiden
30	R. B. Fuller	Menrus	Akyab	Bremen
31	Mary Goodell	Eames	Ilo Ilo	Boston
Nov. 1	Atholl (s.)	Thompson	Shanghai	London
2	Killarney (s.)	O'Neil	Do.	Do.
2	Manitoba	Williams	Rangoon	Do.
2	Goatfell	Morrison	Do.	Hamburg
2	Augusta	Samuelson	Akyab	Ghent
3	Queirolo	Gambaro	Rangoon	Bremen
3	Ajax (s.)	Kidd	Shanghai	London
4	Ka Moi	Pakmann	Ilo Ilo, for Hamburg	Falmouth
4	Hope	Kramer	Java	Do
4	Janet Forbes	Kane	Rangoon	Liverpool
4	Peacemaker	Clarkson	Bassein	Do.
5	Luigi Olivari	Bozzo	Rangoon	Do.
5	Glengairn	Finnister	Ilo Ilo	Queenstown
5	Farragut	Wilbur	Manila	Boston
5	Carricks	Carr	Hong Kong	Falmouth
5	Clifton	Shaw	Manila	Do.
5	Nelson (s.)	Faithfull	Maulmain	Bremen
5	Eleanor	Pankhorst	Bassein	Do.
6	Runnymede	Way	Akyab	Liverpool
6	Soukar	Renaut	Rangoon	Falmouth
7	Gleneagles (s.)	McBain	Foochow	London
7	New Era	Sawyer	Hong Kong	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 23	Hawthorne	Mason	Singapore	New York
25	Annie M. Smull	Packer	Hong Kong	San Francisco
25	Benedicta	Jensen	Do	Do.
26	Sumner R. Mead	Dixon	Yokohama	New York
Nov. 1	Elizabeth Ostle	Flian	China	Antwerp
2	Cadiz (s.)	Echeita	Singapore and Manila	Liverpool
2	Johann Smidt	Ronkar	Hong Kong	London
2	Minna	Dan	Do.	Do.
3	Altona (s.)	Muller	Penang, &c.	Do.
3	Malabar (s.)	Gould	Do., &c.	Do.
3	Lizabeth Shields	Lindbergh	Hong Kong	Hamburg
5	Catharina	Schultz	Amoy	Cardiff
5	Red Deer	Mechan	Padang	Sunderland
6	Conrad (s.)	De Ridder	Batavia	Southampton
7	Achilles (s.)	Anderson	Penang	Liverpool
7	Cardinal Dannet (late Wm. Fruing)	Bancheril	Batavia (via Bordeaux)	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Nov. 4	Menelaus	Liverpool	Penang, &c

SPOKEN.

LALLA ROOKH, Hong Kong to London, Oct. 3, 1 S., 21 E.
ALDEBARAN, Cardiff to Bangkok, Oct. 1, 3 N., 22 W.
JOHANNA MARGARETHA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 25, 12 S., 30 W.
FRIGGA, Tyne to Singapore, 10 S., 33 W.
PROGRESSISTA, Cardiff to Singapore, Aug. 26, 31 S., 9 W.
MALLARD, Singapore to New York, Sept. 22, 10 S., 11 W.
CARMELITA ROCCA, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 26, 7 S., 14 W.
OFFERTON, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 16, 22 S., 61 E.
EUROPA, for Batavia, Nov. 1, 49 N., 8 W.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON.—The Johann Smidt, reported sailed Oct. 21, hence to Hong Kong, left Deal on 3rd inst.

AMSTERDAM.—Nov. 3, the Celebes (str.), left Gibraltar yesterday for Nieuwe Diep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Nov. 5. Passed, Anchises (str.), from Singapore; Antenor (str.), from Hong Kong, both for London; Patroclus (str.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Prins Hendrik, Batavia for Holland.

MALTA.—Oct. 30, arrived, Leon (str.), Manila, and left for Cadiz.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and left, Oct. 9-10, Arabella, Swatow for London; 13, Timour, Singapore for Liverpool; Passed, Oct. 10, Stanhope, Batavia for Falmouth.

NATAL.—Sailed, Sept. 10, Warkworth Castle, for Java.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cyphrenes, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Cairnsmuir, Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantaisie, Nourmahal, Fiery Cross. Windhover, J. R. Worcester. For Hong Kong: Devana, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Hakon Adelsten (s.), St. Joseph. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (s.), Stentor. For Anjer; Edith Warren. For Macassar: Hermann.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Astarte. For Manila: For Espiegle, Esligton (s.)

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged Homeward chartering continues dull.

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Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s., meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

LAUNCHES.

An iron barque has been launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Alexander Hall and Co., at Footdee, Aberdeen. The vessel measures 150 feet in length, 28 feet in breadth of beam, and 14½ feet in depth of hold, her register being 450 tons. She is to be fitted with a steam winch for discharging her cargo. The barque has been classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, has been named the Elissa, and is intended for the West India trade.

There has been launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, a large screw steamer to the order of Mr. Alfred Holt, for the Liverpool and China line, of the following dimensions:—Length, 320ft.; breadth, 35ft.; depth of hold, 26ft.; and 2,230 tons. She will be supplied with engines of 500-horse power by the Greenock Foundry Company. She is named the Teucer.

BY SEA TO SIBERIA.—A committee has been formed in Holland under the patronage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and 24,000 florins have been collected, to send out in May of next year a small but strong sailing vessel to the west coast of Spitzbergen, with the view of reaching the mouth of the Yenissei. The objects of the expedition are to explore the new commercial route to the Siberian rivers, to train sailors who might ultimately be intrusted with the formation of a scientific station, and to erect a few monuments to the memory of the early Dutch arctic navigators.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE.—A fine new screw steamship, named the Medway, belonging to the Royal Mail (West India and Brazil) Company, was taken on the 6th inst. to Stokes Bay for an official trial at the measured mile. She has just been built and engined by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and is fitted with all the newest appliances for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, the berths, of which there are 260, being larger than usual. The Medway is intended for the West India and Trans-Atlantic mail service.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Hindostan	3,186	600	Nov. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus ...	3,470	500	Nov. 22	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawar	3,781	600	Nov. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Lombardy	2,723	450	Dec. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

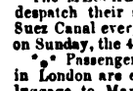
OVERLAND ROUTE viâ ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.



OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 4th Nov.

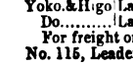
*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterlooplace, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.



CHINA and JAPAN.

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai ...	Fantaisie...	696	A1 17 yr	E.I.	With des.
Yoko.&Higo	Laira	492	AA1	W.I.	With des.
Do.....	Laurel.....	638	A1 14 yr	W.I.	To follow

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., No. 115, Leadenhall-street.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,500 tons, Nov. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Dec 18.

Fares:—First Class, £68: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

LONDON to BANGKOK via HAVRE. — The splendid screw steamer MECCA, 18 years Liverpool, 1,067 tons register, 120 h.p., H. PLENGE, Commander; London Docks. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched from London on or about the 15th November.

For Freight, apply to BEST, RYLEY, and Co, 122, Cannon-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Cyphrenes, s.s.....	1,972	Thos Skinner &Co.	Nov. 14
Lorne, s.s.....	1,035	Gellatley& Co	Nov. 14
Glenfalloch, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov 15
Cairnsmuir, s.s.	1,123	Norris & Joyner...	Nov. 17

LIVERPOOL.

Stentor, s.s.	1,364	Alfred Holt	Nov. 17
Nestor, s.s.....		Alfred Holt	Nov. 30

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACVAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, viâ Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD VAN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co.

Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

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For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

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CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

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GLASS CHANDELIERS
WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

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BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

S. BING,
DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
9. RUE CHAUCHAT, PARIS

NOTICE.

A LADY'S MAID, returning to China would be glad to meet with a lady going out to whom she might be of service.

Apply to "A.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a CHINESE AMAH.—A Lady returning to China in February next is desirous of obtaining the services of a Chinese Amah.

Address, M. Alfred Huber, Avenue de la Grande Armée, 8, bis, Paris.

Now ready.
CHINA SHIRTING TABLES.
By W. BRAND.

W. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,
14, SHERBORNE-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET
LONDON.

Imperial 8vo., with maps, monthly, price 1s. 6d., or 20s. per annum, postage free,

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

Demy 8vo., with plates and woodcuts, monthly, price 1s. 6d.; subscription 18s. per annum.

THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE; or, Monthly Journal of Geology. Edited by HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by Professor JOHN MORRIS, F.G.S., and ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen yours very respectfully, "L. S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

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TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER.

THE SAFEST, STRONGEST, AND CHEAPEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES.

Recommended to MINERS, PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, and CONTRACTORS as the MOST EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL BLASTING AGENT ever invented.

Results of practical experience show a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. over the strongest explosives previously in use.

It saves labour in drilling holes, as a less number of holes are needed.

It does not require thawing, but is ready for use at all temperatures and in all climates.

It can also be advantageously used in breaking up boulders, extracting stumps, removing wrecks, exploding torpedoes, and for submarine purposes in general, as well as for signal lights and fog signals for ships.

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WORKS:—FAVERSHAM, KENT.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 30th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ...	... £3,200,000
Reserved fund	... 800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

EDWIN BURROWS,

SHIPPERS', CONTRACTORS', and MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
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SPECIALITIES:—

Arms.	Electro Plate.
Revolvers.	Cutlery. Polish.
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Stores.	Soda Water Bottles.
Cut Table Glass.	Earthenware. Phials.
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Hardware.	and Machinery.

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GILLETT & BLAND, Manufacturers by improved Steam Machinery of CATHEDRAL, CHURCH, STABLE, SCHOOL, and HOUSE

CLOCKS

to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

Manufacturers of every kind of Horological Instrument. Estimates forwarded on application.

GILLETT & BLAND, Steam Clock Factory, Croydon, London. Established 1844.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

In his celebrated TRAVELS IN CHINA, published in 1871, says:—

"I had with me in my travels a quantity of "Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, "and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in "consequence—milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed "poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of "Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of "peas, and the demand became so great that I was "obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

This fine OINTMENT is invaluable in the cure of BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD SORES, wounds, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

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A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN TIME FOR THAT DAY'S POST.

Subscription, including Postage to India, China, &c. 17s. 4d. per annum, 8s. 8d. for six months, 4s. 4d for three months, payable in advance.

PUBLISHED AT
43, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai, F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr for the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
,, ...	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
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,, Amsterdam...	MACKAY and Co.
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Port Said	R. BROADBENT.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
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Saigon	
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and Co
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD and Co
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA) GOVERNMENT FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—£150,000.

AUTHORISED BY ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1877, to cover expenses incurred by the Colonial Government in the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Malayan States, to enable advances to be made to the State of Perak, and to provide for the erection of certain public works in Singapore and other parts of the Settlements.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies having authorised the Crown Agents for the Colonies to negotiate the above Loan in the London market, they Hereby Give Notice of their readiness to receive TENDERS for a FIRST INSTALMENT, amounting to £100,000.

The Loan is secured on the general revenue and assets of the Colony, and will be represented by Coupon-bearing Bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 each, transferable by delivery, and redeemable in London in about fourteen years from date of issue.

Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, commencing on the 15th November, 1877, will be paid at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London. The first payment will be made on the 15th of May, 1878, and thenceforward half-yearly on the 15th November and the 15th May.

Tenders in accordance with the annexed form will be received by the Crown Agents, at their Offices, not later than One P.M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., when they will be there opened in the presence of such of the applicants as may be pleased to attend. The Debentures will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided the rates offered are not below £98 in money, for every £100 in Debentures, payable as follows:—

£5 per cent. on application.

So much on allotment as will leave £50 unpaid.

£50 on 3rd December.

Tenders at a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be preferentially accepted, and should the equivalent tenders exceed the amount of the Debentures to be allotted, a pro rata distribution will be made.

After payment into the Bank of England by the allottees of the final instalment, they will receive, at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in exchange for the banker's receipts, Debenture Bonds to bearer.

For the final repayment of the capital a sinking fund of 5½ per cent. on the cumulative principle will come into operation on the 15th November, 1878, and will be applied to the extinction of the Debt, either by annual drawings at par or by the purchase of the Debentures in the market, at the option of the trustees to the fund.

Form of tender and prospectus, showing the resources of the Colony and the financial condition of the Government, may be had on application to the Crown Agents, or to their Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co., 4, Lombard-street; and Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, No. 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

The Ordinance authorising the Loan is open to inspection at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Downing-street, November 9, 1877.

Form of Tender.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA) GOVERNMENT FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN. Authorised by Ordinance No. 1 of 1877. First issue £100,000.

Gentlemen,—I hereby tender for the following portion of the above Loan to the extent of £——, for which I undertake to pay at the rate of £—— for every £100 in Debentures; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less amount, subject to the conditions contained in your Advertisement, dated November 9, 1877.

I enclose herein a cheque for the sum of £——, being the required deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Date .....

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing-street, S.W.

This tender must be enclosed in an envelope, marked outside "Tender for Straits Settlements Government Loan," and be delivered at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies not later that One P.M. on Thursday, November 15, 1877.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Stre[et]

E. M. SMIT[H] Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NO. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

ROCK TO THE EASTWARD OF POOTOO ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Petersen, of the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Ho-chung*, has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position :—

West Nine Pin Rock	N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock	N. 12° E.
N.W. Point of Isthmus Island	N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff	N. 49° W.

The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th Aug., 1877.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 17th November.—The splendid full-powered screw steamer CAIRNSMUIR, 100 A1, 1,123 tons register, 220-horse power nominal, S. SPOWART, Commander; loading in the South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, built for the China trade, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 14

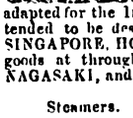
Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Nov. 14.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,055 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. MCCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs John Warrack and Co., is well kown in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	Nov. 15
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

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BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Nourmahal...	A1	846	With des	London
Shanghai	Woodlark ...	A 1	869	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	Nov. 30	Antwerp
Do.	Hertfordshire	AA 1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool
Do.	Clipper ship	AA 1	—	To follow	Livrpool

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Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.

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CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, to sail end of November, CALDERA, 100 A1 2,110 tons register, 350-horse power nominal, 1,760-horse power effective; now in the South-West India Docks.

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To be followed immediately by the Glamis Castle.

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SHEPHERD and Co., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 742.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Nov. 17.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Aug. 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	Sept 27
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Oct. 2
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Sept. 25
Tien-tain	—	—	,, 30
Chefoo	—	—	,, 27
New-chwang	—	—	,, 15
Hankow	,, 10	,, 28	,, 30
Kiu-kiang	—	—	,, 28
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	,, 17	,, 26	Oct. 5
Ningpo	—	—	,, 4
Foochow	—	—	,, 4
Formosa	—	—	,, 1
Amoy	—	—	,, 7
Swatow	—	—	,, 7
Hong Kong	,, 31	Oct. 5	,, 11
Canton	—	—	,, 9
Macao	—	—	,, 10
PHILIPPINES—Manila	,, 17	Sept. 21	,, 6
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	,, 24	,, 25	,, 11
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	,, 7
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	,, 13
Samarang	—	—	,, 8
Sourabaya	—	—	,, 3
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Sept. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
Penang	,, 14	,, 18	,, 20
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	,, 25
Colombo	—	—	,, 24

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, on Saturday, two days early. There are no later Japan advices *via* San Francisco. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 9th, Shanghai 12th, Hong Kong 18th, Singapore 25th Oct., left Suez on the 15th inst., one day early.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily, and communication with Java has been restored.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

The P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Nov. 26.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Bickerby and child. From Shanghai: Mr. W. B. Carles. From Hong Kong: Dr. Bradley St. Tinlonger, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Marcus, Mr. Smith.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, to Brindisi Nov. 4.—None. To Venice, Nov. 17.—From Galle: Mr. Scott.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs. J. Powrie, and Mr. J. Baugh Allen. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier, Mr. Crawford Kerr, Dr. Shannon, Mr. W. Inverarty. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ament and family, Mr. Van Schrever, Mrs. de Stuers and daughter, Mr. Rupe. To Saigon: Mr. L. Leger. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. R. Klunder, Mr. J. G. Caswell, Mr. H. Asmers, Mr. H. R. Shaw, Mr. W. Menke. To Ceylon: Mr. D Crabbe, General Mundy, Capt. Hayes, Mr. R. Wickam, Miss Carr, Mis· Mundy, Mr. H. Tucker.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Fluger. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. R. Lusch Mr S. Taylor. To Ceylon: Mr J. C. McCall, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. B. Aitken, Mr. J. Buchanan, Mr. Hill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tsze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. W. A. Harvey, and Miss Ames, Mr. St. John. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bailey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Hoskyns. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Mrs Krol. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per steamer *Cyphrenes*, from London, Nov. 16.—To Penang: Mr. Hondius. To Singapore: Mr. Sankerkhoven. To Shanghai: Rev. E. R. Palmer, Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Taylor.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Belgic*, from San Francisco, Oct. 23.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. G. Cass. To Yokohama: Mr. T. M. Osborne, Mr. W. M. Davis, Miss S. Price, Mr. R. P. Hielgers, Mr. D. Derve. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lambert, Mr. A. E. Salter.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Matsukata, Vice-Minister of the Finance Department and Director of the Japanese Section of the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1878, will shortly leave for France.

The plan of the new buildings of the Daijokuwan, to be built within the precincts of the Akasaka Palace, have already been drawn up, and the work will be commenced shortly. The structure will be in European style, and its cost is estimated at 30,000 yen.

The *Akebono Shimbun* gives currency to the rumour that some of the Government Departments have appointed a committee to consider and report on the Press Laws, and that a Bill to reform the existing regulations has already been drawn up on a liberal and satisfactory basis. Still one department is said to have expressed opinions in favour of the laws now existing. It is said, however, that one of the Ministers insist that the matter shall be discussed fully before the civil war is brought to a close.

NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Free Press* of Sept. 29 gives the following items :—

A steamer which left Osaka for Nagasaki on the 24th August with two hundred passengers and a full cargo foundered on the 26th ultimo in the Suwanada. It is not yet known if all the passengers and goods have been lost. In the same typhoon sixteen Japanese junks also foundered, near the coast of the Osasa Fu, and forty-eight met with the same fate in the Hiogo Ken. Fifty persons have perished, or have been more or less severely hurt.

A great number of Chinese arrived in Yokohama by the *Nagoya Maru*, their object being, it is said, to avoid the famine which exists in their own country.

The following movements of war vessels have taken place during the week :—H.M.S. *Fly* arrived from Chefoo on the 23rd instant, and the *Kestrel* left for Kobe on the same date. The *Juno* and *Lily* left for Shanghai on the 24th, and H.I.G.M.'s s. *Nautilus* departed for Yokohama.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 18 contains an interesting memorial from Chunghow, regarding the arrangements made for introducing an organised Government among the squatters in the region bordering on Korea. More than one memorial has already been published on the subject, setting forth the projected reforms ; and their accomplishment is now reported. Brigandage has been suppressed, and the regions in question have been brought under control, "the immigrant population turning themselves," in the euphonistic language of the writer, "to the quarter whence renovation proceeds." Lands have been marked out and assessed for taxations and districts portioned off and officials nominated to administer them. Altogether some 300,000 acres have been admitted to the benefits of taxation. Walled cities, official yamens, cantonments, &c., are to be built, and the cost defrayed out of the new sources of revenue.

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TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes under date of 29th September as follows :—

It is expected that a trial of a torpedo, recently invented by Mr. Say, of Buffalo, N.Y., will soon take place at Taku. The Viceroy some time since contracted for fifty, at $15,000 a piece, and the payment is understood to be conditioned upon the result of the trial. Two trials have already taken place in the United States, one of them in the Potomac, near Washington, which was a brilliant success.

The bund has been absolutely reduced from a road to the capacity of a godown yard by the enormous piles of grain along the greater part of its length. The grain is said to be owned by private individuals.

Who can observe the careful ant
And not provide for future want?

The indiscriminate occupation of the bund by merchandise has long been a very serious evil. Within a few months the Municipal Council has had the matter under advisement, and has adopted a set of regulations requiring every kind of goods to be removed within three days from the date of landing, and allotting a very limited space for the temporary deposit of goods, instead of the whole water front, as has hitherto been the case. A scale of fines or dues has been fixed, classifying merchandise, and these fines become due on expiry of the three days. The Customs Taoutai has issued a proclamation embodying the foregoing requirements, but omitted to append any definite penalty. It is said that he objects to the principle of the payment of wharfage dues by the Chinese. In consequence, a long correspondence has taken place between the Taoutai and the British Consulate, and the matter is to be referred to Peking before any attempt is made to enforce payment. Meantime a roadway has been cleared on the bund sufficiently wide to enable a foot-passenger and a sedan chair to go abreast—until recently impossible.

The *Lapwing* is expecting soon to leave for Nagasaki, and to be replaced by H.M.S. *Midge*.

It is reported that Mr. Detring, of Chefoo, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs for this port, vice Mr. Macpherson, who left several months ago.

CHEFOO.

Complaints are still made of the harm done to this place by the exaggerated rumours some time back with regard to fever. A correspondent says :—

The hotels are almost empty, and the evening walk on the beach, which by-the-bye is the most disappointing and tiring of its kind, is unenlivened by any *élite*, beauty or band. A few bathers are seen in the morning very far apart, and apparently shunning each other. Everything is the abomination of desolation. The want of energy on the part of the community was painfully evident only the other day, when at a bowling match between Chefooites and outsiders the former had all sloped off to bed before the result could be ascertained. A somewhat amusing incident occurred a few mornings ago on the beach. Some employés of the Customs were trying a theodolite and level at about the bathing time, and were accused by the lady bathers, with the usual proneness of their sex to jump at rash conclusions, of trying to photograph them. Some who came down late actually went so far as to desist from going into the water, and to compare the "Customs Cads" with *Punch's* "Margate Snobs."

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the native town, and with the thermometer at 62 deg. Fahr., a clear sky, and bracing north-easterly winds we are or ought to be enjoying magnificent health.

Snipe have finished, ducks are scarce, and partridges are not yet ready for the gun, so that our fare at present consists simply of plain butcher's meat. Apropos of the table I may mention that Chefoo produces the whitest and crispest curled endiff of all China.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 5th October; the French mail from London, Aug. 10, was received on the 23rd Sept.; and the following P. and O. mail of Aug. 17 arrived out on the 26th September.

Prison discipline seems to have been a subject of somewhat active discussion not only in Hong Kong but also in Shanghai, though so far as can be judged it does not seem that Chinese prisoners are over-leniently treated at the jail attached to the Yamen of the Mixed Court magistrate before whom Chinese offenders in the foreign Settlements are brought. The correspondent of one of the local papers wrote a long letter on the subject, but it seems that he was somewhat mistaken in his views, to judge from the following paragraph, which appears in the *Courier*, the journal which gave publicity to his statements:—

By the courtesy of Chen, the Chinese Magistrate of the Mixed Court, and Mr. Gardner, H.B.M. Vice-Consul and English Assessor, we were permitted to see the prison arrangements and everything connected with the establishment in the Maloo lately so vigorously attacked by our correspondent, "Anti-Club Law." The impression we brought away with us was, that the writer of that long letter drew a little on his imagination. We do not profess to have any ambition to take up residence in the cells, but we can truly say that they seemed to us as wholesome as such places can be, where many men are incarcerated together. As to their being hot-beds of fever or cholera we saw nothing to give grounds for such an assertion or such an opinion. There are three rooms in which the prisoners are—two being long and narrow, but clean, according to Chinese notions. The prisoners lie on mats on raised floors running on each side of the room, with a path about six feet wide, their whole length. The Debtors' prison is small, and rather dark, but there are only a few persons in it. We are assured that the drainage is properly attended to—and that the prisoners are as well off as the same class are in their own dwellings—and perhaps better. Be that as it may—it is no "plague spot," and the prisoners incarcerated there must thank their stars that they are kept there instead of being sent into the city.

A communication from the Catholic Bishop of Shantung, which is published in the *North China Daily News*, gives an extremely sad account of the prospects of famine in the north. He writes :—"We expected good crops, but the rain has taken away at least one third of the yield we had hoped for. In several places there are locusts, and they are near Hun-kia-lou (that is near Tsi-nan-foo)—yet notwithstanding we have not the terrible dearth of last year." Further on, the good bishop proceeds :—"Yesterday I received letters from Father Serafino; he says that in Wucheng, Sin-ching-chow, &c., there is a great drought; and there come up bands of thieves who steal and pillage under the pretext that they have nothing to live upon. He tells me also that the pagans secretly introduce their small children into the exterior court-yard of his house, and then run away; the orphanage is quite full, and he does not know where to place the new-comers; and, he adds, grain is very dear. Here, too, living is very dear. Fra Ottavio sent to buy grain in the market, but the market was empty. This year they still continue to bring here many suckling babies; but they are so weak that unfortunately they go soon, many of them, to their Creator. Yesterday they brought me two little girls. I hope that they will live, because they are one year old. Many pagan women come to beg some relief, saying they want to become Christians." From this it is evident that the struggle for life has commenced even there, where the famine is not said to be so bad as last year. Will foreigners do nothing this year? They cannot any more say that the Chinese do not help themselves; for Mr. Muirhead's letters, published by us, show a very different state of things. The Chinese have already commenced, and have collected most liberally; and it is pleasant to see this is a result of the example shown by foreigners last season—but they are far ahead this season. It is a pity that the Government were not induced to set on foot a system of road-making by which the traffic to the threatened districts might have been facilitated. It is evident that the difficulty of conveying food to the famishing will be a very serious one; but probably, as it was last year, many will migrate to the favoured localities in which plenty abounds.

We take the following from the *North China Herald* :—

A meeting of shareholders in the new Steam Washing Company was held on the 26th September at the Club, when Messrs. R. Mackenzie, H. Silva, and G. Withers were appointed a committee to organise the company. As all the capital has now been subscribed, we presume the undertaking may be considered fairly started.

The *Gazette* of the 13th September reports one of the cheapest pieces of work we have seen recorded for some time. The walls of Lanchow, the capital of Kansuh, which were well-nigh destroyed during the rebellion, have been rebuilt at a cost of only Tls. 3,397. This is for material only, the labour having been done by the soldiers; but Tls. 3,397 for the material for a wall five miles in circumference seems tolerably cheap.

A forcible illustration of the inconvenience arising from the Woosung bar is afforded in the case of the British ship *Taitsing*, Captain R. G. Johnston, which arrived in port on the 23rd ult. She left Nagasaki on the 7th ult., and arrived at the Red Buoy on the 14th, where she was detained for nine days, owing to insufficiency of water for her to cross the bar. This is no isolated case, for few vessels are able to enter without being delayed for a longer or shorter time at Woosung.

A divorce case was tried on 26th Sept. at the United States Consulate General, before Mr. G. W. Wells, and two Associates. It was a petition by Mrs. Burr for a dissolution of her marriage with Captain Thomas Francis Burr, on the ground of adultery. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner with the Court and other incidental costs, and ordered the respondent, who is absent from Shanghai, to pay $530, money borrowed by the petitioner to pay her passage from England to Shanghai.

The Chinese say that our old friend the Shanghai Hsien, whose misdeeds in the famous "Lodging House-keeper" case will be fresh in our readers' recollection, is again in trouble. It is reported that a man was killed in a wood-yard and thrown into a pond, from the bottom of which his body was eventually floated

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by generated gas and claimed by his relatives. Whereupon the wood-yard people are said to have bought some Ningpo clothes, dressed the corpse in them, and brought forward a Ningpo man to claim the body as that of a relative. The Hsien adjudged it to the Ningpo claimant, and the Shanghai people are said to have appealed to Soochow.

The Municipal Minutes inform us that the Council have succeeded in obtaining a site for a police-station in Hongkew, somewhere, we believe, in Hanbury-road. They get seven and a-half *mow* of land for Tls. 5,000. Land has been offered for a cross road from the Bubbling Well-road, at Eames's bungalow, towards the Cemetery-road; but as there is no immediate prospect of their being able to carry the road through, the Council decline the proposal for the present. Steps are being taken to obtain the land for the Markham-road extension.

A season which has been eminently unhealthy as regards human beings has been singularly prolific of insects. We have mentioned from time to time the appearance of locusts, grasshoppers, &c., in our neighbourhood. The latest visitation has been a swarm of caterpillars. It was worth the while last week of anyone to walk through the country, in order to appreciate the plague which had fallen upon the neighbourhood. Not only did they cover the cotton stalks, which they seem especially to affect, but the pathways and even the main roads were covered with stray ones migrating from one field to another. Myriads were crushed under the feet of the passers by, though without perceptibly lessening the number. They have latterly become fewer, though still a number are to be seen clinging to the stalks of plants and branches of trees that promise a succulent meal. In many cotton fields the stalks are stripped bare of leaves, though we are glad to hear that the country people do not speak as though their crops of cotton were likely to be injured. The leaves are stripped, but the pods do not seem to suffer, and the crop appears to be a low average. But though the cotton seems to be the object of the caterpillars' especial affection, they do not confine their attention to it. Rose trees, bean-stalks, persimmon trees, laurels, all seem to be taken toll of, if they come in the way of the swarms; and the oldest inhabitant has been heard to declare that, though the insects have visited the neighbourhood now and again in his time, he had never seen such a plague as the present.

WENCHOW.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes as under concerning the Lekin duties:—

Hitherto no action has been taken by the lekin men, and although several have been seen going about with an umbrella in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, they bolt with extraordinary speed the instant a foreigner comes in sight. I have been going over the trade returns issued by the Customs for the April-June quarter, and our port by no means makes a bad show. We are ahead of Wuhu as far as piece goods are concerned, and this in spite of the great disadvantage we labour under when compared with that port as regards regular communication. Of course a package can always be dropped by some passing river steamer; but for this place intending shippers must preserve alike their patience and their goods until a chance offers.

Again, the analysis seems to prove that a new field for Shirtings and T-cloths has been opened up, and not, as was prophesied, simply a transference of trade from Ningpo brought about. Anything that we do in that last way will be so much more to the good, and quite irrespective of our inherent capacity. Thus it will be seen that in the quarter under notice 60,705 pieces of Shirtings and T-cloths came here direct; whilst to Ningpo there were imported during the same time 306,849 pieces, against 298,553 for same quarter last year, being an increase of 8,296 pieces on 1876. We have reason to believe that during the short time subsequent to June, when left untrammeled, it will be found that this favourable and promising condition of affairs became more and more satisfactory, but now!—*horresco referens*—lekin has stepped in and spoilt all; and a lekin that was not levied before we came.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 11th October; the French mail from London, Aug. 24, arrived out on the 30th September, and the following P. and O. mail of August 31 was received on the 4th October.

A somewhat unexpected termination of the sad *cause célèbre* which ended in the imprisonment of Mr. Duncan, Secretary of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, has taken place. It appears that his health was failing so rapidly that the jail surgeon sent in a certificate to the effect that his being kept longer in confinement might result in his death, and he has in consequence been released. The directors of the Company endorsed the petition which was sent in to the Government in favour of this act of clemency.

A graceful acknowledgment from the late popular Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, of the compliments paid to him in placing his portrait in the City Hall, has been received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.

It is stated in the Mission intelligence of the Catholic Magazine that the infamous practice of carrying off Annamite girls by force or fraud from their native comntry and selling them in Chinese territory into domestic slavery, or, as is more frequently the case, for immoral purposes, is again in full vigour. Over two years ago the Viceroy of Canton put down the traffic at Pakhoi, degrading several mandarins of the prefecture of Lim-chow, who had not only tolerated but favoured the trade. It has not shown its head there since, but at On Pon it is now again openly carried on. During the past year over 300 Annamite girls were there sold into slavery, and among them were many Christians. The mandarin in authority openly favours the sales, receiving a fee on each girl, and recently he accepted two as a present. The sub-prefect of the town of Shek Sheng favours the mandarin at On Pon, so that the latter has no fear. On Pon is a port of some commercial importance, situated on a small river which, rising in Kwangsi, flows through part of the prefecture of Ko Tchow, and empties itself into the Gulf of Tonkin at its north-eastern extremity.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Canton Insurance Office was held at the office of the General Agents, Hong Kong, on the 9th October. The report showed a net profit of $364,022.16, of which, after placing $60,000 to reserve fund, a division was made of $267 a share and 19 per cent. to contributors on contributions. On the proposition of the Chairman, the report was taken as read. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sassoon, to continue the usual pension to Captain Rickett, their late surveyor. The consulting committee and the auditors were re-elected.

The *Daily Press* gives the following description of a new revenue cruiser for the Chinese Government:—

Although the Chinese pretend to despise the ways of Western nations, they have always acknowledged our superiority in the science of shipbuilding. But the Chinese are apt pupils; and, having had the advice and assistance of Europeans for a period extending over many years, have recently taken to building ships after the foreign model for themselves. Their latest effort in this direction is a revenue cruiser, the *Yup Choong*. This vessel, which was designed, laid down, and entirely built by Chinese at Canton, has just been engined by Inglis and Co, of the Victoria Foundry, at this port. The *Yup Choong* has been fitted with a pair of compound surface-condensing engines of 60-horse-power nominal and 240 indicated; the diameter of the high pressure cylinder is 20 in. and that of the low pressure 38 in., stroke 26 in. The fires are ranged athwartships, and the stoke-hole is specially designed with a view to economise space. The vessel went a trial trip round the island on the 1st October, and, although the machinery had only been moved round at moorings previous to this, the trial was such a success as to exceed the most sanguine expectations, not the slightest hitch occurring in any shape from start to finish. The trial would not admit of testing the vessel's true speed, as she was so light that there was at least a thirty per cent. slip of the propeller, but with 110 revolutions (which was the average) a speed of nine knots was obtained, a result which would fully justify the expectation of 10½ knots or more when the vessel is down on her water line. The engines, which were entirely designed and constructed by Messrs. Inglis, are probably the largest of their kind ever made in the East, and reflect much credit on that firm; and the trial was so eminently satisfactory that the Chinese authorities will take over the vessel at once.

From the above-named paper we quote the following:—The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Yacht Club took place on the 9th Oct., at the Hong Kong Club-House. Present: Messrs. W. H. Forbes, Commodore (in the chair), A. MacG. Heaton, C. F. Nunn, W. Legge, A. P. McEwen, L. L. Bush, W. H. Kay, J. K. Morrison, and E. Beart, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The accounts were passed, and the officers of the club were unanimously re-elected. These are Messrs. W. H. Forbes (Commodore), Mr. J. McLeod (Vice Commodore), A. MacG. Heaton, C. F. Nunn, and E. Beart (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer). The opening cruise was fixed for next Saturday fortnight, the 27th instant, when it is hoped that all the yachts will be able to put in an appearance at the place of rendezvous. Some conversation took place with reference to the existing scale of time allowance in the club matches, and it was ultimately resolved to leave the question in the hands of the committee. A proposed addition to the more valuable prizes was then discussed, and it was resolved that a certain sum should be set aside each season towards making up another Challenge Cup to be raced for by yachts belonging to the club. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting closed.

We learn that it is a fact that Captain Brown, of the Macao steamer *Yotsai*, was fined by the Macao authorities for posting bills contrary to the regulation, which requires that a ten cent stamp shall be attached to each. The case was concluded on the 1st October, and the fine was to have been paid before the vessel left, which, however, was not done. Seventeen posters were put up, and the fine was $6 on each poster, amounting in the aggregate to $102. On the vessel's arrival at Macao on the 2nd October, and whilst Captain Brown was on his way to the Post-office with the French mails, he was arrested for not having paid his fine, and he and the mails marched off to jail. Upon

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remonstrating with the police, he was escorted to the Post-office and the mails delivered. He was then taken to jail, where a soft plank was given him for a bed for the night. He protested against this, as he was prepared to pay the fine there and then. He was not liberated, however, till next morning, when the fine was paid. It is asserted that the jail authorities charged him $3 for his night's lodging.

We take the following from the *China Mail*.—

At the rate cases are being committed for trial by the police magistrates, the Criminal Calendar next month will be a very full one. We believe their Worships are acting in this way under instructions from his Excellency the Governor. However this may be, it is, we presume, always open to the Attorney-General to send back to the magistrates any case that may in his opinion be summarily disposed of.

The Acting Collector of Stamp Revenue states that the total revenue collected during the past month was $10,001.42. The amount collected this year up to the 30th ultimo was $88,246.88, as compared with $78,045.51 collected in the corresponding nine months of 1876, showing a net increase of revenue to the amount of $10,201.37.

Mr. Herbert Cope, who left by the French mail of 29th for Singapore to open a branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at that port, will be greatly missed as a leading amateur in our musical associations, and as one of the most hearty supporters of the useful local institution known as the Temperance-hall.

Capt. Cary, of the steamer *Kinshan*, of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, was summoned to the Police-court by Inspector Grimes for having carried more passengers in her trip from Canton to Hong Kong, on the 24th Oct., than she was legally entitled to do. After hearing the evidence the magistrate said that he had no discretion to mitigate the penalties under the ordinance, and inflicted fines aggregating over $4,000.

The price of salt has probably reached its highest, a dollar being enough to buy only about 120 catties, and it is said the price is even much higher in Macao, where a dollar is the equivalent of about eighty catties. This is owing to the unusually stringent measures being adopted by the Salt Commissioner to enforce the laws of taxing salt, and we are told that recently a new office has been opened at Cap-sui-moon, where salt is taxed. Several speculators have attempted to import salt from Annam, where it can be purchased at the rate of about 1,000 catties for a dollar, but considering the great outlay which conveyance in foreign bottoms entails, the operation has not been successful. The Customs blockade is beginning now to tell on even articles of necessity.

A correspondent, who has evidently been studying sanitary science, suggests that people in Hong Kong have no idea how much infection might be conveyed in the older and dirtier of the $1 notes now in circulation. It is just possible that many of our readers are perfectly prepared to take the risk of infection in return for a large bundle of those handy notes; but the suggestion to replace some of the more dilapidated specimens with new paper is one which may be worth the consideration of the manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon, might also be called upon for an opinion.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

According to the *Sarawak Gazette*, the Principality has been suffering from unprecedented drought. During the month of August the total rainfall was 0in. 66'.

The Revenue Returns for the first six months of 1877 show that the total revenue was $97,770.50, showing an increase of $10,079.78 over the same period last year. The total expenditure was $92,940.09, showing a decrease of $3,159.35 over last year. In 1876 there was a deficit of $2,249.37. In 1877 there is a surplus of $7,990.36.

SUMATRA.

ATCHIN.

The latest intelligence with regard to the war states :—One of the most influential headmen has offered his submission to the Dutch authorities, and it was expected that his example will soon be followed by several of the remaining hostile chiefs, who have hitherto opposed Dutch Supremacy. The Samalangan river has been opened to trade.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 18th October; the French mail from London, Sept. 7, was received on the 7th October, and the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 14 arrived out on the 15th October. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

There have been three meetings of Council, on the 2nd, 9th, and 16th October, and steady progress has been made with business, with the utmost harmony between officials and non-officials. On the 2nd Mr. MacArthur was promised information regarding the constitution and proceedings of the native Courts of justice in Perak and other native States. The Perak Prisoners Bill was read a third time and passed, Mr. Adamson putting in a plea for merciful consideration in the course of time, and Mr. Bond objecting to the case of the prisoners being compared to that of ex-Sultan Abdullah. Progress was made with the Singapore Water-rate Bill; the Supply Bill 1878 was read a second time, and an Excise Amendment Bill a first time. On the 9th Mr. Bond moved for and was promised returns of debtors committed to prison since Ordinance twenty-two of 1870 came into operation, and also similar returns for the previous period between 1867 and 1870, with the object of ascertaining whether the ordinance has been beneficial or not. The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Ford, asked when the new Judicature Ordinance would be introduced, when the Attorney-General replied that it was in the printer's hands. Progress was made with the Singapore Water Bill; and the Steam Boilers Amendment, Final Supply 1876, and Excise Amendment Bills were read a second time. The proceedings at the meeting of the 16th have not yet been published.

Some interesting correspondence with regard to the succession to Moar State has been going on between Tuanku Allum, the Tumongong, and other Chiefs of Moar, and his Excellency the Administrator. The local Government, it is to be noted, have not yet uttered a word in regard to this small affair, and may have a defence, but, so far as the public can judge, they have, of course with the best intentions, blundered or are blundering into positive dishonesty, and encouraging the Maharajah of Johore to unjustifiable aggression on the unquestionable rights of a poor and helpless man. It is startling to find British officials sanctioning such iniquity under such shallow and false pretences as the good of the country and the wishes of the people.

As there is no news from the Peninsula, it is to be presumed that all is now quiet throughout the Native States. On the 3rd October a rather alarming report reached this of a Chinese riot in Malacca, and the Colonial Secretary with Mr. Pickering deemed it prudent to proceed there. It turned out, however, to be an affair of ten minutes, and of no importance whatever.

A somewhat novel appointment appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th Oct., viz., that of the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C.M.G., and M.L.C. as Chinese Consul. The reason or object of this appointment has not transpired, but it is surmised to have something to do with the working of the *Chinese Immigrant's Ordinance*, which was brought into operation in an emasculated form on the 24th September last, the main clauses being suspended. All that is done for the present is to forbid the landing or transhipment of immigrants at any place but the three ports without the permission of the Governor, and to insist that every immigrant vessel be boarded on arrival by the Protector of Chinese or one of his assistants.

The adulteration of produce, more especially gambier and black pepper, has now reached such a pitch as to be almost intolerable. A general meeting was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce on the 11th Oct., to consider the matter, and a committee was appointed to devise remedial measures. The only effectual remedy would be for the European merchants to combine together to put it down. And that is exactly the remedy which will not or cannot be adopted. The correctness of the import and export returns has also occupied the attention of the Chamber, and several attempts have been made at amendment, but to little purpose. As with the adulteration of produce, the remedy lies mainly in the hands of merchants themselves.

We have to record an act of Vandalism by the Singapore Cricket Club, aided and abetted by the Government. They are desecrating our beautiful Esplanade, the only place of recreation for Europeans in the place, by the erection of a bungalow, to be styled a Pavilion, on the western side' next the Townhall, for the accommodation and refreshment of themselves and friends. They have obtained the permission of Government, it appears, for this encroachment, and persist in their course in spite of remonstrance and the opinion of the general public; and as there appears to be no one here who cares to take the lead in giving practical expression to public opinion, they may succeed for a time.

The approaching departure for Penang of Colonel and Mrs. Anson has led to sundry dinners and entertainments in their honour, as they have made themselves personally very popular during the six months they have dispensed the hospitalities of Government House. On the evening of the 11th Oct. the Chinese Community gave a grand Chinese Wyang for their delectation, and on the 22nd the Tanglin Club will give a ball or "at Home."

The Raffles' Library and Museum is fast becoming what it should be, an institution for the benefit and recreation of the general public, thanks a good deal to the zeal and energy of the new Secretary, Dr. Dennys, who is acting, of course. The Committee have reduced the subscription to the Library to one uni-

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form rate of $6 per annum, which should place it within the reach of all capable of deriving benefit from it.

A very serious accident happened on the 16th October to Mr. Matthew Little, of Messrs. John Little and Co., while out for his morning ride. He was thrown from his horse, but how is unknown, as he was found in a semi-conscious state, and has remained more or less so since. It is supposed he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank are opening a branch here, under the management of Mr. Herbert Cope, from Hong Kong.

The weather has been very hot and trying for a month back, and rain is much needed.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

TIENTSIN.—In Shirtings and T-Cloths the business had been small. Drills had been in some request. Woollens very little doing. American Drills and Sheetings very little business.

NEWCHWANG.—With the disappearance of cholera, business had revived, and manufactures were being placed at comparatively good rates. Quotations: Grey Shirting, 8¼ lbs. Cock, Tls. 1.3.4; ditto, 8¼ lbs. Stag, Tls. 1.2.4; ditto, 8¼ lbs. Stork, Tls. 1.2.5; ditto Mandarin, Tls. 1.2.3; ditto, Phœnix, Tls. 1.2.5; ditto. Globe, Tls. 1.2.3; White Shirtings, Blue Cock, Tls. 2.1.0; T-Cloths, 6 lbs. Tls. 0.8.7; Drills—English, Kung-yih, Tls. 2.0.0; ditto, American—Horse, Tls. 3.1.4; ditto, Lion, Tls. 3.0.5; ditto, Cock, Tls. 3.0.2; American Sheetings, Horse, Tls. 325. Iron: Good assortments of Nail-rods and bars would find buyers at Tls. 2.0.0 to 2.3.0 per 91⅓ catties.

HANKOW.—There had been rather more doing in Grey Shirtings, but prices showed no improvement. Cotton Goods.—Grey Shirtings: Sales amounted to 5,500 pieces, of which 1,000 pieces were 8¼ lbs. Eagles at Tls. 1.84 per piece, and 4,500 Stork Chop 8¼ lbs. at Tls. 1.22 per piece. Metals.—Lead, Tin and Quicksilver: Nothing doing, and quotations unaltered.

SHANGHAI.—There had been no improvement in the position of the market; privately sales of Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths had been almost impracticable, dealers buying for the Yangtsze and local trades fully supplying their wants at public auction, where sales had been forced daily at gradually declining rates. From the northern provinces advices were still unsatisfactory, and business, usually active at this season, was in abeyance. The latest quotations for Grey Shirtings were 7 lbs., at Tls. 1.06 for common to Tls. 1.31½ for Dewhurst's Eagle chop; 8-4 lbs. Eagle Dewhurst's at Tls. 1.85 per piece nominal. Horse-jockey at Tls. 1.70, Pagoda quality at Tls. 1.50 per piece, and common chop from Tls. 1.20 to 1.40 per piece. Heavy Shirtings were in a little request for Tls. 2.25 to 2.57½ per piece. In T-Cloths, a small business only is reported in 6 lbs. at Tls. 0.83 to 0.85; 7 lbs. ordinary Mexican at Tls. 1.08 to 1.10, better goods at Tls. 1.20, and best makes at Tls. 1.35 to 1.37 per piece. and a few 8 lbs. from Tls. 1.37 to 1.40 per piece. Drills were the only Cotton Goods which had been in active demand, at Tls. 1.85 to 1.90 only English makes, and Tls. 2.85 to 2.87½ for American chops. Jeans and Sheetings had been moderately asked for at previous quotations. In Woollens and Worsteds a steady business had been passing at previous prices, which were well maintained. A strong upward movement had manifested itself for all descriptions of Coal, owing to unfavourable advices from Japan, and all cargo afloat had been eagerly purchased. Cargo quotations from ship here: Cardiff, Tls. 8.2.5 per ton; American, Tls. 8.2.5 per ton; Sydney, Tls. 7.5.0 per ton. There had been hardly any business done in Metals. Small sales of Belgium Nail Rods are reported at Tls. 1.65, but no sales of Dawes or Rogers. Lead had changed hands at Tls. 5.40, the market closing firm.

FOOCHOW.—The Piece Goods Market had remained in the same inactive state, and there had been no settlements. Lead had been disposed of to a fair extent at $8 to 8.25 per picul, against Tea purchases. A considerable stock, say 7,550 pigs, remained in the hands of foreigners. Sales: Lead, 2,150 pigs at $8.25 per picul, 200 pigs at $8 per picul, against Tea purchases.

HONG KONG.—The market for Cotton Goods had been quiet, and in Yarns and Grey Goods a further decline had been established. Woollens had been rather more active, but Spanish Stripes and Camlets were lower in value. Messrs. Oliphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Mexican T-Cloths have been inquired for, and fair sales of special marks, chiefly imported from Shanghai, have been made. For other descriptions the market is depressed, and no settlements of importance have transpired. Grey Shirtings are very dull, and only a limited business has been done. In English Drills no movement of importance has been reported. White Shirtings are not inquired for. American Cotton Goods continue out of stock. Coals: The stock of all descriptions has been considerably increased, and sales of Australian kinds are most difficult to effect at quotations. In Cardiffs there is nothing doing, and rates tend downwards. The reported flooding of the Takasima mines had had no effect upon the market. Metals had been in very limited demand. A sale of Belgian Bar Iron had been effected at $2.30 to arrive, and $3.77½ had been paid for a parcel of Swedish Bar. L.B. Lead was obtainable at $7.02½ to 7.05.

CANTON.—Lead: Prices were lower, but there were no sellers at the nominal quotations of $7.70 to $7.80 per picul for Mixed Brands, and $7.80 to $7.90 for Hole Chop and W.B. Quicksilver: A further decline had taken place, and the closing quotation was $67 to $68 per picul.

MANILA.—Towards the end of September the Piece Goods market revived a little, and a fair business was done at previous quotations. The startling figures, however, shown by the quarterly note of stocks of Plain Staples immediately caused a rush of goods on the market, and at the close dealers seeing the position of affairs had declined to do business, unless at a serious reduction on current prices. Coloured printed goods were also held in large quantities, and the rates offering were unremunerative, while Woven were not inquired for.

SINGAPORE.—In the early part of the interval the market for cotton staples had remained very quiet, but towards the close a demand had sprung up, and a moderate business had been done. There had been no change of importance in rates, but as holders generally were anxious to sell the tendency of prices had been weaker.

PENANG.—The market for Cotton Goods had been very quiet. Sales continued to be made only on a small scale, and prices generally were unchanged.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—Only small transactions are reported, Russians being the chief buyers. Quotations were: Oonams and Oonfaas, Tls. 7.50 to 10.50; Oopacks, Tls. 8 to 10.75 per picul.

	1877-78. chests.	agst. 1876-77. chests.
Settlements to date were	438,890 ...	445,423
Shipments to Shanghai	114,615 ...	157,592
Stock	2,600 ...	5,500
Total arrivals	556,105 ...	608,515

SHANGHAI.—Black: Messrs. Evans, Pugh and Co.'s Circular says:—The decline in common Teas last quoted has been more than recovered, and it is now difficult to buy anything under Tls. 12 per picul = 8½d. per lb. by steamer, the market being very firm for such kinds. Rather better value has been obtained in the grades above, say at from Tls. 13 to Tls. 15 per picul, but with a little more demand at the close these kinds also are not so easy to buy. The stock shows a slight increase over that of last mail, but we can only expect small arrivals now to the end of the season. The following settlements have been reported during the fortnight:—Oopacks, 1,764 chests at 8½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.; Oonfaas, 2,758 chests at 8½d. to 11½d. per lb.; Oonams, 1,578 chests at 8½d. to 9d.; Ningchows, 8,953 chests at 9d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.; Hohows, 1,590 chests at 8½d. to 1s. 3½d. Total settlements from commencement of season 196,673 chests; stock 25,700 chests. Green: The business during the interval had been large. Purchases had been for the most part on American account and for shipment by the steamers Loudoun Castle and Glenartney via Suez Canal. With a fairly general demand and accumulating stocks many teamen were willing sellers, and purchases of the medium to fine Moyune kinds up to Tls. 26 proportion showed a decline of about Tls. 1 per picul. The first parcels of the season were not quoted any lower. The buying for these direct steamers had ceased at the close, and there being little competition, the market was quiet and weak. Some large settlements of Pingsueys were made early in the interval, and prices became rather firmer. The stock was small and undesirable, and the demand had latterly fallen off. Settlements: Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes, 45,245 half-chests at Tls. 18¾ to 44; Pingsueys, 16,432 half-chests at Tls. 13½ to 50.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Congous.—Since the 17th Sept. Congous have met with a fairly steady demand, settlements during the interval amounting to 37,327 chests. Prices of grades from medium upwards have been well supported, but ordinary to good common Congou has in some instances been secured at a reduction of fully one tael per picul. Receipts to date are about 70,600 chests under last season's, and it remains to be seen whether this deficiency will be materially increased by the end of the season. Ooloongs continue to be neglected, the only settlement to report being that of 104 half-chests good cargo at Tls. 16.8 o.b. Scented Teas have been taken to the extent of 8,799 boxes since the 17th Sept., these settlements being composed chiefly of Scented Orange Pekoe, grading good common to preferable good common, at Tls. 19.8 to 22.3 o.b., one chop of fine first crop having commanded Tls. 35.8 o.b.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—We have had a fairly active Tea market during the period under review, and prices have been well maintained for nearly all kinds. Congous: A good demand has existed for these Teas, and full prices have been paid, an advance on previous quotations of nearly two taels having been established. Shipments to some extent have been made from Macao. Scented Teas: A moderate inquiry has existed for Capers, but the demand has not been general. Common and medium kinds have ruled slightly in favour of buyers, but fine and finest Teas are rather dearer. Shortly after our last report was published Pekoes came to hand in some quantity, and purchases have been made freely at gradually advancing rates for long-leaf kinds, closing quotations showing an advance of Tls. 1 to 1½ for medium, and Tls. 2 for fine and finest grades; short-leaf Teas have been taken at Tls. 13½ to 16, and long-leaf kinds at Tls. 21 to 30; the former class shows rather better value than previously. The following is a summary of the business since Sept. 20:—Congou, 12,000 boxes at Tls. 17 to 28 per picul; Scented Caper, 18,100 boxes at Tls. 12½ to 27; Scented Orange Pekoe, 16,800 boxes at Tls. 13½ to 30.

AMOY.—The market had been much excited, and a large business had been transacted during the interval in both Formosa and Amoy Ooloongs. On the 20th September the market for the former was reopened by the settlement of some 30,000 half-chests, and an active demand continued until the stock of desirable Teas was exhausted, and prices advanced $1 to 2 from the lowest point. Settlements for the interval amounted to some 71,500 half-chests. A steady demand had continued for Amoy Oooloongs resulting in the settlement of some 35,000 half-chests, at but little change in value, excepting for good cargo and superior grades, which were in small supply and commanded $1 advance.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. R. Burkill's Circular says:—The French steamer of 23rd Sept. took 359 bales only, business being much restricted at

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hat date by the tenor of home advices and the firm attitude of Chinese holders. In Tsatlees No. 4, Zebra and Black Lion chops were settled at Tls. 360 (at 5/5½=16/9), market 4½ to 5, Tls. 330 to 360 (15/4=16/9). Towards the end of the month some buying for the Continent was reported, and the fact of three or four houses having orders was sufficient to excite the minds of holders to such an extent that many of them refused to name a price for any quantity of Silk; prices rose rapidly, Chinese speculators assisting very materially in the advance, until Blue Elephants were reported settled on Foreign account at Tls. 415 (at 5/6 = 19/4), then holders advanced their demands Tls. 10 to 15 per picul and stopped business. An advancing Exchange and a falling off in demand have weakened the market considerably, and there is now some anxiety to realise amongst speculators. Tsatlees may be quoted (from foreigner's purchases) as follows:—Blue Elephants, 19s. 4d.; Elephant "May Fong," 18s. 9d.; Kukeeking Hock, 18s. 5d.; Bird Chop Kinhock, 18s. 1d.; Market 4½ 16s. 8d. to 17s. 2d.; Common, 15s. 10s. Keahings: Have been in fair demand, and some purchases of Green are reported at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 11d. Ching Yung Shing's Gna Ling has been taken at 19s. Taysaams have also attracted the attention of buyers, some ordinary 9/12 Moss has changed hands at 11s. 11d. to 12s. 2d., market Laeyangs at 11s. 9d., and No. 2 Sewhings at 12s. 2d. Re-reels: Are apparently at a prohibitive figure.

	1877-78 agst. bales.	1876-77. bales.
Settlements since Sept. 15	1,700 ...	9,000
Total Settlements to date	9,200 ...	54,000
Stock estimated at	16,500 ...	15,000

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—A fairly active business has been passing, settlements aggregating 858 bales of Tsatlee reel. Prices have ruled somewhat irregularly, and No. 4 quality has been purchased at from $355 to $370 per picul. Arrivals have kept pace with sales, and about 1,000 bales of Tsatlee are said to be in stock. The superiority of fifth crop Silk is generally admitted, and prices for staple of that yield are not likely to decline. It is too early to ascertain anything regarding the sixth crop. Long-reels have been in very small demand, and only 20 piculs are reported settled for this mail. Re-reels have likewise been in slight request, and contracts announced are 130 boxes of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cumchuck and Lucklow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONG KONG.—A few settlements of Sugar had been made by native dealers at low rates for shipment to Shanghai, and a foreign buyer is reported to have taken some 10,000 piculs low quality brown, at $3.20. The market at the close was very dull at a further marked decline in rates, Chui Chow being quoted, white, $6.50 to 7.30; brown, $3.50 to 4.10; Sheklong, white, $7.00 to 7.40; brown, $4.00 to 4.20; and other kinds, $3.10 to 3.30 per picul. At Swatow the market was dull and depressed. Camphor: No settlements reported, and quotations unaltered. Gamboge continued scarce, and holders asked $53.00 per picul. Vermillion offered at $35.00 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia: Buyers still holding off, and business had only been transacted to a comparatively small extent. Settlements 1,300 piculs. Prices again lower, and holders showing more inclination to meet the ideas of buyers. Gall Nuts: Market cleared of stocks, and fresh supplies not expected for two to three weeks. Closing quotations: Cassia, boxes, $10.45 to 10.55; mats $10.10 to 10.20; Cassia Buds, $17.75 to 18.00; Gall Nuts, $12.20 to 12.30 per picul.

MACAO.—The Drug market was very quiet. The stock of Aniseed Oil was 120 piculs, for which $180 per picul was wanted. There were about 70 to 80 piculs of Cassia Oil on offer at $91 to 92 per picul. Aniseed Stars out of stock, but new crop expected very shortly.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been somewhat more animation in the market, and rates of freight and exchange have slightly advanced. Sugar: In dry descriptions we have to note sales of close upon 20,000 piculs, extra at $5.25 per picul, and dealers, having satisfied their present wants, do not care to sell further at this price. Superior could be sold to a moderate extent at $4.50 per picul, but as that would leave a loss to dealers of about $1 per picul they are holding back on the chance of doing better later on, or at all events of being able to replace their stocks, which are large and costly, on more favourable terms. Unclayed: About 8,000 piculs have come forward from Taal during the fortnight, about half of which has been sold at $3.18¾ to 3.25 per picul, and the balance is held for higher prices. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices remain much about the same. Hemp has fallen to $.550 per picul (£21 11s. 2d.), and there are now no buyers at that. Quilot has been sold at from $6.31½ to 6.75 per picul (£25 4s. to £26 14s. 1d.).

SINGAPORE.—There had been a good demand for most of the principal articles of produce, and a fair business is reported in gambier, Tin, Coffee, Sago Flour, White Pepper, and Hides. Gambier had had a downward tendency, and the price receded from $4.67½ to 4.40 per picul; at the close there was more firmness, small transactions being reported at $4.42½ to 4.45 per picul, the total contracts amounted to 1,400 tons. There had been only small arrivals of Black Pepper, and no important supplies were expected until the new crop.

PENANG.—There had been a good demand for Tin. Black Pepper had been in limited inquiry; white had been in strong demand, and considerable purchases are reported. Other articles had been in moderate request, and showed little change in value.

RHEEA GRASS FIBRE.—The *Gazette* contains a notice from the India-office that the Government of India have offered prizes of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 for the best machines or processes for preparing the fibre of Rheea, Ramie, or China grass from the plant in its green state. The trials will be made in India. Full particulars may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department of Statistics and Commerce at the India-office.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Texel, Nov. 10, Pauline; from New York, *via* Hong Kong, Alice.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Nov. 11, Glenlyon (str.); 14, City of Limerick (str.); from New York, 14, Golden State; from Liverpool, 17, Diomed (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 24, Abel Abbott; Oct. 4, Chasca; from Cardiff, Nov. 12, Clara, Cuba; from Liverpool, 12, Horsa.

At MANILA, CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At BATAVIA.—From Nieuwe Diep, Nov. 3, Prins van Oranje (str.); 7, Macassar (str.).

At PADANG.—From Ymuiden, Nov. 4, Gedeh.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, Nov. 10, Sarpedon (str.); 17, Orestes (str.); from Genoa, 10, Sumatra (str.); from London, 16, Zanzibar (str.); 17, Nemesis (str.); from Hamburgh, 17, Feronia (str.); from Cardiff, 17, Dvanesti Dubrovacki, Progressista.

At PENANG.—From London, Nov. 10, Nemesis (str.); 14, Zanzibar (str.); 17, Bertha (str.); from Liverpool, 15, Orestes (str.); from Newport, Iquique, Sorato.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For the Channel f.o., Oct. 8, Annie W. Weston.

From SHANGHAI.—For London and Hamburg, Sept. 23, Hesperia (str.); for Portland, Oregon, 27, Abbey Cowper; for New York, 30, Loodon Castle (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For Sydney, Sept. 17, Christian; for Cape Town, 17, Crested Wave; 23, Catherine Marden; for London, 22, Antenor (str.); 29, Gleneagles (str.), Olympia (str.); for Brisbane, 22, Kate Conley; for Fremantle, 22, Spinaway.

From AMOY.—For New York, Sept. 26, Marina; Oct. 5, Consolation, (str.), Loudon Castle (str.); for Boston, Sept. 26, Khedive.

From HONG KONG.—For Montevideo, Sept. 28, Jan Peter; for New York, 29, Johanne; for London, Oct. 3, Burmese (str.); Nov. 13, Glenfinlas (str.).

From MANILA.—For New York, Sept. 16, Agnes, Ville de Bruxelles; 17, Rainbow; for Santander, 20, Estrella; for Cadiz and Liverpool, 26, Leon (str.).

From CEBU.—For New York, *via* Ilo Ilo, Sept. 18, Emma V.; for London, 27, Fifeshire.

From ILO ILO.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 20, Advance; for Cadiz, 21, Elcano.

From BATAVIA.—For Nieuwe Diep, Nov. 3, Abraham; 8, Nicolette; 10, Prinses Amalia (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Oct. 8, Wimmera; 13, Agamemnon (str.); Nov. 13, Lennox Castle; for the Channel, f.o., Oct. 10, Pauillac; for New York, 13, Consolation (str.); 16, Loudon Castle (str.); for London, 15, Lake Leman.

From PENANG.—For London, Oct. 5, Marie Becker; 6, Hesperia (str.); 13, Halia; 17, Agamemnon (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For New York, Loudon Castle (str.).

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Lothair, Cremona, Glenearn (str.). for Melbourne, Fetisch.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Egeria (str.), Santon, Black Adder, Woolhara, City of Aberdeen; for New York, Braemar Castle (str.), Glenartney (str.), Caller Ou, Sir Lancelot Pyne.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Juan (str.), Edinburgh Castle, for Australia, Airlie, Circe, Countess of Errol.

At AMOY.—For New York, Bessie Morris, Benefactor.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Sydenham, Woodville, George Croshaw; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, Gold Hunter, H. S. Sanford, Chinaman, Grasmere, Aberlady; for San Francisco, Galatea, Jubilee; for Australia, Ocean (str.), Aloa.

At MANILA.—For the Channel, f.o., Letterewe; for London, Miako, Berwickshire, Remus; for Liverpool, Zamora, Era; for Santander, Augustina; for New York, Swallow, Southminster.

At CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Eulie, Don Quixote, Lake Leman, Lutterworth; for Liverpool, Anna; for New York, Lady Louisa; for Boston, Challenge.

At PENANG.—For London, Elizabeth Ann.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—Tea, per mail steamers to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 4 cents gold per lb.; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.75 per bale; tea, £4 10s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 10s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To New York by sailing vessel: Tea £2 per ton, general merchandise £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 10s.; by other steamers £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £3 10s. to £4; by sailing vessel £2 to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

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From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £2 10s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York by steamer £3 15s. per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 2s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 5s. to £1 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London or Hamburg, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar, £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s., Hemp, £3 per ton. To the Channel f.o., by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 5s. per ton; to discharge in a British port, or if ordered to the Continent 7s. 6d. per ton extra.

From CEBU.—To Liverpool or London, by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 5s. per ton; hemp, £3 5s. per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 22s. 6d., light weight 35s.; by steamer, £3 to £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 to £4 for coffee, £3 5s. for sago. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 25s. to 27s. 6d. To New York by sailing vessel 30s. to 32s. 6d. for sago and tapioca, 40s. for pepper.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 35s., do. in baskets, 30s.; tapioca and pepper 42s. 6d.; hides 60s. per ton; by steamer, tin 20s., Rattans £6, measurement goods and tapioca £4 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Sept. 22	Huntly Castle	Singapore	Glasgow
„ —	Donald Ferguson	Do.	London
„ 23	Ziba	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Olustee	New York	Batavia
„ —	Star of Brunswick	Cardiff	Order
„ 24	Concordia	Singapore	Falmouth
„ 25	Cheshire	Samarang	Amsterdam
„ —	India	Newcastle	Batavia
„ —	Ellsworth	New York	Order
„ —	Mauritius	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Fangh-a-Ballagh	London	Hong Kong
„ —	Jan van Haaften	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia
„ 26	Sevilla	Greenock	Hiogo
„ —	Wieland	Tegal	Channel
„ 28	Hadda	Amoy	Boston
„ 29	Friedeburg	Cardiff	Batavia
„ —	Martha Jackson	Do.	Hong Kong
„ 30	Southwick	Samarang	Falmouth
Oct. 1	Alexandra	Liverpool	Hong Kong
„ 2	XV. Marzo	Cardiff	Manila
„ 3	Trinidad	Liverpool	Do.
„ 3	Juca	Cardiff	Batavia
„ 4	Strathedeu	Shanghai	New York.
„ 5	Kapunda	Manila	London
„ 6	B. F. Metcalf	New York	Order
„ —	Palmerston	Cardiff	Sourabaya
„ —	Obed Baxter	New York	Batavia
„ —	Herman	Cardiff	Singapore
„ —	Boldon	Singapore	London
„ —	Wm. Melhuish	Cardiff	Order
„ 7	S. R. Bearse	Philadelphia	Hiogo
„ 8	Berbice	Passaroeang	Queenstown
„ —	Matchless	Hong Kong	New York
„ —	Firth of Clyde	Newcastle	Order
Nov. 15	Jamaica	Newport	Batavia

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 13, at Havre, from Manila, Elize; 14, at Weymouth (for Liverpool), from Zebu, Inverallan; 15, at London, from Shanghai, Hesperia (str.); Nov. 16, at London, from Shanghai, Forward Ho; at Boston, from Singapore, Game Cock; from Ilo Ilo, Edward Kidder; at New York, from Hong Kong, Thomas Lord; from Manila, Esmeralda.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 14, from Sunderland, for Penang, Southern Cross; Nov. 5, from New York, for Shanghai, Agate; 16, from London, for Penang, &c., Cyphrenes (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 16, Braemar Castle, China for New York.

SPOKEN.—Loyal Sam, New York to Batavia, Oct. 8, 4 S., 31 W.; L.D.R.N. (Ital. barque), Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 9, 12 N., 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Deal, Nov. 15, anchored, from Antwerp, for Hong Kong, Elizabeth Ostle. Malta, Nov. 14, arrived and left, Malabar (str.), London for Singapore; Deal, Nov. 16, sailed, Elizabeth Ostle, from Antwerp, for Hong Kong; Plymouth, Nov. 16, sailed, Valkyrien, for Anjer, after repairing; Table Bay, Oct. 19, sailed, Salus, for Guam; Algoa Bay, Oct. 13, sailed, Maria Lamb and Emma Ernst, both for Guam.

CASUALTIES.—Weymouth, Nov. 14, the Inverallan, arrived here from Zebu for Liverpool, reports that a heavy sea broke on board on Nov. 12, off the Start, which filled the cabin and injured the captain, knocking him off the poop.—Falmouth, Nov. 15, the Lodore, London to Hong Kong, has put in here, crew refusing duty.—Tobermory, Nov. 15, the barque Sparkling Star, with coal, from Liverpool to Java, has anchored at Kilchomann Bay, in Ardnamurchan, and waits weather to proceed; she was seen on 11th inst. off Mull in a heavy gale, carrying no canvas.—London, Nov. 16, the State of Alabama (str.), London for Singapore, &c., reported ashore in Mocha Bay, passed Galle this day, all well; Batavia, Nov. 16, the Ribston, New York to Yokohama, with petroleum, is ashore at Brill, Macassar; assistance has been sent.—Singapore, Nov. 13, the ship Granger, Liverpool to Manila, has been totally lost off Swallow Reefs, part of the crew landed here.—Batavia, Nov. 17, the Attila, from Newcastle, has arrived at Anjer with cargo (coals) on fire; a steamer has proceeded to her assistance; the Leicester, Hiogo to London, with cargo of rice, has gone ashore at Gebele Island, but got off with assistance.

HAVRE, NOV. 14.—A telegram dated Suez, Nov. 12, states—the Iroauaddy (str.), from Marseilles to China, has arrived, after having collided in the Canal with the Consolation (str.), from China to New York, which steamer got afloat on the 9th after grounding. The Consolation received some damage, which will take two days to repair.

WITH reference to the reports published a few days ago that the State Line Steamer State of Alabama, from London to China, had been reported ashore in the Red Sea, information has been received at Lloyd's that this steamer passed Point de Galle on the 16th inst., all well.

Correspondence.

CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In reading over the account which you gave in your last issue with regard to the Chinese naval officers who are now studying at home, I must say it struck me as somewhat liberal on the part of our Government to afford such material aid to the Chinese in case they should again wish to go to war with us. I, of course, presume the Lords of the Admiralty know what they are about; but it does seem to me somewhat strange that a number of Chinese should be sent on board our ironclads and to our arsenals to gain the fullest information as to what we are doing and the best way to set about opposing us. Is not this carrying international courtesy a shade too far?—Yours faithfully,

OUTSIDER.

London, Nov. 13, 1877.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, NOV. 14.

It seems to be the intention of the Ministers to lay the Budgets before the Second Chamber, and not to ask for provisional credits. The Minister of the Colonial Department has altered the Budget by erasing the estimates for the construction of new railways in Java and for the loan of sixteen millions, to cover the deficit. If the Budget is approved he will lay before the Members separate Bills to deal with these important matters. At the same time the Chamber will have an opportunity to discuss the question of introducing a poll-tax and a license-tax. Mr. Tak Van Poortoliet has been installed as Minister of the new Department for Public Works. His secretary-general is Mr. J. F. Boogard, of the Home Department. It gives much satisfaction that the Ministers who were Members of the Second Chamber will not offer themselves as candidates for re-election. They thus follow the old rule that a Minister should be a completely independent man. Mr. Kappeyne Van de Coppello has prepared a Bill to increase the number of our representatives by six. In a short time he will lay before the members a Reform Bill, which, it is said, will not be of a Radical character. Amongst the new candidates for the vacant seats in the Second Chamber are Mr. A. Kerdyk and Mr. A. van Assen. The last-named was formerly editor of a Batavia newspaper. The Second Chamber is convoked for the 19th inst. The Ministers seem thus to be quite ready with their Bills.

The last mail from Batavia brought us very painful news. The fact that some important houses of trade stopped payment was, of course, most deplorable, but the circumstances aggravated it enormously. The elucidations which are publfshed by the Batavia papers are very meagre, but in our private circles more seems to be known. The measure adopted by the Java Bank of publishing at once a statement to show the damages and losses which this institution underwent, made a very good impression. The quotations of the shares collapsed of course; they were sold yesterday at 180 per cent.—they lost ergo 15 per cent. Some fears also prevail that the Netherland-India Trading Bank will be involved in these failures. The prices of the shares were, however, well maintained. The closing quotations is 125¾. There are, of course, some fears entertained that these failures are only the beginning of the end, and that the Java trade is very rotten. The Conservative papers will of course ascribe this to the change of Governments-system, and they will plead the necessity to introduce again the system of adoration of the Golden Calf by squeezing the natives.

Dr. J. W. Gunning received some time ago from the Japanese Government a most valuable collection of Japanese coins, in return for services which he had rendered to that Government. The learned doctor has presented this little treasure to the public, and it is now on exhibition by the Artis Society, as an addition to the very valuable collection of Japan curiosities which it already possesses.

Up to this moment no light has been thrown upon two mysterious cases of death which occurred in this town, viz., that of Mr. de Geer Baers—a pensioned captain of the East India Army—and that of Mr. Kets, a sub-director of the Telegraph Department. The first one was said to be poisoned by his wife, who lived apart from him; she has been arrested, but no evidence has transpired. Mr. Kets was found in his own house, having his feet tied together and one of his arms and his head cut off. These affairs made much sensation in our town, where murders are very rare.

I regret to record that Mr. Goeman Borgesius, the editor of the *Vaderland*, who was some weeks ago elected as Member of the Second Chamber, has resigned. His place will be filled by Mr. A. Greebe, hitherto Burgomaster of Zaandam.

The nomination of Mr. A. E. Ten Brinck as Vice-Consul of France at Sourabaya has been approved by the King.

The Prince of Orange will arrive in a few days at the Hague. Prince Frederick will reside during the winter at his seat "het Huis de Pauw."

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

A strong illustration of the urgent necessity for some steps being taken with regard to dredging the River Wangpu is contained in the papers brought by the present mail, and should have its effect in supporting the representations which are being made by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the subject. The British steamer *Tailsing* was detained no less than nine days outside Woosung, in consequence of insufficiency of water on the Bar. The loss to the owners, and the inconvenience to trade generally by such an occurrence, should assuredly be sufficient to cause some action to be taken in the matter by the Chinese authorities, who receive such handsome tonnage dues from foreign shipping. At Shanghai much satisfaction is felt that the long-talked-of Steam Washing Company is at last likely to become *á fait accompli*, the whole of the necessary capital having been subscribed. A decree of divorce has been given in the United States Consular Court. As time goes on the prospects of the poor people in the North of China for the coming winter were becoming more and more serious, and grave distress was anticipated, to remedy which nothing had been done by the Chinese authorities. No less than thirteen out of the eighteen provinces of China were said to be afflicted either with drought, floods, or locusts. The officials were still actively engaged in obtaining torpedoes, which appear to be a favourite weapon of war with them; a trial of a new one from America was expected to come off shortly at Tientsin, and it was asserted that the Viceroy had contracted for fifty at $15,000 each. The memorial and recommendations of his Excellency Kwoh Sung-tao, the Chinese Minister to London, on opium smoking, have received a great deal of discussion among the Chinese, who are of opinion that though it would be a good thing to abolish the habit, it will be simply impossible to do so. A great deal of disappointment is again expressed regarding Chefoo, which seems likely to lose its popularity as a watering place. The cholera among the natives there had almost entirely disappeared, and the news from the other ports was to the effect that the cases were rapidly decreasing.

At Hong Kong a very strong application of the Passenger Ordinance has been made, the master of the *Kinshan* having been fined over $4,000 for carrying an excess of passengers, but it was expected this sum would be reduced by the Executive. Mr. H. Cope, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, had left Hong Kong to establish a branch at Singapore. Duncan, the late Secretary of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, has been released from prison, the jail surgeon having certified that his life would be endangered by further incarceration. A new gunboat for the Chinese Government has undergone a satisfactory trial.

From Singapore we learn that the Legislative Council has passed the measure known as the "Perak Prisoners Bill." The question of the succession to the Government of Moar still remains unsettled. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held to devise some means for checking the adulteration of produce. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has opened a branch at Singapore. The principality of Sarawak has been suffering greatly from prolonged drought. Several of the native chiefs in Atchin have tendered their submission to the Dutch authorities.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

WE are informed that, upon the basis of the representations from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, to which we have already called attention, several of the leading Chambers, including those of Manchester, Bradford, and Edinburgh, intend taking steps to express their views with reference to the Chefoo Convention. The opinions entertained by the representatives of the commercial interests concerned concur, for the most part, in recognising the injury to the trade in our manufactured goods certain to result from the arrangement with reference to the Lekin tax which has been proposed by Sir THOMAS WADE. While the agreement that this impost shall not be raised on imports within the limits of the foreign settlements seems at first sight in favour of foreign merchants, it is in reality seriously against their interests, as it impliedly recognises the right to levy lekin without restriction upon such goods the moment they have passed the limits of the small foreign settlements, or, say, within half a mile of the place where they are landed. Thus the sanction of a treaty stipulation is given by a kind of side wind to the levy of a tax of a most harassing and irregular character, which it has always been considered illegal to lay on foreign goods, while the simple provisions of the 28th Article of the existing Treaty (of Tientsin), to the effect that the payment of a half the tariff duty as commutation of "*all further inland charges whatsoever*" is sufficient, if the Chinese be made to adhere to it, and there is certainly no valid reason why they should not be called upon to carry out this article in its true spirit. With regard to opium, there is little to be said so far as the *lekin* duties are concerned, as the Chinese Government is already at full liberty to collect any inland duties they see fit upon that article. We are not aware how far the Chambers of Commerce here may be disposed to express their opinion with reference to the settlement of the Yunnan outrage, but should they do so there can scarcely be any doubt that the conclusion must be unanimous that that settlement has been of a most unsatisfactory character, seeing that the criminals concerned—and especially TSEN-YU-YANG, the acting Governor of the Province, one and all escaped punishment.

THE KOREA.

A VARIETY of statements, having probably some little foundation, but evidently founded in part upon misapprehensions of the true bearing of the matter, have, as we have recently noticed, appeared in the public prints with reference to our establishing commercial relations with the Korea. According to one account, Sir HARRY PARKES was endeavouring to obtain trading concessions with that country from the Japanese Government, but this would certainly seem to be erroneous, as it must clearly rest with the Korea and not with Japan, whether she will accord trading rights to other foreign nations, even if there be any understanding with Japan which might appear to stand in the way. The exact foundation—if any—for this particular view of the subject has yet to be discovered; but it would seem probable that the matter is not being overlooked by Sir HARRY PARKES, and we trust he will direct his efforts to the opening up of the Korea to British trade, for which, from all accounts, the country is likely to offer a valuable field. It seems very anomalous that Japan should have exclusive privileges in this respect; and it can hardly be imagined that the Korean Government will refuse to grant similar advantages to other nations, if the subject be brought before them in a judicious and at the same time firm manner. They have had an opportunity of realising the advantages of trade with foreign countries in a manner which is certainly likely to impress them—namely, in connection with the relief afforded during the recent famine by the Japanese rice ships; and there seems no doubt that the prejudices which formerly existed against opening the country to foreigners are becoming diminished. Under the circumstances, we trust that due efforts will be made towards this end. Our interests are in able hands with Sir HARRY PARKES, and there can be little doubt of his success should he be supported by the Home Government.

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THE ATCHIN WAR.

THE latest news from Sumatra would seem to indicate that the resources and resistance of the Atchinese are giving way, and that the long-expected, long-deferred termination of the struggle is at hand. It is hardly worth while to spend time in discussing proceedings which however regrettable cannot now be undone; nevertheless, we cannot help saying that the whole course of events, from the first outbreak of this war to the present moment, confirms us in the view which we have always held about it. Our then Government ought never to have damaged its credit among the native races by allowing a binding treaty, solemnly ratified, which secured the independence of the Sultan of ATCHIN, to be torn up without any reference to that potentate, and without any fault on his part; the outbreak at Perak might never have occurred but for the distrust thus excited amongst the native chiefs on the mainland. More immediately disastrous than this act of short-sighted impolicy has been the mode in which the Dutch have conducted their operations. When the subjugation of a feeble semi-civilised people has once been decided on, mercy and humanity—not to speak of expediency—demand that the business shall be carried out with such strength, vigour, and promptitude as to stop needless and protracted bloodshed, bringing back peace again at the earliest possible date. The Dutch system has been exactly the reverse; they have wasted their own resources, and crippled their own Colonial revenues for years to come, by consuming something like five years in lingering military operations; even yet they are not at the end of the business; those animosities which are most mischievous to peaceful happy industry and progress might already to some extent have passed away, whereas, after five campaigns of careful culture and nourishment they have taken deep root, and rankling in men's minds will prove a source of constant danger for a very long period of time.

For the above reasons we have always condemned the method employed by the Netherlands Government, urging that if they wish to develop the resources of Sumatra, to attract capital to its agriculture, and to induce Chinese immigrants to settle among the pepper plantations and tobacco fields, they should bring hostilities with a powerful arm to a summary close, and thus show that life and property are safe, peace secure, and that the Dutch flag is really able to guarantee protection and justice to all who may come to the country to trade. It was only a few months ago that a loud outcry was raised by the Dutch public denouncing the annexation of the Transvaal, and infamous caricatures were printed in Holland, accusing this country of greed, rapacity, faithlessness, and cruelty. It was hardly for the Dutch to have brought such accusations against us; we have never treated the people of the Transvaal as the Dutch have dealt with the Atchinese. According to the latest intelligence, every state in Atchin of any importance on the North, West, and East Coasts has now acknowledged the Dutch supremacy; one chief, indeed, has broken the terms under which he originally submitted; but he is seemingly a Raja of minor importance, and having been again blockaded is not expected to hold out long. Under these circumstances the land and naval forces are likely soon to be withdrawn, sufficient garrisons being left behind at the principal stations. We, of course, are not informed what the conditions are which are imposed on the subjugated Potentates; this is just one of those points on which our Government might with advantage inform itself; and though it has never seen its way to interfere during the actual progress of hostilities, yet considering that all the misery of the unfortunate chiefs might have been avoided had we not, purely to serve our own purposes, set aside the treaty which secured them in their independence, our Ministers have a fair ground for inquiring into the terms and stipulations on which peace is being re-established. Everything which may press unfairly on the Atchinese is likely to cause future disturbance, whereas English interests demand above all the insurance of a permanent peace. The free passage of the Straits of Malacca and the orderly government of the countries on both sides of it are really of consequence to us, and it is of consequence to us also that our trade with Sumatra shall be unhindered by needless artificial restrictions, unimpaired by any strained relations between the Dutch authorities and the local chiefs. If the good offices of the British nation in the way of mediation can still be erected with advantage to our own interests and advantage to the Atchinese—and on this point Lord CARNARVON ought to be able to judge—those good offices should without hesitation be employed.

We know that there is a reluctance on the part of our Government to interfere in the affairs of another, especially in what relates to a remote quarter of the globe; but—setting aside the immediate trade interest which we have in the proper settlement of the Atchin question—it must be remembered that the Atchinese have claims upon us as allies who deserted them, and that the Dutch are bound to give weight to our fair representations, seeing that their own independence as a nation rests on our protecting guarantee. We have undertaken very serious obligations on behalf of the Dutch, and have a right in return to claim from them special attention to our suggestions, and special regard for our interests. If the Dutch Royal Family should become extinct, which is a far from impr bable contingency, the people of Holland know and fear that there is a risk, in such an event, of their own absorption by Germany. We have indeed guaranteed them against forcible annexation by any Foreign Power, but, setting aside the possibility of our finding ourselves unable to carry out our guarantee, we have still to face the chance of an *absorption* as opposed to an *annexation*, that is, that when the Dutch Blood Royal fails the people may be induced voluntarily to unite themselves to Prussia or some other Power. Now it is certainly not desirable that the paramount control of one side of the Straits of Malacca should pass from Holland to some stronger European Power; but as such an event might happen, British Statesmanship should exercise its foresight now in seeing that the relations and obligations finally established between the Dutch and the chiefs of Atchin are equitable, and such as we would wish them to be even if the control over Sumatra had been transferred from the Netherlands to some stronger hand.

WE notice with much pleasure that so good a champion as Sir EDMUND HORNBY, late Chief Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, has come forward, in the letter to the *Spectator* which we reproduce elsewhere, to vindicate the residents of Hong Kong from the unfair aspersions which have been cast upon them in connection with the recent discussion as to prison discipline. Sir EDMUND shows clearly that the visiting magistrates, mostly merchants resident in Hong Kong, have erred, if anything, on the side of leniency, and as regards the necessity for inflicting corporal punishment, his opinion agrees with that which we expressed in our last week's issue, and which, as we stated, is in accordance with that of Sir JOHN SMALE, Chief Justice of Hong Kong, and of others thoroughly qualified from their long experience to judge on the subject. It is, perhaps, needless to add that Sir EDMUND HORNBY, while maintaining the necessity of corporal punishment, holds that "it ought not to be administered except with due precaution against excessive "severity and danger to life."

WE understand that Mr. FORREST, Acting Consul at Swatow, will succeed Mr. MONGAN at Tientsin, who comes home on leave. Mr. HILLIER returns to China by this mail, and Mr. STRONACH leaves early next month, and will probably take charge of the Consulate at Pakhoi. Mr. MIDDLETON has definitely resigned his appointment in the service. We are glad to hear that Mr. HARVEY'S health has much improved since his arrival in England. The full scheme for the China and Japan Consular Service is, we believe, before the Treasury for approval. Pending this, the notice for a further batch of Student Interpretors has not been issued.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter, which we reproduce in to-day's issue, purporting to come from SAIGO'S headquarters. The transmission of the document and its publication are both somewhat curious. It has evidently been delayed, and it is somewhat strange that the Editor should, in inserting it, have overlooked the fact that SAIGO was overthrown and the rebellion ended by the Imperialist victory on Sept. 24. The letter (if authentic) is at least interesting, as showing how high the hopes of the insurgents were only three weeks before their downfall.

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THE REV. E. REEVES PALMER, M.A., has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Theddingworth, near Rugby, having accepted the charge of the Union Chapel, Shanghai, for which place he will leave by the steamer *Cyphrenes*. By the same vessel the directors of the London Missionary Society are sending out the Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR, B.A., and Mrs. TAYLOR as missionaries of the Society. They are destined, with others, to commence missionary labour in the province of Szchuen. The Society are negotiating for a minister for the chapel at Hong Kong.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

Liu Ta Jen, the late Assistant Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, left London on the morning of the 13th instant for Berlin, to which Court he has been accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His suite consisted of Li Shu-Chang, Secretary of Legation at this Court, but temporarily detached until the arrival of Liu Ta Jen's staff from China; Liu Fu yi, Second Secretary; Chang Szn Hsün, and Mr. A. O. Brown, Attaché, of the Chinese Customs Service.

The reception of Kuo Ta Jen at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on the 9th instant was exceedingly cordial, the guests, 900 in number, cheering him, as the saying is, to the echo. He went out through the day, and from a window on the first floor of a house at Temple Bar saw the procession as it passed through that interesting old relic, where, hundreds of years ago, the heads of evil-doers used to be exposed as they are at this day at the gates of the cities in China. If ever he entertained the notion that our absence of show and contempt for ceremonial was a proof of our barbarism he must have felt somewhat astonished when told that the gorgeous pageant which was passing under his eyes had been yearly celebrated in much the same manner for nearly a thousand years. He would see that the processions and the flowing robes of the Chinese were indications of a condition of society not to which we were approaching, but which we had long ago passed through, preserving only the last vestige of it in the Lord Mayor's Show. His Excellency must have seen that, plain people as we are, even a thousand years ago we could have taught them a lesson in things in which his countrymen are apt to consider us deficient.

THE JAPAN REBELLION.

The following is the letter addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which we allude elsewhere :—

Satsuma, Japan, Headquarters Southern Army,
Kagoshima, Sept. 2, 1877.

SIR,—By order of his Excellency Marshal Saigo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army of the South, we forward you this despatch for general information. On the morning of the 1st inst. our troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Kirino, were ordered to attack the Imperial troops at Kagoshima. Our brave soldiers fought nobly, and, although opposed to double their number, in ten hours we compelled, with bayonet and broadsword, the so-called Imperialists to run and evacuate our capital, leaving thousands of their dead and wounded behind them, including two general officers. Vast quantities of stores, guns, ammunition, &c., have fallen into our hands; also treasure to the amount of yen 700,000. This important and great victory won by our brave soldiers and noble people will teach our insolent and despotic *self-made* Ministers a lesson. They thought proper to treat our people as slaves, and gave themselves up to all sorts of debauchery, and were content to sit idly watching our people's distress, making laws and issuing proclamations one day and countermanding the next—all in the name of our beloved Sovereign, the Mikado, who all know is a prisoner or puppet in their hands. We are now fighting for our liberty, fighting for our homes, fighting for the personal liberty of our Sovereign; and we are determined to obtain the right to petition his Majesty, the Mikado, who is descended from the gods, to remove the wicked councillors who surround him, and who have crept into place and power to gratify their own selfish and ambitious ends. It is these men who are accountable for this civil war, and now they are sending their foreign drilled hirelings to burn our quiet homesteads, assassinate our leaders, and betray our country.

A. KAMATZ, Lieutenant-General, 4th Division,
Secretary to his Excellency Marshal Saigo.

SIR EDMUND HORNBY ON THE RESIDENTS IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *Spectator*.)

Sir,—In a paragraph in the *Spectator* of last week you draw attention to the action of Mr. Pope Hennessy with reference to the Hong Kong jail, in which you allow an inference to be drawn by the British public that the foreign residents of Hong Kong look with favour on a system of prison discipline which is cruel and unnecessary towards Chinese prisoners. I am not going to pronounce any opinion on the course pursued by the Governor, because I do not know sufficiently the facts on which he has been, or is acting; but I think you are a little hard upon the colonists. During the twelve years I acted as Her Majesty's Chief Judge for China and Japan I had frequent opportunities, and indeed made it my business, to inquire into the management and discipline of the colonial jail, as until the completion of the jail in Shanghai the prisoners sentenced on the mainland by British authority had to be sent to Hong Kong, there to undergo their several terms of imprisonment. It became therefore my duty to look into the discipline of the place in which they were confined, and I did so, always once a year, and frequently more often.

While the jail was under the charge of the late Mr. Douglas I had only one complaint to make, and that in the direction of over-leniency; in this way I thought he erred, in common with the visiting magistrates, residents in the island, most of them being merchants. It struck me that, as regards the Chinese prisoners, their confinement was made rather too comfortable, and that the prison was likely to become a place of rather too favourite resort; in other words, the prisoners were so well treated that their confinement almost ceased to be a punishment. Your table of figures might seem conclusive to any one who did not know the character of the criminal population of Hong Kong. The lower class of Chinese who inhabit the colony, and who flee to it from the mainland, are amongst the most dangerous, persistent, and insubordinate of any criminals I know of, and the amount of crime committed by them in Hong Kong is astounding, bearing no comparison with that committed in any other part of the world; while the difficulty of detection and bringing offenders to justice is almost beyond belief, as the more respectable Chinese dare not give evidence, in consequence of the terror exercised over them by the gangs of ruffians living in their midst. Perhaps you will be astonished to hear that it is unsafe for a European to take a walk across the island alone even in broad daylight, and that robberies, accompanied with terrible and cruel violence, are of common occurrence in the streets. The offences against prison discipline of which the perpetrators of these crimes are guilty during their confinement are such as, in my humble judgment, can only be punished or checked by severe corporal punishment; and although it ought not to be administered except with due precaution against excessive severity and danger to life, I am certain that it will be impossible to maintain the necessary amount of discipline without it. As to expecting that Chinese turnkeys will, in the face of the consequences that may ensue to them, do their duty, I simply do not expect anything of the kind; but of this I am certain, that so far as the foreign residents of Hong Kong are concerned, it is no feeling of inhumanity, or careless disregard of how Chinese criminals are treated which induces them to forward complaints to London on the subject of the changes introduced by their new Governor.

It requires a very stiff upper lip and the excercise of most unpleasant firmness to maintain proper discipline amongst the ruffians who by accident, rather than by the hand of justice, find their way into Hong Kong Jail. I trust, Sir, I am as humane as most men, but an experience of twenty years has convinced me that in countries where no rational system of education exists, and where the object of native society seems, from fear or other motive, to be to screen criminals, rather than aid in bringing them to justice, sentimental notions as to corporal punishment, or the particular place where it should be inflicted, are altogether out of place.—I am, Sir, &c., EDMUND HORNBY,

Late Her Majesty's Chief Judge for China and Japan.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies received tenders Thursday for £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the Government of the Straits Settlements. The applications amounted in the aggregate to £291,600. The minimum was fixed at 98. Tenders at and above £99 3s. will receive in full, and at £99 0s. 6d. will participate. The average price realised on the whole was £99 6s. 3d.

At the meeting of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company Thursday, the chairman, Mr. Pender, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the interruption of the cable with Port Darwin had caused so much excitement in the colonies that it was now hoped negotiations for duplicating the line to Australia at the cost of the Colonial Government would be completed. One of the Company's members would probably proceed to Australia to bring matters to a conclusion. It was in the present day most important that all telegraph lines should be duplicated, so that they might be entirely relied upon.

The dividend to be recommended by the directors of the P. and O. Company at the annual meeting on the 4th proximo will be 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended 30th September last, making, with the interim dividend paid in June, 4½ per cent. for the year. The total payment for the year 1876 was 3½ per cent.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co., Calcutta, with liabilities from £150,000 to £200,000. The drafts on London in the hands of the banks are all covered by shipping documents. Shipowners are large creditors on charter engagements.

We regret to learn that the arrangements which it was for some time past hoped could be made with a view to carrying on Messrs. White Brothers' business have fallen through, and that the suspension of the firm is now announced. The transactions of the house have been mainly in connection with Silk.

During the week the Tea market has been quieter, a reaction having apparently set in from the large transactions induced by the extraordinarily low prices last week, the importers having at last made a stand against any further decline. The telegrams

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from China still reiterate the belief in a considerable falling off in the export, and there seems to be some tangible ground for this conclusion, as the arrivals at the shipping ports are actually 15,000,000 lbs. less than at last season to date. But for the eagerness of a few firms in China, a total cessation of shipments would most certainly have set in, as the disastrous position of this market has apparently been tardily realised on that side. So great is the rivalry at Foochow that one firm has actually had three agents at work, each eagerly competing for the Teas as they arrive from the interior, which latterly consisted only of common kinds. The prospects for good to fine Teas say over 1s. 4d. to next July are even brighter than we have already noted—as consumption continues largely on these grades—which are not so much interfered with by the supplies from India, which latter are admittedly inferior to those of previous seasons. Some large parcels of common teas lately imported from Canton and Macao are of exceptionally inferior quality, and prices have been beaten down to 7d. for common Caper.

During the week there has been a moderate business in Silk, but at rather lower prices. It is, however, difficult to give any definite report, as the tone has been various, and transactions fitful and undecided. This state of matters chiefly results from the increased uncertainty with regard to political affairs in France.

The Piece Goods trade continues in a most unsatisfactory state, chiefly on account of the over-shipments to the East, aggravated by the continuously low range of exchange; and manufacturers are willing to make large contracts at some concession. Woollen shipments, however, having been more moderate, have given better results of late. The common brands of iron (chiefly Belgian make) are still at a very low ebb in China, though superior quality appears to be in better demand. Lead has also been in excessive shipment, with the same unsatisfactory results.

In the Produce Markets there has been no new feature exhibited, business continuing on a small scale and with an utter absence of animation. Ceylon Coffee has been in very limited demand, and all qualities except fine coloury are lower. Pepper, Sugar and Rice continue very dull. Gambier, Tapioca and Tin have declined. Pearl Tapioca and Sago are firm at a slight advance in value. Other articles show no alteration.

A commercial case of exceptional interest to people connected with the Manchester trade, namely, that of Williamson *v.* Barbour, is now being heard before the Master of the Rolls. The amount involved is very large, and the recognised "custom of trade" in Manchester is involved in the issue. There is at all events sufficient reason to consider the case an open one, and some of the best Manchester houses appear to have been rendered somewhat uneasy as to the issue—if we may judge by the modifications which several of them have made in their mode of quoting for goods since this dispute began to be spoken of, now several years ago. It appears that the defendants had conducted their business upon the approved Manchester system, which, as is perfectly well-known, is based upon a neucleus of commission extensively eked out by what is euphemistically called in the northern dialect "pickings." These consist of discounts obtained, but not allowed to the buyer, surcharges for packing, variations in price of goods, and a variety of other time-honoured perquisites, which of themselves amount to a handsome remuneration. But it would seem from the evidence in the case that the custom has been to charge constituents a commission in addition to these other sums, which, it is claimed, taints the other profits with illegitimacy. The case derives much of its practical importance from the fact that the plaintiffs claim to reopen all the accounts of shipments between them and the defendants, extending over the last twenty-five years. It is obvious that if there is anything in their claim at all—and the expenses already incurred are sufficient to lead to this presumption—the effect will be to call forth other similar actions on the part of firms in India and China who have been doing a regular business in Piece Goods, and have been steadily parting with their capital, so much so, indeed, that in many cases the process of exhaustion has been completed, while the Manchester merchant has been, as a rule, growing rich and prosperous.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 10¾ to 11¼; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 26½ to 27½; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.651¼; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 36 to 38; Oriental Bank, 42½ to 43½; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.622½; Suez Canal, f.695; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 1870, 110 to 112; ditto, 7 per cent., 1873, 102 to 104; China Loan, 101 to 103.

In consequence of the German Government coming into the market as sellers of Bar Silver, the price has seriously declined; business has been done at 54¼d. per oz. Mexican Dollars have also declined in sympathy with Bar Silver, and those by the West India steamer, £14,000 in value, have been placed at 52⅞d. per oz.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Hindostan* was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of the next outward mail. She takes £443,329 in specie, including £25,000 in silver for Shanghai, £22,219 in silver for Hong Kong, and £110 in gold for Galle.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 8⅞d. to 1s. 8 3-16d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 2½d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	— per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	— per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¼d.	— per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 7⅝d.	— do.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 4⅞d.	— per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ..	1,657,016	1,266,293

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Although the public auctions without reserve have been on a smaller scale it has failed to produce any improvement in the demand by private contract. The more desirable parcels from the late arrivals have found buyers at fair prices, but for the great bulk of the Teas offered there have been no reasonable offers. Prices generally remain much as last week. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have been inquired for at from 6d. to 6½d. per lb., showing no change. Common to fair common have been saleable at from 7¼d. to 7⅜d. per lb., good common showing no change. Fair Kaisow kinds are without improvement, but the brisk Saryune kinds are readily taken; medium to good kinds have been taken in small quantities at about previous prices; fine to finest kinds have met with but little demand. In Pak Lin kinds there is no new feature to notice. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair common have sold from 7¼d. to 7½d. per lb.; good common has sold at public auction from 7⅜d. to 8d. per lb.; fair kinds, at 8½d. to 11d., are without alteration; in the medium to good and fine kinds there has not been much done, but where sales have been pressed rather lower rates have been taken; in finest only a small business has been done. New-make kinds: Common remain without change; fair to good kinds have sold about 1d. per lb. lower. Oolongs: The fair to good kinds of Amoy show no change. Good to fine Formosa kinds remain firm. Souchongs remain much as before, the demand being inactive. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: There has been a general inquiry for low to common kinds for price, but all the better kinds are at present difficult of sale, even at lower prices. Orange Pekoes: The long-leaf kinds have sold rather under previous rates. The Macao kinds are without demand. Foochow Capers are only saleable at low prices. Orange Pekoes are in full supply, and sales difficult to make. Green Teas: There is no material change to notice. Fine Young Hysons sell at full prices, but all other kinds have ruled rather easier. The public sales have been smaller, comprising only 10,476 packages, which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries since the 1st of the month as compared with last year are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	4,282,962 ...	4,425,190
Coastwise	1,415,849 ...	1,706,273
Exports	1,530,974 ...	1,073,069
	*7,229,785	7,204,532

SILK.

A moderate business at declining and somewhat irregular prices has to be noted. The deliveries have been somewhat smaller, and disinclination to operate for the time being has been manifested. The business done has not been sufficiently large to form a basis for reliable report.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
,, No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
,, Blue Elephant	18s 6d.
Yuenfan and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d
Long Reel	10s 0d. to 13s. 6d
Canton	11s 6d. to 16s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashuah	14s. 0d. to 16s 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—A good supply was offered early in the week, the bulk consisting of Plantation Ceylon, which went off slowly for ordinary and greyish kinds, but a few lots fine coloury brought higher prices, and with the latter exception prices were lower. Subsequently small supplies at auction have gone off flatly at irregular and easier rates, closing, triage at 76s. to 78s. 6d., small at 93s. to 94s. 6d., low middling at 100s. to 100s. 6d., middling to bold at 101s. 6d. to 111s., peaberry at 109s.

* The deliveries for 1877 comprise eleven days, against twelve days for 1876.

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to 113s. Native Ceylon has met offers only at a decline of 1s. to 2s., and has been chiefly bought in; only about 300 bags being sold, ordinary and small at 73s. to 77s., fine bold at 93s. to 93s. 6d., peaberry at 88s.; 202 bags fine ordinary Ouvah were bought in at 88s. Of 759 bags Manila and Singapore offered 220 bags sold, mixed pale kinds at 78s. to 80s., brownish Campar at 75s. to 76s., Pari Pari at 80s., the remainder being bought in, good pale Manila at 87s., picked Bally at 80s. per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their public sale for the 21st inst., when 98,500 bags Java will be offered, against 113,468 bags in 1876.

COTTON.—Early in the week American was in good demand, and prices recovered 1-16d. per lb. The market afterwards became dull, a weak tone has prevailed, and prices of American are easier; East India sorts are also occasionally cheaper. The sales for the week are about 7,505 bales. On the spot Tinnivelly 5⅞d. to 6⅛d., fully fair to good; Western Madras 5¼d. to 5⅜d., fair to good; Coconada 5⅛d. fair; Bengal 4⅞d. to 5 1-16d., good fair to good; Rangoon 4 15-16d. to 5⅛d., good fair to good; Dhollera 5 5-16d., good fair; China 6⅛d.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At auction of 1,140 cases Ginger offered 450 cases sold, a few lots of old import at 5¼d., new Mansing in large jars also at 5¼d., ditto in small jars 6⅛d. to 6⅜d., being steady; 25 cases dry ditto withdrawn.

GALLS.—Business has been done in China at 54s. per cwt.

GAMBIER has been dull, with sellers at 19s. 6d. on the spot, and 19s. for arrival. For arrival about 600 tons November-December shipment have been sold at 19s. to 18s. 10½d. ex ship. There are buyers for arrival at this decline, but holders are firm, and no further sales have been effected.

JAPAN WAX.—100 boxes good small yellowish saucers bought in at 50s.

JAPAN TALLOW.—18 tubs sold, good yellow at 38s. 9d., rather dark and dark 38s., and two cases dark dregged at 34s.

SUGAR.—Early in the week there was more demand for refining West India for an outport, and prices slightly recovered. Some other kinds also met more inquiry at the previous reduction. The improved tone was not maintained, and renewed dulness has since prevailed, sales being slowly effected at previous rates for low brown, and about 6d. cheaper for West India, and other refining kinds; good crystallised is firm. The following is a record of the week's business in East Indian descriptions:—On the 9th inst. in auction 912 bags washed fine grocery Penang sold at 27s. to 27s. 6d. On the 10th 15,000 bags unclayed Taal Manila sold at 15s. On the 13th in auction of 2,857 bags European Penang about 2,380 bags sold at lower rates, good ordinary brown at 18s., middling to fine brown at 18s. 3d. to 20s. On the 14th in auction 1,442 bags unclayed Manila, from Mauritius, were bought in at 16s., but 1,100 bags afterwards sold at 15s. On the 15th the floating cargo per Jane Woodburn, 6,340 bags brown China, sold at 15s. for the United Kingdom.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 12th inst. the increased activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market strengthened the tone, and brought out more buyers the result being somewhat more business in some instances, at a slight advance on previous rates. On the 13th offers were more generally made, but with the firmness of producers buyers progressed but slowly, their views as to price restricting business considerably. The general tone of the market has been quieter since the 13th, but producers have held firmly to their quotations whenever business has been offered on low terms. On the 16th the inquiry from all quarters was on a diminished scale, but, notwithstanding the slack demand, quotations were maintained with some degree of steadiness, neither spinners nor manufacturers seeming disposed to concede on the already unremunerative prices.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—On the 15th Nov., at 52, Upper Berkeley-street, W., the wife of R Cunningham, late of Ceylon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GARDNER—COURTNEY.—On the 10th Nov., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Robert William Gardner, elder son of the late Robert Gardner, of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, to Alice Mary Melvill, second daughter of Wm. Courtney, of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, and late of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service.

KIRKE—HUNTER On the 12th Nov., at Calcutta, Henry P. Kirke, Captain 3rd regt. B.N.I., to Rosalie (Posie), youngest daughter of Wm. C. Hunter, formerly of China.

WARD—GRESWELL.—On the 5th Nov., at Kandy, Ceylon, by the Ven. Archdeacon Matthew, Vicar of Kandy, Henry Lambert Ward, C.E., to Constance fourth daughter of the Rev. Clement Greswell, Rector of Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

LECKIE—On the 4th Nov., in his 23rd year, Patrick Stewart, fourth son of Patrick Comrie Leckie, Palace-road, Streatham-hill, and 11, Copthall-court.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, NOV. 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the India, China, and Australia mails, arrived here to day.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, NOV. 12.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, with the India, China, and Australia heavy mails, left at 1 P.M. for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, NOV. 15.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtsze, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on or about the 23rd inst. Her cargo includes 1,027 sacks of sugar, 13,055 chests of tea, 155 packages of tobacco, 138 of plants, 111 of gutta-percha, and 418 miscellaneous for London.

INWARD MAIL DUE DECEMBER 10.—COLOMBO, NOV. 14.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 2.—SUEZ, NOV. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles 4th inst., left to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 9.—SUEZ, NOV. 16.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Travancore and Malwa, with the outward India and China mails of the 1st-9th inst., left at 1 P.M. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 19.—GALLE, NOV. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles Oct. 21, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 5.—SINGAPORE, NOV. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles, Oct. 7, and Galle Oct. 31, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 28.—SHANGHAI, NOV. 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior, with the London mails of the 28th Sept. has arrived.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11⅝d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Shanghai ,,	5s. 5⅛d. to 5s. 5⅜d.	5s. 6⅛d.	5s. 6⅜d.
Canton ,,	3s. 11⅝d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅜d.
Hong Kong ,,			
Macao ,,			
Singapore ,,	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅜d.
Penang ,,	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅜d.
Manila ,,	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 299 to 301½	Rs. 219
,, Hong Kong	27 to 27⅝ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.0.0	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 48 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $675.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
Union Insurance Society, $950.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 103.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 71.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 46 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 16 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share nominal.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $675 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $950 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $247 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 25 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $145.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 30	Woodhall	Lowe	Hong Kong	Astoria
Nov. 1	Ullock	Goodman	Do.	Do.
7	Gloria	Fuso	Akyab	Falmouth
7	Carmelita Rocco	Vecchini	Rangoon	Queenstown
7	Carricks	Carr	Hong Kong	Liverpool
8	Ada E Oulton	Brooks	Rangoon	Do
8	Mallard	Duncan	Singapore	New York
8	Havilah	Garthly	Manila	Do.
9	Antenor (s.)	Jones	Foochow	London
9	Asshur	Pallot	Maulmain	Do.
10	Woodlark	Largie	Swatow	Do.
10	Nancy Pendleton	Pendleton	Singapore	Do.
10	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Do.	Do.
10	Beatrice	Benvenuto	Do.	Do.
10	Emilio V.	Merello	Do.	Do.
10	Glencairn	Finnister	Ilo Ilo	Liverpool
10	Clifton	Shaw	Manila	Do.
10	Seconda B.	Ba aracco	Rangoon	Do.
10	Bianca	Griffiths	Do.	Do.
10	Jane Woodburn	Desborough	Swatow	Queenstown
10	Victoria	Trimble	Hong Kong	San Francisco
10	Canning	Garland	Manila	New York
10	Formosa	Reynolds	Ilo Ilo	Boston
10	Ka Moi	Rakemann	Do.	Hamburg
10	Celebes (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
11	Prins Hendrik (s.)	—	Do.	Do.
11	Hope	Cromar	Do.	Ymuiden

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ARRIVALS—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Nov. 12	Laurel	Johnson	Japan, for Falmouth	Passed I. of Wight
12	Papa Rissetto	Lannata	Cebu	London
12	Lalla Rookh	Hender	Hong Kong	Do.
13	Lombardy (s.)	Hall	Shanghai	Do.
14	R. R. Thomas	Nicholls	Rangoon	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov. 8	St. Olaf	Pedersen	Singapore	Cardiff
8	Helena	Inkster	Anjer	Liverpool
8	Good Hope (s.)	Johnson	Singapore, via Jeddah	Sunderland
8	Gebroeders v. d. Beek	V. d. Woude	Java	Newcastle
13	Astarte	Parson	Singapore	Glasgow

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Nov. 10	Holland	Nieuwe Diep	Batavia
12	Glengyle	London	Singapore, &c.
12	Patroclus	Liverpool	Penang, &c
12	Koning der Nederlanden	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
14	Glenartney	Shanghai	London

SPOKEN.

R.C.N.T. (Dutch barq.), Egmont to Hong Kong, Oct. 4, 9 N., 25 W.
PAPA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 28, 20 S., 29 W.
OAKLAND, Singapore to Liverpool, Oct. 12, 7 S., 25 W.
GOODELL, Philippine Islands to Boston, Oct. 21, 34 N., 69 W.
GLOBE, Antwerp to Hong Kong, Sept. 18, 26 S., 27 W.
JOHANNA, Newcastle to Java, 26 days out.

CASUALTIES.

PORTSMOUTH.—Nov. 10, the Good Hope (str.), Sunderland to Java, has put into Motherbank, with heavy list to starboard, having shifted cargo.

RAMSGATE.—Nov. 12, the Noach I., Rotterdam to Batavia, drove ashore in Pegwell Bay, and lost two anchors and chains; she was towed off next tide, and came into this port.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Nov. 12, the Laurel, Japan to Falmouth, has arrived here with loss of port bulwarks from main to fore-rigging. The vessel shipped a sea off the Lizard on 10th inst., and the master considers the cargo is damaged.

PLYMOUTH.—Nov. 13, the Elmina, Amsterdam to Padang, has put in here with loss of several sails, and iron work from lower topsail yard; she experienced a very heavy gale on 11th inst., thirty miles off Scilly.

PILL.—Nov. 13, the Lanusei, Bassein to Queenstown, has been forced up the Bristol Channel, and docked at Avonmouth; she has several of the crew sick, and intends to discharge cargo.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Oct. 23, the Paolina K. has been chartered for £700 to take on to Samarang the cargo of the Abel, and will commence loading in a day or two. The Flying Eagle, New York to Java, put in here on Oct. 18, leaking in upper works; a survey has been held, and vessel will partly discharge, and fit new pumps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Nov. 12, Loudoun Castle (str.), Amoy for New York; Conrad (str.), Nieuwe Diep for Batavia.

CUXHAVEN.—Sailed, Nov. 9, Elizabeth Childs, Hamburg for Hong Kong.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenfalloch, Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Cairnsmuir, Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantaisie, Nourmahal, Fiery Cross, Windhover, J. R. Worcester. For Hong Kong: Devana, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Hakon Adelsten (s.), St. Joseph. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (s.), Stentor (s.). For Anjer; Edith Warren. For Macassar: Hermann.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Espiegle, Esligton (s.).

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

PER SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES.

Pih-Quan Harbour.—The following information relating to Pih-quan harbour has been recently received. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1° Westerly in 1877. Sunken Danger.—Mr. Williams, master of the steam ship Chefoo, reports having found a rock, in mid-channel at the entrance to Pih-quan harbour, on which at three-quarters flood a heavy sea broke. From this danger the islet at the south end of Chin-quan island bore W. by N.; and Ping-fong rock (west side of Ping-fong island) bore N. by E. Vessels entering or leaving Pih-quan harbour should guard against this reported sunken danger. Anchorage.—Pih-quan harbour is well protected from sea and wind during the N.E. monsoon; H.M.S. Growler, in October 1874, when making the inshore passage from Amoy to Shanghai, obtained shelter with the west extreme of Ping-fong island bearing S.E. ¾ S., and the south-east extreme of Chin-quan island bearing S.W. ¼ W., in three fathoms at low water, muddy bottom, and good holding ground. The tidal streams are very strong in Pih-quan harbour.—Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, November, 1877.

Japan—West Coast—Goto Islands—Sunken Danger near Hodge Rock (Shiro-Se).—The following information relative to a sunken danger bearing S.W. ¾ W., distant 6¾ miles from Hodge rock the north-westernmost islet of the Goto group, is derived from an examination made in H.M. surveying vessel Sylvia, by Captain St. John, 1876. This rock (*Korai-no-ze*), with 18 feet water, lies near the south-east edge of a rocky bank; this bank extending N.W. by N., three quarters of a mile, with a breadth of 4 cables, has from 5 to 10 fathoms. At 3 cables southward of the rock the depth is 20 fathoms; and at half a mile from the depth of 5½ fathoms on the northern edge of the bank there is 38 fathoms. Position, lat. 33° 7′ 10″ N., long. 128° 42′ 40″ E. Clearing Marks: North point of Biriyo-sima in line with the north peak of Nosaki-sima bearing E. ⅝ N., leads northward of Korai-no-ze. South point of Hira-sima in line with the north peak of Nosaki-sima bearing E. by N. ¼ N., leads southward of Korai-no-ze. Note: The names, Biriyo-sima and Hira-sima, on existing charts, should be transposed.—Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, October, 1877.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

MISSING SHIPS.—It is officially announced at Lloyd's that the Eaglet, Captain Nicol, sailed from Nagasaki for Shanghai, with coals, on July 11 last, and was seen during a heavy typhoon which occurred between July 13 and 14, but has not since been heard of. The Golconda, of Glasgow, from Bassein to Hamburg, with rice, was spoken on May 27 last, in lat. 22 S., long. 58 E., and has not since been heard of. Much anxiety is felt respecting the missing West India Mail steamer, Mexican, which left Port Royal, South Carolina, for Liverpool, on the 12th September, and is now forty-two days overdue. She had a crew of thirty-eight hands and a valuable cargo on board, but no passengers.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal Company from shipping during the month of October and for the first ten months of 1877, compared with 1876 and 1875, were as follow:—

	Month of October		
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Vessels ...	125	105	119
Tolls (francs) ...	2,490,000	2,384,616	2,476,463
	First ten months.		
Vessels ...	1,381	1,223	1,242
Tolls (francs) ...	27,286,606	24,871,730	23,898,466

MR. ROBERT THOMPSON, junior, has launched from his shipbuilding-yard at Southwick, on the Wear, an iron sailing barque, built to the order of Mr. Peter Iredale, of Liverpool. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 214½ feet; breadth, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 21 feet 6 inches. She is 1,070 tons gross register, and has been built under special survey for Lloyd's 100 A class. The vessel is fitted with all the latest improvements, and is intended for the China trade. She has been named the Lizzie Bell.

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W. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,
14, SHERBORNE-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET LONDON.

WANTED, a CHINESE AMAH.—A Lady returning to China in February next is desirous of obtaining the services of a Chinese Amah. Address, M. Alfred Huber, Avenue de la Grande Armée, 8, bis, Paris.

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WORKS:—FAVERSHAM, KENT.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Indus ...	3,470	500	Nov. 22	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawar	3,781	600	Nov. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Lombardy	2,723	450	Dec. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive	3,743	600	Dec. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
,, Brindisi ,, ... ,, Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

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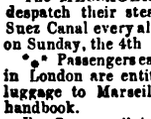
*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



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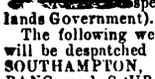
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,600 tons, Nov. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Dec 18.

Fares:—First Class, £68: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.



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FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Lorne, s.s.	1,035	Gellatley & Co.	Nov. 20
Glenfalloch, s.s.	2,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov. 20
Cairnsmuir, s.s.	1,123	Norris & Joyner	Nov. 26
Glenorchy, s.s.		Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov. —
Glengarry, s.s.		Wright, Bros. & Co.	Nov. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Nestor, s.s.		Alfred Holt	Nov. 30

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *savans*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
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Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co
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Foo-Chow	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean. 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

SHARP & Co.,

BANK BUILDINGS, HONG KONG

ESTABLISHED 1859.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED

OILMEN'S STORES

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD VAN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE,

First-class Dutch Daily Paper, published at Batavia, Java, by Messrs. ERNST and Co. Yearly, £5 3s. 4d. London Agent, FRED. ALGAR, 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room with English French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas Manilas &c. &c., at the most reasonable prices

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY
(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all descriptions of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.
E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NO. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

ROCK TO THE EASTWARD OF POOTOO ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Petersen, of the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Ho-chung*, has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position :—

West Nine Pin Rock ..... N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock ..... N. 12° E.
N.W. Point of Isthmus Island ..... N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff ..... N. 49° W.

The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th Aug., 1877.

STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk.—Last shipping day, 25th November.—The splendid full-powered screw steamer CAIRNSMUIR, 100 A1, 1,123 tons register 220-horse power nominal, S. SPOWART, Commander; loading in the South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, built for the China trade, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tns.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hg Kg., & Japan	Lorne	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 20

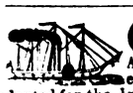
Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Nov. 20.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, LORNE, 100 A1, 1,085 tons register, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. MCCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs. John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridgewater-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	Nov. '20
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register W. FINDLAY, commander; South West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SHEPHERD and Co., Jeffrey's square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.' INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai...	John R. Worcester	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Nourmahal..	A1	846	With des	London
Shanghai	Woodlark ...	A1	869	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	With des	Antwerp
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	*AA1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool
	Clipper ship	A1	—	To follow	Livrpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CHINA and JAPAN.

Port.	Ship.	Tns.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai ...	Fantaisie...	696	A1 17 yr	E.I.	With des.
Yoko. & Higo	Laira	492	AA1	W.I.	With des.
Do.....	Laurel.....	638	A1 14 yr	W.I.	To follow

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., No. 116, Leadenhall-street.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. — From LONDON for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship CALDERA, 100 A1 2,110 tons register, 350-horse power nominal, now loading in the South-West India Docks; ——, Commander To sail end of November. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the s.s. Glamis Castle, for Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo.

LONDON to BANGKOK, via HAVRE. — The splendid screw steamer MECCA, 18 years Liverpool, 1,067 tons register, 120 h.p., H. PLENGE, Commander; London Docks. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched from London on or about the 22nd November.

For Freight, apply to BEST, RYLEY, and Co., 122, Cannon-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Nov. 19, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 743.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Nov. 26.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Aug. 24	Oct. 10	Oct. 13*
Yedo	—	—	,, 6*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	
Hakodadi	—	—	,, 5*
Nagasaki	—	—	,, 1
CHINA—Peking	—	—	,, 7
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 4
Chefoo	—	—	Sept. 22
New-chwang	—	—	Oct. 6
Hankow	—	—	,, 5
Kiu-kiang	—	—	
Chin-kiang	—	—	,, 13
Shanghai	,, 24	,, 5	,, 8
Ningpo	—	—	,, 14
Foochow	—	—	,, 10
Formosa	—	—	,, 15
Amoy	—	—	,, 16
Swatow	—	—	,, 18
Hong Kong	Sept. 7	,, 17	,, 16
Canton	—	—	,, 17
Macao	—	—	
PHILIPPINES—Manila	Aug. 17	Sept. 21	,, 6
COCHIN-CHINA Saigon	—	—	,, 24
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	
BORNEO Labuan	—	—	
Sarawak	—	—	,, 17
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	,, 20
Samarang	—	—	,, 13
Sourabaya	—	—	,, 10
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Sept. 21	Oct. 24	,, 26
Penang	,, 14	,, 13	,, 20
CEYLON—Galle	Oct. 5	,, 30	Nov. 2
Colombo	—	—	Oct. 31

* Via San Francisco, received Nov. 20.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 20th inst. The heavy portion of last inward mail arrived at Southampton, per P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, on the 24th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong 25th Oct., Singapore 1st Nov., which is due in London on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, left Alexandria on the 24th inst., three days early, and will probably reach London on Friday.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Maritimes steamer *Fung-tsze*, arrived Nov. 23.—From Yokohama: Mrs. England, Mrs. Rappart, Mrs. Grubel, Messrs. Pigeon, Chiatellino, Ferrero: Smidt, Mr. and Mrs. Bonin, the Japanese Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, Messrs. Ohashi, Esonbunti, Meycda and Kato, with six attaches. From Shanghai: Mrs. Shutt, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. Ring, Mr. Valteau. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. De Kalands, Mr. Howe, Mr. Robertson, Mr. De Ferrera, Mr. Reymenet, Mr. Cotton. From Saigon: Admiral the Baron Dunerre, Messrs. Alquien, De Poret, De Beaumont. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Beestehollc, Mr. and Mrs. Krause, Mr. Van der Poel, Mr. Maindron. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Courtalon, Mgr. Bourdon, Messrs. Bachelerie, Fetillon, De Carcer and family, Alvarez and family, Botella, Aristegin, Diaz, Otero. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Messrs. Cameron, Macleod, Ravel, Bertrand.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Gaelic*, arrived Oct. 2.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Earnst Deacon, Mr. Thos. Esperez, Mr. A. Kisner. From Yokohama: Mr. A. N. Bayler, U.S.N., Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Paymaster Barton, U.S.N., Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mr. F. E. White, Mr. Leanard, Mr. F. Schmidt, Mr. Edmond. From Shanghai: Lieut. Fallcott, G.—U.S.N.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. W. A. Harvey, and Miss Ames, Mr. St. John. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bayley.

Per P. and O. steamer *China*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Hoskyns. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. Krol. To Singapore: Mr. W. P. Clarke, Capt. Sturrock. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Brindisi, Dec. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Quilty (via Bombay).

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Dec. 10.—To Hong Kong: Mr. T. Pate.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. G. Angier.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wotton, Mrs. Fluger, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. A. Lane. To Batavia: Mr. G. Suyckertuych. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. R. Lusch, Mr. S. Taylor. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. Hill, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. R. Aitken, Mr. J. Buchanan, Mr. Hill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tsze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan, Mrs. Lord. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone.

Per steamer *Stentor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Nov. 20.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Ortwin.

Per steamer *Glenfallock*, from London, Nov. 18. For Singapore: Mr. Cranstoun Ommaney. For Hong Kong: Mr. H. S. Huffman.

Per steamer *Agamemnon* (Holt's line), due Dec 6. From Singapore: Mr. Bushell.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Very little of local importance has occurred, and the chief subject of public attention continued to be the cholera. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the form was very mild, that the public apprehension at first felt had very much diminished, and that the number of deaths had decreased. The action taken by the Board of Health is very favourably spoken of. At the first announcement of the existence of cholera in the native town, five medical gentlemen voluntarily convinced themselves of the truth of the statement by personal investigation, and proceeded to make an inspection of the fouler portions of the foreign settlement, the condition of which was found to be filthy and dangerous beyond description. Upon the representations made by these gentlemen to the Consular Body, they were organised into a Board of Health, with power to enlarge their number, as seemed necessary, by the addition either of medical men or of laymen. Authority was given by the Consuls to enter and inspect all foreign compounds and dwellings, a refusal to allow of such inspection, or to carry out the reasonable instructions of the Board, to be met by reporting the case to the individual Consul, having jurisdiction in the premises. As one result of their labours, the formerly filthy and dangerous Chinese town has, by arrangement with the Japanese authorities, been placed under the joint supervision of the chief medical officer of the Kencho and a representative of the Board of Health, and now this portion of Yokohama is in as perfect a sanitary condition as is possible without its total destruction or reconstruction, while but a short time ago its condition could not have been much worse than it was. By far the greater portion of the labour and expense involved in the Augean task of cleansing and disinfecting the Chinese town has been assumed by the Kencho.

Various details of an interesting character are given with reference to the late rebellion. The *Japan Herald* has the following:—

Information of the attack on the rebel positions at Shiroyama on Sept. 24 has been given us by one who was among the Imperialists on the day after the fight, and saw the bodies brought in by the troops to head-quarters for identification. Our informant says the bodies of Kirino, Beppu, and Hemmi were laid side by side, that of Kirino being fearfully mutilated by sword cuts, while his right temple was laid open by a shell splinter. The others bore witness by their wounds to having made a desperate resistance against the overwhelming odds brought to bear on them. Next the body of Kirino laid the headless trunk of a man of large stature and powerful build, whose head had been unsuccessfully

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sought for during the interval after the battle. However, while the narrator of the above was present, a party of men came in, bringing with them a head, which, when placed on the trunk, was found to correspond with it. He describes the corpse to be that of a tall, powerful man, with a remarkably clear skin; the face showed signs of having been recently shaved, the hair curled slightly, and a bullet wound was visible near the left nipple, and a bayonet or small-sword wound in the abdomen. How or where this body and head were found he did not learn. The force against the rebels was nearly 15,000 men, which, having captured the forts on Shiroyama, turned the guns in them on the rebels, who thus were beset front and rear, very few escaping, and but 150 prisoners taken.

A few hours after the battle at Shiroyama the scene of the final encounter between Imperialists and rebels was visited by some gentlemen, who give the following information:—The bodies of the slain thickly strewed the ground; in one place at the foot of the hill fully fifty men lay piled in one ghastly heap; it was here they had endeavoured to break through the ranks of their opponents, and must have been mowed down by one volley. Of the prisoners taken, who were few, all were badly wounded, and showed signs of having made a stubborn resistance. Lying side by side on the grass, apart from the rest, were the bodies of Kirino, Beppu, Hemmi and Murata, covered with wounds, and the headless trunk of Saigo Takamori, the famous leader, whose head was buried, but discovered some short time after, and fully identified; indeed, his body from certain well known marks was identified beforehand. He was a man of large build and great height; four coolies bent under their burden as they carried him from the spot. The rebel leaders were all buried that day in the precincts of a temple, the corpse of Saigo being placed in a packing case, which proved too short for the body, the feet protruding. On the earth being filled in, the graves were marked with headboards having the names inscribed on them. Hundreds of the rebels were also interred, but in such a slight and inefficient manner that the air of the place became unbearable. We are told also that when the rebels entered Kagoshima on Sept. 1 they showed great barbarity to the Imperialists who fell into their hands, some few Kencho officials whom they captured being cut in pieces, while the runaway people on their approach were driven into the harbour and drowned. The bodies of many were seen floating about for days afterwards. But the most shocking cruelty was the inhuman treatment of the wounded in the hospital, who, helpless to defend themselves or flee, had their arms and legs hacked off, and were left to die. The attack on the rebel position on Shiroyama took place at four A.M., and as it was then dark, the scene as witnessed from the shipping was fearfully grand; while as the day broke the combatants themselves were plainly visible; but although the rebels made a courageous stand at first, they were so outnumbered that the whole affair, ending in their almost annihilation, occupied but two hours.

The expenditure of the Government in suppressing the late rebellion is stated to be upwards of thirty-seven million *yen*, or, in other words, paper representing that sum has been emitted from the Treasury. Now, the *kinsatsu* in circulation before issued amount to not quite three times that sum, and were rather more than equal to the trade necessities of the country, because *kinsatsu* were at a slight discount. It is scarcely to be comprehended that with such a very large addition to the inconvertible currency the discount upon it does not rapidly increase,—for increase it must. No doubt fat profits have been made by army contractors and others during the war, and a large amount of paper has passed into the hands of persons not formerly possessed of much, but the absorption of paper money in these ways can only be regarded as temporary; much of it must come back upon the centres of commerce in exchange for commodities, and then a decline will set in. Such has been the universal experience in other countries, as witness the condition of the currencies of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Italy, and America.

We hear that General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General to Japan, has the option given him by the President of continuing in office. If this be the case, we may expect that General Van Buren will, after a brief visit to America, return to Japan, where he will be welcomed by the community.

The ceremony of naming the newly-born prince took place on Sept. 29, and the day was observed as a holiday at the public offices.

Oyama, who was governor of Kagoshima at the outbreak of the late insurrection, and who was deeply implicated in the conspiracy, was sentenced to death, and beheaded on Sept. 30.

Far the most serious accident which has yet taken place on the railways in Japan since they have been opened to traffic occurred on the night of Oct. 6 just before nine o'clock, at a point between Sumiyoshi Station and the Ashiyagawa tunnel, by a collision between the 8.30 train from Kobe and a return train of empty carriages which had been employed in carrying troops to Kioto. Why the accident happened is to the full as much a mystery as why any other railway accident happens, and we have not even in this country the satisfaction of knowing that a coroner's inquest might throw some light on the subject, however useless it might be as an instrument towards inducing reforms. As railway officials are no more disposed in Japan than at home to permit the public—or their agent, the newspaper press—to pry into accidents and their causes, and as everybody who has lived in Japan perfectly well knows that the truth, even if discoverable, will only be allowed to leak out at the pleasure of the Government, we shall be easily credited when we say that we have had no small trouble in arriving at the facts, seeing that the only two foreigners on the spot at the time were the engine drivers of the two trains, who are now both at the International Hospital so dangerously ill that access to them has been—very properly—refused by the Medical Director of that establishment. All that is absolutely certainly known is that a train of about twenty-five empty carriages left Nishinomiya just before nine o'clock, and ran against the 8.30 train from Kobe. The stokers of both trains were killed, as was one other Japanese. The two engine drivers were brought back and lodged in the International Hospital, and one Japanese is in the Native Hospital. Both engines are considerably damaged, several carriages were smashed, and it was only the accident of the 8.30 train to Osaka being on that occasion almost without passengers that the catastrophe was not more painful.

From the *Japan Mail* we take the following:—

His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial army in the south, returned to the steamer *Thabor* on the night of Oct. 9, being escorted by the Japanese men-of-war *Seiki Kan* and *Kasuga Kan*, having on board Admiral Kawamura, adviser of the commander-in-chief, and Rear-Admiral Ito. Many to the ships in harbour were gaily decorated with flags after daylight on the 10th, and shortly before eight o'clock his Imperial Highness and suite landed at the Admiralty jetty under a salute from the men-of-war and the Kanagawa fort, where they were met by the Prime Minister, Sanjo Saneyoshi, their Excellencies Iwakura, Okuma, Ito, Terashima, and other high Government officials and many of the nobles. The party proceeded to Tokio by the 9.34 train. At the Shinbashi station a large escort of cavalry and infantry were awaiting, and some members of the Imperial family were there to receive the Prince, who almost immediately proceeded in a carriage, accompanied by their excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura, to the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, where his Imperial Highness and Admirals Kawamura and Ito were received by his Majesty the Mikado, who graciously thanked them for the efficient duties they had performed in suppressing the Satsuma rebellion. The next day his Majesty was pleased to raise his Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya to the rank of General, so that the Prince now holds that rank, which was previously held in Japan only by his late opponent Saigo before the latter took up arms against the Government.

NAGASAKI.

The following items are brought by the present mail from the above port:—

The native authorities have established a special hospital for the reception of cholera patients at a village some distance down the bay. Fewer cases have been reported during the past week. The *Rising Sun* says a fatal case occurred on board H.M.S. *Lily*, and it was probably this circumstance that hastened her departure for Shanghai—with the intention of being at sea for some days. On the day of her leaving the *Vigilant* and *Fly* dropped down the bay to avoid as much as possible communication with the shore through the bum-boats, &c., which constantly assail men-of-war in harbour. At Takasima it is feared the working of the mine has been stopped on account of the number of cases daily occurring, and it is feared that it may be a few weeks before the work will be resumed, as steps will have to be taken to disinfect the works around which it would appear the disease is limited.

KOREA.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* (of Nagasaki) says strange rumours are current among the native population in that city, one of which is to the effect that the Japanese Ambassador to Korea has been murdered there, and that war is sure to be the result. The Koreans will have to contend against veteran troops if this report is correct.

CHINA.

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PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 20 contains a memorial from the Police Censors of the Western division of Peking regarding the suffering which has been experienced by the poorer classes from poverty and hunger. "Last winter the memorialists saw the sufferers from cold and hunger lying in heaps in the streets; and the corpses of those who perished from lack of shelter, lying as they had been overtaken by death, presented a pitiable spectacle." Great distress seems to be anticipated also during the coming season, and the memorialists report that certain people have come forward with subscriptions for the erection of a refuge in the neighbourhood of the South-west gate, where a piece of land has been purchased and buildings have been erected with a view to succouring the destitute poor, so far as the means in hand will

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allow, under private auspices, without interference on the part of the police magistrates. About a thousand persons can be accommodated there. An annual grant of 300 piculs of millet towards the maintenance of the asylum is asked and granted.

TIENTSIN.

The Shanghai *Courier's* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 3 :—

A considerable number of poor people from the district of which Tientsin is the centre, have been collecting here for several weeks, in the hope of avoiding starvation. They are huddled in the west suburb, and in other places. Most of the comers thus far appear to be women and children. They get their living by street-sweeping—such living as it is- not sweeping crossings however ; but, frequenting the bund, and other places where grain is stored, they brush up the ground—in a peck of dirt gather several grains of rice or wheat. Of this material a cake is made, which resembles a coarse black grind-stone. It is composed of about 70 per cent. coal dust, 20 per cent. gravel, and 9 per cent. refuse. The rest is grain. So far as appears, no official notice is taken of this distress, which will deepen and multiply every day as the winter comes on. Troops of women, armed with the stump of a broom, an old dustpan, go daily to the bund, and are driven away by the well-fed and well-paid police, who have no other occupation. A few additional torpedoes exploded under the nests where these poor people collect would relieve the Government of what may prove an embarrassment.

The distress in Shansi has become so great as to attract the attention of the officials here, who have just issued a joint proclamation, inviting the people of Tientsin to co-operate and relieve the sister province. Nothing could set forth the actual condition of things in that fertile land so clearly as the fact that even the magistrates here feel that something must be done to help them.

It is now currently reported that the sale of torpedoes to the Viceroy has been broken off, and the bargain money returned, owing to a failure to demonstrate the powers of the machine in consequence of a short supply of necessary chemicals. At all events, the failure is a cause of congratulation for the Chinese.

A correspondent writes to us as follows on the above subject under date Oct. 6 :—

The famine in South Shansi is particularly severe in Fenchowfoo, Looanfoo and Taikoo. The last place is a little to the south of Taiyuen, the provincial capital. The rich Chinese in Tientsin, officers and others, have just subscribed about Tls. 100,000. The famine will necessarily last till the wheat harvest in June, 1878. There have been three years of successive drought in Shansi. North Henan and Shansi are also under a like visitation, but it is most alarming and appalling in South Shansi over the whole region south of Taiyuenfoo. The people have already begun to die from starvation. The Emperor, it is stated, has remitted the taxation from the destitute districts, and ordered Tls. 200,000 to be diverted from neighbouring provinces to Shansi. No such famine has been known for fifty years. A Roman Catholic bishop has gone to Europe to collect funds. He has been heard of as receiving large sums in Holland.

CHEFOO.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says :—

A Temperance Hall some 40 by 25 feet is being built here, and will be a free reading-room for sailors. It will be a great boon to many, and the moving spirit in the undertaking—a tide-waiter—deserves great praise for his efforts. The French man-of-war *La Clocheterie* left on Oct. 2 for Nagasaki. The passengers by the *Tuka* had quite a lively experience. One boat, in which were two ladies, filled, and baskets of fruit had to be thrown over. The steamer had to lie out about a mile-and-a-quarter from the Customs. She started about five P.M., but had enough of it in about half-an-hour, and put back, remaining under the Bluff all night.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th Oct.; the French mail from London, Aug. 10, was received on the 5th Oct.

The news brought from Shanghai by the present mail is confined chiefly to matters of local interest ; but the Model Settlement appears to keep up its activity in matters of local improvement and to be progressing, notwithstanding the unfavourable times against which it has to contend. The municipal minutes show that progress is being made in acquiring land for the Markham-road extension, but there seemed, on the other hand, to be some hitch regarding the proposed continuation of the Cemetery-road, which has been also under contemplation for some time past. The negotiations with the French Council regarding the Yangkingpang—the small creek which marks the separation between the Anglo-American "Settlement" and the French "Concession—have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion ; and at the last meeting of the French Council, the plan drawn up by Messrs. Oliver and Henry was formally adopted, to govern any future constructions or repairs of quays. The same plan of destroying diseased and ownerless dogs as is adopted in the English Settlement was approved, and the purchase was authorised, from the "Missions Etrangères," of a strip of land required to widen Rue Takou, at the rate of Tls. 4,000 a *mow*. Some communication has also been had with the English Council, on the subject of sanitary measures, and the China Merchants' S. N. Company were authorised to construct a floating pontoon in front of the Quai de France. Altogether there seems to be satisfactory evidence that the two Councils are working together in a conciliatory manner, which contrasts favourably with the disagreements of old days, when local orators waxed eloquent upon the diverse interests of those upon one side *versus* those upon the other side of the muddy little creek, the crossing of which carried one into new municipal jurisdiction, and brought one into contact with the French gendarme in place of the humbler Municipal policeman, who maintained law and order on the other side. The Washing Company was progressing and rapidly becoming a *fait accompli*. On Oct. 5 the committee met and decided that Mr. Meller should act as secretary for the company and be an ex-officio member of the committee, and the secretary was instructed to arrange with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to collect and hold the subscriptions to the order of the committee ; and also to ascertain the amount necessary for the purchase of land, construction of tanks, and requisite buildings. Shanghai will thus before long commence to wash its dirty linen at home, an improvement which on grounds of expense as well for other considerations has long been desirable. The volunteers, too, keep up their activity, and have been firing away in competing squads for a week, Sergeant Tucker being the victor, with a score of thirty-three, made up in part of five successive "bulls"—one his sighting shot—at 200 yards.

The Fire Brigade, who have had nothing but practices during the summer, had a little real work again on Oct. 4, when shortly before six o'clock in the evening the alarm bell sounded, indicating the locality of the outbreak to be the Foochow-road, and simultaneously a glare appeared, so considerable as to lead to the supposition that the fire was of large proportions ; and the streets leading in its direction were soon thronged with people. The affair, however, proved to be of less importance than was supposed. The fire had originated in a small native cotton shop, in the Foochow-road, and soon enveloped the two adjoining shops. These were in full blaze when the police arrived on the scene with their extincteurs ; but it was apparent that the substantially built walls around the seat of the fire precluded all possibility of the flames spreading to any serious extent, and the volunteer engines having "coped with the flames" with their usual "praiseworthy promptness," the fire was speedily got under, the ONLY damage done being, as the local paper sympathetically puts it, "the destruction of the three shops mentioned, with their contents." It may perhaps be open to doubt whether the native proprietors or the insurance offices look upon the matter in quite so calm and philosophic a spirit. Another fire took place two days afterwards, namely, on Oct. 6—this time on the French concession, in a native shop facing the City moat, but this also proved to be of comparatively little moment, and seems to be looked upon as disappointingly insignificant. The engines were on the spot before the alarm bells had ceased to sound, and in a few minutes the flames were subdued ; and we are told, "the shop in which the fire originated was gutted, but beyond this little damage was done."

The report of the North China Insurance Company to be presented at the meeting to be held on Oct. 15, is as follows :—

The fifth half-yearly balance sheet and accounts to June 30 last are now presented to the shareholders, and the directors are glad to be able to congratulate them on the continued prosperity of the company. The total amount appearing at the credit of the company after bringing forward Taels 404,190.70 from the present Working Account is Taels 1,460,629.87, out of which dividends have been paid of Taels 200,000 on the shares, and Taels 205,429.77 on contributory premia, Taels 195,219.66 being placed to the Reserve leaving a balance of Taels 859,980.44, irrespective of the paid-up capital. Further dividends have since been distributed in pursuance of a resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held on July 9, viz. :—

7th dividend Tls. 70 per share	Tls. 70,000.00
8th dividend 3 per cent. to contributors for 1875 ...	29,534.29
9th dividend 4 per cent. to contributors for 1876...	47,784.65

representing in the aggregate Tls. 147,319.24 ; the reserve fund being raised to Tls. 257,900.42.

The directors are precluded by the provisions of the deed of settlement from dealing with the reserve fund until after the expiry of the term ; but a further distribution of the money in hand will be made as early as practicable. An agency has been opened at Rangoon, under the care of Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co. In the absence of Mr. Rowley Miller, Mr. Augustus White has been appointed to audit the annexed accounts, in conjunction with Mr. Peter Maclean.

Reports of an exaggerated character having got abroad concerning the quantity of sycee being sent off to India, a species of panic appears to have taken place in the native Money Market. The incident by an unlucky printer's error or slip of the pen is rather curiously related in one of the local papers, which says :—"There was great excitement in the money market last week. The rate of native interest, which opened at 6 *mace* on Thursday, flew during the morning to 1m. 9c., and fell again soon

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after noon to 4m." The 1m. 9c., no doubt should be Tls. 1.9.0. The market in fact seems something like what the Irishman described his life to have been, "a great many ups and downs—principally downs."

The *North China Herald* states that the following changes are said to be contemplated in the Customs Staff:—Mr. Detring goes as Commissioner to Tientsin, and will be succeeded as Commissioner at Chefoo by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Simpson will be succeeded as Deputy Commissioner at Shanghai by Mr. Hughes. It is also rumoured, though we do not know with what truth, that Mr. Glover goes as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, accompanied by M. de Sombreuil as Secretary, and that he will probably be succeeded in Shanghai by Mr. Bredon.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

H.B.M.'s *Juno* arrived from Japan on Oct. 8, and has taken up her old berth opposite the Custom-house.

The stern-wheel steamer *Paokong*, whose name has been prominently before the public in connection with two recent suits heard at the United States Consulate-General, is to be sold at public auction on the 5th proximo, under a decree of the Court of the United States Consulate-General. The *Paokong*, it will be remembered, was built last year by Messrs. Farnham and Co. for river traffic.

We commend, as an instance of Chinese civilisation, the case of one Li Urh-shun, reported in the *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 21. He was in prison awaiting trial as an accessory in a case of robbery, the apprehension of the principal in which had not been effected; and "his confinement had already lasted for a period of eight years! when he died, apparently of opium poisoning; and the Censor Keh Tsing thinks this a suspicious circumstance. Knowing what we do of a Chinese prison and of the propensities of Chinese gaolers, we should be rather inclined to wonder the man had not committed suicide before—to escape the misery, if he was poor, and the squeezing, if his family is fairly well-to-do. Rich they could not be, or his innocence would have been demonstrated long ago. But eight years of imprisonment *awaiting trial!* and he, after all, not accused as a principal. In England there is an outcry if an accused criminal is kept a few weeks in confinement untried.

The *Shin-pao* relates a rather important fray with salt smugglers. At a village called Shin-kia-too, on the common boundary of the districts of Tai-chow and Kiang-too, is a salt barrier erewhile presided over by an official of the relative rank of district magistrate, and guarded by a subordinate naval officer in command of five war junks. On the evening of the 27th ult. the said officer had already closed the barrier, when about ten smuggling boats came up, forcibly cut the ropes, removed the barrier, and passed on their way, a great number of smuggling craft following in their wake. Thereupon the gallant civil and naval officers led on their braves to arrest the vessels. But, unfortunately, the smugglers were too many for them, and, their weapons being ready to hand, made an effective resistance, as though they were actually engaged in warfare. There were men killed and wounded on both sides. The naval officer was killed, and the civilian dangerously wounded; the gun-vessels were destroyed, and some braves killed and wounded. The matter was reported with the utmost speed to the Yangchow authorities, who despatched a force of some hundreds of soldiers, who encamped about three miles from Shin-kia-too, and made reconnaisances to the effect that there were assembled at a place called Po-ho-kan, in the neighbourhood, upwards of one hundred smuggling craft, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men on board. They showed no signs of dispersing, and their intention could not be ascertained. The troops made no attempt to capture them, but the Salt Commissioner sent a speedy report to the Viceroy.

Another serious accident occurred on the river on Oct. 5, arising from the great strength of the flood tide. It appears that the *Glenartney*, with nearly a full cargo of tea on board for New York, was moored at the P. and O. buoy opposite the Hongkew Wharf, alongside of which were the blue-funnel steamer *Ulysses* and the French *Mail* steamer *Ava*. The flood tide came up in a bore, and the *Glenartney* broke from the buoy and lurched about half her length forward with the buoy about midships, and so situated as to prevent her swinging to her anchor, which was immediately lowered on the breakage taking place. A signal from her for a tugboat quickly brought her that assistance, and an attempt was then made to tow her stern free of the buoy. The tide, however, was so strong that she dragged her anchor and drifted towards the wharf. Alongside the *Ulysses* were three Ningpo cargo boats, two of which the drifting steamer sank, and it is said four of their crew were drowned. The mast of one of the boats fell on the *Glenartney*, and two of the crew attempted to save themselves by climbing up it to get on board the steamer; but just as they were nearing the top the mast fell into the water, taking the men with it, and they were not seen again. The *Glenartney* then struck the *Ulysses*, nearly amidships, fracturing the gunwale in two places and tearing away the deck railings from the gangway to the side houses. Bounding off the *Ulysses*, she next bumped heavily against the stern of the *Ava*, bulging in one of the plates, and starting several others. She was then made fast to the *Ava*, where she remained until the tide turned, when two tug-boats took her in tow below the shipping. The *Glenartney* herself sustained comparatively little damage, and it is thought that the accident will not delay her departure.

NINGPO.

A Ningpo correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests that it is not a little remarkable that port should have been exempt from cholera while the malady prevailed to a greater or less extent at all the other coast ports. Shanghai and Wenchow, with which Ningpo is in daily communication, each had sharp visitations, yet not a single case has hitherto been reported on the banks of the Yung. The exemption cannot be due to exceptional cleanliness; for Ningpo, though, perhaps, a good average specimen among Chinese cities, is not to be compared in this respect with Wenchow. This remark, however, exhausts all the news; there seems as little going on as usual in the most somnolent of foreign settlements, and the negative "news" of the absence of cholera is all there is to record.—*North China Daily News.*

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes, under date of Oct. 4, as follows:—

The officials have found it convenient to intimate that 40 per cent. will be deducted from the total number of pieces, bales, catties, &c., in estimating the *lekin* tax to be paid. This brings the tax nearly to its old standing. The traders seem somewhat propitiated, and it is rumoured that orders will be sent to Shanghai, as before, and trade resumed. As the Calvinists would say, "The Lord grant it may be so, and all of contrary opinion consigned to perdition." The head *lekin* official has been recalled, but whether this means submission or stronger fight we can't say. *Lekin* is probably doomed, thanks to German and other national efforts, but I fancy a struggle will be made *in articulo mortis.*

Cholera did not stay long with us, and has now disappeared entirely. The maximum mortality was thirty-five per diem, and this only for two days. Had any sort of treatment been adopted I fancy our deaths would have been fewer by a good deal.

The *Conquest* leaves us, swearing she won't return for three months. This, I hope, is exaggeration, as the oranges will be ready for shipment in three or four weeks, and then the freight is likely to be good for a steamer; but it is necessary that one should be "on hand," so as to divert the trade from the old junk system. We hear on all sides hopes expressed that some steamer or the other will be here to take the fruit. Since *lekin* has been so oppressive all the merchandise (*e.g.* rattans, dates, &c.) has been shipped from Shanghai and Ningo by junk, as this taxation is either evaded by that course or so much modified as to amount to the same thing. It seems foreign contact is the grand excuse for *lekin*, and the moment this can be avoided the necessity for the imposition of the tax subsides. If there *is* a diplomatist in China who thinks, or who believes in past Treaties, one would surmise that this fact might call up much reflection.

This, however, must be essentially a tea port, and confident hopes are entertained that next season good tea will come here, either for sale or shipment for Shanghai. The tea growers are willing to take piece goods and opium in barter, and as these will go up under transit pass, and the tea come down under the same, *lekin* will not be able to interfere. It is said that foreign advent is likely to stimulate tea cultivation in this neighbourhood. *Vous verrons.*

The withdrawal of the regular steamer seems to have been inopportune, and to have aided the rebound from the healthy state of trade which she was gradually forming; but, of course, if immediate returns are possible, it is unnatural to expect merchants to pass them by and look to future contingencies, however energetic they may have been whilst these temptations were absent. I trust, however, that some steamer will be here to take the fruit exports.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* says:—

On Oct. 4 a medium-sized wooden mooring buoy was picked up by a fishing boat near the Middle Dog Lighthouse, and handed over to Mr. Southey, the chief lightkeeper, in whose custody it remains. There are no marks on the buoy to indicate the ownership, but it is probably the property of salvors, being of the description generally used in salving operations.

The pilot boat *Marie* had, it seems, a very narrow escape during the late bad weather on the coast. She was off Ockseu when the typhoon commenced, and losing her mainmast and rudderpost was in a disabled condition for some time. When the weather moderated, the lightkeeper at Ockseu was anxious to render assistance, but could not obtain a native boat for less than $400; his liberal offer of $50 was refused, but ultimately, when the *Marie* had effected temporary repairs and was under sail to Neichu, the fishermen offered to bring her in for $100, which offer was of course declined. Arrived at Neichu, the crew of the *Marie* applied to the district magistrate (Major Li) for assistance, which was promptly rendered. Major Li not only offered to send them under escort overland to Foochow, but also advanced $30 out of his own purse to defray their expenses. This hand-

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some conduct deserves to be recorded, and we have much pleasure in giving the circumstances publicity.

We have been handed the following translation of a letter from the Rev. Sia Sek Ong, the Presiding Elder of the Hinghua District, in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Mission :—"On the morning of Sept. 22, about daylight, a fierce tempest suddenly arose on the coast of Hinghua, accompanied with heavy rain ; the sea came up several tens of feet higher than its usual bounds ; boats that were moored along the shore were broken to pieces ; many houses were washed away or blown down ; men lost their lives ; and fields and gardens were in a few moments changed into barren ground. In Pwo-hia several tens of people were lost. Twenty-one of the inhabitants of Hung-le, on the island of Lamyit, were destroyed. No exact account can be obtained of the number of lives lost or the amount of damage done. On the morning of Sept. 22 there were cries of mourning and lamentation in all the villages along the coast, the sound of which nearly shook the earth. The fishermen have no boats with which to pursue their avocation, the farmers have no fields, the people are houseless. Their circumstances are exceedingly distressing. Alms have been sent from Hinghua, but the people do not know where they are to obtain a means of livelihood hereafter. I hear that the prefect of Hinghua has sent a deputy with several hundred taels to the distressed villages on the coast, with orders to investigate the needs of the people, and render them assistance. I think that the wealthy merchants and the gentry of all places, on hearing of this calamity, will exercise benevolence in behalf of the sufferers." The Pwo-hia preacher says that one of the members there was drowned in the sea, and nothing is known of the fate of two others who were at sea at the time. Over a dozen of the members have had their houses destroyed. The chapel was also blown down. The Teng-hu preacher says :—"The new chapel was blown down, also the chapel erected by Ling Ho-kauk (one of the members), and his own dwelling-house were destroyed, leaving only empty ground." The Lamyit preacher says :—"The wind blew off all the bricks and tiles from the roof of the chapel, only leaving about enough covered space in the preacher's room to stand on. Twenty-one persons were drowned, among them two brothers of church members. Over ten of the members had their boats and nets destroyed, and the grain in the fields washed away."

FORMOSA.

A correspondent under date of Oct. 10 writes :—

A few days ago, by order of the Tamsui Ting, twelve of the local mines worked by the natives in the Keelung district were closed up, and the miners prohibited from working them any further. Upon complaint of some foreign merchants, shipowners, and others engaged in the coal trade of Keelung, the American Consul, who happened to be on the spot, protested against this action of the authorities, on the ground that it had shut off an important part of the supply of coal which has hitherto been furnished by the Keelung mines, caused vessels to be delayed in loading, the price of coals to rise far above what it ever had been or ought to be, the capital of merchants and shipowners to lie idle, and they themselves either to fail in the fulfilment of their contract or execute them at a loss, and that its tendency would be to establish a monopoly in a production essential to commerce which had been built up mainly by foreign capital and enterprise, and had always remained open to competition. The Consul intimated that claims against the Chinese Government for demurrage and other damages might arise out of his action, and requested that the mines be kept open until the new Gouernment mining scheme could furnish a sufficient supply to meet the existing necessity for Keelung coals without material increase to price or delay to vessels. We are informed that the Tamsui Ting did not agree with the Consul as to the effect his order in closing up the mines would have upon the trade, so that the matter will probably have to be referred to Peking.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 18th October; the French mail from London, Sept. 7, arrived out on the 17th October.

The old difficulty with regard to gambling-houses, which seems never destined to be eradicated in Hong Kong, has again attracted some public attention, though, to judge from the accounts in the papers, the only real difference now is that a little more attention is being directed to the matter, and consequently more cases are being discovered. It is stated that the police are doing their best to put down the houses, and also the sale of the Wai-Sing Lottery tickets ; while coolies who make use of the recreation ground at Taipingshan for this particular form of recreation are ruthlessly disbanded, and as many taken into custody as can be got hold of. Catching Chinese gamblers in this way, however, seems rather like catching sparrows by putting salt upon their tails, as no sooner does one of the blue-coated guardians of the peace put in an appearance than the birds are flown. A rather remarkable piece of simplicity is related in connection with this subject. It seems that a Chinaman, with his face cut and his clothes covered with blood, came to Mr. May, the Magistrate at the Police-court, and complained that a friend of his having won some money at a gambling-house the proprietors of that establishment refused to pay, so that he went to the house with his friend to try if he could not obtain the money, when they assaulted him and tore his clothes. The magistrate, as may be surmised, showed so complete a lack of sympathy with this misfortune as to tell him he was very glad that he had been punished as he had been, and to direct a constable to take him to the Captain Superintendent of Police, in order that they might find the gambling-house. Whether they *did* find the gambling-house or not the latest advices do not say.

The *China Mail* gives the following account of a typhoon experienced by the M.M. steamer *Tanais* on her voyage from Yokohama :—

The M.M. steamer *Tanais* experienced a severe typhoon on her voyage from Yokohama. She reports that her departure from that port was delayed until Oct. 9, by an accident to her machinery at the last moment. Experienced fine weather up to the 11th, when at 6.30 A.M. the wind became very violent, and the barometer fell rapidly. It was now evident that a typhoon was approaching, with its centre directed on the vessel. Everything was made secure, and at 7.30 the typhoon was raging in full force, the sea breaking freely over the bridge. One enormous wave at one time appeared to envelope the vessel on all sides, causing her to labour heavily. This state of things continued until 9.30, when the barometer began to rise, but the sea increased in violence. It was not until seven o'clock in the evening that the vessel was able to resume her course.

The British barque *Merse*, 629 tons register, which left Hong Kong for Newchwang on Sept. 30, struck on the north-west end of the Pratas Shoal on the night of Oct. 9, and the efforts to get her off proving fruitless, she was abandoned two days afterwards. The crew left in two boats, Captain Robertson, the commander, and the second mate and six others leaving in the first, and the chief mate, Mr. William Smith, and seven others in the second. The crew were able to save a portion of their effects, which they placed in the boats. The chief mate's boat arrived here on the afternoon of Oct. 11, and the captain's boat the next day.

We take the following items from the *Daily Press* :—

We hear that the population of Yow-mah-tee has increased so much of late that the Surveyor-General, having found after inspection that the accommodation for the police is too limited for the number of men required in that district, intends adding a wing to each end of the police station, and making other necessary alterations. It is also in contemplation to enlarge the stations at Tsim-tsa-tsui and Hong-ham, the Colonial Surgeon having found them by far too small for the number of men stationed there, only 360 cubic feet to a man having been provided. The alterations will not be commenced until Jan. 1 next.

The calendar for the Criminal Sessions contains the names of thirty-two prisoners. The number of cases is thirty-one, four of which are those against the man Hamilton for attempting to obtain goods by false pretences. The offences charged against the other prisoners include three of burglary, one of larceny from the person, one of robbery with violence, and one of purchasing a woman for purposes of prostitution. The remainder are chiefly larceny cases. Previous convictions are charged against fourteen of the prisoners. The papers in several cases which have been committed by the magistrates have not yet been sent in, so the already long list will probably be further augmented before the sessions are closed.

We understand that Mr. Cheung Leung, first Chinese Clerk in the Registrar-General's Office, has been offered and has accepted the post of Interpreter to the Chinese Embassy to Japan. Mr. Leung will shortly leave Hong Kong for Shanghai, where he will meet the Ambassador, and proceed with him to Tokio, where the Legation is to be established almost immediately.

It is stated that Captain Layard resigns his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Governor at the end of October.

We understand that the auction-room lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Armstrong, and which is now being pulled down, will be replaced by Chinese shops.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending Sept. 30, is published in the *Gazette* of Oct. 11 :—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$221,953
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	810,775
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	384,672
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,623,887
Total	$3,041,287

Our Hong Kong Correspondent writes :—Oct. 18. The leading topic in Hong Kong continues to be the innovations and future policy of Mr. Hennessy. At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held a few weeks ago (it was the only one that had been held for several months), his Excellency spoke for about an hour in defence of his policy, quoting apparently overwhelming statistics to show that crime in the colony has been increasing during the last ten years. His Excellency also

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intimated his intention of introducing the system of separate confinement in the jail, of abolishing both branding and flogging, and of making some attempts to reform the criminal class here (or rather at Canton), and no doubt his statistics for showing an increase of crime were intended to be his excuse for these changes. No old resident in the Colony can possibly believe that crime has increased here during the last ten years, and one of the local papers has, I think, shown pretty conclusively why Mr. Hennessy's figures are not trustworthy. Sir John Smale (the Chief Justice) and the despatches of Sir Arthur Kennedy for years previous to 1876 bear witness to the decrease of crime here. Sir Arthur Kennedy alleges in his despatch for 1875 that crime had decreased here *one-half in three years*, and no doubt the increased efficiency of the police, the creation of new offences by ordinance, and possibly a different method of preparing the police returns, may account for the swelling of the criminal statistics. Mr. Hennessy is determined to have the authority of the Colonial-office for all the changes he introduces, and from what I have seen of his despatches to Earl Carnarvon I should say his Lordship must have a fearful opinion of the criminal state and administration of this colony, and be quite ready to sanction any innovations proposed. No doubt the separate system of confinement is the best, and if flogging is utterly abandoned it will probably become necessary, if security of life and property is to be maintained here. As it is, all residents here seem to be very well satisfied with the existing state of crime in the Colony, believing life and property never to have been more secure here than it is at the present moment; and as a good deal of money has already been wasted in prison schemes in Hong Kong, I am afraid that Mr. Hennessy's propositions will not be received with a chorus of approval. Certain it is that crime has not decreased here since Mr. Hennessy's arrival. The jail is said to be filling, and there have been more audacious robberies in the Colony during the last few months than I can remember in any similar period previously. Some discussion is now being excited by the fact that the estimates, which ought to have been disposed of months ago, have not yet been placed before the Legislative Council, and the assumption is that his Excellency is keeping them back for the purpose of introducing items for his fanciful innovations, which it is feared will be carried out at the expense of the Central School, and other popular schemes that have been formally approved.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 13:—

A few days ago the authorities despatched several hundred soldiers to the Tsong-fa district, to the north of this city, and some three days' voyage from it. It appears that between two and three thousand rioters assembled in the above district, which is a well-known nest of robbers. Hearing, I suppose, of the approach of the military, the rioters fled to another place, but at last reports the soldiers were on their track, with the intention of dispersing them.

I understand that the grand triennial review of all the war vessels and junks will be held on Oct. 15 at Bocca Tigris. Orders have been sent to the commanders of all junks to be in readiness at the above forts. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Tartar General and their suites will be on the spot to witness the review.

Notice has been given to all the native officials here, both civil and military, to replace their summer hats by winter head gear.

AMOY.

The *Daily Press* correspondent gives the following:—

A case involving the right of native pawnbrokers in China to hold property of an American citizen for advances made upon it to a native thief who had stolen the property recently came before the American Consul and the Chinese Taoutai at this port for adjustment, but these functionaries having failed to agree upon a decision the matter will, we are informed, be referred to Peking. The Taoutai claimed that according to Chinese law a licensed pawnbroker could retain stolen goods until money was paid which he had advanced upon them in good faith, without knowledge of the theft, and that this law should govern the case. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, contended that this law was especial and peculiar to China, and opened the door to all sorts of robbery and collusion between thieves and persons doing business under a license as pawnbrokers; that its operation would be contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Treaty between the two countries, and that such a law could not be accepted as a rule of decision in a case between an American and Chinese subject, any more than the vast body of Chinese laws which the Treaty had rendered inoperative in the settlement of disputes as to who are Chinese subjects and foreigners. The Consul at last demanded that the goods, consisting of a valuable silver cup and some personal ornaments which had been taken possession of by the magistrate at his request, be handed over to him pending a reference of the case to Peking, promising that they should not be delivered to the owner without security that he would pay the pawnbroker's claim if the case went against him. This request was refused by the Taoutai. Mr. Henderson, in conclusion, stated that he feared the action of the Chinese side of the Court in this case would have the effect of making foreigners believe that their only protection from native thieves was in their own hands, and that in future cases of the kind he himself would be disposed to consider it safest to first get possession of stolen property and let disputes about claims for assisting and encouraging thieves be settled afterwards.

I understand an important case is coming on at Swatow between Messrs. Williams and Co., owners of the new wharf and pier, and Messrs. Bradley and Co., involving the right of the latter to fill in the river to deep water above the property of the former, where such filling in will cause silt to accumulate about the wharf to such an extent as will render the pier useless. It is claimed by Messrs. Williams and Co. that the other parties have no title whatever to the tide-land which they are filling up, and that the mandarins on a former occasion had put a stop to the work. Messrs. Williams and Co., being American citizens, have applied to the United States Consul at this place for assistance in preventing the continuance of the injury, but the latter declines to interfere, as I am informed, on the ground that, according to the practice obtaining in such cases between foreigners of different nationalities in China, Messrs. Williams and Co. have a complete remedy, if any at all, against Messrs. Bradley and Co. through the British Courts without the interference of the judicial authorities of the United States, and that it would, therefore, be improper for him to interfere, at all events, until after the proper legal steps have been taken to obtain redress in the usual way.

MACAO.

Instructions have been received that the Macao battalion is to be ready to embark on Nov. 20, in the transport ship *Africa*, which is expected there in the early part of that month, with new commandant, officers, and soldiers for this station.

The late Colonial Secretary of Macao, Senhor Henrique de Castro, has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Goa.

The birthday of the Queen of Portugal was observed in the Colony. At noon the Royal salute was fired from the Monte Fort, and in the evening all the principal Government buildings were illuminated, the band, as usual, playing opposite Government House.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Courier de Saigon* contains the official notification of the arrival of Vice-Admiral Lafont, the new Governor, in the colony on Oct. 11, by the M.M. steamer *Amazone*. He entered on his functions on the 16th. Vice-Admiral Duperre has returned from Saigon by the present mail steamer.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The *Straits Times* has the following:—

At the Manila lottery drawing the winning tickets of the $16,000 and $4,000 prizes were those numbered respectively 10,649 and 1,424. The Customs duties collected at Manila in September were $148,638.21, being $47,245.17 more than during the corresponding period last year. A Royal decree has been received at Manila, ordering that measures be taken to represent the Philippines at the approaching International Exhibition at Paris; 90,000 quintals of Government tobacco of the crop of 1876 are to be sold by auction at Manila on Oct. 20; the tobacco crop in the province of Union is estimated at 100,000 bales by the *Comercio*.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The following is from the *Siam Advertiser*:—

The Princes and nobles of the land met at the H.S.M.'s temple the Wat P'ra-ka-eu, dressed in their Court attire, sparkling with their beautiful decorations of honour and jewellery, and plighted their allegiance to their King by drinking of the water that had been rendered appropriate for the ceremony by having had dipped into it numerous Royal swords.

Prince Kabkranockratn left Bangkok in the British steamer *Celestial*. H.R.H. is to visit British India. As the Prince is young and observing it is to be hoped he will acquire much valuable information that can be made available to further the progress of his country. One of the sons of H.E. Phya Mahahin, who was educated in one of the colleges in India, accompanies H.R.H. as interpreter on this occasion.

A valuable medal for distinguished merit and ability has lately been presented to Mr. R. L. Peters by the King of Siam. Mr. Peters, who is a native of Praze, has been about three years in Siam, engineer of some of the valuable gold mines, and by the able manner he performed his work attracted the attention of the King, with whom he is a special favourite, and frequently a guest.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 26th October; the French mail from London, Sept. 21, was received on the 24th October. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We believe it is the intention of the Hon. Mr. Douglas to make arrangements for giving our new Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, a suitable public reception upon his arrival here, but, unfortunately, the precise date of his arrival cannot with certainty be relied upon, and whatever preparations may be made may after all be rendered abortive. His Excellency is expected, or rather the *Boreu*, in which he is a passenger, is due, on Oct. 28, and that would be an inopportune day to offer a successful public reception. The telegraph line to Banjoewangie, too, unfortunately, is not in working order, and, owing to that, the day of his arrival cannot be ascertained with accuracy. However, in Mr. Douglas's hands, the best will be made of the situation. We believe the Chinese are anxious to take a prominent part in any public reception which may be given on the occasion.

Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson embarked on board the colonial steamer *Pluto* for Penang from Tanjong Pagar Wharf.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon his Highness the Maharajah of Johore to solicit his aid to put a stop to the adulteration of gambier, pepper, and other produce. The deputation consisted of Mr. W. G. Gulland, of Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., Chairman of the Chamber; the Hon. W. Adamson, of Messrs. Gilfillan, Wood, and Co.; the Hon. J. R. MacArthur, of Messrs. Hamilton, Gray, and Co.; Mr. Martin Suhl, of Messrs. Rautenberg, Schmidt, and Co.; Mr. J. Brussel, of Messrs. Behn, Meyer, and Co.; Mr. I. Henderson and Mr. T. Cuthbertson, of Messrs. Boustead and Co.; and Mr. R. O. Bryce, Secretary to the Chamber. Fifteen Chinese towkays, interested in produce, were also present.

The clearest proof of the satisfactory manner in which the waterworks are being conducted is given by the fact that though rain has not fallen in any quantity for some time, and the season is unusually dry, the supply of water to the town from the works is sufficient for all purposes, and no complaints are made. We must, therefore, congratulate the community that the Herculean task which has cost so much trouble and money is now almost finished. We are glad to notice that some taste is being shown in making the neighbourhood of the works look presentable, by planting shrubs and trees. Among the latter are some plants of the famed Eucalyptus tree, which appear to be in a flourishing condition.

The rhinoceros skeleton in the Raffles Museum has been very neatly mounted, and will shortly be placed in position. A large boa constrictor (live) was presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, and it is, we understand, intended to stuff it by way of affording visitors to the port an idea of the size of one of the "Straits residents." The insect cases we note are now completed, and persons interested in such or kindred matters will be able to obtain useful information from Dr. Dennys, the energetic Acting Curator, and his assistants. The Robber Crab in one of the cases is, we may note, a considerable curiosity, very few preserved specimens being found in museums. It is excellently mounted, and will repay a visit of inspection.

The Hon. C. J. Irving, Acting Lieut.-Governor of Malacca, is to act temporarily as Magistrate of Police and Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

A sale by auction of a number of Town Allotments in Klang (Pengkalan Batu), Salangore, is advertised to take place on Nov. 12 at the Public Offices, Klang.

Messrs. J. F. Van Leeuwen and Co. have been appointed agents of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Padang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—On the 16th Oct., at Rahatungoda, Ceylon, the wife of C. Spearman Armstrong, of a daughter.

BELLAMY—On the 28th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Arthur Bellamy, of a daughter.

BROWN—On the 11th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of Captain D. Brown of a son.

BYRAMJEE—On the 28th Sept., at Hong Kong, Mrs. B. Byramjee, of a daughter.

FRASER—On 29th Sept. at Tamsui, Formosa, the wife of J. B. Fraser, Medical Missionary, of a son.

GRIFFIN—On the 29th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of John Griffin, of a daughter.

MILLER—On the 10th Oct., at Holmicot Estate, Ambegamoa, Ceylon, the wife of L. Munro Miller, Esq., of a daughter.

PAUL—On the 5th Oct., at Penang, the wife of W. F. B. Paul, of the Colonial Service, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—On the 17th Sept., at Swatow, Mrs. T. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

WADMAN—On the 4th Oct., at Ningpo, the wife of E. Wadman, of a daughter.

WHYMARK—On the 25th Sept., at Hongo, Mrs. George Whymark, of a son.

WILDE—On the 22nd Nov., at 15, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting hill, the wife of E. A. Wilde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVENPORT—USSHER.—On the 19th Nov., at the British Legation, Brussels, by the Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., Charles Talbot Davenport, 83rd regt., youngest son of William Sharrington Davenport, of Davenport, Shropshire, to Constance Julia, daughter of Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G., Governor of Labuan.

HURST—WATT—On the 6th Oct., at Hong Kong Cathedral, by Rev E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain, R. W. Hurst, of H.M.'s Consular Service, eldest son of Henry Hurst, of Northwich, to Margaret Orton, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., of Maidstone.

LAURIE—WARD.—On the 22nd Nov., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Reginald Peter Northall Laurie, only son of the late Peter Northall Laurie, of 9, Park-crescent, N.W., to Nina, the second daughter of Mrs. Ward, of 59, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, and of the late Alfred Ward, of Valparaiso, Chili.

OWEN—DECKERSBERG.—On the 22nd Nov., at Chateau de l'Aile, Vevey, Fr'ce C., son of Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., to Emma, daughter of Edouard C. D. Deckersberg.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—On the 1st Oct., at Foochow, John Morton Beaumont, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Beaumont, in his 42nd year.

DROEGE—On the 17th Nov., at 4, Rye-terrace, Peckham-rye, of typhoid fever, Albert, son of Albert and Emma Droege, aged five years.

FRASER—On the 4th Oct., at Tamsui, Formosa, the wife of J. B. Fraser, Medical Missionary.

JORDAN—On the 25th Sept., at Yokohama, Meltiah Jordan, a native of the State of Maine, U.S.A., Master of the British schooner *Beatrice*.

LOVE—On the 4th Oct., at Shanghai, Cecil, the infant son of Joseph and Lucy Sarah Love, aged seven months.

MASSAIS—On the 9th Oct., at Yokohama, Emile Massais, Doctor of Medicine, aged thirty-nine years.

ROST—On the 23rd Sept., at Amoy, Mrs. Emilie Rost.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: A quiet tone had prevailed, and only Yarns were saleable to any extent, and a slight advance had been established, low and medium qualities of 16/24 and 28/32 attracting more attention than other spinnings. Of Shirtings small sales are reported at low prices, quotations being nominal. For T-Cloths and Drills there was no inquiry: Turkey Reds and Taffachelass were declining, whereas of Velvets fair deliveries are reported. Yarns were quoted:—No. 16 to 24, $28.50 to 32.00 per picul, No. 28 to 32, $32.75 to 35.25 per picul. Woollens: The market had been very quiet during the fortnight, and with the exception of Figured Orleans and Plain Black Orleans, which had been sold at slightly better rates, prices remained as before. Italian Cloth continued without demand, whilst Mousselines de Laine attracted more attention, but so far without quotable improvement in prices. A fair business had been transacted in Unions, Pilots and Blankets. Quotations:—Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds. 32 in., $5.60 to 7; Figured Orleans, 29-30 yds. 31 in., $4.25 to 5.50; Plain Moustelines de Laine, 30 yds. 30 in., $0.16½ to 0.18; Cloth Pilots, 54 in. to 56 in., $0.45 to 0.55; Union, 54in. to 56 in., $0.60 to 0.80; Blankets, scarlet and green 6 to 8 lbs., $0.40 to 0.45 per lb. There was less business doing in Metals, but prices were unaltered. Small lots of Bar Iron had been sold at $2.80 to 3.50. Lead had also been quitted to small extent at $7.50 to 7.55 per picul.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business during the interval had continued much on the same scale as previously reported, the demand being still almost entirely confined to the lower grades, prices for which were again somewhat dearer. In all grades above fine there appeared to be no demand whatever, and it was impossible to form an opinion as to what natives would be disposed to accept. Settlements were estimated at about 6,000 piculs, and as arrivals had been very small, stocks were again reduced; 3,544 lbs. had been exported to London, per P. and O. steamer Sunda, on the 2nd Oct. Quotations:—Common, $10 to 11 per picul; good common, $12 to 14; medium, $15 to 17; good medium, $18 to 21; fine $22 to 24 per picul. Exports from May 1 to date:—To New York 4,609,914, to San Francisco, 1,726,457; to Boston, Chicago, &c., 1,936,038; England, &c., 71,538. Total 8,343,947.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter of Oct. 13 says:—Considerable transactions have taken place during the past week, and the market, since the arrival on Oct. 10 of the Australian Mail, which brought up several orders, has continued active. Congou: Flavoury kinds, of which but few remain on offer, maintain former values. At the commencement of the week, purchases of common and good common were made on more favourable terms, but since the operations for the Colonies commenced, as mentioned above, prices for these grades have again advanced. Souchongs have been taken on more favourable terms. Oolongs have been taken for America on a basis of Tls. 13¾ for fair cargo grades, whilst it is also reported that the Tong Mow, and Tong Lee chops have been settled at Tls. 24. Flowery Pekoes: Only one small chop has changed hands. Scented teas remain unchanged. Quotations are:—Congou, flavoury, 11½d. to 1s. 1¼d.; good common to flavoury, 8¾d. to 11d.; dust to common, 6½d. to 8¼d. Souchong, good, 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 3½d.; common to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 1¾d. Oolong, fair cargo, 11¾d.; good cargo, 1s. 0¼d.; Tong Lee and Tong Mow, 1s. 4½d. Flowery Pekoe, good, 2s. 0½d. Scented Caper, common, 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 2d. Scented Caper, common, 1s.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Great excitement had prevailed in the market, a very large business having been done at daily advancing rates, in consequence of better news from the European markets. The greater part of the transactions had been in Hank sorts, and the advance on these was much larger than on other descriptions. Stocks had been greatly reduced. The reported settlements had included large quantities of silk, which were still in foreigners' godowns awaiting inspection. Bad weather had, no doubt, interfered with the examination of purchases, but on the other hand there was less anxiety to buy at the close, and it may therefore be expected that a good deal would be rejected. Settlements had been 1,600 bales of Hanks, 500 bales of Oshius and 100 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,200 bales. Arrivals had been 1,200 bales and Stocks consisted of about 600 bales. The total export

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since July 1 to date had been 5,860 bales, against 13,947 bales for same period last year. Quotations were:—Hanks, best No. 1 and 2, 21s. 3d. to 21s. 11d.; good No. 2. 20s. 6d. to 20s. 11d.; good all round No. 2½, 19s. 10d. to 20s. 2d.; medium No. 3, 18s. 10d. to 19s. 6d.; common to inferior No. 4 and 5, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Oshius, best, 20s. 2d. to 20s. 6d.; good and medium, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Hamatski, good to best, 17s. 2d. to 17s. 10d.; common to medium, 16s. 1d. to 16s. 9d. Kakeda, extra, 21s. 11d. to 22s. 7d.; best, 20s. 11d. to 21s. 7d.; good, 19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d. Filatures, 21s. 11d. to 27. Silkworm's Eggs: Arrivals had been 1,097,000 cards and sales about 180,000 cards. The supply had been greater than the demand, and consequently prices had receded. Best Oshius were worth 40 to 80 cents, and other sorts 15 to 30 cents per card. Only a few choice cards had been bought at $1.50.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Another small excitement has taken place in Silk since the English mail left, and rates paid have again gradually hardened, until we are now some Tls. 15 to 20 over those ruling at the opening of the new season. Demand has been principally confined to buyers for the Continent, and native speculators appear to be satisfied with their present interest, which is said to consist of nearly one-third of the silk in stock. Settlements are about 1,600 bales for the outgoing steamer, the market closing very quiet but firm at the following quotations:—Blue Elephant, 20s. 10d.; May-fong Elephant, 20s. 8d.; Beautiful Woman, No. 2, 20s. 1d.; Buffalo Chop, No. 2, 20s. 1d.; Dragon Chop, No. 4, 19s. 8d.; Mountain Chop, No. 1, 19s. 5d. to 19s. 9d.; Pah-hoe and Pah-ling, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.; S.S.S. 18s. 9d.; Vun-loh and Sze-loh 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Van-shen and Chay-shen 18s. to 19s. There has been a moderate demand for Kahings, and nearly 100 bales of rereels have changed hands at about Tls. 20 per picul advance. Arrivals have hardly kept pace with settlements, and the unsold stock is about 16,000 to 16,500 bales. Including shipments by this mail steamer the export adds up to about 10,500 bales, against 50,500 last year, 37,000 in 1875 and 45,000 in 1874.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Nov. 24, Parsee (str,).

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Nov. 21, Leander.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 11, Abercorn; 15, Colorado; 16, Memnon; Nov. 22, Elizabeth Nicholson; from Liverpool, Nov. 19, Sarpedon (str.); from London, 19, C. R. Bishop; 21, Bertha (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Newcastle, Sept. 29, Indien; from New York, Oct. 3, Olustee; 9, Obed Baxter; from Cardiff, 5, Mauritius; 6, Friedsburg: 9, Yuca; from Greenock, 5, Sevilla; from Amsterdam, Jan Van Haaften; from Rio Janeiro, 3, Aldebaran; 4, Californie; Nov. 17, Strasburg; from Buenos Ayres, Ada Stodt.

At MACASSAR.—From Rotterdam, Aug. 26, Trieste.

At SINGAPORE.—From Fremantle, Oct. 9, Lady Louisa; from Cardiff, Nov. 21, M. J. K., Times, Louis Eugene; from London, 22, Gordon Castle (str.); from Glasgow, 26, Carrick Castle.

At ANJER.—From Glasgow, for Shanghai, Nov. 9, Hopewell.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Melbourne, Sept. 29, Fetisch; for the Channel, f.o., Oct. 8, Annie W. Weston.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York *via* Amoy, Oct. 10, Braemar Castle (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For Sydney, Oct. 4, Airlie; for London, 10, Edinburgh Castle; 11, Juan (str.)

From HONG KONG.—For San Francisco, Oct. 17, Jubilee.

From BATAVIA.—For Amsterdam, Sept. 25, Mr. Jacob Van Lennep; 26, Alcmaria Victrix; Oct. 2, Gripen; 3, Arabia; 11, Auguste, Amphitrite, Thorbecke II.; Nov. 9, Jacob Roggeveen; 15, Torrington (str.); for New York, Sept. 26, Valiant.

From MACASSAR.—For Holland, Aug. 31, Nieuwe Waterweg.

From SAMARANG.—For Amsterdam, Oct. 3, Amstel.

From SOURABAYA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 4, Saga.

From PASSAROEANG.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 1, Berbice.

From PADANG.—For New York, Sept. 22, Fokke.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, Oct. 17, Anna; for London, 26, Juan (str.), Ulysses (str.); Nov. 19, Glenfinlas (str.); for New York, Nov. 19, Glenearn (str.).

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	TEA. From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England ...	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	SILK. From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England ...	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
„ France ...	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
„ America ...	150	108	115	162
„ Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total ...	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to Oct. 10, 1877	68009291	38101927	708752	12791775	119707662	10507
From May 16, 1876, to Oct. 10, 1876	69793801	37750565	1670895	12194360	121436593	29873

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	513496	6661
Do. do. to do. 1876	5325781	40938

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	23647999	2304
Do. do. to do. 1876	20226699	2684

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	13,692,218
Do. do. to do. 1876	13,560,859

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,249,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,999,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1862	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,165,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	3,538,301
„ Chicago	627,176
„ Boston...	286,869
„ San Francisco...	149,902
„ Canada	53,320
„ London	—
Total	4,655,568

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 3, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain. 1877.	1876.	Continent of Europe. 1877.	1876.	United States. 1877.	1876.	Australia. 1877	1876	San Francisco 1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	43779	37887	2154	1210	52303	45542	—	974	6547	15628
Hemp	Bales.	104598	118091	864	2770	109713	70214	2517	10288	6100	18250
Coffee	Tons.	1565	503	1506	1682	—	—	-	—	119	303
Cigars	Mil.	8286	6076	1677	320	710	395	4185	4137	250	273
Indigo	Qqls.	950	159	—	12	2108	1629	—	—	—	--

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 24, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Oct. 24, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	14,185	34,862
Gambier	369,172	282,141
Cutch	2,209	1,314
Pearl Sago	56,421	58,816
Sago Flour	173,034	176,916
Tapioca	47,003	41,669
Black Pepper	93,093	92,742
White Pepper	33,198	26,432
Coffee	12,851	18,056
Gutta Percha	20,854	13,742
Gum Benjamin	1,586	1,649
Gum Copal...	4,742	2,271
Gamboge	221	296
Rattans	57,995	55,213
Buffalo Hides	37,550	17,529
Cow Hides	760	2,100
Buffalo Horns	6,430	4,469

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN.

	Total to Oct. 20, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Oct. 20, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	17,131	54,457
Sugar	23,000	83,835
Black Pepper	57,037	38,250
White Pepper...	4,267	2,639
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,662	7,735
Tapioca	21,438	13,081
Hides	1,459	5,019
Horns	206	546
India-rubber	356	36
Mace	348	324
Nutmegs	845	1,227
Rattans	2,693	9,943
Coffee	145	170

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EXCHANGES. &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5¼d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11⅛d. to 3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅜d. to 4s. 0⅝d.	4s. 0⅜d. to 4s. 0⅝d.
Manila ,, ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 1⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 301 to 303	Rs. 219
,, Hong Kong	2⅞ to 2⅞ dis.	—
Bar silver	11s.11.2.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.1.75	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 47 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $675.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
Union Insurance Society, $1100.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 103.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £101.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 75.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 26.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 47 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 16 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $670 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $950 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $247 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 25 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $145.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($5 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11¼d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅞d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 19, at Falmouth, from Akyab Dominion; 20, at Texel, from Kobe, Laurel; 21, at Boston, from Ilo Ilo, Valley Forge; at Greenock, from Probolingo, Euterpe; at Liverpool, from Singapore, G.B.S.; 22, passed Deal, for London, from Singapore Carolus, Magnus; 21, at Brouwershaven, from Tjilatjap, A and W. C.; 23, at Queenstown, from Samarang, Hoiden; 24, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Fiery Cross; at Plymouth, from Bassein, Craigielea; at London, from Penang, Annie Main.

SPOKEN.—Noach IV., Rotterdam for Batavia, Oct. 19, 12 N., 27 W.; Harkaway, London for Hong Kong, Oct. 20, 11 N., 26 W.; Ellen Rickmers, Hong Kong for London, Sept. 25, 26 S., 6 E.; St. Elmo, Hong Kong for Callao, Oct. 20, 29 N., 129 W.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 30, from Astoria, for Hong Kong, Alden Besse; Nov. 21, from Glasgow, for Manila, Eslington (str.); from Southampton, for Batavia, Drenthe (str.); 21, from London, for Penang, &c., Galley of Lorne (str.); for Yokohama, &c., Laira; 23, from London, for Penang, &c., Lorne (str.); 24, for Shanghai, Fantaisie.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 20, Friesland, Java for Rotterdam; 22, Malabar, London for Penang, &c.; 24, Conrad, Nieuwe Diep for Batavia; Cadiz, Liverpool for Manila; Achilles, Liverpool for Penang, &c

CASUALTIES.—New York, Nov. 16, the Gamecock, at Boston, from Singapore, arrived with decks swept.—Shields.—Nov. 19, the Red Deer, Sunderland, for Penang, after sailing, began to make about one inch water per hour, but the pumps sucked readily; two days afterwards the crew refused duty, and the ship bore up for the Tyne.—London.—Nov. 19, the commander of the P. and O. steamer Sumatra writes that at noon of Nov. 5 he saw the State of Alabama (str.), bound London to Singapore, on shore in three fathoms, off Mocha; while attempting to tow her off the hawser parted, and as the steamer was in no danger, the Sumatra, having no time to wait, proceeded. Greenock, Nov. 23, during a heavy gale last night the Euterpe, from Java, drove on H.M.S. Narcissus, and had a few small spars carried away. Queenstown, Nov. 23, the Eslington (s.), from Glasgow, for Manila, put in here this morning through stress of weather, and with deck cargo shifted, and loss of topgallant rails. The Master of the Hoiden, from Samarang, reports that when off Cape Clear a heavy sea came on board and broke two boats and part of bulwarks. Hong Kong, Nov. 18, the Queensbury, New York, for Yokohama, with petroleum, struck on a rock, backed off, and foundered in deep water, lon. 117 E., lat. 9 N., all hands safe. Nov. 23, the Ste Adresse (?) has arrived with the crew of the Granger, lost at sea. Macassar, by telegraph, dated Singapore, Nov. 23, the Ribston has become a wreck, vessel and cargo sold for 10,250 gilders. Batavia, Nov. 23, the Leicester will proceed to Sourabaya for repairs, the pumps will keep her full. Cape Town, the Patria, Cardiff for Hong Kong, put in here on Nov. 4 with a slight leak.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Deal, Nov. 20, at anchor, from Helvoet, for Samarang, Thirza. Gibraltar, sailed, Nov. 12, Heron (str.), Glasgow for Manila. Barcelona, sailed, Nov. 15, Cadiz (str.), Liverpool for Manila. Liverpool, Nov. 21, the G. B. S., here from Singapore, experienced nothing but fine weather during the passage, and only furled sails for six hours yesterday.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, NOV. 23.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yangtse, with the mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 4 A.M. to day. She brings 90 passengers and a general cargo, including 1,027 bales of silk, 13,055 packages of tea, 138 packages of plants, 684 packages of sundries, also specie valued at £6,106, for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Euphrate, due in London on or about the 5th of December.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, NOV. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, from Port Said on the 12th inst., with the heavy Indian, China, and Australian mails, arrived to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 24.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the Indian and China mails, left to-day for Brindisi.

INWARD MAIL DUE DECEMBER 17.—GALLE, NOV. 23.—The P. and O. steamer Poonah leaves here at noon to-day for Suez and Southampton, with the China and Australia mails, and specie valued at £380,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 19.—SINGAPORE, NOV. 21.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles, Oct. 21, and Galle Nov 12, has arrived here.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, NOV. 23.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market strong; No. 4 Tsatlee Tls. 425.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, NOV. 22.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, $95. Total export of Tea to date 139,000,000 lbs.

MR. JOHN MORTON BEAUMONT, M.R.C.S.—Many an old "Guy's" man, and many an old China resident, will hear with great regret of the death of Mr. John Morton Beaumont, at Foochow. A member of a highly talented family, the son of an eminent preacher, he entered Guy's as a student in 1854. As an able and brilliant debater at the Pupils' Physical Society, and as enthusiastically devoted to music, he will be long remembered by his contemporaries. In 1858 he went out to China as surgeon in the P. and O. Company, and while there settled at Foochow, in practice, in 1859. Here he remained till 1865, when he returned to England for two years, applying himself during his stay to the study of his profession, especially in the Eye Clinique, at Guy's Hospital. He returned to Foochow in 1867, and, in addition to ordinary professional work there, established and vigorously carried on a large native hospital, till his death on Oct. 1, 1877. Fitted by intellectual power to fill the highest position in his profession, well skilled in his professional work, socially warm-hearted, cordial, and hospitable, a most accomplished musician, he will be an irreparable loss to the society which he led and adorned. Such a man would have become great as a teacher, had his lot so fallen, and he will long live in the memory of those who surrounded him, and upon whom he never failed to exert an elevating and wholesome influence. Direct in expression, and scorning untruth or concealment, a faithful and careful adviser in his profession, his life has carried its lesson well. Though he remained a simple M.R.C.S., he carried the highest powers of one of the highest class of minds into his daily work, and the lives of such men stand out as "beacons" or "beckoners" for all to attempt to follow.

Ita vita est hominum quasi cum ludas tesseris,
Si illud quod est maximè opus jactu non cadit,
Illud quod cecidit forte, id arte ut corrigas.

BY SEA TO SIBERIA.—Sir Allen Young, of the *Pandora*, attended a recent meeting of the Dutch Arctic Committee at the Hague, and addressed the meeting. A sum of fl.32,000 (nearly £3,000) has been collected or promised, and it is stated that only fl.10,000 more are required. It was resolved to proceed immediately to the building of a small sailing vessel of eighty tons, and Sir Allen Young pronounced his opinion that not only was a craft of that calibre perfectly fit to undertake the expedition proposed, but that the dangers attending an Arctic voyage were not so great or so many for a comparatively small vessel as for a larger craft. Sir Allen Young said he had no doubt of the success of the expedition, since he had learnt to appreciate the Dutch officers upon whom would devolve the command. Several naval officers volunteered their services after the meeting, and the expedition was definitely fixed for May next year.

AN extraordinary loss of treasure has occurred in the course of transmission from Australia to Galle. A box containing 5,000 sovereigns, one of six forwarded by the Oriental Bank at Sydney, was put on board the *Avoca* at that port on Aug. 3, and transhipped into the *China* at Melbourne. On the arrival of the *China* at Galle it was discovered that the box had been broken open and the gold abstracted.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. William Henry Gomes, of St. Andrew's Mission, Singapore, on account of his distinguished missionary services.

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Literature, Science, &c.

The Christmas publications are beginning to attract notice, and upon the whole the collection seems to be good, notwithstanding the adverse prognostications. Among other works announced, is one by Macmillan, which, in a series of short volumes, will give the biographies of the leading English authors. Captain Burnaby is about to produce another work. He has left in order to investigate affairs in Bulgaria and to penetrate as far as Plevna. Cobden's speeches and writings are shortly to be published by the Club bearing his name. Among recent literary *on dits* it is worthy of note that the Queen is reported to have recommended "Edgar and I, the Story of a Home," for the perusal of the Empress of Russia. In his valuable work, published two years ago and entitled "The Language and Literature of China," Professor Douglas, of the British Museum and occupant of the Chair of Chinese at King's College, London, mentions a vast encyclopædia in that language, a copy of which, in spite of its extreme rarity, happened to be then procurable, and which he hoped might find its way to the shelves of our National Library. This hope will shortly be realised, and the department under Professor Douglas's charge will be enriched with this colossal work. This Encyclopædia of Literature, of the *editio princeps*, of which the Trustees, by a great stroke of fortune, having secured a copy, is entitled "Koo kin too shoo tseih ching;" or, "A Complete Collection of Ancient and Modern Books, with Illustrations." During the reign of the Emperor Kang-he (1661-1721) it occurred to that Monarch that, in view of the gradual alterations which were being introduced into the texts of works of interest and value, it would be advisable to reprint such from the old editions. He therefore appointed a commission and directed them to reprint, in one huge collection, all such works as they might deem worthy of preservation. A complete set of copper type was cast for the undertaking, and when the Commissioners brought their labours to a close, they were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence, in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes. The contents they divided under thirty-four heads, embracing works on every subject contained in the national literature. Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the Government, yielding to the necessities of a severe monetary crisis, ordered the copper type employed to print it to be melted down for cash. Thus only a few copies of the first edition are in existence, and it is but rarely that one finds its way into the market. It so happened that one was offered for sale at Peking, and of this the Trustees are fortunate enough to have become possessors. It will be a treasure of literature of the greatest value, even among the many valuable Chinese works already at the British Museum, and which elicited so much surprise and admiration from the Chinese Ministers. An important collection of Hebrew manuscripts has also recently been brought to London, and the question of their purchase is now being considered by the authorities of the British Museum. They are forty in number, and come from Sana and Yemen. Thirteen of them are Biblical. Some are in book form, some are scrolls.

The last number of the *Osszehasonlito Irodalomtörténelmi Lapok* contains a short account of the tragic death of George Browning, the author of *Footprints*, and of several translations and other studies from the *Edda* and the Icelandic sagas. He died in a fit of delirium at Sáromberke, the country seat of Count Teleki. Among the poetical contents of this journal are a couple of folk-songs in the dialect of the Transylvanian gipsies. Mr. Butler is continuing his translations from Vörosmarty, and contributes a very close rendering of "Szep Ilonka," as well as a shorter piece by Carl Szász, the critical writer.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for the present month takes notice of Colonel Gordon's difficulties. It appears from a communication from Mr. Arthur Arnold to *The Times* that he expresses his surprise that with all his power of life and death he cannot suppress the slave-trade. There are no more of the great caravans in which slaves were passed down from Upper Egypt in droves; but Colonel Gordon says that little batches of four or five continue, and will do so unless he can find some remedy which he cannot as yet see. Mr. Arnold holds that nothing but a total abolition of forced labour will put an end to the difficulties.

On the 9th inst. a lecture on China was delivered by T. Jenner, Esq., in the Rooms of the British and Foreign School at Long Milford, near Sudbury. The lecture was illustrated by numerous views of scenes and events in China, as also specimens of the literature and a variety of other objects. The lecturer gave specimens of the marvellous power of a special adaptation of Stokes's Mnemonic System for Memorising the Chinese Characters. A Chinese ballad and other varieties illustrative of the manners and customs of the people enlivened the occasion; and the lecture concluded with a brief account of the introduction of the Bible into China, the meeting having been called in the interest of the British and Foreign Bible Society. On the motion of Mr. A. Wylie, Agent of the Society in China, seconded by Mr. J. G. Steed, a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed by acclamation.

At the first ordinary meeting of the session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on Nov. 13, Mr. George Robert Stephenson, President, in the chair, the paper read was a "Review of the Progress of Steam Shipping during the last Quarter of a Century," by Mr. Alfred Holt, M. Inst., C.E., of Liverpool. In the interval referred to it might be broadly stated that British carriage by sea had been transferred from sailing vessels to steamers. The production of steamers had been greatly fostered at the commencement of the period by the remunerative nature of the transport services during the Crimean war. Three changes of construction had rendered this extension possible. They were—the screw propeller, the iron vessel, and the compound engine. The peculiar merits of the screw propeller were, that it was equally effective at varying drafts, that it was indifferent to rolling, and that it was capable of being used either for low or high powers. By the construction of iron vessels much greater carrying capacity, in proportion to the power required for propulsion was possible than could have been attained with wood. The process of lengthening the vessel, for the purpose of arriving at the greatest displacement with the least resistance, had gone through several interesting phases. Probably the most economical vessels were now somewhat of the following proportions:—Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ times the beam, and depth $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ thereof. These vessels had engines of one nominal horse power to 10 tons of gross register tonnage, and realised an average speed of $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. The compound engine was merely an application of long-enunciated ideas to appropriate purposes. The three properties of steam—direct pressure, expansion, and condensation—could, no doubt, be utilised for the production of power more economically in one cylinder than in two or more; but the circumstances suiting such application rarely presented themselves afloat. A long stroke, a deliberate movement of parts, and an arrangement of valves admitting great range of expansion, and, therefore, complicated in details, were necessary. The first and second were not practicable, and the third was inadmissible, in a screw steamer; but where these could be obtained, as in the walking-beam engine of the American paddle-wheel boat, the duty performed for the fuel consumed approached very nearly to that of the best compound engines, although the pressures were much less. Mr. Holt availed of the opportunity of condemning the system of postal subsidies.

At the meeting of the Zoological Society, held on the 20th inst., Professor Flower in the chair, a paper from the Marquis of Tweeddale was read on the "Ornithology of the Philippines," from data supplied to his lordship by Mr. Everett, who is engaged in exploring the naturalistic treasures of those islands. It appears from Mr. Everett's discoveries that there are seventy-eight known species of birds there. Most of the birds obtained by Mr. Everett were got near some coal mines in the country, where *Tanygnathus luconensis* and *cacatua hæmaturopygia* were flying in flocks. There was also another cockatoo similar to the latter, but with a red splash on the breast. Several of the species discovered possessed peculiar interest, such as the *oriolus assimilis*, a representative form of the remarkable *O. Steerei* of Negros and Basilan. *Xantholaima rosa*, hitherto beyond Java and Sumatra only known from Negros. Four rare specimens of birds from Cebu were passed round for examination by the Fellows present. A paper was also read by Professor Garrod on the "Anatomy of the Chinese Water Deer, *Hydropates inermis*," first discovered by the late Mr. Swinhoe on the Yangtsze. He pointed out the difference between these animals and the true *cervidæ*, these deer having no antlers and long canine teeth, and a different formation of the skull.

At the Astronomical Society, on Nov. 9, Dr. Huggins, President, in the chair, Lord Lindsay read parts of Mr. Gill's Reports to the Society respecting his expedition to Ascension. The observations for determining the parallax of Mars extend from July 31 to Oct. 3. Satisfactory observations had been obtained on thirty-two evenings and twenty-five mornings, and altogether 327 complete measures of distance had been secured. Duplicate copies of the original observations accompanied the Reports. The Astronomer Royal read a paper "On the Inferences for the Value of Mean Solar Parallax and other Elements deducible from the Telescope Observations of the Transit of Venus, Dec. 8, 1874, which were made in the British Expedition for the Observation of that Transit." He stated that the paper was supplementary to his official Report laid before Parliament, and that the result for the sun's parallax was 8″·754. Professor Adams gave an account of his paper "On the Motion of the Moon's Node in the Case when the Orbits of the Sun and Moon are supposed to have no Eccentricities and their mutual Inclination is supposed to be indefinitely small."

On the 21st inst. the British Archæological Association held the opening meeting of the present session in its Rooms, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. The chair was taken by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., and there was a large attendance of members and visitors to hear a lecture on "The Obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle," by Dr. Birch, F.S.A., Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. The Chairman having introduced that gentleman as the greatest of our hieroglyphical scholars, and therefore the most competent to instruct us on the subject, Dr. Birch, in the course of his address

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described more particularly the Alexandrian obelisks and their inscriptions.

The *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society contains, among other matter, a description by M. Schouw-Santvoort of his journey across the island of Sumatra in March and April of the present year, and a sketch-map showing the route taken by Carlo Piaggia in 1876 from Duflé to Lake Capechi.

At the Conference on the Reform and Codification of International Law, which was lately held at Antwerp under the presidency of Lord O'Hagan, a report was presented on the intercourse of Christian with non-Christian races. It is stated that Kuo Ta-jen, the Chinese Ambassador, has had this report translated into Chinese for the information of his Government.

From a recently issued report of the committee formed to promote the institution of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh, we learn that the available fund now amounts to £10,355 19s. 10d., which, as subscriptions continue to flow in, is expected to reach £12,000. Amongst the recent donations is one of £100 from the Duke of Westminster.

Dr. George Macdonald, the author of "Alec Forbes," and many novels and poems, has been awarded a pension of £100 a year on the Civil List.

Professor Brewer has resigned his Professorship of English Language and Literature at King's College, London.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, NOV. 20.

During the past week, in want of actual occurrences relating to the general political situation, rumours about renewed endeavours of a mediation have circulated, of which we only find it necessary to take notice, as Germany was to have a predominant part in it. It was said that the Porte had demanded Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, to use his influence upon his Government for a mediation from the side of the latter, but that the Prince had denied this demand by advising the Porte to address herself to the Emperor of Russia direct. This rumour, though in more than one view appears utterly incredible and unfounded, the more so as Austria not at all had been taken notice of in this combination. On the other hand, some perhaps too anxious politicians again see clouds arising on our political sky, on account of the failure of the renewal of the Customs treaty between Austria and Germany; they are of opinion that the relations between the two named Governments are fast getting slack, and mean to perceive a decided nearing to France of those Austrians which are unable to forget the years 1864 to 1866. At the same time, rumours are about that against the custom of past times energetic efforts are made at Rome and otherwise to make Cardinal Ledochowski the follower to Pius IX. If this really should be the case, the clerical combat, which at present appears to be somewhat abating, of course would soon again be in full flames, as the former Archbishop of Posen and Primat of Polonia, when bearing the tiara, certainly would try all possible means to take his revenge on the German Government, which deposed him from his bishopric and banished him from his original country. The situation in France is regarded as the third factor in the new problem which, if it should prove true, indeed, would display very dark aspects for the future. But fortunately Prince Bismark is still alive and, although enjoying his holidays, still on the alert, and it is beyond doubt that the great diplomate in time will find the means again to disperse these clouds, which fortunately as yet are hardly visible.

Prince Bismark's stay at Varzin will probably be prolonged until Christmas. Last week, Herr van Friedenthal, the Minister *ad interim* for Home Affairs, paid him a visit at his tusculum to consult the Chancellor on the administrative reforms, to which the latter has been in objection of late. At the same time some officials have been at Varzin, sent by the Postmaster-general, in order to show the Prince the newly-invented telephone, which pleased him so very much that this instrument is now working between the Prince's estates in Pommerania and Berlin.

The Prussian Diet has held no session of interest during the past week, nearly the whole topic of its debates being the budget for the period 1877-78. On the 15th of this month the Grand Duke of Baden opened the Stendekammer at Karlsruhe personally.

The emigration to trans-Atlantic ports in direct passage, or *via* Hamburg, during the first ten months of the running year shows a continued decrease against former years, as to be seen below. From 1st Jan. to 31st of Oct. have been shipped from our port, or *via* Hamburg, 1872, 65,151 persons; 1873, 62,765; 1874, 39,285; 1875, 29,275; 1876, 26,257; and 1877, only 20,345; during the month of October 2,383 emigrants left our town, against 2,404 in 1876, 2,873 in 1875, 5,242 in 1874, 8,467 in 1873, and 11,715 in 1872.

On Thursday last the Chinese Embassy arrived at Berlin, and have taken up their residence in an elegant mansion hired for this purpose. Five other mandarins are still expected to come from the Celestial Empire.

On the 14th inst. at Berlin a treaty of commerce has been signed between Germany and Roumania, founded, as it is said, on the basis of mutual allowance of the rights of the most favoured nations. In the form of the treaty the acknowledgment of Roumania as an independent State it is said has been avoided, so that the identical declarations of the Northern Powers of Oct. 20, 1874, at Constantinople, had not been surpassed. Notwithstanding this there is much talked about this event at Berlin.

A telegram from Berlin of Sunday last, announced the arrest of a Polonian of the name of V. Lyskowski, who had come to Berlin on purpose of assassinating both the Emperor and Prince Bismark. The culprit afterwards was recognised after a photography as a falsifier of the name of Sugowski, belonging to a small place in one of the Eastern Provinces, after which recognition he declared his first confession of the intended double murder as utterly untrue and totally invented. The case appears not to be of great importance.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Some articles have been in good demand during the past week, and rather considerable transactions have been made. The prevailing animation may be considered as a consequence of the lowering of the discount rate by the Imperial Bank as well as of the more energetic operations of the Russians, which latter are taken as a view of a more speedily finishing of the war. Money remains very abundant.

COFFEE was quiet early in the week, and later on the enhanced positions of the Austrian Customs tariff induced buyers to take for Austro-Hungary suitable lots at an advance of 2c. to 3c. per lb. In addition to this other qualities went also higher in value, and the market closes very firm to-day. Quotation for Java quality is unchanged at m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR.—Transactions of first-hand parcels are not reported. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed, m.24½ to 26½; do., unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.26½ to 29½; do. brown, m.18 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.20 to 29; China, brown and yellow, m.18 to 27 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Sales of dressed as well as of raw quality have been of no importance, and natives had therefore partly to submit a reduction.

TEA is unchanged in tendency; of first-hand parcels 226/8 boxes Congou and 100/4 boxes Java found buyers.

COTTON.—In addition to some parcels of American Provenience 75 bales Oomrawutte have changed owners at 51c.

SPICES.—Ginger: Bengal quiet, at m.24 to 24½; African neglected, at m.25 to 26; Cochin, in good demand, at m.64 to 85; Nutmegs are inquired for at m.2.80 to 3.20; Mace at m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves: Amboina are wanting; Zanzibar rising, quotation for the latter, at m.143 to 145; do. Stalks, firm, at m.40 to 41; Pepper quiet; Singapore quality, at m.36½ to 37; Batavia and Penang, at m.34 to 34½; White, at m.65 to 75.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The tendency on the various markets has been flat during the past week, and the only stimulating feature was the issue of the new Russian loan on Thursday last, which has found a good reception on all German markets. The full amount of the loan has not been taken, but nobody can be surprised by this fact if he takes in mind the existing political circumstances in the East. In addition to the new loan some other investment papers came forward, and show partly a remarkable advance. The reported fall of Kars has given a new stimulus, and the week closes rather firm.

SHIPPING.

Although much impeded by the late [illegible] fearful gales, the trade on the river side has still been well supported. A good many arrivals [illegible] as well as departures have taken place, and the harbour by no means appears lonesome. Of arrivals from the Far East we have to report the Soukar, Renant, from Rangoon; Saturnus, Shade, from Flint Island; Ka Moi, Rakemann, from Ilo Ilo; of departures: Galatea, s.s., Boehme, for Penang, Singapore and China; Indra, Wilder, for Penang; Bonito, Wesenberg, for Chefoo; Elizabeth Childs, Lindberg, for Hong Kong (since put into an English port in distress); and A. H. Wille, Haeveker, for Rangoon. At Bremen arrived: Nelson, Faithful, from Rangoon, and Eleanor, Paukhorst, from Bassein; sailed: Andreas Rickmers, for East India. Of vessels on the berth for Eastward we can name: Christian, for Penang and Singapore; Pandur, for Manila, and Otto for Hong Kong. As regards shipping up the Baltic, it appears that the Russian ports, especially Cronstadt, Reval and Riga, the three principal ones, for the present year are much more favoured by nature as many years back. In former years these ports in general at the beginning or the middle of November were totally blocked by ice, whereas now daily five or six degrees of warmth is reported, and shipping to the benefit of the country going on as fast as ever.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, NOV. 21.

The Second Chamber reassembled on the 19th inst., after six weeks' recess. The Minister of the Home Department, Mr. Kappeyne Van de Capello, said that a Ministerial programme would be quite superfluous. Everyone knew the principles of the new Cabinet, and what the Ministers intended to do. They began their task by retracting no fewer than twelve Bills that were laid before the members by their predecessors, and amongst these the most important is the measure which proposed to regulate the lower-class educational system. To morrow the Chamber will deal with the East India Budget, and as soon as the budgets are discussed Mr. Kappeyne will lay before the members a new Lower Class Education Bill. It creates a good deal of dissatisfaction that Mr. de Ros van Alderwerelt persists in maintaining his position as representative of Leeuwarder in the Second Chamber. The other Ministers who were members have all resigned.

According to a circular published by the newspapers, the Sumatra expedition has given satisfactory results. The funds which were raised are, however, insufficient, and additional contributions are asked for. Doubtless these will be forthcoming. A good deal of interest is awakened in the new expedition to Nova-Zembla, with reference to which a meeting was held some days ago at Haarlem, and amongst those present was Sir Allen Young.

On 'Change great dulness prevails, and general distrust is the prevailing feature. The Money Market is well provided, and the rate of discount has remained unaltered. About the market for Colonial produce there is nothing to be said. There is no speculative demand whatsoever, and the business done has been very limited in extent.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Some efforts, but certainly of a most inadequate description, are at last being made by the Peking officials to alleviate the distress which it is now recognised must inevitably arise during the coming winter from the famine in the north of China. A censor has written in the *Gazette* an eloquent and touching description of the sufferings last year, and the Peking officials are taking steps to erect a refuge at the south-west gate of the city, but nothing is said as to inaugurating any general measures of relief, which are urgently needed, seeing that the suffering will certainly not be by any means confined to the neighbourhood of the Imperial City. Probably, while acting for themselves, the authorities at Peking have intimated to the provincial authorities that they will be expected to take the like steps; but it is to be feared that nothing short of some organised Government action at the capital can prove in any way adequate to the occasion, and this it is hopeless to look for, on account of the peculiar manner in which each district is held individually responsible for its own affairs in China. Matters at Wenchow continue to wear a more hopeful appearance. The mandarins, finding that by the heavy lekin duties they had imposed they were completely strangling the foreign trade, thought it advisable to reduce it in the peculiarly Chinese fashion of estimating the number of pieces in a bale of goods as 40 per cent. less than they actually are. It also appears that the lekin is only levied on goods in foreign steamers, and that those conveyed in junks are free from it. The correspondent who mentions this fact significantly observes that "if there is a diplomatist in China who thinks or who believes in past treaties, one would surmise that this fact might call up much reflection." Cholera had entirely disappeared from Wenchow, where its effects only lasted seriously for two days, and might have been reduced had there been any medical attendance obtainable. A new temperance hall has been established at Chefoo. At Shanghai the Municipal Council were engaged in new improvements, and the Markham Road Extension and Improvement of the Yangkingpang schemes were being pushed forward. Two fires occurred (but neither of a very serious character), the one in the English and the other in the French Concession. The steam-washing scheme was progressing.

In Hong Kong the subject of gambling was again attracting some attention. Some new police stations were to be erected on the Kowloong side. Complaints are made of delay in bringing forward the Estimates, and it it surmised that funds which have been voted for the new central schools may be diverted from that purpose to carry out some of the new Governor's favourite schemes.

The news brought from Japan by the present mail is somewhat meagre, the papers being chiefly filled with details concerning the late rebellion, the main bearing of which has already been long known. The cholera, despite of efficient sanitary measures taken, still continued, but in Yokohama the epidemic was of a singularly mild type. The first serious collision since the establishment of railroads in Japan took place on the line between Osaka and Kobe on Oct. 6, and resulted in the deaths of several persons, and the injury of others.
local papers, but no official explanation as to the cause of the disaster has yet been forthcoming. Sir Harry Parkes had left Yokohama for an excursion in the north.

From the Straits it is reported that the new Governor, Sir William Robinson, would probably arrive at Singapore on Oct. 28. Admiral Duperre, Governor of Saigon and French Cochin China, is a passenger by this mail to Marseilles, having been relieved by Admiral Lamont. The new waterworks are working well. The succession to the Moar State had not been determined, but the Maharajah of Johore was in possession. A deputation waited on the Maharajah, complaining of the adulteration of produce.

From Bangkok it is announced that the Prince Kabkranockratu had left for a tour in British India.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

If, in lieu of expending vast sums of money in the erection of arsenals and in the purchase of warlike material, the Chinese directed their resources to the development of internal improvement, there can be no doubt that they would find at once a more worthy and a more useful means of expending their funds. We hear almost simultaneously of the proposed closing of the Woosung Railway and of fresh orders for KRUPP guns; and cannot but feel regret that so much more pains are being taken to adopt from foreign nations the arts of war than the arts of peace. And yet the last news brought from China strongly demonstrates the necessity under which China labours for improvement in the former direction, and more especially the advantages which she would gain by the introduction of railways. We read of the probability, nay, almost the certainty, of renewed famine in the North, of increased highway robberies actually near the capital, of the stoppage of the junk traffic on the Yellow River, of grave fears of discontent and rebellion among the people—all matters which the iron road would beyond question to a great extent, if not entirely, alleviate. It is very noticeable that the recent famine in the north of China resulted only from the failure of the rice crop in certain districts, while in others there was abundance; so that improved means of intercommunication would undoubtedly have greatly reduced the suffering. As to the highway robberies these would of necessity give way before railways, while the increased security and material prosperity which they would produce would be the best guarantees against outbreaks and rebellion. Yet the official classes obstinately set their faces against these improvements, and seem bent mainly upon obtaining means of opposing other nations—which may only prove a temptation to them to go to war with some foreign Power—a course that would assuredly lead to failure and disaster.

The advantages of railways in China have been so often expatiated upon that it is almost needless to enter upon them again in detail; but the present seems a suitable opportunity to review them in their main bearings, especially as, if we may judge from one of the native papers, the Chinese trading and working classes have recognised the benefits to a great extent themselves. Apart from the direct commercial advantages which railways would produce, they would be of great importance in China as a means of centralisation, and would, beyond question, add materially to the strength of the Imperial Government. The same remark, it need hardly be said, applies with more force to the telegraph; but railways would also greatly conduce to this result. It is mainly upon this very ground that the mass of the officials oppose their introduction. They have no desire to see their power curtailed by their being placed in too close accessibility to the capital. But this is a good reason why the Imperial Government should use its influence in their favour; and there can scarcely be any doubt that it could be successfully exerted, if they set about the matter in earnest. In regard to the collection of the inland duties, the railway would be the very best means of insuring their being levied in a regular manner. This could be done in precisely the same way as the Octroi dues are raised at the different railway stations in France; and were the railway once established in China, an opportunity would be obtained of doing away with the vexatious system of irregular and capricious barrier dues which hamper trade without proportionately benefiting even the Provincial exchequers, and without any direct benefit to that of the Central Government. All these considerations are likely to impress the Chinese authorities somewhat more than ordinarily at the present time; and it is to be hoped that they will be urged upon them by our Representatives and by the European advisers in the Imperial Maritime Customs and elsewhere to whom the Chinese officials are disposed to listen. The great bug-bear that the railway would tend to diminish other traffic, which had so much influence at one time even in England, has been proved by the Woosung Railway to the satisfaction of the Chinese themselves to be groundless; and there is no doubt that the general feeling in China is at the present time much more in favour of this improvement than it has ever been before, and that the most serious opposition is likely to come not from the

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trading and working classes on the one hand or the Imperial Government on the other, but from the provincial and local officials. If, however, these can be made to see that the railway will not really interfere with their revenues, and that it will be a means of increasing the prosperity of their districts and averting the likelihood of discontent and consequent disturbance, they will be less inclined to continue the opposition which they have unfortunately so long been able to exert.

TEACHING CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE letter which we published in our last issue with reference to receiving Chinese officers on board our ironclads, with a view to instructing them in naval science, suggests a view which, upon the surface, undoubtedly deserves some attention, and which we observe is shared by a writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, who notices the inconsistency of our receiving Chinese in order that they may become proficient in the latest details of our fighting machines, while foreigners are being ruthlessly expelled from the Chinese arsenals. It certainly does seem, as our correspondent suggests, to be going a little too far in international courtesy to show the naval officers of a nation so likely to use its navy against ourselves our best vessels, and to give them valuable information regarding the details of the service, such as they cannot fail to observe while undergoing their terms of apprenticeship. There are, however, two reasons of an opposite character, which materially detract from the force of this reasoning. On the one hand, it is not likely that our Naval Authorities will let the Chinese or any other foreign officers see all that we are able to do, so that the information they can obtain is not so valuable as might at first be imagined; and on the other hand, what they do see ought, if they have any common sense, to make them less inclined than ever to come into contact with us. They may see what our ironclads are and how they are worked; but it is another thing to find the means to obtain the vessels, and still more difficult to obtain men to work them. On the whole, though at first sight the contrary view would seem to be the correct one, it is probable that the Admiralty is well advised in the liberal policy which it adopts in this matter. Admiral KEPPEL is reported to have said he was delighted to hear the Chinese were obtaining gun-boats and other men-of-war, as there would be something to take when we next went to war with them; and perhaps the Chinese naval officers by similar reasoning in the opposite direction, may, as they become acquainted with what our naval resources actually are, be inclined to advise their Government to give up as useless such hopes of contending successfully with the outer barbarian as in the absence of this information they might be conceited enough to entertain.

THE OPENING OF CHUNGKING.

A SOMEWHAT interesting point has, we are informed, arisen in connection with the suggested opening of Chungking, the chief trading mart in the important and rich province of Szechuen, in the south-west of China. It seems, according to the Chefoo Convention, that upon the matter being mooted the Chinese authorities stated they would be willing to open Chungking to foreign trade when steamers could reach it. As many of our readers are aware, this has been considered for some time past problematical, on account of the rapids in the Upper Yangtsze, and it would, therefore, appear that the Chinese authorities were disposed to be liberal in their promises, under the impression, which would be natural to those imperfectly acquainted with steamers, that the navigation must be an absolute impossibility. In this, however, it would now seem that the Chinese have somewhat reckoned without their host, as it has been ascertained, almost beyond a doubt, that steamers can be constructed which would pass the rapids, and we understand that a firm is desirous of trying the experiment. It is stated that the representative of the Chinese Government here has definitely expressed his opinion that the opening of Chungking could not be permitted; but this need hardly be taken as a final reason for concluding that a refusal will be made by the Imperial Government, should the matter be brought before them, as the Minister here was, according to recognised Chinese ideas, almost bound to give a negative to any such suggestion unless he had received definite instructions to the contrary from his Government. It may be hoped, therefore, that the subject will be further pursued, and that at all events permission will be obtained to make the experiment of navigating the Upper Yangtsze by a steamer, should any enterprising persons be willing to undertake it. There is no doubt that the opening of this great commercial centre to foreign commerce would be of the very highest importance, and would give a greater impetus to the trade in manufactured goods than anything that has been done since we have been connected with China. Indeed the best judges are of opinion that this one concession would be of more value than all the others which have been made in the Chefoo Convention put together, so that the question is well worth agitating, and might possibly be dealt with before the Chefoo Convention is finally agreed to. In a political point of view, the opening of Chungking would be of scarcely less importance than in its direct commercial bearing, as nothing would form a better security against the possible encroachments of France from Cochin China, which has long been a subject of dread to the Chinese Government, and apparently not without good reason, than the establishment of a Treaty port at which foreigners would be permitted to reside and trade in this direction. The effect of this would be at once to give all other foreign nations a right to protest against any encroachments which might be made by any one Power, and this would be the best security which could be devised for the integrity of the Empire in the south-west. Slow as the Chinese Government generally is to seize the bearing of anything more than the hand-to-mouth policy of opposing foreigners step by step on principle, there is reason to believe that they are alive to this particular point, and that their being so is in fact the secret of the willingness which they displayed to open up the Yangtsze as far as Ichang by the Chefoo Convention. The probability, therefore, is that if the matter were judiciously pressed upon the Peking Government something might be done towards obtaining the desired concession, which would doubtless be advantageous alike to foreign trade and to the best interests of the Chinese Empire.

PROFESSOR AMOS has been lecturing about China, and it will be seen from the report given elsewhere, taken from *The Times*, that he "detailed in forcible language the evils arising from opium eating." Unfortunately for this part of the Professor's argument, no Chinaman ever thinks of eating opium, any more than a European thinks of eating tobacco. He *smokes* it. It is from overlooking this obvious distinction that nine-tenths of the misapprehension on the opium question in the minds of a section of the public has arisen. Sir EDWARD FRY, whose article in the *Contemporary Review* on the Opium question will be remembered, on account of the peculiar error he fell into in connection with the Lekin duties, has also delivered a lecture on the subject.

THE *Gazette* contains a notification that the Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Portuguese Government notice declaring the ports of Japan infected with cholera morbus since the 25th ult.

WITH reference to the resignation by the Rev. Mr. LAMONT of the Ministry of the Union Chapel at Hong Kong, we learn that the question of his successor is now under the consideration of some of its members now in London.

MEMORIAL TO THE EARL OF DERBY IN FAVOUR OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

My Lord,—We understand from the Correspondence presented to Parliament in August last that the Convention concluded at Chefoo with the Chinese Government still awaits ratification, and that it has been referred to the Government of India for their opinion. From the nature and contents of the Convention it is clear that the Indian Government, if it opposes the ratification, will do so on account of the proposed arrangement in regard to opium stated in clause 3 of section III. Our object is to urge upon your Lordship that ratification should not be withheld on this account, but, on the contrary, that this clause should be carried into effect under any circumstances. Our reasons will be best given in a brief review of the relations of the British and Chinese Governments to the opium trade.

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In India the opium trade is carried on by the Government as a source of revenue. In China, until 1860, the importation and use of opium were alike illegal.

After our first war with China, which was intimately connected with this illegal traffic in opium, the treaty signed at Nanking in 1842 made no provision for the suppression of the trade. Sir Henry Pottinger proposed to the Chinese to legalise it, but the Emperor refused. Six millions of dollars were exacted from the Chinese as compensation for opium which they had confiscated and destroyed.

After the second Chinese war Lord Elgin inserted a clause in the tariff of the Treaty of Tientsin, which obliged China to admit our opium at a low rate of duty.

In 1869 the Chinese Government made an earnest appeal to our Government that this obligation to admit opium should be removed. They alleged that it is notorious that opium is "most injurious" to China, and that the officials and people of China generally "believed that England supported the opium trade in order to work out China's ruin." This appeal was disregarded; but in the Convention agreed upon by Sir Rutherford Alcock the duty on opium was raised from 30 to 50 taels per chest.

Her Majesty's Government, in deference to the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce, refused to ratify this Convention. We cannot but express our regret that, while Great Britain has twice imposed treaties upon China by force of arms, the only Convention between the two countries which was the result of peaceful negotiations was thus summarily cast aside.

At present the Treaty of Tientsin is in force. Your Lordship is aware that by that treaty China is not allowed to exclude Indian opium, and that the import duty was fixed upon the basis of about 5 per cent.; but that opium is dealt with in the tariff as an exceptional commodity. The British merchant cannot carry it into the country, he may only sell it in the port. When once imported, the Chinese Government are under no restrictions as to their dealing with it, whether in the way of taxation or otherwise.

The clause in the Chefoo Convention which is now under consideration is as follows:—

"3. On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the Tariff Duty upon it, and the purchasers the *likin*; in order to the prevention of the evasion of the duty, the amount of *likin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments, according to the circumstances of each."

The value of this clause to the Chinese Government consists in its facilitating the collection of the *likin* upon opium, by the prevention of that local evasion of this Duty which has been so fruitful a source of complaint at the open ports. This fact alone in our judgment justifies and necessitates the new arrangement proposed by Sir Thomas Wade.

The other clauses of the Convention refer to a variety of complicated circumstances which require special and local knowledge. We do not pass any opinion upon their merits, but beg to draw your Lordship's attention to an important consideration. It is plain upon examination hat the Convention is a contract of the nature of a compromise (we are glad to see that by his Excellency the Chinese Envoy it is styled an "equitable compromise"), in which each party makes certain concessions to the other. The Chinese Government has already discharged loyally and in good faith those portions of the Convention which it devolved upon them to execute forthwith; the proclamations have been posted, the four new Treaty ports have been opened, and the indemnity of Tls. 200,000 has been paid. The provisions of the Convention are so far accomplished facts. What remains is for the British Government on their side to fulfil the obligations undertaken for them by their Plenipotentiary. Seeing that at the time of negotiation the British Minister Plenipotentiary distinctly require that the agreement should be dealt with "as a whole," if, after the Chinese Government has fulfilled its part of the contract, ratification should be refused by the British Government, we are seriously of opinion that the refusal would wear in Chinese eyes, and not in theirs alone, the appearance of bad faith.

We would respectfully remind your Lordship that at a time when so many countries are establishing tariffs which jeopardise our commercial interests, the Chinese Government shows perfect willingness to carry out in its relations with us a very liberal fiscal policy. English manufactures are admitted into China on payment of import duty calculated at about 5 per cent., and an additional transit duty of 2½ per cent. frees the goods to all parts of the interior, as against about 50 per cent. which is levied here as import duty on Chinese tea. The present fiscal demands of the two Governments on opium will not bear comparison. The British Government say in effect to the Chinese, you shall admit our opium at an insignificant rate of duty, which, with the addition of the *likin*, only yields you about one million sterling per annum, though the necessities of our Indian Exchequer oblige us to exact as our share in the traffic over six millions sterling, or about 70 per cent. of the value of the trade. Under these circumstances we submit that it would be unreasonable and unjust to refuse to China the ratification of the clause relating to opium in the Chefoo Convention. We are not forgetful of the pressing needs of the Indian Exchequer, but refuse to believe the necessity of doing injustice to China in order to augment Indian revenue.

In conclusion, we base our argument upon the broadest principles of international equity. We do not all of us take precisely the same view of the past history of British relations with China, nor do we all entertain exactly the same expectations of the future conduct of the Chinese Government. But China has now taken her place in the comity of nations, and we are unanimous in earnestly desiring that for the future she should receive from Great Britain fair and equitable treatment, such as will bind the two nations together in peaceful relations, and promote the interests of both.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

Signed by the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Archbishop of Canterbury and nine Bishops; Cardinal Manning; the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lords Ebury, Dynevor, Lawrence, ex-Viceroy of India, Cavan and Radstock; Sir R. Lush and Sir E. Fry, Judges of the High Court; Sir John Kennaway, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Joseph W. Pease, Alderman McArthur, Mr. S. Morley, Sir T. Bazley, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. E. Noel, Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., Mr. A. J. Mundella, Sir T. Chambers, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. Geo. Anderson, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. J. M. Holt, and thirty other Members of Parliament; the Lord Mayor, and the Mayors of Birmingham and eight other towns; the Deans of Westminster and Chester, the Revs. Mark Pattison, Dr. Vaughan, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Liddon, Canon Farrar, Messrs. Herbert Spencer, Thomas Hughes, Q.C., John Morley, Arthur Arnold, Frederic Harrison, Edward Miall, Dr. Congreve, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. Risdon Bennett; Dr. Rolleston, Professors H. J. Smith, T. Fowler, Dr. Legge, and twenty tutors and Fellows of Oxford; Dr. Westcott, Dr. Perowne, Dr. Swainson, Professors Sale, Cowell, and Stuart, of Cambridge; Professors Leone Levi, S. Amos, F. W. Newman, Robertson, Clifford, and Beesly, of London; Principal Caird, Professors Ramsay, E. Caird, Lee, Veitch, McKendrick, and Gairdner, of Glasgow; Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, Morley Punshon, Newman Hall, Dr. James Martineau, Dr. Bonar, Thain Davidson, Dr. Allon, Dr. Rule, Dr. Rigg, Dr. Landels, S. B. Bergne, H. Wright, Dr. Mullens, Dr. Bullock, Dr. Duff, W. Arthur; Reiss Brothers, J. Dugdale and Brothers, Stewart Thomson and Co., Samuel Smith (of James Finlay and Co.), Donald Matheson, Thomas Hanbury, A. Howell, A. Illingworth, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., Sir C. Trevelyan, Bart., Sir F. Lycett, Sir Benson Maxwell, Sir G. B. Pechell, Bart., Generals Sir Arthur Cotton, R. Alexander, D. Russell, R. Shaw; Douglas Fox, Samuel Gurney, Froome Talfourd, Dr. Ker, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, &c.; three hundred and fifty signatures in all.

The foregoing Memorial was forwarded to the Earl of Derby on behalf of the Memorialists by the Earl of Shaftesbury in a letter in which his lordship expressed his opinion that "the question is assuming very large proportions, and is, indeed, well worthy of your attention, as bearing with heavy weight on the character and welfare both of India and of England."

Lord Derby replied as follows:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 16, 1877.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial referred to in your letter of the 9th inst., in which the Memorialists state their reasons for urging the ratification by Her Majesty's Government of the Agreement concluded by Sir Thomas Wade with the Chinese Government at Chefoo, on Sept. 13, 1876, and I am to state that the Memorial shall receive due consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

I am also to inform your Lordship that in compliance with your request the names mentioned in your letters of the 9th and 10th inst. have been appended to the Memorial, together with that of the Rev. Dr. Abbott, as requested by Messrs. Turner and Chesson in their letter of the 10th inst.—I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., &c., &c. TENTERDEN.

THE OPIUM TRADE AND OUR WARS WITH CHINA.

On the 19th inst., Professor Sheldon Amos delivered the second of a course of lectures on "War and Commerce" to the working classes, under the auspices of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Chelsea Vestry-hall, the subject of this lecture being "British Commercial Wars with China." Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., presided. The lecturer commenced by saying that twenty years ago the relations of China with England formed the great political topic of the day, for at that time the House of Commons was debating the question whether or not this country should go to war with China. That war was resolved upon, but against it, Mr. Disraeli, the present Prime Minister, protested; the late Lord Derby, a former Prime Minister, protested; and Mr. Gladstone, the late Prime Minister, also protested; so that the question of our relations with China was not in any way a party question. If any were to be arraigned for the action of the past towards China, they were the constituencies of the whole British people and the House of Commons before the Reform Act of 1867. These constituencies were now things of the past, but it was profitable, he contended, to recur to the circumstances of those times in order to gain a moral lesson for the future. He then proceeded to show by the last return on British trade with foreign countries that the opium trade with China amounted in round figures to £10,000,000; while the tea trade of China with England amounted, also in round figures, to £11,000,000. The history of the import of opium into China was traced from the days of the East India Company, and the action of Lord Napier in advising that treaties should be forced on the Chinese was also related, with the Duke of Wellington's answer—"That it was not by violence that his Majesty meant to establish commercial relations between his Majesty's subjects and other countries." The lecturer proceeded to relate the action of the British Government in pressing by arms the opium trade on the Chinese, and said that it was a "Palmerstonian policy" to force on the traffic. The whole history of the *Arrow* difficulty was narrated, from the speaker's point of view, and he described the wars which ensued as cruelties inflicted upon a feeble people simply to gain the ends which Lord Palmerston declared he had in view—the pressing of a commercial intercourse upon the third of the human race. The gains in treaties from these wars, the lecturer declared, were from an unwilling people, and were extorted only at the point of the bayonet. In conclusion, he urged that our action towards China in forcing a commodity upon that country

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was an entire perversion of Free-trade principles, and contended that it was the duty of the English people to help China to obtain justice. The Chairman, in speaking upon the subject of the use of opium as a drug to produce narcotism, said that this use of it had very greatly diminished among Europeans of late years, and any one who desired to know what were the effects of the drug in Europe had now to go to the worst parts of London and see its operation upon the Asiatics, as Charles Dickens witnessed it. In forcible and striking language he detailed the evils which arose to the human race from the practice of opium-eating, saying that it not only poisoned the people themselves so that life was insupportable, except in sleep obtained from the drug, but it actually brought a changed race into existence, a race of lesser power than that not influenced by narcotics, a race without desire for industrial pursuits, and in every way deteriorated.

On the 21st inst., at a meeting of members of the Society of Friends, held in their Meeting-house, St. Martin's-lane—Mr. J. Bevan Braithwaite in the chair—Sir Edward Fry gave a lecture "On China and England," having especial reference to the opium trade. Dr. Macartney, secretary of the Chinese Legation and Chinese interpreter to the Legation, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Professor Leone Levi, and a few other visitors were present. Sir Edward Fry said that at the present moment questions of great importance respecting the opium trade were pending. He thought the real burden of England in the matter was that for years past this country had exerted a continuous pressure upon China to force this trade upon her, and that by acceding to the Convention of Chefoo we should be relaxing this pressure to some extent. England had succeeded to that monopoly in the growth of opium which had belonged to the Mogul Emperors, and the Indian Government were growers and dealers in opium. Altogether in English and native provinces about a million of acres of the best land in India were occupied with the growth of opium, and a revenue of about eight and a half millions per annum was derived from it. There was some difficulty in seeking for the abolition of the traffic, owing to the probable loss of so much revenue, but seeing that a million of acres of the best land would be set free for other crops this would not be all lost. The Chinese Government expressed the greatest desire to put down the use of opium in the country, and he thought them sincere. The trade appeared to be the main cause of ill-feeling against England. He regretted that the Christian communities had not taken this matter up earnestly, but he thought the Society of Friends ought to stir in such an important question in a moral point of view. Some other gentlemen having spoken, including Mr. Richards, Mr. Thomas Hanbury and Professor Leone Levi, a Chinese gentleman, Lo Fong-lo, member of the Legation from China, as English secretary to the Chinese Educational Mission, was called on to make a speech. He said: Before making a speech before such a public meeting, I must beg all of you to excuse me for the bad skill in the grammar of your language. When I was in China I read so much about your country, so I pretended myself to know about England more than anybody in China. The question has often been put to me—they ask me, why do they import opium to China so as to ruin our people? and I have scarcely an answer to that. Since I was told by our Ambassador that a society was formed—an anti-opium society. Although I was told so I did not witness personally the intentions of the people of that society. This evening late, at half-past six o'clock, at the Legation, a secretary told me there was a lecture at such-and-such a place, and our Ambassador was invited to attend, but he felt unwell, so he appointed me to come. I did not know that the lecture was upon this very subject. Now, after all, I find that England is really a moral nation. (Laughter.) I should say they are more Confucius than I myself am. (Laughter.) So I feel very grateful for what the lecturer says; and I hope it will be carried into effect so as to promote the relations between England and China.

A memorial to the Earl of Derby in favour of the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and against the continuation of the trade, was adopted, and it will be presented to his lordship by a deputation.

ADULTERATION OF SILK FABRICS.

The Times says:—Our attention has been called to a rema kable adulteration of silk fabrics, which it appears has developed into a widely-extended trade that threatens to recoil on the entire silk industry with disastrous effects. It is commonly supposed that silk tissues have deteriorated of late years through a practice of mixing silk fibres with jute; but this, it seems, is an error. The flimsy qualities of rich-looking black silks are not produced by any mixture of other fibres, but by means of dyes. It seems that silk manufacturers of Lyons have invented and carried to great perfection a method of mixing gelatinous and weight-giving substances with the dye, and loading the fibres of silk with them to almost any extent. By this means what look rich, strong silk tissues are made and palmed off upon the market and sold by dealers at "immense sacrifices," to the serious injury of the silk trade in general. We have been shown samples of these adulterated fabrics, which to the inexperienced eye looked fine heavy silks, but which when stripped of the dyestuffs by which the threads had been loaded proved to be the merest gauze. Considerably more than half their weight was dye, and of course these stuffs begin to cut and become greasy almost the first time they are worn. Judging by advertisements which we have seen, the trade in these spurious silks seems to be at present a very flourishing one, and is not confined to mere second-class warehouses. The profit on this class of goods is, indeed, too much for the honesty of many merchants, especially when the public will insist on running after a cheap article, whether it be genuine or not. Every one of these spurious fabrics which are advertised at prices which are described as a "sacrifice" yields a clear profit of not less than 50 per cent. to the sellers, and the force of the temptation which this gives is driving sound English and French goods almost out of the market. The English silk weaving trade has been almost destroyed by this inroad of bad silks, in the manufacture of which Lyons appears to beat the world. It is a perilous kind of triumph, however, and we may soon expect to see the entire silk weaving industry of France suffering from this dishonest manufacture. Silk goods, good or bad, will come to be discredited more than they have ever been, and something very like general ruin must overtake an already overburdened industry unless some effort is made to return to honest practices in time. The public in this country should, at all events, take warning, and know that in buying rich-looking cheap silks they may be buying goods three-fourths silk and one-fourth dye.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I have read with some surprise the remarks in your last issue regarding the Chefoo Convention, and am at a loss to comprehend how anyone can construe the wording of this agreement to mean that manufactured goods are to be placed in a worse position than under the present Treaty. As, however, the matter is of great importance to merchants and manufacturers in this country it occurred to me to seek information at headquarters, and I am now glad to state that H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Minister, has authorised me to state that no increase of any sort of tax on manufactured goods is contemplated under the Chefoo Convention by the Chinese Government, and that foreign merchants under that Convention will continue to enjoy the full privileges of the transit pass system accorded to them by the Treaty of Tientsin.—Yours faithfully,

Ashburton House, Croydon, Nov. 22. THOMAS HANBURY.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I trust that the attention which has been directed to the Consular Service in China and Japan may lead to the subject being more carefully considered by the Home Government than hitherto. From time to time the Foreign-office has found leisure to make some general inquiries into the matter; but I do not think they have ever been conducted with sufficient system to lead to really useful and practical results. The Government here have, as it seems to me, really lacked the data which are requisite in order to enable them to provide for the actual wants of the Service, and I think it would be well if they took the matter in hand and obtained the opinions of some who are qualified to judge on the subject as to the manner in which the arrangements for the service should be made, for the benefit alike of the Government and its employés.

It would be tedious to enter upon all the points at which reform would be desirable; but I may as an old China resident be permitted to call attention to one of a very obvious character, with regard to which it is surprising to me that action has not yet been taken—I mean in reference to the house accommodation, or rather the absence of house accommodation, for the juniors. I can only speak from personal observation with regard to Shanghai; but there it always seemed to me there was a great want in this respect. The Consul, Vice-Consul and Senior Interpreter have houses provided for them, all separately, but the unlucky juniors have to get along as best they can, upon incomes that are very small for the place, and with difficulties in finding suitable accommodation which people at home can little appreciate. Lodgings and apartments—such as every large city swarms with in Europe—are almost unknown, and a man who cannot afford to keep a house of his own is commonly obliged to join in with some friend who will arrange for him to live and mess with him, or to resort to an hotel. I can well remember some of the discomfort which juniors in the service had to put up with in my time; and it always seemed to me a matter of regret that some arrangement for a Junior Consular Hong, where the younger members could mess together, had never been made; especially as the means of doing so are ready at hand. The Consul and Vice-Consul may, no doubt, like to have separate establishments; but this is hardly necessary for the Senior Interpreter. If he be an unmarried man, it would certainly suit him better to have arrangements in common with the juniors in the service; and even if, as is occasionally the case, he be married, this need not interfere with the arrangements any more than one of the partners in a merchant's hong being married ordinarily interferes with arrangements there.

Why, then, should there not be at Shanghai a Junior Consular establishment, presided over by the First Interpreter (or Chinese Vice-Consul), and composed of all the juniors in the Consulate, and, if need be, the Supreme Court? This plan would be in accordance with what it is found necessary to adopt in most of the mercantile houses; and it would certainly be the means of raising the status of the service, while diminishing the temptations which young men are subject to in all places, and especially in China, where they have not such arrangements and such society as to make their own places of abode attractive.

It might be a question whether any arrangement which the Government might make should make it necessary for juniors to join a common mess, should any individual not desire to do so. Indeed, a freedom of choice in this respect might be desirable upon many grounds; but they ought at least to have a common place of residence, with their quarters assigned to them.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EXPERIENCE.

London, Nov. 20, 1877.

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CHINA AND KASHGAR.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th inst., says that intelligence has been received from Tashkant stating that Mr. Kamensky, the pioneer of Russian commerce in Central Asia, has entered into a contract with the Chinese general invading Kashgaria to supply him with food and stores to the extent of 965,000 roubles, to enable him to carry on the war. The first caravan of corn, conducted by Mr. Kamensky in person, has arrived at Manas, where Tsan-tsoun-tsan was encamped short of supplies, and he has arranged with the grain dealers of Semo, Palatinsk, and Kulja to forward further convoys as he requires them. Mr. Kamensky has already led several commercial expeditions to Kashgaria, being in each instance heavily subsidised by the Governor-General, and is therefore well acquainted with the district which will become the scene of his commissariat operations. Advices from Kashgar report that the Bek-kooli-Beg, after ridding his capital of the Kirghiz nomads, and leaving behind a sufficient garrison to guard the place against further attacks, has set out with every available soldier to meet the Chinese. The latter have left Tourfan, and are marching slowly forward to receive him.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.

Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.

Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.

Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.

North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 9, Royal Exchange.

China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 77, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.

Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.

Borneo Company, 28, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), ohn Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street,

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broadtreet, D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 39A, Threadneedle-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.*

Monetary and Commercial.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow a special settling-day and quotation for the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures for £150,000, which were allotted last week.

The Bankruptcy Court has been occupied with the case of Mr. Henry Drakeford, a silk dealer, of Great Winchester-street-buildings, and Park-green, Macclesfield, who passed his examination without opposition on a statement of affairs which showed unsecured debts amounting to £4,079, with assets consisting of furniture £25, and surplus from securities in the hands of creditors £187.

Advices from Java report that a forgery has taken place by a Chinaman, by which one of the Discount Companies are the losers. This further loss is to be regretted in connection with the recent failures.

The directors of the Luckimpore Tea Company have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on account of 1877.

The Directors of the Borelli Tea Company have declared an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. on account of the crop of 1877.

There has been some discussion in financial circles connected with the East as to whether the time is not approaching when the India Council will have to resume its drawings, which have been suspended since Sept. 19, when the weekly drawings were reduced from 26½ to 20 lakhs. It will be remembered that to relieve the pressure of these drawings upon the Indian treasuries when the requirements connected with the famine were taxing the Government very heavily, a sterling loan of three millions was raised in this country on Oct. 9, the proceeds of which must now be becoming exhausted. It is, therefore, felt to be probable that the Government will shortly have to decide upon some steps to replenish the treasury here.

The Tea market during the past week has continued as unsatisfactory as ever. The large export buying has stopped, and no new feature has arisen to counterbalance this falling off in demand. The clearances, however, continue to be very heavy, and aggregate larger totals than have ever been known, so that if latest reports of a diminution in supplies to the extent of 15,000,000 lbs. be confirmed, a materially enhanced range of prices after the turn of the year seems inevitable, Indian Teas notwithstanding. The only noticeable feature with regard to Green Teas is a marked drop in Pingsueys, which have been arriving in rather too heavy quantities.

For the week ended the 17th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,796,412 lb., being 170,857 lb., or 4½ per cent. less than in the preceding week. The amount taken for home consumption was 2,337,638 lb., while 824,502 lb. was removed coastwise; 521,458 lb. was exported, 108,752 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,062 lb. was for ships' stores. The amount received as duty was £58,441, against £59,707 in the previous week, a decrease of £1,266, or 2⅛ per cent.

In Silk there has been a better demand, and prices generally are firmer, no Tsatlees being obtainable under 17s. per lb. The deliveries have been fair, and are in total good.

In the Produce Markets extreme dulness continues to prevail. The market for Coffee has improved, owing to the satisfactory result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale, and Plantation Ceylon is 1s. to 2s. higher. The Sugar Market is without improvement; sales of unclayed Manila have been made at a further reduction in value. Rice is steady, although quiet. Japan Wax has also been in steady demand. Black Pepper has been in fair inquiry at the previous value, but White has been dull of sale at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Japan Ear Shells have realised an advance of £15 to £20 per ton. Spices have been quiet, Cloves being slightly dearer, but other Spices unaltered in price. Gambier is again lower. Sago, Sago Flour and Tapioca are steady. Tin exhibits a declining tendency; Straits is quoted £68, Banca £71 to £71 10s. per ton.

The want of life in the Piece Goods markets in China consequent on the famine is still felt in the corresponding markets this side; notwithstanding that the exports have been 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 yards less than at corresponding period last year. Prices in Manchester ought not, therefore, to go much lower, especially in view of the short supplies of cotton.

There have again been considerable fluctuations in the price of Bar Silver; rising to 54⅜d. at the beginning of the week, it has gradually fallen to 54¼d. to 54⅜d. The demand has been principally for Spain, as owing to the decline in the value of money in India, and the fall in the Exchanges, there appears to be but little inclination to make purchases for the East. Mexican dollars have been sold at 53¼d. per oz.; the price, although without alteration, is weaker at the close, in sympathy with the decline in Bar Silver.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, which arrived at Southampton on Nov. 25 with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £562,127 in specie, of which £329,093 is in sovereigns, and £160,051 in bar gold from Australia. The remainder consists of £45,866 in mixed coin from Yokohama; £17,419 in gold and silver coin from Hong Kong; £3,930 in bar gold from Shanghai; £1,430 from Alexandria; and £4,338 in bar silver from Sydney.

We learn from Messrs. Page and Gwyther's Circular that the total shipments of bullion and specie to India and the Far East during the present month have been as follows:—To Calcutta, silver £39,000; to Bombay, silver £198,200, to Hong Kong, Mexican dollars £22,218; to Shanghai, Mexican dollars £25,000. The total shipments of specie from 1st January to 31st October have been to Ceylon £282,138; to Bombay £8,704,456; to Madras £149,225; to Calcutta £2,995,822; to Singapore £1,506,931; to China £1,943,285.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d. —	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6¼d. to 4s. 6⅜d.	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	4s. 6⅜d. to 4s 6⅝d.	per oz.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5¼d. —	per oz.

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Documentary and Private Bills.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 8⅝d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9¼d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,657,016	1,266,293

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
	Joint-Stock Banks.		
10	Agra...	All	10¾ to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	26½ to 27½
20	City	10	16 to 17
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	658 fr
£228½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	36 to 38
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	62½ to 63½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	63 to 64
25	Oriental	All	41½ to 42½
50	Union of London	15	41½ to 42½
	Telegraph Companies.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7½ to 7¾
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7½ to 7¾
10	Great Northern	All	7⅜ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European	All	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2¼ to 2½
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	27¼ to 28½
90	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	24½ to 25½
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
	Insurance Companies.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	26 to 27
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	15 to 15½
50	Commercial Union	5	14 to 15 pm.
50	Globe Marine	4	¾ to ½ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine...	50	100 to 103
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1½ to 1⅝ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1⅛ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6¼	43½ to 44½
25	Ocean Marine	5	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	5⅞ to 6¼ pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	7⅞ to 7¾
20	Universal Marine...	5	9½ to 10
	Tea Companies.		
30	Assam	20	70 to 73
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6½
20	Darjeeling	All	20½ to 21½
10	Eastern Assam	All	3⅜ to 4⅜
20	Jorehaut	All	59 to 64
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	4¼ to 4⅞
	Miscellaneous Companies.		
20	Ceylon	10	10⅛ to 9⅛ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2¾ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	622½ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	8 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	47 to 50
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	697 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	109 to 111
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 103

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says :—There is no improvement to notice in the tone of our market; the amount of business by private contract continues to be on the very limited scale lately noticed, notwithstanding the smaller quantity brought to auction without reserve. Prices for common Teas have been well maintained, but in all other kinds they have ruled easier; at the auctions fair to good medium Red-leaf kinds have sold at very easy rates. The demand for Indian Teas seem also to have fallen off for the time, and a large proportion of those printed for sale this week have been bought in. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings sold at auction from 5⅞d. to 6½d. per lb., being rather lower, common at 7d. per lb., fair to good common 7⅛d. to 8d. per lb., fair kinds from 9d. to 10¼d. per lb., medium from 11d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., being all easy rates, except for common, which are fully last week's prices; privately all the better kinds are difficult of sale. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings sold at auction from 5½d. to 6¼d. per lb., fair common 7¼d. to 7½d. per lb., good common 7⅞d. to 8d. per lb., being fully previous prices; privately they have also been in good demand. Medium kinds went at sale from 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; medium to good and fine kinds sell only slowly by private contract, and unless where Teas have special point it is difficult to get bids. Prices remain nominally without change. New-make kinds: Common from 7½d. to 8d., show no alteration, fair kinds from 8½d. to 10d., and good from 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., remain as last week. Oolong sold from 9½d. to 11½d. per lb. at auction for common to good medium kinds; privately there is no alteration to quote. Souchongs: Fair kinds sold from 10⅛d. to 11¼d. per lb., being previous rates; good to fine are in moderate demand. Scented Teas: Common kinds are still in request; fair to good are very dull of sale even at a further slight decline; fine to finest are rather better maintained. Orange Pekoes: Common to fair short-leaf kinds are in fair demand. The Macao kinds are almost unsaleable—long-leaf kinds remaining without change. Foochow Capers and Orange Pekoes remain much as before, the demand being limited. Green Teas: Pingsuey kinds have sold at 1d. per lb. reduction. Moyune kinds have been steady, Young Hysons being most in request. The public sales have comprised 12,891 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week as compared with last year are as follows, viz. :—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,354,475 ...	2,266,804
Coastwise	760,141 ...	877,355
Exports	669,932 ...	457,329
	3,784,548	3,600,488

Messrs. Layton and Co. report as follows on the sales of Thursday: 3,465 packages were sold without reserve on the day of sale as under: 130 chests Congou at 9d. to 9½d., 2,083 half-chests ditto at 7⅞d. to 1s. 2⅜d.; 114 half-chests and cases Moyune Gunpowder, 8⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.; 22 half-chests imperial, 6½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 178 ditto Young Hyson, 6½d. to 1s. 5d.; 61 ditto Hyson, 8d. to 1s. 4½d.; 36 cases (each two boxes) Gunpowder, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 5d.; 26 ditto Imperial, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.; 68 ditto Young Hyson, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 0½d.; 20 ditto Hyson, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.; 574 boxes Pingsuey gunpowder, 10½d. to 1s. 5d.; 72 half-chests ditto, 9½d. to 9½d.; 81 ditto Young Hyson, 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

SILK.

The tone of the market has undergone an improvement during the last week, and rather a large business has been done at advancing rates. There is not so much doing at the close, but prices are firm. Deliveries from 1st to 21st inst., inclusive :—China, 1,382 bales; Canton, 491; Japan, 499; Bengal, 29; total 2401 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

China.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
„ No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
„ Blue Elephant	18s 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Japan.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashitah	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.

The market has remained in a flat state until towards the close. Supplies of Plantation Ceylon have been much in excess of the previous year, a large portion consisting of grey and undesirable qualities, which have been dull of sale, and prices have further declined. At the close, however, the favourable result of the Dutch sale—referred to below—has imparted a decidedly firmer tone to the market, the demand has improved, and prices have recovered 1s. 6d. to 2s., and rather more for really fine, which is scarce; middling closing at 105s. to 106s., and fine at 113s. to 114s. Native Ceylon has been dull of sale at 85s. for good ordinary, and supplies in auction have been mostly bought in. The closing prices of Plantation are, triage 74s. to 90s. 6d., common grey to fine coloury small 91s. to 99s., low middling 101s. to 102s., middling 103s. to 107s., good middling to fine middling 107s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., fine bright 113s. to 114s., bold 116s. to 119s., fine ditto 127s. 6d., peaberry 108s. to 115s. 6d. Of other East India the only sale has been 89 bags Singapore, picked Bally at 77s. 6d. to 78s. At the close 294 bags Singapore, picked Bally offered were bought in at 77s. to 80s. per cwt.

The Dutch Trading Company's November public sale, being the last of the year, was held on the 21st inst., in Amsterdam; 98,477 bags Java were offered, and with a good demand prices ruled generally 1 to 1½ cents above valuations, good ordinary Java selling at 53 cents against 52¼ cents in October, and 53 cents at the September sales. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

	Lying at Amsterdam. Bags.	Valued at.—Cents.	Result.—Cents.
No. 1 ...	2,434 ...	55 ...	57 to 57½
4 ...	4,882 ...	50 ...	51 to 51½
6 ...	2,235 ...	51½ ...	51½ to 51¾
9 ...	2,314 ...	55 ...	58½ to 58¾
10 ...	2,011 ...	48 ...	49¾ to —
17 ...	1,600 ...	51⅛ ...	52 to 52¼
22 ...	1,000 ...	51½ ...	53 to 53¾
24 ...	933 ...	50½ ...	51½ to —
26 ...	964 ...	51 ...	52¾ to —
33 ...	708 ...	55 ...	56½ to —
34 ...	997 ...	55½ ...	56¾ to —
39 ...	721 ...	54½ ...	56½ to —
46 ...	848 ...	54 ...	55½ to —
50 ...	2,018 ...	51½ ...	52 to —
51 ...	1,083 ...	51⅛ ...	52 to 52¼

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Lying at Rotterdam.

No.	5	...	3,665	..	57½	...	59¼	to 59¾
	6	...	3,084	...	59½	...	60¼	to 60½
	7	...	2,166	...	62	...	61½	to 62

ACONITE.—7 cases Japanese bought in at 42s., wormy 40s.

COTTON.—Fluctuations in American have again been continual, closing prices being slightly dearer than a fortnight ago. Little interest attaches, however, to the movements in East India descriptions; transactions have been on a small scale, and prices show a slight decline, good fair Tinnivelly selling on the spot at 5¾d. to 6d., and afloat at 5¾d. The closing prices on the spot are: Tinnivelly 5¾d. to 6¼d., fully fair to good; Western Madras 5¼d. to 5⅝d., fair to good; Coconada 5⅛d. to 5 3-16d., fair; Scinde 4⅞d. to 5⅜d., fair to good; Bengal 4⅞d. to 5¼d., good fair to good; Rangoon 4 15-16d. to 5 3-16d. good fair to good; Dhollera 5 5-16d., good fair; China 6½d.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 281 bales met a better demand, and fully 170 bales found buyers at full prices; White at £11 to £13 15s., good to fine narrow £15 10s. to £18 15s., with cord edge, coarse £7 5s. to £10, good common wide to medium £12 5s. to £15 5s., good qualities £16 to £18 15s., wide Bedford sort at £7 17s. 6d. to £8 12s. 6d., 2 lots £12 to £14 5s.; Mottled £9 to £10 10s., good (including cord edge) £13 to £14 5s., fine £16 5s.; Black and White, rustic £11 to £11 10s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—360 cases Ginger (Chyloong) bought in at 7¾d., 18 cases Stem ditto and 15 cases Cumquats withdrawn.

COCOANUT OIL.—The demand exhibits little activity, and there are sellers of Cochin at £43 10s., and of Ceylon in pipes at £38 15s. In public sale 264 casks Ceylon were bought in at £38 15s. to £39 or withdrawn, except 16 hogsheads, which sold at £40 to £40 5s.

GALLS.—2 cases Japan, partly small and broken, sold at 53s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 1,315 bags cubes were bought in at 29s. to 31s., except about 550 bags damaged, which sold, first class slightly blocky, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons have also been sold at 18s. 7½d. ex-ship arrived. For arrival 200 tons, December-January shipment, have been sold at 18s. 6d. ex ship all faults, being again lower.

GUMS.—*Copal*: 523 bags Manila were bought in at 24s. to 30s. or withdrawn. *Damar*: 100 cases fine pale Batavian were partly sold at 79s. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market for Manila is very quiet, and with less demand, only a limited private business has been done during the past week. The auctions this week included no Manila, and were unimportant.

INDIA-RUBBER.—At auction 66 cases Borneo were bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

JAPAN TALLOW.—531 packages sold, fair to good yellow 38s. to 38s. 6d., dark to rather dark 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., mixed colours dregged 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—The demand continues steady, and business by private contract has been done at previous rates. At auction 240 cases squares were mostly bought in at 48s. to 49s. 6d., saucer 52s. Of 46 bags Carnauba 7 bags fine bright yellow sold at 90s., the remainder being bought in at 60s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—*Black*: Privately 500 bags Penang have been sold at 3¼d. Singapore has also been inquired for, and about 400 bags have been sold at 3 9-16d. to 3⅝d. At the public sales Singapore was steady, but Penang dull of sale; only 570 bags were offered, and chiefly sold. Of 270 bags Penang 150 bags sold at 3¼d., damaged 3⅛d. to 3¼d.; 300 bags Singapore sold at 3⅜d., one lot fine 3½d. *White*: Large supplies at auction went off slowly, and prices declined 1-16d. per lb. Of 1,216 bags Singapore about 570 bags sold, common, import 1875, at 5⅜d., good fair bold of fresh import at 6¼d. Of 99 bags old Penang 20 bags sold at 5¾d. After the sale 70 bags of the Singapore sold, fair at 6 1-16d.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 310 barrels Ceylon met little demand, and barely 80 barrels found buyers, common small lump at 9s. 6d., dusty chip at 8s., ordinary dust 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d., the remainder bought in, chips 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., dust 8s. to 10s. 3d. per cwt.

RICE.—Although the market remains quiet business has been done in soft grain, both on the spot and afloat, at about the previous value. On the spot 10,000 bags Bassein, per Janet Court, have been sold at 10s. 3d., and a parcel of Rangoon has been sold, consisting of 6,000 bags, per Ophelia, at 10s. 4½d. The floating cargo, per Stella B, 1,246 tons Rangoon, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 3¾d. for Bremen. At the close 5,000 bags Bassein, per Mornington, arrived in the river, have been sold at 10s. ex ship, and the floating cargo per Dominion, 1,815 tons Necransie, off coast, has been sold at 9s. 6d. for Antwerp.

RATTANS.—At public sale 15,481 bundles (70 tons) went off flatly, and only about a fourth part sold, Cotu £23 5s., Penang £28 10s., Singapore £12 10s. to £13 2s. 6d., damaged £13 5s. to £17. Bassein damaged £17 15s. to £23 5s. per ton.

SUGAR.—Prolonged depression is observable in the market, and with few inquiries, no business is reported in refining kinds, but further sales of unclayed Manila have been made at again cheaper rates. Subjoined is an account of the week's transactions in East India descriptions:—On the 16th in auction of 3,365 bags good grocery crystallised Penang 1,170 bags sold, sound at 27s. to 27s. 6d., chiefly washed at 26s. to 26s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 27s. 6d. 4,302 bags fair clayed Manila were bought in at 18s. 6d. Of 264 bags China 174 bags sold at 16s. to 16s. 3d. By private contract 1,400 bags brown China sold at 14s. 6d., and 100 tons Zebu unclayed Manila at 15s. On the 20th, in auction 7,563 bags China, brown Swatow kind were bought in at 16s. Privately the following sales were made:—500 bags clayed Manila at 17s. 6d.; 280 tons unclayed Ilo Ilo at 15s., and 410 tons unclayed Zebu Manila at 15s. On the 21st privately further sales of unclayed Manila were made at 14s. 6d. to 15s., viz., 450 tons Ilo Ilo at 15s., and 500 tons Taal at 14s. 6d. On the 22nd 300 bags yellow crystallised Penang sold at 27s., and in auction 13,890 bags fair clayed Manila, per Carl Ritter, met scarcely any offers, and were bought in at 17s. 6d. per cwt.

STICKLAC.—Of 246 boxes Siam offered, 90 cases low mouldy block sold without reserve at 32s., rising to 36s. 6d., the remainder bought in, fine at 50s. per cwt.

TIN.—There has been some pressure to sell during the week, and quotations have again shown a tendency towards decline. Quotations are: Straits on the spot £68, afloat £68 to £68 10s., Banca £71 to £71 10s. Billiton £68 per ton.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales were held on the 20th and 21st inst., with the subjoined results:—*Tortoise*: Large supplies offered, but nearly the whole was disposed of, pale mottled and light shell at a decline of 1s., but dark mottled and heavy at an advance of 1s. per lb., Sydney and East India selling readily at the advance named; 5 cases Singapore sold, ordinary shell 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., middling 14s., fine at 21s. *Mother o'Pearl*: Most descriptions met a good demand, but Manila were only partly sold at previous rates, Macassar were 20s. higher. Of 365 cases 6 baskets 4 barrels Manila only 70 packages sold, middling to good bold at £8 7s. 6d. to £9 2s. 6d., part defective at £8 2s. 6d., small and chicken at £8 10s. to £8 15s., pickings at £4 7s. 6d. Of 37 casks 100 cases Macassar 32 casks 50 cases sold, fair bold at £11 to £11 5s., part defective at £10 to £10 15s., defective £8 7s. 6d. to £8 10s. *Green Snail Shells*: 1,240 baskets met an active demand, and about 900 baskets sold at an advance of 2½d. to 3d. for bold, and ½d. for medium small; bold sizes selling at 9½d. to 10½d., medium and small at 4½d. to 5d., small and very small at 2d. to 3d. each. Of 8,141 Japan 2,300 sold at 11s. 6d. per cwt. *Ear Shells*: The extraordinary demand noticed at the previous sales was fully sustained, and 473 cases 538 bags 2 tons loose Japan were nearly all sold with spirited competition, resulting in a further advance of £15 to £20 per ton, untrimmed as follows: Medium and small, more or less defective, at £40 to £48, bold, ditto, from £51 to £60 5s., good bold and medium at £70 15s., good bold clean of fresh import at £85 to £87; trimmed, part defective at £95, fair to good at £111 to £130, one lot at £145 per ton. The next public sales were fixed for the 15th January, 1878.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea*: In auction 1,200 boxes unworked were chiefly bought in at 45s., only a few lots finding buyers at 44s. *Cinnamon*: 210 boxes China rather course quill partly sold at 5¾d. to 6d. *Cloves*: Of 55 cases Penang offered 35 cases sold at about previous rates for common to fair, but ½d. dearer for fine; fine selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2¼d., fair at 1s. 11d., ordinary to middling rather dark and part headless at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. *Ginger*: 90 cases Japan flake bought in at 90s. *Nutmegs*: The small supplies at auction sold at steady rates, 5 cases Java, 97's at 2s. 8d., 129's at 1s. 11d., 170's at 1s. *Mace*: Of 4 cases 9 boxes Penang, &c., import 1872 and 1873, 2 cases fair sold at 2s.

SAGO.—In auction of 889 bags offered about 400 bags sold at steady rates, good bright small at 18s. 6d., one lot 19s., fair medium at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., the remainder small pearl bought in at 17s. to 19s.

SAGO FLOUR.—Of 520 bags Borneo about 140 bags sold at 18s.

TAPIOCA.—959 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only about 350 bags sold at previous rates, good and fine at 2¾d. to 2⅞d., very fine bold at 3⅛d., the remainder bought in; 317 bags fine Penang were sold before sale at 2¾d. *Pearl*: 40 bags bullets bought in at 30s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Business in the Manchester market on the 17th and 19th inst. continued on a slow and limited scale, without alteration in prices. On the 20th the market opened with a quiet tone, and very moderate inquiry for Yarns and Goods only at low prices, but as the day progressed there has been rather more demand for yarns, resulting in slightly increased business, and the market closes with a hardening tendency. Offers for goods being much below sellers' views, very few transactions took place. The market has daily become stronger since the 20th, though the actual business done has been of but moderate amount, owing to the unwillingness of buyers to pay the full quotations. On the 23rd the tone was very firm, and the tendency of prices still upward. Considerable offers were put forward but only at low prices, to which producers will not submit. Practically values were 1½d. to 3d. dearer than last week, though only limited transactions took place at the advanced prices.

QUOTATIONS.

				s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 2½	to	7 5½
Do. do.	„	...	8½lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 7
Do. do.	44 45 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 11½	to	7 8½
Do. do.	„	...	8½lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 5½
Do. do.	„	...	9lbs. ...	7 8½	to	9 5½
Do. do.	50 in.	...	10lbs. ...	8 11½	to	10 4½
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	...	6lbs. ...	4 3½	to	5 0½
Do. do.	„	...	7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 6 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	„	...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	...	8½lbs. ...	6 2 5-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 3-16	to	2 5 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 5 17-32	to	3 6 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	...	14lbs. ...	8 6½	to	11 0½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	...	8½lbs. ...	6 8½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	...	9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	...	9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.	...	...	16 8½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	...	0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. ...	28-32	..	...	0 10½	to	0 11
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	...	...	0 11	to	1 0

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METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 6s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £10 to £10 10s.; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £14 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6¾d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £77. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box 20s. to 28s.; Coke IC, 17s. 6d. to 19s.

LEAD.—WB, £20 10s.; do., other brands, £19 10s. to £19 15s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 10s.; Sheet, £20 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

—		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China	94,440	87,240	57,590	204,570	44,782	46,654
	,, Japan	—	257	780	104,810	—	145,419
Total		94,440	87,497	58,370	309,380	44,782	192,073
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	90,840	61,110	30,530	109,888	53,517	23,666
	,, Japan	—	—	390	90,200	—	22,244
Total		90,840	61,110	30,920	200,088	53,517	45,850
Do. 1875	To China	95,700	74,420	49,110	174,050	44,341	65,520
	,, Japan	—	1,950	890	224,600	—	46,287
Total		95,700	76,370	50,000	398,650	44,341	111,807
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	,, Japan	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.		
HH Long Ells	32	0	per piece	Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes	2	9	,, yard	,,
HH SS Camlets	60	0	,, piece	,,
HH Lastings (6 reed)	50	0	,, ,,	Black
H Do. (5 reed)	44	6	,, ,,	,,
HH China Figures	18	6	,, ,,	Black
H Do. do.	15	6	,, ,,	,,
LL Do. do.	14	9	,, ,,	,,

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 25	Mattie	—	Hong Kong	Astoria
29	Strathearn	Anderson	Shanghai	Do.
29	Beachutha	Higgins	Hong Kong	Do.
Nov. 9	Formosa	Reynolds	Ilo Ilo	Boston
13	Elize	Saharfe	Manila	Havre
14	Inveralan	McCann	Cebu	Weymouth
15	Hesperia (s.)	Johannesen	Shanghai	London
15	Soukar	Renaut	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
16	Forward Ho	Wade	Shanghai	London
16	Game Cock	Hardy	Singapore	Boston
16	Edward Kidder	Peterson	Ilo Ilo	Do.
16	Thomas Lord	Hall	Hong Kong	New York
16	Esmeralda	Hansen	Manila	Do.
16	Caranjah	Owens	Do.	Do.
17	Dapuelo Padre	Travega	Rangoon	Ymuiden
18	Olympia (s.)	Nagel	Foochow	London
18	Portland	Smith	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Mornington	Roberts	Bassein	Queenstown
19	Kentish Tar	Cooper	Padang	New York
19	Carmelita Rocco	Viccini	Rangoon	Helvoet
20	Elvetico	Foudini	Do.	Plymouth
21	Gem	Major	Singapore	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 13	Tarquin	—	Guam	Simon's Bay
Nov. 6	Agate	Brown	Shanghai	New York
14	Southern Cross	Henry	Penang	Sunderland
15	Galatea (s.)	Bohme	Shanghai	Hamburg
16	Cyphrenes (s.)	Wood	Penang, &c.	London
16	Indra	Wilder	Penang	Hamburg
17	Cordon	Brown	Singapore	Cardiff
17	Edith Warren	Clark	Anjer	Liverpool

DEPARTURES—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov. 17	Elmina	Onwehand	Padang	Plymouth
18	Glenfalloch (s.)	Taylor	Singapore, &c,	London
19	Hakon Adelsten	Bergh	Batavia	London
20	Stentor (s.)	Kirkpatrick	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
20	Fiery Cross	—	Shanghai	London
20	Astarte	Parson	Singapore	Greenock

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

LOYAL SAM, New York to Batavia, Oct. 8, 4 S., 31 W.
L.D.R.N. (Ital. barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 9, 4 S., 31 W.
JAVA, London to Adelaide, Oct. 31, 7 S., 35 W.
SKIDDAW (barq.), Moulmein to Falmouth, July 30, off Great Nicobar.
PRESIDENT TRAKRANEN, Newcastle to Achin, Sept. 29, 16 N., 26 W.
HENRY LIPPITT, New York to Anjer, Aug. 17, 27 S., 28 W.
BURDWAN (ship), London to Anjer, Oct. 13, 6 N., 25 W.
LARNAX (barq.), Sunderland to Singapore, Sept. 21, 18 S., 28 W.
FALCON, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 21, 27 S., 27 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—Nov. 18, the Lodore, from London to Hong Kong, which put in here Nov. 15, has been surveyed and taken alongside the breakwater for partial discharge and repairs.

AMSTERDAM.—Nov. 20, the Dapuelo Padre (Italian ship), Travega, from Rangoon, which arrived at Ymuiden, Nov. 17, had struck the ground three times on entering the outer port there in tow of a tug, and is making a little water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPLES.—Arrived Nov. 19, Konig der Nederlanden (s.), from Batavia, and proceeded for Nieuwe Dieppe; 17, sailed, Conrad (s.), Nieuwe Dieppe, for Batavia.

MALTA.—Passed, Nov. 17, Glenartney (s.), from Amoy, for New York 20, Silurian (s.), from Probolingo, for Falmouth.

GIBRALTAR.—Cleared, Nov. 13, Loudoun Castle (s.), from China, for New York; passed, 12, Conrad (s.), from Amsterdam, for Batavia; 21, passed, Glenartney (s.), from Amoy, for New York.

SUEZ.—Nov. 17, passed, Braemar Castle (s.), from China, for New York; 20, Altona (s)., from London, for China.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Cairnsmuir, Lorne.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Fantaisie, Nourmahal, Windhover, J. R. Worcester. For Hong Kong: Devana, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Laira, Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: St. Joseph, Susanna Johanna. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle. For Singapore: Glengarry.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (s.), Ajax (s.). For Singapore: Leon (s.). For Macassar: Hermann.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Espiegle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. 6d. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

LAUNCHES.

Messrs. Birrel, Stenhouse, and Co., Dumbarton, have launched the Clydebank, a handsome iron barque, built to the order of Messrs. George Gray Macfarlane and Co., Glasgow. Her dimensions are 196 by 32½ by 19¼ feet, with a tonnage of about 900 tons, and, having been built under special survey, she will rank in the highest class at Lloyd's. She will berth at Glasgow for Ceylon and Madras.

Messrs. Wingate and Co., Whiteinch, have launched a steam-hopper barge, which was named the Bantam. She has been built for the Dutch Government, and will proceed to Batavia, where she will be used at the harbour improvements.

THE Rotterdam Lloyd steamship Dreuthe sailed from Southampton on the 21st inst., for Batavia, Padang, Sourabaya, &c., with mails, 56 passengers, 100 Dutch troops, and a full general cargo.

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OSLER'S
GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms Broad-street. Established 1807.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Cairnsmuir, s.s.	1,123	Norris & Joyner...	Nov. 27
Glengarry, s.s.....	566	Wright, Bros. & Co.	Nov. —
Caldera. s.s.	2,110	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Dec. 2
Glenorchy, s.s.....	2,788	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 5
Glamis Castle, s.s. ...	2,340	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Dec. 20
LIVERPOOL.			
Nestor, s.s.....	1,414	Alfred Holt	Nov. 30

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

JOHN WHITE, 26, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON; BROKER for the Sale, Purchase, and Chartering of Steamers. List of Steamers for sale gratis to purchasers on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON-COURT THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £800,000. Reserve Fund, £110,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1877-78.

William Christian, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Frederick W. Heilgers, Esq.	William Paterson, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.	Ludwig Wiese, Esq.
Emile Levita, Esq.	

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Penang.	Hong Kong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Manila.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.		

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection, Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business in the East.

Deposits of Money are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
,, ...	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam..	H. A. KRAMERS
,, Amsterdam...	MACKAY and Co.
Berlin	ASHER & Co.
Vienna...	V. SCHONBERGER, 4, Pestalozzigasse.
Trieste...	SIGNOR CARLINI, Piazza Teatro Grande.
Rome	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Lisbon	MATTHEW LEWTAS, 26 Rua Nova do Carmo.
New York	H. FOGG and Co.
San Francisco... ...	
Suez	P. & O. Company's Office.
Port Said	R. BROADBENT.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Colombo	J. MAITLAND and Co.
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	JOHN LITTLE and Co. Singapore.
Saigon	
Bangkok	S. J. SMITH.
Penang...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and Co
Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD and Co
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
Foo-Chow	REDGE and Co.
Shanghai	KELLY and Co.
Tientsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... ... ... £3,200,000
Reserved fund 800,000
£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—MONSR. G. GIROD.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

WANTED, a CHINESE AMAH.—A Lady returning to China in February next is desirous of obtaining the services of a Chinese Amah.

Address, M. Alfred Huber, Avenue de la Grande Armée, 8, bis, Paris.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,
4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,
RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.
FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.
PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices

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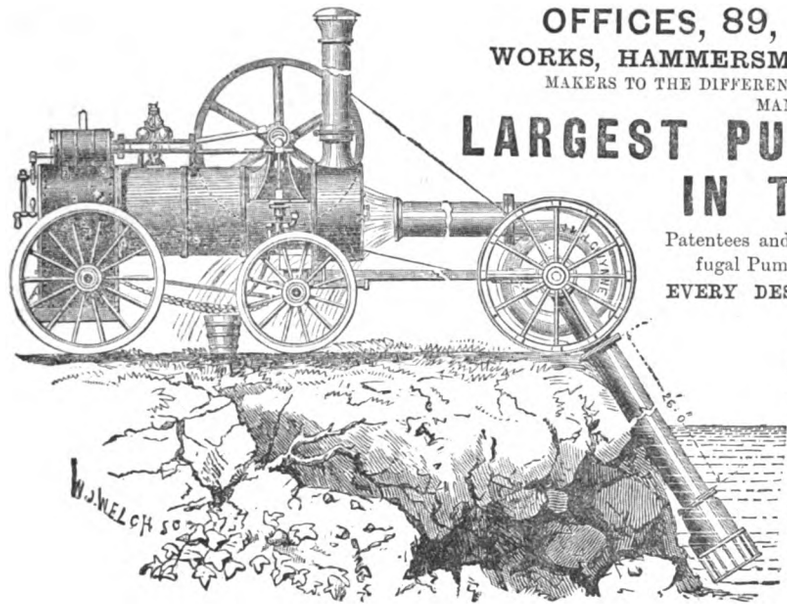
JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, Engineers.

Prize Medals obtained at every Exhibition where shown, including GOLD MEDAL at the International Exhibition, Cologne, October, 1875. And for the SUPERIORITY of EXHIBITS at VIENNA, in 1873, received the ORDER of FRANCIS JOSEPH.



OFFICES, 89, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

WORKS, HAMMERSMITH IRON-WORKS, LONDON, W.

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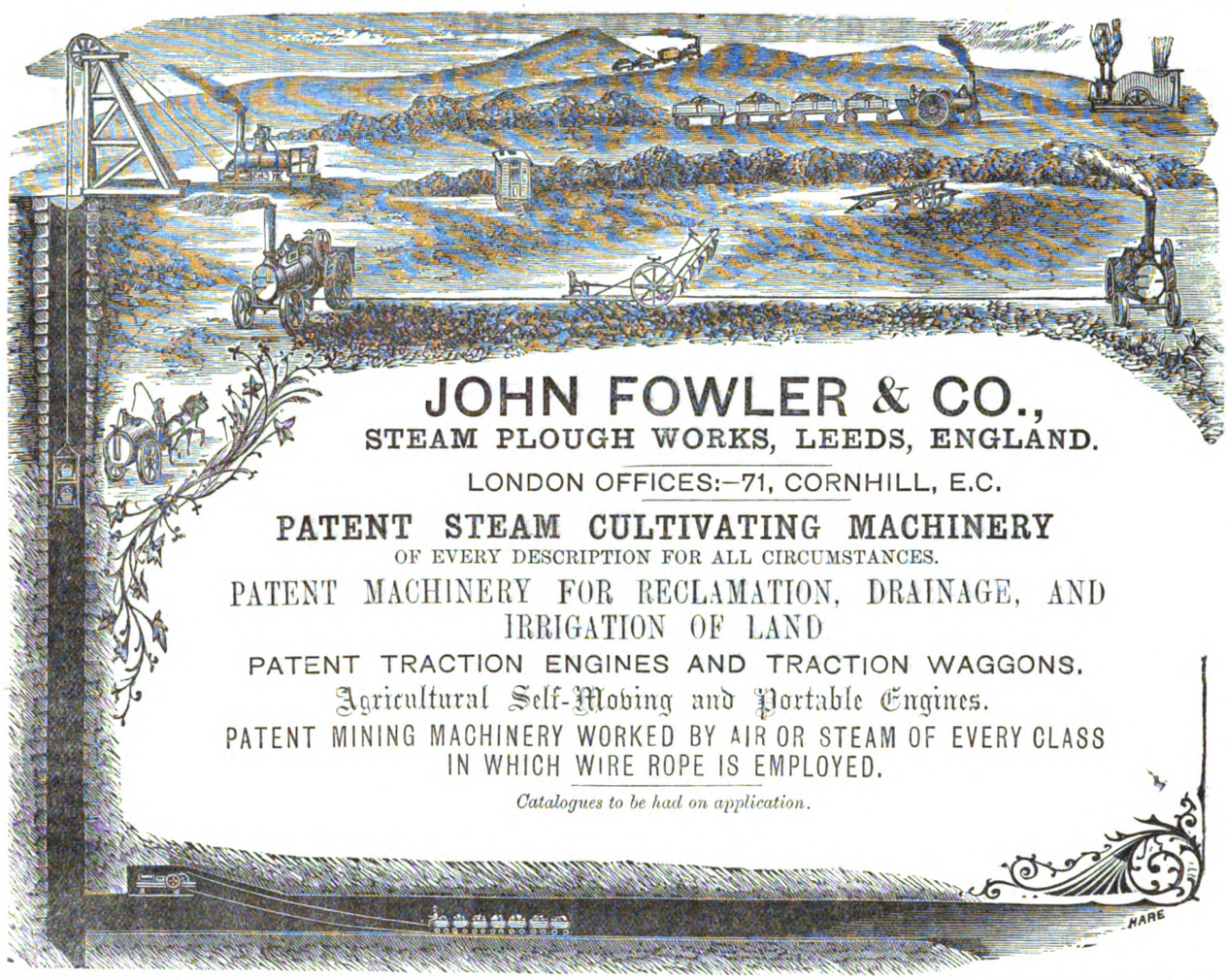

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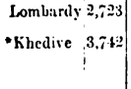

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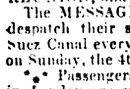

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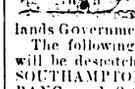

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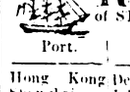

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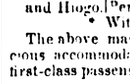

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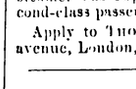

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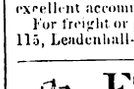

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR BARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

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Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London. Monday, Nov. 26, 1877.

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 744.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports		Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Dec. 3.
Japan—Yokohama		Aug. 24	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Yedo				
Osaka and Hiogo		—	—	„ 10
Hakodadi				
Nagasaki		—	—	„ 13
China—Peking		—	—	„ 7
Tien-tsin		—	—	„ 16
Chefoo		—	—	„ 11
New-chwang		—	—	Sept. 29
Hankow		—	—	Oct. 14
Kiu-kiang		—	—	„ 13
Chin-kiang				
Shanghai		„ 31	„ 12	„ 19
Ningpo		—	—	„ 18
Foochow		—	—	„ 17
Formosa		—	—	„ 15
Amoy		—	—	„ 22
Swatow		—	—	„ 23
Hong Kong		Sept. 14	„ 21	„ 25
Canton		—	—	„ 23
Macao		—	—	„ 24
Philippines—				
Manila		—	—	„ 20
Cochin-China				
Saigon		—	—	„ 24
Siam — Bangkok		—	—	
Borneo				
Labuan		—	—	„ 20
Sarawak		—	—	„ 17
Java — Batavia		—	—	„ 27
Samarang		—	—	„ 19
Sourabaya		—	—	„ 17
Malacca Straits—				
Singapore		„ 28	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
Penang		„ 28	„ 26	„ 3
Ceylon—				
Galle		—	—	„ 10
Colombo		—	—	„ 8

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi this morning. There are no later Japan advices, *via* San Francisco. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 23rd, Shanghai 26th Oct., Hong Kong 1st, Singapore 8th Nov., which is due in London Monday next, the 10th inst. left Suez on the 28th ult., two days early.

The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, Nov. 30.—None. To Venice, Dec. 3.—From Hong Kong: Mr. T. Jones. From Penang: Comy. Genl. Van Annell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, expected to arrive at Southampton, Dec. 10—From Yokohama: Surg. Gyeanez. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Bur, R.N., From Singapore: Capt. Hay. From Penang: Paymr. Anson.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy, Mr. L. Redervisch. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wotton, Mrs. Fluger, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. E. Lane. To Saigon: Mr. Daybaud. To Batavia: Mr. G. Suyckertuych, Mr. Stevens. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. R. Lusch, Mr. S. Taylor. To Ceylon: Messrs. J. C. McCall, Hill, R. C. Aitken, E. R. Aitken, J. Buchanan, Hill, and Monroe.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tsze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Hemingsen, and two children. To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan, Mrs. Lord. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Asa*, from Marseilles, Dec. 30.—To Batavia Mr. D. D. Fraser.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. Krol. To Singapore: Mr. W. P. Clarke, Capt. Sturrock, Lt. H. A. O'Brien. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Brindisi, Dec. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Quilty via Bombay).

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Dec. 10.—To Hong Kong: Mr. T. Pate.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive* from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Blandy, Mr. Pollock, Mr. A. G. Angier.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

To Batavia, per steamer *Prins Hendrik*, from Nieuwediep, Nov. 24.—Mr. T. F. de Gyselaar, Mr. G. Van Nes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Burlage, Mrs. J. G. C. Angenent, Mr. H. W. A. Engels, Mr. J. B. van Essen, Mrs. Stoltenhoff van Essen, Mr. J. Lunie, Mr. J. C. K. Westpalm van Hoorn tot Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Th. Heiligers and child, Mr. H. van Essen, Mr. M. H. Schlupman, Mr. G. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ph. van Lierop, Mrs. G. van Ingen Rotgans and child, Mr. C. Van de Stadt, Mr. E. K. T. Verkyereteren, Mr. Reusselaar Bowier, Mr. H. B. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. A. Grooss and three children, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. de Visch Evbergen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Jager, Mr. P. G. Wenringh, Mr. J. Burlage, Mr. W. C. S. Van de Brandeler, Mr. A. Wadewyn, Mr. W. P. Haver Droeze, Mr. S. F Boers; six subaltern officers and 100 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 28 (says the *North China Daily News*) contains a memorial from the heads of the Peking Customs, showing a large deficiency in the collections, owing partly to the famine, partly to commercial difficulties occasioned by the high price of silver at Peking, and partly to the fact that "upon foreign imports, which all pay Customs duty at Tientsin, the Peking Customs are debarred by regulations from levying any further charge." It is gratifying to learn that they are so debarred, but inasmuch as duties upon foreign goods never have been legal, and, consequently, never can have been estimated as a source of revenue, it is difficult to understand why the prohibition should be put forward as a reason for the falling off.

In the *Gazette* of Sept. 29 the Governor of Kweichow reports the result of a trial held in a case of riotous conduct on the part of certain candidates at the provincial examination. The unruly character of these gentry is proverbial, and we had recently, at Wuchang, an instance of what blackguardism they are occasionally capable. The trouble at Kwei-yang arose from a man named Hwa Kia-jui trying to push into the Hall out of turn, and becoming so riotous and abusive when checked by the sentry that he had to be arrested; whereupon his comrades forced their way into the guard house, and proceeded apparently to wreck the place. The chief culprit is sentenced to a hundred blows and banishment for three years, and the others are to be deprived of their degrees.

YUNNAN.

The *North China Herald* states that a memorial in the *Peking Gazette*, from the Governor of Yunnan, mentions for the first time that the Government of that province also has been desirous of contracting a foreign loan. The idea was, it believes, mooted about eighteen months ago, but was of course preposterous at the time; and even now the description given of the financial condition of the province is hardly such as to tempt capitalists, unless the security be very fully endorsed at Peking. "Owing to the impoverishment caused by the long continued state of warfare, the total amount of revenue collected from land-tax and lekin is but Tls. 600,000; and the spectacle of the distress under which the population labours makes it clear that no increase of taxation is possible." The subsidies ordered to be sent from other provinces have not been forthcoming, and as the copper mines cannot be worked without money the Governor can only sit down with folded hands.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 19th Oct.; the P. and O. mail from London, Aug. 31, was received on the 12th Oct.

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Up to the date of the mail's departure nothing was known as to the intentions of the Chinese with reference to the Woosung Railway, and speculation was rife concerning it. The year of existence which was promised by the Chinese authorities on taking it over expired on Oct. 21, and a report was current to the effect that the Viceroy was himself coming down to Shanghai, presumably about this business; but either he was marvellously reticent, or his people maintain a silence quite unusual with Chinese. A report that the Paoshan Magistrate has been ordered to obtain a list of the employés of the railway was the only straw that could help to show the direction of the wind. It is satisfactory, says the *North China Daily News*, to know that the line is doing an excellent business in the meantime, and adds that amid all that has been said anent the Woosung Railway one remarkable feature in connection with the enterprise seems to have been lost sight of. It was predicted by the Mandarins that all sorts of ills would occur; but the case of suicide and the trouble in regard to coolie labour are the only instances in which their prognostications have been realised; the former, too, being at best at very questionable case; while the other was the result of the rapacity of a village tepao. At last, however, a genuine mishap, arising from the working of the line, has occurred; and from the interest at present centring in the railway, perhaps there has been a tendency to overestimate it. A spark from one of the trains set fire to a native house, close to the rails, about two miles below Kiangwan. The driver and passengers in the train apparently were not aware of what had happened, and went on. The house, however, was burnt to the ground, and a quantity of rice and straw was also consumed by the flames. When the train returned to the place, from Woosung, a crowd of natives, numbering about five hundred, stood on the line and barred its progress. Learning what had occurred, the officials in charge of the train promised that Mr. Morrison should come down to investigate the matter; and the train was then allowed to proceed, and all excitement abated. The matter has since been thoroughly inquired into by Mr. Morrison and Chinese official, and the damage done made good. A superstition is said to prevail among the Chinese, to the effect that bad luck follows persons who have lived in a house which has been on fire, until a shower of rain falls; and in consequence, the six inmates who were burnt out in this instance could not find shelter; nobody would take them in, and they had to pass the night in the fields. The day after the accident, however, they were made comfortable by gifts from the Taoutai and the managers of the line; and, in fact, they probably were better cared for than they had been for some time.

A meeting of shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company was held on Oct. 13, the report to be presented at which was published in our last. The Chairman, in proposing its adoption, remarked that the amount of the premia earned was the largest yet reached, and exceeded by Tls. 70,000 the amount collected in the previous half-year. Attention having been called to the amount of losses experienced (Tls. 265,000), it was explained that these did not exceed 30 per cent. of the premia collected, which is a very moderate average.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following items:—

Mr. Davenport returned on Oct. 17 from his visit up the Yangtsze, and has resumed charge of H.B.M.'s Consulate.

A motion was heard at the United States Consulate-General on Oct. 17, before the Hon. G. W. Wells, Consul-General, for a new trial in the case of Groom *v.* Jenkins. When the case was tried, it will be remembered that judgment was given for the defendant, and plaintiff now asked for a new trial, on the ground that additional evidence had been obtained in the meantime, which might lead to a reversal of the judgment. The Court held that sufficient reasons had not been advanced to warrant a new trial, and dissolved the attachment in this suit on defendant's pontoon. In the same Court an execution was granted in the case of Malcolm *v.* Jenkins on defendant's pontoon, and the Marshal was directed to proceed with its enforcement.

Besides the approaching changes in the customs service which we mentioned last week, we hear that Mr. Drew is appointed Commissioner at Ningpo, and Mr. M'Leavy Brown Commissioner at Canton. The latter will be succeeded at Chinkeang by Mr. Daae from Keelung, and Mr. Lay, now acting Commissioner at Foochow, will go to Formosa.

The U.S. war-sloop *Ranger* arrived on Oct. 14. This is her first visit to Shanghai, she having only lately come out from America.

The gale on Oct. 10 and 11 was experienced by all the steamers that arrived from the South. The *Amoy* and *Yungching* left Hong Kong within a few hours of each other on the evening of the 6th, the day before the mail steamer *Nizam* and the blue-funnel steamer *Deucalion*, with a fresh monsoon and fair weather. On the night of the 7th the *Yungching* had to anchor, on account of bad weather, in the Namoa Straits, and on the night of the 10th she anchored in the Chusan Group at six P.M. The same night the *Amoy*, having had fair weather to Tongting, sought shelter in the Chinsan passage, but, dragging her anchor, she proceeded at three A.M. the following morning, while the wind was still blowing a stiff gale. She arrived at Woosung the same evening, while the *Yungching* had to anchor a third time off Gutzlaff. The gale was from the N.W. throughout, and the barometer registered 30·22. The *Nizam* and *Deucalion* both experienced a strong N.W. gale for the latter part of the passage, and the C. N. Company's steamer *Foochow*, on her voyage from Amoy, anchored under Bonham Island on the night of the 10th. None of the vessels, however, sustained any damage.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—

The first meeting of the members of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the winter session was held at the Society's Rooms in the Ngaomen-road on Oct. 14, Mr. Kingsmill, the President, in the chair. After the conclusion of the usual routine business Dr. Macgowan exhibited a diminutive brass bottle containing a dose of very pungent snuff, which the learned doctor informed the Society the well-to-do natives were in the habit of carrying, as an antidote against a sudden attack of cholera. The snuff was a not unpleasant preparation of various ingredients, the chief of which was hellebore, calculated to stimulate the snidereal nerve. When other remedies, such as fomentations and stimulants, fail to reanimate the patient, this violent irritant to the olfactories is found to succeed. By an ingenious mechanism, pressing the bottle injects the contents into the nose, and the powder will rouse a man when all other remedies have been tried in vain. The doctor also handed round photographs of the Solfataras in North-Eastern Formosa, upon which Mr. Taintor had already read a paper before the Society—also of a very remarkable building, specimens of which are found in the wild districts of Fokien province and other remote parts of the empire. The style is annular, the building being in the form of a ring crowning a height or crest of a hill; the ring is divided into apartments occupied by different branches of the family; the cattle and farm implements being corralled in the centre. The doctor also mentioned that letters had been received from the Russian explorer Peschewalsky announcing his having shot more than one specimen of the wild double humped Bactrian camel.

A very strange story reaches us respecting that extraordinary being, M. Paris, who, as our readers are aware, has got it into his head that he should be the Emperor of China. He recently determined to proceed to Peking, to take possession of his throne, having made arrangements to send for a countryman directly he was settled, to act as his Prime Minister. He started up river, taking with him ten Chinamen; and at Hankow took it into his sapient head to address the multitude. Accordingly, having selected a favourable stand, he commenced, but so remarkable were his words, that he was arrested, lodged in a jail, and narrowly escaped being deprived of his head. The authorities, however, bethought themselves that it would be safer to communicate with the French Consul, and ultimately he was handed over to that gentleman. By him he was sent down to Shanghai, and now he is being taken care of, preparatory to his deportation. What has become of his Chinese attendants we are not informed.

The Grand Lodge of England has constituted the North of China a new Masonic district, of which Bro. Cornelius Thorne is to be first R. W. District Grand Master. The late District Grand Lodge of China has ceased to exist, Hong Kong having been erected into a district by itself. R. W. Bro. Thorne is a very old Past Master of Shanghai, and a worthy Mason, and his elevation to his present high rank will doubtless be regarded with satisfaction by the craft.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 25th October; the P. and O. mail from London, Sept. 14, arrived out on the 21st October.

Complaints were still being made in Hong Kong when the last mail left with reference to the delay in the publication of the estimates for the coming year. It was stated that they had been already for a long time under the consideration of the Finance Committee, and that the time which has been lost will leave only two months in which to discuss, approve of, send home, obtain sanction for, and receive back—the Budget for the Colony.

The arrival of twenty of the new police from Glasgow on Oct. 18 is noted. They are said to be stalwart men, but will require some time before they can be expected to outwit the rascaldom of China as represented in the Colony.

It is stated that salving operations are again about to be undertaken at the wreck of the *Dunmail*, a vessel which it may be remembered was sunk about five years ago in Kowloong Bay. A portion of her cargo was recovered by the divers of H.M.S. *Ocean*, but there still remains a quantity of lead, which it is thought may be got up. The schooner *Coeran* has been moored over the wreck, and if practicable operations will be commenced immediately.

From the *China Mail* we take the following:—

A short time since we noted that a very handsome donation of 1,000 guineas had been given to the Indian Famine Relief Fund by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England. We now learn that the members of the Masonic Fraternity in Hong Kong are bestirring themselves on behalf of the same patriotic object. According to a Subscription List just circulated by order of the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master (Mr. T. G. Linstead), the brethren are called upon to make their individual contributions to this worthy cause. W.-Bro. Edwin

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Tobin, who has consented to act as Treasurer to the Fund, will receive any subscriptions from those who may not have an opportunity of seeing a list. Lists are lying at the Freemasons' Hall and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.

We understand that intelligence has been received here of the death of Madame De La Forrest, wife of the late French Consul at this port, on the voyage to Sydney in July last. The deceased lady is said to have died from cholera, two days this side of Somerset, on the 4th of the month in question. Her body was taken to Somerset and buried at Albay. The letter conveying the intelligence appears to have been in the *Normanby*; hence the delay in arrival. The news has, we believe, been received here only by telegraph from Saigon up to the present.

Latterly vegetables and cattle have been exempted from duty at the Cap-sui-moon and Cheong Chow stations, but we hear it is contemplated to re-impose that on cattle, inasmuch as, we believe, the complaint from the Colonial Government through H.B.M. Consul referred to vegetables only, and the Customs Station officers are determined to have their perquisites in all cases where no specific objection is taken. In summing up in a case relating to two men charged with stealing the sum of 4,500 cash in the Central Market, his Lordship said this was the first time that any shopkeeper in this Colony had ever been charged with robbing another. This, he thought, was much to the credit of the Chinese.

We understand that the French man-of-war which we reported as being ashore a few days since was the corvette *Bourayne*. She got ashore one day during the first week in October, on the Balat Banks, at the entrance of Balat River, coast of Cochin China, and was successfully floated on the 10th inst., owing in a great measure to the valuable assistance rendered by the s.s. *Albay*. We are glad to learn that the *Bourayne* sustained no damage by her mishap. She was safely anchored at Haiphong when the *Albay* left that port.

We learn that Captain Layard (28th Regiment), acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, who has resigned his appointment, will eventually be succeeded by Major Palmer, R.E.

A Court of Inquiry has been held concerning the loss of the British barque *Merse*, of London, which was totally wrecked on Oct. 2, by striking on the Pratas Shoal. The finding is as follows:—1. We find that the British barque *Merse* of London, official No. 13,777, 629 tons, left Hong Kong on the 29th ult. in ballast, bound to Newchang, and that about eleven P.M. of the 2nd inst. the vessel struck on the N.W. corner of the Pratas Shoal, where she was abandoned on the 11th inst.

2. We find that the weather was fine, but that from the absence of the sun the position of the ship at noon on the 2nd inst., and subsequent to that hour, was uncertain.

3. We are of opinion that the master, Robert Robertson, No. of whose certificate of competency is 33,015, acted imprudently in trying to pass to windward of a well-known dangerous reef in the China Sea.

4. We find that the ship being on the reef, the master for nine days did his best to get her afloat again, but without success; but we consider that, although there was no apparent prospect of getting the vessel off the reef, it would have been better had the master remained by the ship until she had begun to sustain such damage as would have put it beyond doubt that she could not be floated.

We are of opinion that the master, Robert Robertson, was guilty of an error of judgment, but we do not think it sufficient to necessitate the suspension of his certificate.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* writes under date of Oct. 18:—

Last month's rains in Canton have just caused the death of a native of Tzang Hong-lane, in the older part of Canton City. The poor man, accompanied by his little boy, set out to get his day's provisions from a grocer's shop, when one of the shop walls, which had been undermined by the rains, collapsed, and fell upon the father and son. The boy was luckily got out without serious injury, and when a rush was made to dig out the father, the poor man was still alive, and encouraged the good people, thanking them for their kindness in coming to his aid. Unfortunately he died before his body could be extricated. It is astonishing that in the absence of proper drainage so few walls collapse in this great City of Canton.

Gambling is again rife in the vicinity of Canton. The description of Chinese lottery known as Shan-piu is the favourite game. It consists of a big prize, varying from $5,000 to $10,000, according to the number of tickets purchased at 1 mace each. Much has already been done by the authorities to shut up this royal road to fortune, which is trod by so few; but at present the lottery business is getting quite brisk in several villages near Canton, there having been three "drawings" during the last month.

Poverty appears in all its gauntness and attendant misery in the same neighbourhood. Canton city swarms with beggars. To the floods of the past six or eight months this wretchedness is chiefly attributable, as the poor people not only lost their crops but in too many cases their houses and homesteads. The eligious festivals are now being held, and the beggars form one of the saddest features of the exhibitions now going on.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 2nd November; the P. and O. mail from London, Sept 28, was received on the 28th October. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The event of the week has been the arrival of our new Governor, Sir W. F. C. Robinson, from Australia. His Excellency and Lady Robinson arrived by the *Bowen* on Oct. 29, and met with a hearty reception. Johnston's Pier, the place of landing, was elaborately decorated, bunting was liberally displayed, evergreens lent a refreshing appearance to the scene, and his Excellency was received with heartiness and respect. After the usual introductions of the heads of departments were gone through on the pier, his Excellency drove to, and was sworn in, in the Town Hall, which was crowded by residents, and he afterwards received and replied to addresses from the members of the Chamber of Commerce and an influential deputation of the Chinese community. The proceedings wound up with cheers generously given for Sir William and Lady Robinson, and there is a general hope that our new Governor, so well welcomed, will prove true to the general expectations. His appearance and bearing impressed all favourably, and we trust fervently that his reign, so auspiciously begun, will be an era of prosperity and good government in these Settlements.

Two meetings of the Legislative Council have been held during the fortnight, and on both occasions the hon. member for Penang put several questions regarding affairs in that Settlement. In reference to judicial matters a reply was received from the Colonial Secretary to the effect that the Colonial-office had approved of the appointment of three judges to these settlements, "with equal and concurrent jurisdiction," and the iniquity of which we so persistently complained in these columns of the want of the judges has thus been remedied.

Colonel Anson and his family, who, socially, have been popular here and have dispensed hopitality liberally, have held a garden party by way of bidding farewell to Singapore. The party was attended by almost every resident, and went off very happily. While Colonel Anson's diplomacy in regard to the Moar State has not been viewed with an eye of approval, his anxious desire to advance matters in the Colony—notably in the instance of the Waterworks—has been appreciated, and his family have been particularly fortunate in making themselves popular, socially.

PENANG.

We take the following from the *Penang Gazette*:—

A severe thunderstorm passed over the south of Province Wellesley, on Oct. 22. The house of Mr. Koh Boohan, in Niebong Tabal, was struck by lightning during the storm The sight is described by an eye-witness as being terrible; the house seemed to be enveloped in a sheet of flame at the instant of the flash. The lightning appears to have struck the house at the two opposite ornamental points on the roof, and entered at two spots also opposite each other in an upstairs room by the windows, then through the floor, and finally through the open shutter of a window to the ground, in its passage hurling a Malay who was standing near the shutter into the street, rendering him insensible for some time. Fortunately, Mr. Booan's family were not in the house at the time of the accident, or the result would have been more disastrous. The lightning appeared to have chosen the iron-barred windows for its ingress and egress, stripping off the plaster of the walls, slightly displacing the bricks, and splintering the window frames. The rain is said to have come down in bucketfuls.

Mr. Gottlieb delivered judgment in the Police-court at Butterworth in the great opium and treacle case. Our readers will recollect that the Opium Farmer commenced proceedings against Tien Teck and Leang Heang, on June 14 last, and after sundry postponements, adjournments and days of hearing, the Magistrate was at last enabled to give his decision on the above day, or nearly five months after the institution of the case, the result being that Tien Teck was fined $500 and his co-defendant was acquitted. Permission for an appeal was immediately applied for and granted, and as the results are not likely to be declared till about the end of December the parties concerned will be able to deplore the fact that they have had to wait eight months for justice to be tardily measured out to them.

We regret deeply to have to announce the death of one of the most influential and respected Chinese inhabitants in the Settlement—Mr. Lee Pee Chuan—after a long and painful illness. Whether as a merchant or private individual, he had the esteem of all classes of the unofficial community, and the Government demonstrated their appreciation of his worth by appointing him alone, out of the whole Chinese community, a Justice of the Peace and Magistrate when the new Commission of the Peace was issued under the Courts Ordinance of 1872.

The news from Perak is anything but satisfactory. We are told that the new Resident is applying the shears in the most unlimited manner, as regards establishments, and retrenchment is the only policy he has as yet managed to inaugurate. Great

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dissatisfaction is felt throughout the whole Perak Government service at the almost unscrupulous manner in which officers have been treated of late, and if rumour is to be credited, Mr. Low will, in all probability, outdo Pope Hennessy in his Labuan reputation. Mr. Low might do well to remember that his aim should be to develop the resources of the country as much as to show a favourable balance-sheet.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the P. and O. Company have instructed the commanders of their vessels to consult with the agents at this port regarding the time of their departure, and we are further informed that it is the desire of the Company that six hours should be the minimum duration of their stay at this port unless the steamers owing to accident or other causes happen to be behind time.

Mr. Birch, the Collector of Land Revenue, proceeds to Malacca to act for Mr. Isemonger, and Mr. Hill, the Acting Inspector-General of Schools and Hospitals, is to succeed Mr. Birch here. Mr. Kynnersley has, we are glad to say, so far recovered his health as to be able to take his seat on the bench. Rumour says that there is every probability of Mr. Gottlieb going on leave, owing to failing health.

The Hon. Walter Scott has proceeded to Singapore to take his seat in the Legislative Council.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bishop—On the 13th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of J. D. Bishop, of a son.
Du Pouey—On the 12th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of Lte. du Pouey, of a son.
Ross—On the 23rd Oct., at Byfron, Penang, the wife of Frederick J. C. Ross, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
Sidgreaves—On the 24th Nov., at Montville, Upper Norwood, the wife of Sir Thos. Sidgreaves, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a son.
Siebs—On the 20th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of N. A. Siebs, of a son.
Thompson—On the 24th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. Thompson, s.s. *Dale*, of a daughter.
Wisner—On the 16th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of John H. Wisner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bennett—Ommanney.—On the 30th Oct., at Christ's Church Cathedral, Colombo, by the Right Rev. Dr. Copleston. Bishop of Colombo, Edmund F. T. Bennett, second son of the late E. Bennett, to Mildred D. Ommanney, fourth daughter of Octavius Ommanney, J.P., of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.
Straatmann—Peters.—On the 27th Oct., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. G. T. Hose, Edo Anton Friedrich Straatmann, of Deli, Sumatra, to Clara Wilhelmine Henriette Peters, of Aurich, Hanover.

DEATHS.

Da Roza—On the 14th Oct., at Macao, Carlotta, wife of Firmino Antonio da Roza Chief Justice of Dilli, Timor.
Dudfield—On the 15th Oct., at Shanghai, John Bagley Dudfield, aged 37 years, clerk in the Harbour Master's Department, I.M. Customs, Shanghai.
Nathan—On the 24th Nov., at Staffa House, Snaresbrook, Dora Wilson, the wife of E. H. Nathan, aged 38.
Pead—On the 10th Oct, at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, Robert Pead, gunner H.I.C.M.'s gunboat *Delta*, aged 49.
Ribeiro—On the 19th Oct., at Hong Kong, L. F. V. Ribeiro, late purser of the Macao River Steamer.
Strachan—On the 17th Nov., suddenly, at Bournemde, Cheltenham, John Strachan, late of Colombo, aged 34, only son of George Strachan, of Aberdeenshire.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

Tientsin.—Business generally had been of a limited description, there being but little demand for any class of goods.

Hankow.—The business had been quite nominal, and the market was very dull. Grey Shirtings: Sales had been confined to 750 pieces best at 8¼ lbs., Cloth at Tls. 1.8.1 to 1.8.3.5 per piece; T-Cloths and Woollens: No change and no business reported. Metals:—Lead, Tin, and Quicksilver: Quotations unaltered, and nothing doing.

Newchwang.—American Drills had been in some request, as also common Shirtings. There had been a small business in English Drills. American heavy Shirtings had secured better prices, but there had been but little business doing.

Chefoo.—Messrs. Cornabe and Co.'s Circular says:—Cotton Goods: For good quality 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings and 7 lbs. T-Cloths we have had a fairish inquiry, but the demand has now subsided. Low class goods have been unsaleable. American Drills have been, and are still, wanted at about the equivalent of Shanghai values, but for the English fabric there has been no demand. Metals: The dulness reported in our last still continues, and as further supplies both of Lead and Iron have been received, prices have declined.

Shanghai.—The business of the interval had been extremely dull and unsatisfactory. Sales of Grey Shirtings privately had become all but impracticable, and at length there had been even difficulty to find sufficient buyers at auction to take off the goods at their own prices, eagerly forced on them by holders. Dewhurst Eagles, which had not been offered publicly, were still worth Tls. 1.80 per piece when wanted, and the last sale of Horse-jockey was quoted at Tls. 1.65 per piece. A small business had been done in Heavy Shirtings, Dewhurst's at Tls. 2.42½ per piece. Drills were still saleable, but recent inquiry had run upon American fabrics, selling from Tls. 2.80 to 2.87 per piece. English Drills, the usual 14 lbs. had found buyers to a smaller extent at Tls. 1.82½ per piece. In T-Cloths a small business is reported at unchanged prices. White Shirtings and other Cotton fabrics were neglected, and quotations were nominal. Woollens, the usual auctions had continued, and Camlets had been sold at a small reduction on previous rates. Other Woollens were in quiet demand at about previous quotations. Coals: The market has remained very quiet since my last report, but with few arrivals rates have retained last quotations. There had been but a small business in Metals. The Chinese were only buying in small lots for actual use. In Lead there had been nothing doing; prices were quoted at Tls. 5.35 to 5.40 for L.B. Nail Rods: Quotations nominal. Sales of Belgians at Tls. 1.50 to 1.60.

Hong Kong.—The market had been very inactive during the fortnight, but Yarns had been in slightly improved demand, and common Mexican T-Cloths had been dealt in to fair extent. Yarn.—Nos. 16/24's.; a fair business transacted in the common qualities at about former prices. Ne-Ke's Red Dog ticket, $85.25; Magpie, $83.50; Red Buffalo, $86.00 to $86.50; 16/18's Red Dog, $83.00. For better makes no demand existed. Nos. 28/32's in very small supply, and rates slightly improved. Ne-Ke's Red Joss, $100.50; Moon, $98.00. Nos. 38/42's.: Demand subsided. Grey Shirtings: Quite neglected; no transactions to record in any weight. White Shirtings: Common qualities in some request for Canton, but owing to scarcity, transactions restricted to 500 pieces, 48-reeds, at $1.62½. T-Cloths: Six lbs. ordinary had experienced some attention; sales reported of Elephant chop at $1.17½ and another chop 1.15. Mexicans: 7 lbs. in fair request; settlements of Ne-ke's Two Red Dragons, at $1.98½; Bull Head, $1.90; Silver Pheasant, $1.52½; Mendel's Hand and Branch, $1.77½; Lion, $2.35; 8 lbs. in good demand, Tai Wo's YX mark, $1.80, VV, $2.37½; Ne-ke's Buffalo, $1.81½. Woollens and Worsteds: Camlets, fair inquiry; SS assorted changed hands at $15.25; HH assorted at $16.25 to 16.10. Long Ells, slightly better; UU Scarlet taken at $8.90. Lastings also experienced some attention; CPH Lion assorted quitted at $14.20. Spanish Stripes receded 1 to 1½ cents per yard; HH 75 to 76 cents Scarlet and Green, and 74 cents Violet. Metals: Iron, Nail Rod, no change in the position of the market. Sales exceedingly difficult to effect at reduced figures. Lead: Weak, and rates lower. Sales of Hole chop, in small quantities, $7.00.

Canton.—Lead continued in small demand, and prices were again lower. Quotations: $7.45 to 7.50 for L.B., and $7.55 to 7.60 for W.B. and Hole Chop. Quicksilver had declined to $62 to 63, but had again advanced to $65 to 66 per picul.

Amoy.—Yarns: A small business done, principally in Bombay quality, at about previous rates. A few sales of Grey Goods reported without any improvement in value. Metals: Tin and Lead, no alteration. Quicksilver: $86 per picul. Quotations:—Yarns: English 16-24s, best spinning, $95.00 to 103.00 per bale; ordinary, $90.00 to 94.00 per bale; 28-32s, best, $108.00 to 110.00 per bale; Grey Shirtings 8.4 lbs. 8⅝ lbs. $2.25 to 2.53 per piece; 7 lbs., $1.70 to 1.80; T-Cloths, 6 lbs. ordinary, $1.20 to 1.35; 6 lbs. Mexican, $1.70; 7 lbs. ordinary, $1.65; 7 lbs. Mexicans, $1.90 per piece.

Formosa.—At Tamsui best Grey Shirtings were worth $2.50; 7 lbs. T-Cloths $1.85; 72 reed White Shirtings $3; Scarlet Camlets $18.50; Scarlet Long Ells $10. At Takao there was very little doing, and no alteration in rates.

Bangkok.—The cool months being at hand there had been some demand for Blankets and Woollens, and Grey Goods also were in fair inquiry. Yarns were not wanted while the peasants are mostly engaged in their paddy fields. Fancy prints were in fair demand at Ticals 3.50 for favourite patterns to Ticals 3 for common goods. With the exception of a fall of Ticals 5 per bale 18.24s in Grey Yarns and T. Red Twist and a rise of Ticals 5 in the value of Orange, there had been no change in quotations, but business all round was somewhat brisker.

Singapore.—At the commencement of the fortnight there was a fair demand for some of the principal staples and a moderate business was done, afterwards the inquiry fell off, but there was again more animation in a few articles at the close; rates had been steady, and there was hardly any change in quotations. Stocks in first hands were moderate. The principal sales reported are 19,500 pieces of Grey Shirtings, 8,000 pieces Grey Supers, 60,000 pieces Grey T-Cloths, 28,000 pieces White Shirtings, 57 cases White Cambrics, 190 bales Grey Yarn, 120 bales T. R. Yarns, and 125 bales Coloured Yarns.

Penang.—The demand for Cotton Goods generally continued limited. Sales had been small, and in some instances lower prices had been accepted. Grey Shirtings: Small transactions in 6 lbs. at $27 to 27½, 7 lbs. $30, and 8¼ lbs. $33 to 43 according to quality; a sale of 45-inch 9 lbs. at $44. Grey Supers: Small sales of 5 lbs. at $34, and 6 lbs. at $36½. Grey T-Cloths: Limited sales of 6 lbs. at $22 to 23.50, and 7 lbs. at $27 to 28.35; also of Mexicans 6 lbs. at $29½, and 7 lbs. at $32. Grey Yarns very dull; small sales of No. 40 at $99 to100.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

Hankow.—The business had been confined entirely to Russian buyers, their settlements amounting to about 1,500 chests at Tls. 8 to 8.60 for Tungshans, Tls. 8 to 9 for Oanfas, and Tls. 8.80 to 11¾ for Sungyangs and Taisapings. Shipments to Shanghai on native account amounted to 1,500 chests, and the stock was reduced to something under 2,000 chests. The amount still to come was variously estimated at 5,000 to 10,000 chests. Total export to date, in lbs. (including re-exports):—1877, 65,011,868 lbs.; 1876, 71,373,835 lbs.; deficiency, 6,361,967.

Shanghai.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh and Co.'s Market Report says:—Black: We have had a steady market throughout the fortnight, but although the amount of business transacted has been larger than for some weeks past, quotations generally do not show any material change. On some purchases of the commonest grades a decline of 5 mace per picul is apparent, the low qualities of Hohow and Oonam having sold at Tls. 11½ to 12 per picul, equal 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb., but other kinds have realised fully former rates. Average prices paid for Oopacks and Ningchows range from Tls. 13 to 15 per picul, equal 9d. to 10d. per lb. One small chop of Ichang Tea has been settled at Tls. 33 per picul, equal 1s. 8¼d. per lb., and two parcels from the Kut-oan district are reported sold at Tls. 35 to 38 per picul, equal 1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Settlements have been in excess of arrivals, and the unsold stock is reduced to 20,000 chests, leaving an inferior selection. The following settlements have been reported during the fortnight:—Oopacks, 3,871 chests at 8¼d. to 10d. per lb.; Oonfaas, 4,871 chests at 8¼d. to

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1s. 3d. per lb.: Oonams, 1,721 chests at 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb.: Ningchows, 6,689 chests at 8¼d. to 1s. 1¼d.; Hohows, 1,774 chests at 8¼d. to 11d.; total 18,926 chests. Stock, 20,000 chests, against 32,400 chests in 1876. Total settlements from commencement of the season to date are 215,599 chests. Green: There are now no steamers loading for New York, and the demand for Green Tea has slackened very considerably. Values of finest Moyunes continue firm, but are weak for all other grades, though as yet no quotable reduction in prices is apparent. Small settlements of Pingsueys have been made at former rates. The settlements are:— Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes 25,488 half-chests at Tls. 18 to 41 per picul; Pingsueys, 3,126 half-chests at Tls 14¼ to 31 per picul; Shanghai packed, 458 half-chests at Tls. 18½ per picul; total 29,072 half-chests, stock 100,810 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Congous: A steady busines has been done for some time past, and although purchases show more or less irregularity in value we cannot quote any material change in prices the better grades, however, have slightly advanced, but as the stock is principally composed of grades running from preferable to good common downwards these are selling as before. Souchongs of low quality have been sold on rather easier terms. Ooloongs: A few parcels have found buyers for England at Tls. 19.8 to 21.8 for medium in boxes and for the States two fine strings, "Tonglee" and "Tongmow," aggregating 7,910 half-chests, have been taken at about Tls. 26.8 o.b., or say 7 taels under last season, also 2,400 half-chests of fair to good cargo at Tls. 16.55 o.b. The market is quiet at the close. Scented Teas have met with a fair demand at unchanged values.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says:—A fair demand has continued during the past fortnight, and prices are without material alteration. Congous: Settlements have been made to a smaller extent; fine and finest teas command high terms, but the lower grades could be bought on rather cheaper terms, prices asked are, however, too high to induce much business. Considerable shipments have been made from Macao. Scented Teas: A fair business has been passing in Capers, the medium grades being chiefly in demand; prices for these, as well as for finer kinds, have been rather easier; in common teas no transactions are reported. Pekoes have been in small inquiry, and few settlements have been made; former prices have been maintained, but at the close teamen appear more willing to accept somewhat lower rates; the transactions of the fortnight have been confined to "long leaf" teas. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 4,400 boxes, at Tls. 22 to 27 per picul; Scented Caper, 20,000 boxes, at Tls. 17 to 27 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 4,300 boxes, at Tls. 21 to 32.

AMOY.—There had been an active demand for all cargo grades, both of Formosa and Amoy, at gradually hardening rates, and a firm market at the close. Formosa Oolongs: On teas costing up to $30 duty paid an advance of $1 to $2 was quoted, but the higher grades had not participated in this, and for such Teas quotations were not altered. Settlements comprised 25,000 half-chests, of which about 17,000 half-chests averaged good to superior, and cost $27 to 30¼, and 7,000 half-chests fine to choice, costing $31 to 43½. The stock on offer amounted to 20,000 half-chests, and further supplies from Formosa would possibly reach 40,000 half-chests before the season closed. Amoy Oolongs: A similar rise noted on all grades, and common teas (of which supplies had mainly been composed) had been freely taken at an advance of $1 to 2 per picul. Amoy Congous: Some 2,000 half-chests common to medium teas taken at $16.50. The stock left on offer was of common quality, and attracted no attention.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The advancing tendency in the market, reported in our last issue had continued. Towards the close a very good foreign demand had been current, large quantities of Silks had been offered by wire in London and Lyons and accepted. At the close quotations showed a rise in values of Tls. 25 to 30 per picul during the fortnight. Tsatlees: A strong demand had set in for medium chop and common to good No. 5, best silks remaining without inquiry. The principal part of the settlements had been made by Continental buyers, some favourite parcels having been taken at a further advance of Tls. 10 to 15 (and in one instance Tls. 35) advance over those paid for last mail. Quotations:—Blue Elephants, 20s. 9d.; Pagodah Chop 2, 20s. 9d.; Buffalo 2, 20s. 6d.; Dancing Bear 2, 20s. 6d.; Pah Hock, 19s. 2d.; Vun Seng, 18s. 8d.; Commonest, 17s. 4d. Keahings in improved demand and considerable settlements reported at the following prices:—Ching-yung-shings Gna Ling, 20s. 6d.; Kin Ling, 19s. 7d.; Foong Ling, 18s. 8d.; Market No. 1, 18s. 8d. to 18s. 11d.; Common, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 11d.; Taysaams taken in small quantities at 13s. 2d. to 13s. 8d. for Nos. 1 and 2 Long Reels; 12s. 9d. to 13s. 2d. for fair 9 to 12 Moss; 11s. 4d. to 11s. 7d. for Market Skeins. Rereels still neglected and prices without change.

	1877-78 agst. bales.	1876-77. bales.
Settlements since Oct. 4 ...	4,800	1,000
Total Settlements to date ...	14,000	55,000
Stock estimated at	17,000	18,000

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—After the departure of last English mail, more favourable advices were received by wire of the London market, and latest telegrams quote No. 4 Tsatlee 13s. per lb. These advices caused an excited market here, and considerable settlements have resulted at daily advancing prices for all classes of Tsatlee reel; nearly 600 bales changed hands during the first week of the period under review, but since the departure of the French mail the firmness of natives has impeded business, and only about 150 bales are reported settled. The quotation for No. 4 Tsatlee a fortnight ago was $370 per picul, and to-day, offers are said to have been made of $405 per picul, or 14s. 1d. per lb. It is still premature to give any accurate information regarding the sixth crop. Long-reels have been in fair demand, and 120 piculs and 40 bales are reported settled for this mail. Re-reels have been in fair request, and contracts are reported as 532 boxes, at about the quotations given in our last circular; rates are now asked which are much too high to induce further operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANKOW.—A small lot of Rhubarb purchased at Tls. 22. Gall Nuts: In small stock and firmly held. Tobacco: New crop Tungchow freely offered but was of inferior quality. Musk: Dealers were asking high prices. China Grass: Fair business at firm values; Oopack white Tls. 8.5.0 to Tls. 11, Szechuen Green, Tls. 8 to Tls. 8.40. Hides: Firm and advancing being quoted Tls. 8.30 to Tls. 8.40.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Cornabe and Co's. Circular says:—Sugars: Stocks have been replenished by arrivals from Amoy and Swatow, and inquiry has subsided. Supplies have likewise been re-exported from Newchwang to this. Export produce is still scarce, and prices are very unsteady. We cannot look for any decline in value for some time, as a number of vessels are expected to load. The new crop of Teas will be arriving to market towards the end of the month.

HONG KONG.—Sugar: Owing to more favourable advices from England rates had become somewhat stronger, and the business reported had been confined almost entirely to native dealers. The market closed firm at the following quotations:—Chui Chow, White, $7.30 to 7.40; Brown, $4 to 4.10; Shekloong, White, $7.40 to 7.50; Brown, $4.20; and other kinds, $3.70 to 3.80 per picul. At Swatow there was nothing doing. Camphor was in small supply: Japan being worth $20.75, and Formosa $17 to 17.50 per picul. Gamboge was almost entirely out of stock, and was quoted at $53 to 55 per picul, nominal. Vermilion closed at $36 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia: With increasing stocks and a limited demand, the market was weaker, and a further decline of 20 to 30 cents per picul had been established. Settlements had been on a somewhat larger scale, viz., 2,500 piculs, 2,000 for Europe, 400 for India, and 100 for America. Galls Nuts: Unchanged. Fresh supplies had not yet come to hand, but were daily expected. Turmeric: Some demand for native consumption had had the effect of raising prices.

MACAO.—About 350 piculs of Aniseed Stars, new cargo, had been received, and the quality was very good. Holders were asking $24 per picul. A small business had been done in Essential Oils, and at the close Cassia Oil and Aniseed Oil were quoted $91 and 180 per picul respectively.

SINGAPORE.—The market generally had been steady throughout the fortnight, and there was very little change in quotations; a fair demand had prevailed for most articles, and an average business is reported. Gambier: A large business had been done, the contracts during the fortnight amounting to 2,800 tons, the bulk of which had been taken at $4.40 per picul, closing firm. Cube Gambier without alteration. Tin had been in more active demand and quotations had risen. Pearl Sago had been scarce owing to continued drought stopping the manufacture; the price was firmer. Sago Flour had advanced about 1,500 tons had been bought. Most descriptions of tapioca were lower in value; a fair demand had prevailed, 250 tons having been taken up. Supplies of Coffee had been large, amounting to about 7,000 or 8,000 piculs, of which 1,500 piculs of Bonthyne had been placed at $21.70 to 21,62½, the demand at the close was quiet.

PENANG.—A fair business had been done in Tin during the fortnight, and transactions in Black Pepper had been on a moderate scale. In other articles the business done had been limited. There had been a good demand for Tin for England, and a moderate inquiry for India. Speculators had also taken a small quantity. Prices commenced at $18.80 and had advanced to $19.30, holders at the close refusing to accept that figure.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

TEA.

	From May 1, 1876-7. lbs.	From May 1, 1875-6. lbs.	From May 1, 1874-5. lbs.	From May 1 1873-4. lbs.
To New York ..	10,670,287 ...	13,127,857 ...	10,952,774 ...	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709 ...	3,154,806 ..	4,461,329 ...	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c....	2,237,397 ...	2,565,543 ...	1,132,186 ...	996,372
„ England ...	211,235 ...	37,537 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

SILK.

	From July 1, 1876-7. Bales.	From July 1, 1875-6. Bales.	From July 1, 1874-5. Bales.	From July 1, 1873-4. Bales.
To England ...	10,760 ...	4,878 ...	5,214 ...	7,015
„ France ...	9,584 ...	8,362 ...	6,246 ...	6,254
„ America ...	150 ...	108 ...	115 ...	162
„ Other countries	723 ...	243 ...	366 ...	1,089
Total ...	21,217 ...	13,591 ...	11,941 ...	14,520

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 3, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877	1876	1877	1876
Sugar	Tons.	43779	37887	2154	1210	52303	45542	—	974	6547	15628
Hemp	Bales.	104598	118091	864	2770	109713	70214	2517	10288	6106	18250
Coffee	Tons.	1565	503	1506	1682	—	—	—	—	119	303
Cigars	Mil.	8286	6076	1677	330	710	395	4185	4137	250	273
Indigo	Qqls.	959	159	—	12	2108	1629	—	—	—	—

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Nov. 28, Sarpedon (str.).

At FOOCHOW, AMOY, and SWATOW.—None.

At HONG KONG.—From Honolulu, Oct. 16, H. N. Carleton; from London, Nov. 28, Ferdinand Brumm, Feronia (str.), Nemesis (str.); Dec. 1, Zanzibar (str.); from Liverpool, Nov. 28, Orestes (str.), Alexandra.

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, Oct. 10, Elizabeth Dougall.

At BATAVIA.—From Cardiff, Oct. 15, William Melhuish; 18, Brahmin, Ziba; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 15, Firth of Clyde, from Tagal, 18, Greyhound; from Sunderland, 17, Johanna Maria; from Newcastle, 17, Sourabaya II.; from Nieuwe Diep, Nov. 23, Voorwarts (str.); 27, Hampton (str.).

At SAMARANG.—From New York, Oct. 7, Charles Cox; 8, Slamat, 15, Metcalf.

At SOURABAYA.—From New York, Sept. 28, Illie; Oct. 4, Abbie N. Franklin; from Rio Janeiro, 8, Svanen.

At SINGAPORE.—From Greenock, Oct. 31, Charity; from Liverpool, 31, Victoria (str.); from London, Nov. 27, State of Alabama (str.), Kate; from Cardiff, 28, Adriatic, Hansa, Enrico Merello.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Oct. 10, Santon; Nov. 24, Hawkesbury; for London *via* Foochow, Oct 12, Ulysses (str.); 13, Jerusalem; for New York, Oct. 11, Pym; for New York *via* Amoy, 13, Glenartney (str.).

From FOOCHOW, AMOY and SWATOW.—None.

From HONG KONG.—For London, Oct. 19, Juan (str.); for Callao, 19, Chili; for New York, 23, Aberlady, Gold Hunter.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Oct. 13. Deliane, Sindoro; 15, Nieuwe Waterweg, Batavier; for New York, 16, Mary S. Ames; for Copenhagen, Nov. 24, Madura (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For the Channel, f.o. Oct. 11, Granite City; 14, Rota, for Holland; 16, Cornelia.

From PADANG.—For New York, Sept. 10, Ned White.

From MACASSAR.—For Holland, Oct. 2, Trieste; 10, Christine.

From SINGAPORE.—For New York, Oct. 24, Glenartney (str.); 27, Braemar Castle (str.); for London, 26, Ulysses (str.); for Boston, 30, Challenge.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For New York, Loudon Castle (str.).

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Cremona, Glenearn (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Egeria (str.), Centurion, Halloween, Isle of Erin, Black Adder, Woolhara, City of Aberdeen; for New York, Caller Ou, Sir Lancelot, Corea.

At FOOCHOW.—For Australia, Circe.

At AMOY.—For New York, Bessie Morris, Benefactor, Banian, Osaka, Braemar Castle (str.).

At HONG KONG.—For London, Sydenham, Ulysses (str.), Deucalion (str.), Woodville, George Croshaw; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay; for New York, H. S. Sanford, Chinaman, Grasmere, Isles of the South, Abel Abott, Metœr; for San Francisco, Galatea; for Australia, Ocean (str.), Chocolate, Alva, Normandy (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Lennox Castle, Eulie, Don Quixote, Lake Leman, Lutterworth; for Liverpool, Montrose; for New York, Lady Louisa.

At PENANG.—For London, Elizabeth Ann.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—Tea, per mail steamers to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 4 cents gold per lb.; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, $4.75 per bale; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 5s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To New York by sailing vessel: Tea £2 per ton, general merchandise £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 10s.; by other steamers £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3 per ton, by mail steamer £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York by steamer £4; by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London by sailing vessel £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York by steamer £3 15s. per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton; to London by steamer £3 10s. to £4 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 2s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York, by steamer, £3 10s. to £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London or Hamburg, by sailing vessel £1 15s. per ton of 50 cubit feet. To New York, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier and sago flour 22s. 6d.; pearl sago 27s. 6d.; pepper 35s.; hides 55s.; by steamer, £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 15s. for coffee and tapioca, 15s. for tin. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d. To New York by sailing vessel 30s. to 32s. 6d. for sago and tapioca, 40s. for pepper; by steamer, 15s. to 20s. for tin.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 25s., do. in baskets, 30s.; tapioca and pepper 42s. 6d.; hides 60s. per ton; by steamer, tin 20s., Rattans £6, measurement goods and tapioca £4 per ton.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, NOV. 29.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera arrived here at 7.0 A.M., and the mails left at 9 A.M. for London. She experienced very bad weather.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, NOV. 29.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar left to-day at noon for Southampton with the homeward India and China (heavy) mails.

INWARD MAIL DUE DECEMBER 24.—GALLE, NOV. 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 23.—SUEZ, NOV. 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Venetia and Hindostan, with the outward India, China, and Australia mails of November 15 and 23, left here to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 2.—SUEZ, NOV. 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles Nov. 4, left here to-day for Singapore.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, NOV. 29.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market quiet; total export to date, 19,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, NOV. 29.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, $95.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	3s. 11⅞d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅜d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila ,, ...			

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 301 to 303½	Rs. 219
,, Hong Kong	27½ to 27⅝ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	10¼ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.73.8.0	1¼ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 50 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $675.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 625.
Union Insurance Society, $1100.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 105.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 75.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 25½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 50 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 15 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $660 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $1,000 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $250 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 26 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $145.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($85 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 3s. 11⅛d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

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SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 13, at Callao, from Rangoon, Omega; Nov. 27, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Genitv; 28, at Antwerp, from Akyab, Dominion; 29, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Dochra; 24 at Cuxhaven. from Rangoon, Chanaral (str.); 25, at Hamburg, from Foochow, Olympia (str.); 28, at Bremen, from Bangoon, Stella B.; 29, at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Merapi; at Liverpool, from Manila, Caura; at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Shakespeare.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 25, from Hamburg, for Macassar, Kriemhild; 27, from Helvoet, for Samarang, Schiedam; 29, from London, for Shanghai, Nourmahal; 28, from Hamburg, for Manila, Pandur; Dec. 1 from Liverpool, for Penang, &c., Nestor (str.); 2, from Falmouth, for Siam, Florence.

SPOKEN.—Clipper Ecuador, Sourabaya, to Falmouth, Nov. 6, 20 S., 1 W.; India (Dutch), for Atchin, Oct. 20, on the equator, 22 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dungeness, passed, Nov. 28, Merapi, Batavia for Amsterdam; Spithead, arrived, Nov. 27, Fiery Cross, London for Shanghai, with two men sick; St. Helena, arrived and left, Nov. 9, City of Liverpool, from Rangoon; 12, Valiant, from Batavia. Plymouth, sailed, Dec. 1, Elmina, Amsterdam, for Padang (put in Nov. 13). Dungeness, passed, Nov. 29, Koning der Nederlander (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep. Cuxhaven, sailed, Nov. 27, Indra, Hamburg, for Penang. Rio de Janeiro, sailed, Oct. 30, Cape Horn; Nov. 1, Cochin, both for Java.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 30, Cyphrenes, London for Singapore, &c.; Dec. 1, Glenfalloch, London for Singapore, &c.; Nov. 27, Conrad, Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

CASUALTIES.—Falmouth, Nov. 29, the Minna, reported 25th inst., from London to Hong Kong, is reported leaky. Glasgow, Nov. 28. A telegram reports that the Astarte, from Glasgow to Singapore, had put into Penarth Roads, about Nov. 22, with decks swept and loss of anchor and chain.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

According to an official report upon the trade of Russia which has just been issued, the commercial relations of the country with Central Asia are constantly increasing, despite the war against Turkey. Caravans to the extent of 60,000 camels are by no means of infrequent occurrence. The import of cotton from Khiva and Bokhara is of special importance, for within three months about one million poods have been imported thence, and the Orenburg Railway has forwarded a total of about 1,150,000 cwts. of cotton. Russia, on the other hand, has already exported to Khiva and Bokhara manufactured cotton goods to the value of three millions of roubles. Russian manufacturers—the report says—are thus on the way to make themselves independent of the fluctuations of the American market and of the competition of English manufacturers.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society, held on the 26th ult. at the Hall of the University of London, Sir Rutherford Alcock, president, commented briefly on the want of exploration of South America, which continent was, he said, as little known in some respects as Africa. A paper, entitled "Notes on Bolivia," was then read by Commander G. C. Musters, R.N., who said the Republic of Bolivia was one of the least known of the States which were formed after the final overthrow of the Spanish vice-regal Government in South America. It occupied a vast and irregular area, which previous to the year 1825 was known as Upper Peru. It occupied the heart of the great continent of South America, and included roughly 13 deg. of long. and 16 deg. of lat. The most important territories of the Republic were comprised in the Altaplanicie, or table land of the Andes, and the spurs and valleys of the Eastern Cordillera. The immense outlying savannahs and forest land to the north and east were chiefly occupied by wild tribes of Indians, and awaited the progress of the future for development. Commander Musters, who had resided in the city of Sucre, the capital of Bolivia, gave an interesting account of the physical features of the country, its mountains and valleys, offering respectively the extremes of cold and heat, its productions, and its population. According to altitude, Bolivia produced sugar, coffee, tobacco, vanilla, custard apples, &c., oranges, vines, maize, and all European cereals and fruits. In no other country had the anthor of the paper witnessed so much drunkenness amongst the lower classes, both Indians and half-breeds, especially the latter. He rarely arrived at a small town or mine without finding the greater part of the people the worse for liquor. The population had been computed at 2,526,000, distributed over an area of 53,228 square leagues. The chief cities, situated on the Eastern Cordillera, were, in the south, Sucre (called after Bolivar's famous general, who became the first President of the new Republic), Potosi, Cinti, Tupiza, and Tarija; in the north, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Oruro; and to the east in the lowlands, Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Sucre commonly retained its ancient name, Chuquisica, or Gold-Bridge. Bolivia was rich in vegetable produce, but her mineral riches ought to be her mainstay—gold, silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, &c., existing almost all over the country. The revolutionary spirit of the people was the real cause of the poverty of Bolivia, and failing remedial measures, it was probable that sooner or later the Republic would be disintegrated, and her territories parcelled out amongst the neighbouring States. Mr. C. R. Markham then read a paper on "The Still Unexplored Parts of South America," and a short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Matthews gave an account of his travels in the region principally under review.

BANKS CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Thread needle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-treet D. T. Robertson, general manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.

Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 1, Draper's-garden, Throgmorton-avenue, G. Pietzsch, manager.

Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.

National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 39A, Threadneedle-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

*** *Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.*

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Price
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
10	Agra...	All	10⅞ to 11⅛
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	26⅛ to 27⅛
20	City	10	16 to 17
100	Colonial	30	60 to 62
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	657½ fr.
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	36 to 37
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	63 to 64
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	62 to 64
25	Oriental	All	42 to 43
50	Union of London	15	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅞ to 7⅞
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅞ to 7⅞
10	Great Northern	All	7¼ to 7¼
25	Indo-European	All	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	27¾ to 28½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	24 to 25
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	15 to 17
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	12 to 12½ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	13½ to 14 pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¼ to ½ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine...	50	103 to 106
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1½ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	44 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	3 to 4 pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	6 to 6½ pm.
20	Universal Marine...	5	4 to 4½ pm.
	TEA COMPANIES.		
20	Assam	20	71 to 74
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6½
20	Darjeeling	All	20½ to 21½
10	Eastern Assam	All	3½ to 4⅜
20	Jorehaut	All	59 to 64
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	4½ to 4⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2½ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	618¾ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	8 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	47 to 50
400fr.	Suez Canal...	—	696½ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	110 to 112
92½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 103

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s 6⅞d.	—	per oz.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 4½d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,695,896	1,317,813

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

THE *Queensbury* according to a telegram dated Hong Kong, Nov. 18, has foundered. She was on a voyage from New York to Yokohama with a valuable cargo of petroleum. She struck on a rock, came off again, but went down off the Half-moon group of rocks in the China Seas. She was a barque of 628 net and 656 gross tons, built at Annan in 1856 by Messrs. Nicholson. She was classed A 1 for ten years at Lloyd's, and the class was continued in 1874 for five years, and she was worth about £2,500. Her owner is Mr. J. Hargrove, of Liverpool.

MR. KANEHIRO TAKIKI, a Japanese, has successfully passed the examination for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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CONSULAR REPORTS.

A further batch of Consular reports have been issued, some of which contain information of interest to those connected with the Far East.

EGYPT.

Mr. Consul Perceval reports on the trade of Port Said for 1876 as follows :—

During the year 1876 the total number of vessels under all flags, including ships of war, transports, and yachts, which availed themselves of the Suez Canal as the highway between the east and west, reached the sum of 1,461, with a tonnage of 2,095,870 tons net register. Although this amount of shipping falls short of the number which passed through the canal in 1875 by thirty-one vessels, still, an increase of 76,375 tons will be observed, thus showing that, on an average, the vessels will have been of larger capacity. The number of Government ships and yachts was sixty-six, with a tonnage of 109,172 tons, and the amount of trading vessels reached 1,395, tonnage 1,986,698 tons, to which England contributed 1,510,198 tons.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the total number of ships, 1,092 vessels under the British flag, amounting to nearly 75 per cent. of the whole traffic, with a tonnage of 1,578,238 tons net, passed through the Canal during the year, being an increase both in ships and tonnage of 31 in the former, and 100,492 in the latter.

I have been informed that the total receipts of the Canal Company during the year 1876 amounted to the sum of f.30,728,925, equal to £1,229,157 sterling, of which amount f.29,974,998, or £1,198,999, was derived from transit dues of ships, the remainder was realised by boats' transit dues, sale and rent of land and houses, water rates, sale of material, &c., and shows an excess over the receipts for the previous year of £24,770.

The Canal has been kept in good working order, and the requisite depth of water maintained, with the usual amount of dredging, and the company have faced the banks in various places with stone to prevent the sand falling in. This work is still being carried on, and, eventually, it is probable that nearly the whole extent will be stone faced.

The breakwater of Port Said having been completed to the distance intended, the works have been confined to repairs necessary to counteract the damages caused by the action of the waves.

During the latter part of the year H.M.S. *Fawn* has been employed in completing the survey of the coast from the Damietta mouth of the Nile eastward, and the entrance to the harbour of Port Said.

Of the trade of Port Said there is not much information to give, especially as I have never been able to obtain any statistics.

The coal trade, which is very important, shows a slight increase, the amount imported being estimated at 260,000 tons, of which 222,483 tons reached this place in British vessels.

The other imports are ship chandlers' stores, wine, provisions, cattle, timber, stone, &c., for the requirements of the inhabitants.

Some improvements have taken place in the condition of the town, the principal one being the introduction of gas, the streets being now well lighted, and I am happy to be in a position to record a great improvement to the moral atmosphere of the place, murders and outrages having become much less frequent than formerly.

Mr. Consul West reports on the trade of Suez as under :—

The year 1876 was throughout Egypt one of commercial stagnation and distress, the reasons for which are too well known, and their effects too widely felt, to require special notice here. The trade of the Red Sea, in connection with Suez, except as regards the pilgrim traffic, has fallen off.

In imports there has been a reduction of about 12 per cent. on those of the preceding year, although the imports by British and by Austrian vessels have increased.

In addition to the goods brought direct from ports in the Mediterranean to Suez a number of small open vessels now bring fruit and other produce from the coast of Syria, some of them coming from Port Said only, at which place duty is levied prior to such produce being allowed to enter the canal.

The trade between Suez and the ports on the western coast of the Red Sea has been interrupted, if not permanently checked, by the attempted operations of the Khedive in Abyssinia.

The quarantine establishment, or lazeretto, for the return pilgrims has been withdrawn from El Wedge in consequence of the dreaded short supply of water, no heavy rains having fallen towards the end of last year (1876), and the artificial means of supply being of too precarious a nature to be depended upon. The roadstead and village of Tor, on the peninsula of Mount Sinai, is the site fixed upon for the detention of the pilgrim-carrying steamers, and it is preferable to that of El Wedge, both as regards the anchorage for the steamers and the water supply.

The quantity of coals delivered at Suez in the course of the year 1876 was considerably larger than that of the preceding year, being as much as 34,000 tons, equal to an increase of 90 per cent., which is to be accounted for by the additional demand caused by the Egyptian expedition to Abyssinia.

PERU.

In the report by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Peru the following reference is made to the subject of Chinese labour :—

The rise in the value of sugar and the increasing demand for nitrate have somewhat ameliorated the condition of the country, but until there is labour the improvement will not be great. Efforts have been made during the past year to attract Europeans to this country, but the result has not been encouraging. It is to China that the planters look for the special kind of labourers they require, and there is every probability of their expectations being realised in the contract just made between the Peruvian Government and an English commercial house at Hong Kong. By this contract the latter undertake to establish a line of steamers between China and Peru for the express purpose of conveying Chinamen to the latter country, under the terms of the recently concluded treaty. Agents are also at work at San Francisco with the same view. In a letter circulated among the sugar planters, the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company at Callao points out the facilities afforded by the company's steamers for conveyance of these people. He calculates the cost of the passage from San Francisco to Callao at $50 in American gold, or 105 sols direct from China.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a well considered article on the above subject based upon the well-known discussions which have taken place with regard to it in the United States. Referring to the question of introducing Chinese labour into this country, it says :—

As regards Great Britain, we have no wish to encourage the advent of race whose presence in any considerable numbers could not fail to cause irritation to the working classes, and who have no prospect of blending with us. On the contrary, we devoutly wish that the relations between employers and employed—whether in private families, or in the trades of the country—may become so satisfactory that the introduction of rival labour from China may be indefinitely postponed. But should England ever become to any extent the residence of Celestials, it is to be hoped that we may eschew the extreme measures adopted by Queensland, in which colony the recent treatment of Chinese immigrants will perhaps be regarded twenty years hence differently from the view taken respecting it now. It rarely happens that Chinamen living among whites resort to violence without provocation. As a rule, they are singularly patient, amenable to courtesy, and not usually disposed to obtrude themselves upon the society of those who claim to be their superiors. Although the objection is sometimes urged against them, as residents, that they hoard their earnings instead of spending them, this is not an accurate statement of the case. They invariably acquire the habit of using certain articles of food and clothing which they are compelled to purchase in the land of their adoption ; and in the Pacific States, if not also in Australia, an increasing proportion of them are gradually taking root in the soil, and assimilating more and more to Western modes of life. Should this ancient, ingenious, and secluded race eventually migrate from their fatherland to foreign fields of industrial and commercial enterprise in unprecedented swarms, it is perfectly compatible with the duty Western nations owe to themselves, that the strangers should not be repulsed, but rather encouraged to advance in the path of civilisation.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

VIA BRINDISI.

To	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Pkts
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	8d. per ½ oz. ...	4d. each ...	2d. per 4 oz. ...	3d. per 2 oz

VIA MARSEILLES (by French Mail).

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	3d. each. ...	1d. per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Labuan, Java, Cochin China, and Philippine Islands ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	3d. each ...	1d per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz

VIA SAN FRANCISCO (by American Mail).

China and Hong Kong ...	6d. per ½ oz. ...	—	2d. per 4 oz. ...	2d. per 2 oz
Japan	6d. „	3d. each	1d. „	2d. „

*** As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of higher value than 1½d. have been issued, the ordinary post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to the Far East, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of the postage required. There are no post-cards for Siam and Sarawak.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONGRESS.—It is announced that the International Telegraph Congress will meet on July 1, 1878, in London. Among other subjects, it will discuss the reduction of charges for telegrams sent considerable distances, and an increase for short distances. As to the system of assessing charges, England, Germany, and Austro-Hungary are in favour of counting by words, Belgium by groups of words, while France has not yet communicated her view.

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Legal.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

WILLIAMSON V. BARBOUR.

The hearing of this case, which affects the legality of alleged customary charges between principal and agent in the Manchester trade, was concluded on the 28th ult., when the Right Hon. Sir George Jessell, Master of the Rolls, delivered judgment. His lordship said he was glad in a case of such magnitude, involving as it did not only the fortunes but the reputations of merchants of high position, that the responsibility of any mistake or wrong conclusion on his part could be corrected elsewhere on appeal. The action was in form brought for the rectification of settled accounts. That would be done either by entirely opening the accounts or by an order to surcharge and falsify, and if errors were shown amounting to fraud, whether arising out of mistake or otherwise, the Court would adopt the former course; and in cases where a single fraudulent entry had been shown in accounts between principals and agents or trustees and *cestui-que* trusts, they had been reopened, though extending over a greater number of years, and closed for a longer period than in the present case. The substance of this case was an accusation by the plaintiffs that from the beginning of their connection, the defendants in all commission transactions of buying and forwarding goods to Calcutta had made gross and fraudulent overcharges to a very large amount. But proof of a sufficient number of errors and to a sufficient amount would necessitate the opening of the accounts. Upon the first question of fact, were the plaintiffs merely charged the prices paid by the defendants, there was no contest, for the defendants themselves admitted making overcharges, which they sought to justify on various grounds, on almost every item in the invoices. In executing orders from Calcutta for "white goods," for instance, the defendants not only habitually took a considerable discount from the bleachers, but added a large percentage to the gross sum charged to themselves. Further, it appeared that the defendants themselves speculated in grey cottons with which they executed orders from Calcutta, charging a higher price than they had themselves paid, at the highest price of the day. It was also alleged that they had retained large discounts, in some cases amounting to 50 per cent., obtained by them from manufacturers, and had largely overcharged in matters incidental to packing and shipping. Then it appeared that the plaintiffs transmitted bills to the defendants in payment, 5 per cent. being charged on whichever side of the account the balance lay. Goods were so invoiced by the defendants, that interest was charged before they had been actually paid for, and not only did they discount the bills forwarded at an earlier period than authorised, but they failed to debit the proceeds at once, as they should have done, and finally charged an increased discount against their principals. These accusations were admitted by the defendants, and were only sought to be justified on the ground of "custom of trade," the first defence raised being that, though they were acting as plaintiffs' agents in buying, they were principals as regarded the making up and packing. But an agent did not cease to be so simply because he was allowed to earn a fair profit in one direction; for instance, in the common case of an auctioneer who was also a surveyor, he might charge not only for his services in sale, but also for surveying the property. Principal and agent was therefore clearly the relation of the parties. As to the overcharges on bleaching the grey goods, the evidence established, contrary to the defence raised, that the defendants had written to the plaintiffs a letter in which they stated that they did not, as some houses did, add anything to the charges, but only charged the actual amount paid. Those, therefore, were proved overcharges, and fraudulent in the view of a court of justice. It was impossible for a judge to dive into the minds of men to ascertain their motives, or to see how far their moral consciousness had been corrupted by a long course of practices; but when an agent was found buying goods at one price and invoicing them at an increase to his principal, he must be taken to have known that he was doing what was wrong, and was simply, in breach of his duty, taking money out of the pockets of his employer. The fictitious insurance accusation was very grave indeed. The defendants had admittedly charged premiums on the misrepresentation that insurances had been effected in regular offices, and they must have known that was wrong. So the Court must hold, at all events, no matter how many gentlemen connected with the trade might say it was frequently done. It was no answer for a firm to say they were wealthy and responsible; for if they chose to take the risk because the vicissitudes of trade were notorious, and a tornado might in a few hours cause losses which it would be impossible they could meet. For an agent to expose his principal to such a risk was a plain breach of duty, and, in any case, the defendants had no right to charge premiums as paid to somebody else, that being really the representation where the insurances were only partially effected in regular offices. Then, with regard to the charges on the white goods, it was said the plaintiffs knew perfectly well the custom of the Manchester trade, and that they were fair charges; but there was no proof of actual knowledge, and casual conversations professed to be recounted after the lapse of twenty-six years were valueless in such a case. But the knowledge of a delinquent or acquiescing partner, even where proved, would not affect his firm. The cross-examination of Mr. Graham on his affidavit supporting these "customs" must have been very humiliating to a gentleman in his position, and it was quite clear that his trade and mode of conducting it was very different from the defendants. There was evidently no such custom in Manchester as had been set up, and nothing like it, and Mr. Graham's experience of half a century might be unhesitatingly accepted, viz., that the great bulk of the business houses conduct their trade honestly, and his lordship was glad to consider this as an exceptional case. For instance, when that witness insured for his customers he mentioned the fact in his invoices, as also the charges he made, making special arrangements with the people he might be dealing with. Williamson, it had been said, must be fixed with knowledge of what was quite notorious in the trade, but the answer to that was that some of the defendants' own witnesses of longer connection with Manchester knew nothing of the alleged custom, the most they spoke to being a net charge to their correspondents of payments made, with the addition of ⅜d. per piece for their services in producing white goods, and then 5 per cent. interest on the gross amount till paid. It was impossible to acquit the defendants of knowledge of what was being done, and that it was wrong. Mr. Williamson swore distinctly that it was arranged between them that the plaintiffs should have the benefit of all discounts, and the defendants had not proved the bargain to the contrary which they had alleged. Certainly there could be no excuse for discounting for their own purposes bills which had been placed with them for safe custody; but, having done so, what justification could there be for not crediting the plaintiffs with the proceeds? That obligation could not be discharged by a reference to some obscure passages in the correspondence. On those grounds the defendants had failed to show that the accounts ought not to be opened, and it was unnecessary to go into the other matters alleged. When the accounts were taken in Chambers the Court would see justice done between the parties by allowing remuneration where it was due, though not charged in that character, and by disallowing overcharges, of which fourfold more than enough had been proved already to justify a decree in the plaintiffs' favour that the accounts be taken in the usual way. The defendants must pay the costs, and would be declared jointly and severally liable for the respective periods of their membership of the firm.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—

(Before Sir J. Colvile, Sir B. Peacock, Sir M. Smith, and Sir R. Collier.)

SWIRE AND OTHERS *v.* FRANCIS.

This was an appeal from the Supreme Court of China and Japan. The facts were briefly as follows:—The appellants, who were plaintiffs in the Court below, were general agents for the China Navigation Company, an English Joint Stock Company, having its head office in London, and had a line of steamers running between Shanghai and other places. The appellants, as agents for the Company, were accustomed to make advances to Chinese merchants on cargoes for shipment. The respondent traded as "R. Francis and Co.," and residing at Shanghai, he only occasionally visited Kiukiang, where his business was conducted by a Mr. W. H. Shaw, who signed the firm of R. Francis and Co., per procuration. In March, 1876, the Kiukiang agency was transferred from R. Francis and Co. to R. Anderson and Co. At the same time Mr. Shaw entered the service of the latter firm, but continued to represent R. Francis and Co., which firm went into liquidation. In the final accounts of the agency from R. Francis and Co., signed by Mr. Shaw, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were debited with Tls. 6,073 as advanced to shippers, and Tls. 57 as brokerage. Shaw, in the name of R. Francis and Co., drew upon Messrs. Butterfield and Swire a draft for these amounts, and the draft was duly honoured. Subsequently, however, Messrs. Anderson and Co. discovered that the money represented to have been advanced had not been advanced, nor had the brokerage mentioned been paid; and upon investigation the only inference to be drawn was that Shaw, who had left China, had appropriated the money to his own use. Shaw was subsequently apprehended, and on confessing the misappropriation was sent to jail. The question for the Court to determine was the liability of the defendant to refund the deficiencies of his subagent, and on the case being heard in Shanghai judgment was given against the appellants for the advances, amounting to Tls. 5,880, on the ground that Shaw acted without the scope of his authority in obtaining the money. From this Messrs. Butterfield and Swire appealed in the present case. Mr. Gainsford Bruce argued the case for the appellants, and the other side was not represented. Sir Robert Collier, in giving judgment, lucidly reviewed the facts. Their Lordships held that the respondent was liable for the acts of Shaw for the misappropriation as agent, and they reversed the decision of the Court below, with costs, holding the respondent liable for Shaw's conduct as his agent.

TRADE MARKS.

The case of "Robinson *v.* Finlay" has been heard in the Chancery Division before Vice Chancellor Sir James Bacon. The question raised in this suit was whether, when a trade-mark has been used upon goods sold in a foreign market by exporting merchants on account of a manufacturer, the trade-marks used upon those goods belong to the manufacturer or to the exporting commission-merchant through whom they have been exported. The manufacturer, as owning the goods, claimed the trade-mark as his, the commission merchant claimed it as having invented the trade-mark and superintended the marking of the goods. The action was commenced in June, 1877, by George Robinson and Co., of Manchester, who exported cotton cloths to Rangoon until 1877 on account of the defendant Ward, with certain tickets and trade-marks on them. In the beginning of 1877 Ward ceased to supply the plaintiffs with cloths, and began to ship to the Burmese markets, through the defendants Finlay and Co., white shirtings bearing substantially the same tickets and marks as were formerly affixed to his goods by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, George Robinson and Co., claimed damages from the defendants for the use or imitation of the trade-marks, and asked for an injunction to restrain such user for the future. Ward thereupon instituted a cross action against George Robinson and Co. to restrain them from exporting white shirtings bearing devices so placed as to imitate the devices used on the shirtings formerly exported by Ward through George Robinson and Co. George Robinson and Co. claimed these devices as their sole property, and denied that Ward had any right to use the same or had any interest in them. They contended that all the trade-marks placed upon Ward's goods were, according to the course of business between them, placed upon the goods by the direction of the defendants, the exporters of the goods, and Ward had nothing to do with the marking of them. The particular device placed upon Ward's goods by George Robinson and Co. was a combination of marks consisting in part of the private crest of the firm, in part of certain letters, which Ward said were devised for him by Messrs. Robinson, as his agents, and in

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part of designs called the Burmese Lion and the White Elephant ticket, as to the property in which there was some conflict of testimony. Witnesses were called as to the existence of a custom in Manchester that if the exporter allowed a trade-mark to be affixed to a maker's goods exported by him such trade-mark became the property of the maker.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon said that custom was out of the question. The exporters were the persons dealing with the market at Rangoon, and the trade-mark was their property. Whether it was expressed or understood only that the design should be lent to Ward for the purpose of marking his goods was not clear upon the evidence, but it was proved that the design was Robinson's, invented by him for his own trade at Rangoon, and he could not find that Ward ever had any title to the combination. A merchant might have a title to a combination of devices as a trade-mark, though as to some parts of the combination his title as against some other persons might not be clear; but as against a person in the position of Ward the property would be in Robinson. As between Ward and Robinson the marks denoted Ward's goods, but as between Ward and the public they denoted not his goods, but the exporter's. There was no ground for Ward's claim to take Robinson's trade-mark and apply it to his goods when exported by other exporters. Messrs. Robinson were entitled to an injunction to restrain Ward from imitating their trade-mark so as to deceive the public.

LIABILITY FOR LOSSES BY COLLISION AT SEA.

In the Common Pleas Division, before Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Lindley) the suit of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China *v.* the Netherlands and India Steamship Navigation Company, a special case, stated for the opinion of the Court, has been heard. The plaintiffs had shipped a large sum in specie in a vessel of the defendants called the *Kron Prinz*, which had been run into and sunk in Dutch waters by the *Atjeh*, another vessel belonging to the defendants. The question intended to be raised for the opinion of the Court was whether, supposing both vessels were equally to blame for the collision, the defendants were liable, either by English or Dutch law, for the whole amount lost. The special case only found as a fact that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the defendants' servants in charge of the *Atjeh*, and then went on to say that if those in charge of the *Kron Prinz* were also to blame, still that the collision and loss might have been prevented if a proper look-out had been kept and proper care had been taken by the servants of the defendants in charge of the *Atjeh*.

Under these circumstances, the Court declined to give any opinion on the question suggested, on the ground that if the special case found that both parties were to blame it only did so hypothetically, and that they could not, as a matter of principle, decide upon a hypothetical case.

SALVAGE SUIT.—An action has been tried in the Admiralty Division before the Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore and Trinity Masters, claiming salvage for services rendered less than three weeks ago by the tugs *Macgregor* and *Benachie* in towing the ship *Cutty Sark* from off the North Foreland to London. The *Cutty Sark* is a full-rigged ship of 913 tons, and was bound from London for Sydney with a general cargo. In consequence of the fierce hurricane which raged all round the coast on the night of the 11th ult., the *Cutty Sark*, while in the Downs, came into collision with two other ships, and also had nearly all her sails blown away by the gale. The tug *Macgregor* came up with her about four o'clock on the morniug of the 12th ult. when off the Kentish Knock, and took her in tow, but had gone a very little distance from the Knock when another tug, the *Benachie*, came up. Both tugs then towed her to Greenhithe, where they arrived, the same night the 12th ult. The value of the *Cutty Sark*, her cargo, and freight, was about £52,000. The Court was of opinion that the ship and her crew were in considerable peril, and he awarded the sum of £3,000, with costs.

Naval and Military.

The Lords of the Admiralty have presented a memorial to Her Majesty in Council for improving the position and prospects of assistant paymasters. This they think can be best met by according them an increase of full pay, and by granting to the widows and children of assistant paymasters of not less than ten years' service pensions and compassionate allowances. What is proposed is to increase the full pay of assistant-paymasters after ten years' service in that rank by 6d. per day for each further year's service until a maximum of 11s. 6d. per day be reached; to establish one uniform rate of full pay for assistant-paymasters in charge—viz., 12s. 6d. a day, instead of the various rates, according to seniority, now in use; and to grant to their widows an ordinary pension of £40 and special pensions of £50 and £65, and compassionate allowances to their legitimate children. The requisite expenditure has been granted by the Treasury, and it is understood that the new regulations will date from the 1st ult.

The Distinguished Service Rewards vacant by the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir R. Waddy, K.C.B., to a regimental colonelcy, and the death of Major-General J. Gwilt, C.B., have been conferred upon Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smith, K.C.M.G., commanding the Canadian Militia, and Major-General C. L. Nugent. Sir Edward Smyth served as Brigade-Major to the forces in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree Country during the campaign of 1844-45, also in the Kaffir war of 1851-52, and subsequently as Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces in South Africa. General Nugent served with the 58th Regiment in the New Zealand war of 1845-46.

A decision has been come to in favour of the five Colonels who were lately deprived of their promotion to Major-General, by a clause in the Royal Warrant rendering them liable to compulsory retirement, and that steps are about to be taken for giving them the promotion to which they have been ruled to be entitled. The officers interested are Colonels C. Sawyer, half-pay (late 6th Dragoon Guards); E. Seager, C.B., Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry; A. W. Murray, C.B., half pay (late 1st West India Regiment); J. H. C. Robertson, half pay (late 100th Regiment; and R. J. Eagar, retired full pay (late 31st Regiment).

Herr Krupp, the German gunmaker, has entered into an engagement with Mr. John Tonkin, principal foreman of the Royal Laboratory Shell Foundry at Woolwich Arsenal, securing his services for a term of ten years as superintendent of the Krupp Foundries, two of which are in Germany and one in Italy. Mr. Tonkin is to receive a salary of £1,000 a year, and a bonus equal to the prospective pension which he forfeits by leaving Her Majesty's service. A draughtsman and two other foremen from the same department accompany him to fill subordinate appointments at liberal salaries.

Letters have been received from Admiral Ryder, in the Audacious, at Hong Kong, up to October 11; he would there await the arrival of his successor. The Sheldrake had returned from Ichang to Hankow. The Lily had gone from Nagasaki to Chinkiang. The Midge left on Sept. 24 for Tientsin, where she will winter. The Frolic was still in dock at Shanghai, after collision. The Growler was ordered from the Dindings up to Hong Kong, where she will be docked. The Vigilant had been docked. The health of the squadron was satisfactory.

After a trial of two days by a court-martial at Portsmouth, four gunners in the Royal Marines, and four seamen belonging to the *Téméraire*, have been found guilty of breaking into the store-room of that ship, and stealing several bottles of whisky and wine therefrom. They were also found guilty of being drunk on board. One of the seamen who was on guard at the time was convicted of complicity in the robbery, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the others to nine months.

It is stated that the Channel Squadron will for the first time for several years winter in England. The squadron usually winters off the coast of Portugal for economical reasons, the health of the crews being better when in the south during cold weather than when on the coast of Britain. The officers and crews, however, have been more than is customary abroad, and are desirous of obtaining shore-leave.

The Chief Constructor of the German Imperial Navy, with the German Military Attaché, and Captain Schuring, G.I.N., visited Chatham Dockyard last week. Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, accompanied the visitors, to whom the chief object of interest appeared to be the Agamemon, which is about half completed.

The Royal Horse Artillery band, for many years part of the Woolwich establishment, is to be broken up. It has been maintained at the entire cost of the officers belonging to the Royal Horse Brigades of Artillery, who have also to bear their part in supporting the other regimental bands, which are merely assisted by a Government allowance.

Sixty tons of ammunition, including 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ball cartridges, were sent last week from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the Cape of Good Hope, and a supply of guns and carriages, shot and shell, and other materials suited to the character of the campaign in Kaffraria is being prepared to follow as early as possible.

Admiral Wellesley and Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart have completed their inspection of the works in progress at Portsmouth dockyard. Though unofficial, the inspection has been of a thorough and painstaking character. It was wholly devoted to the programme of ships completing and refitting.

The Ariel, 4,436 tons, 540-horse power, composite gun vessel, has been commissioned at Chatham as tender to the Endymion, 22, 3,197 tons, 1,620-horse power, ship of the first reserve at Hull. She is to have a complement of twenty-eight officers and men.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has received from the Admiralty a letter complimenting him upon the manner in which the duties of senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron were carried out by him during his term of service.

The Encounter, 14, Captain R. Bradshaw, arrived at Spithead on the 28th ult., from Bermuda, after having been over four years and three months in commission. Captain Bradshaw commissioned the Encounter at Sheerness in August, 1873.

Surgeon W. Campbell, M.B., Army Medical Department, has accepted the appointment of Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Singapore.

Obituary.

CAPT. JAMES ALDWORTH ST. LEGER (Retired List) died suddenly last week at Kingstown (of which port he was harbour-master), aged sixty-seven years. This officer entered the Navy in 1828, and passed his examination in 1835. While mate, in China, of the *Calliope*, he assisted in the boats at the capture and destruction of eleven out of thirteen war-junks, near Chuenpee, in 1841; was present in a subsequent attack made on the enemy's camp, fort, and ship *Cambridge*, bearing the Chinese Admiral's flag (which he boarded), at their position below Whampoa Reach, where 98 guns were in the whole destroyed; contributed to the capture of several rafts, and of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton; and was attached to the western division of boats at the capture of that city itself. For these services he was promoted in June, 1841, to the rank of lieutenant. While belonging, in the course of the same year, to the *Blenheim*, he co-operated in the reduction of Amoy and Chinghae. He was paid off

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from the *Blenheim* in March. 1843, and was next employed on the Coast of Africa and on the North America and West India Station, as second and first lieutenant. He attained commander's rank in 1848, and became a retired captain in 1863.

GENERAL ALEXANDER ANDERSON, C.B., Royal Marines, died on the 20th ult. The late General obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Marine Forces in May, 1823, and had during half a century seen much active service. He served at the battle of Navarino in 1827, and at the commencement of the action boarded with his men one of the Turkish ships, and captured the flag; the following day he was a volunteer in the boats for the purpose of cutting out the in-shore squadron. He went through the campaign on the Coast of Syria in 1840-41. At the storming of Sidon he was first to plant the British flag on the walls; was encamped at d'Jouni; was at the attack and capture of Beyrout, the bombardment and surrender of St. Jean d'Acre, and the surrender of Jaffa; and was a volunteer in the expedition against Gaza. The deceased general retired on full pay in May last. He was made, in recognition of his military services, a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1869, and was in receipt of a good-service pension.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. AUGUSTUS H. A. ANSON, V.C., late M.P. for Bewdley, died at Cannes, on the 17th ult., aged forty-two. He served with the Rifle Brigade at the Siege of Sebastopool (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); also in the Indian campaign of 1857-58 as aide-de-camp to General Grant; was thanked by the Governor-General in Council, and repeatedly mentioned in despatches (medal with two clasps, Victoria Cross, and brevet of major); proceeded to China as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Expeditionary Force in 1860, and was present throughout the campaign, including the capture of the Taku Forts, and the advance on and entry into Peking (medal and clasps).

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, NOV. 27.

The past week has in general been rather a dull one, and the only occurrence of interest was the sitting of the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, the 21st of this month. After some resolutions of minor importance on that day being passed, in the debating of which the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Home Affairs, *ad interim*, Herr von Friedenthal, had partaken, this latter left the House, and only some Government Commissioners remained present, among whom the Under-Secretary of State, Homeyer. In this moment the member for Hagen, Herr Richter, asked the Government whether the interests of the fortune of the ex-King George of Hanover, confiscated in 1869, had only been applied for the defence against possible attacks of that King or his agencies, or whether those interests had found any other not permitted application. The confiscated fortune amounted to 13,382,000 thalers, giving a yearly revenue of about 598,000 thalers, from which the administrative expenses are to be deducted with 180,000 thalers a year. Now the Government should state whether the whole amount of six times 418,000 thalers (six years having elapsed since the Peace of Frankfort in 1871) had been applied according to the law passed in the German Parliament in 1871. It may serve as explanation when I add, that the great number of deputies considered it as probable those amounts or parts of those sums having been given as an aid or pecuniary assistance to the great number of official or semi-official journals, which are willing to write in a Government sense. As you know, the number of these papers in Germany is rather considerable, and they are called with a glance-to-despisal, "reptiles." As I mentioned above, all Ministers were absent, and therefore the Member for Berlin, Professor Virchow, proposed the motion to postpone the sitting, and to demand the presence of the Ministers. The Speaker, Herr van Bennigsen, considered this motion, as far as its latter part is concerned, as no legal one, and it was rejected by 200 against 151 votes; among the former were all Polanders, Ultramontanes, and all members of the so-named Progressive party.

On Monday, the 26th of this month, the Emperor William received the members of the new Chinese Embassy in audience. Her Von Bulow was present on the occasion, as a representative of the Prussian Cabinet, and Mr. H. O. Brown acted as interpreter.

After the failure of the negotiations between Germany and Austria about a new Treaty of Commerce, the prolongation of the Treaty of 1863 for one year was proposed by the German Government, but this proposal was refused by Austria, which on its side made the offer of a treaty on the footing of the most favoured nations; this again has been found incompatible with the interests of Germany, and things therefore are still on the same footing as last reported. The hearty friendship between Germany and Austria indeed appears to be shook a little at present.

The appeal of the defendant Mr. Dienst Daber, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for repeatedly having offended Prince Bismark, has been rejected, and the above-named verdict purely confirmed. Prince Bismark, as you see, allows nobody to ill-use his name.

The Senate here at Hamburg already, yesterday, has selected the men who are to be the highest personages here for the coming year. Senator Kirchenpauer and Senator Weber have been selected as burgomasters, the highest Governmental charge in our little Republic.

The German iron-industry recently has been favoured by an agreeable encouragement by the German navy; Rear-Admiral Werner has declared, on occasion of the christening of the corvette Stosch, that his former opinion about the German iron-industry being unable of producing chains and other articles for the use of men-of-war of late had been totally changed into the contrary. The Admiralty, in consequence, after solid trials, has given extensive orders to several iron-working establishments in Westphalia and the Dukedom of Oldenburg. It is to be hoped that this fair proceeding of the navy will be followed by a good many private orders.

In one of the sessions of the Nautical Society of this place a point was discussed which deserved well to come to the ears of the great sailor's friend in England, Mr. Plimsoll. It was mentioned that although extensive investigations and improvements as to vessels and their cargoes had been made, still never there had been talked about the greatest calamity of the sailor, the insufficient manning of the vessels. Vessels which formerly carried sixteen to eighteen hands are now found to be going to sea with ten to eleven hands, and it is this point principally from which the great sufferings of the sailors, the many losses, the many abandonments at sea, &c., originate. It is true that the management of the vessels of our day is much easier than twenty-five years back, but the pumping, steering gear, &c., has not been improved, and many vessels are abandoned now with totally exhausted crews, which might have been saved if they had been sufficiently manned. The underwriters of Hamburg have long been discussing this object, but have not been able to do anything against it, but for Mr. Plimsoll it certainly would be easy to change things for the better if he should choose to make this matter his own.

The Railway Waggon Construction Company at Hamburg (Eisenholm, Wagenbau, Anstalt), has published are port for the period from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, according to which the establishment did not make any earnings, and a considerable loss is stated, amounting to m.524,548.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Transactions in several articles have been of larger extent during the past week, the demand being more general. Money has remained tolerably abundant.

COFFEE.—The public sales in Holland held on the 21st inst. having had a good result, our market has shown great animation, and sales here have been considerable; the quotation for Java quality remains unchanged at m.1.05 to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR.—No first-hand parcels of importance have changed owners. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed, m.24½ to 26½; do., unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and grey, m.26½ to 29½; do. brown, m.18 to 24½; Siam, and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.20 to 29; China, brown and yellow, m.18 to 27 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Of dressed quality sales have been larger, in consequence of the holders inclination to concede. From Rangoon have arrived 15,149 bags per Soukar, which go direct to the mills.

TEA is unchanged and quiet; of first and second hand parcels ca.5008, boxes Congou have changed owners.

COTTON has been neglected in spite of the better tendency at Liverpool.

SPICES.—Ginger quiet; Bengal, at m.24 to 24½; Cochin higher, in consequence of small stocks; Quotation is m.64 to 86; Nutmegs in good demand at m.2.50 to 3.20; Mace at m.2.10 to 2.30; Cloves: Amboina, value m.175 to 180; Zanzibar are in good demand, with higher prices, at m.150 to 155; do. Stalks, firm, at m.40 to 41; Pepper quiet; Singapore quality at m.36½ to 37; Batavia and Penang at m.33½ to 34; White, at m.65 to 75.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The tendency during the past week has been a better one, but prices have shown rather considerable fluctuations. The expectation of a speedy fall of Plevna not being realised, and the uncertainty in respect of the final solution of the difficulties in France, were the causes of these variations in value, but numerous transactions in the new Russian Loan have maintained the prevailing good tendency. Latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	—	95
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868 ...	101⅛	101⅜
Hamburg Loan of 1870	104	—
Do. do. 1875	—	95½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846...	—	287½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866...	—	116½
Coeln Minden Railway	87½	88
Norddeutsche Bank..	135	135½
Vereinsbank...	123½	—
International Bank	79¾	80
Commerce and Discount Bank ...	—	99¾
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	—	99
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	28	—
Hamburg American Packet Company	47½	47½
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei ...	56	56½
Deutsche Transatlantic Company...	11½	—

SHIPPING.

The trade in the river during the past week has been of very little importance, and it is now quite plain that the winter is very near at hand. We have hitherto had mild weather throughout, and it was not until last night that frost made its appearance. Up the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland the temperature is still unusually mild, and all the Russian ports remain open, a great benefit for the exportation of grain, &c., to Western Europe. Several German vessels have left Cronstadt for the Amoor River, under charter by the Russian Government, as well as on private account. Of arrivals from the Far East I can only report three, viz., the Chanaral, Harris, from Rangoon; Hesperia, s.s. Johannsen, from China, &c.; the Merour, Gaefken, from Apia, and Saturn, Shade, from Flint Island. There have been no departures. Neither from Bremen nor any other German port are there any arrivals or departures for the Far East to be recorded. Our river is provided now with two powerful ice-breakers, and the stoppage of navigation is no longer to be feared.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter for *Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in* CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.*

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Still more harrowing accounts even than those which we have published for some time past, reach us by the present mail with regard to the famine in China. The latest reports from the province of Shansi are to the effect that the distress was so great that thousands were dying daily, and it was stated that the poor people were not only feeding upon dead bodies, but that the strong in body had become so ravenous that they were actually destroying the weak for food. The above facts are confirmed by letters from Messrs. Tong-king-sing and Chuyue-chee, two Chinese gentlemen well known in Shanghai, who were in the north. The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and employés had subscribed very liberally towards assisting these poor people. At last the Chinese Government has taken some direct steps to relieve the sufferers, a decree having appeared commanding a sum of Tls. 400,000 to be provided, one-half from the fund of the Board of Revenue, and the remainder by Li Hung-chang, toward the relief of distress in the provinces of Shansi and Honan. Seventy per cent. of the amount is to go to the first-named province. Letters from Tientsin state that "the distress is not likely to be felt so keenly in Chihli or Shantung as in Shansi, and that the Chinese expect to be able to meet the emergency so far as the first two provinces are concerned." One of the local papers in Shanghai mentions an extraordinary story concerning a certain M. Paris, who, labouring under a delusion that he was the Emperor of China, addressed a Chinese crowd upon the subject, the result of which was his being arrested and handed over to the French Consul-General at Shanghai. Much speculation was rife with reference to the Woosung Railway, the year during which the Chinese authorities promised to keep it open having nearly expired, and nothing being known as to their intentions with regard to it. Some news of interest is given in a letter from a French Catholic Missionary in Thibet, who says that he considers the proposed passage of the English explorers from India into Thibet fraught with danger, and that the mere rumour of it has created the greatest excitement in L'hassa. Orders have been issued to stop all foreigners at the frontier, and that if any pass by force all supplies are to be refused them, bridges cut down in front of them, and every obstacle thrown in their way. The Lamas are the greatest opponents of all intercourse with foreigners. A foreign loan has been proposed for the Province of Yunnan, where the finances have become greatly impoverished, in consequence of the continued internecine warfare.

From Hong Kong there are continued complaints concerning the delay in bringing forward the estimates for the year 1878. The Hoppo has to some extent checked the illegal levies at the Capsingmoon pass. A Naval Court has been held concerning the loss of the *Merse*.

From Japan the present mail brings only three days later dates than those already received *viâ* America, and does not contain any additional intelligence of importance.

From the Straits the chief event is the arrival of the new Governor, Sir W. Robinson, on Oct. 29. The arrangements for his landing and reception were very satisfactory. Lady Robinson accompanied his Excellency. Colonel Anson returns to Penang, to resume the government. The news from Perak is unfavourable as to its financial constitution.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

IT is now certain that the present winter will be one of intense suffering in the north of China. For months past the cry of approaching famine has come to us; and at present the effects are being actually felt with great severity. A correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* at Tientsin writes under date of Oct. 6, giving details of the sad condition of affairs, and states that no such famine as that now going on has been known in China for fifty years. Laudable efforts have been made by private individuals to relieve the suffering, but the Peking Government, which ought to move actively in the matter, seems as usual, to content itself with dealing with what is immediately under its eye, and to leave the other Provinces to take care of themselves. The EMPEROR remits the taxation from destitute districts, and orders some £60,000 to be diverted from neighbouring districts into Shansi, where the disaster is most severely felt. This will certainly go only a slight way towards averting the trouble, and there will be again this winter untold misery among the poorer classes. It is to be hoped that private energy will to some extent supplement the defective action of the Government, who, knowing the difficulty before them months back, might have done more than has been accomplished, according to latest advices, to avert it. It was no doubt a graceful act of the Peking Government to acknowledge the aid they received last year, but they should remember that they are bound to do something more than thank foreigners, remit taxes that could by no possibility be collected, and order "neighbouring provinces" to supply the relief which they ought to have taken some steps to afford in a direct and certain manner. Anything like an organised appeal to this country cannot be carried out so quickly after the Indian famine.

THE CHINESE IN HONG KONG.

FOR several mails past we have received information of the steady increase of the Chinese element in Hong Kong and the proportionate decrease of its foreign character. The Colony, in fact, is rapidly becoming more Chinese than English, not only in regard to its trade, but now, even in respect to the places where Chinamen are domiciled. Only by last mail we read that a well-known auction store in the best part of the town is to be pulled down, and that Chinese houses are to be built in its place; and recent letters describe the extent to which the Chinese have of late been encroaching on the European quarter, and how now, as one walks down the well-known Queen's-road, one sees Chinamen, fat, burly, happy, and very lightly clad, fanning themselves as they recline on the verandahs of houses formerly occupied by Europeans. The matter in itself would be of comparatively little importance were its bearing only in connection with the appearance and comfort of the City of Victoria, Hong Kong—though even in this aspect, especially in a tropical climate, the subject demands some consideration. But unfortunately it is but the outward sign of a difficulty which lies much deeper, and which has for years past been felt in Hong Kong. Everything there seems to be passing rapidly into native hands. The trade has been drifting in this direction so steadily that foreign merchants have been gradually ousted from one occupation after another, till they have had to content themselves in a large number of instances with being little more than the agents for Chinese. But not only this, we have now Chinese Steam and Insurance and other Companies, where business hitherto exclusively done by foreigners is encroached upon by the ingenious and indefatigable Chinese trader. Notwithstanding that Hong Kong is a British colony, so clever are the Chinese in combining together, that they contrive to conduct their trade in very much the same way as in their own cities. The power of the Guilds is as great in Hong Kong as in any Chinese place, and has often been exerted most oppressively against Europeans. We could instance one large foreign firm whose head-partner was literally subjected to a fine by the Piece Goods Guild for some transaction which did not meet their approval, and was obliged to pay it, on pain of losing every opportunity of doing business. In the same way, under colour of a native hospital, the Chinese have actually obtained Government support for an institution whose object has over and over again been shown to be to enable

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the native residents when they wish it to evade the laws and to establish a kind of Chinese Protectorate over the native residents in the Colony. In minor matters there are similar organisations of all kinds—combinations of tradesmen, coolies, servants, boatmen, hawkers, marketmen—all having their own little codes of laws, and all bent upon the one object of ousting the foreigner from competing with them, and obtaining the utmost cent from those who are forced to deal with them. No wonder under such circumstances foreigners find it difficult to make headway in the once flourishing colony of Hong Kong, and that the encroachments of the natives are looked upon with regret, and not without some little impatience; and when on the top of all this a Governor comes full of schemes for further benefiting natives so thoroughly well able to take care of themselves, people may be excused if they think it time to ask that foreign interests shall also be to some little extent considered. Certainly the natives in Hong Kong have little enough to complain of,—and the least that can be expected is that their presence should not be a source of trouble and danger, and that laws sufficiently severe to keep out dangerous and unruly characters will be upheld. There are certainly quite enough Chinese in Hong Kong without encouraging the advent of the worst scum of the Canton province.

MANCHESTER MORALITY.

THE judgment which has been given in the case of WILLIAMSON *v.* BARBOUR will long be remembered both from its direct mercantile effects and from its importance as a legal precedent on the duties of agents towards their principals. The Master of the Rolls (Sir GEO. JESSEL) has laid it down that when a person is employed as agent for another he is bound to act towards him with the fullest good faith, and will not be countenanced in making any profits or surcharges of which he does not inform him. Such is the sum and substance of the judgment just delivered in favour of the plaintiffs in the above-named case, with the main features of which our readers have already been made acquainted. The effect of the judgment will be that the books of the defendants will have to be reopened in Chambers for a period extending over twenty-five years; and the accounts will have to be investigated in order that the amount of a series of overcharges made during that period may be ascertained and compensation awarded to the plaintiffs. The nature of the overcharges, as we have already stated, will be readily understood by all who have had dealings in Manchester goods. The defendants, acting as agents for the plaintiffs, charged them various sums for bleaching, packing, marking, and discount in excess of what had been actually disbursed—in some cases to the extent of over 50 per cent. —and in regard to one specific charge, that for bleaching, had actually written, assuring their constituents that they did not as other houses in Manchester did, charge more than the actual payments. Upon this point the MASTER OF THE ROLLS laid special stress, showing in the clearest manner that it distinctly proved that the plaintiffs were misled by their agents; and he also animadverted very strongly upon the overcharge for discounts, and on the fact that the defendants had at one time discounted paper left in their hands for safe custody. In regard to this he said it was true they were a rich firm, but this did not excuse such a course of action. In fact, the case has disclosed a state of commercial morality in Manchester such as will astonish even those who are already acquainted with the doings of that place. The MASTER OF THE ROLLS might well, as he did, fail to find any "Custom" existing in Manchester. Each seemed to go his own way, and the doings of one were only more extraordinary than those of his neighbour. But the principle already stated, that complete good faith must be preserved between an agent and his principal, was sufficient to cause judgment to be recorded in favour of the plaintiffs with costs, a decision which will no doubt cause considerable sensation in Manchester, and will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of causing it to amend its commercial ways. Manchester, in fact, seems to be altogether too imaginative. Ordinary people have always been under the impression that the chief qualifications of men of business are a plodding adherence to facts and a carefulness almost amounting to punctiliousness not to deviate from them at least in documents of so formal a character as invoices. But in Manchester hands such prosaic papers call forth powers of imagination which would grace a DEFOE, a DICKENS or a THACKERAY. Mere facts are too commonplace for mercantile genius of this order, and except for purposes of symmetry, multiplications and additions have scarcely any interest, and have no connection with the things themselves to which they are applied. Even dates shift about in a mysterious manner when discounts have to be calculated, and an invoice finished by a skilled Manchester clerk has so slight a connection with actual prices paid that it seems almost superfluous to make them out at all, while the modest charge of commission is evidently inserted upon purely artistic and æsthetic grounds, though this little finishing touch may have an important and somewhat unfortunate bearing upon the liability of the agent. But, in all seriousness, it is a matter of congratulation that a stop has been put (as no doubt will be the case) by this decision to practices which have been the ruin of many houses both in India and China; and now that the precedent has been established it is by no means improbable that other firms who have for years been subjected to fraudulent overcharges may bring actions for their recovery. However this may be, the Manchester firm that will continue these practices in face of the decision just given will, indeed, be a bold one. The principle enunciated, it may be worthy of remark, in conclusion, is identical with that upon which the decision in the case of DE BUSSCHE *v.* ALT was based, and the two decisions taken together ought to form a warning that neither time, distance, nor technicalities can now be relied upon to relieve from liability, anyone who, acting as an agent, avails himself of the confidence thus imposed in him to make a profit out of his principal.

THE Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the P. and O. Company, to be presented to the meeting to be held on Tuesday next, Dec. 4, has been issued. It is very full and explanatory at the present juncture of the Company's affairs, in placing which before the shareholders in so clear a form the directors have ably performed their duty. The report states that the Company's receipts for the years 1875 and 1876 showed a joint diminution of £140,000 as compared with 1874, but a recovery is noted to the extent of nearly £100,000 during the present year. It also alludes to the decision of the Government, as announced some time back, to terminate the present mail contract in February 1880, and to invite tenders for the postal service. An element in the acceptance of such tenders as may be made should no doubt be the tried reliability of the P. and O. Company, who have carried the mails for forty years past, with signal efficiency, and their possessing resources for the purpose unequalled by any other Company. We trust that the POSTMASTER-GENERAL will see the wisdom of avoiding any experiments.

ON the 26th ult. the Chinese Minister in Berlin, H.E. LIU TA JEN, had an audience with the Emperor of GERMANY, at the Imperial Palace in Berlin, for the purpose of delivering into the hands of the EMPEROR his credentials as Minister to the German Court. In addressing his Majesty the Minister extolled the friendly relations which have existed without interruption between China and Germany, and, in reply, the EMPEROR said that he reciprocated the friendly feelings which China had towards Germany, and at the same time his Majesty welcomed the newly-accredited Chinese Minister on his arrival at the capital. After some friendly questions of a less formal character the audience terminated.

THE daily papers have at last commenced to discuss the Chefoo Convention and Sir THOMAS WADE'S Memorandum. *The Times* gives a careful *résumé* of the first portion, and impliedly promises a second instalment; the *Daily News* backs up the memorial which has been sent in in favour of the ratification of the Convention, and the *Echo* "follows on the same side" with an inflated anti-opium article. A well-penned letter, evidently from some one thoroughly conversant with the subject, appears in *The Times*, replying to the arguments which have been advanced in the memorial urging the ratification. The substance of these notices we give in another column.

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A CORRESPONDENT, who writes over the signature of "Old Hong Kong," and whose letter we publish in another column, is evidently well informed upon matters in that place. He expresses his opinion that gambling is still largely carried on in the Colony, notwithstanding the measures by which it is commonly supposed Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL succeeded in putting it down. If our correspondent's views are correct the subject ought certainly to be inquired into.

IN the appeal case of SWIRE and Others *v.* FRANCIS, which it will be recollected arose out of the defalcations of a Mr. W. H. SHAW, and attracted some attention in Shanghai, judgment has been delivered by the Privy Council in favour of the appellants, the Court holding that the respondents (R. FRANCIS and Co.) were responsible for the misappropriations of SHAW, who acted as their agent, and within the scope of his authority.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in the Shanghai papers concerning Sir THOMAS WADE'S return to China, we understand upon reliable authority that no definite time has as yet been fixed.

Correspondence.

OPIUM v. BRAINS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I notice that a recent lecturer on the Opium question lays great stress on the idea that opium-smoking tends to weaken the Chinese intellect. For my own part I can hardly think this is the case, considering the manner in which we unlucky merchants are invariably out-witted by opium-smoking dealers at the ports and our able, astute and talented ministers by opium-smoking Mandarins at Peking. The Chinese at all events seem to have had their wits quite as much about them as Sir Thomas Wade in regard to the Chefoo Convention.—Yours faithfully, R.

Mark-lane, Nov. 29.

GAMBLING IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—I observe by the accounts from Hong Kong by last mail that the same fussy action of the police with reference to gambling which I can well recollect when I was a resident in the model colony is again taking place. Trumpery houses are being discovered; dealers in Wei-Sing tickets hauled up, and coolies in Taipingshan ruthlessly arrested for petty gambling in the streets, as though all this were a tithe of the gambling steadily proceeding in the Colony, and which no power upon earth in my opinion could ever suppress. I am firmly persuaded that as much gambling is going on now as was ever the case when, under Sir Richard MacDonnell, gambling was openly licensed. I do not mean to approve of the licensing system, and would much prefer that we had left the gambling, except in flagrant instances, alone altogether. But *after the houses had thoroughly taken root* under Sir Richard MacDonnell's pet sections in the Good Order and Cleanliness Ordinance (through which the whole system of licensing gambling-houses was introduced) it is absurd to believe those houses were put down by the measures which were adopted. A more ridiculous farce was never put through. Sir Richard, having received instructions from the Home Government to put down gambling, decided that the matter was too delicate a one to be touched by the police, except in quite minor cases, and accordingly policemen were (as a first step to *putting down* gambling) strictly prohibited from going into a gambling-house, this duty being specially delegated to Chinese runners connected with the Department of the Registrar-General, who (in common with the Captain Superintendent of Police) received an addition of £100 a year to his salary for looking after the runners who looked after the gamblers. These preliminaries being arranged, on a given day appeared a placard, which was, I remember seeing, perused by Chinese of the more polite stamp with a quiet incredulous smile, and by the coarser sort with a grin from ear to ear, setting forth that the gambling-houses were all to be shut up; but that it was no use for Chinamen to bribe the police, as they were not to go to the houses, and, in fact, would be punished if they did, and that the Registrar-General and Captain Superintendent of Police would alone take steps to put the gambling down. What those steps have been nobody knows. Some feeble reports have, I believe, occasionally been made to the two gentlemen who are deputed to watch over this particular phase of native morals; but to imagine that the Chinese runners employed would not be particularly careful to come to an understanding with all the more important gambling-houses, or that any material change has really been worked in the matter, is assuredly to know very little of Chinese detectives. Is it not simply ridiculous to imagine that Chinese runners would not be bribed by the gambling-house keepers, who were considered so likely to offer bribes that no European constable was allowed to come near them? Yet this is the broken reed upon which we have been leaning ever since Sir Richard MacDonnell's placard appeared. I have been told by a person well able to obtain information on the subject, that the gambling went on just as before; and for the reasons above stated, no less than the special means of information which my informant had, I am quite prepared to believe it. Is it not therefore a farce to be bringing up wretched coolies for gambling for the smallest sums (for less than the stakes commonly hazarded at pitch and toss by gutter boys here), while the rich people are able to gamble away to their heart's content in the old style, disturbed only by the specially trusted runners of the Registrar-General and the Captain Superintendent of Police?—Yours faithfully,

London, Nov. 27, 1877. OLD HONG KONG.

THE CHINESE MINISTER AT OXFORD.

On the 28th ult. the Chinese Minister, accompanied by Dr. Macartney and suite, paid a visit to Oxford. His Excellency was received at the station by the Rev. Dr. Legge, the Professor of Chinese. Having proceeded to the Randolph Hotel, they went on very shortly after to the Bodleian Library, over which they were conducted by the Librarian, the Rev. Mr. Cox. No room in the institution seemed to impress the Ambassador so much as that containing the maps of the Trigonometrical Survey. From the Bodleian the party went to New College, where his Excellency was courteously received by the Vice-Chancellor, and a large party had been invited to meet him at luncheon in the hall. Luncheon over, all proceeded to the Sheldonian Theatre, and heard a lecture from Dr. Legge, on the last four maxims of the Kiang-hai Sacred Edict. He had discussed the previous portion during the last term, and said he was glad to bring his exhibition of the Edict to a close in the presence of his Excellency Kuo Sung-tao, the first Imperially-commissioned Ambassador to represent China at a foreign Court. It was not much he would be able to understand of their university and colleges on one flying visit, but they hoped he would come again, and by-and-by be able to write some distinct account of the highest educational system of Great Britain to his friends in Peking, and assure them that the universities of England would more than bear a comparison with their own Han-lin-Yuan. After the lecture the Vice-Chancellor and the Professor of Chinese drove with the Ambassador and Dr. Macartney to the Colleges of Magdalen, All Souls, and Christ Church. On Thursday his Excellency was present at the conferring of degrees in congregation, and visited two of the schools, where examinations were going on. The Vice-Chancellor then rode with him to see the Clarendon Press and the University Museum, where he was met by Professors Smith, Acland, Rolliston, Prestwich, and Westwood. The last institution he visited was the University Observatory, over which he was shown by Professor Pritchard. A good view was obtained through the great telescope of Venus, and he gave a shout of delight when he caught sight of the planet, and cried out that "it was like a half moon." At four o'clock he returned to London, expressing great delight with his visit, and a deep sense of the courtesy with which he had been received by the Vice-Chancellor and others.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The following *résumé* of the general bearing of the Chefoo Convention is given in *The Times*. It would appear from the concluding sentence that the remaining portion will be published shortly :—

It has been already stated in these columns that our visitor, Kuo Sung-tao, the Chinese Envoy who came here with a letter to the Queen expressing the regret of his Imperial master for the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on Col. Browne's party, has now received letters accrediting him Envoy in permanence from the Emperor of China to the Court of St. James's. The first Minister ever authorised by the Chinese Government to remain as its permanent diplomatic representative in any foreign capital has accordingly commenced his residence among us.

The critical period in our relations with China which began with the death of Mr. Margary, a most promising member of the British Civil Service, would thus seem definitively closed; and the moment is opportune for a review of the situation and the circumstances which led to it. Ample materials for this purpose are afforded by Sir Thomas Wade's last despatch, written since his arrival in England, and published in part by the Foreign-office. It is a careful summary, by the one Englishman who has most thoroughly studied the singular intricacies of Chinese policy, of events in which he himself took a principal part. The section of the report which relates to commercial affairs may be assumed to be still before the Government of India. At all events, it has not yet been published. Its general drift is, however, to be inferred from the commercial portion of the agreement signed at Chefoo on Sept. 13, 1876, by Sir Thomas Wade, and Li, the Senior Grand Secretary of the Empire, who is also Governor-General, or Viceroy, of the metropolitan province. Earlier reports from our Minister also throw much light upon the subject. It will be observed that the true authors of Mr. Margary's fate have never been brought to justice. The Chinese Government offered victims—savages to be beheaded, and mandarins to be degraded. Sir Thomas Wade justly rejoined that the punishment of persons of whose innocence he was convinced would be

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considered in England an aggravation of the offence of the Chinese Government, and the punishment of the really guilty appearing all but hopeless, he declined the mock satisfaction of a vicarious atonement.

As to what he did accept in the way of reparation as to his decision to close the case on the condition that the Chinese Government agreed to certain terms which appeared to him to guarantee improvement of the relations of China with us, and as to the true value of the conditions he demanded, we have not yet gained the knowledge resulting from actual experience which is necessary to support a conclusive and definite opinion. The following points, however, appear beyond dispute. The closing of the Yunnan case coincides with a new and almost revolutionary acknowledgment of the relations of China to the Western Powers. Since the indignation which Mr. Margary's murder excited in Europe came to strengthen the hands of Sir Thomas Wade, proclamstions have been posted throughout the Empire, which inform the inland Provinces of facts long jealously concealed from them as to the privileges and respect which Western barbarians are entitled to claim and able to command. An indemnity, purposely restricted in amount, has been paid to the family of Mr. Margary and to the British Government. A settlement is arrived at of certain questions relating to trade, administration of justice, and diplomatic intercourse. The whole of this agreement, indeed, is subject to the approval of our Government, and their confirmation is more or less dependent upon the assent of other Powers in treaty relations with China. That the consideration of these Powers should be invited was one of the conditions on which Sir Thomas Wade agreed to report the Yunnan case as closed. We cannot doubt that however much there may remain for us to effect, so much as has been done will be found to conduce to the improvement of our relations with China.

Our intercourse with that singular Empire, the seat of a civilisation which has grown up independently of our own, and is still full of surprises for us, began in Queen Elizabeth's time. Later, the East India Company established itself at Canton. In 1834 a Superintendency of Trade, with Lord Napier as its chief, superseded the Company. Lord Napier's position might have been regarded by us as diplomatic; in the eyes of the Chinese he was but a chief of the barbarians who came humbly to their shores to purchase tea, silk, and rhubarb. Up to the year 1842 foreign trade other than contraband was restricted to the one port of Canton. After the war of 1839 and 1842 Sir Henry Pottinger's Treaty threw open the five ports. Lord Elgin's treaty, ratified in 1860 at the end of a war, opened ten more ports. Since the signature of the Chefoo Convention, which has already been acted upon in China, four more ports, making nineteen in all, have been opened to the foreign merchant, for purposes of trade or residence; and foreign steamers are, in virtue of the same Convention, permitted to touch at six points on the Great River for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and goods. The Ministers of five or six nations reside at Peking, and the right to residence there is secured to representatives of all Treaty Powers. The exports are worth £28,000,000 annually, and the imports are valued at £27,000,000. England carries on over 70 per cent. of the whole international commerce, and, aided by an efficient foreign staff, the Chinese Government derives from the Customs on foreign trade £4,000,000 annually, no insignificant contribution to an exchequer which is but slowly recovering from the effects of twenty years' disorder.

All this commercial intercourse, so beneficial to her in a pecuniary sense, has been thrust upon China. To hold relations with the foreigner is in defiance of the moral convictions of its educated men, not merely of its mandarins, but of a large proportion of the millions who are trained in the history and philosophy of their country. Nothing has been so far obtained in China by what we term pacific negotiation. As the Chefoo Convention was conceded out of fear that if the decision were left to the British Government a far heavier penalty might be extorted by its arms, so the Treaty which marks the preceding epoch of foreign intrusion into China was exacted by Lord Elgin at the close of four years of misunderstanding and hostilities, in which were included two wars, the partial occupation of Peking, and the destruction of the Summer Palace in special retribution for an act of the gravest treachery. Lord Elgin's Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1858 and ratified in 1860, is the basis of the existing political arrangements.

By the ninth article of that Treaty foreigners are free to travel through China with passports; and in pursuance of this right, as well as in accordance with the memorials of several British Chambers of Commerce, it was resolved in 1874 by the Governor-General of India in Council that a mission headed by Colonel Browne should travel from Burmah by the overland route through Yunnan into Western China for the purpose of exploring the country and observing its capacities for trade. Sir Thomas Wade obtained passports for four Englishmen, and sent Mr. Margary to meet Colonel Browne. Mr. Ney Elias and Dr. John Anderson accompanied Colonel Browne, and the mission was afterwards joined by Mr. Allen, a consular interpreter who had been sent round by sea, in case Mr. Margary should not reach Burmah before its departure. Mr. Margary, provided with a passport, passed from east to west through China by a somewhat shorter route than that which Mr. Grosvenor took the following year, and by the road which Colonel Browne's mission would nearly have followed on its way into China. Mr. Margary, meeting with great civility on the journey, made his way safely to Bhamo, in independent Burmah. Here he joined Colonel Browne's party, and they all set out together for the east. They left Bhamo on Feb. 6th, 1875; and, on the 18th, travelling very slowly, came to the last Burmese guard house on the western bank of the Nam-hpong, which separatest China from Burmah. Here a Burmese met them, and told Colonel Browne that all was right at Manwyne, the frontier town of Chinese territory. To his own countrymen, however, he said that Li-hsieh-t'ai had joined with a certain chief to prevent the entrance of the foreign mission into China. This Li held rank in the Chinese service corresponding to a captaincy or majority, and was charged with the duty of keeping order on the frontier. He is half Chinese, half Burmese by birth, and had done good service to the Empire in putting down the Panthay rebellion. Mr. Margary had met Li-hsieh-t'ai on his way to the west, and had been received by him with the greatest courtesy. He ridiculed the idea of Li's hostility. As Mr. Margary knew the Chinese officials from his office of interpreter, it was arranged that he should go forward and make inquiries. He started early on Feb. 19, and expected to reach Manwyne, the same night. From Tsarai, a mountain village six hours' journey from the starting-point, and about six miles short of Manwyne, he wrote in good spirits that the road was reported clear, and that the people were very civil. He made his way to Manwyne, and was murdered there next day by an armed force under orders from Momein, the capital of the sub-prefecture. The scene of the crime was afterwards pointed out to Mr. Grosvenor and the officers of his escort. I is a shady spot near the river and the hot springs, called "under the banyan trees." Mr. Margary was bathing, or about to bathe there when he was assassinated. Five of his Chinese servants were also murdered. The sixth, a relative of Li-hsieh-t'ai, escaped. These appear to be the facts of the case. They depend upon the statements of several independent witnesses, chiefly, but not entirely, Burmese. The story is not admitted by the Chinese, but they admit facts which point to the correctness of its main features, and the rival version which the Chinese Government had prepared was found, on investigation on the spot, to be full of inconsistencies.

Colonel Browne, after receiving on the 20th Mr. Margary's letter from Tsarai, pushed on to within a day's easy journey of Manwyne. The debatable land between China and Burmah is occupied by Kachyen chiefs, who levy black mail on travellers. Their fees had been duly paid, but when, on the 21st, Colonel Browne wished to continue his journey, these men made difficulties about the baggage. After waiting some hours, Colonel Browne, with his English companions, and fifteen Sikh policemen who acted as guard, went on as far as Tsarai, whence they saw the white cliffs near Manwyne. Colonel Browne had thoughts of proceeding at once to the town, the scene of Mr. Margary's murder. But the manner of the chief of Tsarai awakened his suspicions. He went back to camp resolved to wait for the morrow's news. In the morning he found himself all but surrounded by a large force of armed Chinese. A friendly chief of the debatable land arrived with the intelligence of Margary's murder at or near Manwyne, and said that 4,000 men had been assembled by the Chinese officials at Momein to annihilate the English mission. The advance guard, which was now threatening the camp, consisted, according to this mountaineer, of 800 men. Immediately after Colonel Browne had received his communication the Chinese began to fire. The fifteen Sikhs, however, made a brave resistance, and fortunately they were armed with guns the range of which astounded the Chinese. The Burmese escort, about 130 in number, gave their "moral support" to the English by shouting, beating gongs, and firing their muskets or matchlocks in the air. At a critical moment Colonel Browne offered the chieftain who had informed him of Margary's fate a lakh of rupees to burn the jungle through which the main body of the Chinese were advancing. The wood was successfully fired, the Chinese rushed out in confusion, and finally retreated, leaving some dead men in the jungle. Colonel Browne thereupon made the best of his way towards Burmah, and was not again attacked. Before leaving the field of battle one of the savages cut off and brought to the English leader the head of a Chinaman whom he had found killed. A chieftain thereupon remarked, "You see it is the big Chinese, and not Shans or Kachyens, who are opposing you."

The circumstances of this double outrage proved that it was committed by premeditation, and many facts conspired with the experience of previous events to lead to the inference that it was premeditated by high authorities. When Sir Thomas Wade applied to the Chinese Foreign-office for Colonel Browne's passports in 1874 he had been somewhat surprised that, except a half-jocular observation that Yunnan was better reached from the east than the west, and a passing reference to its recently disturbed condition, nothing like opposition was raised on behalf of the Chinese. Mr. Margary found the people at every point save one remarkably civil. The one exception was ascribed to anti-missionary feeling. As he approached the frontier, whether in the country recently recovered from the Mohammedan rebels or westward of it, he saw nothing to alarm him. A tribute mission from Burmah was passing upward a short distance to his left as he descended from the Chinese district capital Momein. Such a mission would have been easily pounced upon by banditti or by the wild tribes of the border had the Chinese Government been unable to protect it. Messengers came and went between Mr. Margary and the Government of India's agency at Bhamo, in Independent Burmah, without hindrance. After the news of Mr. Margary's murder and the repulse of the rest of Colonel Browne's peaceful mission had come by telegraph to Shanghai and so to Peking, a short correspondence ensued in which the Chinese Foreign Minister, the Prince of Kung, made a recriminating allusion to the recent acquittal of a British subject who had been tried for homicide. It was not till seven days had elapsed that Chinese officials came to inform Sir T. Wade that next day the matter would be laid before the Throne. Sir T. Wade demanded, among other things, that his delegates should be present at the investigation which was to be held in Yunnan. But this reasonable proposal was strongly objected to, and it was only when threatened to withdraw the Legation that passports for Mr. Grosvenor and his party were granted. Great delay ultimately ensued in commencing the inquiry, and Sir Thomas Wade several times reported that he thought he was being trifled with. The Prince of Kung occupied time in complaining of the bearing of the British Envoy and requiring direct communication from his superior in England. Lord Derby's reply was a despatch to our Minister expressing firm support and approval of his proceedings. Li-hsieh-tai, who was early incriminated, was sent on a complimentary mission to Burmah. Meanwhile the telegraphic information of the murder was rendered doubly significant by the arrival of Colonel Browne at Shanghai with fuller reports. It then became established that a month before the expedition advanced from Bhamo a Chinese dealer had brought information from Momein to Bhama that a large body of troops was in readiness to oppose its entrance into China; that Colonel Browne had been met as he moved forward by rumours that he would be attacked;

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that the same rumours were current in Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, six days before the attack was made ; that on the 21st, the day before the attack, Colonel Browne had observed Chinese reconnoitring his position ; that the Chinese who made the onslaught shouted friendly warnings to his Burmese escort while specially directing their efforts to the destruction of the other foreigners. Not the least remarkable incident was this, that immediately after the attack some Burmese attached to Colonel Browne's party received in his presence two letters from other Burmese, petty officials acting as the King of Burmah's cotton agents at Manwyne, to the effect that Mr. Margary had been killed by Chinese ; that subordinates of the Momein authorities had arrived from Momein ; and that a large body of troops were surrounding Colonel Browne preparatory to setting upon him. The second of these letters stated that the warning it conveyed was forwarded by direction of three Chinese sent to Manwyne by the Chinese authority at Momein. The Burmese were exhorted in these letters to separate themselves from the English.

Mr. Ney Elias had taken another route, intending to join Colonel Browne later on. He was stopped on the way by Li-hsieh-t'ai and by the chief of a reclaimed tribe, who stoutly declared that, passport or no passport, he should not enter China by that road. He had, accordingly, to turn back.

The Commissioners afterwards appointed by the Chinese Government to inquire into the Yunnan outrage made a remarkable admission. They stated in a memorial to the Emperor that, according to the evidence of Li-hsieh-t'ai, the notables of Momein having heard that a large foreign force was to enter their country, had therefore called out their trainbands for the protection of their persons and property. According to the memorial, the Sub-Prefect, Wu, affirmed that he knew nothing of this, but Sir T. Wade appears to have had evidence that the committee-room of the notables who issued orders for the armed opposition to the travellers was actually in the office of the Sub-Prefect, who could hardly, therefore, have been ignorant of the proceedings. The papers forwarded by Mr. Grosvenor from Yunnan leave no doubt that a meeting of notables was held, and that they made a requisition to Li-hsieh-t'ai to act as their executive officer. Li appears from the correspondence to have by no means taken the initiative, but to have obeyed the orders of this Council or Committee with a full sense of the seriousness of the risk. The Chinese Commissioners themselves state in their official memorial that Li-hsieh-t'ai had forwarded to the Acting Governor-General of Yunnan, Ts'ên Yü-ying (but after the attack), two letters addressed him by the notables of Momein, and had added on his own account that he was actively preparing for the defence of the frontier. Ts'en replied that he was to keep the people quiet.

Among the papers forwarded by Mr. Grosvenor from Yunnan were the depositions of Wu, Sub-Prefect of Momein. In these he mentions the receipt on Dec. 21, 1874, of a despatch of instructions from the Government of the Province upon the subject of Mr. Margary's errand. These instructions open with the precise words with which the notables commence their first letter to Li-hsieh-t'ai. The purport of the letter which begins with this remarkable coincidence is as follows :—The notables write that they have just learnt that the British Government is despatching three Commissioners from Burmah into Yunnan, and that Mr. Margary has been sent from Peking to meet them. Orders have been received from the authorities that Mr. Margary is to be safely escorted on his way. But foreign intercourse is objectionable, as bringing with it annexation of territory, establishment of religious missions, and trade. The people of Momein, who had fought the rebels for nearly twenty years, would now further prove their loyalty by excluding the foreigners. Mr. Margary should be sent out of the country in safety, but when he returned mobs should assemble and hem him in tumultuously. He should be exhorted with righteous argument, and intimidated by hints of danger.

The letters which contained these instructions were put forward by the Chinese Government as authentic, and it is noticeable that they represent Chinese officials deliberately proposing to inspire popular excitement against foreigners. Sir Thomas Wade traces the source of inspiration to a higher point than the local notables of Momein. He is convinced that whatever happened was done, if not by the direct order, at least with the approval of the central Government. This conclusion, he argues, is justified not only by the circumstantial evidence collected in the Yunnan case, but by the conduct of the Chinese Government in other cases within his experience. Momein is the capital of a sub-prefecture of the province of Yunnan. The Governor of the province of Yunnan, Ts'en-Yu-ying, was one of the most ruthlessly severe officials who ever trampled out a rebellion. At Tali, by his orders, 50,000 of the Panthays, men, women, and children, were massacred. Mere cruelty in suppressing a revolt is no reproach in China. When Yeh in 1855 beheaded 70,000 persons in Canton, many of whom had been surrendered by their own relatives, the decapitation of 500 prisoners a day seemed to shock no one. Ts'en, however, was accused of massacring many who were not guilty of rebellion, and he was actually in danger of impeachment for his merciless severity. Such a man was not to be trifled with. His subordinates trembled at his word. He was in possession of letters from the Chinese Central Government enjoining the protection of Mr. Margary. The Sub-Prefect Wu had knowledge of these instructions. It is incredible, says our Minister, that the Sub-Prefect should have ventured on a course at variance with the Governor's instructions unless he had authority. The Governor must have received and passed on separate and secret instructions. Such is the inference of our Minister. Orders in so many words to drive Colonel Browne back *vi et armis* would not have been given by the Central Government. In a despatch from Shanghai, written in August, 1876, Sir Thomas Wade indicated the mode of procedure likely in such a case to have been adopted :—

"The utmost length that the Central Government would have gone would have been to issue an Imperial decree reminding the Governor that this mission from India was without precedent ; that, as Governor of a frontier province, it behoved him to see that the Empire did not suffer, yet always so that the Government should not be embroiled with foreign nations. State papers that have from time to time fallen into my hands are my authority for the assumption that, if it moved at all, the Central Government would have moved by these means. What I advance is, no doubt, hypothesis, but I cannot ignore the past."

The Governor-General of Yunnan, Ts'en Yu-ying, who, independently of the inferences here suggested, was by his official position responsible for any grave crime, the scene of which was within his provincial jurisdiction, was never brought to trial. On the contrary, it is amazing to find that he was one of the three Commissioners appointed to investigate the outrage. It will not surprise anyone after this to learn that the Court contented itself with censuring and degrading minor officials, and with condemning to death eleven unfortunate savages, kidnapped in the debatable land, who were feigned to have murdered Mr. Margary for the sake of plunder. The Prince of Kung, the Chief of the Chinese Foreign-office, strove hard to evade the production of the Governor Ts'en at Peking. Note after note demanding his presence there was left unanswered, and Sir Thomas Wade quitted Peking without a definite reply on this subject, and without any assurance on which he could rely that the conditions which he was prepared to accept in lieu of judicial satisfaction would be fulfilled. His abrupt departure from Peking on June 14 alarmed the Chinese Government. The Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, was invested with special powers to treat with him, and in due time the two Ministers met at Chefoo. Sir T. Wade broke ground by requiring either the production of the Governor Ts'ên Yü-ying or the reasons why he should not be produced. The Prince of Kung did at last give his reason. In the absence of tangible evidence against him, Ts'ên could not be summoned. But this evidence Sir T. Wade declares that he was unable to give until all the parties for whose production he had pressed should be in Peking. After some further *pourparlers* he determined therefore to waive his demand for the trial of Ts'ên. On the other hand, he insisted on the concessions in general practice for the future embodied in the Chefoo Convention. Of course, he stipulated that the miserable savages whom it was proposed to murder judicially should not be put to death ; and in the proclamation approved by Sir T. Wade, which was to be posted throughout the Empire, telling the story of the Yunnan outrage, it was expressly stated that the evidence against the accused was insufficient, and that their punishment was therefore declined, the English Government preferring security for the future to vengeance for the past.

Before the Margary outrage the necessity for a readjustment of our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Chinese Empire had become painfully apparent. The domestic troubles of China and the long minority of her Sovereign had prolonged the period of forbearance. A second Regency of the two Empresses, destined probably to be a long one like the first, began in January, 1875, when an infant Emperor was chosen. Our Minister had given special notice of his intention to require from the Chinese Government such security for improvement as he might be able to report as satisfactory; but being temporarily occupied in conferences relating to the emigration of Chinese to Cuba he had taken no further step when the telegraph brought the intelligence of the assassination of Mr. Margary. Thus it came to pass that the exaction of guarantees for improved diplomatic and commercial relations was attached to his demands for reparation for an act of treachery and violence. The Chefoo Convention, the document which embodies the agreement come to as to these three objects, is naturally divided under three heads — (1) settlement of the Yunnan case ; (2) official intercourse ; (3) trade. A special article relates to the coming Mission to Tibet. We have already published the text of this Convention. The commentary on it in Sir T. Wade's report is full of interest. He utterly repudiates the inference, drawn from the fact that it aims also at other objects, that vengeance upon Mr. Margary's murderers had been bartered for blood money in the shape of commercial advantages. From the beginning he had fought for an improvement in our relations on three grounds— first, that we had specific matters of complaint ; secondly, that before the Yunnan outrage he had given notice to the Chinese Government that an amelioration was required ; thirdly, that the Yunnan atrocity was but a consequence of a policy of which the restrictions embarrassing foreign intercourse in trade or otherwise were both a cause and a symptom. More detailed observations on the subject must be postponed.

The *Daily News* contains an article sustaining in general terms the arguments of the memorialists who have addressed Lord Derby in favour of the ratification of the Convention. The writer concludes as follows :—

We have studiously abstained from discussing other points which have been raised by a few of the merchants. We readily believe that the Chefoo Convention admits of being greatly improved. The same may be said of most commercial treaties. They are apt to contain elements which perhaps represent the fears or prejudices rather than the true interests of the nations which enter into them. The question is not whether the Chefoo Convention is free from blemishes, or whether it would not be possible to supplement it with new clauses calculated to promote free commercial intercourse ; but whether, having regard to the fact that we are the responsible authors of the Treaty, and gave the Chinese Government no alternative but to accept it, we are not under a grave moral obligation to carry out its provisions. With what justice or propriety can we reopen a negotiation which Sir T. Wade more than a year ago declared to be closed ? It is very unfortunate that the most important part of Sir T. Wade's Report, the section on trade, has been omitted from the Blue-book laid before Parliament, the more so because there can be little doubt that its publication would greatly strengthen the case of those who support the Convention. Still, although we have not the advantage of a full knowledge of the grounds upon which the British Plenipotentiary has justified the new commercial regulations, we venture to think that public policy demands that the ratification of his agreement should no longer be withheld.

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The *Echo* plunges *medias in res* with a strong anti-opium article, containing the usual arguments adopted on that side of the question. It says :—

Those who would refuse to ratify the Chefoo Convention—an international agreement, as we have said, with, for once, a grain of morality in it—look wistfully back at the grand smuggling days of 1840, when cargoes of British-grown opium were surreptitiously sold to Chinese dealers, and conveyed as contraband up the rivers, in defiance of the Government vessels, and with the direct connivance of the Indian Executive. The Chinese, it is true, adopted a strong measure when they prohibited its introduction altogether ; but they, no less than the English, had a revenue to lose, and they chose to sacrifice it rather than abet the monstrous traffic which was carried on. It is at a return to this system that the opponents of the Chefoo Convention are secretly aiming, though it may be hoped that public opinion at home, when sufficiently enlightened upon the matter, will be too strong for them. We have already more than enough to answer for in connection with this unhallowed trade. At all events, let us trust that no more blood will be spent in forcing it again, under special privileges, upon the people or Government of China. It may be impossible to extirpate the practice, even supposing the Chinese Government to be entirely sincere ; nor can we, perhaps, expect the Indian Government to give up at once an important branch of revenue, or the Indian merchants a most lucrative trade—lucrative, even though it stops short at the sea coast, and is not allowed to be carried on, except by native dealers, in the interior. Not even China herself contemplates at the present day a measure of total prohibition. What, however, if she did? Would the armed policy of 1842 and 1858, which imposed upon her the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin, be once more reverted to for the sake of insisting that opium shall continue to corrupt and abuse her people? There are prohibitory clauses in nearly every tariff of Europe, and if reference be made to the Treaties named on the ground that the two conventions negotiated since the date of their several signatures have not been ratified, the movement now going on—a humane and a Christian movement—is precisely intended to procure that ratification. Whatever happens, however, may we dare to hope that the English nation will never again, under any conceivable circumstances, employ its army and navy to fight the battles of the opium-dealers?

A letter signed "Ki-tai" has been published in *The Times*, in which an answer is made to the memorial in favour of the ratification of the Convention. The writer commences as follows :—

Oriental finance in general is not the most promising field for amateur experiment, and the fiscal system of China in particular has puzzled all who have ever tried to master it. But the subject presents no difficulties whatever to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Spurgeon, the two Messrs. Morley, a group of "Professors," Ritualists, and Quakers, missionaries and Comtists, with some waifs and strays of the mercantile community, who have lately memorialised the Government on the subject of the Chefoo Convention. If these distinguished persons would try the experiment of united action in some simple matter within the sphere of their own observation, such as the endowment of a bishopric or the reform of a school, they might perhaps be led to suspect that their unanimity on a question which concerns the social life of a singularly little-understood people on the other side of the globe must be the result of inspiration rather than of knowledge.

The letter then proceeds to urge that no substantial reparation has been made for the Margary outrage, and that there would be no difficulty now in placing the Chinese in *statu quo ante*, as the money paid as compensation could be returned and the new ports, if need be, closed. He goes on to say that in the eyes of the memorialists, the Convention resolves itself into one clause, that relating to opium ; and states that the memorialists demand that the Chinese Government shall not only be permitted to place, but assisted in placing a protective duty on imported opium, and that the effect of a protective duty is just the same on opium as on any other commodity ; it compels the consumer to pay a high price for an inferior article, so that the already extensive cultivation of the poppy in China will be further stimulated by the increased price—a doubtful benefit to the Chinese people, who, whatever their physiological relations to opium, undoubtedly spend too much of their earnings on the narcotic. He concludes as follows :—

But the operation of the opium clause in the Convention is more far-reaching than some of the memorialists are probably aware. It is tolerably well known that the revenue system of China is wholly barbarous, the essential feature of it being the power of irresponsible taxation exercised by the officials all over the empire. Officers with practically no pay are put over populous districts to make all they can out of their opportunities. Their career is watched with a kindly interest by their superiors, even by those in the highest places, who look eventually to share their good fortune. It is this canker which reduces the richest country in the world to the condition of the very poorest for all effective purposes. The Opium Clause in the Convention will embalm this very rottenness of Chinese finance, and place it more than ever beyond the hope of remedy until the yoke of the present Tartar Government is thrown off by an uprising of the people. The mandarins have been taxing opium at their pleasure all along, but the new agreement stipulates that the British Government shall henceforth supply the machinery for collecting by Chinese from Chinese an unlimited amount of duty, the local authorities being left to decide, "according to the circumstances of each," what the amount shall be. For the British Government to intermeddle between the Chinese-taxgatherers and the Chinese tax-payers, to take the side of the oppressor, and to undertake an obligation to which no limit is assigned, would be attended with inconveniences of the gravest kind. Yet it is to force on this unnatural state of things, and no other, that the fussy philanthropy of England has been set in motion.

The signataries of the memorial of course thought that they were somehow or other striking a blow against opium-smoking, because the memorial was fathered by a society which has been got up, according to a speaker at Sir E. Fry's lecture, "to put an end to opium-smoking in China." But in truth the consumption of opium in China can only be associated with the ratification of the Chefoo Convention by a process of reasoning suited to that peculiar cerebral condition which refuses to see through a straight tube, but requires it to be bent. It is this :—At present Indian imported and Chinese grown opium compete in the Chinese markets on fairly equal terms. The Chinese Government desire to stop the growth and the use of opium in their country. The first step in this operation is to levy protective, to be followed by prohibitive, duties on imported opium, whereby an enormous stimulus will be given to the cultivation of the indigenous plant. The Chinese Government has never been able to prevent the cultivation of the poppy ; but when the trade in foreign opium has been killed, and the area of poppy cultivation in China has vastly increased, then, it is contended, it will be quite easy for the Government to step forth and crush the growth and the use of opium with one blow. This is the kind of pabulum which is thought good enough for the persons who have undertaken no less a task than that of reforming the domestic and social habits of the oldest and most populous nation in the world.

THE BRADFORD CHAMBER ON THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The following memorial has been addressed to Earl Derby by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce :—

Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 23, 1877.

My Lord,—The Convention signed on Sept. 13, 1876, at Chefoo, by Her Majesty's Representative and the Chinese Plenipotentiary not having been officially communicated to the Chambers of Commerce, the Council did not hitherto consider themselves called upon to express an opinion on a document which if it should be ratified would have an important bearing upon the trade of this district.

Having, however, been informed that your Lordship has been urged by parties, many of whom are not immediately interested in trade, to ratify the Chefoo Convention as it stands, this Council consider it their duty to state their reasons for desiring a careful reconsideration of several parts of the Third Section before Her Majesty's Government sanction the said Convention.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that they observe the agreement for opening new ports on the Yangtsze river, a measure which they ventured to recommend in a memorial of November, 1869, and they only regret that the extension of such privilege to Chung Kung is made contingent upon the place being reached by steamers which is supposed to be feasible by the removal of the existing impediments to navigation between Ichang and that metropolis of Sze Chuen, provided the Chinese Government be willing to offer facilities for the necessary works.

To make Chung Kung a port for the residence of foreigners would open out one of the largest and richest provinces of China to British trade.

This Council therefore trust that your Lordship may yet succeed in adding this city to the number of ports open to trade, and in making it a Consular district.

The main objections to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention in its present state are in the opinion of this Council the apparent contradictions in the terms of Articles 1 and 4 Section III., and the substitution of a very objectionable, because dubious, clause for the clear declaration contained in the 28th Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, which provides—

"That on payment of a single charge in discharge of all transit duties a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods *from all further charges whatsoever*."

If, notwithstanding this clear provision, the mandarins in some parts of the Empire have continued to levy a varying and altogether arbitrary tax known as lekin, this Council consider it important that a clause be agreed upon which shall be drawn in such definite terms that it will be impossible to leave room for equivocation or misunderstanding.

The 4th Article of Section III. of the said Convention appears to provide for that desideratum by stating "that so far as imports are concerned *the nationality of the persons possessing and carrying these imports is immaterial*, but in the 1st Article of the same Section words are introduced which may be interpreted to mean the contrary, and to give permission to any local magistrate to impose whatever tax he likes upon British goods the moment they have passed beyond the limits of the treaty ports, or become the property of natives.

There cannot be a doubt that such apparently contradictory terms will be frequently taken advantage of by astute Chinese officials, and that instead of facilitating trade by one uniform system of taxation a most vexatious distinction will be introduced, and disputes and difficuities, which hitherto have been too frequent, would be perpetuated.

This Council, therefore, beg to call your Lordship's attention to the necessity of altering those objectionable parts of the 1st and 4th Articles in Section III., so as to leave no doubt as to the intention of the high contracting Powers, and that it be clearly declared,

"That imported goods shall be liable to no other duty at the Treaty ports than to the regular import duty, and that the certificate of the payment of the commuted transit dues shall free them of all further inland charges, taxes, or lekin whatsoever ; and

"That the nationality of the person possessing or carrying such certified goods be immaterial."

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JACOB BEHRENS,
President and Chairman of the Joint Tariff Committee of Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce.

The Right Hon. Earl Derby, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S REPORT.

The net profits for the year (including £3,159 brought forward from last year) amount to £134,301, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2 per cent., admit of a further dividend of 2½ per cent., which the directors now recommend to be paid; a balance of £3,801 being carried over to next year.

Since the last report was issued, the *Massilia* has been sold in Yokohama, and the *Nubia* has found a purchaser in the London School Board. Both these vessels had become obsolete for the Company's work from having been built at a time when the conveyance of heavy cargoes was confined to sailing vessels and formed no part of the Company's business. The *Tiptree*, being no longer required as a coal hulk at Yokohama, has also been sold. The *Hindostan*, mentioned in the half-yearly report as having received new machinery and extensive alterations by Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., has completed her first voyage to India and China successfully. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. James Howden and Co., of Glasgow, for new boilers, and at the same time new engines, for the *Indus*, as it is considered advisable to increase the present speed of this ship. Another contract has been made with Messrs. Caird and Co. for new boilers for the *Khedive* and *Mirzapore*.

MAIL AND GENERAL SERVICES.

The directors are happy to be able again to congratulate the proprietors on the safe navigation of the fleet, and its immunity in a remarkable degree from minor accidents. This result reflects the highest credit, not only on the Marine Department of the service, but on the Engineering Staff, whose zeal and assiduity the directors also desire to record in this report.

The mail services have been performed with remarkable punctuality, characterised at the same time by a frequent anticipation of the due dates of arrival. In connection with this subject the directors think it necessary to bring to the notice of the proprietors the fact that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, recently stated that notice would be given to this Company of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to terminate the present mail contract in February, 1880, and that tenders would be invited for the mail services.

At that date the Company will have completed a period of forty years during which they have been engaged in the performance of the most extensive and intricate mail services in the world. The capital of the Company was raised to its present point, and their ships were built with a view to carrying out these services, while the commercial principles which might otherwise have been imported into the Company's business at an earlier date, and to a larger extent, had to be subordinated to the fulfilment of the special work of postal communication, which was a matter of vital necessity to the development of political and commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions.

As to the manner in which this work has been carried out it is scarcely necessary to speak, as its efficiency has been universally recognised, but it should be remembered that the Company have from the first commencement of their operations acted upon the principle of reducing; in favour of the public revenue, the charge for conveying mails when they obtained anything more than a moderately fair return on their invested capital. That fair return the Company have not received since the Suez Canal was opened, and it was not unreasonable to expect that, seeing the Company in time of prosperity were always willing to reduce the charge for carrying on their service, the position of the Company under the present contract would have had some consideration from the Government; more particularly as, though their income has been diminished to so large an extent through no fault of their own, they have yet kept steadily and successfully in view the improvement of the mail service.

RESERVE ACCOUNT.—INSURANCE AND DEPRECIATION.

In their last annual report the directors fully explained the necessity for employing for the time being the profits of underwriting for the purpose of depreciation. In the accounts for the present year they have, therefore, acted upon this principle, and they have also taken advantage of the comparatively favourable state of these accounts to appropriate a further sum of £200,000 to the same purpose, so that the value of the fleet is altogether reduced by the amount of £493,000 during this financial year.

To explain why such a large appropriation is in the opinion of the directors both politic and necessary, it is essential to refer to the plan formed for the purpose of replacing ships out of profits upwards of thirty years ago. That plan was, very properly, to charge against profits every year a certain amount or percentage, so as to form a reserve fund from which to replace ships as they became worn-out or were sold. The amounts, however, thus set aside were not percentages on the original cost of the ships, but on reduced values, and they have proved, on the whole, insufficient for the purpose required. This deficiency entailed the employment of more capital than would probably have otherwise been necessary; yet, so great was the development of the Company between 1846 and 1866, and so encouraging were the future prospects, that when during that period the expansion of the work required new capital it was called for by the directors, and provided by the proprietors, with the utmost confidence on both sides.

But the fact of a somewhat insufficient provision having been made during the above period necessarily led to arrears in this respect, which were increased by no depreciation having been charged in 1866, as the proprietors were then informed; for although the amount expended in repairs in that year was extremely heavy (£440,000), this did not compensate for the omission of the annual charge on account of depreciation, which proved subsequently to be fully required towards replacing the fleet. It is known to the proprietors, that since the commencement of the present Mail Contract in 1868, the directors have strenuously endeavoured not only to keep the capital within existing bounds, but to reduce it. One of the principal means of doing so would have been to increase the depreciation charge. They have, however, had three difficulties to contend with in carrying out their views in this respect as they would have wished.

First, there was a deficiency, as explained above, in the amount which should have been charged specially on account of depreciation, and also in the General Reserve Fund, which had been reduced by the sum of £229,000 in 1867 by the losses of that year. Second, there was a decline of £300,000 per annum in the commercial earnings of the Company after the opening of the Suez Canal. Third, the directors, notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, had, in order to keep the Company in their position under the altered condition of their carrying trade after the Suez Canal was opened, to sell at a sacrifice about 40,000 tons of the older vessels, most of which, except that they could not carry sufficient cargo, were fit for several years' work; and at the same time it was necessary to build upwards of 80,000 tons of new ships.

The proprietors will readily admit that these radical changes in the fleet have been successfully accomplished, and the reserve has long been raised from £290,000, at which it stood in 1867, to over £430,000. The remaining task devolving upon the directors was that of increasing the amount of depreciation, so as to raise the means for the future renewal of the fleet to an adequate level, which in a Company like this may be fairly attained by the aggregate amount of 5 per cent. per annum being charged against profit and loss on the original cost of every ship. By the charge made in the accounts for the present year the depreciation has been raised retrospectively to that normal point, and the effect is to reduce the book value of the fleet as compared with last year by the amount of nearly £3 10s. per ton. If further argument were necessary to show the advisability of the course pursued by the directors in this matter, it would be seen in the fact that the present Mail Contract terminates in 1880, and that certain steamers now employed under that contract will from the constantly changing conditions of trade have to be disposed of, either before or soon after that time. Unless, therefore, the cost of these vessels is written down sufficiently, a sacrifice would have to be incurred on them which would seriously interfere with future profits.

DEBENTURES AND DEBENTURE STOCK.

It will be seen by the accounts that the debentures have this year been reduced from £671,500 to £454,500, and at the date of issuing this report the amount outstanding is still further reduced to £414,500. The directors have considered it very necessary to mark every movement made in the reduction of the debenture debt by a caution as to the probability of requiring to replace the same by debenture stock to a similar or lesser amount. These debentures having been relied on for twenty years as part of the Company's regular capital, it would have been imprudent to treat their repayment otherwise than tentatively. But having proceeded so far in this direction, the directors entertain the hope that, if no serious fluctuation should occur in the Company's position during the next two years, they may be enabled to liquidate the entire amount of the debenture debt without requiring simultaneously to create any debenture stock. The power of issuing the latter stock would thus be held in reserve until the future requirements of the company are more clearly defined. To prevent any misapprehension as to the cause of the directors' ability to release this amount of capital, it may be well to state that it arises in a great measure from the smaller stocks of coals and stores which are now required to be kept up by the Company, as the Suez Canal, while reducing their receipts to an enormous extent, has enabled them to diminish tha stocks of stores and material which they formerly required throughout the East.

GENERAL OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The Company's receipts for the years 1875 and 1876 showed a joint diminution of £140,000, as compared with the revenue of 1874, and it will be so far satisfactory to the proprietors to note that a recovery has been made to the extent of nearly £100,000 during the present year. A portion of this recovery is owing to the exceptional amount of Silver shipped to the East during the year, a source of revenue, on the permanence of which, however, past experience has shown that it is impossible to rely. The increase in the revenue in other respects is due partly to a development of local traffic in the East, and partly to glimpses of general improvement in trade, which have, however, been on the whole somewhat fitful and unsatisfactory. At no time has the freight business from Bombay, in which the Company have such a large interest, been so unsatisfactory. The rate of freight from Bombay to Liverpool and the Continent has not for the last six months averaged much over thirty shillings per ton, and as the Suez Canal charges have to be paid out of that, it may be easily seen that there must have been a serious loss to the Company in this. The general increase of revenue under all the circumstances shows that, with anything like a permanent improvement in business, the proprietors may hope to see better returns in the way of freight.

The expenditure side of the account shows an important diminution even as compared with last year, though the expenses were then greatly reduced. In reference to this point the directors have now to confirm what was stated in their last Annual Report, that much of the saving was due "to economy in the general working of ships and establishments, which, though the directors have been aiming at it for years, could only in a business of such magnitude come slowly to fruition."

As the working of mail contracts, such as those of the Company, entails exceptional expenses, not only on board ship, but at a large number of foreign stations (expenses which are unknown to private shipowners), the directors cannot, of course, allow the desire for economy to interfere with the efficient management of the business in which the Company are engaged. Proprietors must not, therefore, anticipate that retrenchment can judiciously be carried much further while this contract lasts. In some respects, such as that of coal, for which freights have been unusually low, there may probably be hereafter an advance on the charge for the present year.

At the same time, the directors believe they will never again be called upon to make such an inroad on the earnings of the year in order to keep the proprietors' capital in a sound position. Admitting the present disappointment which proprietors must feel in seeing their revenue absorbed to so large an extent for the purpose of depreciation,

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the directors are convinced that in acting as they are doing in this matter, they are pursuing not only the safest, but the only safe course that can be pursued to maintain the permanence of the Company, and, at the same time, to render the existing capital sufficient for future requirements.

RETIRING DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement two of the directors and the two auditors go out of office on the day of the meeting.

The directors so retiring, Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., and William Fane De Salis, Esq., and the auditors, Joseph Silvester Godfrey, Esq., and William Samuel Deacon, Esq., have given notice of their willingness to serve again, and, being re-eligible, the directors have much pleasure in recommending them for re-election.

THE MANCHESTER "COMMISSION" CASE.

The hearing of the case of Williamson *v.* Barbour, upon which we comment elsewhere, and which is likely to become a veritable *cause célèbre* in the commercial world, was concluded on the 28th ult., before the Master of the Rolls. Great interest was throughout manifested in the case, which occupied no less than six days, during which the matter was most elaborately argued. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Chitty, Q.C., Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Dr. Bryce appearing for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General, Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. Southgate, Q.C., Mr. Marten, Q.C., Mr. Edwards, Q.C., and Mr. Mackenzie for the defendants.

Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., addressed the Court in his best style on behalf of the defendants, a portion of his argument going to show that the prices charged by Barbours were known to and acquiesced in by the plaintiffs, who did not object, inasmuch as the great influence of the defendants' house was the means of increasing the plaintiff's own business. Proceeding to observe upon the injurious effect of the allegations in the bill upon the character and standing of the defendants, he was interrupted by the learned Master of the Rolls, who said that he protested against appeals which were sometimes effectual with juries, made on the ground that the character of a party would be affected if a decree or verdict were given against him; with that he had nothing to do. Mr. Benjamin continued his very skilful argument on behalf of the defendants, when he was followed by Mr. Marten, Q.C., and Mr. Edwardes, Q.C., on behalf of their several clients. In the course of his remarks Mr. Benjamin, making an adjuration, said, "In Heaven's name"—when the judge interrupting him said, "Mr. Benjamin, Heaven has nothing to do with this case."

The cross-examination of the defendants' witnesses by Sir Henry James, Q.C., being begun, the first witness was Mr. Barbour, one of the defendants. The cross-examination of this gentleman was severe and pressing, being directed in a great measure to the correspondence with the Calcutta members of the plaintiff's firm. The witness was obliged to admit that as much as 45 per cent. discount had been allowed to his firm by the makers of packing-cases. The next witness cross-examined upon his affidavit was Mr. William Graham (formerly M.P. for Glasgow), who had testified to the fact that many of the alleged instances of overcharge were legitimate according to the usage of the Manchester trade. This witness also underwent a rigorous cross-examination at the hands of the learned counsel, and was, moreover, subjected to considerable questioning from the learned judge, the latter being chiefly directed to the general nature of such dealings as were alleged against the defendants by the plaintiff's bill. Upon a question being put to him hypothetically by the learned Master of the Rolls, who asked, "Would you call that fraud?" the witness replied, "I have heard your lordship use the word fraud in this case in a way that astounded me." To which the Master of the Rolls rejoined, "Is it not the mildest word we can use? We might say 'thievish' or 'roguish' act, or 'robbery,' but we are accustomed here to use the most polite word we can find." The witness was further cross-examined as to his opinion of certain instances of overcharge made by the defendants in respect of insurance policies which had not been effected, bills discounted before the proper time, and erroneous "due dates" on the invoices. The Court was densely crowded during the cross-examination of the defendants' witnesses. The elaborate and decisive judgment delivered by Sir George Jessel is given in our Legal Reports. It is stated that the examination of the books will take ten years.

Monetary and Commercial.

The annual meeting of the P. and O. Company will take place on Dec. 4. The report, which is given in full elsewhere, shows net profits of £134,301 for the year, and a dividend of 2½ per cent., in addition to the 2 per cent. interim dividend, is recommended.

The Tea market has continued very quiet during the past week as regards the home demand; but for export large orders are reported for the Continent up to 8d. per lb. for black leaf. Prices for this kind show an advance of ¼d. from the lowest point; but tea intrinsically 3d. to 4d. per lb. better is only saleable at 8½d. to 10d. The imports since July 1 to the 30th inst. reach 125,000,000 lbs., against a delivery of 84,000,000 lbs., which will clearly show the cause of the downward tendency for so long a time past, but from this time to next summer deliveries will outstrip receipts, the bulk of tea now to arrive being per sailing vessel and of common quality, while the latest telegrams from Foochow and Shanghai report the markets at those ports as closed for the season as regards black teas. It is evident that with ordinary judgment importers may avoid further losses by abstaining from forcing sales, as during the past six months, seeing that the market has evidently taken a turn for the better, which is fully in accordance with the latest advices from China. Heavy as the losses have been in China teas, the late imports of Indian from Calcutta show even more disastrous results, losses ranging from 3d. up to 8d. per lb., siftings selling as low as 7½d. per lb., as against 11½d. per lb. last year, and Pekoes from 1s. 10d. to 2s., against 2s. 4d. to 3s. at this period last year.

During the week ended the 24th ult. the aggregate quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was about 5½ per cent. higher than in the preceding week, the total being 3,992,044 lbs., of which 2,347,580 lbs. was for home consumption, 808,390 lbs. was removed coastwise, 708,269 lbs. was exported, 124,477 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,328 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty paid amounted to £58,690, against £58,441 in the previous week, showing an increase of £249, or close upon ½ per cent.

The improvement noted in the Silk market last week has continued, and a fairly active business has been done; prices remaining firm for most descriptions.

In the Produce Markets business continues dull, and prices generally show a declining tendency. Cotton has been quiet at steady prices. Coffee, although in large supply, has realised a further advance. Sugar continues extremely inactive. The quarterly sales of Cinnamon have resulted in the sale of nearly the entire quantity offered at a decline of 1d. to 3d. per lb., fine qualities showing the greatest reduction. Pepper, Sago, Galls, and Nutmegs are lower in value. Tin has also declined, but is firmer at the close, owing to the satisfactory result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale.

There has been no special change in the Piece Goods market beyond the fact that the short shipments of shirtings hence to which we alluded in our last may be partly accounted for by the increased exports of yarn, principally to Japan, which of late have been exceedingly heavy. The Japan market appears likely to become one of the largest in the East for this article. The imports of iron into China from Jan. 1, to Sept. 30 reach the unprecedented total of 12,000 tons, while the average annual delivery for some years past has only been at the rate of about 6,000 tons. No wonder, therefore, there should be a disastrous condition of the iron trade. Lead is in a very little better position, in consequence of the low prices for common teas, causing a falling off for lining chests in China.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Peshawur*, which was despatched from Southampton on Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board the subjoined amounts in Mexican dollars. For Penang £33,770, for Singapore £17,750, for Hong Kong £6,800, for Shanghai £32,080.

The Silver Market has become slightly weaker, and transactions have taken place between 54¼d. and 54d. per oz., the latter being the closing price. Mexican Dollars have declined to 52¾d. per oz., at which rate a few small parcels from America have been placed.

It is officially announced that the weekly drawings of Government bills on India will be resumed on the 12th ult., when tenders will be received for 2,000,000 rupees. It is added that tenders may be sent in for like sums on the 19th and 27th prox., and that no applications for telegraphic transfers will be received. The last allotment of Council bills took place on Sept. 19, when 20,000,000 rupees were apportioned.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market shows no improvement in the general demand, but has hardened for common teas, owing to the repeated advices of probable short exports from China for the season. Business by private contract continues limited, whilst the quantity offered at auction has been smaller than for some time past. Prices show no material alteration from last week. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings sell slowly at previous prices; fair to good common have been firm at rather higher rates; fair to medium Kaisow kinds are not readily saleable, but prices show no change; in good to fine and finest Kaisows but little has been done. Pak Lin kinds are without alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold at the low rates last quoted; fair to good common have been in request, and show an advance of ¼d. per lb.; fair kinds have been sold in small quantities from 9d. to 10d. per lb.; fair to good medium have met with rather more inquiry, and any parcels with point have realised full prices; good to fine have realised former prices to meet inquiries, but the demand is not general; finest show no change. New-make kinds: Common have been taken for export at from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; fair kinds show no change at 9d. to 11d. per lb.; good from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d are in fair request, and fine from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. are firm. Oolongs show no material alteration, the demand is only moderate for Amoy kinds, fine Formosa kinds being fairly saleable. In Souchongs there is nothing new to report. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common to fair from 8d. to 10½d. per lb. sell better than other kinds; good to fine are

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difficult to move. Orange Pekoes: The short-leaf Canton kinds are heavy of sale, the long-leaf kinds are also in limited request, except for small parcels of fine. Foochow Capers remain without improvement. There has been rather more doing in Orange Pekoes, but without change in prices. Green Teas: Ping Suey kinds show a further decline, but Moyune kinds remain firm. Young Hysons have sold better than other kinds, there being some export demand. The public sales have been small, comprising only 7,602 packages, which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week as compared with last year are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,307,458	2,188,488
Coastwise	852,583	825,266
Exports	788,257	346,402
	3,948,298	3,360,156

SILK.

Quotations remain unaltered, but the tone of the market is generally firm, and the tendency upwards.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Taatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
„ No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
„ No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
„ Blue Elephant	18s 6d.
Yuenfan and Hamin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Kakidah	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashiah	14s. 0d. to 16s 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

COFFEE.—A larger supply of Plantation Ceylon has been offered than for some time past, but with an active demand the whole was disposed of; prices, although irregular, were generally higher, and fine marks much dearer, the advance for the week being about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Native Ceylon has sold only to a small extent, but has also slightly advanced. The closing prices of Plantation are triage 79s. to 95s., common grey to fine coloury small 94s. to 101s., fine fine ordinary 101s. 6d., to 102s. 6d., low middling 103s. to 105s. 6d., middling 106s. to 109s., good middling 109s. 6d. to 110s. 6d., fine marks 114s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., dull to fine bold 116s. to 125s., pea-berry 108s. to 117s. Of Native 148 bags have been sold, small at 77s. 6d., fine ordinary at 86s. 6d., fine bold at 97s. 6d., pea-berry at 89s. 6d. to 93s. Of Singapore 500 bags have been sold, good picked Bally at 80s., first class damaged at 79s. Of 280 bags Manila offered 137 bags Zamboanza sold at 83s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—A quiet tone has prevailed during the week, and only a moderate business has been done at about previous rates. The sales for the week are about 10,700 bales:—Tinnivelly 5⅞d. to 5 15-16d., fair; Western Madras 5⅞d. to 5 9-10d., good fair to good; Coconada 5¼d. fully fair; Scinde 5¼d. to 5⅜d., good fair to good; Bengal 4⅝d. to 5d., fair to good fair; Rangoon 5d., good fair; Dhollera 5d.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly public sales held on the 26th inst. offered a total of 2,727 bales Ceylon, against 1,059 bales in August, and 3,377 bales in November, 1876. Holders met the market freely, and nearly the whole found buyers—viz., 2,450 bales, the remainder, consisting chiefly of second-hand parcels, being bought in. Prices were irregular, fine and superior first sort being 2d. to 3d. lower, medium ditto, second and third sorts, at last sales' rates to a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but fourth brought full rates.

632 bales	First sort, good to fine sold at ...	2/6 to 2/10	
	superior...	2/11	3/6
	ordinary to medium ...	2/2	2/5
1202 bales	Second sort, fine to superior ...	2/6	2/9
	ordinary to good ...	2/	2/5
646 bales	Third sort, good to superior	2/	2/3
	ordinary to medium	1/9	1/11
247 bales	Fourth sort, ordinary to fine ...	1/7	1/10
2,727 bales			

The next public sales were fixed for the 25th of February, 1878.

CINNAMON CHIPS.—516 bags Ceylon sold at very full prices, one lot bark at 3½d., chiefly middling to fair chips at 4⅜d. to 6¼d., cuttings and broken quill at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—24 cases China bought in at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

CHINA STAR ANNISEEDS.—25 cases bought in at 95s.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At auction 190 cases Ginger (Sansing) partly sold at 5d., 42 cases Cumquat sold at 6¼d., and 50 cases Chow Chow at 5¼d. to 5½d. per lb.

CHINA BRISTLES.—Of 48 cases Pig offered 17 cases China sold at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—Transactions have been limited in Cochin at £43 to £43 10s., in Ceylon at £38 10s. to £38 15s. for pipes; 137 casks Ceylon offered by auction were either withdrawn or bought in at £38 10s., fine £39.

COLOMBO ROOT.—40 bales somewhat dull and wormy sold at 28s. to 29s.

FEATHERS.—25 bales China Duck sold at 5½d. per lb.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—There is more inquiry for anniseed, which has advanced to 6s. 4½d. *Cassia* remains dull at 3s. 2d.

GALLS.—Privately 100 cases China have been sold at 53s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—No business done; at auction 200 whole bales 36 broken ditto and 2 tons loose block were bought in, the former at 19s.; also 556 bales pressed cubes at 27s. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 3 packages Siam offered 1 box small medium and bold almond free with some blocky sold at £80, the remainder, medium and small almond in dark solid block, bought in at £70. Of 20 cases dark Sumatra 2nds 8 cases sold at £6 2s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. the remainder bought in at £6.

GALANGAL ROOT.—101 bags good fair quality sold at 22s. 6d.

JAPAN ACONITE.—7 cases bought in at 42s.; wormy at 40s.

MUSK.—37 tins Tonquin sold, pile 1, fair shaped pods with a part rather rough and skinny at 50s. 6d. to 51s.; mixed, with more rough and skinny, 44s. 6d. to 45s.; pile 2, hard. partly skinny, but genuine, 27s. to 28s.; pile 3, fair to good fair shaped, with some skinny, partly doubtful, 13s. to 14s.; wet pickings, 19s. Of 35 tins Yunan 29 tins sold, fair at 30s., partly fair at 27s. 6d. to 28s., partly damp, with some skinny, 27s. to 27s. 6d., wet pickings, 19s. 6d. to 20s., very wet, 13s. to 13s. 6d., 9 tins grain bought in at 35s. to 56s., or withdrawn, 1 bottle fair sold at 49s. 6d., and 1 tin inferior at 6s. One tin inferior pods, 18s., skins, 3s. 1d.

ORCHELLA.—687 ballots Ceylon have been sold at 45s.

PEPPER, *Black*: Privately business has been done in Penang at 3½d., and in Singapore at 3 9-16d. to 3⅝d. At auction the market was dull for Penang, but steady for Singapore; 2,190 bags were only partly disposed of; 1,262 bags Penang bought in at 3½d, also 229 bags Trang at 3⅜d., 699 bags Singapore sold, grey to good at 3½d. to 3⅝d. *White*: Prices are again slightly lower, although only 229 bags were offered by auction, of which 101 bags Singapore sold at 6d. for fair and 6 1-16d. for good fair, and 128 bags good Penang sold at 5¾d. Privately 100 bags fair Singapore have been sold at 6 1-16d.

PLUMBAGO.—At public sale of 202 barrels Ceylon offered about one-half sold, common small lump 10s., fair bright chips at 11s. 3d., good dust 9s. to 9s. 3d.

RATTANS.—At auction early in the week 17,389 bundles (60 tons) Penang and Singapore were bought in at £24 to £27 per ton. At a subsequent auction the large quantity of 144 tons was offered. There was a fair demand, and about one-half sold, chiefly Singapore, at £10 15s. to £14 15s., Penang £21 10s. to £28 5s.

RICE.—The market has been quiet, and little business has occurred in any position. New Rangoon is quoted 9s. to 9s. 1½d., open charter. For arrival 100 tons Raree Ballam, December shipment, have been sold at 9s. 1½d., ex ship.

RHUBARB.—Of 48 chests China offered, 27 chests sold, low middling, 1s. 1d., the first lot, 1s., middling to good middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

SAGO.—In auction 1,247 bags met a slow demand, and only 450 bags sold at easier rates, medium at 18s. 6d. to 19s., common small at 16s. 6d., first-class sea-damaged at 16s., the remainder fair small bought in at 17s. 6d. to 18s.

SAGO FLOUR has further declined, and in auction 918 bags were all bought in at 17s. to 18s.

SPICES.—*Cassia Lignea*: 936 boxes went off slowly at previous rates, 550 boxes unworked being sold, sound at 43s. to 43s. 6d., first class sea-damaged at 42s. to 42s. 6d. *Cloves*: No business done in East Indian. *Nutmegs* have been slow of sale, and of 67 boxes Penang 25 boxes sold, average 77's at 4s.; 9 cases bought in, 85 and 76's at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d.; 100 boxes Java, 98's sold cheaper, at 2s. 7d. *Mace* is easier. In auction 19 cases fresh Penang were nearly all bought in at 2s. to 2s. 2d., only 2 cases sold, pickings at 1s., low middling red at 2s.; 99 boxes Java bought in at 2s. per lb.

SUGAR.—An intensely flat tone has prevailed in the market, in a great measure attributable to the magnitude of present imports. The small supplies at auction have been chiefly bought in; privately there has been an absence of demand for refining kinds, excepting at a still further reduction, and little business has been done. On the 23rd inst. in auction 958 bags China were bought in, very low at 13s., black at 12s., but afterwards sold rather below. Privately 250 tons fair clayed Manila sold at 16s. 4½d., and 6,900 bags clayed Manila ex the previous day's auction at 16s. 6d. On the 27th at auction of 3,504 bags clayed China offered only 400 bags sold, soft brown at 16s., soft yellow at 18s. 6d., the remainder being bought in, brown 17s., middling to fine strong yellow at 21s. to 22s. 6d. Privately 6,900 bags clayed Manila sold at 16s. 3d. On the 29th, privately 150 tons native Penang sold at 14s. 6d.; also 2,600 bags yellow clayed china at 20s. to 21s. per cwt.

TAPIOCA continues dull of sale, and at the auctions only a small part sold at about former rates. Of 1,109 bags Singapore 350 bags sold, good and fine white at 2⅝d. to 2¾d., very fine at 2¾d. to 3d., the remainder bought in at 2¾d. to 3¼d., also 536 bags discoloured grey Penang at 2¼d., except 120 bags low, which sold at 2⅛d.—*Pearl*: 533 bags medium went off slowly, and were nearly all bought in at 21s. to 21s. 6d., only 40 bags good selling thereat.

TOBACCO.—Part of 46 bales Java, sold at 3d., 29 bales Japan at 8d. to 8½d., and 77 bales China at 5d. to 5¾d.

TIN.—At the sale in Holland of 24,700 slabs of Banca, the whole quantity found buyers at fl.40¼ to fl41., or at an average of 40.75, equal to about £69 ex ship London. Since the result of this sale became known here the market has improved, a firmer tone being exhibited. Closing quotations are:—Straits on the spot and afloat £67, Banca £70, Billiton £68 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The market has continued strong. On the 26th ultimo, without being active, more firmness was shown, which tended to restrict business still more. On the 27th there was a good inquiry from buyers from the smaller markets, and the transactions, though not large, were more generally spread, and carried through at full rates for both Goods and Yarns. For the Eastern Markets there was but a trifling demand, except at prices quite prohibitive of business. Since the 27th the market has been quieter, prices being scarcely affected till the 30th, when

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with a duller feeling there was some tendency towards giving buyers a slight advantage. There has, however, not been sufficient demand for either Yarns or Goods to test the possible concession.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Nov 19	Dominion	Jones	Akyab	Falmouth
20	Laurel	Johnson	Kobe	Texel
21	Valley Forge	Woodberry	Ilo Ilo	Boston
21	Euterpe	Kohn	Probolingo	Greenock
21	G. B. S.	James	Singapore	Liverpool
21	A. & W. C.	Goedkoop	Tjilatjap	Brouwershaven
23	Carolus Magnus	France	Singapore	London
23	Hoiden	Jorgensen	Samarang	Queenstown
24	Fiery Cross	Taylor	Do.	Falmouth
24	Craigielea	Landy	Bassein	Plymouth
24	Annie Main	Swan	Penang	London
24	Fleetwing	Guest	Hong Kong	New York
25	Loudoun Castle (s.)	Marshall	Amoy	Do.
26	Aikshaw	Tyson	Singapore	London
26	Skiddaw	Borland	Maulmain	Falmouth
27	West Australian	Thomas	Manila	Liverpool
27	Inverallan	Cane	Zebu	Do.
27	Haze	Wilkinson	Do.	New York
27	Paulo	Lunt	Hong Kong	Do.
27	Martaban (s.)	Barber	Rangoon	Liverpool
28	Landsborough	Williams	Samarang	Falmouth
28	John M. Clerk	Conant	Cheribon	Do.
28	Roseneath	Gibson	Java	Do.
28	Mornington	Roberts	Bassein, for London	Passed Deal

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 30	Alden Besse	Noyes	Hong Kong	Astoria
Nov 15	Mohican	Berry	Batavia	Boston
16	Cormorant	Williams	Manila	San Francisco
21	Eslington (s.)	Boughton	Do.	Glasgow
21	Drenthe (s.)	Kramers	Batavia	Southampton
21	Galley of Lorne (s.)	McDonald	Penang, &c.	London
21	Laira	Trevena	Yokohama, &c.	Do.
23	Lorne (s.)	McCulloch	Penang, &c.	Do.
24	Fantasie	Cooper	Shanghai	Do.
26	Luzon	Polson	Anjer	Sunderland
26	Semiramide	—	Batavia	Newcastle
27	Prins Hendrik (s.)	Braat	Do.	Southampton
29	Celebes (s.)	—	Do.	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Nov. 28	Achilles	Liverpool	Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.

PFLH (German barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 12, 19 S., 69 E.
RGWK (German barque), Amoy to Falmouth, Oct. 17, 33 S., 14 E.
CANAAN, Manila to Liverpool, Oct. 23, 29 S., 2 E.
SOVEREIGN, Sourabaya to Channel, Oct. 16, 34 S., 16 E.
ARGANTYR, Sourabaya to Channel, Oct. 16, 34 S., 16 E.
HERMANN, Samarang to Falmouth, Oct. 13, 36 S., 21 E.
ADOLF ENGLER, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 29, 27 S., 49 E.
HINDELBERG, Sourabaya to Falmouth, Oct. 24, 24 S., 3 E.
FLYING SPUR, Nagasaki to Falmouth, Oct. 28, off St. Helena.
EMILE, Batavia to Falmouth, Oct. 18, 32 S., 15 E.
NORTHUMBERLAND, Java to Falmouth, Oct. 18, 34 S., 15 E.
MAGGIE DOUGLAS, Liverpool to Batavia, Nov. 20, 47 N., 14 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—Nov. 26, the Minna, London for Hong Kong, has put in here to-day with two men sick.

GIBRALTAR.—Nov. 21, the Heron (str.), Glasgow for Manila, proceeded hence on Nov. 13, but met with such heavy weather, and such tremendous seas, that it was impossible to make any headway. The crew being completely exhausted, and a large volume of water being in several parts of the steamer, she put back to this bay on Nov. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Sailed, Nov. 25, Fiery Cross, for Shanghai; 26, Laira, for Yokohama, both windbound, from London.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed, Nov. 26, Southern Cross, Sunderland for Padang.

QUEENSTOWN.—Sailed, previous to Nov. 27, Eslington (s.), Glasgow for Manila.

GIBRALTAR.—Passed, Nov. 26, Braemar Castle (s.), China for New York; 27, Consolation (s.), from China; 26, Stentor (s.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.

MALTA.—Passed, Nov. 27, Glenfalloch (s.), London for Singapore.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived and left, from Batavia, Oct. 24, Noach II.; 27, Offerton, Andromeda; 28, Windsbruat; 29, Java; from Singapore, Oct. 24, Zemindar; 27, Swiftsure; from Bangkok, Oct. 25, Ann Adamson; from Manila, Oct. 28, Per Ardua; from Amoy, Oct. 28, Livingstone; from Zebu, Oct. 29, America; from Ilo Ilo, Oct. 29, Tewkesbury L.; from Maulmain, Oct. 28, Atlas; from Rangoon, Oct. 30, Earl of Mar and Kellie. Passed, Oct. 21, Hester, from Bangkok; 22, Merapi, from Samarang; 24, Peri, from Penang; 26, John Nicholson, from Shanghai; 28, Truth, from Sourabaya; O'Thyen, from Singapore.

PORT NATAL.—Sailed, Sept. 26, Gustave, for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenorchy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Cairnsmuir. For Penang, Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Perim.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Windhover, J. R. Worcester. For Hong Kong: Devana, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Susanna Johanna. For Penang: Kinfauns Castle. For Singapore: Glengarry.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Nestor (s.), Ajax (s.), Antenor (s.). For Singapore: Leon (s.). For Macassar: Hermann. For Batavia: Clan Macleod.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Espiegle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: £4s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. 6d. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

SURVEY OF THE INDIAN SEAS.—Measures are afoot for supplementing the researches of the Challenger Expedition by a series of deep-sea dredgings in the Indian Seas. These seas were purposely omitted from the scope of the Challenger's investigations, as it was then hoped that the establishment of a marine surveying agency would enable the Indian Government to carry on deep-sea dredgings and soundings *pari passu* with coast surveying. But although the Duke of Argyll warmly approved the project, it has hitherto been impossible to do anything owing to the want of a good steamer and all necessary equipment. A new steamer is now being built in India, and an officer of the Coast Survey Department (Lieut. Jarrad, R.N.) has been commissioned to see after the fittings and dredging appliances in England. Full information has been obtained from the old staff of the Challenger, and it is hoped that operations may be started next cold season (1878-79). In that case it is probable that the first steps will be to run one or more lines of soundings across the Bay of Bengal in such directions as may seem best, taking advantage of the vessel's destination for local surveying service.

REWARDS TO CHINESE CAPTAINS.—Letters having been received from the hon. agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society at Hong Kong, drawing attention to the praiseworthy and humane conduct of the masters of two Chinese junks in rescuing the survivors of the Litty Galis, wrecked on the north-east side of the Pratas shoal, in the China Sea, the Committee of the Society resolved that a reward of £5 each should be given them.

ON the 22nd ult. Messrs. Aitken and Mansel launched at Whiteinch a three-decked screw-steamer of 2,200 tons register, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., of London, and was named the Afghan. The engines, of 300-horse-power, will be fitted by Messrs. John and James Thomson, Glasgow, and the vessel will be supplied with all the most recent improvements for the Eastern trade.

HARBOUR DUES AT ALEXANDRIA.—The Egyptian Government has issued a new tariff of the harbour, quay, and landing dues at Alexandria, commencing in February, 1878. Although the harbour works, quays, roads, and appliances are unfinished, and although the harbour entrance is untouched, and only available twelve hours in twenty-four, the already heavy port dues are increased fifty per cent.

ON the 24th ult. Messrs. Scott and Co. launched from their yard at Cartsdyke, Greenock, a new screw-steamer of 1,000 tons burthen, which on leaving the ways was named the Newchwang. The steamer, which will be engined by the Greenock Foundry Company, has been built to the order of a firm at Shanghai for the China coasting trade.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Kashgar took the ground in the Suez Canal on the 24th ult. The Canal was blocked, and the traffic suspended until the 27th.

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Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street 1877.

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A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED
OILMEN'S STORES
FIVE PRIZE MEDALS PARIS AND VIENNA

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,
4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,
RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.3. Restaurant, Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.
FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.
PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension f.12 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.
HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.
Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas Manilas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY

(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all descriptions of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Lombardy	2,723	450	Dec. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive	3,742	600	Dec. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Bokhara	2,932	450	Dec. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	2,984	450	Dec. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
" Brindisi " ... " Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur street.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 4th Nov.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power	Date of Sailing.
Glenorchy ...	100 A1	2,788	400	Dec. 9
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Gleneagles ...	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,314	330	To follow
Glengyle ...	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai.....	John R. Worcester	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai.....	Forward Ho!		S.W.I.	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulnakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Nourmahal...	A1	846	Sailed	London
Shanghai	Clipper ship	A1	—	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	With des	Antwerp
Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Hertfordshre	*AA1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Clipper ship	A1	—	To follow	Livrpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glengarry, s.s.....	566	Wright, Bros. & Co	Dec. —
Caldera, s.s.	2,110	Thos. Skinner & Co	Dec. 6
Glenorchy, s.s.....	2,788	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 9
Perim, s.s.	1,016	Norris & Joyner...	Dec. 10
Glamis Castle, s.s. ...	2,340	Thos. Skinner & Co	Dec. 20

LIVERPOOL.

Nestor, s.s.....	1,414	Alfred Holt	Dec. —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

Steam via the Suez Canal.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, with liberty to call at TOURANE, taking cargo for transhipment to Java Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk, last shipping day, Dec. 10, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, PERIM, 100 A1, 1,016 tons register, 150-horse power nominal, J. SCOTT, Commander; loading in South-West India Docks. This magnificent high-class steamer has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. R. W. COWASJEE and Co., 23, Great St. Helen's; or to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

With quick despatch

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. — From LONDON for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship CALDERA, 100 A1 2,110 tons register, 350-horse power nominal, now loading in the South-West India Docks; ——, Commander To sail Dec. 6. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

To be followed by the s.s. Glamis Castle, for Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL. — For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for JAVA and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, to sail Dec 20, GLAMIS CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,340 tons register, 300-h.p. nominal, 1,500-h.p. effective, J. GREIG, commander; South-West India Docks. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, the well-known China clipper, LAUREL, A1 14 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 638 tons register, W. H. Johnson, commander; West India Docks. This fine vessel is confidently recommended to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SHEPHERD and Co., Jeffrey's square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday Dec. 3, 1877.

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The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 745.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Dec. 7.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Aug. 31	Oct. 15	Oct. 23
Yedo	—	—	„ 17
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 13
Hakodadi	—	—	„ 15
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 21
CHINA—Peking	—	—	„ 13
Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 13
Chefoo	—	—	„ 20
New-chwang	—	—	„ 19
Hankow	—	—	
Kiu-kiang	—	—	
Chin-kiang	—	—	
Shanghai	Sept. 7	„ 24	„ 26
Ningpo	—	—	„ 22
Foochow	—	—	„ 26
Formosa	—	—	„ 22
Amoy	—	—	„ 28
Swatow	—	—	„ 30
Hong Kong	„ 14	„ 21	Nov. 1
Canton	—	—	Oct. 30
Macao	—	—	„ 31
PHILIPPINES—Manila	—	—	Nov. 1
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	„ 21	„ 28	„ 5
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	Oct. 30
Sarawak	—	—	Nov. 3
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 4
Samarang	—	—	„ 4
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 1
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	Oct. 5	Nov. 6	„ 8
Penang	Sept. 28	Oct. 26	„ 3
CEYLON—Galle	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	„ 16
Colombo	—	—	„ 14

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 7th inst. There are no later Japan advices, *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 30th Oct., Shanghai 2nd, Hong Kong 8th, Singapore 15th Nov., which is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 17th inst., left Galle on the 23rd ult., one day early.

The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Java* arrived Dec. 5.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Massazza, Martinetti, Vigans, Ricardi, Bossolo, Andriossi, Tumberti, Fondra, Manser, Tozimjra, Gessa. Baranca, Vivet. From Shanghai: Mr. Pignatel. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Duncan, De Segonzac, Berhoz, five Chinese Students from the Foochow Arsenal. From Saigon: Messrs. Planche, Viznes, De Serravalle, Mrs. St. Aubin. From Batavia: Messrs. Lubton, Kugs, Ehule, Wierboone, Raffray, Mr. and Mrs. De Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Hees. From Singapore: Messrs. Gilman, Moeller, Trevenen, Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

Per steamer *Ulysses* (Holt's line), arrived Dec. 7.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Collins and three children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawur*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. Krol. To Singapore: Mr. W. P. Clarke, Capt. Sturrock, Mr. H. A. O'Brien. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Brindisi, Dec. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Quilty via Bombay).

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Dec. 10.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Ryrie, Mr. T. Pate. To Colombo: Sir J. Goode and son, Mr. H. Lee.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Green. To Hong Kong: Mr. Blandy, Mr. Pollock, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. H. Tozer. To Colombo: Mr. W. H. Graham.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tsze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Hemingsen, and two children, Mr. Foune To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Krabbe, Mr. Danhiez. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Mr. J. Buchanan.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Java*, from Marseilles, Dec. 30.—To Batavia: Mr. D. D. Fraser.

Per Messageries Maritime steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Jan. 13.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lord. To Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bois.

Per steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, Dec. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Godwill.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present mail's advices extend to Oct. 23. The P. and O. mail from London, Aug. 31, arrived out on Oct. 15. A native paper, the *Kinji-Horon*, calls prominent attention to the issue of paper money by the Government. It says:—

A rumour is current to the effect that the Government has recently issued paper money to the value of 20,000,000 yen. This new paper money differs somewhat in colour and texture from the old. Many of the notes are to be found in the hands of tradesmen; and the salaries of officials are paid with them. But we have as yet seen no official notice of the increase in the issue of paper money. As we are anxious for the credit of the Government, we wish we could be sure that it had issued no additional paper money. But the rumour having not only been heard in the streets, but repeatedly mentioned in several newspapers, we cannot refrain from comment, and so make the following remarks:—It is very wrong on the part of the Government to have issued paper money without any previous notice to the people. Some persons may say that, since we are possessed of no political right, the Government can do what they like to increase or decrease the circulation of paper money without the consent of the people. Others may say that the Government have issued the new paper money to replace old which has been spoiled. We cannot agree with any of them. . . . We do not mean that no paper money should be issued. We admit that, owing to extra expenditure, the Government's only course to provide themselves with funds was to put more paper into circulation. So we do not say that the Government have done wrong merely in having issued paper money, but we hold that they should make their reasons for the course known, and notify to the public the amount they have thrown into currency.

TOKIO.

We take the following from the *Tokio Times*:—

Iron pipes are to be laid under the sea between Kanagawa and Yokohama, for the purpose of conveying fresh water to the latter place. These pipes are now being made at the Government Iron Works at Akabane, Tokio.

The sum of 150,000 yen was appropriated to cover the expenses of the Japanese exhibits at the Paris Exhibition next year, but on account of the increase in the number of articles that are to be sent there, this appropriation has been increased by the sum of 33,240 yen.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that there have been 10,133 rebels of Shizoku rank tried in K'u Siu since the suppression of the revolt, with the following result:—Of the total, 67 have been acquitted; of the remainder, nine have been beheaded, 17 sentenced to hard labour for ten years, 6 for seven years, 16 for five years, 83 for three years, 424 for two years, 208 for one year, 107 for 100 days, 2 for seventy days, 2 for thirty days, and 9,197 have been degraded to heimin rank.

The *Mai Nichi Shimbun* says:—Coins to the value of 77,724,017.99 yen were minted at the Osaka Mint between January and September last. Of these 51,696,861 yen were gold

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22,946,080.35 yen silver, and 3,081,046.64 yen copper. Paper money to the value of 106,571,624.60 yen is now current. Of this 12,644,676 yen are in bank notes. During August and September the Paper Money Section issued paper money to the value of 15,756,764 yen. It is said that notes to the amount of 25,000,000 yen will soon be issued, to replace torn notes which will be called in.

HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* says :—

All fear of a cholera epidemic was rapidly dying out. The Government deserves credit for the rapidity and energy of the measures which it took to meet the emergency.

General Julius Stahel, the recently appointed U.S. Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, has arrived.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Courier's* correspondent, writing on date of Oct. 15, says :—

The one absorbing topic in this region is the famine, which is even now beginning to be felt in Shan-hsi and adjacent parts of the neighbouring provinces, so that though much has been written on this subject it is impossible to send tidings from this region without some reference to it. In the region surrounding this city there has been at least half a crop, so that though there is scarcity and distress, there is no actual famine. In the city itself the very high price of silver adds to the distress of the working classes, for they are paid in cash, and no material addition has been made to their wages. They are now receiving 50 per cent. less than they used to do, while the price of food, if reckoned in cash, is fully double the standard of a few years back. The missionaries in these regions are about to issue an appeal for help, that is to be sent to the papers and periodicals of England and America. Some, no doubt, will wonder why men of more influence are not the first to move in this matter. It would not be easy to give an answer to a question of this kind. I believe the missionaries would be very glad to be led in this matter, but if the great do not act others must of necessity come forward. The *Gazette* states that a grant of Tls. 400,000 has been made to the distressed region. This sum, though utterly inadequate to meet the widespread distress, would do much good if it could be entrusted to faithful agents, but such men are, alas, very scarce in this part of the world. When a former grant was made, the people in many places were unwilling to avail themselves of the help thus offered, and even in some cases paid for exemption from the necessity of receiving the Imperial bounty. The local officers to whom the grant was entrusted for distribution told the people that the sums were a loan to be repaid with interest on the first good year, and the poor people were unwilling to be debtors to such creditors.

The city authorities are taking extra precautions against robberies, but in spite of this the possessors of wealth must find it difficult to sleep quietly at night. We have already had several frosty nights, though the late crops are not yet fully gathered in, but we are now having warmer weather. Only a very small portion of the land has been sown with wheat, and we must hope for winter snows to make spring sowing feasible.

CHEFOO.

Nothing of special note has occurred at this port beyond a succession of northerly gales, such as had visited other ports in China.

The French Admiral left on Oct. 12 with the *Atalante* and *Talisman*. They are understood to be going in the first instance for a cruise in the Gulf, and to visit the Great Wall at Shanhai Kwan.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

The *Wm. Phillips* collision case, we hear, is to be settled some day, but whether the vessel is to come here for the purpose or not we cannot say. Anyhow the native claimants think so.

Some changes are to take place in the Customs, and we all look forward to the Postal arrangement, by which this deserted province will be so benefited in the winter, if it be true that a steamer will be laid on between Chefoo and Odin Bay. What a boon this will be can only be understood by people when they have been for months without news from their friends. War is declared and peace made without our knowledge ; and only the very "latest" papers are of any use, out of perhaps sixty *N.-C. D. News* which reach us all of a lump.

HANKOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent reports that a new lorcha for the river trade was launched on the afternoon of the 13th, Oct. christened the *Chinshan*, or "Golden Island." She belongs to Captain Fiben, for many years a well-known trader on the Yangtsze, and is built according to his own design and under his personal supervision. She is built of the best material, and is altogether a decided improvement on the class of vessels which formerly composed the Yangtsze trading fleet. An excellent lunch was provided for the ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremony. Mrs. Weatherstone christened the vessel, and in a neatly-turned speech expressed her hope that the *Chinshan* would really prove a Golden Island to her owner. Several toasts were drunk and suitable speeches made, and everyone seemed to spend a very pleasant afternoon.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to Oct. 26; the French mail from London, Sept. 7, was received Oct. 24.

A case of a most unusual character has been before the United States Consular Court, where Mr. O. B. Bradford, who has long occupied the position of Vice-Consul, and has been Acting Consul-General, was charged with opening mail letters, and sentenced to a fine of $250 and twenty days' imprisonment. The case was heard before Mr. G. Wiley Wells, who in passing sentence said—You have seen fit, as an officer entrusted with the mail, in which are great and important secrets—official secrets, secrets that affect the commercial world, family secrets—you have seen fit to invade that sanctuary, to violate your oath and office, and descend to the mean offence of prying into the secrets of others to satisfy your curiosity by opening a letter. The evidence is that a letter stamped and sealed was mailed at this Consular Post-office for San Francisco, and it is utterly impossible to account how you could have obtained a copy of it on any other hypothesis than that you opened it. But you say the letter was found after it was returned from San Francisco. How was it you first said you had never seen such a letter at all, and were not aware such a letter was in existence. But when you were confronted with the copy of it in your own handwriting, and you knew your handwriting was recognised, you then said that it was found on Mr. Myers's desk, and that it had had time to go to San Francisco and return. Both explanations are lame excuses indeed, to try to avoid the penalty of the law you have incurred. And while I say this is a very painful matter to me, yet I will not shrink from the responsibility that rests upon me. You have violated the law, according to the evidence produced, and it now becomes my duty to pass sentence upon you for that offence. In passing sentence upon you, I can only refer to what I have already said : but I will add that I wish "this cup could pass from me." Your position here with me has been that of a subordinate, and one that I would have preferred should have continued if you had been found worthy. But you have not. You have followed the devices of your own heart; you have forgotten God and His commandments. You have violated the law, and you have prostituted your office. But the Court does not wish to harrow or wound your feelings, or give you pain by any additional words ; and so, without going into the matter further, the Court will sentence you to pay a fine of $250 and the costs, and imprison you in the jail of this Consulate for twenty days, without hard labour.

The Customs returns for the third quarter of the present year have been issued. They show a decline in the revenue of Tls. 83,000, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1876, attributable to the great decrease in the export of silk ; the export duties having yielded only Tls. 96,000, against 309,000 last year ; while there was an increase of over Tls. 100,000 in imports. The shipping returns show an increase of ninety-one vessels entered and eighty-one cleared, involving a corresponding increase of tonnage. The import of Grey Shirtings shows a decrease of 250,000 pieces as compared with last year ; leaving the figures, however, nearly on a par with those of 1874 and 1875. T-Cloths show an increase of 171,000 pieces. There was no material variation in the import of Drills and Jeans, but a large increase in that of Sheetings, both English and American. Chintszes, Turkey Reds, Velvets and Handkerchiefs also show a considerable increase. 125,000 pieces of Woollen Goods were received, against 92,000 in 1876 ; all kinds having shared in the increase except Long Ells, Spanish Stripes and Cloths, in which, however, the decrease was trifling. Metals, also, of all kinds (except Quicksilver), show a considerable increase. The import of Opium was very slightly less—by about eighty piculs ; that of foreign coal slightly greater, but that of native coal only 41,000 piculs, against 108,000.

The feeling with regard to the closing of the Woosung Railway continues to be very strong, the Act being generally regarded as one of the most silly pieces of retrogression of which the Chinese have ever been guilty. The *North China Herald* refers to the subject as follows :—

The final instalment of purchase money of the Woosung Railway was duly paid on Oct. 18, and the officials deputed for the purpose took over possession of the property on the 22nd. Oct. It is noteworthy that they declined the offer of an engine and carriage to travel over and inspect the property, but elected to go in their chairs ! The last train under the management of the Company left Shanghai on the 20th at noon, returning from Woosung at one P.M. The twelvemonth did not actually expire till the night of Oct. 22, and why the time of closure should have been anticipated we do not exactly see. The future of the Railway is still as uncertain as ever. The last report regarding it is that it is to go to Formosa. All that is certain is that no definite orders respecting its future have yet been issued, but the Formosa theory is held in well-informed quarters. So that those who

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rather looked forward to seeing the Chinese tear up the rails, as a supreme act of folly which might, perhaps, enlighten Europe as to the reality of their vaunted progress, may not after all be disappointed.

We mentioned recently that a farmstead adjoining the railway had been burnt by a spark from an engine, and that compensation would be given to the owners. But we did not hear at the time, what is now stated to be the fact, that the Taoutai actually put forward a charge of culpable carelessness against the engine-driver, and requested that he might be handed over to the Paoshan Magistrate (? for torture) if he were a Chinaman, and that the Consul would take cognisance of the matter if he were a foreigner. We wonder he did not ask that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., as general managers of the line, should also be incarcerated as being indirectly responsible. Does the Taoutai expect the driver to sit on the funnel, to prevent the sparks flying, or how is he to control them?

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

The Council have asked the Commissioner of Customs, and have invited the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, to try and have the opium hulks removed to the other side of the river. The inconvenience of their present situation has been often complained of, and the Council point out that, in consequence of the steady growth of the Pootung shore, and the consequent tendency of vessels to bear more and more to this side of the river, that inconvenience is yearly becoming greater.

It is reported that the China Merchants' Company have again declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, but again without writing anything off to depreciation.

The northerly gale which we experienced here on Wednesday and Thursday last week seems to have swept down nearly the whole extent of the continent. The Russian telegraph lines were damaged by it. Our Newchwang correspondent mentions that it passed over Newchwang on the 10th, reducing the temperature from 75 deg. to 34 deg. Chefoo also experienced the full benefit. The British bark *Aurora* went ashore; some damage was done to the Customs jetty, and a flat roof of a house on the hill gave way. At Tientsin a strong N.W. gale was experienced on the 10th, and during the night the thermometer was down to 30 deg. There was less water than usual in the river, and the steamer *Taku* reports that she was aground in consequence for thirty-six hours. On the same days gales also swept the coast of Japan, and *Saikio* the *Maru*, as will be seen from a report in another column, encountered a typhoon on the 11th between Kobe and Yokohama. What happened at Shanghai, and to shipping farther South, has been already stated.

It was reported that all details of the Loan had at length been settled satisfactorily at Peking, and a strong demand for Bank shares set in in consequence; but some doubt has since again arisen.

Referring to the voracity of the white ants of the south of China, in the course of the proceedings at the Asiatic Society last week, Dr. Macgowan mentioned the curious fact that tobacco has been discovered to be a deadly poison to them. A colony of them penetrated a box of cheroots, but no sooner had they fastened themselves on the cigars than they were killed by nicotine—a solemn warning, added the speaker, not so much to those who smoke as to those who masticate the weed. It is popularly believed that, wherever a vegetable poison is found growing, an antidote may be discovered close at hand; and this is paralleled in a manner by a destroyer of the termites, who have as a neighbour a small black ant that feeds on them. A battle was lately witnessed between a party of white and black ants, if that can be called a battle which consisted in an unresisting seizure and carrying off of the former by the latter.

The *Courier* has the following:—

There was an unusually large attendance at evening prayer at the Cathedral. A gifted member of the choir was expected to be present for the last time, and a numerous congregation assembled in consequence. Indisposition however interposed on the one side—and disappointment ensued on the other. Flattering as the reception could not fail to have been to the one it was intended for, it also indicated in an unmistakable manner what an attractive power good singing, whether sacred or profane, always has. Some of us remember well the different state of things that obtained in the barn-like edifice which preceded the present building. How at the second service scarcely ever more than a dozen persons were present and sometimes not a single member of the choir. The purifying and elevating influence of so many more ladies amongst us than there used to be has unquestionably told for good, the religious element in the nature of woman being as a rule in greater preponderance than in that of the sterner sex. In deference also to the wishes of some residents a semi-cathedral service in the evening has been introduced, and this for a time, and especially when one of our leading amateur singers was known to be taking a solo in the anthem drew considerably; latterly, however, there has been a falling off in numbers. The heat of summer has no doubt had something to do with it, but now that cool weather has returned and the days are getting shorter, it is to be hoped that the heart of our worthy Dean will be rejoiced by often seeing congregations like the one assembled in the Cathedral last night.

NINGPO.

The correspondent of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* states it is reported that the newly appointed Governorof the Province of Chekiang, Mei-chi-chao, will visit Ningpo very shortly on a tour of inspection. A review of the troops is likely to take place, and the native gunboats will probably be inspected by his Excellency. The anticipated visit from the great man has caused some little excitement and gossip in native circles.

The two opposition lines of steamers on the Shanghai Ningpo line are cutting down the existing rates of freight to a minimum, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company having a regular daily steamer, and the China Navigation Company are running one steamer three times a week. The rumour current that the two companies had come to an understanding with regard to the rates of freight on this line seems to have no foundation, the competition being as keen as ever.

WENCHOW.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* gives the following from the above-named port:—

The only news of interest since my last is that the lekin on tea has at last been fixed at 25 tael cents per chest less than the Customs transit dues. This will of course cause the inland duty to flow directly into the pockets of the local authorities, and beyond the reach of the Imperial treasury.

I say "at last," for you can have no idea of the work and solicitations that were necessary before the desired information could be obtained. The Taoutai is always ill, and apparently quite unfit for duty. There is a rumour that he is going on leave. Well, we can't get a worse, even if a more obstructive one; as the latter will at least have to assume a position of active hostility, a condition much more tangible than the opposite state. The native teamen seem to be looking with rather a longing eye towards our port, and there seems to be no doubt but that, if only a little capital comes here, the best "Foochow" teas will be on hand, and probably, at least at first, obtainable at lower prices than in the market from which their generic appellation is got. At any rate, a considerable quantity is likely to come here for shipment either to Shanghai or even Foochow; as in the latter case there seem to be some official obstacles in the way of an overland transit, which do not exist in Chekiang province, and so preference will be given to the sea route.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* has the following:—

The new line of telegraph between Taiwanfu and Takow is now completed, and messages are being transmitted daily. The line is, we understand, worked by pupils from the Torpedo College at Tientsin, while subordinate positions are filled by youths taken from the lately closed Telegraph School at this port.

In a recent issue we alluded to the case of a foreigner having been assaulted and deprived of his clothing by some Chinese creditors to whom he owed a trumpery amount. We now understand that the persons concerned in this cowardly attack have, at the instance of the United States Consul, been arrested, and that the ringleader has been bambooed and sentenced to three months' cangue.

It is rumoured that the Viceroy is dissatisfied with his post, and that he has applied to Peking for permission to retire. His Excellency is said to be an ultra-Conservative, with no very remarkable administrative faculty. His conduct of foreign relations has been far from successful, though marked by a certain amount of obstructive talent that presumably meets with approval at the capital.

The naval forces of Fohkien (always excepting those toy-ships at the Franco-Chinese Arsenal) were reviewed on Oct. 6 by the Admiral-in-Chief. This warlike functionary sniffed powder from afar in the reception-room of the Chinese Custom-House, near the Long Bridge, while his gallant tars indulged in one of those inexpensive pyrotechnic displays with which we are so delightfully familiar.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter from Ockseu, under date 1st October:—"The devastation and loss of life at sea on the morning of Sept. 22 must have been terrific. Whole sections of junk timber were floating past and drifting on to the island for two whole days, while on the 23rd a whole junk floated past bottom upwards. I called the attention of the natives to it, but they were afraid to go off to her and tow her in. On the Monday morning the *Maria* passed here dismasted, but owing to the stubbornness of the natives we could not render any assistance. At about eleven A.M. I lost sight of her; she was then about the lower or south end of the land forming the Meichin Sound. She had stores for the Lighthouse, and since that we have heard nothing of her. The Lamyit men came down on the 15th ultimo, worked a little, and stayed until the 21st, when the appearance of the weather and the heavy swell from the southward caused them to leave. I am afraid they hardly arrived in shelter before the gale. But 'gale'! it was not a gale of wind at all. In my fifty years' experience, and nearly thirty of them have been passed at sea, I never saw or felt the like. I think it was the bursting of a water spout in our vicinity

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attended with a dozen typhoons, lasting over two hours. The water came down in lumps here and there. As to trying to face it, that was impossible; one had to hold on, and pretty hard too. Our courier tells me that the wreck through the country which he has to pass is dreadful. Houses have fallen in all directions. It must have been great on the mainland, for amongst the *debris* floating past are numbers of trees and drift wood that had apparently been undisturbed for ages. The cholera, or whatever epidemic it was, has about subsided here. Only one case of death amongst the natives occurred on this island. On the smaller Ockseu over fity persons have died."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to Nov. 1; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The question of consolidating the ordinances of Hong Kong, which has for years past attracted attention from time to time, has again been discussed in the local papers. The Chief Justice called attention to the subject from the Bench by the observation, "Well, our ordinances are in a pretty state"—and this seems to have been sufficient to set the ball of discussion on the subject rolling again. It may, therefore, be that H. E. Mr. Pope Hennessy will become the Justinian of Hong Kong, and if so it is to be hoped he will produce something a little less crude than the over-rated work of that bugbear of law students. The *Daily Press* follows the Chief Justice, and not without reason holds that it is high time the Ordinances were put in order. It goes on to observe:—The Governor is himself a lawyer, quick to detect anomalies, and, although he has taken what almost every one with any experience of Chinese criminals thinks unsound views with regard to one particular form of punishment, he has evidently given careful consideration to the general question of the repression of crime, and there is no reason for calling in question his ability to deal with it if he will put aside sentimentalism. The Attorney-General has had valuable experience elsewhere in the work of law revision, and in drafting the ordinances which would be necessary here he could call for the advice of the two police magistrates, one of whom has had an experience here in his present capacity and as superintendent of the police for thirty years, while the other has filled his present office for seven years, is a barrister, and himself did good work in consolidating several important Ordinances while filling the office of Acting Attorney-General during the interregnum between the departure of Mr. Bramston and the arrival of Mr. Phillippo. Both these gentlemen are well qualified to furnish reliable information and give sound advice upon the working of the present enactments in their own department; and in the Council Chamber the Chief Justice, with his seventeen years' experience, would give valuable assistance. It is possible that in a few years we may again have all new men in the Council Chamber. At all events, the work requires doing, there are officials well able to do it, and time is valuable.

From the *Daily Press* we also take the following:—

A case has been heard at the Marine Court by the Hon. C. May and Captain Thomsett, in which a junk-master was charged with leaving the harbour of Victoria without a clearance. The junk was laden with salt and salt fish, and the prisoner's defence was that he committed the offence proved against him only through ignorance of law, as he would not have run the risk of getting into trouble for the sake of twenty-five cents. According to the Ordinance under which the prosecution was instituted, the Court has no discretion as to punishment, and accordingly sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour, the junk and cargo to be forfeited to the Crown, this being the penalty provided. As there was no apparent intention of smuggling or of committing any act of piracy, the Court recommended the case to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, suggesting that a fine of $25 would meet its merits. His Excellency adopted the suggestion, and the punishment was accordingly commuted to a fine of $25.

We regret to have to record the death of Captain G. U. Sands, proprietor of the two patent slips at West Point and of the Novelty Iron Works. He was suddenly seized with a severe pain in his bowels while drinking a cup of tea. Dr. O'Brien was at once sent for, and everything possible was done for the unfortunate gentleman, but he died about ten o'clock yesterday morning, having suffered most acute pain from the time of the attack. The cause of death was hernia. Captain Sands was an American, and possessed all the enterprise characteristic of his countrymen. He laid down the patent slip at Belcher's Bay, and afterwards purchased the Novelty Iron Works, running the two concerns together very successfully under the name of the Patent Slip and Dock Company, and a few months ago he bought Messrs. Macdonald and Company's slip. It was his intention to retire from the personal management of his concerns here, and te leave China for home in the spring of next year.

The Rev. Gerard Nuiteman has died at the French Mission House, Hong Kong. The deceased gentleman, who was Dutch by birth, was sent in 1869 from the seminary of the Belgian Mission, near Brussels, to Mongolia, which is the field occupied for evangelisation by the Belgian fathers. Worn out by continual labour and the privation involved in the ministry in that remote inland mission, he had obtained from his superiors leave to go to Europe to restore his failing health. His illness increased on the journey from Mongolia to Tientsin and thence to Shanghai, and on the passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong he became so weak that he was unable to proceed further, and he was most kindly cared for by the French Missionaries here. His illness developed into typhoid fever, and in spite of the efforts of Dr. O'Brien, the medical attendant of the French Mission, he succumbed to the disease at midnight on Thursday, and was buried at the Catholic Cemetery, in Happy, Valley on Friday afternoon.

As another instance of the value of Chinese house property, we notice that the ground lately occupied by the Novelty Ironworks, West Point, is being utilised for the erection of Chinese houses.

The standing of native medical practitioners in the colony is a subject calling for legislation. At present Chinese doctors are not recognised or acknowledged in any way by law, but in our Courts they can sue for and recover their fees in the same way as anyone else can recover payment for services rendered. Practically they are irresponsible, and no guarantee of qualification for their profession is required from them. Thus anyone, when other sources of livelihood fail, can turn doctor, and as a matter of fact coolies and other ignorant persons do set up in the profession, and unfortunately find patients ready to be gulled by them. It is frightful to think how many deaths may result from the unskilful treatment of such men, and the question arises whether the Government is not bound to protect the public from their imposition. The subject is one surrounded by grave difficulties, but it is one of vital importance. The Chinese cannot be expected to at once abandon their ancient medical system and adopt that of Western nations. The most intelligent of them, who are ready to adopt other foreign innovations, stick tenaciously, as is natural, to their own doctors. Perhaps the utmost that could be demanded from these practitioners would be a guarantee of sufficient knowledge to form a safeguard against their doing actual harm, if they can do no good. It is not often that they venture on surgical operations, but a case came to our knowledge the other day in which a native doctor, treating a child for lockjaw, cut the tendons of the cheek, hemorrhage set in, and death, of course, supervened. It is against such treatment as this that the public ought to be protected. At the very least, the native doctors ought to be licensed, as chair coolies, hawkers, and others of the same class are. This would give the Government some control over them, and would be useful in enabling the Courts to ascertain their standing when they give evidence in criminal cases, as they not unfrequently have to do. The only Chinese college which grants medical diplomas is that at Peking, and, as very few bearers of these diplomas are to be found in any part of China, the possession of one could not fairly be required as a condition of practice in Hong Kong.

CANTON.

Under date of Oct. 25 the *Daily Press* correspondent writes as follows:—

A notice has been issued by the Governor warning the people against opium-smoking, in which he dwells at some length upon the mischievous character of the drug. His Excellency also strongly advises those who are addicted to the evil habit to free themselves from it without loss of time, and cautions those who have not yet indulged in the pipe on no account to taste the drug. I presume this notice has been published in pursuance of instructions from Peking, and as following up the Imperial edict on the subject.

The recent fire in Wong Po-street, by which two houses and a mat-shed were destroyed, is stated to have been the work of incendiaries.

The banditti in the Tsang-fa district, numbering two or three thousand, have gained a signal victory over the troops sent to exterminate them. The military, it appears, in addition to being greatly outnumbered, were, as is not unusual with China troops, short of ammunition, and hence were obliged to retreat, leaving about twenty killed and a number of wounded on the field. The officer in charge of the troops has sent to Canton for reinforcements and a supply of ammunition.

An opium smuggler was arrested on Oct. 18 in the Fourth Ward of the Western suburb. Four balls of opium were found in his possession, and they were immediately confiscated. What punishment the smuggler received I have not learned.

On Oct. 17 a cargo-boat, with more than 300 passengers on board, while on her return voyage from this port to Fatshan, suddenly capsized in a gale of wind. More than half of those on board found a watery grave in the river, and the rest managed to get to shore with the assistance of the crews of other boats. The boat is still in the mud.

The triennial review of the war junks passed off very satisfactorily, no accidents occurring during the practice on this occasion. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, with their suites, were present, and expressed their satisfaction with the condition of the vessels.

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AMOY.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 25 :—

I am given to understand that a case will most likely be tried in the British Consulate at this port to test the right of a shipper who had engaged freight for teas in a through steamer to New York, to recover from the agents of the through steamer the extra costs of sending the same to New York by a Pacific mail steamship and railroad, where the agents of the through steamer have shot out teas for which freight was engaged, in order to make room for their own, and it is hoped that the present loose system of making or breaking engagements will meet with a final stoppage. It seems that engagements on some merchants' honour are very much like houses built on sand. A *Te Deum* has been sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the disappearance of the cholera.

The following was circulated here by the Chamber of Commerce :—Mr. Cray has given notice of his intention to call the notice of the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to the excessive duty on Turkey Red Cambrics, with the view of endeavouring to get it reduced to about the same proportion as charged under the treaty on other foreign textile fabrics, and that a representation be made as to the excessive lekin charged on various woollen goods with a view to the reduction. The members of the Committee have proposed to bring forward the subject of adjusting an equitable tariff to be adopted in weighing Formosa sugar. A meeting of the Chamber is to be held on Oct. 26, when the matters above referred to will be considered.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

A commission has been appointed to examine into and report upon the flora and state of the forests of the Philippines.

The rice crop in Ilo Ilo being deficient, a vessel with a large cargo of the grain will shortly be despatched from Manila.

From Jolo it is stated that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed amongst the newly-arrived troops. The public health was good. The Governor of this island is instituting numerous improvements in the locality. Amongst other works in progress an embankment is being carried out to a steep rock, alongside of which any ship can lie. This work will be a great benefit to Jolo.

COCHIN CHINA.

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SAIGON.

The *Straits Times* has the following :—

The foundation-stone of the new Cathedral of Saigon was laid by the Roman Catholic Bishop on Oct. 7, in the presence of the Governor and the principal officials of the Colony. On Oct. 8 Governor Duperre held a review of the troops of all arms in Saigon, with the crew of the man-of-war *Le Tilsitt*, and the militia of Saigon and Cholon.

The *Courier* publishes returns of imports and exports of the port of Haiphoon for the first half of 1877, drawn up by M. de Kergardec, the French Consul. The values in Tls. were as follows :—A tael being equal to $1.35, or f.7.43, the dollar being valued at f.5.35 :—Imports, Tls. 402,000.79 ; exports, Tls. 345,731.67. The trade of the port seems to be exclusively confined to China and Saigon, principally to China, as the following table shows :—China imports Tls. 399,908.29, exports Tls. 253,249.33 ; Saigon imports $2,092.50, exports $92,480.32. The imports consist principally of medicine, opium, tobacco, tea, cotton thread and cloth, silk cloth, Chinese paper, crockery and haberdashery, and the exports of silk cloth, rice, tin, medicine raw silk, gum oil, and kunao, a sort of gambier.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

The speech delivered by the King of Siam in reply to the addresses of the princes, nobles, and representatives of foreign nations on his birthday appears in the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of Oct. 25. The speech, which is very lengthy, says that during the past year the King has avoided what might have given rise to serious difficulties with French Cochin-China, by promptly sending a Councillor of State to prevent any Siamese aiding the Cambodian rebels. He has shown his respect to our nation and Queen by sending his highest dignitary as Ambassador to hear Her Majesty proclaimed Empress of India. He has tried with some display of force and more of clemency to restore order in a part of his disaffected dominions. The next clause in the speech says that after the defeat of the Haw Chinese rebels last year the victorious general brought to Siam some thousands of captives, who, not liking the change, have been permitted to return. With reference to the delay of justice the speech says that more than 650 old cases of long standing have been disposed of, and that the 623 remaining cases are being vigorously dealt with. The next paragraph refers to the dearness of grain, the precarious state of the rice crop, and the prohibition of the export of rice, which his Majesty holds out hopes will be but temporary. The last paragraph of outside interest tells us that a great canal is in progress through good land suitable for rice growing between Bangkok and the Eastern River, and that already 10,000 acres have been taken up by rice cultivators ; and his Majesty adds—we contemplate the digging of other canals, and shall commence one this year to afford relief to those who may be thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the rice mills.

JAVA.

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BATAVIA.

We learn from the Batavia newspapers that the drought continues, and the state of health is still unfavourable, cases of small-pox having appeared amongst the better classes of the European population. The lately published official reports on the state of the rice crops are, generally speaking, of a favourable nature.

It is officially reported from Atchin, under date Sept. 20, that the Assistant Resident had been conferring with the Chinese authorities at Kotta Rajah, for the purpose of making arrangements for allotting small portions of land to Chinese immigrants there. Proposals to effect this will hereafter be made to Government. The object is to obtain a more settled Chinese population at Kotta Rajah, and, for the sake of the public health and security, to induce them to cultivate those lands to which there is very little probability that the original owners will ever return.

The Court of Justice has delivered judgment in the case of Captain Verloop, lately the commander of the steamer *Lieutenant General Kroesen*. The Court found him guilty of having, by excessive neglect and imprudence, caused the death of the 127 persons who perished when that vessel was wrecked, on June 21, 1876, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 300 guilders, or forty-five days' additional imprisonment should the fine be not paid.

The wreck of the *Julia Rietz* and the cargo to be found in her brought 745 guilders at public auction. About 194 cases of petroleum in a sea-damaged condition have been sold in lots at the same auction at an average of about four guilders per case.

According to advices received *via* Sourabaya from the Governor of Celebes and dependencies, Kraeng Bonto Bonto made his submission, Oct. 10, to Major Prager, the commander of the expeditionary troops, and in the expectation of further orders, he is provisionally interned at Pang Kanjene.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 8th November ; the French mail from London, Oct. 5, was received on the 6th Nov. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

We are informed that Tunku Alum has had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Douglas, the Colonial Secretary, with reference to his patrimony of Moar State and his rights thereto, and that Mr. Douglas made something like the following statement :—That Colonel Anson in all he did was merely acting, and could not give any decision in the matter ; that the instruction from the Colonial-office was not to interfere in the matter, and therefore the Government here would leave the decision as to the successor to Moar to the wishes of the chiefs and people ; that to ascertain these wishes the Maharajah of Johore had been requested to withdraw his men from Moar territory, and send back the Tumongong of Moar with other Moar people in Johore ; that the Tumongong of Moar left accordingly for Moar a few days ago, and he is to collect all the Punghooloos and people at Quallah Kessang for the purpose of making their wishes known ; and that Mr. A. M. Skinner proceeds in the *Pluto* for Moar river in order to receive the decision come to at this meeting, which will be acted upon by the British Government as the paramount power.

An event of considerable interest as bearing on the much vexed question of the control of the Secret Societies has transpired, and, as illustrating the change which has come over their leading spirits, is worth recording. Some three weeks since the Protector of Chinese, who had succeeded the Inspector General of Police as Registrar of the Societies, issued a notice requiring the Societies to forward a return of newly-joined members in accordance with the Act. One society only complying with the requisition, and the stated time having expired, summonses were issued against the headmen, returnable on Nov. 6. As an infringement of the Act renders each headman liable to a fine of $500, this compelled some attention, and an attempt was made to gain the ear of the Inspector-General of Police. As he however declined to hear them, the headmen finally came to the Protector, and promised a most ample apology, and a full compliance with the regulations, if the summonses were allowed to stand over. The apology was accordingly handed in, and all resistance is at an end. As we were, and still are, by no means sanguine of the success of the Protectorate, we are glad to be able to record that, on this occasion at least, it has rendered good service.

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A portion of the estate of the late James Clarke has been sold by auction, under the direction of the Court, when the following prices were realised :—No. 41, Hill-street, 46 cents per square foot, $16,155.31 ; No. 10, Raffles-place, occupied by Messrs. Chib Hok and Co., $10,500.00 ; No. 56, Teluk Ayer-street, $1,400.00 ; No. 86, Teluk Ayer-street, $2,760.00 ; No. 93, Teluk Ayer-street, $1,500.00 ; No. 205, Middle-road, 16½ cents per square foot, $2,524.00 ; Total, $34,839.31. We understand that the remainder of the property belonging to this estate is also to be sold.

H.H. Tunkoo Dia Oodin, the Viceroy of Salangore, has obtained from his Highness Sultan Abdul Samad three months' leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting his brother, the Rajah of Quedah. His Highness left for Malacca by the steamer *Peyah Pekkett* on Oct. 5, and went from there by the *Benmore* to Penang. During his absence Captain Douglas, H.M. Resident, undertakes the duties of President of the Salangore Council.

His Excellency Sir William C. F. Robinson held a Levee on Nov. 3 in Government House, and a large number of the residents manifested their loyalty to Her Majesty's representative on the occasion.

The Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak (Sir Charles and Lady Brooke) arrived here on Nov. 3 by the Sarawak gunboat *Aline*, and have taken apartments at Emmerson's Hotel.

Captain Douglas, H.B.M.'s Resident, Salangore, notifies that, pending the arrival from England and the erection of a *red* light of proper power, a temporary *bright* light will be exhibited at Middle Point, in the southern entrance of Klang Straits.

A farewell dinner party has been given at the Estana, Johore, by H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, to the Honourable Mr. W. and Mrs. Adamson.

The *Gazette* notifies that the Hon. H. Plunket, Superintendent of Police, Penang, has been granted one month's extension of leave, with half salary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—On the 1st Nov. at Singapore, the wife of F. W. Austin, of a son.
ANDERSON—On the 19th Oct., at Yokohama, Mrs. Arthur Anderson, of a son.
CANNY—On the 6th Dec., at Kintore, Southborough, near Tunbridge-wells, the wife of J. M. Canny, of a son.
FRYER—On the 18th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of John Fryer, of a son.
HOLBERTON—On the 30th Nov., at Cross Deep, Twickenham, the wife of Edmund A. Holberton, of a daughter.
HOSKING—On the 30th Nov., at Woburn-square, the wife of Edward Hosking, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
MACARTHUR—On the 3rd Nov, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. J. R. MacArthur, of a daughter.
MILLEY—On the 23rd Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of W. T. Milley, of a son.
PATON—On the 25th Nov., at Fernichirst, Jedburgh, the wife of Major Paton, late 4th (King's Own) Royals, of a daughter.
PHEAR—On the 1st Dec., at South Sheen, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Hon. Sir John Budd Phear, Chief Justice of Ceylon, of a son.
WRIGHT—On the 12th Oct., at Nagasaki, the wife of Alexander Wright of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR.—KIRBY—On the 24th Oct., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, John Taylor, of Kobe, Japan, to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain Richard Kirby, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SMITH.—MASON—On the 29th Oct., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. John Henderson, Robert Fraser Smith, Accountant, Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, to Alice, only daughter of Thomas Mason, of London.

DEATHS.

GILLIES—On the 19th Oct., drowned on the voyage from Nagasaki to Vladivostock, George H. Gillies, chief engineer s.s. *Dragon*.
PENNY—On the 18th Nov, at Moscow, in the 33rd year of her age, Emily Jane, wife of the Rev. R. G. Penny, British Chaplain. R.I.P.
PUTHON—On the 19th Oct., at Shanghai, M. Puthon, aged 37 years.
SHADGETT—On the 20th Oct., at Hongkew, Annie, wife of John Shadgett.
TOWNSEND—On the 23rd Oct., at Shanghai, George Francis, son of Alfred Markham and Mary Alice Townsend, aged 1 year and 6 days.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had continued dull throughout the interval. The quietude extended to all imports, the slight activity recently apparent in Yarns having subsided. Shirtings and other Cotton Goods had been in very limited demand, and an extremely small business had been done at about previous quotations. In Metals also the business had been very limited in extent, and quotations were nominal, with a downward tendency.

CHINKIANG.—There had been a slight improvement in the market, more inquiry being exhibited, chiefly for fair to good medium 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and 14 lbs. Drills.

NEWCHWANG.—Messrs. Bush Brothers' Circular, dated Oct. 13, says :—Since Sept. 15 manufactures have gone off in considerable quantities, some 500 bales Drills (principally Americans) having changed hands during the last ten days. The weather has been boisterous, and much colder, from 10th inst., when the thermometer (Fahrt.) marked 30½deg., and we have had snow, rain, and sleet by turns. Natives prognosticate an early closing of the port. Grey Shirtings : 8¼-lbs, 3 Mandarins, Tls. 1.22 ; 8¼-lbs. Lion, Tls. 1.30 ; 8¼-lbs. Fish, 1.33 ; 10lbs. Tunsin, 2.59. T-Cloths : 6-lbs. Weavy Machine, Tls. 0.88 ; 7-lbs. Sin-paou-shun, Tls. 1.44. Sheetings : Tree, Tls. 2.38 ; Man and Spur, Tls. 2.70 ; Horse, Tls. 3.20. Drills—English : Dragon, Tls. 1.95 ; 3 Mandarins, Tls. 1.97 ; American : Cock, Tls. 3 to 3.03 ; Horse, 3.03 to 3.07 ; Dragon, 3.11 to 3.17. Iron : A few parcels of Staffordshire placed at Tls. 2.10 to 2.18 per 91½c.

SHANGHAI.—There had again been little or no private business, transactions having been confined to auction sales at about previous values. Grey Shirtings : 8¼ lbs., prices generally had fallen a trifle. Of Horse and Jockey 500 pieces had realised Tls. 1.65 per piece, but Hand and Branch had declined to Tls. 1.77½ per piece. Inquiry for 7 lbs. moderately steady again, and lower to medium grades had developed a tendency towards higher prices. There was also a little better feeling towards 6 lbs. goods, but nothing over last quotations had been paid. In heavy Shirtings nothing done. T-Cloths : 6 lbs. slightly stronger, also 7 lbs. Mexicans. Jeans : Dewhurst's make sold at Tls. 1.60 and Sin-Wo Eye at Tls. 1.67. Other cloths inferior to these, but of "good" classification—had brought from Tls. 1.43 to 1.52. Fancy Cottons : No business beyond that in Velvets, Handkerchiefs, and Turkey Red Cambrics at the auctions. Woollens : No private business reported in Camlets, Long Ells, or Spanish Stripes ; but inquiries for certain chops of the second named article, at previous quotations for scarlet, but at lower prices for assortments. Camlets showed a heavy decline. Lastings had likewise gone back in value, a sale of black, 100 pieces, having taken place at Tls. 8.80 per piece. Approved assortments of Figured Orleans had maintained their place, but there had been very little doing in them. Lustres and Crapes had not been wanted. Metals : Dulness still prevailed. Of Nail-rod Iron the only sale consisted of 6,000 bundles (damaged) Belgian at Tls. 1.47½ per picul. L.B. Lead had changed hands at Tls. 5.40 per picul for forward delivery. The cash rate was lower than that, and business difficult. For Tin, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver there had not been any market, and prices for all were nominal.

SAIGON.—There was scarcely any demand, and quotations were nominal.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says :—Business continues much on the same basis as previously reported, low grades, which are very firm, still being the favourites. Settlements during the interval amount to 2,000 piculs ; and supplies have been very limited. Stocks to hand consist principally of the better classes, but are only of small amount. The Cremona, for New York, is now full, and will have speedy despatch ; the s.s. Glenearn is expected to leave on the 23rd Oct. for same destination, via China ports and Suez Canal. The P.M.S.S. Company have reduced the rate of freight to New York for City of Peking, leaving about Nov. 3, to 3c. per lb. gross. Quotations :—Common, per picul, $10 to 11 ; good common, $12 to 14 ; medium, $15 to 17 ; good medium, $18 to 21 ; fine, $22 to 24 ; finest, choice, and choicest nominal. Export from May 1 to date :—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York...	4,674,525	6,241,785	8,673,258
„ San Francisco	1,838,357	2,050,002	1,811,934
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	1,992,880	1,700,501	1,784,812
„ England, &c.	71,538	133,083	18,936
Total lbs....	8,577,300	10,125,371	12,288,940

HANKOW.—Settlements for the week ending Oct. 20 had been only 100 chests Oanfa at Tls. 8, 500 chests Shantam at Tls. 7¾, and 100 chests Sungyang at Tls. 8½. These were all bought by Russian firms, English buyers having closed their books for the season. The shipments on native account for the week had been about 2,000 chests. Statistics to date were :—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	663,000 chests	719,000 chests
Settlements and shipments	662,000 „	715,000 „
Stock	1,000 „	4,000 „

SHANGHAI.—Black : There had been less demand during the week, settlements being :—Oopack, 1,500 chests at Tls. 12½ to 15 ; Oanfa, 1,500 chests at Tls. 11¾ to 15 ; Ningchow, 2,000 chests at Tls. 11¾ to 21 ; Hohow, 1,000 chests at Tls. 11⅛ to 14 ; total, 6,000 chests, against 5,000 chests for the same period last year. The market had been quiet but firm, the gradually diminishing stock preventing any decline in prices, which for common teas were fully ¾d. per lb. above London quotations. Arrivals were very much falling off, the export to Europe to date showing a deficiency of nearly seven million lbs., the stock being two million lbs. less than last year's, so that the total deficiency in the crop from this port would be more than ten per cent. Green : There had been again a fair business doing, settlements being :—Teenkai, 3,500 half-chests at Tls. 23 to 28 ; Moyune, 7,000 do. at Tls. 22 to 28½ ; Fychow, 3,000 do. at Tls. 18 to 22¼ ; Shanghai, 500 do. at Tls. 19 ; total, 14,000 half-chests, against 9,000 half-chests for same period last year. The *Celestial Empire* says :—The market has been very steady, the large arrivals preventing any advance that the competition among the two or three large buyers might have caused. Intrinsically, Teas are extremely cheap, but it is doubtful whether, with a diminishing consumption at home, the supply will not be again too large for any prices to be absolutely safe. The arrivals to date are already above last year's and there is little likelihood of the total crop being less than last season's. In fact, if more buyers should enter the market, we should probably see a rise in rates here, which would be followed by the same increase of supply that upset our calculations last year. A considerable portion of recent settlements is going forward by sail.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter of Oct. 20 says :—A fair daily business has been transacted, a large proportion of the settlements being again for Colonial orders. Although no anxiety is displayed on the part of the buyers to operate for England, still the short supply, which is now inevitable, induces great firmness on the part of Teamen. It is fairly certain that the total yield of Congou will not exceed 640,000 to 650,000 chests, or 90,000 to 100,000 chests under that of last year. Congou : Prices have continued as last quoted. Souchongs : Some intrinsically very cheap teas of the lower grades have been taken for the Continent. Oolongs : Settlements have been on a basis of Tls. 13 short for fair cargo. Flowery Pekoes have been taken on favourable terms. Scented Teas were very cheap, and

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the crop was nearly exhausted. Quotations are :—Congou : Flavoury 11¼d.; good common to flavoury, 8¾d. to 11d.; dust to common, 6¼d. to 8¼d.; Souchong : Good to on fine, 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 6d.; common to fair, 8¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.; broken leaf to common, 7¼d. to 8¼d.; Oolong, 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 2¼d.; Flowery Pekoe : Common to good, 9¾d. to 2s. 0¼d.; Scented Orange Pekoe : Common, 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; dust, 6¾d.; Scented Caper, Common, 11¼d. to 1s. 0½d.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The inactivity reported in last advices had continued without abatement, and settlements had been on a large scale, some portion of them being still under inspection. Prices had showed little or no fluctuation, holders remaining very firm, though willing to do business at previous quotations. Supplies had been fully equal to the demand, and stocks showed a slight increase. Settlements :—Hanks, 1,350 bales ; Oshius and other sorts, 300 bales, total 1,650 bales. Settlements, from July 1 to date, 8,600 bales ; against corresponding, period—Season 1876-7, 15,200 ; 1875-6, 5,600 ; 1874-5, 4,800. Stocks 1,200 bales, against 2,200 bales, at same date last season. Silk-worm Eggs : Arrivals to date, 1,500,000 cards; against 950,000 last year ; and the settlements amounted to about 500,000 cards. Purchases had been actively made by most buyers, at gradually falling rates. Best cards were worth $0.35 to 0.45.

SHANGHAI.—Unusually large arrivals had taken place during the week, and only a very moderate business doing had combined to weaken holders. About 200 bales of market Tsatlees were purchased the day after last mail left at previous prices, and the only settlements reported since then had been about 100 bales of Cock and Worm chop at Tls. 460 for No. 3 (showing Tls. 20 per picul decline), and a few bales of S.S.S. chop at Tls. 405 (showing Tls. 10 decline), with some market Tsatlees at Tls. 369 to 395, and a small parcel of skeins at Tls. 250 per picul. The s.s. Saikio-Maru had sailed with 378 bales of re-reels for America—a good per-centage going forward on Chinese account—prices showed but little alteration, being on a basis of Tls. 420 per picul for fair market cargo. Stocks had increased considerably, and there were nearly 21,000 bales unsold on the market. Exports, including shipments by the present mail steamer, amounted to rather over 15,000 bales, against 55,000 last year, 40,000 in 1875, and 50,800 in 1874.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 13, Willard Mudgett; 15, Kedar ; 16, G. W. Wapins ; from Liverpool and Cardiff, Dec. 3, Newman Hall ; from — Laura R. Burnham.

At SHANGHAI.—From Australia, Oct. 18, Corinna ; 20, Hermann ; 21, Silver Eagle ; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 19, Dilpussund ; from Liverpool, Dec. 3, Orestes (str.) ; from Hamburg, 3, Feronia (str.) ; from Brisbane, 1, Black Prince ; from Glasgow, 5, Hopewell.

At SWATOW.—From London, Oct. 23, Faugh-a-Ballagh.

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 26, Broomhall ; 28, Empreza ; from London, Dec. 5, Bertha (str.), Gordon Castle (str.) ; from San Francisco, 5, Annie M. Small ; from Cardiff, 5, Martha Jackson.

At BATAVIA.—From Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 18, St. Mary ; from Texel, 20, Voorlichter ; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Wennington ; from Glasgow, 22, No. 14 ; 24, Greenock ; from Shields, 24, Baron van Rosendaal ; from Cardiff, 24, Savenas ; from Amsterdam, Dec. 3, Waterloo.

At SOURABAYA.—From New York, Oct. 16, Hoogly ; from Rotterdam, 19, Ymuiden ; from Amsterdam, Dec. 3, Java Packet.

At SAMARANG.—From Algoa Bay, Oct. 19, Heidi ; from New York, Nov. 19, Corsica, Olustee.

At SINGAPORE.—From Hamburg, Nov. 3, Anna ; from Antwerp, 6, America (str.); from Cardiff, Dec. 7, Marzo, Buston Vale, Attivo ; from Liverpool, 7, Menelaus (str.); from London, 7, Minerva (str.), Glengyle (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Dunedin, Oct. 20, Carl Ludwig.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Oct. 19, Deucalion (str.); 23, Black Adder, Woollahra.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Oct. 16, Ulysses (str.) ; for New Zealand, 19, Circe.

From HONG KONG.—For Port Elizabeth, Oct. 26, Auguste ; for London, 27, Deucalion (str.).

From MANILA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 27, Elizabeth Dougall ; for Liverpool, Dec. 4, Lucia.

From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 20, Rota; 23, Menai Straits; 24, Mary M. Bird; 26, Madagascar ; for Boston, 24, Sabine ; for Holland, 21, Mina; Dec. 1, Prins van Oranje (str.).

From SAMARANG.—For the Channel, f.o. Oct. 17, Whinfell; 20, Ordovic; 22, James Bolt ; 26, Barbadien ; for Holland, 19, Gamen.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Oct. 31, Don Quixote; Nov. 2, Lutterworth; 3, Deucalion (str.).

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.	From	To
Oct.	10	Queen of the Seas	Singapore	New York
„	13	Aline	Sourabaya	Queenstown
„	16	Henry Lippett	New York	Order
„	17	Merwanjee Framjee	Manila	Liverpool
„	—	Leonora	Singapore	London
„	—	Cristina Acquarone	Passaroeang	Falmouth
„	18	Cyclone	Manila	New York
„	—	Fugitive	Amoy	Falmouth
„	19	Herman	Newcastle	Bangkok
„	20	Caribou	New York	Sourabaya
„	21	Fideline	Cardiff	Order
„	22	Cornelis Smit	Greenock	Sourabaya
„	—	Bon Accord	Hong Kong	London
„	26	H. D. Brookman	New York	Batavia
Nov.	20	Miako	Manila	London
„	20	Wylo	Foochow	London

THE INDIAN AND CHINA MAIL SERVICES.

The Times prints the subjoined letter signed "Mercator," referring to the mail service to India and the Far East :—

The P. and O. Company is an institution of which Englishmen have reason to be proud, and the appeal which the directors make to their forty years' good conduct as giving them a claim to consideration when the India and China mail contract comes to be renewed in 1880 is unanswerable. India would not be like India without that familiar flag, the guarantee at once of regularity, safety, and efficiency. Nevertheless, times are changing, and somewhat rapidly, too, as the P. and O. directors have already found to their cost. The company has faced about since the opening of the Suez Canal in a masterly manner, having in these seven years converted a "postal into a commercial fleet," without interrupting for a single day any portion of a very complicated mail service. But there is no finality in this kind of reform, and the next question will perhaps be whether, to meet the requirements of the future, the process must now be reversed and the commercial be either supplanted or supplemented by a postal fleet. The demand is inexorable for increased speed and a more rigid economy of time in stoppages. The P. and O. ships are already outstripped in speed, not only by a rival mail line, but even by many of the trading steamers, and it has been clearly proved that a week might well be saved in the mail contract time to and from India, and ten days in the run to China. Instead of nine knots an hour, a minimum of twelve should be required of the boats carrying the Indian mails ; and, as an average speed of fourteen knots has been kept up on the voyage from China to London by more than one of the tea steamers, that would probably not be too much to exact from a heavily subsidised postal line. Considering how much time is consumed in transhipping cargo and in coaling at the various ports of call, the question arises whether a thoroughly efficient mail service is quite compatible with the carriage of 3,000 tons of heavy cargo by each steamer. Has the time not arrived when an express service for the conveyance of mails, passengers, specie, and parcels, paying high rates of freight, could be supported apart altogether from the heavy goods traffic ? There is no more important postal line in the world than that which connects England with India, and the shortening of the time of transit by a week would be well worth a handsome subsidy. Passenger traffic is increasing so fast all over the world that swift steamers, specially fitted and constructed for it, would always attract a full complement. Among the advantages which would accrue from the separation of passengers from cargo, not the least would be the increased freight-earning power of the cargo steamers themselves when relieved of the passenger arrangements, which at present encumber them, and of the necessity of subordinating the interests of shippers to the exigencies of the postal contract. These new steamers would of course have very large coal-carrying capacity, which would enable them to land their mails at such places as Aden without entering the harbour. Judging from analogous experience, the efficiency of both branches would be enhanced by the separation of the light from the heavy traffic, and there are probably no insurmountable difficulties in the way if the Government applies the needful pressure. No ship-owning company is so capable of inaugurating this new era of speed and comfort in ocean travelling as the P. and O. Company, for they would merely have to work on their own lines, and assert that pre-eminence in the future which the mail subsidy enabled them to maintain in the ante-Canal period."

Another correspondent, signing himself "A Merchant," writes as follows :—

In the letter signed "Mercator" it is stated that "an average speed of 14 knots has been kept up on the voyage from China to London by more than one of the tea steamers." The first steamer which arrived from Hankow last season has always been understood to have made the fastest passage on record. She left Woosung on the 25th of May, and arrived at Gravesend on the 3rd of July, the time occupied being thirty-nine days. The distance is 10,600 knots, and the speed is therefore under 11½ knots, instead of 14, as suggested by "Mercator."

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 6, at London, from Rangoon, Elvetico ; at Falmouth, from Akyab, Nicolo Barabino ; from Cheribon, Stanhope ; from Pasaroeang, Proteus ; 6, at Greenock, from Samarang, Fiery Cross ; at Falmouth, from Bassein, Lanusei ; 7, from Nagaski, Flying Spur ; at Queenstown, from Samarang, Nicholas Thayer ; at London, from Shanghai, Ulysses (s.) ; from Singapore, Swiftsure.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 1, from Flushing, for China, Glengaber ; 4, from Ymuiden, for Sourabaya, Jan Pieterszoon Koen ; 5, from Glasgow, for Manila, Espiegle ; from Ymuiden, for Batavia, Ocean, India Packet ; for Samarang, Andrea Wilhelmina ; 7, from Liverpool, for Singapore and Manilla, Leon, (s.)

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Dec. 6, Achilles, Liverpool for Penang, &c.; Stentor, Liverpool for Penang, &c.; 7, Glenfinlas, China for London.

SPOKEN.—Q.D.B.H. (Ger. ship), Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 18, 4 N., 26 W.; Zemindar, Singapore to London, Oct. 29, 10 S., 12 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, Dec. 5, the Friesland (str.), Batavia to Holland, put in yesterday, short of coal, and proceeded to-day. She had encountered heavy gales and head winds in the Mediterranean ; all well on board. Havre, Dec. 5, arrived, Mecca (str.), London for Bangkok. Malta, Dec. 7, sailed, Lorne (str.), London for Penang, &c.

☞ *For Exchanges see page* 1062.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The famine in the North continues to command the grave attention of the officials at Peking. It is described by a correspondent as being the one absorbing topic in the Capital; and, as already mentioned, the authorities have taken steps in their own way to mitigate its effects; but there seems no doubt that what has been done will prove completely inadequate for the object in view. A grant of Tls. 400,000 has been made for the distressed region, but it is feared that the money will again be offered to the famishing people, not as actual relief, but as a loan, to be repaid with interest on the first good year; 80,000 piculs of grain have also been ordered to be sent for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in Shansi and Honan. The grain, which is that under process of conveyance by Grand Canal to Peking, will, it is stated, probably be diverted from some point in Northern Shangtung, to its destination. The Authorities at Peking are taking extra precautions against robbers, and it is evidently feared that the distress so widely existing may lead to disturbances, actual want of food having always been of the chief causes of rebellions in China. From the new port of Wenchow intelligence is brought that the lekin has at last been fixed at 25 tael cents per chest on Tea less than the Customs Transit dues. It is expected that considerable quantities will come down to the port. Some very curious stories have come to hand concerning the manner in which the explorations for coal are being carried on upon the Upper Yangtsze, under the auspices of H.E. Li Hung-chang. They are conducted entirely in the accustomed Chinese fashion. The mining engineer who was lately imported from England for the work is, it seems, carted about from place to place by a posse of overbearing officials, who insist on his declaring coal to be found where none exists, and have actually suppressed his reports of outcrop in localities where it had suited them previously to declare that no coal was forthcoming. An extraordinary and somewhat painful case has been decided at Shanghai, where Mr. O. B. Bradford, who has for many years been known as United States Vice Consul, has been convicted of opening letters passing through the postal department of the Consulate, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The ceremony of closing the Woosung Railway is described in detail; it has produced a very strong feeling among foreigners generally, and apparently also among many of the natives, who regard it as a needless piece of obstructiveness. On the other hand, the telegraph between Taiwan and Takow is reported to be complete; and that messages are daily transmitted, so that progress seems to be made at least in some directions.

At Hong Kong the question of revising and consolidating the local ordinances—a measure long and urgently needed—has been again attracting attention. Legislative measures with regard to native doctors have been advocated. In Japan some discussion has taken place in the native papers with reference to a reported further issue of paper money by the Government.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the new Governor of Singapore has held his first levee, which was largely attended. It is stated that Tunku Alum has been officially informed that the question of the succession to the government of Moar would be left to the decision of the chiefs and people. The Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak are on a visit to Singapore. A portion of the estate of the late Mr. James Clarke has been sold by auction, realising $34,839. The speech delivered by the King of Siam at his birthday reception is published. The drought in Java continues, and small-pox is prevalent at Batavia. Arrangements have been made for the allotment of land to Chinese who may take up their residence in Atchin. The commander of the steamer *Lieut.-Gen. Kroesen*, which was wrecked last year, has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a heavy fine.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

As noticed under our "Commercial Intelligence," the Chinese Loan which has for some time past been spoken of is now announced, and we regret to find that upon this, as upon the last occasion of a China Loan, *The Times* has fallen into some serious errors with regard to it. It will be recollected that when the last Loan was announced that paper animadverted upon the slight information which we possess regarding the nature of the Chinese Customs' Revenue; but having apparently since that time discovered the existence of the quarterly and annual "yellow books," in which full particulars of the revenue from the Customs are published by Mr. HART, the Inspector-General, in English, and in almost the same form as our own Revenue Returns, it is now frank enough to admit that "as the Customs are collected at the Treaty ports by foreigners, and "with great regularity, it may be fairly assumed that the "security thus offered is as good as a Government like that "of China could possibly offer;" but while thus correcting its previous error, it unluckily falls into another, and throws doubts upon China continuing to permit foreigners to collect its revenue, especially if that country should not continue to be peaceably inclined. There is sufficient plausibility in this view to mislead anyone imperfectly acquainted with the facts; but we have no hesitation in saying that there is no more likelihood of the Foreign Inspectorate of Chinese Customs being abolished in China within the next seven years than there is of the Board of Trade being abolished here. During the whole period of our last war with China the duties continued to be collected under the Foreign Inspectorate (which was then by no means so thoroughly organised as at present) with perfect regularity; and the effect of the war as regards the finances of China was to further adjust the revenue from foreign trade so that it has steadily increased from that time both in bulk and in security; and there can be no doubt whatever that, were we unfortunately to become involved again in a war, the same result would be brought about. Hitherto, every war we have been compelled to engage in with China has not only had the effect, after a short time, of improving the internal condition of that country, but has rendered both foreign trade and the revenue which the Chinese derive from it, more secure, and this would undoubtedly be the result of such an event at the present time. It may be well to mention that the Inspectorate of Customs could not collect the duties on foreign goods without the security which is given to them by the ships' papers being retained by our own Consuls until a full receipt for duties is given by the Customs. Supposing the Chinese—which is in the highest degree unlikely—refused to recognise the bonds given as security for the Loan, in payment of duties as they agree to do, the Consuls could at once make it impossible for them to collect their revenue on foreign trade by the very simple expedient of clearing vessels without the "Grand Chop"—as the receipt from the Chinese Customs for the duties is called—a step which, under the circumstances supposed, and in time of war, they would hardly hesitate to adopt. It will, therefore, be seen at once that there is no such danger as our contemporary anticipates, and that the security given would be good even in the contingency of a war arising with China. At the same time, we cannot but share the regret which *The Times* expresses, that the Chinese should continue to expend so much in material for war, in place of using their utmost endeavours to improve the country by the introduction from Western countries of the arts of peace.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS.

BY the last mail we received intelligence that Sir WM. ROBINSON has landed at Singapore, and been welcomed in the Colony with a demonstration of heartiness and respect. Among other particulars, we learn that on the very day of Sir WILLIAM'S arrival he was waited upon by an influential deputation, selected from the Chinese community. It has never been our habit to take despondent views, or to play the untimely rôle of the croaker: we cordially concur in the words and wishes of those who told his Excellency, on his assumption of office, that they trusted fervently that a reign so auspiciously begun might prove an era of prosperity and good government to the Straits. Nevertheless, there is a season for speaking and a season for holding one's peace; the first Governor whom the Colonial-office ever

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sent out was greeted in Singapore with at least equal hope and equal enthusiasm, yet for lack of a little foresight and common sense he soon rendered himself odious, he disappointed all his adherents, he greatly increased the public expenditure, and did much damage in many other ways. But if the bitter experiences of Sir HARRY ORD'S *régime* were not ever present to give pause to the sanguine, the almost Macmahonite unwisdom which has marked, and still marks, the career of Mr. POPE HENNESSCY, who is already in trouble at Hong Kong, urges us, as hearty well-wishers to the Straits Settlements, to say a word at the outset of Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON'S administration in deprecation of any policy which shall irritate and injure the European community by undue preference of the natives. It is not to be supposed that we seek to recommend any harshness or unfairness in the treatment of Asiatics. As for the Chinese, they lack neither energy, influence, numbers, nor intelligence, and they may very well be trusted to look after their own interests; indeed, such is the strength they derive from combination, such their commercial aptitude, and such the local advantage which they manage to secure for themselves everywhere in the East, that in Hong Kong the complaint is that everything is rapidly passing into Chinese hands.

The same state of things has long prevailed at Saigon and there is a tendency in a similar direction at Singapore. Yet at Hong Hong a Governor too new to be acquainted with Chinese character and the real needs of his colony has adopted as his starting point, as the sole hinge on which his policy turns, the principle that every possible scheme must be unearthed and adopted which promises to be of special—nay, of exclusive—benefit to Chinamen Now this is just the course against which a true statesman —and we hope that Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON may prove himself worthy of that name—should steadily set his face. There is a familiar story of an astronomer who never looked at the moon except through his own telescope, until once a fly having accidentally found its way on to the object glass the man of science was enabled to announce to an astonished world that a monster was devouring the satellite.

This anecdote well illustrates the mischievous errors into which an Administrator may fall, who persists in looking only at one side of a question; taking a distorted view of the subject in hand through the dark and narrow tube of his own telescope, until at last he discovers evils which have no existence, and altogether loses the full bearing of the matter, however plainly that may be apparent to the world at large. In such a settlement as Singapore the Chinese must be considered, and the Malays must be considered, but so also must the Europeans; the Europeans Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON understands and knows, but he has had as yet little if any experience of those very peculiar, though very distinct, races, the Malays and the Chinese; and we would urge him therefore to be extremely cautious before he adopts any policy which may drift him from that which he knows to that which he does not know. Orientals are pre-eminently worldly-wise and preminently cunning; they are also experts in turning a superior's weak points to their own advantage, and this is why, however magnanimous, however praiseworthy, it may be in a ruler to wish to study the interests of the native races, and to grant every possible indulgence and concession to their wants and aspirations, yet a truly wise man will be careful how he makes too great a parade of the sentiment, or courts popularity by professions which will make him unpopular with one class and expose him to the intrigues of the other. An European Colony ought to be governed on principles which commend themselves to Europeans; Singapore is what it is because Europeans—not Asiatics—by their energy, enterprise, and capital have made it so; and perhaps therefore the European community may claim from their Governor the first consideration. But besides the Europeans there are in the Straits other and more mingled races, Malays, Chinese and Klings, to be cared for, and we cannot too strongly urge that the united interests of *all* these varied sections will be best promoted by a Governor who looks at the work in hand with vigilance indeed, but not from too narrow or too close a stand-point.

A knowledge of the natives is of course desirable, before premature innovations are attempted, but such knowledge should not be sought by mixing too freely with the native potentates, or by the unrestricted interchange of visits with the head-men and chiefs. Power and intelligence are not acquired by one who in such a case makes himself too cheap among the Asiatics whom he has to control: sectional interests by these means often seem unduly important, breadth of view is sacrificed, and real influence is undermined by the weakening effects of petty display. The men who have accomplished most in their time—the NAPOLEONS and the MOLTKES—are those who know how to sit aloof and observe. Themselves watchful, they take their measures, unbiassed in judgment, and from a distance, for the general good, employing subordinates, under the control of their own broad-reaching view, as instruments to carry out such operations as they may discern to be expedient. If we cannot hope that Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON will attain to the renown of a NAPOLEON or a MOLTKE, we can at least remind him of the career of one who sat in the seat where he now sits, and who by such wise policy as we have shadowed forth left a stainless and undying reputation behind him in the East—Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES.

THE P. AND O. MEETING.

THE state of the affairs of the P. and O. Company, as set forth by the Chairman's speech, and by the reply from Mr. SUTHERLAND, one of the Managing Directors, at the meeting held on the 4th instant, is in every way encouraging. It is manifest that the directors are steadily adhering to the policy which they set before themselves so soon as it became necessary to meet the competition, consequent upon the opening of the Suez Canal, and, further, that they are doing so successfully. Old vessels, no longer suited to the requirements of the trade, are being disposed of, and new ones specially adapted to the traffic, as it at present exists, substituted for them, while in every department care is being exercised to meet the requirements both of shippers and of passengers. The explanations which were made with reference to the reserve account and to the depreciation fund were entirely satisfactory. It can be easily understood that in providing for "writing off" depreciation in a fleet such as that of the P. and O. the exact rate at which this should be allowed for may be under-calculated, and the directors have acted wisely in taking the opportunity of a favourable year to appropriate a further sum for this purpose, so that the value at which the fleet is taken has been reduced by £493,000 during the financial year. The nature of the insurance and depreciation fund was clearly explained by the speakers at the table The Company has to provide a double kind of insurance, one against the loss of vessels by accident, and the other against their loss by wear and tear, or, as it was put, their dying of old age. It is with respect to this latter that it is most difficult to make an accurate estimate; but we find from the statement made by Mr. SUTHERLAND, that five per cent. annually is now credited for depreciation to each vessel, and that the Directors have taken care to err, if anything, on the side of overestimating the losses for the future. By the arrangement now in force each vessel stands at the end of twenty years to cost nothing, and if then sold, the whole proceeds would be in the nature of profits. This explanation ought to be sufficient to entirely reassure any who may have been disturbed by the rumours which have been so industriously set on foot with regard to this matter, and to satisfy even the most critical that the Board have not been afraid to face the altered circumstances of the Company of late years and to make ample provision to meet them. The change which has been made was aptly described as that of making the fleet a commercial instead of a postal one, as it was in its origin. With respect to the contract for the mails, some further information was forthcoming, the most important of which was that the statement made in Parliament with regard to putting the contract up to tender was made not on the Government's own motion, but in reply to a question put by a member. In fact, there is nothing new in connection with the subject, or more than everyone knew would arise in the ordinary routine when the present contract fell in; and there seems to be every reason to believe that the P. and O. Company will continue to receive it, as it would be to run a risk which could not be considered justifiable in the public interests, to accept an untried company

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against one upon whom the Government know from an experience of forty years they can entirely rely. We can confidently say that the public would not feel satisfied were so important a postal contract given to a less efficient Service, and as to the idea of engaging the services of the Messageries Company, the only one which could be relied upon from actual experience, one consideration alone is sufficient to negative this, the simple fact that by so doing the mail communication with India and China would at once be rendered fortnightly instead of weekly. In addition to this consideration it would be something new for the English Government to assist a foreign company to directly compete with English shipping interests. Such an idea would, we imagine, certainly not be seriously entertained. It was, we think, aptly pointed out that the payment for conveying the mails is erroneously spoken of as a "subsidy," as it is not granted with a view to starting a particular business or traffic, but simply as fair remuneration for the service which is rendered. It is also satisfactory that the directors have recognised the necessity of taking some steps to improve the *cuisine* and comfort of the vessels. The matter has often been spoken of, and the Board admit that there is room for improvement, and that steps are being taken to meet the public taste in every way. If in addition to this amelioration some reduction could be made in the passage-money—which still stands rather high even for the safety and certainty as to time of the mail steamers—the P. and O. would certainly be in a position to look with perfect calmness upon all conceivable competition. In the meantime, however, they continue to stand well with the public, and the passenger traffic has increased. The receipts this year have been rendered exceptionally large by specie shipments, and a larger dividend would have been payable than 4½ per cent. but for the substantial sum which has been carried to reserve. It may be hoped, however, notwithstanding the continued depression of the Eastern trade, that the future returns will be favourable, and so soon as this is the case, there is no doubt that the large reductions in expenditure which have been made will enable the directors to again get the dividend up to a higher figure.

Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, is the President of the Chinese Commission for the Paris Exhibition. Messrs. Glover, Detring, and Bredon, Commissioners of Customs, are preparing the collection in China, and Messrs. J. H.Hart, J. D. Campbell and A. Novion, Commissioners of Customs form a Committee on this side. The Count de Sombreuil, who has been appointed Secretary to the Commission, is expected to arrive from China by the next French mail, and will be followed by some Chinese mechanics and workmen, who will constitute the construction staff for the installation of the exhibits in the Palace of the Champs de Mars, and for the erection of a Chinese Pavilion in the Park of the Trocadero, the parts of which will all have been completed in China, and will only have to be fitted on arrival. This will be interesting, inasmuch as it will be the first building of Chinese type erected on European soil. The Japanese Mission for the Exhibition has, as we have already noticed, arrived in Paris. The head of the Commission is Mr. Meida, who is thoroughly European in education and habits.

The appointments of Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G. (lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia and its dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their dependencies; and of Major-General Sir Henry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G., C.B. (lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia and its dependencies, were *gazetted* on the 4th inst.

In our present issue we publish the memorial with reference to the Chefoo Convention, which, as we mentioned some time back, has been forwarded by the representatives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce here to the Earl of Derby. The memorialists endeavour to bring before the Government the views enunciated by the Shanghai Chamber in their letter of June 15 this year, with such modifications as are rendered necessary by the publication of S Thomas Wade's Memorandum.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—Mr. Hanbury states in his letter to you that he did not comprehend your construing the wording of the Chefoo Agreement to mean "that manufactured goods are to be placed in a worse position than under the present treaty."

The Convention (sec. III. p. 1.) states, "With reference to the area within which according to the treaties in force lekin ought not to be collected on foreign *goods* at the open ports, Sir Thos. Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called concessions) at the different ports to be regarded as the area of exemption from lekin."

These words are plain enough, and simply mean that Sir Thos. Wade recognises in the Convention that foreign goods (that is manufactured as well as others) are *not* exempt from lekin outside the limits of the concessions.

Mr. Hanbury did good service by consulting H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Minister, who actually authorises him to state that "no increase of any sort of tax on manufactured goods is contemplated under the Chefoo Convention by the Chinese Government."

The admission is satisfactory, as if it is to be accepted, the Convention as regards this point simply means nothing, seeing that the Chinese are recognised as being at full liberty to collect as much lekin or any other inland tax they like upon opium, the moment it is outside the limits of the settlements. What the Chinese officials are really driving at is to obtain our assistance to collect that lekin *in* the settlements, though they commence by stating it is not to be collected upon "goods" in the settlements, and H.E. Kuo now tells us "goods" does not mean manufactures, so that it must necessarily mean opium—as there are only two classifications of imports in regard to lekin, opium on the one hand, and all other goods on the other.

I can only point out in conclusion that H.E. Kuo is not "Head quarters," any more than the British Minister in China is the Foreign-office; and that even if Prince Kung himself had given the assurance, which Kuo is said to have given, to Mr. Hanbury, we should hardly be safe in acting upon it.—Yours faithfully,

A China Merchant.

London, Dec. 3, 1877.

"THE TIMES" ON THE NEW CHINA LOAN.

We have received a prospectus which is of a more astonishing character than any we have seen for a long time. It is for a Chinese Imperial Government Loan to the amount of £1,604,276. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent., the issue price is £98, and they are redeemable by a sinking fund of £229,200 per annum within seven years. The loan is secured on the Customs duties of sundry ports in China, and the Chinese officials will give bonds to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which issues the loan, for the amount due as interest and amortisation, these bonds to be receivable in payment of Customs duties at maturity. As the Customs are collected at the treaty ports by foreigners and with great regularity, it may be fairly assumed that the security thus offered is as good as a Government like that of China could possibly offer, and on that score nothing need be said. If China continues to permit foreigners to collect her Customs, and if she remains at peace with us, the debt may be paid. Of course, however, we have no security that China will remain peaceably disposed,and an almost absolute certainty that this money will be used solely for the purpose of perfecting the fighting capacity of the Empire. If there is one thing on which a powerful, if not a controlling, section of the Chinese official class is bent more than another, it is the stifling of every foreign enterprise. This loan cannot, therefore, by any possibility be treated as an industrial one; it is neither more nor less than a furnishing of the Chinese with the means of creating strife and bloodshed. Could its issuers point to one foreign enterprise of promise tolerated within the Empire, to one undoubted mark of a liberal tendency in the Chinese Government, there might be a shade of an excuse for launching a loan like this in London; but as matters stand the invitation to subscribe is nothing short of an insult to English common sense. It will be time enough for the Chinese to carry on the practice of borrowing here when they have heartily opened their country to foreign enterprise, when they have ceased to hate railways and to try to hustle the foreign merchant out of the country. We should like to know whether it be true that they have at present large orders for artillery under execution in this country. That, at least, is the only reason we can hear of for this issue, and we have had the subject for some time under our notice.

Monetary and Commercial.

The prospectus of the Chinese Imperial Government Loan has been issued, and the full particulars will be found in our Advertising columns. We have on several occasions called attention to this loan, and all information that has come to our knowledge confirms the opinion that it is based upon the most satisfactory security.

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Telegrams advise the failure of Messrs. Dodd and Co., of Amoy; also that two firms in Japan, one at Yokohama and one at Nagasaki, are in difficulties.

The tone of the Tea market during the week has been towards increasing firmness, but business has been checked by the strong views of holders. About 1d. per lb. advance may be noted, and the home trade seem somewhat astonished at the altered position which importers have taken as compared with the forced business of the past four or five months, though the present reaction is what we have predicted for some time past as certain to arise when the falling off in shipments became practically felt. The present lull is on the whole somewhat welcome to the trade, who have been kept incessantly at work since July wading through the innumerable samples which have been thrown on the market since the season opened. The latest postal advices from the northern tea ports show that the cessation of shipments has not been brought about by any absence of willingness to buy on the part of the foreign merchants, but from the native dealers having determined to bring no more teas down from the country, and so encourage foreigners to continue a course which could not but have resulted in further serious losses to all but the producers. The few sales which have been made the last day or two show a decidedly advancing tendency, and as the arrivals to come forward will be on a very limited scale for some time to come, buyers will have to choose from the stock on hand, which, seeing the enormous deliveries going on, is by no means excessive. Already for the first six days of this month the deliveries have been on an unprecedented scale, export being credited with a larger proportion than usual.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London showed a reduction of 327,336 lbs., or about 8¼ per cent. as compared with the preceding week, the total being 3,664,708 lbs., of which 2,217,817 lbs. was for home consumption, 759,536 lbs. was removed coastwise, 594,293 lbs. was exported, 90,240 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,822 lb. was for ships' stores. There was at the same time a decrease of £3,245, or 5½ per cent. in the total amount of duty received, the respective figures being £55,445 and £58,690.

Business in Silk during the past week has generally continued to have an upward tendency, and prices of Japans are decidedly firmer. The aspect is good, and there is no doubt that nothing but an improvement in respect to political affairs on the Continent, and especially in France, is required to impart a much firmer and more active tone to the market.

In the Produce Markets there has been no improvement during the week, dulness being still the prevailing feature. Coffee is less active, and a portion of the recent advance has been lost. The Sugar market continues extremely quiet; brown China has been sold at 14s. 3d., crystallised Penang at 25s. 6d. to 26s. Rice is still very dull, and scarcely any business has been done. Black Pepper is steady, but quiet; White is slightly lower. A slight advance has been realised for Gambier afloat. Tin is again lower; Straits is quoted £66 10s. to £67, Banca £69, Billiton £67 per ton. Other articles are without alteration.

There seems still to be little prospect of any improvement in the general tone of trade at the great commercial centres; and the accounts are the same as those almost stereotyped for months past. In Manchester, though a little more business has been done for China, the general tone of the market remains dull and depressed, and the trade at large, both buyers and sellers, are looking eagerly in all directions for brighter prospects, yet without being able to discern any encouraging signs. From Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham and Belfast the latest advices report continued dulness.

The tone of the Piece Goods market, as connected with China, has been somewhat firmer, with fairly large transactions. The metal market continues in the same dull state as reported last week, there being no encouragement to ship hence until stocks in China become reduced from their present redundant state.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the month of November amounted to £20,794, and to £18,786 for the corresponding period of 1876; increase, £2,008. The Eastern Telegraph Company's receipts for November amounted to £38,439, and to £35,485 in the corresponding period of 1876. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's receipts in November were £18,206, and the total receipts from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, were, 1877, £190,863; 1876, £194,489; 1875, £151,224.

The National Provincial Bank of England notify the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 6 per cent., together equal to a distribution at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, being the same as the distribution at this time last year.

There has been no general demand for Bar Silver for India, but for the Continent orders have been received, and transactions have been completed at prices varying from 54d. to 54¼d.; there are no inquiries at the close, and the market is consequently quiet, and we give the price as 54⅛d. to 54¼d. per oz. nearest. Mexican Dollars have been sold at 52¾d. per oz., and the market is now cleared of this coin.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—The repeated advices of probable short export from China has induced importers to hold with more firmness, whilst there has sprung up a general inquiry for common kinds of Congou, resulting in an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb., both exporters and the home trade being buyers. The medium kinds have also been rather more in request by private contract, as the public sales this week have been very small, especially of Congou. Prices show some improvement on the low rates recently current. Good to fine kinds show no change. Indian Teas have been much depressed, and the sales this week have gone at lower prices for all but finest grades. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold rather higher; fair to good common have sold from 8d. to 8¼d. per lb., being ¼d. to ½d. per lb. dearer; fair and medium kinds have met with more inquiry, and prices are rather better. Good Kaisow kinds have been asked for at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; fine to finest show no material change. In Pak Lin kinds there has not been much doing. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings remain much as before; fair to good common have been in demand, and prices are ¼d. per lb. higher; fair kinds are also in rather better request; fair to good medium have sold rather higher where any demand has arisen; good to fine are steady at previous prices; finest have been rather more saleable. New-make kinds: Common have sold from 7½d. to 8¼d. per lb fair 9d. to 11d. per lb., good from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d., showing firm rates Oolongs: Amoy kinds remain much as before; fine to finest Formosa kinds are firm. Souchongs are without alteration, the demand being moderate. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common continue in demand up to 9d. per lb.; fair to good kinds are dull of sale at previous rates. Orange Pekoes show no change, the demand being still inactive. Foochow Capers have sold lower, but Orange Pekoes at about previous prices. Green Teas.—Ping Suey kinds have sold at the decline last quoted. Moyune kinds remain steady, except that Young Hysons sold ¼d. per lb. lower. The public sales have again been small, comprising only 5,365 packages offered without reserve.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says:—There is still much depression in our market. Business privately, during the past month, must be characterised as having been of a very dragging and unsatisfactory nature; there has, however, been a little animation in low class Congous (both Black and Red Leafs), taken mostly for export, which has stiffened prices, establishing an advance of quite ¼d. per lb., and the market being comparatively bare of these descriptions, little can now be had under 8d. Other kinds up to 10d. have also slightly improved in sympathy, but better qualities show little quotable change. Public sales show a considerable falling off, and this feature, coupled, with the prospect of small stocks and a lessened export from China, it may fairly be expected will tend to further harden prices. In Indian Teas the sales have been heavy, and the demand not being brisk, a corresponding reduction in values has taken place.

Messrs. Layton and Co. report as follows on the public sale of Thursday:—4,040 packages sold on the day of sale, "without reserve," as under: 507 chests Congou, at 9½d. to 1s. 1d.; 1,162 half-chests ditto, at 8d. to 10⅞d.; 255 boxes Scented Caper, at 10½d. to 1s. 0½d.; 124 half-chests Gunpowder, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 11d.; 52 half-chests Imperial, at 7d. to 9½d.; 152 half-chests Young Hyson, at 6½d. to 1s. 4d.; 33 half-chests Hyson, at 8½d. to 1s. 2½d.; 24 cases Gunpowder, at 2s. 9⅞d. to 2s. 10d.; 24 cases Imperial, at 1s. 6½d.; 20 cases Hyson, at 2s. 1d.; 1,474 boxes Gunpowder, at 9d. to 1s. 6½d.; 212 boxes Young Hyson, at 1s. 0⅞d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says:—The market was kept in an unsettled state during the month of November by the aspects of political affairs on the Continent, but on the whole a fair current business was done. In China Silk there were no important fluctuations in prices; but Japans were decidedly easier at the beginning of the month, though subsequently a large business was transacted, and prices recovered, without enabling us, however, to quote any advance upon the rates of our last Circular. In Canton Silk also a fair business has been done, and prices are firm, this class of silk being still in moderate request. The total deliveries for November are on a parity with those of October, yet show an important increase in Japans counterbalanced by a decrease in Chinas. The imports of all classes for the past month are 3,704 bales, against 14,766 for the corresponding month of last year.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The market during the month of November may be reported to have been in a fitful state, a little worse or a little better, as views alternated as to probable issues of political uncertainties. Contrary to the course of things in the two previous months, the earlier days were the most depressed. The arrivals showing generally decent profits, and some importers being anxious to realise, business was done at reduced prices, both in China and Japan Silk, but as the month progressed the reduction was almost entirely regained in China Silk, and prices may now be quoted nearly as at the best moment. In Japan Silk, although in increased favour, the rally has not been so decided, and prices are still 1s. below the highest scale of October. In the meantime our quotations for European Silk show a considerable advance. The doings in China Silk continue to be confined chiefly to the lower qualities of Tsatlee; indeed, little else has come forward this season. Canton Silk has attracted some attention, but, as in China Silk, the business done has been chiefly in the lower classes. The deliveries in aggregate are about identical with those of October, but the figures show some variation in the different classes.

	Unsold Stock.		Delivered.		Delivered.	
	Dec. 1, '77.	Dec. 1, '76.	Nov. '77.	Nov. '76.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, '77.	Jan 1 to Nov 30, '76
China ...	7,070	6,155	2,063	2,844	19,761	32,095
Japan ...	4,366	2,229	785	436	4,549	7,085
Canton ...	2,508	1,603	686	592	5,916	6,783
Chinese Thrown	1	15	8	2	71	120

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Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Lyons Circular, dated 1st inst., says :—Notwithstanding the persistence of our political crisis, our market throughout the past month has been very fairly active. Once or twice when the political position looked worse there was a pause in the demand, but these checks were of short duration, and buyers soon resumed their purchases. The demand has especially favoured Chinas and Japans, the former at steady prices, and the latter, which were comparatively cheaper, with a slight advance. For Europeans, and particularly for Throwns, the tendency has been upwards, but the demand less general than for Asiatics. During the last few days the political crisis having reached its climax, business has been less active, prices remain, however very firm, as holders anticipate a near settlement of the impending question. In Piece Goods orders placed have not been so important as might be expected at this time of the season ; still manufacturers, having lightened their stocks, have been supplying themselves with raw material in the hopes that the solution of the political difficulty would call forth more important orders from Paris and London houses which have not yet operated.

Messrs. Richardson and Son's New York Circular, dated Nov. 21, says :—Business in Raw Silk during the past month has been rather inactive, and consequently unsatisfactory. Prices generally have been fairly maintained, but are somewhat easier for Cantons, the supply of which was more liberal than that of suitable Chinas. Manufacturers have bought only for their actual wants, as there has been no improvement in demand for their goods, which improvement cannot now be expected before the middle of January. Japans have been received to a moderate extent, and good qualities have not been difficult to sell.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction the large supply of 742 bales met a good demand, and about 450 bales found buyers at the sales. White, coarse wide to medium £9 7s. 6d. to £13, good medium to good £13 5s. to £16 15s., fine narrow £18 to £20 15s., a few lots superior £22 15s. to £23, cord edge sorts £14 15s. to £23 15s. Mottled £7 7s. 6d. to £13 10s., cord edge and other fine £14 10s. to £18 10s., coloured, black and white, single £13 10s. to £17 5s., brown and white £9 to £10 10s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—At auction of 696 cases Ginger offered 360 cases Chyloong (large jars) sold at 7d., and 50 cases Mansing at 5¼d., being steady ; 60 cases Chow Chow bought in at 5¼d., 20 casks Cumquats sold at 3¼d. to 3½d., 46 cases ditto bought in at 6½d. per lb.

HEMP.—Although the market for Manila remains dull the moderate supply at the periodical auctions, chiefly damaged, was mostly disposed of without change in value. Of 1,205 bales offered 800 bales sold, the bulk consisting of damaged, first-class, fair to good at £24 10s. to £26, sound fair current £26, good fair Cebu £26 10s., and white Quilot (30 bales) £28 15s. to £29 10s.

HIDES.—At the public sales Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow were fairly competed for, but late prices for heavy averages could not be obtained by ¼d. per lb. No Rangoon offered. The supply of China was again very small, and those sold brought late rates. Singapore and Penang sold light average 6 to 7½ lbs. seconds 8¾d., thirds 5½d. heavy average 8½ to 9½ lbs., seconds 6½d. extra, unassorted 6.l. to 6¾d. Of 2,461 China offered, 1,052 sold ; light and heavy, average 9⅛ to 14 lb. 7¼d.; extra heavy, average 22⅞ lb. 7⅞d. per lb. Buffalo : Singapore and Penang were in fair supply, met a good demand, and fully maintained previous values. Bombay and Kurrachee were only partly sold at a decline. Of 7,551 Singapore and Penang offered, 6,400 sold; fair to good, first heavy, average 33¼ lb. 5⅝d.; ordinary to fair, first heavy, average 30⅛ to 33¼ lb. 5¼d. to 5⅝d.; second heavy, average 29 to 32½ lb. 4⅜d. to 4⅞d.; first light, average 11⅞ to 14½ lb. 6d. to 6½d.; second light, average 11⅞ to 12⅞ lb. 5½d. to 5⅞d.; thirds 4d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—90 boxes saucers bought in at 50s.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction of 180 barrels Ceylon offered about 100 barrels sold, mixed earthy to fair dust 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.

SUGAR.—Only a limited inquiry has prevailed, and sales have been very small, but prices are unchanged. On the 30th ult. privately 500 bags low China were sold at 14s. 3d. On the 3rd inst. 2,000 bags brown China sold at 14s. 3d. On the 4th in auction of 1,539 bags grocery crystallised Penang 950 bags greyish sold at 25s. 6d. to 26s., being lower. The floating cargo per Shakespeare, 4,303 baskets Java, No. 14½, sold at 25s. 6d. for the Clyde. On the 6th 600 bags grainy grocery Penang sold at 25s. 9d. In auction 8,287 bags China were bought in, fine brown at 18s., fair brown at 16s. 6d. Since the sale 4,500 bags have been sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Sailed.	Ship.	From.	Lbs.
July 30	Fitzroy	Shanghai	802,373
Aug. 23	Albert Victor	Shanghai	806,275
Sept. 1	Serapis	Shanghai	1,204,632
„ —	Black Adder	Shanghai	1,000,000
„ —	Woollahra	Shanghai	1,000,000
„ 3	John Milton	Shanghai	708,381
„ 12	Bon Accord	Canton	455,865
Oct. 10	Edinburgh Castle	Foochow	825,849
„ —	Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,391,723
„ —	Juan (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,388,337
„ —	Deucalion (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
„ —	Glenfinlas (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
„ —	Egeria (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
Total lbs.			12,583,435

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, DEC. 5.—The Mesageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 7 A.M. to-day. She brings 110 passengers and a general cargo, including 1,716 bales of silk, 10,000 packages of tea, and 1,277 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Indus, due in London on or about the 18th inst.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, DEC. 7.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, from Port Said, 29th ult., left here to-day for Southampton, where she may be expected to arrive on the 12th inst.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 26.—HONG KONG, DEC. 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, from Bombay, with the London mail of Oct. 26, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 2.—SINGAPORE, DEC. 7.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraonaddy, from Marseilles, Nov. 4, has arrived.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai „	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.
Canton „	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.
Hong Kong „			
Macao „			
Singapore „	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang „	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Manila „			

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 300 to 301½	Rs. 219½
„ Hong Kong	27⅛ to 27⅜ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	10½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.73.3.75	1½ prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 49 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $675.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 625.
Union Insurance Society, $1100.
China Traders Company (Limited). $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 105.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £101.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 73.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 25½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 54 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 15 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $660 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $1,100 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $172 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $250 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d)
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 26 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $146.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($95 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest tel grams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct 13	Omega	Brace	Rangoon	Callao
Nov.24	Chanaral (s.)	Harris	Do.	Cuxhaven
25	Olympia (s.)	Nagel	Foochow	Hamburg
27	Gentiv	Kuhse	Batavia	Helvoet
28	Stella B	Blanche	Rangoon	Bremen
28	Dominion	Jones	Akyab	Antwerp
29	Merapi	Rogers	Samarang	Ymuiden
29	Dochra	Spalding	Rangoon	Liverpool
29	Caura	Tiemer	Manila	Do.
29	Shakespeare	Luse	Sourabaya	Falmouth
29	H. R. Thomas	Nichols	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
30	Kng. d Nederlanden(s.	Bruyns	Batavia	Texel
Dec. 1	Thor	Bromen	Sourabaya	Brouwershaven
2	Wemyss Castle	Bridgeman	Penang	London
4	Silurian (s.)	Collins	Sourabaya	Falmouth
5	Peruvienne	Satuste	Do.	Do.
5	Alice D. Cooper	Humphreys	Bassein	Do
5	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Amoy	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov.19	Hadyn Brown	Havener	Shanghai	New York
25	Kriemhilde	Mathiesen	Macassar	Hamburg
29	Nourmahal	Jago	Shanghai	London
29	Pandur	Jansen	Manila	Cuxhaven
Dec. 1	Nestor (s.)	Freeman	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
1	Colwyn	Kemp	Singapore	Sunderland
2	Florence	—	Siam	Falmouth
2	Otto	Brolin	Hong Kong	Hamburg
2	Helder	Rab	Macassar	Ymuiden
2	Nelly	Pot	Do.	Do.

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DEPARTURES—*continued.*

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Dec. 2	Schiedam	Goedvolk	Sourabaya	Helvoet
2	Industrie	Weidenaar	Batavia	Flushing
3	Thock (?)	Hissink	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
3	Cairnsmuir (s.)	Spowart	Penang, &c.	London
3	Davina	Scott	Anjer	Newport
4	Angela	Sivori	Manila	Cardiff
4	Geo. Washington	Vallere	Do.	Do.
4	Devana	May	Hong Kong	London
4	Mecca (s.)	Erskine	Bangkok	Do.
5	Kinfauns Castle	Cochrane	Penang	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

NCFW (British), Manila to Liverpool, Aug. 18, 14 N., 27 W.
INDIA, Newcastle to Atchin, Oct. 21, 2 S., 24 W.
PQMS (Dutch), Newcastle to Atchin, Oct. 11, 15 S., 32 W.

CASUALTIES.

GRAVESEND.—Dec. 5, the Nourmahal, for Shanghai, has put back to London, damaged by heavy seas.

GALLE.—Dec. 3, the Madura (s.), Batavia for Copenhagen, has put in here with two blades of propeller lost; must discharge and repair.

NEW YORK.—Nov. 22, the Valley Forge, from Ilo Ilo, at Boston, lost lower foretopsail and outer jib, and sprung foremast, in a heavy gale, on Sept. 16, off Algoa Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Passed, Dec. 3, Luzon, Sunderland, for Anjer; Dungeness, passed, Dec. 5, Noach II., Java, for Rotterdam; Plymouth, sailed, Dec. 5, Southern Cross, Henry, for Penang; Salcombe, passed, Fantaisie, London, for Shanghai; Gibraltar, passed, Dec. 4, Prins Hendrik (str.), Southampton, for Batavia; sailed, 5, Friesland (str.), Batavia, for Rotterdam.

MALTA.—Passed, Dec. 3, Drenthe (str.), Helvoet, for Batavia.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenorchy, Glamis Castle, Glenroy. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Caldera. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Cairnsmuir. For Penang, Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Perim.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Windhover, J. R. Worcester, Forward Ho. For Hong Kong: Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Susanna Johanna, Virgen del Carmen. For Singapore: Glengarry.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (s.), Antenor (s.), Anchises (s.). For Singapore, &c.: Leon (s.), Bertie, G. B. S. For Macassar: Hermann. For Batavia: Clan Macleod. For Manila, &c., Coquette (s.)

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Hylton Castle. For Manila: Espiegle.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: £4s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. 6d. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

LOSS OF THE TELEGRAPH STEAMER "HIBERNIA."—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company have received a telegram announcing that the steamship Hibernia, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, was totally wrecked in Maranham Bay on the 22nd ult. All hands were saved. The Hibernia had on board cable for the repair of the Western and Brazilian Company's Para-Pernambuco section. The cable is fully insured, and steps will be immediately taken to replace it. The Hibernia was a screw steamer of over 3,000 tons gross, and classed double A1. She was built at Jarrow, in 1861, by Messrs. Palmer and Co., her dimensions being—length, 360 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; depth of hold, 29 ft. The steamer was insured for £60,000, and the cable on board for £80,000.

THE Union Company's steamer *European*, which left the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th ult., has been lost off Cape Ushant. The captain telegraphs that the passengers and crew were saved. The place where the disaster occurred appears to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where the mail str. *Byne*, from the Brazils, was lost in August, 1875. The *European* was one of the largest steamers of the Union Company's fleet, being over 2,200 tons (gross); was built at Glasgow, by the eminent firm of Napiers, in 1869. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 307 feet; breadth 37 feet; depth 27 feet. She is classed A 1 at Lloyd's.

THE steamer *City of Berlin*, from San Francisco, with the Sydney mail, being some days overdue, a premium of from thirty guineas to thirty-five guineas has been paid on her at Lloyd's. Forty-five guineas has been paid upon the *Balcarry*, from Ceylon, which left St. Helena on Sept. 16. The *Punjaub*, from Japan, is considerably overdue, and thirty guineas have been paid on her at Lloyd's. There are other vessels from China and Japan making long passages.

THE lock-out of the ironworkers employed in the shipbuilding trade of the Clyde is at an end. The men, after being idle several months, return to work on the understanding that the question of wages shall be considered six months hence.

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to Her Majesty's Government; also Patent CARILLON or CHIMING MACHINES, on their further improved principles (of which they are the sole inventors), to play any number of Tunes on any number of Bells. Makers of the Carillon Machine at Worcester Cathedral; Carillons and Great Chime Clocks for Bradford, Rochdale, and Winchester Town Halls; Manchester and Reading Town Halls (in hand); St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Sligo Cathedral (in hand); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; and for 400 churches, &c.; also for Earl Beauchamp, Duke of Somerset, Lord Kinnaird, Sir John Hawkshaw, Earl Egmont, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, for Windsor Castle (in hand), &c.

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NOTICE.

HANDLEY AND WILLIAMS, Steamship and Insurance Brokers, General Commission and Shipping Agents,
126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situate at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysee, and can be recommended by parents from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
,, ...	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
Bremen...	G. STEINMEYER.
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Batavia	HOUGHTON and Co.
Samarang	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG
Sourabaya	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Manila	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	LANE, CRAWFORD and Co
Amoy	BROWN and Co.
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Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hiogo ...	J. J. CANN.
Yokohama	E. L. B. MCMAHON.

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WORKS:—FAVERSHAM, KENT.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, $650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

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Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillpotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up...	£3,200,000
Reserved fund	800,000
	£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.
BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1877.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.
Threadneedle-street 1877.

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A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

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Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases

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STOCKS, SHARES, AND ESTATES

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Detring Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Peez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweedinek Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 6fl. 50kr for the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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REVISTA SEMANAL,
MANILA (ISLAS FILIPINAS).
EDITORS—OPPEL AND GOVANTES,
ESCOLTA-STREET, No. 37.

Photographers, &c., who are desirous of forwarding us any views, landscapes, sceneries, &c., of the East, must send with the first specimen their name and address, and guarantee to send us at least two every month, for which we will send them the ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL gratis in exchange.

A few lines in explanation of the specimen will be required to accompany it.

Now ready.

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A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C., *London and China Express* Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1877,

FOR £1,604,276 0s. 10d. STERLING,

Authorised by Imperial Edict, dated the 2nd day of the Ninth Moon, of the III. year of the Emperor Kwong-Su (8th October, 1877).

In Bonds of £100 each, bearing Interest from 1st January, 1878, at 8 per cent. per annum, Payable 28th February and 31st August.

THE BONDS ARE REDEEMABLE AT PAR WITHIN SEVEN YEARS (1884) BY HALF-YEARLY DRAWINGS.

Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling, or in Hong Kong or Shanghai at the Exchange of the day.

Principal and Interest secured by Charges on the Customs Duties of the principal Treaty Ports of China.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 98 PER CENT.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street, London, invite Subscriptions for £1,604,276 0s. 10d. of 8 per cent. Bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government at the price of £98 per cent., payable as follows:—

£10	per cent.	on	Application
10	„	„	Allotment
78	„	„	10th January, 1878
£98			

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 28th February and 31st August, at the Offices of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in London in Sterling, and in Hong Kong or Shanghai at the Exchange of the day. The first Coupon, for £1 6s. 8d. (being the interest from 1st January, 1878, to 28th February, 1878), will be payable on 28th February, 1878. Thereafter, Coupons for each six months' interest, namely, £4, will be payable on 31st August and 28th February in each year.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within Seven years (1884) by Thirteen half-yearly Drawings of £114,600 each, payable 28th February and 31st August, the first Drawing being payable 28th February, 1878, and the balance, £114,476 0s. 10d., being paid off 14th June, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in London, in December and June in each year, and the drawn Bonds will be paid off at par on the succeeding 28th February and 31st August, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorised by an Imperial Edict, dated the 8th day of October, 1877, which has been communicated to the British Legation at Peking, according to a despatch from the British Consul, Shanghai, dated 20th October, 1877.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the Ports of Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The total Customs' Revenue at the Ports named, for the past three years, have averaged £2,005,500 per annum, and the total Customs' Revenue for the same period at all the Ports in China have averaged £3,560,000 per annum.

The existing indebtedness of the Imperial Government charged against the Customs' Revenue, including the amount still outstanding of the Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874-76, amounts to £894,150. The amounts of the outstanding Loans, and of the present Loan, are therefore together about £2,500,000, or a little over two-thirds of one year's Customs' Revenue. The payments both of interest and principal on account of previous Loans have been duly and punctually met by the Chinese Government.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit in China with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Chinese authorities of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, and by the European Commissioners at the same Ports, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be available at maturity, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Applications in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent., will be received by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street, London; also at their offices in Hong Kong and Shanghai, where subscription lists are opened.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on Allotment.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts, and Bonds to Bearer, when ready, will be exchanged for fully paid-up Scrip.

Forms of Application can be obtained of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street, E.C., and of Messrs. Panmure Gordon and Co., Stock Brokers, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

31, Lombard-street,
London, 7th December, 1877.

The Subscription List will be closed on or before the 15th instant.

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(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all descriptions of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

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Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

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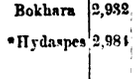
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Street.
E. M. SMITH, Manager.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
*Khedive	3,742	600	Dec. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Bokhara	2,932	450	Dec. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Hydaspes	2,984	450	Dec. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Khiva ...	2,609	450	Jan. 3	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.



OVERLAND ROUTE via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
„ Brindisi „ ... „ Monday.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle.

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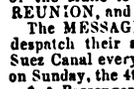
The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 4th Nov.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai.....	John R. Worcester	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai.....	Forward Ho!		S.W.I.	To follow
Yok. & Hiogo	Coulmakyle...	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

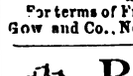
Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	Dec. 23
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama* ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch '... ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



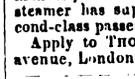
BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns	Date.	From
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	*AA1	697	With des	Antwerp
Shanghai	Hecla	S/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Clipper ship	A1	—	Jan. 15	London
Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Hertfordshire	*AA1	855	Sailed.	Livrpool
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Clipper ship	A1	—	Tofollow	Livrpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL. —For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for JAVA and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, to sail Dec 20, GLAMIS CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,340 tons register, 300-h.p. nominal, 1,500-h.p effective, J. GREIG, commander; South-West India Docks. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
LONDON.			
Glengarry.....	566	Wright, Bros. & Co	Dec. 10
Perim, s.s.	1,016	Norris & Joyner...	Dec. 10
Glamis Castle, s.s.	2,34[illegible]	Thos. Skinner & Co	Dec. 20
Glenroy, s.s.....	2,121	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 22
LIVERPOOL.			
Teucer, s.s.....		Alfred Holt	Dec. 10
Ajax, s.s.....		Alfred Holt	Dec. 17
Antenor, s.s.		Alfred Holt	Dec. 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

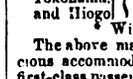
STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Sailing.
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo.	Perim, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I.D	Dec. 10
Peng., Sing., Hg. Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo	Prinz Friedrich Carl, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Jan. 5

* With liberty to call at Foochow.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)



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FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

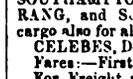
BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, Dec. 19.

Fares:—First Class, £68; Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 78, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.



With quick despatch.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, the well-known China clipper, LAUREL, A1 14 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 639 tons register, W. H. Johnson, commander; West India Docks. This fine vessel is confidently recommended to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship SIR HARRY PARKES, A1 15 years, 806 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SHEPHERD and Co., Jeffrey's square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Dec. 10, 1877.

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MEMORIAL TO LORD DERBY ON THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

We subjoin the full text of the Memorial from the London Representatives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of Derby, with reference to the Chefoo Convention :—

MY LORD,

1. With reference to the conversation we had recently with your Lordship respecting the Chefoo Convention, we have now the honour to place before you, in a more formal shape, the views which we believe to be entertained by the Mercantile Communities of China on the subject. The letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, already submitted to your Lordship, disposes of most of the points raised in the Agreement ; but since it was written an important explanatory memorandum by his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade, together with a voluminous correspondence, has been presented to Parliament.

2. A careful perusal of these papers leads us to the conclusion that they do not, in any material respect, detract from the significance of the comments which are made in the above-named letter, while, in one very important particular, they give new force to the objections which the Chamber ventured to urge, namely, in its bearing on the Yunnan Outrage.

3. We need scarcely say that the Shanghai Chamber, feeling this to be a matter of Imperial concern, only indirectly affecting the interests of trade, deemed that it would, in any case, be safe in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore passed the subject over with little remark.

4. This view was in harmony with the fact, as shown by the published Blue-books, that your Lordship, in the despatches transmitted to Peking, more than once cautioned his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade against committing the country to a settlement until the terms to be agreed upon had been submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government ; though, for reasons which he sets forth in his despatches, his Excellency, in the event, took upon himself the responsibility of bringing the negotiations to a close without reference home.

5. Taking this circumstance into consideration, and bearing in mind that as the settlement arrived at involves the question of the sanctity of the lives of our countrymen in China, and thus goes to the root of all commercial as well as official relations in Eastern countries, we trust that your Lordship will not consider it to be one altogether beyond the province of the representatives of our trading interests in China.

6. In that country, it must be remembered, we are but a handful of men, sojourning among a people, friendly it is true in themselves, but at the mercy of treacherously disposed officials ; and our great security is to be found in our *prestige*– in other words, the full conviction on the part of the Chinese that "no one can harm us with impunity." The charm of this cheap, but effective protection, has been sadly dissipated of late years, the last great shock it received being the Tientsin massacre of 1870, the instigators of which, who were well known officials, escaped, not only punishment, but even trial.

7. The Yunnan affair makes matters in this direction still worse in some important respects. For a time, indeed, it appeared as if the tragedy would afford an opportunity of, to some extent, restoring our *prestige*. After many months' negotiations, an English officer was despatched to the scene of the crime to investigate the affair. So far, however, as getting at the criminals was concerned, the Grosvenor Mission proved a fiasco ; and, indeed, the published correspondence shows that its failure was almost a foregone conclusion in his Excellency Slr Thomas Wade's mind before the Mission was despatched.

8. The fact that the real criminal, of whose identity his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade had no doubt, Tsên-Yü-Yang, Acting Governor of Yunnan, was appointed to the Commission, was enough in itself to show that we were being trifled with. The stale trick of palming off as the guilty parties a number of *misérables* who had no concern in the murder did not, however, deceive the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, who returned from Yunnan at once baffled and disgusted.

9. It is to be noted that four times at least, and probably oftener, during the negotiations, his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade threatened to have Tsên brought up for trial, but the threat was never carried out. The Chinese Government were very much alarmed for a few days, while under apprehension of the withdrawal of the British Legation, and would probably have brought Tsên up for trial, or done anything else absolutely necessary to avert unpleasant consequences.

10. Instead, however, of maintaining the position he had thus taken up, his Excellency waived the whole of his demands concerning the trial of the criminals, and concluded the Chefoo Convention.

11. This Agreement disposes of the Yunnan affair by stipulating for certain facilities for travelling and trading in the Yunnan Province, a money compensation for Mr. Margary's family, a letter of regret from the Imperial Government of China, and a memorial to the Throne from the Grand Secretary, Li-Hung-Chang, explaining the settlement of the Margary outrage. Very great importance was attached to this latter document, the draft of which was submitted to his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade before presentation or publication.

12. This Memorial is now printed in the Blue-book, page 67 ; and it seems strange that his Excellency should have allowed a document containing such a perversion of the facts to appear with his imprimatur. The pretended trial and sentence of the savages, denounced by his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade as a most impudent attempt to play with us, is here solemnly detailed ; and the guilt of these ignorant people said to be established to the satisfaction of Chinese law, while our Minister is represented as interceding for them and staying the execution on the following fanciful grounds :—

I. That the evidence against the men was not so complete as would procure a conviction at the Old Bailey.

II. Because Western civilisation teaches that security for the future is better than punishment for the past.

13. Thus the British Minister is made to vouch before the Chinese nation and the world for statements which he had previously stigmatised as falsehoods.

14. If, nevertheless, it is thought that a point has been gained by the precedent which has been established for holding investigations by English officers on the spot where offences have been committed, it must at the same time be borne in mind that if such investigations be attended with so little inconvenience to the guilty parties as the present one, they will cause no great terror to Chinese official criminals. Proclamations and exploring facilities have doubtless their value ; but they can weigh little against the actual facts of the present settlement.

15. Thus the issue of the negotiations is fraught with peril in the future alike to the security of British subjects in China and to the friendly relations between the two Governments. The Chinese, have, as it were, seen our last diplomatic reserves called out, even to the threat of war, and nothing more serious happen to them than their having to pay a small pecuniary indemnity, which they would probably have paid two years ago without any special pressure.

16. It may, it is true, have been impossible—though this is not shown—to bring the criminal to trial. But, if such was the case, it might have been more politic, had it been practicable, to suppress the record of the futile demands made.

17. But it appears that it would in all likelihood have proved possible to have the actual criminal punished, as may be gathered from his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade's despatch, at page 34 Blue-book, China, No. 4, 1876.

18. His Excellency Sir Thomas Wade says that in China it is not safe to postpone the solution of a difficulty, and the force of this proposition in its general bearing cannot be denied. But in the present instance it seems clear that whatever risk there might be in keeping the question open, it rested entirely on the Chinese Government ; and in a case where there could be no doubt as to the side on which the right lay it is, we venture to suggest, quite conceivable that in certain circumstances an open grievance might not have been entirely without diplomatic value for ourselves.

19. Your Lordship will observe that the section of the Convention which deals with international jurisprudence has been passed over somewhat lightly by the Shanghai Chamber ; and I may be permitted to explain that this is not because the subject fails to be recognised as one of great practical importance, but because it requires comprehensive treatment by trained lawyers ; and cannot even be discussed to advantage without having all the data thoroughly sifted. The chief gain from the introduction of the subject into the Convention is the recognition, now, we believe, for the first time accorded to Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

20. Passing to the purely commercial portion of the Convention, the Shanghai Chamber (as noted in their letter) heartily approve the concession of new trading ports, two on the Great River and two on the coast. This is looked upon as a step in the right direction, and is doubly welcome as some modification of the dictum of Lord Russell that the fewer open ports we had the better. The Shanghai Chamber would, however, go still further, and would urge the desirability of the whole of China being thrown open for the establishment of trading points, wherever it may be found worth while for the Chinese Government to place a Custom House, and the European Governments, Consular Stations.

21. The point upon which the Committee are most anxious to bring their views before your Lordship is the stipulations affecting the collection of inland duties. Tha Shanghai Chamber, in their letter, notice at some length the manner in which this subject has been treated in the previous prolonged discussions which have arisen with regard to it.

22. The wording of clause 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin which refers to it, provides in clear and specific language that *British subjects* may convey imported goods to any part of the interior of China on payment of a commuted Transit Duty amounting to half the Tariff Duty, which commutation is to "exempt the goods *from all further inland charges whatsoever.*"

23. A "rule," however, which was appended to the tariff some months after it was signed, tends to complicate and needlessly to limit the due operation of this provision, and the faithlessness of the Chinese officials has to a large extent rendered it a dead letter.

24. It was found by experience to have been a mistake to secure the option of commuting the inland dues as a *personal* privilege to British subjects, instead of a privilege *in re*, or an exemption attaching to the goods themselves, irrespective of the persons by whom they might, after payment of the commutation dues, be owned.

25. With this exception, however, the clause in the Treaty of 1858 seemed all that was required ; and the merchants in China desire nothing better than that its clear intentions should be fulfilled.

26. They have, however, for years past, been met by a variety of ingenious arguments tending to show that, owing to the peculiar fiscal system of China, the principle of a single payment in commutation of all inland dues could not be carried out.

27. But this argument is receiving a practical answer by the gradual extension of the very practice so long pronounced impossible, as is shown in the letter from the Shanghai Chamber ; and whatever force may previously have attached to it, it at least became clear in 1869 that it was not one which the Chinese Government were themselves disposed to advance, seeing that in connection with Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention of that year, they voluntarily proposed a single-payment-commutation for all inland dues, but with the important modification that it was to be compulsory, instead of being optional, as provided by the Treaty of Tientsin.

28. This suggestion was opposed by the China merchants when Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention was under consideration, because it was clearly discerned that its effect would have been merely to add 50 per cent. to the import duty, with no better guarantee than before against surcharges in the interior.

29. All that appears in reality to have been wanted was to give a new impetus to the old treaty provisions ; to do away with the personal bearing of the exemption, which, as it was provided for in the "Transit Duty Commutation Clause," had the appearance, on the surface, of an invidious race-distinction ; and finally to get rid of any remnants of obscurity in the meaning of the agreement.

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30. What has now been done, however, seems rather to tend in the opposite direction. New elements of obscurity have been introduced, and if twenty years have been spent wrangling over the comparatively simple wording of the Tientsin Treaty, it is to be feared that no person now living will see the end of the controversies which will rage over the indefinite arrangement set forth in the Chefoo Convention.

31. The subject appears to have been complicated by the introduction, in connection with it, of a collateral question regarding a special tax, known in China by the name of lekin—and, in contravention of the principle that the payment of the commuted transit dues should exempt British goods from all further inland taxation, lekin is now for the first time recognised in a Treaty by a kind of side-wind.

32. This "lekin" is the tax which has been most complained of as having been levied in violation of treaty stipulations. It is raised in all kinds of ways, according to the caprice of the different provincial authorities, and has been burdensome to trade as much on account of its uncertainty as its magnitude.

33. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce submit that this tax is practically either an additional import duty, in which case its levy on British goods is in contravention of the Treaty, or it is an inland duty, and as such commutable by a single payment.

34. Assuming that by the true meaning of the Chefoo Convention lekin is included with the other commutable inland duties, the intention of the new provisions would appear to be to exempt the area of the foreign settlements at the different ports absolutely from its collection.

35. On the surface this seems to be not only innocent but advantageous to the foreigner. But, if this were really all that is intended, it would scarcely have been worth while making this solemn engagement about the matter. It can hardly, however, be doubted that the stipulation has, in the mind of the Chinese Government and its advisers, a far more important bearing. By an obvious inference, the specific exemption of the area of the foreign settlements from the levy of this tax, implies full authority to levy it on the other side of the boundary.

36. The effect, therefore, of the proposed provision would be to impose this tax with all the authority of a special Treaty at every open port in China. The small patches of ground in the occupation of foreign merchants would be exempt, but the Chinese towns would not escape; so that goods designed for consumption in the immediate district could only be freed from the tax by the payment of the extra half-duty as commutation dues, if, indeed, the Chinese officials, whose rapacity is notorious, would not find means to levy the lekin after all, even when the commuted rate has been paid. The result of this would be to reintroduce the nationality question in a most objectionable shape, and lay the foundation for endless disputes.

37. There can, however, be no doubt that an additional tax levied at the port is, whatever it may be called, neither more nor less than an additional import duty, which is precisely what the Chinese negotiators intend that it shall be, and precisely what the interests of our commerce render it incumbent on the merchants to oppose.

38. It is, in fact, the attempt made in the Alcock Convention of 1869 (see par. 28) in a new shape. Sir Rutherford Alcock was plainly asked to allow 50 per cent. to be added to the import duty, on the bare promise of the goods being thenceforth franked all over the empire in accordance with clause 28 of the Tientsin Treaty, the very thing which had been declared impossible. Sir Thomas Wade is asked to allow the Chinese to levy any amount of taxation they like upon foreign goods the moment they leave the limits of the settlement, or say within half a mile of the wharf at which they are imported. Assume the amount thus levied to be the half tariff duty, and we have Sir Rutherford Alcock's rejected agreement, minus the promise—*quantum valeat*—that the goods should not be further taxed in the interior.

39. The only arrangement compatible with the spirit of the existing treaty would appear to be that sketched out by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on page 6 of their letter, namely, that imported goods should, on payment of the import duty, be freed from further taxation while within the limits of the port, which can be easily defined according to the actual topographical divisions: and that goods upon which the commuted transit due has been paid should be "exempted from all further inland charges whatsoever," as provided by clause 28 of the Tientsin Treaty.

40. The prosperity of English trade requires that the imposts upon it shall not only be kept within reasonable limits, but also that the machinery for their collection be simplified by all feasible means, as it might be possible even to paralyse the trade by complicated regulations for freeing it from taxation.

41. It would therefore appear far better to revert to the clear and simple provisions of the Tientsin Treaty, and insist on their being carried out without evasion. While we adhere to the letter of our engagements and hold the Chinese to theirs, all goes well; but when we encumber these simple stipulations with complicated rules and qualifications, checks and counterchecks, we are but too apt to miss the point we aim at, while involved in the mazes of endless discussion. It would be impossible to estimate the loss which the manufacturing and other interests in this country suffer every year through the trade being hampered by the subtleties of chicanery resorted to in China. We have a treaty, plain and simple. All that we have to do is to insist upon its fulfilment; and there can be no doubt, whatever plausible arguments may be advanced, that the Chinese have no valid excuse for failing to carry out its provisions in their spirit as well as in their letter.

42. The question of inland opium duties has been introduced into the Convention apparently with very little show of reason, seeing that the Chinese Government besides receiving an import duty are at liberty to tax opium as much as they please after it has left the hands of the original importer.

43. They now, however, wish to make the foreign importer and the foreign Custom House responsible for the due collection of an important portion of the inland imposts, the design in this evidently being the same as that above indicated with regard to manufactured goods and other imports—to increase the import duty under false pretences. If it be thought proper to help the Chinese to levy additional duties upon opium, or upon any other goods, by means of the Foreign Customs and within the foreign settlements, it should be done in a straightforward manner, that is, by simply increasing the import duty at present collected. But for the English Government to make itself even indirectly answerable for the collection from Chinese of an impost of indefinite amount, varying at each port according to the caprice or the necessities of local authorities who are not even specified, would surely be to introduce a most inconvenient precedent, to say the least.

44. The Shanghai Chamber also venture to express a hope that the present opportunity may still be availed of to obtain a few minor concessions from China which would be of great practical benefit to trade.

45. One of these is Bonded Warehouses. The principle was conceded in the Alcock Convention, but, as already noticed, in exchange for increased duties which it was felt the trade generally could not bear. It needs no argument to support this request, and at the ports chiefly interested ample conveniences already exist for giving effect to this reasonable accommodation to commerce.

46. The unsatisfactory state of the currency in China probably inflicts a greater tax on trade, both foreign and native, than even the irregular imposts of the Mandarins; and it would be a great advantage if an opportunity could be taken to urge the Chinese Government to establish a Mint for coining dollars, with adequate guarantees for the maintenance of the standard adopted.

47. Upon the Conservancy of the Rivers, especially the Wangpoo, we have the honour to address a separate letter to your Lordship, enclosing one received from the Shanghai Chamber. It would probably not be difficult to induce the Chinese to move in this matter; and the admirable manner in which they have accomplished the task of lighting the coast proves that they are fully capable of performing such duties, when they are once brought to feel that they are incumbent upon them.

48. In conclusion, we trust we may be permitted to say that, though objecting to specific parts of the Chefoo Convention, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce fully recognise the zeal and talent displayed by his Excellency Sir Thomas Wade in furthering our trading interests in China. They cannot, however, but be conscious of the extremely difficult circumstances under which he negotiated, not only on account of the grave international question which he endeavoured to settle simultaneously with the commercial portion of the Convention, but also from the oblique form in which the Representatives of the Chinese Government thought it advisable alone to deal with the comparatively simple question of the inland duties.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

A. MICHIE,
F. D. BARNES,
Members of the London Committee representing the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

THE P. AND O. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the P. and O. Company was held on the 4th inst., at their offices in Leadenhall-street; Mr. Fane De Salis presiding. Mr. A. M. Bethune, Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report taken as read,

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said he would commence his observations by adverting to the state of the fleet. It was a source of great gratification to the directors to be able to report that it continued in a high state of efficiency, and that its working for the year had, under Providence, been marked by an entire immunity from maritime casualty or disaster. During the year upwards of 1,700,000 miles of ocean space had been traversed by their ships; nearly 17,000 passengers had been carried without mishaps or loss of life, and upwards of 300,000 tons of freight had been safely conveyed to their destination. There had also been no breakdown or accidents worth naming in the machinery of their ships. Apart from this, the most extended postal service the world had yet known—a service on which the sun never set, for it extended from England to the furthest East, to India, China, Japan and Australia—had been conducted with perfect punctuality, to the satisfaction alike of the Post-office and the public. The mails, indeed, had been delivered usually before contract time, and so much was this the case on the Australian line that the last Melbourne *Argus*, a paper which claimed to be *The Times* of the southern hemisphere, and was not much given to praising anybody, contained a laudatory notice of their performances. It was short, and he would read it to them:—"The Suez mail service has never been more efficient than at present. The *Tanjore* delivered the August mails in thirty-eight days, being seven days under contract time, and the *Siam* arrived with the September mails six days before due date." A service performed as theirs had been during the past year, punctually and without accident, attested not only the efficiency of their fleet—it proved the excellence of the system of ship management inaugurated by their executive officers. It spoke of the strict supervision exercised over their affairs by the directors, and it pointed to the discipline of their ships as well as to the vigilance and zeal of their commanders and officers. The fleet now consisted of forty-five sea-going ships besides subsidiary vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 117,478 tons and 20,015-horse power. Three ships, the *Columbian*, *Massilia*, and *Nubia*, had been sold owing to their having become obsolete and unsuited to the company's business through the great changes in Eastern commerce induced by the opening of the Canal. The completion of the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, a ship of 4,200 tons, and the largest yet owned by the company, had been delayed through the strike on the Clyde, but she would now soon be launched and take her place in the active list of the fleet. Turning to the accounts, they would note that £217,000 of the debentures had been paid off—(cheers)—and, baring unforeseen eventualities, they now saw their way to extinguishing the floating debt of the company. If further capital were hereafter required it would be raised in the shape of debenture stock under powers contained in their last charter. £203,121 had been expended in repairing the ships, and £100,000 had been carried to the renewal account; £300,000 would be applied as usual to cover insurance and depreciation,

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and an extra sum of £200,000 would now be appropriated for the same purpose. The necessity for this course was obvious, for he had told them at the last meeting that the cost of the ships stood too high in the books, and must be reduced. At the last annual meeting, also, they had been called upon to forego their insurance profits in order to reduce the cost of the ships, and now again, for the reasons stated in the report, a further appropriation in reduction of the cost of the ships would be made, which, eminently calculated as it was to place the valuation of the fleet on a sound basis, would doubtless have their cordial concurrence and approval. As regarded the dividend now about to be paid, although the profits of the year had been exceptionally enhanced by the carriage of specie to the East, as well as by favourable coal freights, there were no signs of recovery from the deep depression which had so long hung over the trade of the East, and freights ruled so low that no prospect of any immediate improvement in the company's revenue could be held out.

Having these facts in view, and bearing in mind the impending termination of the contract, which required that the company should stand in a strong position, the directors had come to the reluctant conclusion that no higher rate of dividend than 2½ per cent. could be offered them. He would frankly say that this was no proper return on capital invested in a business such as theirs, and in those communications the directors would, doubtless, soon be called on to enter into with the Government on the subject of the new contract they would not fail to impress upon the authorities how small had been the return yielded on the company's capital during the whole currency of the contract. This brought him to the question of the termination of the contract, a subject which, as it had occasioned much disquietude to some proprietors, he wished to say a few words upon. The utterance of the Postmaster-General referred to in the report was not a voluntary one, but was made in reply to the inquiry of an hon. member who, himself a large steamship owner, had probably reasons of his own for putting the question. The answer he received was exactly what they expected. Mail contracts had always been put up to tender on their termination, and it did not need the interpellation of the hon. member to elicit from Lord John Manners the information that in this instance the ordinary course of the public service would be adhered to. For their part the directors fully expected the service would be put up to tender, and they claimed no kind of favour in the matter. There were some things, however, they did claim. They claimed during the long period of thirty-eight years to have performed the postal service confided to them to the entire satisfaction of the Post-office as well as of Parliament. Parliament, indeed, had accorded them an encomium conceded to no other contract company, for the last committee on steam communication had gone out of the way to report to the House the faithful manner in which the responsible duties entrusted to them had been performed. They claimed also to have rendered several important public services to the country. In the Crimean war eleven of their largest ships, passing into the transport service, had rendered efficient aid to the State in conveying troops and munitions of war to Sebastopol. Similar, but perhaps even more important, services were rendered during the Indian mutiny. When the history of that great sedition was written it would be recorded that, apart from troops and war material brought from Europe, it was mainly by their ships that at the most critical period of the contest the legions of England, victorious in China, had been brought thence with all the speed of steam to aid in quelling a revolt which threatened at one time to subvert the foundations of our Indian Empire. In the Abyssinian expedition also they had been called on to supply not alone ships, but also that most necessary article of modern warfare—coal; and highly placed officers had admitted that but for their assistance and their large coal stores at Aden, unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Executive, an expedition which cast such lustre on the arms of England, and proved that her power extended to the remotest parts of the earth, must either have been given up or deferred. In return for their services, and they were not light ones, they asked no favour, but simple fair play. That fair play they would assuredly receive at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and when the proper time arrived they would tender for the new service upon such terms as would afford them a fair return on the capital employed; and he doubted not the connection which had so long subsisted between the company and the public service would be maintained. He came to this conclusion not only because their large capital, their efficient fleet, and their well-appointed dockyard at Bombay, on which upwards of £200,000 had been expended, combined with their other establishments in the East, as well as their great postal experience, enabled them to perform the service better and cheaper than anybody else, but also because our postal relations with the East, whether viewed from a social, commercial, or political point of aspect, had in later years assumed such great importance that no Government would feel justified in entrusting them to experienced or incompetent hands. There must be no failure or mistake in the matter; and on this point they would have the Post-office with them, who would well recollect the fiasco which occurred on the last occasion but one when the Australian service was put up to tender. On that occasion some Glasgow steamship owners formed a company for the purpose of selling their ships and tendering against them. Introduced under high commercial auspices, the company not only floated, but its shares stood at a high premium, and were allotted as matter of favour. They tendered and were successful. Mark, however, the result. Inexperienced in postal matters, and ignorant of the large subsidiary capital required to establish a postal line, they fixed their capital too low; hence within two years a company introduced with a great flourish of trumpets—a company which was to extrude the Peninsular and Oriental from the seas of the East—within two years was in liquidation, its capital gone, its shares valueless, its ships in the hands of preferential creditors, and the postal services of Australia for many months in a state of disarray, which was only terminated by their ships again taking up the line. Basing his anticipations on these facts, he asked those proprietors who had allowed their minds to be disquieted to feel reassured; he asked them to have faith in the future of the company, and to believe that the time had not yet come which was to see its connection with the public service dissolved. Above all things, he asked them to remember that under any circumstances, and apart from the contract, which had its great drawbacks and heavy expenses, they had in the great and growing trade of India, in the fast expanding commerce of China and Japan, and, last but not least, in the magic growth of the Australian colonies, a substantial guarantee for the profitable employment of their ships and a security for the bright commercial future of the company. (Cheers.) After expressing his willingness to reply to the inquiries of any proprietor, the Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. Thornton, C.B., seconded the motion.

Dr. Beattie rose and said that he again received a pamphlet from Captain Bain, to which he would not think it necessary to allude, but that it contained a statement which applied to him personally. That statement was to the effect that he received over £500 a year from the Company in connection with its medical service, coupled with an insinuation that this was the secret of his speaking so frequently at the meetings in support of the directors. He denied that his speaking at the meetings had always been favourable to the directors; and he characterised the statement of Captain Bain as untrue, challenging him to bring any proof in support of it. He went on to say that the nature of the statement in the present instance showed that no reliance could be placed upon Captain Bain's statements generally, and it was to be regretted that they caused needless apprehension among ladies and other shareholders unable to attend the meetings.

Mr. Jones then spoke at some length, premising that he hoped he might address the meeting, although he received the sum of £1 5s. per annum from them, which did not pay him at the price. He went on to express his opinion that it would be desirable for the P. and O. Company to accelerate their speed between this and Bombay to as great an extent as possible. This would practically give them the whole command of the lines in the East, as they would not meet with competition to speak of beyond that place.

The Chairman pointed out that this plan would very seriously increase the expenses of the working.

Mr. Jones, however, continued to urge his point, maintaining that the step would be advisable even at considerable increase of expenditure. The view, however, did not apparently meet with the sympathy of the shareholders, who called the speaker to time.

Dr. Schulhof made a few remarks concerning the working of the Company, which he held to be satisfactory. He deprecated the dissemination of the anonymous pamphlet which had been alluded to, and mentioned that he had not been favoured with one this time, probably on account of his having expressed his determination to take no notice of it—a course which he recommended other shareholders also to adopt.

Captain Nelson asked for some explanation concerning the amount passed to the reserve and depreciation fund. He would like to know whether the 5 per cent. per annum written off was upon the actual original cost. He also asked how much the *Nubia* had sold for.

Mr. Hovenden asked a question with reference to the right of the P. and O. Company to refuse a shareholder access to the books seven days before the meeting. He wished to know whether the Company stood on any different footing in this respect to companies under the Joint Stock Company's Acts.

Captain Bain said with regard to his statement concerning Dr. Beattie he alluded to his receipts from two sources connected with the Company, and would ask what they amounted to. Some impatience being, however, shown by the meeting, he resumed his seat.

Col. Maxwell said that it was a pity time was lost in personalities and went on to allude to the desirability of introducing some improvement in the *cuisine*, and otherwise meeting the taste of the public. It was impossible to deny that many preferred the French steamers merely on the latter account; and it would be well that the matter should be looked into.

Mr. Sutherland, a managing director, then replied to the questions which had been put. He said with regard to Mr. Hovenden's question, that it was a legal point, and he could not give an answer—but the Company's solicitor had been in correspondence with Mr. Hovenden's, and the latter's representative had stated that he had at first misunderstood the bearing of the matter. In regard to the question as to the value of the fleet, it had been placed as nearly as possible at an average of £21 per ton, after deducting the balance of the reserve account. It was not possible to estimate very accurately the sum that should be deducted for depreciation, and it was found that the amounts hitherto so deducted did not meet fully the depreciation, consequent on the altered nature of the business and other like considerations. Consequently the directors had resolved to make use of the first opportunity of passing a further sum to the reserve, which had long been raised to over £400,000. It had been necessary, in fact, this had been accomplished. With regard to some remarks which had been made by one of the shareholders regarding the *cuisine* and the passage money he said that the former matter had been looked into, and steps were being taken to make it such as would no doubt fully meet the public taste, more, in fact, than a purely French *cuisine*,—and respecting a reduction of the passage-money it was a matter which had long been before the Board's consideration, but they did not think the time had yet come for such a step, which would probably materially reduce the receipts without any corresponding advantage. In regard to change the fleet to a commercial fleet from a postal fleet, and to the depreciation fund he said that 5 per cent. was now passed annually to the credit of each vessel, so that all vessels over twenty years old would stand in the books to cost nothing. With respect to the mail contract, he pointed out that the payment from the Government was somewhat erroneously spoken of as a subsidy. The French, Italian, and other Governments had given steamship companies what was properly speaking a subsidy, that is a payment to foster trade which would otherwise not become developed; but the sum received by the P. and O. was only fair pay for the work done, to accomplish which properly the Company had to undertake grave

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responsibility and incur heavy expense. As regarded the amount the *Nubia* had sold for, he stated the sum was £9,000, and that it showed a profit on what she stood at in the books.

The Chairman then said that as the questions had been so fully replied to he need now do no more than put the resolution to pass the report to the meeting.

The report was then adopted, with one dissentient, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, making 4½ per cent. for the year, was declared. The retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the other directors and the staff.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Price
	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
10	Agra...	All	10⅞ to 11¼
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	27 to 28
20	City	10	16½ to 17½
100	Colonial	30	61 to 63
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris... ...	All	665 fr.
228½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	36 to 37
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	63½ to 64½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	62 to 64
25	Oriental	All	42½ to 43½
50	Union of London	15	41½ to 42½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7⅜ to 7⅝
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7⅝ to 7⅞
10	Great Northern	All	7½ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European	All	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 3
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	27½ to 28¾
90	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	23½ to 24½
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
100	Alliance Marine	11	15 to 17
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	12 to 12½ pm.
50	Commercial Union	5	13½ to 14 pm.
20	Globe Marine	4	¼ to ½ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine...	50	103 to 106
20	London and Provincial Marine... ...	2	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1½ to 1 dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	44 to 45
25	Ocean Marine	5	3 to 4 pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	6 to 6½ pm.
20	Universal Marine...	5	4 to 4½ pm.
	TEA COMPANIES.		
30	Assam	20	71 to 74
20	British Indian	All	5⅜ to 6⅛
20	Darjeeling	All	20½ to 21½
10	Eastern Assam	All	3½ to 4⅛
20	Jorehaut	All	59 to 64
10	Lebong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	4 to 4½
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		
20	Ceylon	10	10½ to 9½ dis
20	Do.	5	
50	Colonial	20	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2¾ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	590 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	39 to 41
50	Do. Do. 1867... ...	10	8 to 6 dis
100	Royal Mail Steam...	60	48 to 51
402fr.	Suez Canal...	—	723½ fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	109 to 111
99½	Do. 7 per cent....	All	103 to 105
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 103

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

60 days sight.

Colombo	1s. 8 7-16d. to 1s. 8½d.
Singapore...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9⅛d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9⅛d.
Shanghai...	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d. —	per oz.
United States Gold Coin ...	... 76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d. —	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6⅝d. to 4s. 6¾d.	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s 6½d. to 4s. 6⅝d.	per oz.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 4½d. —	per oz.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 27th ult. the market was quieter, prices, however, being scarcely affected till the 30th, when with a duller feeling there was some tendency towards giving buyers a slight advantage. There was, however, not sufficient demand for either Yarns or Goods to test the possible concession. Quietness has since continued to be the ruling feature of the market, but the inclination towards weakness has disappeared with the firmer tone of the Cotton market. On the 4th inst. there was a fair general demand, but business only resulted where the full quotations have been paid. The inquiry ran principally on Goods Yarns being only in moderate request, and scarcely so firmly held as Goods.

QUOTATIONS.

				s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 2½	to	7 5½
Do. do.	,,	...	8½lbs. ...	6 2½	to	8 7
Do. do.	44 45 in.	...	7lbs. ...	5 11½	to	7 8½
Do. do.	,,	...	8lbs. ...	6 10	to	8 5½
Do. do.	,,	...	9lbs. ...	7 8½	to	9 5½
Do. do.	50 in.	...	10lbs. ...	8 11½	to	10 4½
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	...	6lbs. ...	4 3½	to	5 0½
Do. do.	,,	...	7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to	5 6 9-16
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	...	7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to	6 9 9-16
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 2 5-16	to	7 9 13-16
Madapollams	32 in.	...	2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 3-16	to	2 5 11-16
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	...	2lb. 1 oz....	2 5 17-32	to	2 6 17-32
Grey Drills	30 in.	...	14lbs. ...	8 6½	to	11 0½
Grey Jeans	30 in.	...	8lbs. ...	6 8½	to	8 7½
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	...	9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	...	9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.	...	...	16 8½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	...	0 9½	to	0 10½
Do. do. do. do. ...	28-32	..	...	0 10½	to	0 11
Do. do. (Mock)... ...	38-42	...	...	0 11	to	1 0

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 6s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £10 to £10 10s.; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £15 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6⅞d. to 6½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £74. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box 20s. to 28s.; Coke IC, 17s. 6d. to 19s.

LEAD.—WB, £20; do., other brands, £19 5s. to £19 10s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19; Sheet, £20 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Crape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens, Blankets, &c.
Shipped to this date during the present year ...	To China ...	108,660	98,620	65,250	224,100	49,798	55,849
	,, Japan ...	—	457	870	113,880	—	156,161
Total		108,660	99,077	66,120	337,980	49,798	212,010
Shipped to the same date last year ...	To China ...	109,140	69,290	34,480	120,038	58,629	29,322
	,, Japan ...	—	—	1,270	107,105	—	27,100
Total		109,140	69,290	35,750	227,143	58,629	56,422
Do. 1875	To China ...	102,840	80,750	53,530	188,740	49,339	69,010
	,, Japan ...	—	2,070	890	255,030	—	49,837
Total		102,840	82,820	54,420	443,770	49,339	118,847
Total shipped during the year 1876 ...	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	,, Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,805	—	32,194
Total		119,500	78,610	40,700	264,173	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,720	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	,, Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
Total		112,540	89,190	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.			
HH Long Ells ...	... ...	32	0	per piece	Scarlet	
HH Spanish Stripes	... ..	2	9	,, yard		
HH SS Camlets ...	... ...	59	0	,, piece.		
HH Lastings (6 reed) ...	...	48	0	,,	,,	Black
H Do. (5 reed) ...	...	42	6	,,	,,	,,
HH China Figures	... ..	18	6	,,	,,	Black
H Do. do.	... ..	15	6	,,	,,	,,
LL Do. do.	... ..	14	9	,,	,,	,,

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,695,896	1,317,813

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

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VIA BRINDISI.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 746.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports		Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Dec. 17.
Japan—	Yokohama	Sept. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 3*
	Yedo			
	Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	Oct. 30*
	Hakodadi			
	Nagasaki	—	—	„ 23
China—	Peking	—	—	„ 20
	Tien-tsin	—	—	„ 27
	Chefoo	—	—	„ 24
	New-chwang	—	—	„ 23
	Hankow	—	—	„ 27
	Kiu-kiang	—	—	„ 26
	Chin-kiang			
	Shanghai	„ 14	„ 27	Nov. 2
	Ningpo	—	—	„ 1
	Foochow	—	—	Oct. 31
	Formosa	—	—	„ 25
	Amoy	—	—	Nov. 6
	Swatow	—	—	„ 3
	Hong Kong	„ 28	Nov. 4	„ 8
	Canton	—	—	„ 6
	Macao	—	—	„ 7
Philippines—	Manila	„ 14	Oct. 22	„ 4
Cochin-China	Saigon			
Siam —	Bangkok	„ 21	„ 28	„ 5
Borneo—	Labuan	—	—	„ 6
	Sarawak	—	—	„ 12
Java —	Batavia	—	—	„ 11
	Samarang	—	—	„ 4
	Sourabaya	—	—	„ 1
Malacca Straits—	Singapore	Oct. 12	Nov. 11	„ 16
	Penang	„ 12	„ 9	„ 17
Ceylon—	Galle	—	—	„ 23
	Colombo	—	—	„ 22

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, *via* San Francisco, on the 11th inst. The heavy portion of last P. and O. mail arrived at Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, on the 13th inst. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 9th, Hong Kong 15th, Singapore 23nd Nov., which is due in London on Monday next, the 24th inst., arrived at Marseilles at one P.M. to-day, and will reach London to-morrow (Tuesday) night.

The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, to Brindisi, Dec. 13.—From Hong Kong: Mr. G. O. Scott. From Singapore: Dr. Bently.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, expected to arrive at Southampton Dec. 24.—From Shanghai: Capt. H. Hippisley, Mr. W. E. Jackson, Mr. D. E. Banks. From Hong Kong: Capt. Colomb, Mr. T. H. Bowling, Mr. E. H. Banks, Mr. J. Bramball, Surg. Collins, Mr. R. Hall. From Singapore: Com. Stanes and Mrs. Stanes, Mr. J. Williamson. From Ceylon: Mr. Collins, Mr. F. A. Hayne.

Per steamer *Deucalion* (Holt's line), arrived Dec. 17.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Henry Johnstone.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yang Tsze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Hemingsen, and two children, Mr. Foune. To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Krabbe, Mr. Danhiez. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Mr. J. Buchanan.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, Dec. 30.—To Batavia: Mr. D. D. Fraser.

Per Messageries Maritime steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Jan. 13.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lord. To Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bois.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Green. To Hong Kong: Surg. D. MacIver, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Pollock, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. H. Tozer, Mr. Ryrie. To Colombo: Mr. W. H. Graham.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

Per steamer *Teucer* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Dec. 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr Sampson, Mr. Sanderson. To Singapore: Mrs. Bell.

Per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, Nov. 17.—To Yokohama: Miss S. A. Taylor, Miss F. Kaechele, Mr. R. Faber Misses L. A. and R. N. Valentine. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Macgregor. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Alford.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

—o—

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to Oct. 30, and we have advices *via* San Francisco four days later, viz., to Nov. 3. The French mail from London, Sept. 7, arrived out on Oct. 28, the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 14 was received on Oct. 30.

The most interesting item of news contained in the Japan papers is that the Japanese Government is reported to be taking some steps with regard to the revision of the tariff of the foreign treaties. After some years' delay, subsequent to notice being given to foreign nations that the Government desired to enter upon the task of revising the treaties, a communication has now been sent to the Ministers for Germany and England, stating that an immediate revision of the tariff is desired. From what is reported, what the Japanese Government has to propose, is a reduction of the export duties, and an increase of the duties on imports. If the propositions of the Government had been confined to adding to the import duties, an increase of revenue through the agency of the Custom-House might have been understood as being the object of the proposed change; but as it is proposed at the same time to diminish the export duties, though in an inferior degree, the augmentation of the revenue is evidently not the sole purpose sought.

The *Japan Herald* states that as a make-weight for the concessions demanded, it is proposed to open two fresh treaty ports. This latter proposition, if regarded as a boon to foreigners, it, however, considers wholly illusory, and holds that it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who will have to consider the subject, that the mere multiplication of treaty ports is useless, unless the country itself be thrown open to foreign capital and enterprise.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

Despite of the unusually long interval since the departure of last mail there is but little of interest to note. The theatre of the late insurrection is quieting down, and measures are being taken to repair the damages caused by the war. Large sums of money have been forwarded by the Government for the relief of the necessitous, but much misery appears to prevail. The troops are being removed as quickly as possible, but the prevalence of the cholera amongst them has caused much delay. General Yamagata, the Minister of War, returned on the 16th ult., and General Tani, the defender of Kumamoto, on the 2nd inst. Most of the chiefs of the army and navy have been received by the Mikado, who has personally expressed his thanks to them.

The newly-established Nobles' school was opened by the Mikado and the Empress on Oct. 17; and on the 26th their Majesties paid a visit to the Uyeno Exhibition, remaining there nearly the whole day.

As the $150,000 already voted for the expense of Japanese exhibits to the French Exhibition have been found insufficient, a further sum of $33,000 has been allotted for the same object.

The cholera is decreasing. The deaths in Yokohama since last mail have been 181, and in the vicinity 116, making a grand total of 599 since the commencement of the outbreak.

The new trial of the case in which the Mitsu Bishi Company sue Capt. Colomb, of H.M.S. *Audacious*, for damages caused by a collision, will come on on the 13th Nov.

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The *Japan Mail* has the subjoined items :—

The present occasion of the birthday of the Mikado is the first time. we believe, that the anniversary has been acknowledged by the resident foreigners in any open manner. When the birthdays of Foreign Sovereigns are always duly observed and made the occasions of rejoicing, it is but the simplest mark of respect that the birthday of the Ruler of the country where we reside should 0e fittingly acknowledged, and doubtless from the present time (Nov. 3), will be kept by foreigners, as by natives, as a general holiday. At an early hour the native town was gaily decorated with flags, the ships in harbour were dressed, and at noon a Royal salute fired by the Kanagawa Fort and all the men-of-war in port. The Governor of Kanagawa will receive all the Foreign Consuls at dinner at the Machigaisho, and in honour of the day a grand display of both day and night fireworks is being made in the Public Gardens on the Swamp, which commenced at 3.30 P.M., and will extend until midnight.

A paragraph lately appeared in the *Akébono Shimbun* to the effect that the mystery which has hitherto enshrouded the murder of Hirasawa, *Sangi*, which took place some years ago, has been revealed by the confession of a person lately arrested in the Kochi *ken*. Hirasawa was a noble, holding office next to that of *Karo* (minister) to the Prince of Chosiu, of which province he was a native, and was assassinated at his house at Kudan, Tokio, in 1870, at the age of fifty, and up to the present time the perpetrators of the murder or the causes which led thereto have remained undiscovered.

NIIGATA.

A correspondent of the *Japan Herald* writes under date of Oct. 22 :—

The *Modeste*, somewhat anxiously looked for since the 17th by at least one member of our community, arrived at the anchorage on Friday, but was unable to communicate with the shore on account of the heavy sea running on the bar. Mr. Troup, the British Vice-Consul, attempted to reach her in a sampan, but was compelled to abandon the venture after the boat had shipped a couple of heavy seas. The *Modeste* left for the harbour of Ybisu, in the island of Sado, where she will probably remain until the weather moderates. This it now promises to do, the storm having apparently spent itself; the barometer is now high, and is still rising. Sir Harry Parkes, with Lady Parkes and suite, is supposed to be on board the corvette, but of this we are not sure, as no communication has been as yet made with the vessel. The *Modeste* will probably make but a brief stay in our somewhat treacherous roadstead ; she proceeds to Nagasaki, conveying Mr. Troup and family, that gentleman having been appointed Consul for Great Britain at that port. Mr. Hiram S. Wilkinson, of the Yokohama Consulate, is looked for as Mr. Troup's successor, but it is not expected that he will venture across the Mikune range before next spring, the season being already so far advanced. We are therefore likely to be left, as an unfeeling punster yesterday phrased it, "disconsulate" for the winter.

The British Minister will probably make but a short stay, and will, it is expected, return to Tokio *via* the Shinshiu route, —the only practicable one in winter. His last visit to Niigata was paid in 1868.

We had a slight cholera scare here a week or two ago, and carbolic acid and other approved disinfectants were in demand. The supply being short, however, exorbitant prices were asked, and had to be paid. The fears of a visit from the pest *Kami* fortunately proved to be without foundation, the solitary case reported turning out to be not cholera, after all.

HIOGO.

The *News* says cholera still continues to be one of the principal subjects occupying public attention, but notwithstanding all the rumours which are current, it falls to see any additional cause for alarm. One foreigner employed on the railway at Takatsuki obtained leave of absence, not on account of ill health, but on arriving at Kobe on Thursday he complained of pain, and was sent by the doctor to the hospital, where, in spite of all care, he died the next day. Under ordinary circumstances this death would not have excited any alarm, and the *News* fails to see any sufficient reason why it should do so now, however melancholy the occurrence may be felt to be. The care, also, exercised by the Mitsu Bishi Company on the arrival of the *Hiroshima Maru* gave rise to the wildest rumours. In addition to ordinary passengers she was known to have prisoners on board, and rumours were circulated of deaths to the number of thirty and even fifty. On inquiry, the story, however, dwindled to a mere nothing. One man of the first lot landed sick, and it seems that only three altogether of those landed were reported as being attacked. The Company at once put the steamer into quarantine, and telegraphed to Tokio for instructions, circulating in the meantime a notice that her departure was delayed. An investigation failed to find any disease on board, and she proceeded on her voyage at midnight.

NAGASAKI.

It is satisfactory to know that cholera is decreasing at this port. The *Rising Sun* says, although there are still cases of daily occurrence in the native town, there are undoubtedly much fewer since the last storm of rain and wind ; Akunora and Inasa have not been much exempt from the disease, while instances have heard of in Shimabara and at Amakusa, and at Kagoshima, from late accounts, there have been a good many cases among the troops, at one time averaging as high as eighteen per day, the death rate being about one in three. The heavy rain which fell on the 10th ult., followed by the two succeeding days of high wind, was pretty general to the north as far as Yokohama, and probably the atmosphere has been purged of much of the germs of the malady.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* notices a curious memorial which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette* on Oct. 10 from Ting Jih-chang, soliciting a mark of Imperial approbation for a certain educational establishment at Foochow, which he calls the "College of Practical Results." It appears to have been founded a few years ago by the previous Governor ; but Ting has added to the endowment, and has caused, apparently, some changes to be made in the curriculum. The great distinction of this from the other colleges in Foochow is that, whereas these are exclusively devoted to the arts of poetry and style, in the "College of Practical Results," scholars are invited to study the canonical books and historians, with a view to educate themselves to be statesmen. "In the memorialists' humble opinion, what it is essential to aim at is that as large a number of scholars as possible should seek to follow the example of the worthies of the past, and to study doctrinal literature in its application to practical questions. Every individual who is now trained to make his mark in scholarship is one more added to the list of public officials who will follow the right path in days to come ; and by these means suitable agents may be effectively obtained, setting aside the vain repute of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." Very practical and sensible words ! Though whether a course of study at the Foochow Arsenal would not be likely to make more practical men of the scholars than a study of the canonical books of China may be an open question.

TIENTSIN.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 21 :—

The long-expected trial of the Lay torpedo has at length taken place at Taku, in presence of Li Hung-chang and other officials, but it did not succeed in blowing up the raft on which the experiment was made, and much disappointment was in consequence felt by the officials. The torpedo may be briefly described as an iron "cigar shaped" boat, submerged some four-fifths of its diameter below the surface of the water. It is about 2 feet in diameter and 24 feet long. The motive power is carbonic acid gas, confined at a pressure of 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. to the square inch ; it is stopped, steered, and fired by an electric current which communicates with the torpedo by means of a triple cable payed out behind it. It travelled through the water at the rate of about nine knots an hour, and seemed well under control except at one time, when the steering gear evidently became faulty. It carries a charge of 100 lbs. of dynamite, or any other explosive selected. The operator steers it by means of two short sighting poles carrying flags, placed on its deck or upper part. Its most serious defects seem to be, that as it is on the surface of the water it would strike a vessel at the strongest place ; and where, in accordance with the well-known laws of the action of explosive substances, the explosive energy generated would follow the line of least resistance and be dissipated in the air. Again, as it can be so readily seen by the sighting poles and flags, its attack on an enemy's vessel could hardly fail to be perceived, and measures taken to ward off its assault. We understand that Mr. Lay is about to take the torpedo to Japan for further experiments, as the Chinese Government do not intend to purchase it.

WUCHANG.

A correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier* mentions that a serious fire took place on the night of Oct. 23, and that the Chapel of the London Episcopal Mission had a very narrow escape. Fortunately by battling with all neighbouring timbers and the overthrow of walls into which they were set the chapel was saved, otherwise it must eventually have caught and gone the road some forty of the surrounding houses took. The hill at the back helped to keep the fire in the comparatively narrow bounds it burnt out, as the wind increased to a heavy gale. One of the party spent the night at the chapel, and not vainly, for at daylight a flame was seen and part of the woodwork under the roof of the chapel was found to be burned through its four inches of thickness.

NEWCHWANG.

It is hoped that the postal service to this port may be improved during this winter by a new steamer being laid on. It is regarded as a great boon by the community.

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SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to Nov. 2; the French mail from London, Sept. 14, was received Oct. 27.

The community at the Model Settlement were on the departure of the mail chiefly intent upon racing matters, the Autumn meeting having been fixed to come off the day after the mail left. Notwithstanding the diminished importance of sporting matters as compared with that which they had in former times, the Consulate banks and other public offices were to close and general holiday be made.

A startling and painful result of the closure of the Woosung Railway followed speedily upon that retrogressive step, and is thus related in the *Sinpaou* a native paper usually reputed to be the Taoutai's organ, and therefore no doubt inclined to put the best colour it could upon the matter. It says :—

"The Railway being done away with, passengers to and from Woosung have reverted to the passage boats. On Oct. 25 last at 3 P.M., when two of these boats had arrived off Kao-chiaou, a sudden squall sprang up, and they one after the other capsized, the hundred and odd passengers floating down with the tide shrieking for help. Word was at once sent to the Humane Society, whose boats speeded to the spot. How many were rescued and how many joined the drowned men's ghosts down below, is not yet accurately known."

According to the above-named native paper, kidnapping is again becoming rife in the foreign settlements, no fewer than five small boys, aged from four to six years, and three girls of seven to ten and thirteen years of age respectively, having disappeared in a few days.

The telegraph between Gutzlaaf and Nagasaki was at the time the mail left broken down, and it was expected some days must elapse before communication could be re-established.

Some steps were being taken to improve the appearance of the well-known old Joss Houses at the Bubbling Well.

The Shanghai Yacht Club, which has been in existence for many years is to be wound up.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News* :—

The China Merchants' Company were only able to pay the guaranteed 10 per cent. interest last year, if we remember rightly, by carrying forward a debit balance of Tls. 30,000 to next account, and altogether ignoring such an item as "Depreciation." From the translation of the 1876-7 Report it it will be seen that they succeed this year again, in paying 10 per cent., and even in writing off the Tls. 30,000 debit balance; but there then remains only a balance of Tls. 10,000, which the directors admit is again insufficient to permit their making any allowance for "depreciation;" so the steamers and plant are still kept up at least to cost price. Contrasted with their remark last year, about the purchase of the S.S.N. Company securing the China Merchants "the command of the carrying trade," it is rather amusing to read that "unexpectedly the business operations of the Company during the year under review have had to be adjusted to the necessity of the times"; that the Company has "been pressed in many ways by its rivals," and has "had to suffer loss," &c. We ventured to suggest at the time that the Chinese were rather premature in thinking the purchase of the S.S.N. was equivalent to purchasing control of the coast and river trade; and they seem to be gradually finding out this truth.

A case, that of Buchheister *v.* Moller, was tried last week in the Swedish Consular Court. The defendant denied the jurisdiction of the Court, on the plea that the *Oscar Vidal* was a British ship, and further alleged that the damage to cargo, in respect of which the claim was made, arose from the violent weather the ship encountered, and, therefore, denied responsibility. The Court affirms its jurisdiction, but admits the plea of "perils of the sea," and therefore rejects the claim.

We hear that the steamer *Radnorshire* has been chartered by the C.M.S.N. Company, to load rice for Taku, at 24 candareens a picul. Owing to the pressure of the Government to get grain to the North, the Chinese have had to take up this steamer for two trips, all their own being fully occupied. We thus have the anomaly of the Government paying the "China Merchants" over 5 mace a picul for work they get done at half the rate. True, the *Radnorshire* only goes to Taku, but the lighterage will not cost more than 6 candareens. We remember mentioning some time ago that foreigners would probably be willing to undertake the rice contract for 2 mace a picul all through the year, and the statement was somewhat sharply questioned. It cannot have been very far wrong, if an outside steamer is willing to make an exceptional trip at so slight an advance on that rate at a time when carriage is somewhat in demand.

The *Courier* notes that a meeting of Protestant Missionaries in Shanghai and the neighbourhood assembled on Tuesday evening last at the house of the Rev. Dr. Nelson, to meet the Rev. W. F. Stephenson, Convener of the Foreign Missions of the Irish Presbyterian Church, who is at present engaged in visiting China and India with the special purpose of ascertaining the condition and prospects of missionary labour in those two countries. A large number of laymen were also present, and the proceedings were of far more than ordinary interest. The most important subject brought forward was that of the famine in the north. The descriptions of the misery are appalling. Mr. G. Wiley Wells, U.S. Consul-General, who was present at the meeting last evening, promised to bring the matter before the Consular body, with a view to the calling of a public meeting on the subject, or taking such other action as was deemed desirable.

PAKHOI.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes under date of Oct. 30 :—

Some misapprehension exists, I fancy, as to the character of this place, and I may seize this opportunity to give you a short description of it. The town faces nearly due north, and is situate at the foot of a bluff forty feet high, which deprives us of the breeze from the south-west in summer, while in winter we will be exposed to the full force of the northern monsoon, and I should imagine it will be rather cold. As to business, I think the prospect for foreigners is good if they work carefully. The town is increasing, and there are large exports of sugar, oil, rice, tea, &c., while opium and piece-goods are distributed from here inland. The anchorage is a mile and a half from the town. There is good landing at high water, but at ebb tide only for small boats. Quite a fleet of junks is assembled now, giving the place an important look. The language spoken is mostly a dialect of the Cantonese.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to Nov. 8; the French mail from London, Sept. 21, arrived out on Nov. 2, and the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 28 was received on Nov. 4.

The news from Hong Kong by the present mail is meagre, and relates chiefly to matters of little more than local interest. The returns of the births and deaths in the colony for the third quarter of this year have been published, and it appears from them that the total births during that period were 412, and the deaths 986. There were 50 births among the British and foreign community and 362 among the native population. The deaths were divided as follows :—British and foreign, 6; Portuguese, 14; Indian, &c., 7; non-residents, 17; and Chinese 942. The annual death-rate per thousand was—for the whole population, 28·34; for British and foreign community, 19·60, or, deducting non-residents, 13·78; for the Chinese 28.94.

The value of Chinese house property continues to attract attention; and a new illustration of the fact has been afforded by the ground recently occupied by the Novelty Iron Works west Point, being utilised for the erection of Chinese houses.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated by an illumination at the Japanese Consulate.

From the *Daily Press* we take the following items :—

Mr. M. J. Rozario, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on the 11th July last year, for obtaining money under false pretences from the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, in conjunction with Mr. Duncan, the late secretary of the company, has been granted a free pardon, and was liberated on he 6th Nov.

The village of Shau-ki-wan continues to rapidly extend, and bids fair shortly to become an important town. The new ironworks will commence running before long, and it is now said that Chinese sugar works and a pottery are to be started, a piece of swamp land being filled up for that purpose. Building operations in the way of house and shop property are also going on on a moderate scale.

The new steamship *Fat-choy*, owned by Mr. G. McBain, and which is intended for the Canton river trade, went out on a trial trip on Nov. 3. The result of the trial was that she succeeded in obtaining a speed of eight knots an hour.

Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., with his staff, arrived here on the morning of Nov. 4 to relieve Admiral Ryder as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. On Admiral Hillyar hoisting his flag a salute was fired by the *Victor Emanuel* and returned by the *Audacious*.

Judging by the rapid increase in the number of steamers and sailing vessels chartered for Haiphong and Hoihow, trade with those ports is undergoing considerable development. There are now five or six steamers making pretty regular trips between this port and those places.

The British bark *Empreza*, Captain W. H. Skinner, which arrived here on the 28th Oct. from King George's Sound, reports sixty vessels detained at Anjer on the 1st instant by strong north-east winds and a south-west current. Three of the vessels, coal laden, were bound for this port.

The *Cheung-Chow*, a new boat, built by Messrs. W. B. Spratt and Co., Cosmopolitan Docks, for Mr. Kwok Acheong, went on her trial trip on the 4th inst., when she attained a speed of 10½ knots. The vessel is 65 feet long, and 11 feet 6 inches beam. She has a pair of 8 inch cylinders, high pressure; these were built at the West Point Foundry, and give every satisfaction to the owner. Another vessel of about 250 tons burthen will shortly be launched from the same docks for the same owner.

On Sunday, Nov. 4, the Indian community celebrated the festival called Dewali (or the feast of lamps), dedicated to the Goddess of Prosperity, and also to the Goddess of Learning.

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All the Hindoo merchants close their accounts on the evening of this day, being the last day of the year. New account books are commenced, and the Goddess of Prosperity is invoked to render the subsequent year prosperous. All the people illuminate their houses during the holidays, which continue for five days. Most of the Parsees and Mohammedans, being connected in business with the Hindoos, also observe these holidays in Bombay, and commence their business year at the same time with the Hindoos.

The Rev. Gerard Nuiteman died at the French Mission House, Hong Kong, on Oct. 25. The deceased gentleman, who was Dutch by birth, was sent in 1869 from the seminary of the Belgian Mission, near Brussels, to Mongolia, which is the field occupied for evangelisation by the Belgian fathers. Worn out by continual labour and the privation involved in the ministry in that remote inland mission, he had obtained from his superiors leave to go to Europe to restore his failing health. His illness increased on the journey from Mongolia to Tientsin and thence to Shanghai, and on the passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong he became so weak that he was unable to proceed further, and he was most kindly cared for by the French Missionaries here. His illness developed into typhoid fever, and in spite of the efforts of Dr. O'Brien, the medical attendant of the French mission, he succumbed to the disease at midnight on Oct. 25, and was buried at the Catholic Cemetery, in Happy Valley, the following afternoon.

The *China Mail* has the following :—

The prisoners sentenced at the September Sessions to be flogged, and regarding whose offences and punishment the Chief Justice spoke so very forcibly, have not as yet received their corporal punishment. We understand that the delay is caused by the fact that H.E. the Governor is awaiting the result of his reference home on the subject. It were well that the uncertainty now existing be made as short-lived as possible.

We learn that the Chinese community in Hong Kong are raising a subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Shansi. Although the Chinese in Hong Kong have been heavily drained of late in the matter of subscriptions for various places, such as Chihli, Shangtung, and Canton, the present appeal has been liberally responded to, and certainly a good beginning has been made.

We hear that the following are the names of the officers who go home by this mail with Admiral Ryder:—P. H. Colomb, flag Captain ; W. S. P. Graves, flag lieutenant ; T. H. L. Bowling, secretary ; and E. H. Banks, secretary's clerk.

The experiment of his Excellency Mr. Pope Hennessy's new system of filling up vacancies in the public departments by competitive examination, has so far proved a failure, and the only alternative was to promote the present Second Chinese Interpreter to the vacant place, and to get a new interpreter. With this object in view, the magistrates have had several persons put on probation, until at last they have been successful in getting hold of a Chinese-speaking Indian, Mr. Mahomed Fakeera, to take the post of Second Chinese Interpreter, while Mr. Lee Hong Mi is translated to the office as Third Clerk.

We stated a few days since that the Colonial Estimates for 1878 had been for some time under the consideration of the Financial Committee of the Legislative Council. This statement was, we have now reason to believe, only partially correct, as, although the financial year closes at the end of this month, he more important items of Colonial expenditure, such as those relating to Public Works, have not even yet been submitted to the Financial Committee. Everything is apparently at a standstill, under the present system of despatch writing, and the approval of Lord Carnarvon seems to be now regarded as absolutely necessary to be obtained before the more important fiscal measures are even broached in Committee or Council, instead of being sanctioned after their discussion. As the changes likely to be suggested by H.E. the Governor may involve the gravest consideration and the liveliest discussion in Council, this curtailment of the time usually devoted to a frank and fearless criticism of the measures proposed seems to be particularly unfortunate.

CANTON.

The correspondent of the *Daily Press*, writing on Nov. 4, states that the scarcity in Kiangsi is developing a most dangerous state of affairs, which if not promptly dealt with may lead to disastrous results. Numerous bands in the famine districts assumed the *rôle* of freebooters, at first in order only to save themselves from starvation, but they seem to have found the occupation so congenial that they have formed themselves into a little army, and are laying waste the peaceful districts through which they pass. Over ten thousand of these rovers have arrived at Kiaying-chau, a place on the north-eastern frontier of the Kwangtung province, having plundered several villages on their march. Whether this account is exaggerated is not certain, but at all events the affair is one of serious importance and great excitement prevailed among the people of the district which the banditti have selected as the scene of their depredations for the present. Permission has been given to the elders of the eighteen villages bordering on the western suburb, the inhabitants of which have formed themselves into a volunteer force to hold drills on the Parade Ground.

MACAO.

The exportation of tea from the above port continued steadily, and a correspondent notes that there had been an exceptionally large importation of salt into the Settlement. The birthday of the King of Portugal was celebrated with considerable *eclat* on Nov. 1, and there was an illumination in the evening.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 15th November ; the P. and O. mail from London, Oct. 12, was received on the 11th Nov. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

There has been no meeting of the Legislative Council, but one has been announced for Nov. 16, when our new Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson will deliver his inaugural address. The event of the fortnight may be said to have been the election of the Maharajah of Johore to be Sultan of Moar, at least so he is said to have been, but there has been no official notification of it. The conduct of the Government here (says the *Straits Times*), in regard to this Moar business can only be pronounced incredible for its baseness and criminal folly. If it were its object to stir up a general war throughout the Peninsula no better course could have been devised for the purpose than what has been pursued from the time of Sultan Ali's death on June 20 last. It is not too much to say that Colonel Anson has cast a foul blot on England's fair name for justice and good faith, the consequences of which may be serious. An election seems to have been ordered for Nov. 9, by the Government here, and, on that day, his Highness the Maharajah of Johore was elected, "by acclamation," Sultan of Moar. Thus not only has the alleged will of the late Sultan been ignored, but the solemn Treaty of March 10, 1855, between the late Sultan Ali and the Maharajah's father has been set aside with cynical contempt as so much waste paper. In this manner has England's traditional policy of non-interference been carried in this instance.

The merchants, with a few exceptions, have signed an agreement, having a penalty attached, that they will only receive and weigh gambier and other chief staples of export at their own premises, and will not take delivery, as hitherto, in the shops of the Chinese dealers ; this arrangement, if carried out, will probably give shippers more control over the quality of the produce, and it was brought about by the urgent necessity of improving the quality of gambier, and of checking the heavy loss in weight in the outturn of shipments, caused partly by the bad quality of the article and partly by the "squeeze" taken in weighing. The Chinese dealers oppose the arrangement, and very little business has been done since Nov. 10, the day the agreement came into force.

There is little or no news from the Peninsula, except some vague rumours of trouble brewing in Perak, where, also, according to the *Penang Gazette*, the Resident, Mr. Low, is very unpopular for the unsparing manner he has been cutting down expenditure.

The Hon. William Adamson goes home by the next mail, and at a numerously attended meeting in the Exchange Rooms, the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, in the chair, it was resolved to give a farewell ball in honour of himself and Mrs. Adamson, a compliment which the hon. gentleman has well deserved for his many and great public services.

The second mate and six of the crew of the American ship *Granger* arrived here from Labuan on Nov. 11, and reported the wreck of that vessel on Oct. 25, on the Swallow Shoal, Pulawan Passage, while on her way to Manila, laden with coal.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject has been held at the Raffles Institution, and it was resolved to form "A Straits Asiatic Society," to be affiliated as a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Dr. T. Irvine Rowell has been appointed Principal Civil Medical Officer, in succession to the late Dr. Randell.

The average note circulation of the banks during October was as follows :—

Mercantile Bank, Singapore, ...	$401,550
Ditto Penang	235,675
Oriental Bank	218,605
Chartered Bank, Singapore	655,695

The following notifications appeared in the *Gazette* :—The Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, to act temporarily as Magistrate of Police and Commissioner of the Court of Requests. Mr. J. K. Birch, to act as Collector of Land Revenue at Malacca, vice Mr. N. P. Trevenen. The Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, to be Commissioner of Lands, Malacca, vice Hon. C. J. Irving, and Mr. J. K. Birch to be Deputy Commissioner. Mr. A. P. Talbot, to be a Coroner for Singapore.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—On the 24th Oct., at Yokohama, the wife of J. E. Carter, of a son.
DE RIJKE—On the 5th Oct., at Osaka, the wife of Johs. de Rijke, of a daughter.
GILLINGHAM—On the 20th Oct., at Kobe, the wife of John Gillingham, of a son.
HUTCHINSON—On the 1st Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, of a daughter.
JAPANESE MINISTER—On the 3rd Dec., at the Japanese Legation, the wife of his Excellency the Japanese Minister, of a son.
MACHADO—On the 19th Oct., at Yokohama, Mrs Machado, of a daughter.
MACPHAIL—On the 26th Oct., at Chinkiang, the wife of Thomas Macphail, of a daughter.
MANCINI—On the 19th Oct., at Nagasaki, the wife of C. N. Mancini, of the Bellevue Hotel, of a son.
NARES—On the 11th Dec., at Surbiton, the wife of Capt. Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., of a son.
PIPER—On the 19th Oct., at Tokio, Mrs. Piper, of a daughter.
SWANTON—On the 31st Oct., at Shau-ki-wan, the wife of Inspector Swanston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEIGHTON—MINJOOT—On the — Nov., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hose, John Thomas Deighton, master s.s. *Avenir*, to Gelenchy Helena, youngest daughter of John Minjoot.
DONALDSON—CAPPER.—On the 11th Dec., at the parish church, Clophill, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. G. Bosanquet, M.A., Rector, the Rev. James Donaldson, curate of St. Peter's, Monkwearmouth, to Maria Frances, youngest daughter of John Capper, F.R.A.S., of Colombo.
KOLVIG—SMITH.—On the 29th Oct., in the Chapel of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Yokohama, by the Rev. Julius Soper, Frederik Kolvig, Agent Great Northern Telegraph Company, Yokohama, to Ida Sofie Frederikke Smith, of Rudkjoebing, Denmark.
MENDS—JARDINE.—On the 9th Dec., at Bombay, Horatio R. Mends, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Admiral G. Mends, to Louisa Archer, widow of Capt. Wm. Jardine, R.N.

DEATHS.

BARGEN—On the 10th Nov., at Hong Kong, Captain J. H. Von Bargen, late of the *Perntower*, aged 43 years.
BENTINCK—On the 11th Dec., Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, in his 59th year.
CAMERON—On the 7th Dec., at Galloway House, Maida-vale, John Black Cameron, K.D., for thirty years Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, St. Thomas, in his 58th year.
DERRIG—On the 26th Oct., at Shanghai, Patrick Derrig, Sergeant Municipal Police, and late of the Labuan Police Force, aged 33 years.
LAWRIE—On the 25th Oct., at Shanghai, James Lawrie, aged 39 years.
MAULE—On the 6th Dec., at Cartmel, North Lancashire, Rebecca, relict of the late George Maule, Commander R.N., aged 84 years.
NISTROM—On the 26th Oct., at Hiogo, Johan William Nistrom, a native of Sweden.
ROLLS—On the 27th Oct., at Shanghai, Charlotte, widow of the late John Rolls, of the Kiangnan Arsenal, aged 16 years.
SANDS—On the 31st October, at Hong Kong, George Underhill Sands, of New York, U.S.A., aged 52 years.
WILLCOX—On the 9th Dec., at Yokohama, Temple Willcox (formerly of Calcutta), youngest son of the late Capt. Robert Willcox, R.N.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: During the fortnight the market had been very quiet, and quotations were mostly nominal. Of Yarns only 16/24 low and medium spinnings continued in moderate demand. Shirtings were quite unsaleable and prices were declining. Other articles were neglected, and hardly any business had been done. Yarns were quoted, No. 16-24 $28.25 to 31.75 per picul; No. 28-32 $32.75 to 34.75 per picul; No. 38 to 42 $36.00 to 40.00 per picul. Woollens: Dulness had continued to prevail throughout the interval, and prices had assumed a downward tendency, while transactions had been insignificant in the extreme. With regard to Metals, a fair amount of manufactured Iron had been sold. Quotations for best brands of Nail Rods had remained steady, but lower rates, as a rule, had been accepted for other descriptions.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Deliveries of almost all descriptions of goods show an improvement, and prices ruling at the date of the last Circular have been generally maintained. Cottons: A considerable quantity of Yarn has been imported from Yokohama on native account, and there has been consequently little local demand. Grey Shirtings continue to be largely dealt in by Chinese, and the lower qualities have been taken to a large extent. A quantity of Coloured Goods has likewise been sold. Deliveries of Drills and Chintzes have considerably improved. Turkey Red Cambrics have also been taken to a larger extent, and the better classes of these goods are firmer. Black Velvets are weaker, in sympathy with the Yokohama market. Taffachelass is saleable at improving rates. Woollens and Worsteds: There is a general feeling of weakness in many articles, although prices are unchanged. Figured Mousselines de Laine are decidedly firmer. A fair demand exists for all descriptions of Cloth. Blankets are much weaker. Iron continues dull.

NAGASAKI.—More business had been done in Cotton Goods at about previous rates. For Woollens there had been a fair inquiry, and a few transactions are reported at higher prices. Blankets were still wanted. The demand for Nail Rods had been confined to the smaller sizes.

TIENTSIN.—There had been a fair inquiry for Shirtings, Drills, and Mexican T-Cloths, but Woollens had been but in limited request.

NEWCHWANG.—Manufactures had gone off in considerable quantities, some 500 bales Drills (principally Americans) having changed hands. Natives were expecting an early closing of the port.

HANKOW.—No business of importance in Piece Goods had been transacted.

SHANGHAI.—Two steamers had arrived from Tientsin bearing orders to the northern agents located here, and those, combined with a continuance of the demand for Chinkiang, had given strength to the suitable descriptions of Grey and White Shirtings, T-Cloths, and Drillings which had long been absent from the business in these articles. The movement had not yet affected values, further than that, in instances where previous sales had established an abnormally low level, it had arrested decline, and cheered sellers with some slight show of a return to proper standards. Grey Shirtings: The private business had hardly been sufficient for purposes of general guidance. Fine heavy goods had been asked for, and the value of the Tunsin Eagle (Dewhurst's) was maintained at Tls. 2.42½. White Shirtings: Sales of good 64-reeds at Tls. 1.90 for E-yuen Red Eagle, Tls. 1.87½ for Tai-wo Stag, and Tls. 1.71 to 1.72½ for Dewhurst's Red Pheasant. T-Cloths: There had been some demand for 6-lbs. Dewhurst's Red Pheasant at Tls. 0.82½ and Common Mexican 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.05 to 1.10. Drills.—English: Private business in 14 lbs. at Tls. 1.80 for Pillar and Tls. 1.80 to 1.87 per piece for ordinary to good medium Dragon. Fancy Cottons.—Turkey Reds in rather better favour, sales 1,900 pieces at Tls. 1.07 to 1.17½ for 2¼ to 2.3/16 lbs. Velvets, Velveteens and Handkerchiefs, auction prices weaker all round. A few Blue Chintz esreported at Tls. 1.13, and a small business in Dyed Brocades at Tls. 2.60 to 2.65. Woollens: Little done in Camlets, Long Ells, Spanish Stripes, or Lastings, excepting at the auctions, and at lower rates. Small sales of L. B. Lead for forward delivery at Tls. 5.40 per picul, Belgium Nail Rods sold at Tls. 1.66 to 1.70, Dawes and Rogers dull of sale. Tin Plates, Quicksilver and Copper neglected.

HONG KONG.—The market had been very quiet, and the transactions had been small. There appeared to be no disposition shown on the part of dealers to operate in either Grey or White Shirtings. It had been rumoured that large quantities of the latter had been sold "to arrive," but no particulars had been made public. T-Cloths continued in small request, the demand being principally confined to Mexican kinds, in which a fair business had been done. Drills had been inquired for to a moderate extent only, and the few sales reported showed no change in values. There had been no arrivals of American Cotton Goods. Coals: Owing to the heavy stocks of Cardiff prices had further declined; the arrivals had been 1,100 tons, all of which were for sale. The settlements reported were 2,074 tons, at $8.25 per ton, of which 750 tons were sold "to arrive." There was no change in the market for Metals.

CANTON.—Lead had further declined, "cargo," and mixed brands being quoted $7.50 to 7.55, and W. B. and Hole chops at $7.60 to 7.65. Quicksilver had advanced to $69 to 700.

AMOY.—A small business in Yarns is reported at $91 to 102.50 for 16-24, and $87 to 93.25 for Bombay. But little had been done in Grey Shirtings or T-Cloths.

PENANG.—The business done during the fortnight had again been small, demand continued inactive, and sales were difficult to effect at quotations.

SINGAPORE.—The market for imports had been decidedly dull, the demand for almost all the principal staples having subsided; the business reported shows a considerable falling off from the returns of the previous fortnight; there had been hardly any change in quotations, but the tendency of rates for cotton goods was easier.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—A fairly steady demand had continued, and about 3,500 piculs had been bought at full prices for common and low medium, and a reduction of $1 per picul on the grades above. Stocks had increased to 6,000 piculs. The barque Cremona had cleared for New York, leaving the Willard Mudgett to follow. Quotations:—Common, $10 to 11; good common, $12 to 15; medium, $16 to 17; good medium, $18 to 21; fine, $22 to 25; finest, $27 to 32. Export from May 1 to date:—

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York...	... 5,694,653	... 7,540,978	... 9,451,962
„ San Francisco	... 2,184,695	... 2,092,441	... 1,901,602
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	1,992,880	... 1,735,787	... 1,952,594
„ England, &c.	... 72,338	... 133,083	... 18,936
Total lbs....	9,944,566	11,502,289	13,324,694

HIOGO-OSAKA.—There had been an active inquiry, the demand running principally upon Teas from common to good medium, and these grades had advanced in value. Settlements since Sept. 24 had been 7,000 piculs, and for the season to date 53,000, against 47,400 piculs last year.

NAGASAKI.—During the early part of the interval scarcely any transactions had been effected; latterly, however, holders had shown an inclination to meet buyers; this, coupled with better news from America, had resulted in settlements to some extent. The insurrection being quelled, and labour much cheapened, stocks hitherto held back in the interior would come forward freely, and a much larger business at easier rates, would, it was expected, result.

HANKOW.—The business for the week had amounted to 800 chests, comprising Sung-yang at Tls. 8.70 to 9 (including re-exports); Tungshan at Tls. 8.00 to 8.75, and Oanfa at Tls. 7.75 to 8. The shipments to Shanghai on native account had been under 1,000 chests, and as the stock was reduced to 1,200 chests, the season was expected to close at an early date.

SHANGHAI.—Black: An average business had been effected during the week, settlements being 7,000 chests, against 6,000 chests for the corresponding week last season. The *Celestial Empire* says:—A total deficiency of seventeen to eighteen millions from this port and Foochow seems to be now nearly certain, and this has encouraged buyers to continue the absorption of the stock at full prices. All the 8d. Tea (Tls. 11½) has been cleared off for the time being, the Teas which are now being bought at 9d. (Tls. 13) being about a halfpenny better. A little more very Common Tea will continue to dribbie down from the river, but probably not enough to add much to the export for the season. The comparative cheapness of Black Leaf Congou has caused a much enlarged export to America this season. Green: A large business had been done, settlements being 32,000 half-chests, against 9,000 half-chests in corresponding period last season. More buyers had entered the market. with the result that prices had advanced about five

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er cent. all round. The arrivals continued on a large scale, and statistics to date were :—

	1877.	1876.
Total arrivals	322,000 chests	... 318,000 chests
Settlements and shipments	221,000 „	... 245,000 „
Stock	101,000 „	... 73,000 „

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter of Oct. 27 says :—More activity has been latterly displayed on this market, it having now become almost a certainty that the total supply of Congou cannot exceed 640,000 chests, or a deficit of 10,000,000 lbs. as compared with last year. Further arrivals from the country are not estimated at over 15,000 chests, and the season is fast drawing to a close. The October export by steamer will be very moderate, say 2,457,500 lbs. The clipper ships Wylo and Jerusalem are now on the berth, and will be despatched early in November. Congou : The better grades remain much as last quoted, but an advance of 10 per cent. in the common kinds has taken place. Teas that last week were obtainable at Tls. 8½ short cannot now be purchased under Tls. 9½. Souchong, Oolong, Flowery Pekoe and Scented Teas remain unchanged.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Market Report says :—A quieter tone has prevailed. Congous : Settlements have been very moderate, and prices have ruled without any material change. At Macao considerable contracts are reported of low and common qualities. Scented Teas : Capers have not been in strong demand, and only a small amount of transactions are recorded ; prices have generally ruled easier, and we quote a decline on medium and fine teas of about one tael ; common kinds have been neglected, and no settlements of these have been made. Scenting flower has been very scarce and dear, and in consequence, teamen are, at the close, showing more firmness with their stocks. Purchases of Pekoes have been very trifling ; fine "long leaf" teas have been taken at a reduction on previous rates of about half a tael ; all other kinds show a fall of one tael ; "short leaf" teas have been bought at Tls. 13 to 15, and "long leaf" teas at Tls. 14½ to 26 per picul. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business : Congo, 1,600 boxes at Tls. 15 to 28 per picul ; Scented Caper, 10,300 boxes at Tls. 16 to 24 per picul ; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1,600 boxes at Tls. 13 to 26 per per picul.

AMOY.—The market for both Formosa and Amoy Ooloongs had been quiet, and settlements had been on a much reduced scale, without material change in prices. The natives in Formosa continued to pay high rates for the Autumn leaf, which had induced firmness on the part of holders at Amoy, but the market for Amoys was weaker. Amoy Congous had been bought to the extent of 4,000 half-chests at $11 to $12 for common, to $15 to 17 for fair to medium kinds.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—For some days subsequent to the date of our last report the market continued active, and a large business was done, with a tendency towards higher rates. Unfavourable advices from Europe, however, had since caused heavy rejections to be made, and arrivals having been very large, native dealers had become ready sellers at the prices noted below. At the close very fair purchases were being effected, but the demand seemed to be almost exclusively for the Continent and America, and it appeared as if English buyers were awaiting further reductions in order to operate, as they were to some extent holding aloof. The fall in prices for Hanks had been about $40 to 50 per picul. Oshius had not undergone much change, but the demand for this description of Silk had been limited. Settlements had been 2,350 bales of Hanks, 450 bales of Oshius and 75 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,875 bales. Arrivals had amounted to 5,350 bales, and stocks were increased to 3,100 bales. The total export since July 1 to date had been 8,747 bales, against 15,358 bales for same period last year. Quotations :—Hanks : Superior, 20s. 8d. to 21s. ; best No. 1 and 2, 19s. 11d. to 20s. 3d. ; good No. 2, 18s. 11d. to 19s. 7d. ; good all round No. 2½, 17s. 11d. to 18s. 8d. ; medium No. 3, 17s. 3d. to 17s. 7d. ; common to inferior No. 4 and 5, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 11d. Oshius : Best, nominal ; good and medium, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 3d. Hamatski : Good to best, 16s. 7d. to 17s. 3d. ; common to medium, 15s. 11d. to 16s. 3d. Kakeda : extra, 21s. 8d. to 22s. 3d. ; best, 20s. 3d. to 21s. ; good, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 11d. Filatures : 22s. 3d. to 26s. 8d.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. R. Burkhill's Circular says : The excitement which was current at the date of my last has entirely subsided, and in lieu thereof we have had a dragging business at gradually declining rates. Our closing quotations show a fall of Tls. 25 per picul on Chop Tsatlees, and as stocks are now rapidly increasing, and holders very anxious to realise, a further decline can hardly be avoided. The prices paid had been, Blue Elephants, 19s. 7d. ; Red Peony, 19s. 2d. ; Bird Chop Kin Ling, 19s. 5d. ; Elephant Mowfong, 19s. 7d. Com. Tsatlee, 16s. 10d. to 17s. 3d.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Circular says:—In the first week of the past fortnight a fair demand existed for Tsatlee reel, and all medium classes found buyers at rates somewhat under those ruling at the close of last English mail ; nearly 300 bales changed hands in the early part of the fortnight, but since the French mail left settlements do not amount to more than 140 bales. Natives are firm in their demands, and it is hardly likely that standard No. 4 could be brought much under the quotation given below ; this firmness is induced by the unfavourable accounts of the sixth crop, the yield is reported as inferior in quality to that of the fifth crop, and also to be much less in quantity than was as one time anticipated ; a large proportion of the crop is said to be yellow silk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Camphor was quoted $18.50 to $19.50, Copper $23 to 23.75, Isinglass $24 to 25.50, Rice $1.80 to 1.85, Tobacco $7.50 to 9.50 and Wax $13 to 14. Silkworms' Eggs : Arrivals had been about 1,600,000 cards, and sales amounted to 600,000 cards. Prices had gradually fallen, and closed at 20 to 30 cents for good sorts. A large quantity of medium and inferior descriptions had been withdrawn from the market, and would probably be destroyed, but notwithstanding this, there will still remain on hand half a million of cards for which no purchasers will be found, as the last of the *graineurs* will have left by this mail.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Camphor was quoted $15.50 to 16, Rice $2 to 2. 40, Isinglass $17 to 19 and Wax $13 to 13.25 per picul. Copper : Purchases of 4,000 piculs are reported, at prices showing no mat erial change. Camphor : Deliveries in fulfilment of former contracts had amounted to 700 piculs. In the open market there had been no parcels on offer. Wax : Settlements amounted to 800 piculs, chiefly for the China market. Tobacco : Deliveries were estimated at 1,200 piculs, mostly in execution of old contracts, and owing to increased competition prices for all descriptions had further advanced.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co.'s Circular says :—Tobacco. —There has been eager competition for the parcels on offer at gradually hardening rates. The yield is reported to be equal to last season's ; the accounts, however, of the growing crop are very gloomy, and it is affirmed that the typhoon which passed over the producing districts during the month of August caused great destruction. Settlements : 4,371 bales, say piculs 2,620, at $6.25 to $8.80 per picul. Stocks : 2,000 bales. Shipments : 326 piculs. Wax : High prices still rule, and during the month 800 boxes have been purchased for the Hong Kong market, at about $14.75 per picul. Stock : 500 boxes. Camphor : With none on the spot, exporters are willing to contract for forward delivery at $16.25 to $17.00. Rice has advanced some 20 to 30 cents per picul, with a strong demand for shipment to the southern ports of China, caused by the export of this grain from Siam having been prohibited. Hokoku, the kind usually shipped, we quote at $1.86 to $1.90 per picul. Higo, cleaned, $3.00 ; uncleaned, $2.30. Wheat $1.70 per picul, nominal. Coal : For a few days, to meet their freight engagements, shippers were compelled to pay as high as $4.60 per ton for Karatz, and $3.90 for Imabuku ; but with few vessels loading, and larger supplies coming forward, dealers are now willing to make a liberal concession, and quotations are nominally, Karatz $4.30, Imabuku $3.50 per ton. Stock—of the former, 1,000 tons ; and of the latter, 500 tons. Export during the month, exclusive of what steamers have taken for their own consumption, 11,800 tons.

HONG KONG.—Sugar : A fair business had been done in White, principally for shipment to Bombay, while Browns had not been inquired for. At the close the market for all kinds was weak. Chui Chow : White was quoted $7 to 7.30 ; Brown, $3.80 to 4 ; Shekloong : White, $7 to 7.20 ; Brown, $4 to 4.10 ; other kinds, $3.40 to 3.70 per picul. At Swatow, the new crop was shortly expected, which was reported to be of good quality, and very large. No transactions are reported. In Camphor and Gamboge there had been no change ; Vermilion was worth $37 per picul.

CANTON.—Cassia Lignea, was quoted for Loting $9.70 in mats, $9.90 in boxes, for Tai Wo $9.80 in mats, $10 in boxes. Sales 3,500 piculs. Stock 20,000 piculs. Star Aniseed $25 to 26. Rhubarb, No. 2 $40. Alum, $1.75 to 1.85 per picul. Camphor $20 to 21 per picul, packed.

SINGAPORE.—Gambier had been bought largely in anticipation of the new regulations, mostly at $4.42½ to 4.45 ; business subsequently had been almost stopped, the last purchase reported being at $4.35 by a firm who had not signed the agreement. There had been no supplies of Black Pepper of any importance, and no arrivals were expected for about six weeks from date. White Pepper continued steady. Pearl Sago was very scarce, manufacture being stopped owing to continued drought. Sago Flour was firm but less active. No change in the price of Tapioca. Tin had been in request at advancing prices, but at the close the demand had subsided and prices were weaker. Coffee had continued dull.

PENANG.—There had been a fair inquiry for Tin, and transactions in Black Pepper had been small, owing to the want of supplies. Other articles had been quiet, at about previous rates.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At HIOGO.—From London, Sept. 24, Yorkshire (str.) ; Oct. 11, Eme, Lothair ; 13, Strathairly (str.); 25, Glenearn (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., 21, Orange Grove.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 23, Julia A. Brown ; from New York, Dec. 8, Ceylon.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Dec. 11, Gordon Castle (str.); from New York, 13, Neversink.

At FOOCHOW, and SWATOW.—None.

At AMOY.—From Cardiff, Oct. 21, Denbighshire.

At HONG KONG.—From Sydney, Dec. 10, Birker ; from Liverpool, 13, Menelaus (str.).

At MANILA.—From Hamburg, Oct. 22, Vesta ; from Liverpool, 23, Teodora ; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 29, Johann Rudolph.

At CEBU and ILO ILO.—None.

At SOURABAYA.—From Cardiff, Oct. 20, Palmerston ; from Newcastle, 22, Ary Scheffer ; from New York, 22, Ellsworth.

At PASSAROEANG.—From Amsterdam, Oct. 26, Aardenburg.

At BATAVIA.—From New York, Oct. 31, H. D. Brookman ; from Greenock, Dec. 3, County of Bute ; from Holland, 3, Kitty, Bestevaer, 6, Dordrecht ; 7, Nicholas Witser ; 8, Holland (str.); 11, Noach III. ; from Cardiff, Nov. 28, Mars.

At SINGAPORE.—From Antwerp, Nov. 6, America ; from Cardiff Dec. 8, Emilio Rondanina, Pellicano ; from Bordeaux (for Saigon), 8, Cordonan ; from Sunderland, 8, Larnax ; from Liverpool, 15, Patroclus (str.); from London, 15, Star of the South ; from Cardiff, 15, Pietro G.

At PENANG.—None.

At ANJER.—From Liverpool, Dec. 13, Scotia.

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For New York, Sept. 25, Loudon Castle (str.); Oct. 28, Glenearn (str.).

From YOKOHAMA.—For San Francisco, Oct. 31, Clifton ; for New York, Nov. 1, Cremona.

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From SHANGHAI.—For Hamburg, Oct. 30, Egeria (str.); for New York, 29, Caller Ou ; Dec. 5, Fleurs Castle (str.); for London, Dec. 13, Glenlyon (str.).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Oct. 25, Deucalion (str.).

From AMOY.—For New York, Oct. 19, Braemar Castle (str.); 29, Benefactor ; Nov. 3, Banian.

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, Oct. 28, Bertha ; for Valparaiso, Nov. 4, Therese Behn ; for New York, 4, Chinaman ; 7, Grasmere.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool, Oct. 22, Zamora ; 23, Era ; for New York, 23, Southminster ; for the Channel, f.o., 27, Elizabeth Dougall ; 31, Letterewe ; for Barcelona, 31, Francoli (str.).

From CEBU and ILO ILO —None.

From SOURABAYA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 22, Cape Race.

From MACASSAR.—For Holland, Nov. 29, Zeenymph.

From BATAVIA.—For New York, Oct. 27, Sachem ; for Holland, 28, Maarten van Rossem, Dec. 6, Slamat, California ; for the Channel, f.o., Oct. 30, Alsen.

From SINGAPORE.—For Barcelona, Nov. 8, Francoli (str.) ; for London, 10, Lennox Castle, Eulie ; 12, Spartan (str.) ; 13, Lake Leman ; 14, Egeria (str.) ; Dec. 11, Fingal (str.) ; for London, *via* Penang, Nov, 14, Lady Hincks ; for Liverpool, 12, Yrurac Bat (str).

From PENANG.—For London, Nov. 16, Spartan (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIOGO.—For London, Hope, C. H. Bushnell: for New York, Lothair.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Willard Mudgett.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Glenfinlas (str.), Centurion, Halloween, Isle of Erin, City of Aberdeen ; for New York, Radnorshire (str.), Sir Lancelot, Corea, Coldstream.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Jerusalem, Wylo ; for Australia, Wandering Minstrel, Countess of Erroll.

At AMOY.—For New York, Osaka.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Sydenham, Priam (str.), Glaucus (str.), Woodville, George Croshaw ; for Hamburg, Lord Macaulay ; for New York, H. S. Sanford, Isles of the South, Abel Abott, Meteor; for San Francisco, Galatea ; for Australia, Cholcola, Alva, Empreza.

At MANILA.—For London, Dartmouth ; for Barcelona, Chica ; for New York, Scindia, Saracen ; for Sydney, Johann Rudolph.

At CEBU.—For Liverpool, Belted Will.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Mora, Carrizal, Estrella de Chilé ; for Liverpool, Benmore, Montrose ; for Marseilles, Invincible ; for New York, Lady Louisa.

At PENANG.—For London, Elizabeth Ann, Lady Hincks.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIOGO.—To London by steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; per sailing vessel £2 15s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, per steamer (*via* Suez Canal), £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet ; per sailing vessel, £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Tea, per mail steamer to New York, Boston, or Chicago, 3 cents gold per lb. ; to San Francisco, 2 cents per lb., to Canada, 3½ cents per lb.

From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers : Silk, to London, $9 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, $9 ; do., Lyons and Milan, $9.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29½ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai) : To London, silk, $4.75 per bale ; tea, £4 5s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 5s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers : Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 4 cents ; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 3 cents. To New York by sailing vessel : Tea £1 17s. 6d. per ton, general merchandise £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HANKOW.—To London, by mail steamers, £3 10s. ; by other steamers £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; by sailing vessel £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

From SHANGHAI.—To London by steamer £3 per ton, by mail steamer £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; by sailing vessel £1 15s to £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, by steamer £4 ; by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From FOOCHOW.—To London, by sailing vessel £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic fest ; by steamer £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet ; to New York by steamer, £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From AMOY.—To New York, by steamer £3 10s. per ton; by sailing vessel £2 per ton ; to London by steamer £3 10s. to £4 per ton.

From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet ; by steamer £3 2s. per ton of 40 cubic feet ; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel £1 11s. to £1 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London or Hamburg, by sailing vessel £1 15s. per ton of 50 cubit feet. To New York, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From MANILA.—To the Channel, f.o., by sailing vessel, sugar, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 15s.; hemp, £3 2s. 6d. per ton. To London, Taal sugar, £2 ; hemp, £3 7s. 6d. per ton.

From CEBU and ILO ILO.—To New York or Boston, by sailing vessel, dry sugar, $10 per ton.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight 22s. 6d., light freight 35s. ; by steamer, £3 10s. for measurement goods, £3 15s. for coffee and tapioca, 15s. for tin. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 27s. 6d. Marseilles by sailing vessel, dead weight, 30s., rattans, 60s. per ton ; by steamer, coffee, 75s., tapioca, 60s., measurement goods 70s. To New York by sailing vessel 30s. to 32s. 6d. for sago and tapioca, 40s., for pepper ; by steamer, 15s. to 20s. for tin.

From PENANG.—To London, by sailing vessel, sugar in bags 25s., do. in baskets, 30s. ; hides 60s. light freight 40s., per ton ; by steamer, tin 20s., measurement goods 80s., tapioca 75s. rattans 90s. per ton.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, DEC. 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan arrived at 11 A.M. with the India, China, and Australia mails, which left for London at 2 P.M. The departure of the Deccan from Alexandria was delayed by a heavy gale.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, DEC. 11. —The P. and O. Company's steamer Poonah, with the homeward India, China, and Australian heavy mails, left here for Southampton to-day.

INWARD MAIL DUE JANUARY 7.—COLOMBO, DEC. 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

LAST OUTWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SUEZ, DEC. 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Sumatra and Peshawur, with the outward India and China mails of the 29th ult. and 7th inst., left here to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 30.—SUEZ, DEC. 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, from Marseilles, Dec. 2, left to-day for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 16.—COLOMBO, DEC. 13.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles, Nov. 18, left here to-day for Singapore, China and Japan.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 9.—SINGAPORE, DEC. 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong, with the London mail of Nov. 9, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 2.—SAIGON, DEC. 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles, Nov. 4, has arrived.—Hong Kong, Dec. 15.—The Iraouaddy has arrived here.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 26.—SHANGHAI, DEC. 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, with the London mail of Oct. 26, has arrived.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 10, at Marseilles, from Samarang, Annie Lewis ; 11, at Greenock, from Probolingo, Silurian (str.) ; 13, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Foscolo ; at London, from Hong Kong, Stanfield ; from Singapore, Amaranth ; 14, Agostino Merello, from Manila, Per Ardua ; from Sourabaya, Peruvienne ; 11, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Offerton ; 12, at Marseilles, from Singapore, Margot ; 13, at Greenock, from Rangoon, Micmac ; 14, at Falmouth, from Java, Windsbrant ; from Cheribon, Java ; 15, from Batavia, Charles R. Lewis ; at London, from Singapore, O'Thyen ; from Bangkok, Hester ; from Amoy, Channel Queen ; 16, from Nagasaki, Flying Spur ; from Shanghai, Deucalion (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 10, from Royan, for Singapore, Saga ; 12, from Newcastle, Madeline (str.); 13, from London, for Hong Kong, Sir Harry Parkes ; Nov. 26, from San Francisco, for Manila, Galatea ; Dec. 2, from New York, for Yokohama, Rainbow ; 13, from Newcastle, for Singapore, Churchstow ; 14, from Shields, for Penang, Red Deer ; 14, from London, for Yokohama, &c., Coulnakyle ; 15, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Bertie ; for Manila, Coquet (str.)

SPOKEN.—Noach IV., Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 7, 21 S., 29 W.

CASUALTIES.—Port Said, Dec. 14, The Good Hope (s.) is reported to have got off the Shaab Ali reef without assistance, and proceeded.

MISCELLANEOUS.—London, Dec. 13, the owner of the Mikado, London, for Shanghai, has a telegram from Calcutta—"Mikado 42 S., 55 E. Oct. 26, all well." Isle of Wight, Dec. 13, passed, Hester, Bangkok for London. The Lizard, Dec. 11, passed Jan Pieterszoon Koen, Amsterdam, for Sourabaya ; Havre, 13, sailed, Mecca (s.), London, for Bangkok ; Naples, 12, sailed, Princes Amalia (s.) Batavia ; for Nieuwe Diep ; Table Bay, sailed, Nov. 16, for Hong Hong, Patria.

THE appeal case of DE BUSSCHE *v.* ALT, which came forward a short time back, has been delayed in hearing, in consequence of Chief Justice BAGGALLAY being at Westminster. It will, however, be proceeded with without delay, and will probably come on again to-morrow.

A committee of officers has been formed for the erection of a memorial to the late Colonel the Hon. Augustus Anson, in order to place on record their great appreciation "of his worth as a soldier, of his gallant services in the field, and of his unwearied efforts for several years in Parliament and elsewhere to assist his brother officers of all grades, and protect their interests." The committee is composed of—The Earl of Galloway, Lieutenant-General the Hon. St. George Foley, Major-General Frederick Stephenson, C.B., Major-General Charles Foster, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., Major-General Hope Crealock, C.B., Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., K.C.M.G., Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., Colonel Sarel, Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, Colonel Biddulph, R.A., C.B., Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Colonel Francis Grant.

FROM Tashkend, under date 12th inst., it is reported that peace in Kashgar has been restored. The new Emir, Beg-Kuli-Beg, has despatched to Constantinople a considerable quantity of gold and silver, and at the same time an embassy to the Emperor of China with peace proposals. In Yarkend an English agent has arrived. Beg-Kuli-Beg's army has been reinforced by English guns, which were transported through Thibet.

It has been suggested to the War Office by the Admiralty that all works belonging to that department at the naval establishments at Hong Kong shall in future be placed under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

THE type, plant, and material used at Hong Kong for the defunct *Hong Kong Times* is to be sold by auction on behalf of the owner, Mr. George Duddell.

☞ *For Exchanges and Telegrams see page* 1079.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

In the general news brought by the present mail from China the accounts concerning the famine still occupy the most important place. All that has been reported concerning the seriousness of the disaster is fully confirmed, and there can now be no doubt that the suffering will be intense. The native residents at Hong Kong are taking steps to aid the victims, and the missionaries in Shanghai have held a meeting on the subject. At the latter place a general public meeting was also to be convened. While, however, this terrible disaster, which should engage the whole energies of the Government, is going on, we still find the Chinese officials as intent as ever upon obtaining war material. A trial of the "Lay" torpedo has been made at Tientsin, but has not apparently been by any means successful. The traffic to Woosung in the old passenger boats had been resumed in consequence of the closing of the railway, and a serious accident, which resulted in a large number of Chinese being drowned, has shown the folly of the course adopted. This is impliedly admitted, even by the native paper in Shanghai, which is recognised as the organ of the Taoutai there. An interesting example of the working of lekin taxation is given in a memorial from the Governor of Kweichow. It is well worthy of notice as showing the error of our recognising by treaty any tax of so irregular a character. The whole province is "overspread with a network of lekin barriers," yet the entire revenue derived from that source does not exceed Tls. 100,000. The Governor's object is to relieve the Szechuen salt trade, which, he says, is so oppressed by the various legal and illegal exactions that it is nearly choked. Yet salt stands for only one-half of the Tls. 100,000 already referred to as the sum raised from lekin in Kweichow; and he offers to pay this amount annually to the Kweichow exchequer, if Szechuen salt is ordered to be altogether exempted from taxation, in future at the lekin barriers. At Shanghai it was reported that kidnapping had again made its appearance in the foreign settlements. The report of the China Merchants' Company has been published. The Autumn races were to commence on Nov. 2. Telegraphic advices *via* America state that further serious charges are to be brought against Mr. O. B. Bradford, late United States Vice-Consul, on the expiration of his present sentence. At Hong Kong complaints continued to be made that the Estimates for 1878 were not brought forward; it is objected that it is impossible they can be dealt with satisfactorily at so late an hour. The prisoners some time back sentenced to be flogged, and with respect to whom a long official correspondence took place, have not yet received their punishment. The competitive system for filling appointments by natives has proved to be a complete failure.

From Japan the most interesting item of intelligence is that the Government contemplate proposing certain changes in the Treaty tariffs; they desire to increase the import and to diminish the export duties; and it is further stated as probable that they will propose to open two new Treaty ports. Cholera is decreasing. The birthday of the Mikado was recognised for the first time by the foreign residents in Yokohama on Nov. 3. Sir Harry Parkes has visited Niigata; and was expected to return to Tokio *via* the Shinshiu route. The districts lately in rebellion are now reported to be quieting down; and the Government are taking measures to relieve the distress caused by the war.

From the Straits Settlements the only important item of news is the announcement of the election of the Maharajah of Johore to be Sultan of the Moar State. The principal merchants of Singapore have come to an agreement that they will accept delivery of produce only at their own godowns, and not at those of the Chinese dealers. The preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of a Straits Asiatic Society.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER AND THE "LEKIN" DUES.

THE most important portion of the memorial from the London representatives of the Shanghai Chamber to the Earl of DERBY, of which we gave the full text in our last, is that in which the true nature of lekin duty is discussed. The memorialists hold that the tax is practically either an additional import duty, in which case its levy on British goods is in contravention of the Treaty, or it is an inland duty, and as such is commutable by a single payment. The cogency of this argument cannot be denied; but unfortunately the subject has not been regarded in so clear a light by Sir THOMAS WADE, who has been induced to believe that the Treaty clause which exempts foreign goods upon which the commuted transit dues have been paid from *all* further inland charges whatsoever does not exempt them from lekin. It is rather difficult to discuss matters with those who hold that all does not mean all, but only a part; but such has been the position persistently upheld by the Chinese, and to which Sir THOMAS WADE gives official recognition by his convention. There can be no doubt whatever what was the impression in the mind of Lord ELGIN when the Treaty was negotiated, and though we might in fairness be called upon to consider that on the minds of the Chinese, provided it were in conformity with the general spirit of the treaty, we are clearly not called upon to do so when the alleged impression is not only not in conformity with but in direct opposition to the obvious intention of the regulations framed. The idea in introducing the transit dues clause was simply to fix the inland duties at some point, as it was utterly impossible to ascertain what they were from the statements of the Chinese. That this was the object in view the Chinese negotiators of the Treaty fully knew; and it was therefore their business, if it were necessary to reserve any special form of tax, to have stated so, and to have fixed its amount. Failing their doing so there can be no question that they assented to the principle we desired to establish, and agreed that the whole of the inland taxes should be commutable by a single payment. This arrangement, it is almost needless to say, is the only rational one that could by any possibility be arrived at, as it is simply absurd to agree that a commutation for inland charges shall be paid by us, but no guarantee be given that it is to exempt the goods from all such imposts. Yet this is what is done officially by the Chefoo Convention, and the effect of that instrument being ratified in its present form will clearly be to enable the Chinese to do in broad daylight what hitherto they have been obliged to do surreptitiously, that is, to collect lekin upon goods after the commuted dues have been paid upon them. This principle once conceded, the whole of the protection afforded by the Treaty will be gone, as it will then be within the power of the Chinese local officials to place as much inland taxation as they please upon our goods, only calling it lekin instead of barrier dues. The mistake in the Convention, however, does not end here; as in regard to opium (upon which any inland taxes the Chinese please can be levied) the Convention actually agrees to aid the Chinese in levying the lekin in the Settlements without stipulating what the amount of such levy shall be. Clearly, as the memorialists point out, if we are to help the Chinese to levy additional duties upon opium or upon any other goods by means of the foreign Customs and within the foreign settlements, this should be done in a straightforward manner, that is, by increasing the import duty now levied. This is obviously what the proposed provisions of the Convention aim at attaining, but in a peculiarly Chinese and round-about manner; and it is absurd to ignore the simple question with regard to opium, that is at issue between the Chinese Government and our own, which is, in plain English—"How much will you pay?" If we are willing to give a larger import duty matters may go on as they are, as the Chinese Government will be only too glad to obtain the additional revenue at which they obviously aim, and it will certainly be wiser to yield on this point than to agree to afford our own aid to the Chinese to levy an indefinite amount in the form of lekin by means of the Foreign Customs and within the foreign settlements.

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As will be seen by the reports given elsewhere, the subject of Chinese emigration has been discussed the same evening from two very different points of view, Mr. CHESSON, who lectured at the Chelsea Vestry Hall, taking a broad and liberal view of the question, and holding that we are called upon to extend to the Chinese the same rights which we have long been ourselves demanding from China, while Mr. MACALISTER, who lectured at the Colonial Institute, took up a strongly anti-Chinese position. It is noticeable, however, that the speakers at the latter place took a different view of the subject, and were generally far more favourable to the Chinaman than the lecturer. Upon the kindred subject of the Chinese Immigrants into California *The Times* has a very well-considered article, the substance of which has apparently been elicited by the fact that the Governor of the State, in his Message, expresses himself upon the question very decidedly. The presence of the Chinese has, he declares, initiated a conflict which it may not be within the power of the local Government to suppress. If the Chinese are protected by the law, and are suffered to come in any numbers they please, the fear is that they may begin to squeeze out the white inhabitants, and to take possession of the country in their place. *The Times*, however, justly holds that there is no danger of any such contingency arising; that it is the duty of the State to protect the Chinese, and finally, that, "useful or not "useful, they ought not be legislated for at the dictation of "men who are scarcely within the law at any time."

THE *Standard* takes occasion of the issue of the new Chinese Loan to deprecate the opposition of the ruling class in China to the extension of peaceful enterprise, the development of the material resources of the Empire, and the admission of foreigners to the interior of the country, and considers that there is no prospect of improvement in this direction, and that the Government at Peking, while resisting, as in the case of the Woosung Railway, every peaceful invention, and doggedly endeavouring to exclude foreigners, has welcomed with alacrity every warlike improvement, and eagerly sought the instruction of Europe in military matters.

THE difficulty so often complained of in obtaining combined action on the part of the communities in the East has received an illustration in Singapore, in the refusal of one or two firms there to join in the measure a short time back set on foot for preventing the adulteration of gambier. There can be no question that the credit of the trade demands that some such step should be taken; and we trust that the action of the meeting of gambier buyers in London (a report of which is given further on) will have the effect of rendering nugatory the opposition to this course which has unfortunately been made in Singapore.

IN an article on the Consular Reports for 1876 the *Daily Telegraph* gives a generally laudatory review of affairs in Japan, and looks very hopefully upon the present state of matters there. It considers that reaction, a troublesome insurrection notwithstanding, has not yet showed any signs of becoming prevalent, and the whole country may be emphatically qualified as "still moving," and it holds that in the Government Schools established at Hakodadi lie the best hopes of eventual assimilation between the "now no longer "hostile, but still conflicting civilisation of Europe and of "Japan."

THE senior Puisne Judge of Ceylon, Mr. C. H. STEWART, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

H.E. KUO, the Chinese Minister, has been introduced to Her MAJESTY'S presence, and presented his credentials.

THE ADULTERATION OF GAMBIER.

A meeting was held at the offices of Messrs. Boutcher, Mortimer, and Co., on the 10th inst., Mr. A. Lafone in the chair, with the object of supporting the action recently taken by the merchants in Singapore with a view to the prevention of the adulteration of gambier. It will be recollected that in order to check the adulteration at present carried on, the principal Singapore merchants have entered into an engagement to insist upon gambier and pepper being delivered at their godowns in Singapore. A small minority, however, as usual, have not signed the agreement, and the present meeting, in which the leading gambier buyers in London took part, was in consequence convened, and the following resolutions were passed :— Proposed by Mr. J. G. Hepburn, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Barrow, and unanimously agreed to—

That this meeting cordially approves of the action taken by the Singapore merchants in endeavouring to put an end to the adulteration of gambier, and pledges itself not to buy gambier which after this date has not been purchased in accordance with the conditions agreed to by the majority of the merchants at their meeting in Singapore in November last.

Proposed by Mr. Page, and seconded by Mr. S. Barrow—

That this meeting pledges itself not to buy gambier that has been landed more than one month except on re-weights. This resolution to take effect on and after Jan. 1 next.

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to Liverpool and Leeds, with a request for the co-operation of those interested in the questions involved.

QUEENSLAND AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

On Tuesday evening a paper on the above subject was read before the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, by Mr. Arthur Macalister, C.M.G. The Duke of Manchester, K.P., was in the chair. The paper commenced by a brief outline of the rise and progress of Queensland from its erection into a colony in 1859, before which year it formed an outlying portion of New South Wales. Mr. Macalister traced on a large map of the new colony its boundary lines, which enclose an area of 420,492,800 acres. Its population at this epoch was but 24,000, but even then it owned 3,000,000 sheep and 400,000 head of cattle. In 1868 there were 968,279 head of cattle and 8,921,784 sheep, but in 1876, cattle being deemed to pay better, there were 1,985,807 head and only 7,241,810 sheep. The population in March last was 188,000, and must now be 200,000. In 1875 the total exports connected with pastoral industry were £1,551,202, and the total exports of gold and other metals, £1,847,575. The state of education, development of railways and telegraphs, and the finance of Queensland were also reviewed, and its wonderful growth shown. Coming now to the late Chinese invasion, the reader of the paper said the notion which had got abroad that Queensland wished to exclude the Chinese from the colony altogether was a mistake. The question was, their introduction in large numbers to the Queensland gold-fields. In other words, they had to consider whether from what we know of the habits of the Chinamen settling in the gold-fields these people are a desirable addition to the population of any Australian colony. He proposed to show that on both moral and social grounds they were not. He did not object to the presence of a few, but to their swarming, and to their swarming at the gold-fields. They had for years been found on all the Queensland gold-fields, but he proposed to speak of the Palmer River diggings only, the position of which on the coast about eight hundred miles north of Brisbane, the capital, he pointed out on the map. These diggings had hitherto been alluvial, and had yielded two millions sterling since their discovery. He spoke of the fascination of gold-digging, and reminded the audience that the European gold-digger had been a most important factor in Australian civilisation. But the Chinese immigrant was its bane, and while the whole European population of the Cook and Palmer districts did not number more than five thousand all told, they had been swamped within the last eighteen months with a deluge of thirty thousand Chinese. The lecturer went on to say :—

Recent agitation in the Colony, which found an unfavourable echo in the press of this country, will have made you acquainted with the measures which have been taken to regulate and control this Chinese emigration. Until a very recent period no public question has ever been raised in connection with the Chinese. Their habits were known and detested, but they had nowhere congregated in such numbers as to render their presence dangerous or unbearable. They were so isolated that their proclivities were kept under. They never were really in competition with the English labourer, and never could compete with him, for the highest paid labour, and that requiring most muscle and aptitude, was quite beyond his reach. You seldom saw a Chinaman splitting rails, and they have made no show in any of the skilled handicrafts. They were not even much sought after by those desirous of having cheap labour, employers finding the European emigrant equally cheap in the end. But there are always a number of Chinese speculators living in China ready to develop a "trade" with their countrymen when a chance offers, and the proximity of Cooktown to the Chinese ports, the accidental facilities afforded by a line of steamers seeking trade, were too much for their cupidity. To what class of their own countrymen these Chinese immigrants belong—whether released convicts or the sweepings of the streets—I am not sufficiently aware, but having travelled with some of them, I must say that a more wretched-looking set of human beings I have never seen.

Had the Chinese come into the colony in the ordinary course of immigration, and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of colonisation, nothing would probably have been heard of them—no complaint would have been made by the colonists, nor would any legislative action have been invoked. The ordinary checks brought about by supply and demand would have rendered things self-adjusting. But they neither come in the same spontaneous and voluntary course as the English emigrant, nor have they followed pursuits in which they can be controlled. It has been recognised as the undoubted right of all countries, and has been the practice of the United States, the country of all others most interested, to seek protection against passengers being landed whose condition was such as was likely to make them become a burden on the public. Such precaution would, amongst Anglo-Saxons, be required only against individual cases. How much more necessary, then, that some precaution be taken against a whole army of immigrants who arrive under circumstances in which they are almost certain to become a burden, and otherwise subvert the ordinary conditions of life? The Chinese who come to Queensland are recruited from those

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ports in which the most objectionable of the Chinese reside. They come under arrangements with contractors or "bosses," which contracts are imperfectly understood, probably even by the immigrants themselves, and to a strange country and uncertain occupation. They take it for granted they can live where Englishmen can; and this is perhaps the strongest incentive for the venture. They have studied the genius of English Colonisation sufficiently to know that safeguards are provided against disaster, and that if the employers fail they have the resources of the country. There is no guarantee given either to the Government of China or that of the Colony that the people are brought under correct representations, nor is there any assurance that these contractors will make good the representations made. I have always observed that in the colonisation of a good portion of Australia the gold-digger has been the "pioneer," and towns have risen up and prospered after he had gone. Nowhere has the Chinaman settled in any considerable number that he has not created a blot on our institutions. Even in the cities, amid the amenities of city life, the "Chinese quarter" is viewed with loathing. Nowhere has he blended with the Anglo-Saxon. The interval between them is so great that it can never be passed. The progressive ideas of Western civilisation do not harmonise with one dwarfed by age. They are not Colonists in our acceptation of the term. They come alone, and do not bring their wives or families with them. Mr. Huc asserts of them that "they are sceptical and indifferent to everything that concerns the moral side of man," and this estimate of them has double force when applied in the exceptional conditions under which they live in Queensland. They regard a good coffin as of more importance than a correct life; and certainly what we hear of their habits, though unfit for discussion, is sufficient to deter any government from forcing them on a people unwilling to receive them. They do not speak or understand our language, have no desire for progress, and have no conception of representative or free institutions. They come to Queensland for none of the ordinary mechanical pursuits of life; their object is simple enough—to take possession of the gold-fields, to extract from the earth its auriferous deposits, and to this extent to impoverish the country, and having done this, to return to China to spend their days. They invest no capital in our undertakings, and undertake no industries of a permanent character. After they have gone there is no trace of their existence, not even a tombstone to perpetuate their memory. Their very ashes they make an effort to have transported to the "Flowery Land."

A discussion followed, headed by Mr. Tidman, of Messrs. Mactaggart, Tidman and Co., who testified to the great utility of the Chinese in the Straits, Java, &c. He pointed out that it was unreasonable to expect that the people of Australia could find out the good qualities of them when they received them with such determined opposition. Chinese have their bad habits as well as Australians and others; but their industry and order had in Australia even, and especially in California, been productive of the greatest benefits amongst a population given to idle and dissolute habits. Sir Francis Murphy, of Melbourne, Mr. W. Westgarth and Mr. Woods also testified to the great utility of the Chinese in developing the vast uncultivated tracks of Queensland, and Messrs. J. F. Kelsey, Dennistown, F. P. Labilliere, W. F. Hale, H. B. Strangways, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, W. Hemmont, and the Rev. B. Belchar also addressed the meeting.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered on the 11th inst. by Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, at the Chelsea Vestry Hall, before the members of the Trades' Guild of Learning. The lecturer was briefly introduced to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., and opened his remarks by the expression of the opinion that if this country persisted in opening up China it must be willing to give it reciprocal advantages. The only chance of inducing the Chinese to remain in their own country was to reverse the policy that had hitherto been so fanatically pursued. He then proceeded to glance at the causes of Chinese emigration, enumerating as the principal, over-population, child murder, and desolating famines, such as those to which India had been subject; and reviewed the evils resulting from the importation of Chinese coolies to Peru and Cuba, describing the cruelties perpetrated upon them by their Spanish employers. As a remedy for this state of things, the lecturer suggested that these nations, having treaty relations with Spain, should join in a remonstrance with the Spanish Government on the subject. Turning to America, Mr. Chesson said that it was a relief to look at that side of the picture, for though in California the Chinese were practically a proscribed race, at all events they were not enticed there by false pretences, and sold to the highest bidder in the town. He described them as an industrious and thrifty race, no American master being able to complain of their unwillingness to give a fair day's labour for a fair day's pay. With respect to the advance of the Chinese in the British Colonies, the lecturer expressed an adverse opinion to the restrictions that had been placed by Colonial Governments upon the introduction of Chinese labour. The conclusions he drew were that Chinese emigration was now merely in its infancy, and that in time it would so increase as to exercise a prodigious influence upon the fortunes of nations and the industrial forces of the world. He thought that in the interests of society the Chinese should be required to emigrate in a due proportion of the sexes. Speaking in reference to a possible influx of the Chinese into England, Mr. Chesson said he did not see why a Chinaman should not keep a shop in London or Manchester as well as an Englishman should carry on his business in Hong Kong. If such a phenomenon should take place, he earnestly hoped that it would not unsettle the nerves of Englishmen. In conclusion, he said that he wished to impress upon the minds of all present the sentiment that every nation including the Chinese, had the same right of expansion and development as ourselves. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman closed the proceedings.

An urgent request has been forwarded to the President from San Francisco that he will take measures for the protection of the Chinese residents in that city. It is generally believed that there will be serious trouble unless the mob shall be confronted with sufficient power on the part of the Government to crush it. It is known that the Chinese are well armed, and when attacked will strike back. The respectable classes of whites are in sympathy with the Mongolians. The President has given the most ample assurance that he will take all necessary action in the premises. The United States Marshal and the District Attorney at San Francisco are supposed to have received instructions to place themselves in co-operation with troops at Mare Island.

Governor Irwin, of California, in his message to the Legislature, declares that the presence of Chinese has initiated an irrepressible conflict; that if unlimited immigration be conceded to the Chinese their civilisation may override that of American citizens provided they are protected under treaty provisions; and then the imminent danger is that the conflict may become so sharp that the Government may be unable to secure to the Chinese that protection to which the treaty and humanity entitle them; that the plain duty of the United States' Government is to secure the abrogation of the treaty provisions permitting unrestricted Chinese immigration, and the California Legislature should petition Congress and the President to that end.

TRIAL OF THE JAPANESE CORVETTE "KON-GO."

The Japanese armour-clad composite corvette *Kon-go*, built and engined by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited) Hull, was taken out of dock on the 6th inst. for her official trial trip. The Vice-Chairman and some of the officers of the company, with Mr. Reed, C.B. and Mr. Kinso and Mr. Stuart Lane, secretaries of the Japanese Legation, and several other gentlemen, joined the vessel in Grimsby Roads as the anchor was being weighed, and she then proceeded to Withernsea, where, after running unofficially two runs over the measured mile course, and attaining a mean speed of 13·3 knots, the official trials were commenced. The result of these for six consecutive runs was an average of 13·728 knots, thus exceeding the stipulated speed of 13 knots. The *Kon-go* has been constructed upon the model of what is known as the "Gem" class of corvette in the English navy, but with some alterations which have been suggested by Mr. Reed. In order to improve the defensive powers of the *Kon-go* a belt of 4½in. armour-plate has been worked between the two wooden skins of the ship in the wake of the engines and boilers, and behind this armour-plate, and extending from it both to the bow and to the stern, a broader strake of thin iron-plating was also worked and riveted to the iron frames of the ship, thus adding greatly, both structurally and defensively, to the strength. In providing for these improvements Mr. Reed has made the Japanese vessels somewhat larger—about one foot broader and ten feet longer than the English corvettes, and has given her a displacement of about 2,200 tons, as against the 1,860 tons of the English vessels. The draught of water is the same as theirs—viz., 17½ft. The *Kon-go* is armed with six 15-centimetre guns, manufactured by Krupp, of Essen, together with three 17-centimetre guns of similar manufacture as chasers, of which two are bow chasers firing in a line with the keel, and training thence till they bear abeam, and one at the stern capable of training from right astern to 35 deg. forward of the beam.

The trial was followed by a luncheon, at which Mr. Bingham, chairman of Earle's Ship-building Company, presided. Among the company present were:—Suzuki Kinso Sama and Mr. Stuart Lane, secretaries of the Japanese Legation; Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., the designer of the vessel; General Rodder, of the United States of America; and Messrs. Sasso, Yamagata, Yokoi, and Sone. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Mikado of Japan," given by the Chairman, had been drunk, Mr. Bingham proposed "Success to the *Kon-go*, coupling with it the healths of Mr. Kinso and Mr. Stuart Lane," and spoke of the pleasure it must have given those gentlemen, as well as himself and all concerned to witness the very splendid results of the trials which had just been made. Suzuki Sama, the Japanese Secretary of Legation, responded to the toast in English. He said he regretted the absence of his Excellency Wooyeno, who had been at the last moment detained in London by a circumstance which he was sure those present would be glad to be informed of, viz., the addition by Madame Wooyeno of another Japanese to the subjects of the Mikado. He would not, however, fail to report to the Minister, by telegraph, the results of the trial, which, so far as they had been as yet ascertained, appeared to be entirely satisfactory, and he joined with the chairman in drinking success to the *Kon-go* with hearty congratulations to Mr. Reed, Earle's Ship-building Company, and all those who had assisted in her construction. Mr. Stuart Lane, English Secretary of Legation, also responded to the toast with a few words, and on behalf of the Japanese Legation proposed the toast of "Prosperity to Earle's Shipbuilding Company." Mr. Bingham responded and proposed the health of Mr. Reed and the Staff. Mr. Reed, in response, spoke in terms of strong approval of the construction both of the ship and engines, which, he said, reflected the utmost credit upon Earle's Company, who had spared neither pains nor expense in making them in every way worthy of the Government who had intrusted them with the responsibility of building them. He also congratulated the representatives of the Legation upon the remarkable ability which had been displayed by four young Japanese students whom he had placed upon his staff to watch the progress of the vessel and engines, and thus to instruct themselves in the practice of their profession. He said these students had at the same time made very remarkable progress in the mathematical studies which the shipbuilder and the engineer have to master, and added that he was quite sure one or two, if not more, of them, if examined at the Cambridge University, would, as another Japanese student had done, attain the highest honours. The remaining toasts proposed were "the Visitors" and "the Ladies," the last toast being responded to by Messrs. Sasso, Yamagata, Yokoi, and Soné.

The sister ship to the *Kon-go*, the *Hi-yei*, is being completed at Pembroke, and will be tried under steam about the end of the present month. She is in all respects a precise counterpart of the *Kon-go*. A

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third ship is being built entirely of iron, and is, properly speaking, not a corvette, but a frigate, although she is of very moderate dimensions and proportions, her length being 220ft., her breadth 48ft., her mean draught of water 18ft., her displacement in tons 3,718, and her indicated horse power 3,500. A speed of thirteen knots has been promised for this ship. She will be armed with Krupp guns, four on the main deck being each of 15¼ tons weight, and two on the upper deck being of 5½ tons each. The corvettes are single screw vessels, but the ironclad (which is named the *Fooso*) is a twin screw ship. She is being built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers on the Thames, and Messrs. Penn have fitted the engines. Her steam trials will be held in the course of the present month. By the desire of the Japanese Government, Mr. Reed has undertaken to deliver these three ships at Yokohama, and consequently the whole arrangements for their manning, victualling, and transport devolve upon him. He hopes to be able to despatch them in company.

Literature, Science, &c.

Catalogue of Chinese Printed Books, Manuscripts and Drawings in the Library of the British Museum. By R. K. DOUGLAS. Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum. London: Longman and Co.

Half a century ago our great national library held a very subordinate rank among the nations of Europe, in the item of Chinese literature; and such as there was, it was almost inaccessible to the few who might desire to explore it—for want of a special catalogue. Any adventurer who was hardy enough to ask for a Chinese book was expected to make application for a catalogue in the department of printed books—embracing Chinese and other Oriental works. Thanks to the energy of the present librarian, and the enlightened decision of the trustees, the Chinese library of the British Museum has now expanded its dimensions in such wise as to rival the collections at Paris and St. Petersburg. Mr. Douglas thus summaries the history of the gradual growth of this section:—

The nucleus of the Library, apart from a few volumes contained in the Sloane, Harleian, Old Royal and Lansdowne bequests, was formed by a collection bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Fowler Hull, of Sigaur, in the East Indies, in 1825. In 1843 Her Majesty presented a number of works which had been taken during the war in China of 1842, and in 1847 the collection of Chinese books belonging to Mr. Morrison the younger, amounting to 11,500 volumes, was purchased by the Government and presented to the Museum. Since that time, partly by purchase and partly by presentation, the library has reached its present very considerable dimensions, amounting in all to upwards of 20,000 Chinese volumes.

We are glad to learn that the accretions continue from year to year, and although there are still considerable lacunæ, we may hope to see these filled up, so that at no distant date the British Museum will present attractions to the Chinese scholar rarely to be met with even in China itself.

Such scholars will feel deeply indebted to Mr. Douglas for his elaborate and carefully executed catalogue. The first portion, pp. 1-271, gives the list of the printed books under the respective names of the authors, and where these are not known, the titles of the books are given—the whole alphabetically arranged. This is followed by an index of the titles of these works, also alphabetically arranged, pp. 273-324. Next comes a list of works recently added to the collection—pp. 325-328. In this part, the titles are also alphabetically arranged. Following this is a list of manuscripts under the names of the respective authors alphabetically arranged—pp. 329-341. After this is an index of the titles of these manuscripts, arranged according to the alphabet—pp. 342-344. Lastly, are the names of a few recently-acquired manuscripts—p. 344. We have implied that Mr. Douglas has done his work carefully, but that does not fully express it—he has done it wisely; and it is no insignificant work for a single hand to have produced the 344 large quarto pages of which this volume consists. We cannot say that the arrangement of the first part commends itself altogether to our judgment, for while there are a few names which stand prominent among the mass of Chinese literati, such as Sze-ma Iseen, Ma Twan-lin, and some others, yet for the greater part the titles of books are far better known to European students than the names of the authors. But we do not blame our author for this, as he had no option, it being imperative on him to follow the rule laid down for all the catalogues of the institution. We say, therefore, that he has wisely given the titles alphabetically in the form of an index, which will in a great measure obviate the inconvenience complained of. This is perhaps all that ought to be looked for in a catalogue; and as such we thankfully accept it. Still for such a literature as the Chinese, we think some little relaxing of official rigidity might be permitted with advantage. As the library continues to grow, a new catalogue will probably be called for in a few years, when we would suggest the value of an appendix or supplement, giving all the works in a classified list, divided into sections according to subjects,—as Classics, History, Geography, Travels, Astronomy, Ethics, &c. This would show what are really available, and enable anyone to select his work on any given subject.

While congratulating the Museum on the increase which has thus taken place, we cannot help noticing that there are many works not to be found on the shelves, and may instance such as the *Urh shih urk she*, "Twenty-two Histories;" the *Urh shih sze she*, Twenty-four Histories;" the *Chih foo yuen kwei*, "National Archives," published in the Sung dynasty, and other voluminous compilations. We miss also some important *T'sing shoo*, or "Collections of Reprints." We find there the three great Cyclopædiacal works *T'ung che*, *T'ung teen*, and Ma Twan-lin's *Wan heen t'ung k'aou*, known technically as the *San tung* or "Three Thesauri." The Ming dynasty supplement to Ma's *T'ung* is also there; but we should like to see the compound trio completed by not merely the supplements to all the three, but also the additional supplements published during the present dynasty. The nine thus complete are rarely to be met with, but it would be worthy of such an institution to make a special effort to procure them, as they would form a library of no mean significance in themselves. We might name also the *Ta yuen yih t'ung che*, or "Geography of the Yuen Dynasty," and other works which it would be desirable to procure; and we doubt not all these will in due time find a location in Montague House.

In looking over the pages of the catalogue, we are struck with the scrupulous conscientiousness of the author in recording so many imperfect duplicates. In the case of rare books or rare editions this may be well; but it seems to us superfluous in the case of books and pamphlets that are procurable at little cost of money or trouble. We would suggest the desirability of omitting these from any future printed edition, and relegating them to a private catalogue to be kept by the librarian, if the volumes are not otherwise disposed of.

Among other additions, we should like to see a fuller representation of the productions of the old Jesuit Fathers; and indeed we may say the same of the religious literature generally, both Christian and non-Christian.

The objects of chief importance among the MSS. are the maps and charts; and there are many things that we would willingly see discarded. We find a few rarities, however, among which we may name the famous "Harmony of the Gospels," of unknown origin, which formed the basis of Morrison's study of the Chinese language. There is also a MS. copy of Varo's *Vocabulario de la lengua Mandarina con el estilo y vocablos con que se habla sine legancia*. This we imagine must be the copy made by the distinguished sinologue Abel Remusat. Only four or five printed copies of the work are known to be in existence. It is the earliest Chinese grammar in any European language, and the substance of it has been incorporated in several subsequent grammars.

In conclusion, we have great pleasure in stating that European students of the Chinese language will be deeply indebted to Mr. Douglas for the excellent catalogue by which he has made known to the public the treasures in his custody.

The *Geographical Magazine* for this month contains the concluding portion of Mr. Morrison's interesting paper on Formosa. With regard to the prospects of the island he says:—"If Formosa is not an El Dorado, it is an island whose future promises to be a bright one. Richly endowed by nature, it is greatly favoured by its insular position. The Chinese, always averse to change, are anxious that Formosa should form an experimental province, and are prepared to remove restrictions there, which for the present they seem inclined to continue on the mainland. Sufficiently supplied as it is with labour at a reasonable rate, and inhabited by a healthy and industrious people, it presents a splendid field for commercial enterprise. The question has often been asked—Should such an island be left in the hands of such a Government as the Chinese? To argue for a moment that the Chinese Government is in any respect superior, say to the British, would be ridiculous, but to suggest that therefore the Chinese should be deprived of part of their possessions is highly improper. Their sovereignty over the island is better established than ours was in New Zealand a very short time ago. They are employing their military in making roads through the savage districts, the most effectual way of eventually subduing them, and they seem anxious to develop the resources of the country. In more than one European newspaper there have been suggestions as to annexation, but any attempt at such a thing would, in my opinion, be nothing short of robbery."

The *Friend of China* for December is chiefly filled with the memorial to Lord Derby in favour of ratifying the Chefoo Convention. It states that the essence of this memorial is against *compelling* the Chinese Government to tolerate the opium trade.

Religion in China. By JOSEPH EDKINS, D.D. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill.—A new edition of this well-known work, which was published in 1859, has been issued. Four chapters are added to it, containing a description of Imperial worship, and of a journey to Woo-Tai-shan, a celebrated seat of Buddhist worship.

Macmillan's Magazine contains a very valuable article by Dr. Hack Tuke on "Modern Life and Insanity." He traces the various causes which conduce to mental disease, and strongly condemns the system of mere cramming for examinations, so much in force.

Mazie's Joy, by LIZZIE JOYCE TOMLINSON; and *The Bella an her crew*, by HARRIET S. HILL. London: E. Marlborough an

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Co., Old Bailey.—The first-named book is a well-told simple child's story, with little plot beyond the ordinary cares of life in it; but full of good sentiment and Christian morality. It is eminently healthy in tone, and well suited for young readers. The "Bella" is a story of the sea, full of startling incident, and very well told.

The Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*—always so welcome in the Far East as a pleasing reminder of "the old country"—comes fully up to its well known standard of merit. The pictures are all excellent, and some of them, as, for instance, "The Haunted Tower," are works of art of a high order. The "Little Lovers," by Kate Greenaway, is one of the most pleasing and characteristic designs we have for a long time seen.

Street Life in London, by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., for this month (published by Sampson Low), has for its subjects "Italian Street Musicians," the "Street Locksmith," and the "Seller of Shell Fish"—all very characteristic illustrations.

Monetary and Commercial.

The brokers to the New Chinese Loan announce that the subscription list was closed on the 15th inst., and add that telegraphic advices "have been received by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation from China, that subscriptions amounting to over half a million 'sterling' have been already received from local insurance offices, native Chinese bankers, and others." The subscriptions here have also exceeded the amount to be allotted.

The Oriental Bank Corporation give notice that the coupons due Jan. 1 on the bonds of the Imperial Government of Japan 7 per Cent. Loan of 1873 will be paid by them on and after that date.

The following is the Report to be presented at the half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Company, on the 18th inst:—

"The Directors are glad to be able to inform the shareholders that a fair profit has been realised from the Ceylon branch of the Company's business this year, but as the result of the operations in Mauritius for the year cannot yet be known, they have considered it prudent to abstain from proposing payment of an interim dividend. Three of the estates in Ceylon have been sold since the date of the last report (Keenakella, Belgodde, and Stanmore Hill). On the first a cont siderable profit was realised; the two latter were unprofitable estates, that rarely paid their expenses; they were acquired by foreclosure, and were sold for more than they were valued at in March, 1877. The value of property in Ceylon is fully maintained. In Mauritius one small estate (Auchendrayne) has been sold, but the purchase is not yet completed. The whole of the Albion Dock Shares held by the Company have been disposed of without loss. By the amount realised by the sale of Keenakella Estate and the Albion Dock Shares, and from other sources, the total liabilities of the Company have been reduced since September, 1876, by upwards of £400,000."

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, free of income-tax, on the 14th prox., in respect of profits for the quarter ended Sept. 30; also that a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares, less income-tax for the quarter ended Dec. 30, 1877, will be paid on the same date.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company notify that the directors have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on the 15th proximo.

The Tea market has continued throughout the week in the same strong position as advised in recent issues; but even yet the home trade fail fully to realise the novelty of a firm market after the depression so long existing. Importers have withdrawn the bulk of their Teas, and business has in consequence been unusually small, even for this period of the year. In response to orders sent out to Shanghai and Foochow, on the improvement becoming manifest here, to replace Teas sold previous to the advance, telegrams have been received that no more Tea is expected from the interior this season, and it is quite evident that the shipment of Blacks is virtually finished for the current season. On the other hand, there are large supplies of Green Teas, estimated at 150,000 half-chests, or 8,000,000 lbs., at Shanghai; but, seeing that Green Teas are being so completely ousted by Indian leaf, and the long period of unproductive returns to importers, it is not likely that any considerable portion will find its way to this market. Indian Teas, to the extraordinary low value of which we called attention last week, have somewhat rallied, in sympathy with those of China growth. The market, on the whole, is certainly more satisfactory than it has been for some time past, but still rates are very low as compared with purchasing prices, especially for teas from 11d. to 1s. 4d.

There has been no material alteration in the Silk market during the past week. Prices continue at about the same range as last advised, but business has been extremely restricted, owing to the disturbed and doubtful state of political affairs in France.

In the Produce Markets no increased tone of activity has been shown, and with a few exceptions the tendency of quotations is lower. Plantation Ceylon Coffee has realised higher prices, but the advance is not quite maintained at the close. Sugar has been dull at a further fall in value. Rice is unaltered, the market being extremely quiet. Pepper exhibits a slight decline. At the public sales of Isinglass Penang and Saigon sold steadily for tongue and leaf but cheaper for cake. Gambier and Sago are dull and lower. Tin has been quiet but steady; Straits is quoted £67, Banca £71 per ton.

At a meeting held on the 10th inst., the leading buyers of gambier have passed resolutions supporting the action taken by the Singapore merchants with a view to preventing the adulteration of that article.

The suspension is announced of Mr. F. Gütschow, of Hamburg, Yokohama, and Hiogo, with liabilities understood to be heavy, a portion of which falls on Manchester and Bradford, the latter town being most affected.

Mr. Joseph Hillman, now secretary of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed underwriter to the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Khedive*, which was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail, has on board £227,999 in specie, including for Penang, in Mexican dollars, £81,020; for Singapore, in gold, £7,000; and for Hong Kong, in bar silver and Mexican dollars, £31,979.

Business in Bar Silver continued at prices varying from 54⅛d. to 54d. per oz. until the result of the tenders for the Council Drafts becoming known, the market became quite disorganised. At the close rates are somewhat steadier, and 53¾d. per oz. is the nearest quotation. Of Mexican dollars a few small parcels to hand, *via* New York, have been placed at 52⅞d. per oz.—a slight improvement in price; they have been sent with previous arrivals to China and the Straits. The arrivals during the week comprise—£58,000 from the Pacific, which was sold at 54⅛d., £44,916 from New York, and about £315,000 from Germany, but the Government is not selling at the prevailing low rates.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our Export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To		For the Month ended 30th Nov. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	1,168,000	1,263,900	529,700
Japan	„	1,295,400	1,511,500	2,008,400
Straits Settlements	„	159,500	198,500	267,200
Ceylon	„	2,500	36,000	2,000
		For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.		
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	13,465,500	11,179,000	17,422,100
Japan	„	13,707,900	15,240,800	12,797,900
Straits Settlements	„	1,872,000	1,638,900	2,472,100
Ceylon	„	113,400	189,400	136,600

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To		For the Month ended 30th Nov. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	26,380,000	37,441,000	16,857,300
Japan	„	3,024,800	4,709,700	3,255,600
Philippine Islands	„	4,092,500	3,828,700	2,905,300
Java	„	2,344,900	5,629,100	4,527,600
Straits Settlements	„	5,518,600	6,457,200	10,804,400
Ceylon	„	3,675,300	3,545,000	1,782,500
		For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	366,583,300	406,098,500	349,404,800
Japan	„	37,556,400	41,310,600	25,671,900
Philippine Islands	„	30,996,100	29,744,600	49,169,800
Java	„	51,736,900	66,905,300	77,544,100
Straits Settlements	„	75,703,800	89,434,600	105,099,700
Ceylon	„	30,842,200	32,083,600	27,217,400

WORSTED STUFFS.

To		For the Month ended 30th Nov. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	982,700	1,350,100	1,603,900
Japan	„	645,000	508,900	453,000
		For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	14,034,700	10,799,600	16,245,900
Japan	„	8,664,200	3,492,600	4,033,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To		For the Month ended 30th Nov. 1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	152,000	207,500	250,400
Japan	„	3,500	76,000	125,200
		For the Eleven Months ended 30th Nov.		
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,633,500	2,259,500	2,148,700
Japan	„	232,800	238,400	806,800

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	652	1809	1,402
For the eleven months	„	8,742	9,464	14,328

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a still further advance in the price of common to good common Congous, considerable purchases having been made of these grades both for export and home trade, with a few speculative purchases also. There has not been much activity in the demand for the better grades, but for the sales effected rather higher prices have been paid. India teas, owing to diminished supplies offered at auction, have shown more steadiness, but prices are unchanged. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds:

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Siftings have sold ¼d. to ½d. per lb. higher, at 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.; fair to good common have been sold from 8½d. to 9d. per lb., with but little now offering under the latter figure; fair to medium kinds have sold at rather higher rates; good kinds have sold from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; in fine to finest not much has been done. Pak Lin kinds have been more inquired for, especially good to fine kinds. Black-leaf kinds: Common siftings sold at low prices, but the better qualities sold at ½d. per lb. higher; fair to good common have been in demand at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb.; the fair kinds are only in moderate request, but prices are about ½d. per lb. dearer; fair to good medium have realised full prices; good to fine show a firm market, the supply offering being moderate; finest are also firm at full prices. New-make kinds: common have sold from 7½d. to 8½d., and are about ½d. per lb. higher; good common at 8¾d. to 9d., fair kinds from 10d. to 1s., good from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3½d., and fine at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., show no material alteration in price, but have been saleable. Oolongs remain as last week. Souchongs have sold at previous rates. Scented Teas: Canton Capers meet with only a moderate demand; prices show no material alteration, but good kinds are difficult to move. Orange Pekoes remain much as before. Foochow Capers are only saleable at low prices. Orange Pekoes are generally dull of sale. Green Teas: There is but little alteration to notice in prices, the demand being inactive. Fine Moyune kinds command a ready sale. The public sales have again been small, comprising only 5,086 packages offered and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877. lbs.	1876. lbs.
Home Consumption	2,368,054	2,292,073
Coastwise	860,934	759,049
Exports	640,003	996,482
	3,868,991	4,047,604

SILK.

The market remains unaltered, and prices are about the same as quoted by the last two mails.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.
,, No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
,, No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
,, Blue Elephant	18s. 6d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.
Canton	12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
JAPAN.	
Maibash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
Idah, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Amatski	14s 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Kakidak	19s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashtah	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Aechezan	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	3s. 11¾d.	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 5⅛d.	5s. 6d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11½d. to 3s. 11⅝d.	3s. 11¾d.	3s. 11¾d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0¼d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0¼d.	4s. 0¼d. to 4s. 0⅛d
Manila ,, ...	4s. 1¼d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 2d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 300 to 301½	Rs. 219½
,, Hong Kong	27⅛ to 27⅜ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls.111.2.0	10½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.3.75	1 prem (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 55 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $665.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 625.
Union Insurance Society, $1100.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 106.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 73.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 25-85.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 54 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 15 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 20 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $665 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $1,100 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $175 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $255 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1¼d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 26 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $150.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($95 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 5⅛d.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BRADFORD.

SHANGHAI, NOV. 19, (*Via* San Francisco.)—It is announced that after the expiration of O. B. Bradford's sentence (previously announced) for opening letters while United States Consul and postmaster he will be rearrested on charges of embezzlement, extortion, perjury and malfeasance in office.

CHINA MARKET REPORTS.

HONG KONG, DEC. 13.—Market for Manchester Goods quiet; Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs. $2.25.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 13.—Market for Manchester Goods firm; Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., Tls. 1.8.2.; Silk quiet; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 429; total export to date, 24,000 bales.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 6	Elveticc	Fondini	Rangoon	London
6	Nicolo Barabino	Teiovanus	Akyab	Falmouth
6	Lanusei	Semmaz	Bassein	Do.
6	Stanhope	Davis	Cheribon	Do.
6	Proteus	Orcutt	Passaroeang	Do.
6	Fiery Cross	Taylor	Samarang	Greenock
7	Shakespeare	Lees	Probolingo	Do.
7	Flying Spur	Croot	Nagasaki	Falmouth
7	Nicholas Thayer	Crosby	Samarang	Queenstown
7	Ulysses (s.)	Ward	Shanghai	London
7	Swiftsure	Bendle	Singapore	Do.
8	Craigie Lea	Landy	Bassein	Do.
8	Ellen Rickmers	Weydemann	Hong Kong	Do.
8	Timour	Robins	Singapore	Liverpool
8	Noach II.	V. Schelven	Batavia	Helvoet
9	John M. Clark	Conant	Cheribon	Ymuiden
9	John Nicholson	Campbell	Shanghai	New York
9	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Samarang	Queenstown
9	Truth	George	Passaroeang	Falmouth
9	Eugen	Eggers	Akyab	Do.
9	Moskwa	Kermorvant	Maulmain	London
9	Arabella	Pearson	Swatow	Do.
10	Agamemnon (s.)	Wilding	Singapore, &c.	Do.
10	Juan (s.)	Levie	Foochow	Do.
10	Heros	Olsen	Panaroekan	Falmouth
10	Roseneath	Gibson	Probolingo	Ymuiden
11	Alice D. Cooper	Humphrey	Bassein	London
11	Andromeda	Lundberg	Sourabaya	Falmouth
11	Hermes	Tobias	Samarang	Do.
11	Braemar Castle (s)	Ayles	China	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Dec. 1	Glengaber	Grey	China	Flushing
4	Jan Pieterszoon Koen	Rynsaardt	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
5	Ocean	Cramer	Batavia	Do.
5	India Packet	Klyn	Do.	Do.
5	Andrea Wilhelmina	Strautze	Samarang	Do.
5	Espiegle	Rundell	Manila	Glasgow
7	Leon (s.)	Rodriguez	Singapore and do.	Liverpool
7	Ottawa	Dunn	Penang	Sunderland
8	Elizabeth	V. Hilten	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
8	St. Joseph	Boncasse	Batavia	London
10	Glenorchy (s.)	Hogg	Singapore, &c.	Do.
10	Caldera (s.)	Williams	Do., &c.	Do.
10	Bussorah	Bradbury	Anjer, from Sundrlnd.	Deal
10	Rudolphine	V. d. Stoop	Tjilatjap	Helvoet
11	Spica	Meyer	Singapore	Cardiff
11	Teucer (s.)	Power	Penang, &c.	Liverpool

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
Dec. 7	Prinses Amalia	Batavia	Nieuwe Di
,, 9	Drenthe	Helvoet	Batavia
,, 9	Galley of Lorne	London	Penang, &c.
,, 9	Hakon Adelsten	Do.	Batavia
,, 10	Torrington	Batavia	Middelburg
,, 10	Glenearn	London	Singapore, &c.
,, 10	Glenfinlas	China	London
	(After three days' detention in the Canal)		
,, 12	Prins Hendrik	Southampton	Batavia
,, 12	Lorne	London	Penang, &c.
,, 12	Glaucus	China	London

SPOKEN.

GAULE, Batavia to Falmouth, Oct. 16, 34 S., 16 E.
HARKAWAY, London to Hong Kong, 7 N., 25 W.
FANNY, Singapore to London, Oct. 9, 29 S., 41 E.
IRMA, Samarang to Falmouth, Oct. 16, 34 S., 15 E.
HESTER, Bangkok to London, Dec. 4, 45 N., 24 W.
CHARLES C. Lewis, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 18.
ZES GEZUSTERS, Cardiff to Batavia, Nov. 11, lat. 4, lon. 24.
MARGOT, Singapore to Marseilles, 150 days out, off Gibraltar.
M.B.R.D. (Italian barque), Singapore to London, Nov. 4, 5 S, 18 W.

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CASUALTIES.

SUNDERLAND.—Dec. 7, the Elizabeth Childs, Hamburg to Hong Kong, which put in here Nov. 16, leaky, had to discharge part of cargo; she has now received necessary repairs, commenced to re-load, and will proceed in six or seven days.

DEAL.—Dec. 9, the Ocean, Amsterdam to Batavia, has anchored in the Downs, having collided with a Norwegian ship early this morning, at the back of the Goodwins; damage not serious, and will probably be made good while at anchor.

PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 10, the Otto, Hamburg to Hong Kong, has put in here with loss of bulwarks and stanchions through a collision at Texel.

PORT SAID.—Dec. 10, the Good Hope (str.), Sunderland for Jeddah and Singapore, is reported ashore at Ushraffi, and cannot be got off without assistance; has jettisoned coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTSMOUTH.—Dec. 8, sailed, Fiery Cross, London for Shanghai.

PORTLAND.—Dec. 10, arrived off, Amaranthe, Singapore for London.

GIBRALTAR.—Dec. 8, passed, Nestor (s.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.

TABLE BAY.—Sailed Nov. 7, Cheviot; 10, Elmiranda, both for Guam.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glamis Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Perim. For Batavia: Woodburn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Windhover, J. R. Worcester, Forward Ho. For Yokohama, &c.: Coulnakyle. For Batavia, &c.: Susanna Johanna, Virgen del Carmen. For Singapore: Glengarry, Wemyss Castle. For Penang: Mystery.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (s.), Antenor (s.), Anchises (s.). For Singapore, &c.: Bertie, G. B. S., Pacific. For Batavia, &c.: Clan Macleod. For Manila, &c., Coquette (s.).

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Hylton Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore, &c.: Newchwang (s.).

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £20. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £24.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 24s. To Penang: 24s. To Colombo: 21s. To Galle: 23s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 25s. To Macassar: 25s. To Padang: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTIFICATIONS.

China Sea.—Yangtsze River—Shanghai District.—Notice is hereby given that a *red and black* vertically striped Buoy, 6 feet in diameter and surmounted by a black spherical cage, has been moored in 17 feet at low water spring tides, to the north-westward of Bush Island, with the "Clump" of Trees bearing S. 26° W. High Single Tree bearing S. 13° W. Vessels should not pass between this Buoy and the north-west end of Bush Island. Also that the 6 feet in diameter fairway North Channel Buoy off Drinkwater Point, has been replaced by a 10 feet *red and black* horizontally striped fairway Buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage and moored in 4 fathoms at low water spring tides, with Shaweishan Lighthouse bearing N. 84° E., and distant about 14 miles.

Sunda Strait—Sumatra.—The Netherlands Government has given notice of the intended establishment of a light on Flat Point (Pamantyass), north-west entrance point of Sunda Strait:—The light will be a flashing light of the first order, showing three flashes in quick succession every half minute, followed by a short eclipse. Also, of the establishment, probably on Sept. 20, 1877, of a fixed red harbour light at Sangsit (Pabejan), Baly Island.

Celebes Island—East Coast.—It is proposed to establish a harbour light at Gorontalo, Celebes Island. The light will be a fixed *red* light, shown from an iron post 26 feet high. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

Timor Island—West Coast.—The intended harbour light at Keopang, Timor Island, will be a fixed *red* light, shown from an iron post 39 feet high. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.

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Khiva ...	2,609	450	Jan.	3	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Surat.....	3,141	530	Jan.	10	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.

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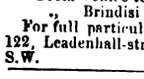

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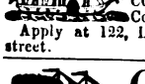

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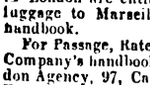
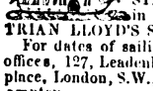
For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.



TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN and Co., Agents.



ROBERTSON and CO.'s INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai.....	John R. Worcester	A1 16 yr.	S.W.I	With des.
Shanghai.....	Forward Ho!	A1 17 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hiogo	Flying Spur..	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

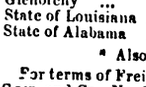
Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Filling.
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	Dec. 22
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	Jan.
Glenartney*	100 A1	2,106	330	Jan.
Glencagles	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hiogo.

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tns.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	*Aal	697	With des	Antwerp
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1.1	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Clipper ship	A1	—	Jan. 15	London
Honolulu and Portland, Or.	Hertfordshre	*Aal	855	Sailed.	Livrpool
Portland, Or., and Honolulu	Clipper ship	A1	—	Tofollow	Livrpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. — From LONDON for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking goods at through rates for Java, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship GLAMIS CASTLE, 100 A1, 2,340 tons register, 350-h.p. nominal, J. GREIG, commander; now loading in the South-West India Dock. Last shipping day 21st December. This splendid steamer has superior accommodation for first and second-class passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in

LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Glengarry.....	566	Wright, Bros. & Co.	Dec. 20
Glamis Castle, s.s. ...	2,340	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Dec. 22
Glenroy, s.s.....	2,121	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 22
LIVERPOOL.			
Ajax, s.s.....		Alfred Holt	Dec. 17
Antenor, s.s.		Alfred Holt	Dec. 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C

STEAM to CHINA and JAPAN, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under from South-West India Docks:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Tns	Sailing.
Penang, Singap., Hong Kong, Yokohama, & Hiogo	Prinz Friedrich Carl, s.s.	100 A1	1121	Jan. 5
Do. do.	Oxfordshire, s.s.... ...	100 A1	1228	To follow
Do. do.	Burmese, s.s.	100 A1	1269	To follow

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)

With quick despatch.

FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDHOVER, A1 16 years, 847 tons register, W. FINDLAY, commander; South-West India Docks.

For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Jan. 8.
PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Feb. 1.

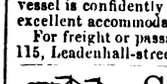
Fares:—First Class, £68: Second Class, £34.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Fenchurch House, 5 and 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; 78, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, the well-known China clipper, LAUREL, A1 14 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 638 tons register, W. H. Johnson, commander; West India Docks. This fine vessel is confidently recommended to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN of 1873.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS DUE 1st January, 1878, on the BONDS of the above LOAN, will be PAID, on and after the 1st prox., at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Dec. 15, 1877.

Printed for the Proprietor by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Dec. 17, 1877.

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VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 747.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Dec. 19.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Sept. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 6
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	„ 1
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	„ 3
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Oct. 29
Tien-tsin	—	—	Nov. 2
Chefoe	—	—	„ 1
New-chwang	—	—	Oct. 30
Hankow	—	—	Nov. 3
Kiu-kiang	—	—	Oct. 31
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	„ 21	Nov. 8	Nov. 9
Ningpo	—	—	„ 5
Foochow	—	—	„ 9
Formosa	—	—	„ 8
Amoy	—	—	„ 11
Swatow	—	—	„ 12
Hong Kong	„ 28	„ 4	„ 15
Canton	—	—	„ 13
Macao	—	—	„ 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 14	Oct. 23	„ 4
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon	—	—	„ 18
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	
BORNEO—			
Labuan	—	—	„ 6
Sarawak	—	—	„ 12
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	„ 16
Samarang	—	—	„ 9
Sourabaya	—	—	„ 11
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 19	Nov. 18	„ 23
Penang	„ 12	„ 9	„ 17
CEYLON—			
Galle	Nov. 2	„ 27	„ 28
Colombo	—	—	„ 26

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered *via* Marseilles on the 19th inst. There are no later Japan advices, *via* San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 16th, Hong Kong 22nd, Singapore 29th Nov., is due, *via* Brindisi, on Monday next, the 31st inst.

The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, arrived Dec. 17.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Eaton, Mourrier, Ottolini, Moretti, Gauvain, Civetta, Ragnoli, Biffi, Ferreri. From Shanghai: Messrs. De Sombreuil, Malcolm, Rider, Taylor, Cromlen, Cameron, Nicolas, Massey. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Gepp, Dermer, Allum, Blum, Doose, Haight, Lee, Vidal, Yvanovich, Mr. and Mrs. Klitrike. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Champy, Mr. and Miss Andrieux, Mr. Canefort. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. De Greef, Mr. and Mrs. Willenstein, Mr. and Mrs Campheris, Mrs. Lorren, Miss Hill. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. Christie, Mr. Lamas, Mr. Manger, Mrs. Smith.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Green. To Hong Kong: Surg. D. MacIver, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Pollock, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. H. Tozer, Mr. Eyrie. To Colombo: Mr. W. H. Graham.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Collins, Mr. G. T. Loveday. To Yokohama: Mrs. Hill.

Per P. and O. steamer *Surat*, from Southampton, Jan. 10.—To Penang: Mrs. K. L Christiansen.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Jan. 24.—To Singapore: Mrs. M. Martin and infant. From Suez, to Ceylon: Major and Mrs. Caulfield.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, Dec. 30.—To Yokohama: M. Le Comte de Diestach. To Hong Kong: Mr. Soller. To Batavia: Mr. D. D. Fraser. To Singapore: Sir Thos. Sidgreaves. To Colombo: Mr. A. Y. Buchanan.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazone*, from Marseilles, Jan. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hitch, Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. A. B. Rex.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Lord. To Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bois.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Jan. 27.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. M. Deane. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Uttermarch. To Colombo Mr. and Mrs. Dick.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Feb. 10.—To Singapore: Mr., Mrs., and Miss McNair, Mr. Hinnekindt, Mrs. Scott.

Per steamer *Ajax* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Dec. 19.—To Singapore: Mrs. Clarke and family, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Leisk, Mr. Anderson.

Per steamer *Glenis Castle*, from London, Dec. 24.—To Singapore: Mr. R. M. Macdougall, Mrs. Seaward and child. To Shanghai; The Rev. G. Cockburn, Mr. Thos. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Ewen. To Yokohama: Mr. Ernest Grob

Per steamer *Glenroy*, from London, Dec. 24.—To Singapore: Mr. William Scott, Mr. Alex. Grant and family, Miss M. A. Piercy.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *North China Herald* gives the following items of news from the capital, as recorded in the *Peking Gazette*:—

Moved apparently by the representations which have been made to him of the extent of the misery in Shansi, and of the rapacity of the official underlings engaged in distributing grain, the Emperor has appointed a high official, named Yen Kenming, formerly a Vice-President of the Board of Works at Peking, to travel "throughout the afflicted region, and to superintend with all due diligence the administration of the relief agencies. The *Gazette* of Oct. 15 also publishes an Imperial decree ordering a further contribution to Shansi of 160,000 piculs from the quota of tribute rice due by the province of Shantung.

The *Gazette* of Oct. 16 contains a memorial from the Governor of Shantung, reporting the miserably inadequate provision made last winter for the relief of the distress in that province; and the suffering and loss of life entailed.

If the Chinese officials and literati had intelligence to appreciate the fact, they would find in a memorial from Hangchow, in the *Peking Gazette* of Oct. 13, a proof of the advantage of foreign trade to the country. The Superintendent of the Imperial Manufactory memorialises, representing the impracticability of the old tariff of rates at which silk used to be bought for the supply of the Palace. "Not only has production been largely diminished since the rebellion, but two new elements—viz., the imposition of the lekin tax and the foreign demand for raw silk, have come in to enhance the market value"—and, of course, in the latter case, increase the earnings and prosperity of the producers.

The *Peking Gazette* of Oct. 13 contains another of the decrees with which use has lately made us tolerably familiar, forbidding the cultivation of the poppy. The last one appeared in the *Gazette* of Sept. 26, 1876, and was to precisely the same effect as the present. That it and its predecessor should have been perfectly inoperative is a tolerably clear proof that the Government has either not the will or not the power to put in practice the prohibition which it utters. As a matter of fact, we believe Shanse produces nearly as much opium as Indor, and the failure of the crop there, this year, has had nearly as much to do with the recent rise in price as any shortcoming in India. Indeed, it is generally understood to be Li Hung-chang's policy to foster the cultivation of native opium, like he fosters the C.M.S.N. Company, in the hope of eventually driving out the foreign article. Only a few weeks ago there appeared in the *Gazette* an edict degrading an official in Kweichow for misappropriating some thousand taels of lekin on native opium—thus distinctly recognising it as legal and taxworthy—a proceeding which is now condemned. We commend these facts to the Anti-Opium Association.

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NANKING.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes as follows, under date of Oct. 29 :—

Some days ago the zealous defenders of law and order discovered that some people were actually killing the ox that ploughs the ground, and using his flesh for food. Beef went out of the market for a time, but a proper sum of cash made matters right for a day or two, till the Viceroy concluded it was best to pray for rain. He has occupied a great deal of time in this way since he came to Nanking, but drought and grasshoppers will come notwithstanding.

The crops during the past year have been fair. The remarkably heavy rains during the summer checked the ravages of the grasshoppers, but they are spread over the country, and will be ready by next spring to resume operations on a large scale. I have recently heard through native sources from the Yellow river region, and find that grasshoppers have ravaged certain sections, but that most of the people in the districts through which my informant has passed are not in any danger of immediate distress. He had not been as far north-west as Shensi, but has heard of gloomy prospects there.

A large number of disreputable houses were suppressed a few weeks ago, and the gamblers have since received some attention. One who was brought in from the country last week took opium in a yamen, but foreign assistance being promptly called in he recovered. Opium poisoning seems to be on the increase, whatever the cause may be. The great topic of interest just now is the opium question. Within the last three or four days opium-smokers have discovered that there has been a sudden advance in the price of the drug. I have heard that the increase in price is as much as 40 per cent., but do not know. There are many conjectures as to the cause, and wherever a foreigner appears he is promptly questioned about the matter.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following :—

At a meeting held at the Foochow Club on the evening of Oct. [illegible] Lawn Tennis Club. A committee was formed, with power to frame rules and bye-laws, in addition to preparing an estimate of preliminary and other expenses for the current year.

It is rumoured amongst the Chinese that, in consequence of numerous national calamities of late, such as famine, floods, and pestilence, the youthful Emperor has been solicited to change his dynastic title, and thereby appease the wrath of the gods, who, it is argued, must be displeased with the reigning title of his Celestial Majesty.

The Tartar Camp will be available for training for the winter meeting from Nov. 2, having been kindly placed at the service of the Race Club by the Governor-General and Acting Manchu General-in-Chief. As the races are not expected to take place before the first or second week in January, ample time for preparation is provided. An unusual number of griffins are, we believe, expected.

We understand that the six gunboats of the *Alpha* class, at present attached to the Mamoi Arsenal Fleet, went out for gun practice on the 31st ult. Hitherto the crews have not had many opportunities of distinguishing themselves as marine artillerists; we trust, however, that their newborn activity will not result in any fatal accident. These 38-ton guns really require very careful handling, and the directors of the "infant navy" do not apparently believe in modern surgery or surgical appliances.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to Nov. 9; the French mail from London, Sept. 21, was received Nov. 8.

It rarely happens that the local papers in the model Settlement are prepared to admit that the races have been anything but a success. The exhilarating effects of the fresh air, the geniality of those they meet at the Grand Stand, and the well-known hospitality always prevalent, have usually the effect of putting the editors into excellent humour, and slight shortcomings are consequently as a rule passed over very easily, and are not taken as being of any great account. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that it was disappointing, indeed, when we find the leading paper declaring, as we do find it by the present mail—"Our great Autumn holiday has proved a lamentable failure." It seems that the Fates were against it altogether. The weather was simply execrable during the whole period of the races; making things miserable for the spectators, and spoiling sport, by converting the course into a quagmire. Very good racing had been expected, and the time made under the actual circumstances proved that the anticipation was warranted; though of course the results of the running were materially altered. Those who took the opportunity of the holiday to make a trip up country, were even more unfortunate than they who remained at home; the incessant rain making everything wet and miserable, and destroying all pleasure in shooting. The steeplechase was necessarily postponed, as the course was simply a sheet of water.

This may in part account for the papers by the present mail having a more business-like appearance than is usual during race-week, even in these days when the races have long ceased to occupy the prominent place they had formerly in the round of Shanghai life. The *North China Daily News* notices the China Loan, and after giving the particulars, which have already been published in our columns, goes on to say :—

Bonds on the Customs revenues of these ports, to the amount of Tls. 7,000,000, have been deposited with the Bank as security; and the Imperial Government has further fully guaranteed the loan. The last of the necessary documents having been received, the Taoutai Hu, through whom the negotiations have been carried on, was duly notified that the money was at his disposal. He began removing the sycee accordingly on the following day, and has already taken about Tls. 3,000,000. It is said, however, that only about thirty-five lakhs are likely to be shipped away from Shanghai, and the process is likely to extend over a month; so that there is certainly no immediate fear of tightness in the money market. So much as regards the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Imperial Government. As regards placing the Loan, the rate of issue will probably be £98 per £100 bond, which will bear interest at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum; and the bonds will probably be offered to the public in about a month or six weeks from the present date.

From the above-named paper we also take the following :—

At H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, on Monday, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Deputy Acting Judge, Messrs. J. M. Canny and Co., late of Shanghai and Chinkeang, were adjudicated bankrupts, on the petition of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Rennie appeared to support the petition. The debtor did not appear, and had filed no notice of his intention to dispute the petition, a copy of which had been served upon him in England. Another petition, in the same matter, was adjourned.

By a decree of the Court of the United States Consulate-General, the stern-wheel steamer *Paokong* has been offered for sale at public auction, by the Marshal, Mr. R. Phœnix. The highest bid was by Mr. Galles, of Messrs. Farnham and Co., for Tls. 20,000.

The pontoon known as the Paou-fong Wharf, on the French Bund was submitted to sale by auction, under a decree of the Court of the United States Consulate-General. The bidding commenced at Tls. 500, and advanced in small amounts to Tls. 1,005, at which sum the pontoon was knocked down. Mr. Seabrooke was the purchaser, and, it was said, was acting on behalf of Mr. A Malcolm, to satisfy whose claim the sale took place.

Another case of abduction occurred in this Settlement. It seems that a girl about sixteen years of age, of respectable parentage, and belonging to a place known as Ching-tu, about sixty li distant, was visiting some friends in Shanghai. She became acquainted with a man surnamed Wang, who induced her to take a drive with him, saying he would take her to see the races. Wang, however, seemed to have laid his plans very carefully, for, instead of taking the girl to the races, he drove by the French road to Siccawei, and to the bank of the Soochow Creek, at a point where a boat lay moored. The poor girl, it is said, was forced on board, the boat was cast loose and started up the creeks All efforts have as yet failed to discover her whereabouts.

To the list of casualties which have already occurred through the inconvenient position of the opium hulks, another has been added; and, although not attended with any serious results, it is worthy of mention as an additional straw to the load of reasons for some practical action to be taken upon the correspondence that has recently passed between the Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioner of Customs, as to the removal of the hulks. Between ten and twelve o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7 four steamers were signalled to arrive—the *Peking* and *Haesan* from Ningpo, and the *Kiangching* and *Shanghai* from Hankow—all of which had to berth in the upper portion of the river. The *Peking* arrived first, and just at the time the *Juno* and the English and French mail steamers were directly athwart the river, swinging to the tide. There appeared scarcely room for the *Peking* to pass between them and the unsightly opium hulks; but not far behind her were the *Haesan* and the *Kiangching*, and had she waited it would, of course, have involved delay, and perhaps placed her followers in an awkward predicament. However, she continued on her course, and the result was that her starboard paddle-box was stove in by coming in contact with the hulk *Emily Jane*, and several cargo boats narrowly escaped being swamped. Fortunately, when the *Haesan* and the *Kiangching* came up, the mail steamers had swung further round, and they passed clear, as did also the *Shanghai*. But, as is well known, there is always danger of collision at this point at every turn of the tide; and we can only repeat what we have so often urged, that the removal of the opium hulks would not only rid the Bund of an eyesore, but also remove a great part of the danger and difficulty of berthing vessels of any kind in the upper reaches of the river.

A curious circumstance, arising no doubt out of the late high north-east winds, is reported by the British ship *Hawkesbury*. While on her passage to Shanghai, from Sydney, she fell in with large numbers of land birds, when about one hundred and fifty miles to the S.E. of the Saddle Islands, and some two hundred miles from the mainland. Among them were quail, pigeons, owls, hawks, and many small birds, principally those

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commonly known as water wag-tails, seventeen of which were caught on the quarter-deck of the vessel one night after dark. A sufficient number of quail also were caught for three or four meals. Most of the birds landed on the ship utterly exhausted, so much so that they seldom attempted to escape; while others, failing to get on board, were carried by the wind against the ship's side and fell into the water. Land birds are rarely found in such numbers so far out at sea; and no doubt the birds in this instance had been carried either off the mainland or from the Islands during the late high north-east winds, and, being unable to fly any longer, sought shelter on the ship as the only alternative from being drowned.

We have referred several times lately to the performances of homing pigeons kept by local fanciers. But a flight achieved by half a dozen last week eclipses anything we have yet heard of. Six pigeons, only seven months old, let go at Woosih, at daylight, all returned to their cot before nine A.M. The distance cannot be very far short of 100 miles.

The steamer *Fleurs Castle*, from London, reports two mishaps during the passage. In the Suez Canal she broke her propeller, and had to discharge about 300 tons of cargo, and in consequence she was in the Canal six days. In the China Sea she experienced a strong monsoon and confused sea; and, shipping a large sea, her aft wheel and steering gear were carried away.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to Nov. 15; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The Legislative Council met on Nov. 12, when the long-expected estimates were at last brought forward. Satisfaction is expressed at the fact that those much-needed public works—the new Hospital and Central School—are really to be proceeded with, and the sums necessary for their erection have been voted, though we still have to wait until the usual red-tape formula at home has been gone through. The Governor also announced that it was intended to make alterations in the jail to permit of the separate system being carried out. He also promised a lunatic asylum at a cost of $5,000, a very moderate sum even for the few lunatics there are in the colony. Mr. Hennessy likewise promises a large increase in the number of trees planted, his scheme being in the course of a certain number of years to cover the inhabited side of the island with vegetation. This, it is observed, would be a vast improvement, and one that ought to have been effected by Mr. Hennessy's predecessors. Many other plans were hinted at by the Governor for the benefit and improvement of the colony.

The local *Government Gazette* gives the following summary of the Act recently passed in Queensland regarding Chinese Immigration:—

Clause 2 provides that the master of every vessel having Chinese on board shall, immediately on arrival and before entry at the Customs, deliver to the collector, or other principal officer of Customs, a list of Chinese passengers on board. Penalty for default not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Clause 3 provides that if any vessel shall arrive in any port in Queensland having on board a greater number of Chinese passengers than in the proportion of one to every ten tons of the tonnage of such vessel, according to the registry thereof, if British, and if not, then according to the measurement defined by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the owner, charterer, or master of such vessel shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each Chinese passenger so carried in excess.

Clause 4 provides that, before making entry at the Customs, the master of the vessel shall pay to the collector, or other principal officer, ten pounds for every Chinese passenger about to be landed. Penalty for neglecting this provision not exceeding twenty pounds per head, in addition to the said sum of ten pounds, together with forfeiture and condemnation of vessel.

Clause 5 provides that every Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea shall pay a sum of ten pounds.

Clause 6 provides that the office receiving this amount of ten pounds shall, without demand, forthwith hand to the Chinese immigrant a certificate of the payment of such sum.

Clause 7 provides that any Chinese immigrant leaving the colony within three years after such payment, on producing to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs at the port of departure, the certificate handed to him on his arrival, shall be repaid the said sum of ten pounds, provided that he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Colonial Treasurer that, during his residence in the colony, he has not, as an inmate of any hospital or jail, been any charge on the revenue thereof.

Clause 8 provides that any Chinese entering or attempting to enter the colony over the border without payment of ten pounds, shall, besides such sum, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Clause 10 provides that the Colonial Treasurer, or officers authorised by him, may grant to any Chinese, being a *bonâ fide* resident of the colony at the time of passing this Act, an exemption for a temporary absence only, and for a specified time.

Clause 11 provide that no Chinese who is one of the crew of any vessel shall be liable to make such payment unless he lands.

In presenting medals and a pecuniary reward from the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society to two Chinese junk-masters. His Excellency the Governor made a speech, in the course of which he mentioned that he intends having some silver medals struck off for presentation by the Governor of this colony in his own name on such occasions.

From the *Daily Press* we take the following:—

On November 8 Admiral Ryder and Captain Colomb left the colony in the P. and O. mail steamship *Nizam*. The Admiral left the *Audacious* at eleven A.M. in a barge pulled by officers. Captain Colomb following in another, also pulled by officers. The Admiral's flag was at the same time lowered from the main and Vice-Admiral Hillyar's flag run up at the fore, the first being saluted by the *Victor Emanuel* with seventeen guns, and the latter with fifteen. The *Audacious* then saluted the Commodore. The gallant Admiral has been deservedly popular amongst his officers, men, and the public, and has always evinced a warm interest in the welfare of seamen. He carries with him the good wishes of all who came in contact with him. Captain Colomb also was held in general esteem.

An explosion of gunpowder on board a trading junk on Nov. 6, resulted in the loss of over twenty lives. The *Wing Fook Lee* junk plied between Hong Kong and Kwong-hoi, and left for the latter place on the same afternoon. About eleven o'clock at night, passing the Cheung-chow lekin station, she was hailed by the examiners to heave to while they searched for contraband goods. She accordingly hove to, and two officers came on board to conduct the search. At the close of the search they came to the powder magazine; by some means the powder was ignited, and the junk was blown to pieces. There were over forty persons on the junk at the time, some of whom were passengers, and more than half of this number perished, either by drowning or injuries received in the explosion; the remainder were saved.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending Oct. 31 is published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount
Oriental Bank Corporation	$399,388
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	572,298
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	446,895
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	1,759,272
Total	$3,177,853

Amongst the passengers per steamship *Amoy*, for Shanghai, was Mr. R. E. Bredon, late Commissioner of Customs at Canton. It is rumoured that he has gone North, to succeed Mr. Hart.

George Herbert Hamilton, who was indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A reward of $20 has been given to a Chinaman for having been the means of bringing a kidnapper to justice.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to Nov. 22; the French mail from London, Oct. 19, was received on Nov. 18.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Nov. 16, when the Governor delivered the subjoined address:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—It affords me much pleasure to inaugurate my official intercourse with the Legislative Council of these Settlements. I am glad to have an opportunity of meeting you so soon after my arrival, and I use this occasion to solicit at your hands that cordial co-operation and support without which I cannot hope to acquit myself as I should wish of the highly responsible duties which the Queen has been graciously pleased to entrust to my care. I shall lose no opportunity of making myself acquainted with local wants and circumstances, in the hope that the experience so gained may be subservient to the public good; and while congratulating you on the general progress of these Settlements, and the important position which they have attained as a commercial centre in the East, I beg to assure you that I have no earnester wish than that hereafter you may be able to look back to my Administration as a period during which the welfare of the people was the chief objec tand desire of those entrusted with the management of public affairs.

The estimates for 1878, which were laid before Council by the Administrator, have been considered by the Finance Committee, whose report is now ready to be presented to you. Those estimates having been prepared and sent down to you before my arrival, I have made no change in them, beyond proposing to provide, by direction of the Secretary of State, for interest and sinking fund on the Loan which is about to be issued under the authority of Ordinance No. 1 of 1877, which, as you are aware from a notice in the *Government Gazette*, has been graciously confirmed by Her Majesty. Despatches on the subject of the Loan Ordinance will in due course be laid before you. A Bill to amend the law relating to the constitution of the Courts of Justice, which has been prepared in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, has, since my arrival, occupied my careful attention. This Bill, which has been drawn up with much ability and care, will shortly be submitted to you, with Bills to regulate the Civil and Criminal Procedure; and I feel sure that these measures, in which I am glad to understand that the public have taken a deep and enlightened interest, will receive at your hands the consideration which their importance demands.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the recent completion of the works for the supply of water to the town. I am sorry to learn that the undertaking has cost more both as regard time and money

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than had been anticipated. The most recent estimate of the gross expenditure was, I understand, no less than $430,000, of which $311,000 have been supplied out of the public revenue, while $119,000 will have to be repaid by the Municipal Commissioners; but the importance of the boon conferred on the public, especially on the poorer classes in the town, through the provision of an unfailing and abundant supply of pure water, so essential to comfort and health, is more than commensurate with the outlay, and has, I believe, been fully appreciated during the severe and protracted drought which has now extended so far beyond the ordinary limits of the dry season.

I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the financial position of the Settlements to decide what works of importance, in addition to works already authorised, it would be desirable for the Government to enter upon, but I am glad to understand that no difficulty will be experienced in providing the funds necessary for the construction of the new jail from current revenue, or from treasury balances which are now in excess of the reserve indispensable for current wants. The plans and estimates of the building are now in course of preparation, and will, I trust, be ready for your consideration soon after the return to duty of the Head of the Works Department. It may interest you to know that I have been requested by the Secretary of State to take a convenient opportunity, after my assumption of the Government, to consider the organisation and cost of the Works and Survey Departments. It is my intention to lose no time in complying with his Lordship's instructions, and to report fully on the whole subject, as soon as I can make myself so familiar with the circumstances and requirements of the Settlements as to enable me to do so with advantage.

On the affairs of the Lieutenant Governments and Native States I do not propose to address you until I shall have visited those places, but I will at once communicate to you certain papers which will serve to acquaint you with the line of policy which, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have adopted in the matter of the election of a successor to the late Sultan Ali of Moar. There are many subjects of importance on which I must refrain from addressing you until I can do so with the confidence which more experience of the Colony, and consultation with my Executive Advisers, will confer; but I cannot conclude these necessarily brief and imperfect remarks without expressing to you my grateful sense of the kindly spirit which has marked my reception amongst you, and the sincerity of my desire to devote the best energies which I possess to the advancement [illegible] policy and intentions of the Government should be known and understood by the public. I propose to afford you the fullest information in my power on all questions which may come before you, and as the views and wishes of the members of your Honourable Council will at all times receive at my hands the most respectful and impartial consideration, I trust that our intercourse may be marked by cordial personal relations, and that our present and future deliberations may result in progressive and beneficial legislation.

With reference to the speech the *Straits Times* says that it has made a most favourable impression, and, according to all appearances, the best relations promise to exist between his Excellency and the community over which he rules.

One of the events of the week had been the attempted departure of the schooner *Annie Beaton*, while in custody of the Supreme Court for debt. The Colonial steamer *Pluto* was sent after her, and brought her back, and the Chief Justice, taking a lenient view of the case, fined the captain only fifty dollars.

Another event had been the upsetting and sinking in the harbour of the barque *Nil Desperandum*, Captain Griffin. The accident was owing to the imprudent way in which the vessel was unloaded. She was under water for several days, but had been floated again with the loss of one mast.

On Nov. 17 a fire occurred which might have ended in the destruction of the Tanglin Barracks. The lalang grass around the bungalow of Mr. John Baxter, was set on fire, and owing to the long drought the flames spread rapidly. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the fire was stamped out before reaching the barracks or bungalow.

A farewell ball to the Hon. W. and Mrs. Adamson was given in the Tanglin Club, on Nov. 19. It was a great success, and is said to have been quite an ovation.

The Autumn Race Meeting came to a close on Nov. 17. It had been on the whole an entire success. Beyond the races there had been no public amusement.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COLES—On the 13th Dec., at Drayton House, South Norwood-park, the wife of Henry Coles, Jun., of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—On the 16th Dec., at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of John Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, of a son.

MASON—On the 18th Dec., at St. George's-place, Canterbury, the wife of W. W. Mason, of a son.

RIKE—On the 5th Oct., at Osaka, the wife of Johs de Rike, of a daughter.

WALSH—On the 15th Dec., at Abingdon Villas, Kensington, the wife of John Walsh, of a daughter.

WOODWARD—On the 17th Dec., at Arley Cottage, Bewdley, the wife of Robert Woodward, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACLEOD—GIFFORD.—On the 18th Dec., at St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, Norman Macleod, Ceylon, eldest son of the late Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, to Jessie Caldwell, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Gifford, Liverpool.

PHILLIPS—CHAPMAN—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. C. Clarke, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, S. Watson Phillips, Storeman, H.M. Naval Yard, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late W. G. Chapman, of Great Queen-street, Cheapside.

WALSH—WALLER—On the 18th inst., at St. Luke's Westbourne-park, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, Vicar, W. Arthur Stevenson Walsh, of Worcester, to Amelia Church, widow of the late C. B. Waller, of Singapore, and eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. Willans, of the same place.

DEATHS.

GOUGH—On the 3rd Nov., at the London Mission, Shanghai, Ann Maria, wife of the Rev. Frederick Foster Gough, M.A., Missionary of the C. M. S. at Ningpo.

GRAY—On the 10th Dec., at Camberwell, Robert Alexander Gray, J.P., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Surrey, in his 90th year.

HYDE—On the 16th Dec., at Bloxham, Oxon, Rachel, the beloved wife of Edward Hyde, Sen., Surgeon, aged 69 years.

KASSBURG—On the 23rd Oct., at Nagasaki, A. Kassburg, aged 39 years.

RIBEIRO—On the 19th Oct., at Hong Kong, L. F. V. Ribeiro, late purser of the Macao River Steamer, aged 55 years.

PERRY—On the 12th Oct., at Tokio, Maud M. Perry, aged 8 years and 11 months.

PERRY—On the 18th Oct., V. W. Perry, aged 47 years.

THOMPSON—On the 12th Nov., at Hong Kong, Anna, wife of Captain Thompson, of the steamship *Dale*; also infant daughter of the same.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA. From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to Nov. 7, 1877	71996979	45910807	817334	15083725	133980859	15592
From May 16, 1876, to Nov. 7, 1876	75274727	42333054	1770682	14044234	133464090	34649

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Nov. 7, 1877	532916	13603
Do. do. to do. 1876	5440686	48084

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Nov. 7, 1877	32678951	3146
Do. do. to do. 1876	26316734	3840

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Nov. 7, 1877	14,242,348
Do. do. to do. 1876	14,939,873

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1855 to 1856	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1857 to 1858	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1858 to 1859	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1859 to 1860	86,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1860 to 1861	90,066,160	70,644	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1861 to 1863	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	87,483

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Nov. 22, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Nov. 22, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	18,130	37,395
Gambier	440,568	320,033
Cutch	2,209	1,314
Pearl Sago	65,746	64,682
Sago Flour	198,778	184,030
Tapioca	55,583	45,341
Black Pepper	93,513	92,943
White Pepper	38,017	27,818
Coffee	16,052	18,454
Gutta Percha	22,661	14,472
Gum Benjamin	1,771	1,694
Gum Copal	5,123	2,271
Gamboge	230	296
Rattans	63,106	58,727
Buffalo Hides	42,780	20,944
Cow Hides	806	2,115
Buffalo Horns	7,501	4,903

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAN

	Total to Nov. 17, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Nov. 17, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	22,718	55,380
Sugar	123,000	85,518
Black Pepper	57,037	42,344
White Pepper	4,267	2,639
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,662	7,735
Tapioca	23,192	13,882
Hides	1,459	5,324
Horns	206	657
India-rubber	392	365
Mace	366	326
Nutmegs	960	1,237
Rattans	3,133	9,943
Coffee	145	170

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. announce that they are prepared to pay the half-yearly reduced interest on the bonds of the Amoor River Navigation Company, St. Petersburg, due on Jan. 1 next, on and after that date, at their counting-house.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From San Francisco, Dec. 15, Gaelic (str.); from Cardiff, One; from London, Zanzibar (str.).

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Dec. 19, Menelaus (str.); from London, 19, Titania.

At HONG KONG.—From London, Dec. 15, Glengyle (str.); 19, State of Alabama (str.); from Sydney, 22, Sir Jamsetjee Family.

At MANILA.—From Newcastle, Nov. 1, Albyn's Isle.

At BANGKOK.—From Santos, Oct. 24, Adelina and Marianne.

At BATAVIA.—From Cape Town, Nov. 6, Tatay; from Holland, 17, Mary, Makasser; 10, Nieuwe Waterweg; 11, Wester Schelde; from Liverpool, 9, Annie; 10, Strasburg; from Newport, 11, Jamaica; from Newcastle, 11, Hindostan; from Adelaide, 10, Poreiden; from New York, 12, Richard McManus; from Rio de Janeiro, 14, Ida; from Newcastle, Dec. 14, Utrecht.

At SAMARANG.—From Adelaide, Oct. 26, Stormbird; from Port Elizabeth, 31, Cathaya; from New York, 31, Corsica; from Rotterdam, Dec. 15, Bali.

At SOURABAYA.—From New York, Nov. 7, Caribon; from Greenock, 7, Cornelis Smit, County of Ayr.

At PADANG.—From Dunedin, Oct. 31, Beatrice Havener.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Dec. 20, Amina, Britannia, Canopus, Deike Rickmers, Europa, Ole Bull, Melpomene; from Newport, 20, Hermann; from London, 21, Altona (str.), Mercur; from Shields, 21, Frigga.

DEPARTURES.

From HIOGO.—For London Nov. 2. Glaucus (str.); 5, Glenfinlas (str.); 6, Hankow (str.); fer Callao, 6, Edward Barrow.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Oct. 30, Wylo; Nov. 6, Glaucus (str.); 8, Jerusalem; for London and Hamburg, 6, Egeria (str.); for New Zealand, 2, Countess of Erroll; for Melbourne, 8, Wandering Minstrel.

From AMOY.—For New York, Dec. 16, Fleurs Castle (str.).

From HONG KONG.- For Hamburg, Nov. 8, Lord Macaulay; for London, 10, Woodville; 13, Glenfinlas (str.); Glaucus (str.); for Sydney, 12, Chocola; for New York, 13, H.S. Sanford; for Melbourne, 14, Alva.

From MANILA.—For London, Oct. 31, Berwickshire.

From PADANG.—For Holland, Nov. 5, Snap.

From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., Nov. 9, Burmah, 5, Louis de Geer; 7, County of Argyll; 10, McB. Park; for Boston, 9, Hazard; for Australia, 13, Triton; 14, Onward; for Holland, 3, Abraham; 7, Schneider, Nicolette; 13, Emma; Dec. 20, Hampton (str.); for Queenstown, Dec. 20, Cordelia.

From SAMARANG.—For Holland, Oct. 31, Michael Angelo; for Australia, 9, Herald of the Morning.

From ANJER.—From Manila to New York, Nov. 12, Southminster; from Amoy to New York, Dec. 8, Osaka.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 19, Glenfinlas (str.); 20, Glaucus (str.); for New York, 19, Glenearn (str.); for Marseilles, 20, Sumatara (str.).

NINETY per cent. premium has been paid upon the Rotterdam Lloyd's steamer Friesland, from Batavia for Holland, which put into Gibraltar for coal on the 4th inst., and left again for her port of destination on the day following. Since that time nothing further has been heard of her. A telegram received at Lloyd's from their agent at Corunna strengthens the fears that this steamer has met with a disaster. The telegram states that for the last few days boxes of tea, bales of tobacco, coffee, and bundles of bamboo have washed ashore, belonging to a steamer, name unknown, supposed to have been lost, with all hands, at Corrobedo, near Finisterre.

A TELEGRAM from Singapore, dated 18th inst., states that the Johann Rudolph, from Manila for Sydney, with a cargo of hemp, has been totally lost by fire off the coast of Mindoro. The crew were picked up and landed at Singapore.

A TELEGRAM from Singapore, dated 22nd inst., states that the Flintshire (str.) from Singapore to Hong Kong, is ashore on Scarboro Shoal, but is making no water, and that assistance has been sent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.....	3s. 11⅞d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Shanghai ,, ...	5s. 5⅞d.	5s. 6⅛d.	5s. 6⅛d.
Canton ,, ...	3s. 11d.	3s. 11⅛d.	3s. 11⅛d.
Hong Kong ,, ...			
Macao ,, ...			
Singapore ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d.
Penang ,, ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 0⅛d. to 4s. 0⅛d
Manila ,, ...	4s. 1⅛d.	4s. 1⅜d.	4s. 2d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 301 to 302½	Rs. 220
,, Hong Kong	27 to 27⅛ dis.	—
Bar silver	$ Tls.111.2.0	10⅛ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls.73.4.75	1 prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 54⅛ prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 225.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $665 (nominal).
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860 (nominal).
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Tls. 625.
Union Insurance Society, $1100.
China Traders Company (Limited), $2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 172½.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 106.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 73.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 26.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 55 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 15 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $2,800 per share.
Hotel Shares, $60 per share.
Hong Kong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 20 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $670 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $1,100 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $175 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company $255 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 10s. (exchange 4s. 1⅛d).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 26 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares ($100 paid), $150.
New Harbour Dock Company ($100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company ($95 paid), nominal.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

*** The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 3s. 11⅛d., Hong Kong 3s. 11⅛d., at Shanghai 5s. 6d.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, DEC. 17.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at one p.m. to-day. She brings 110 passengers and a general cargo, including 1,287 bales of silk, 3,691 packages of tea, and 648 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Gange, due in London on or about Jan. 1st.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—GIBRALTAR, DEC. 18.—The P. and O. steamer Poonah, from Port Said Dec. 11 left at noon for Southampton with the India, China, and Australia heavy mails.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 9.—HONG KONG, DEC. 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong, with the mail from London, Nov. 9, has arrived here.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 20, at Falmouth, from Amoy, Livingstone; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Earl of Mar and Kellie; 18, at Ymuiden, from Samarang, Hermes; 20, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Jubilee; at New York, from Padang, Kingdom o'Fife.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 20, from Cardiff, for Singapore, McCullum More; Nov. 20, from Algoa Bay, for Guam, Hendrika; Dec. 19, at Helvoet, from Samarang, Anna Precht.

SPOKEN.—Vice-Admiral May (Dutch barque), Java to Middelburg, Oct. 10, 32 S., 37 E.; Gateshead (Eng. barque), Sourabaya to Falmouth, Nov. 7, 22 S., 3 E.; Macedon (barq.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, Nov. 12, 30 S., 15 E.; Julie of Havre, Marseilles to Saigon, 51 days out, 20 S., 31 W.; Tauresia (Ital. barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, 60 days out, Oct. 15, 27 S., 45 E.; HBCP. (Norm. barq.), Batavia to Dordt, 46 days out, Nov. 6, 25 S., 6 E.; Wildood, Liverpool to Foochow, Oct. 25, 24 S., 29 W.; Q.T.C.G. (barq.) London to Canton, Oct. 29, 32 S., 26 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dec. 20, Port Said, arrived, Cairnsmuir, from London to Penang; Gibraltar, arrived, Glenearn (str.), from China and left for New York, Dec. 20; Dungeness, Dec. 20, arrived off, Thorbecke, Batavia for Amsterdam; Spithead, Dec. 20, arrived, short of water, Elizabeth, Amsterdam for Batavia.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The following despatch has been addressed to the Earl of Derby by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce with reference to the Chefoo Convention :—

The Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool.
Liverpool, Dec. 20, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that several communications have been made to the Council of this Chamber on the subject of the Chefoo Convention, the ratification of which is under the consideration of the Foreign-office.

Some of the communications referred to advocate very strongly the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, while others, on the other hand, ask the co-operation of this Chamber in favour of withholding the ratification of the Convention.

The communications upon the subject have been carefully considered by the Council, who have directed me to state most respectfully to your Lordship that, in their opinion, the Chefoo Convention ought to be ratified, and I am to ask your Lordship to be pleased to advise Her Majesty accordingly.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM BLOOD, Secretary.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

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CLOSING OF THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

The *Daily News*, alluding to the above event, says:—The story of the Woosung Railway will form an interesting page in the history of our relations with the Chinese Empire. It is necessary to remind our readers that the undertaking itself was an attempt to force upon the Chinese the benefits of the railway system. The provincial authorities gave permission to certain English capitalists to construct an ordinary road, and the latter took advantage of the concession to make a railway, which they hoped would prove so popular among the people as to disarm the opposition of the authorities. However well meaning may have been the intentions of the authors of this experiment, it was, we think, an error of judgment on their part to act without the sanction of the Government of China, or, at all events, of its local representatives. The railroad, although a short one, was exposed to great danger during its construction; and, indeed, many times it was confidently predicted that the Chinese would either pull up the line or never allow it to come into operation. These prophecies happily were not justified by the result. The railway was not only completed but worked, and many thousands of passengers for the first time thus made personal acquaintance with what was to them a wonderful means of locomotion. But the Chinese Government, after much hesitation, determined to exercise its authority, and perhaps in the circumstances it is not surprising that they should have felt it necessary to take action of some kind. Their action took the form of purchasing the railway with all its appurtenances, and the first use they made of their newly-acquired property was to suspend the working of the line. At this juncture Lord Derby appears to have come on the scene with the expression of a hope that the Chinese Government would not proceed to extremities. It is now said that the Government have ordered the locomotives to be pulled to pieces, and intend to remove the entire plant to Formosa. We are, however, informed that there is still a considerable probability that the line will not be transferred to another place, but that (after a short delay) it will be re-opened. All well-wishers of China cannot fail to hope that this may prove to be the case.

Naval and Military.

Colonel C. Wood, formerly of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars, one of the few remaining Waterloo officers, died on the 13th inst., having just attained his eighty-eighth year. The late Colonel Wood joined in 1809 the 52nd Regiment as ensign, and was engaged in the principal battles of the Peninsular war. He was severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Busaco, when carrying the King's colours of this noted regiment. In 1510 he joined the 10th Hussars, with which regiment he was present at Waterloo. In a note to the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, Vol. VIII., page 148, occurs the following note by Colonel Gurdon, in reference to the deceased colonel:—"Captain C. Wood, on picquet duty with Major Hon. F. Howard, squadron of the 10th Hussars, patrolled at daybreak along the road leading to Sombref. The morning's vedette fell back as the patrol advanced. Captain Wood having ascertained that the Prussian army had quitted the field of battle of the preceding day, hastened to report the circumstance to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras. On the road he met Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, with another half squadron of the 10th Hussars, sent by his Grace to communicate with Marshal Blucher that the British army would proceed to take up the position in front of Waterloo, and co-operate, according to previous arrangement, with the Prussian army. Captain Wood afterwards was badly wounded at Waterloo."

Under the sanction of the Admiralty, and in the presence of the Director of Naval Ordnance, Heavy Gun Committee, and representatives of the German, Italian, and Austrian Governments, experiments have been made on board the Thistle to determine whether steel is better than iron for armour-plating of ships. Four plates, each 9in. thick, were fired at with a 12-ton gun, charged with 50 lb. pebble powder and a 250 lb. projectile. The distance from gun to plate was 30 ft. The plates cost the manufacturers, Messrs. Cammell and Co. (Limited), Sheffield, nearly £1,000 each, but were presented gratis for experiments. The results were not regarded as favourable for the substitution of steel for iron.

The Northampton, twin screw, armour-plated ship, 7,323 tons, 600-horse power, has had an official trial, with highly satisfactory results. During the first hour of the run the contract power was not reached, but speed steadily increased until a maximum of 86 revolutions per minute of port and 85·5 of starboard engine was attained, indicating 6,450-horse power. The mean indicated power for the five hours was 6,037, with 60 pounds pressure of steam boilers, 27 inches vacuum, and 83·75 revolutions of starboard and 84 revolutions of port engines. During the second hour of trial the speed was taken over the measured mile, showing that just over 14 knots per hour was being made.

The officers of Devonport and Keyham yards have received orders to forward as rapidly as possible the refitting and repair of the few vessels now in hand. A number of workmen have consequently been started working overtime. Accommodation has been provided at Chatham for Her Majesty's armour-plated ship Nelson, built at the yard of Messrs. J. Elder and Co., Glasgow, which is to be sent to Chatham for the purpose of being equipped and prepared for the pennant. The Nelson, which is a sister ship to the Northampton, is of the broadside type, her tonnage being 7,323, and her engines of 6,000-horse power (indicated).

Brevet-Col. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., on the Staff of General Lord Napier of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Gen., will assume the command of the Chatham District on Jan. 1, he having been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Gen. J. Erskine, whose period of appointment has expired. Gen. Erskine's appointment expired in July last, but the Commander-in-Chief allowed him to retain the command for another six months. He has made himself very popular, not only with the troops under his command, but also with the inhabitants of Chatham and the surrounding district.

The Volunteer Force is still increasing in numbers. It is shown by the reports of commanding officers furnished during the past month to the War-office that they amount to upwards of 175,000 men, all of whom have fulfilled the obligations required by the Commander-in-Chief from efficient Volunteers. Of these 175,000 men, 32,000 are artillerymen, 7,000 engineers, 133,000 infantry, and the remainder mounted rifles and permanent staff.

An application has been made to the Master of the Rolls on behalf of Mr. Vavassour, the inventor of copper rings for cannon shells and bolts, for an injunction against Baron Krupp, of Essen, to restrain him from arming the Japanese ironclad Foo Soo with projectiles manufactured on the plaintiff's system. Plaintiff, it was alleged, had obtained a patent for the invention which defendant was thus infringing. An injunction was granted.

The Iris, the new steel despatch vessel, has been undergoing machinery trials at Portsmouth. The results have been very satisfactory. A little over the horse-power contracted for was developed, and from beginning to end an almost unvarying speed of sixteen knots was indicated.

Capt. M. H. Saward, Royal (late Bengal) Horse Artillery, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India, in pursuance of an Order in Council sanctioning the employment of an extra officer of that rank, with the usual staff allowances.

The Himalaya, troopship, has sailed from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean with new crews for the Devastation and Raleigh, the companies of which will be paid off at Malta.

A man named John Carson, who in his youth formed one of the force which guarded the Emperor Napoleon's exile at St. Helena, has died in Carlisle Workhouse.

The Pelican, composite sloop, Commander Boys, has left Devonport for a week's experimental cruise in the Channel, previous to leaving for the Pacific station.

On the 15th inst. the President of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, made an official inspection of the cadets.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

With reference to the conveyance of the China and Japan Mails the report of the Postmaster-General says:—Congress, by Act of Feb. 17, 1865, authorised a contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Hong Kong, for ten years, at the rate of $500,000 per annum. According to the provisions of this Act the Postmaster-General, Oct. 16, 1866, made a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the said mails. The Company, under the terms of the contract, were to receive $500,000 for the performance of twelve round trips per annum for a contract term of ten years, to begin on or before Jan. 1, 1867, and on the day the first steamship of the line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China." Five millions of dollars were appropriated for this service. It required a little more than two months to make one round trip. Ten years from the beginning the contract expired, Dec. 31, 1876, but the trips, commenced Nov. 1, and Dec. 1, 1876, were not completed until after Jan. 1, 1877. The Company has never received any compensation for carrying the mails on these two round trips, and no money has at any time been specifically appropriated for that purpose. This matter is mentioned that the attention of Congress may be called to it for such action as in its judgment the law and equity of the contract may demand.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese six companies of San Francisco have addressed a communication to Secretary Evarts in reply to Senator Sargent's recent letter. They call attention to the fact that, since the adoption of the treaty, the United States have received from China nearly $300,000 indemnity for outrages on American citizens and property in China; that for years the Chinese have been robbed and murdered in California, and not in one case in fifty have the perpetrators been brought to justice; that the punishment of the Chico murderers is attributable to the influence and money of the good citizens of San Francisco, the result being an exception to the rule. They recall the recent anti-Chinese raid in Placer county and the July riots in this city to disprove Mr. Sargent's statement that county officials have sought to punish offenders against the Chinese and succeeded. They admit that the courts are honest, but say the officers surrounding the Judiciary are pledged to prosecute them before they can get office. They state that in twenty-five years immigration has not exceeded emigration by 4,000 annually, and reiterate their desire, expressed to Senator Morton, that the immigration of Chinese should be restricted within certain limits.

We are informed that the P. and O. Company have decided on allowing a reduction in the rate of passage money for persons desiring to run from India to England, and return within three months. The measure will doubtless be very popular in India, as it will afford Government officials who accumulate their annual monthly leave an opportunity of seeing the old country and their friends at frequent intervals, and on occasions will no doubt be useful to others. It is possible that some similar regulation—with, we presume, a somewhat longer interval—may be taken into consideration with reference to China; and could it be adopted, a great boon would be conferred upon many there in the Consular and Colonial Service who would be able to get away from a hot season from time to time at a more moderate outlay than at present.

THE China Mission of the Church of Scotland has been successfully launched, and five young men will shortly set out to establish Mission stations.

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GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Dec. 18.

The great topic of conversation and discussion here has been the events on the theatre of war, the surrender of Osman Pacha, the capture of Plevna, and the request of the Porte to the European Powers for mediation. The fall of Plevna has not created much surprise, but great praise is accorded to its gallant defender, who, with his small army of 30,000 men, has been able to withstand almost the whole army of Russia. On the Bourse, certainly one of the best barometers of the political atmosphere, the fall of Plevna has not had much effect. As regards mediation, it is beyond doubt that the Imperial Government is not inclined to interfere. Prince Bismark is still at Varzin, and by no means has forgotten how much he is indebted to Russia for the position it held during the late French war.

The sittings of the Prussian Diet during the past week have not presented anything of special interest, the debates having been upon topics of mere internal importance. The members will leave Berlin on the 21st for their Christmas vacation, and are holding night sittings in order to work up the outstanding business. The Reichstag will reassemble in January, and everybody is eager to know whether Prince Bismark will be present. His leave of absence extends till the end of March, and the latest rumours are that his health is not yet sufficiently re-established to permit of his undergoing the fatigue connected with his office. He has therefore been advised not to return to Berlin before the financial year, which commences in April, but as some topics of high importance are to be discussed in the early sittings of the Reichstag, well-informed persons in Berlin do not consider his earlier return as improbable. In the meanwhile the commercial treaty between Austro-Hungary, and Germany has been prolonged for six months, viz., to June 30 next, in order to gain time for the discussion of another treaty. As I hear to-day, the German plenipotentiaries have orders to be in readiness to proceed to Vienna.

A new telegraphic convention has been signed by France and Germany. This occurrence may be regarded as a matter of great importance, not only because the so-called word-tariff (20 centimes per word) has been adopted, but because it may be considered as leading to the proposed arrangement by which telegraphic communication between all countries shall be conducted upon the same principles as those which control the postal convention.

The corvette Leipzig, which it was intended to despatch to the Far East, will not be commissioned for this destination, but will be sent to Central America, and another man-of-war will be sent to Asiatic waters.

An event has occurred at Berlin which has caused considerable excitement. The military commander has ordered the arrest of an Englishman, who was staying at one of the first hotels in the city, upon suspicion of high treason in attempting to corrupt certain Government officials. He was in possession of plans of the fortifications of Metz.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin, has been received by the Emperor, in full state. The Minister himself was first introduced personally by the Master of the Ceremonies, and afterwards the other members of the Embassy. All of them made their appearance in the most magnificent dresses. The Minister made a speech in Chinese to the Queen, which was translated by an interpreter. The Emperor of China may well be content with the reception of his representative at Berlin.

The second month of next year will bring forth great festivals in the Metropolis, the occasion being a Royal wedding, which is now definitely fixed for Feb. 18. The Princess Charlotte, granddaughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria, is to be united to the hereditary Prince of Saxeweimar, and the daughter of the Prince Frederich Carl of Prussia Princess Elizabeth, to the hereditary Prince of Oldenburg.

The return of the Imperial Bank for the week ended the 15th inst. shows an increase in bills of m.4,425,000, and of m.5,092,000 in cash in hand. The private deposits are higher by m.1,668,000, and the notes in circulation by m.12,582,000.

At Pesth, the capital of Hungary, a demonstration in favour of the Turks has taken place, which degenerated into a riot of some dimensions. A crowd of over 5,000 persons amongst them several deputies of large towns, had assembled, speeches were delivered against the Austrian Chancellor, Count Andrassy, and a resolution was finally adopted, declaring that the time had arrived to stop the further extension of Russian power. This resolution being adopted, the whole crowd rushed out of the room in which the meeting was held, destroying furniture and breaking windows, and then moved on to the palace of the Prime Minister. Signor Tisza declined to receive a deputation, upon which the crowd began to storm the gates of the palace. It was only by the aid of two battalions of soldiers that order was restored and the crowd forced to retire. The Russian Consul was the same evening favoured by the crowd with an uncomplimentary serenade.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business in our markets becomes more and more quiet for all articles, as no inclination is shown for larger transactions, in view of the approaching close of the year, and the continued absence of demand for consumption.

COFFEE.—Transactions have shown very little animation, and buyers have only operated for urgent wants.

SUGAR without sales. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed m.24½ to 26½; do., unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do. yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do. yellow and brown, m.26½ to 29½; Batavia brown, m.18 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.20 to 29; China, brown and yellow, m.18 to 27 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Sales of dressed quality have been few, but values remain unchanged. Of raw quality no sales are reported.

TEA.—Of first-hand parcels have been sold 344/8 boxes Congou, 172/8 boxes Souchong and 79/4 boxes Tecco.

COTTON is firm, with some consumptive demand. Transactions have only been in American.

SPICES.—Ginger: Bengal dull at m.24 to 24½; Cochin, in demand at m.65 to 68; Nutmegs firmer at m.2.50 to 3 20; Mace, m.2 to 2.30; Cloves: Zanzibar firm, with nearly exhausted stocks at m.150 to 155; Amboina, m.160 to 165; Do. Stalks, firmer, at m.41 to 42. Pepper fully maintained; Singapore quality, m.36½ to 37; Batavia and Penang, m.33½ to 34; White, m.64 to 75.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The princial event of the past week has been the close of the political crisis in France, which, however, has given no fresh stimulus or animation. The fall of Plevna has likewise been without effect. The same dulness prevails; transactions are restricted in the utmost, and the tendency in general must be called quiet in the extreme. Yesterday it became known that the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, with branches at several other places, including one in our town, has suffered a considerable loss, amounting, it is said, to m.554,000, caused by speculations entered into by two officials. The latest quotations are:—

	Money.	Account.
Imperial Loan	— ..	95
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	— ...	101¾
Hamburg Loan of 1870	— ...	—
Do. do. 1875	94⅝ ...	94⅞
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1846... ...	— ...	—
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1866... ...	116½ ...	117
Coeln Minden Railway	84½ ...	84¾
Norddeutsche Bank..	137⅞ ...	138
Vereinsbank...	— ...	123½
International Bank	— ...	79½
Commerce and Discount Bank	— ...	95
Do. do. 2nd issue (40 p.c.) ...	— ...	96
Anglo-Deutsche Bank	— ...	—
Hamburg American Packet Company ...	45½ ...	46
Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei	— ...	—
Deutsche Transatlantic Company... ...	11¾ ...	12

SHIPPING.

The dulness which prevailed on the river at the date of my last letter has been prolonged, there being no change for the better, both arrivals as well as departures being limited. It is plainly visible that winter, notwithstanding the absence of frost, has arrived. From the Far East, neither here nor at Bremen has a single arrival been reported; and of departures only one has taken place, that of the Christine, Schulze, for Japan. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place; rates of freight are as low as ever, and steam as well as sail accept of almost anything that is offered. The English steamship Argyle, Captain Shetliff, from Dunkirk and Antwerp, to the Baltic, having broken her mainshaft, was towed into the river, and is repairing here. The damage sustained by the Pacha, s.s., is also being — de good, and she will soon be able to resume her voyage. In the Baltic a heavy frost has set in. Cronstadt, after the departure of the last steamer, has been closed, and by the appearance of the weather to-day we may soon expect to have frost here at Hamburg,

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 19.

The Members of the Second Chamber have been still engaged in the Budget discussions, which have resulted in their being carried. When the Budget of the Colonial Department came on the *tapis* Mr. Van der Hoeven urged that the Minister should compel the Java Government to apply the resolution regarding the police regulations respecting agreements between masters and workmen. He alluded to the abuses which prevail on the East Coast of Sumatra, in the tyranny to which free labourers are subjected by their employers. Messrs. Saaymans Vader, Teding Van Berkhout and De Yonge criticised the policy of the Ministry because they did not assist in the introduction of Christianity into Java. The Minister Van Bosse repeated what he had said before; the duty of the Government was to treat all classes of the population with equal justice. It was impossible to go farther than this. Mr. Van Bosse agreed that, when the time should arrive for the East India Government to apply the police resolutions, he would cause it to be done. The matter then dropped, and the Budget was approved by fifty-four against nine votes. It is, indeed, very strange how little interest is now displayed in Colonial affairs. The great questions are left alone by members of all parties. The East India Budget is hurried through the Chambers, and when a so-called thoroughly Liberal Cabinet is formed the portfolio of the Colonies is entrusted to—Mr. Van Bosse! The Colonial question has given place to that of lower-class education. Is it thus that the Liberal programme is to be fulfilled? Are there no reorganisations to be introduced? This "do nothing" policy causes surprise here, and will create indignation in Java, where much has been expected from the Liberals.

From several districts complaints are made regarding the Reform Bill. The general objection is the prevalence of nepotism and favouritism. The law, as it now stands, favours the Liberals, and they, of course, protest against any alteration. There is, however, discontent also on the opposite side. The Conservatives and Clericals are opposed to the Bill, which seems to have a very small chance of being carried without vital alterations. We are very anxious to know the result of the debate in the Second Chamber.

Much anxiety prevails about the fate of the steamer Friesland, homeward bound from Java, which is overdue for twelve days since she left Gibraltar. The day before yesterday a premium of 45 per cent. was paid for re-assurance, and yesterday the premium went up to 60 per cent.

I regret to record the death of A. J. C. Baron Schimmelpenninck Van der Oye, ex-Ambassador at Berlin. He was born in 1796 at Keppel.

About our trade and financial affairs there is no news to report. Trade is dull, owing to the absence of frosty weather, and on the Bourse the transactions are on a more limited scale than ever.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Peking Government does not appear by any means so much disposed as it was last year to leave to chance the relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken districts. As mentioned in our last, instructions had been issued by the Peking authorities to afford aid in Shensi; but it was feared that they might be rendered nugatory through the rapacity of the underlings employed. To obviate this contingency, the Emperor has appointed a high official, formerly Vice President of the Board of Works at Peking, to travel through the districts, and superintend the relief. No further accounts concerning the famine are brought by the present mail, but there appears to be no doubt as to its continued severity. Some very important facts are brought to notice concerning opium in China. It seems that the *Peking Gazette* of Oct. 13 contains another of the now too familiar decrees forbidding the cultivation of the drug. The last of these fulminations, which appeared on Sept. 26, 1876, passed apparently without notice, and hence the present renewal of the threats and prohibitions. But the curious part of the business is that a fortnight previous only a decree had appeared sentencing to degradation a Mandarin in Kweichow, who it set forth had misappropriated the sum of eleven hundred taels of lekin dues on native opium. By this the official Chinese *Gazette* distinctly recognises the legality of collecting taxes upon the drug, the cultivation of which is pronounced in another breath to be illegal and immoral. The fact is certainly interesting, as showing the extent to which the Chinese are endeavouring to suppress the cultivation. From Shanghai there is comparatively little news by the present mail, in consequence of its covering the period of Race week. The Autumn Meeting appears to have been spoilt by extremely unfavourable weather. Details are given with reference to the recent Chinese Loan. Kidnapping in the settlements continues, and a somewhat serious case in which a girl was enticed away is related.

In Hong Kong the long-expected estimates have been brought forward. A *résumé* of the new Ordinance passed in Queensland with regard to Chinese Immigrants is published. A serious gunpowder explosion has taken place on board a junk.

From the Straits Settlements we receive by the present mail the full text of the speech delivered by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, the new Governor of Singapore, at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th ult. The address—which we reproduce in full—has made a favourable impression. A farewell ball has been given to Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, who have returned home by this mail. A fire, which was extinguished before it had attained important dimensions, has occurred near the Tanglin Barracks.

WE give elsewhere the letter which has been written by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of DERBY in favour of ratifying the Chefoo Convention. It has the merit of not being over long, but it would no doubt carry more weight had the Chamber indicated their reasons for the view which they advocate. They appear to have been simply influenced by a balance of the views which have reached them. This is perhaps to be regretted, as Sir THOMAS WADE, having been recently at Liverpool, could doubtless have given them every information on the subject and aided them in forming an opinion of their own.

THE ALTERED STATE OF THE TEA TRADE.

A CHANGE of a very important character in the nature of the Tea trade, which has been gradually noticeable, has become latterly so much established as to deserve special attention. In former times, and indeed until quite recently, the amount of profit made by the native growers was so large that the fluctuations in the markets here were not sufficient to affect in any material way the quantity of leaf produced and sent forward to the markets. The season might be more or less profitable to the dealers; but the producers still obtained full rates for all that they could pick and prepare; and thus nothing on this side was sufficient to put an end to production in China. In consequence, as might be naturally expected, the markets in China were invariably against the foreign buyers. If the Teas at home lost, the producers and the country dealers could look philosophically upon fluctuations which still left them a handsome profit. As a result of this state of things, the Tea market, however disastrous its state might be, nearly always lacked the benefit of the reaction which ordinarily adjusts other overstocked markets. No cessation of production or shipment took place; and while the foreign merchant bewailed his losses, the up-country dealers accepted with perfect equanimity prices which though death to others were sport to them. Gradually, however, this state of happy independence on the part of the Chinese has become diminished, and there are signs that at last a healthier state of the Tea trade may be anticipated from very unexpected causes. The excessive supplies from China, combined with the large importations of Indian Teas, have had the effect of establishing a permanently lower range of prices. Common Congou, which formerly blushed to be below 10d. a lb., has, until recently, shown itself unabashed at public sales at 7d., and other Teas have fallen in proportion in their average and normal value. This result has not been brought about without much serious loss to the Tea trade; but out of this evil good of a permanent character is likely to arise. A point has, in fact, been reached at which the fluctuations in the market have begun to affect the producers and the Chinese dealers. We read in late advices that the natives have stopped bringing Teas down to the leading markets; and a calculation will show that the range of prices which had become established in the markets here for the past two years is such that Chinese producers themselves will find it difficult to send Teas to meet them without loss, it being well known by those Europeans who have travelled in the Tea districts that ordinary Congou cannot be manufactured for the foreign market inside 8d. a lb., without loss to the producers. The importance of this change, in its bearing upon the healthiness of the trade, cannot be overestimated. The effect—which has in fact been already felt this year—will be, that the production in China instead of continuing practically an unlimited quantity will come more into harmony with the wants of the trade this side, and that a low market here will again have the effect of curtailing supplies, and will thus once more have within itself an element tending to rectify it. This feature in the Tea market will be further increased by the competition with Indian Teas, which have now become so thoroughly established as a staple article of commerce. There can be no doubt that they must always exercise a strong influence upon the ordinary run of blacks from China; while we find that some classes of teas from that country have already been completely ousted by their rivals from India. Green Teas are now becoming a thing of the past in this market; and it is probable that China Teas will be affected in the following rotation by the increasing supplies of Indian, namely:—

(1.) Green Teas.
(2.) Canton Scented Orange Pekoe.
(3.) Foochow Pekoes.
(4.) Tayshan Congou.
(5.) Red Leaf Congou.
(6.) Souchong.

In short, the probability is that only the Black Leaf Teas will be left to blend with Indian, unless, indeed—as however it would appear too much to hope—the buyers in China will insist upon the producers making a tea which can holds its own against the Indian leaf. Still, however, with those Teas which they will not supersede, the Indian product will unquestionably continue to

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compete very severely, so that in fact we shall find that the days of the independence of the China Tea growers and dealers must in a short time be considered numbered. China no longer possesses any monopoly, and the profits which the producers there can make will be in future years much more dependent upon the prices that can be realised here than has hitherto been the case. Under such circumstances there is room to hope that the markets here will cease to be so much oversupplied as has hitherto been the case, and that if profits be not so large as they were (when they *did* occur) in former days, they will be more regular, while on the other hand losses will be less severe and of less frequent occurrence.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

THE latest papers from Japan again bring to notice an unsatisfactory and doubtful state of Japanese financial policy. It appears to be generally understood that the Government is continuing the issue of paper money, but upon what basis and for what special purpose is not known, even to the best-informed natives. A sensible article on the subject is contained in the *Kinji-Horon*, one of the native papers, which had been informed that the Japanese Government had recently issued paper money to the value of 20,000 yen, and states that this money was to be found in the hands of tradesmen, and that official salaries were being paid in it. The native journal above named naïvely observes that "it is very wrong on the part of the "Government to have issued paper money without any "previous notice to the people." Of this there can be no question whatever, and the Japanese Government will assuredly ruin its credit if it persist in so ill-advised a course. According to the statement published by Mr. MOUNSEY, the Secretary to the British Legation some time back, the financial position of Japan was by no means of a character to make it necessary to resort to extreme measures; and there can be no question that the issue of paper money without due notice—in point of fact making forced loans—is an expedient of a most dangerous character. Its bearing both internally and externally ought to be most carefully considered by the Government. Internally it must, if continued, have the effect of totally paralysing trade, and that in a manner which must always be against the native. In the purchase of imports from other countries they will be forced to pay higher rates to make up for the fall in exchange which will arise in consequence of more money (or rather what passes for money) being placed on the market. In the sale of their exports they will in few cases get higher rates from the foreign buyers, in consequence of the depreciated currency—or at least will do so only after great losses have been already incurred. In this way these fitful issues of paper money, which in point of fact amount to neither more nor less than forced loans made at the absolute will of the Government, must always exercise a most pernicious and dangerous effect upon the trade of the country; while the results of such action externally will, if possible, be even more pernicious. Japan has a fairly good standing at present in the money markets of the world; but if it become known that she is resorting to capricious and unrestrained issue of paper money, her credit must be most seriously impaired; and thus, for the sake of a small immediate advantage, the Japanese Government will run the risk of permanently debarring themselves from the great financial benefits which Japan has hitherto been able to derive from her ability to obtain loans from time to time in European markets. These considerations are so obvious that it can hardly be supposed they have altogether escaped the notice of so shrewd a set of people as Japanese Financial Ministers undoubtedly are; but they appear unfortunately in this as in many other things to be a little too much inclined to follow American example, forgetting that it is possible for a powerful and thoroughly established nation like the United States to do things which it may be very dangerous for a nation like Japan, which is new in regard to its connection with European countries, to attempt. The United States, with its marvellous energy and resources, has got over its financial difficulties, including its paper currency; but it has long recognised the wisdom of doing away with paper, and only resorted to the step after the gravest deliberation, and as a matter of pressing necessity. For Japan to attempt a similar policy will certainly be a most dangerous experiment, and it is to be hoped that she will see the true bearing of the course she seems inclined to enter upon. At the very least, all issues of paper money should be made in the most public manner possible, and due notice be given of them, so that at all events a *minimum* amount of disturbance to trade may be produced when the paper is put into circulation.

THE COLONY OF SAIGON.

A PAPER, in which the prospects of the French Colony of Saigon are discussed, appears in the *Journal du Commerce Maritime*, from the pen of M. G. VINSON. He deals with much force and in an evidently impartial spirit with the past history, the present state and the future prospects of the Colony. With respect to the past, M. VINSON advocates a policy in which we imagine he will find very few to follow him, and of the inadvisability of which we think he himself gives the best proof in the paper under notice. At the risk of appearing somewhat "antideluvian," he expresses his regret that the Government did not from the first protect French commerce and the French shipping trade by customs and other dues—which he considers would have been the best way to secure French prosperity and to propagate French commerce, ideas and language. This he thinks would have averted the present state of affairs, which, as is well known to those who have paid attention to the subject, has long been a matter of regret to the French, namely, that the Colony of Saigon has of late become a very painful exemplification of the proverb *Sic vos non vobis*. At no time, he points out, has Cochin China produced more rice, and at no time has the rice been sought at higher prices than at present; but nevertheless the French do not benefit by this prosperity. Beyond doubt the Asiatics have become enriched, and are daily becoming more enriched; every day comfort and well being increase for them. But it is equally certain that they alone are benefited by this increase of riches, and that the French shipping and local trade scarcely take any part in it. "All our "crops," he says, "are carried off for China, the Philip-"pines and India, by English, American and German "steamers; the French have no steamers in these seas, and "the Messageries Maritimes only carry on the direct and "regular trade." The Government had nothing to do with this, as it could not prevent the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, or bring French steamers to do what is being done by those of other nations. Export trade is described as being equally unsatisfactory. It is in the hands of the Chinese, who have long been in relation with the Annamites and Cambodians, to whom they are more nearly allied in manners, language, and religion than Europeans can be. Finally, with regard to Insurance and Banking, the bulk of the business is out of the hands of Frenchmen. If the drafts are drawn on Hong Kong they may pass through the French Bank, but if upon Manila, Singapore, or Canton, it is by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank or some Chinese Bank that the bills are negotiated. All these circumstances are deplored by M. VINSON, and though he holds there is no immediate remedy for this disappointing state of affairs, he considers there is hope for the future in the cultivation of the large and productive lands that can be obtained, and he hails the formation of a Company for this purpose. It is only the initiative period that need be feared. This past, the rest will come "as if by enchantment." Thus he considers there is no reason to despair of the prosperity of the commercial interests of France in Cochin China, but, on the contrary, the Colony, thanks to the policy pursued by Admiral DUPERRE, has entered upon "a "rational way, the initiation of new cultivations more "rich than those hitherto made by the Annamites." Of the advisability of the policy which has been thus inaugurated there can be little doubt but it must be carried out in a spirit very different from the protection which M. VINSON admires in the opening of his article, to give it any chance of success. So far, we think, from its being a source of regret that a liberal commercial policy has been inaugurated in Saigon, it would appear that such limited prosperity as the Colony has hitherto enjoyed is mainly due to its having afforded facilities to those who, as the facts prove, could develop its trade. It is very much open to doubt whether the trade itself could have borne such protective imposts as would have been necessary in order

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to keep it in the hands of Frenchmen, and by far the wiser course is to endeavour to adopt a liberal policy, so as to attract those who have more enterprise than the French have generally themselves in foreign countries. This we have always understood has been the base line of the policy which h s been recently inaugurated with a view to developing the agricultural resources of Cochin China, and this end will assuredly be best attained by affording to all equal facilities and protection, and thus aiding them in the production of wealth, which may become a profitable source of revenue to the Government.

In the course of a lecture on our relations with Japan Mr. B. Stewart Lane, the secretary to the Japanese Legation, suggests that it is unfair to insist upon the continuance of the present tariff of duties on foreign trade in that country, as while the Japanese are bound by it, England remains free to impose such duties as she thinks fit. He considered it was not equitable that we should charge a duty of about 50 per cent. on tea here, while the Japanese could only charge 5 per cent. on imports into their country. The remarks are worthy of notice in conjunction with the news brought by the last mail from Japan, to the effect that the Japanese Government contemplates demanding a revision of the tariff. The whole subject will, however, have to be very carefully considered in all its bearings before any decision can be arrived at. Whatever view may be ultimately adopted, it will be impossible to deviate widely from the basis of the present tariff, without disturbing trade in such a manner as cannot fail to be dangerous and undesirable.

We hear that the Customs' authorities have not been asleep under the recent Adulteration Act, which, whatever its defects, is sufficient to be put into practical effect in important cases, and is producing some good in stopping parcels of spurious teas which still occasionally find their way to this market. Recently some shipments from Macao of "Tayshan District Leaf"—in which spurious matter was mixed—have been stopped by the Customs as unfit for consumption here. It is to be hoped that this vigilance will have the effect of once for all convincing merchants in China that it is useless to run the risk of purchasing teas of extremely low grade, which, even if not adulterated, are too common for home consumption. It rests entirely with the European buyers to check these practices, as the Chinese will soon cease to bring such teas down, if foreigners refuse to look at them, and recognise the simple fact that "Congee"—that is a mixture of rice and gum—coloured up to represent tea must be dear at any price.

We understand that notwithstanding the urgent representations of General Sir Francis Colborne and the officers engaged in the Perak Campaign no distribution of field allowances or batta money have as yet been made. In our issue of April 16 we reported the answer given by Mr. Hardy, the Secretary of War, in which it will be found that a distinct promise was then made that the officers and troops engaged in that campaign should be awarded the same advantages as those engaged in Abyssinia. We do trust that Mr. Hardy will see at once to the settlement of this matter. Since the Perak campaign the War-office has had comparative leisure, and the delay appears to the public to be quite inexcusable. We may mention that the leave of General Colborne, commander of the forces in Hong Kong and the Straits, and who is now in this country, expires next May.

The *Daily News*, in noticing the closure of the Woosung Railway, adheres to the position which it has persisten tly taken up, that it was an error of judgment to act without the sanction of the Government, a view of whose sound ness, judging from an ordinary standpoint, there can certainly be no question. The only answer to the argument is that, had that course been adopted, the railway would never have been in existence; and an opportunity of inducing the Chinese to take this step in the direction of progress would have been irrevocably lost. We are glad, however, to find that the *Daily News* recognises the benefit which the railway will be to the Chinese; and, alluding to the probability that the line may yet be reopened, expresses the opinion that all well-wishers of China cannot fail to hope that this may prove to be the case.

Sir Thomas Wade has shown an apt appreciation of Chinese character in some remarks which he made at Liverpool when speaking, in conjunction with the Bishop of Manchester, upon education He stated, as is undoubtedly the case, that the Chinese system of education fortified the memory, but when a Chinaman deviated from his own groove the system provided him with no authority for solving a new problem. Notwithstanding this tendency of the Chinese mind, it is surprising with what facility Chinese adapt themselves to new circumstances when they see any practical advantage to be derived from doing so.

A remark which is incidentally made in the account given by a Rangoon paper of the journey of Lieut. Gill from Shanghai to Rangoon is worthy of notice, as showing how little there is in the arguments of those who constantly urge that European civilisation will be a detriment, instead of a boon, to Asiatic nations. Comparing Native and British Burmah, Lieut. Gill and Mr. Mesney, by whom he was joined in the later part of his journey, state that the cultivated fields and contented looks of the people in the latter contrasted markedly with what they saw in the former.

We understand that Admiral Ryder who has been relieved by Admiral Hillyar on the China Station will return to England by the Pacific route and may probably call at the Russian ports *en route*. The members of his Staff are on board the P. and O. steamer for Southampton.

The appeal case of De Bussche *v.* Alt has been further postponed, and will not come on again till next month. The case of the appellant had been concluded before the last adjournment.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—I have read the letter signed "A China Merchant," also the letter of Messrs. Michie and Barnes, and I remain entirely unconvinced that manufactured goods are placed in any worse position than under the present treaty; on the contrary, I submit it is notorious that the Chinese have rightly or wrongly levied lekin on these goods in the so-called concessions for many years past, and therefore the exemption now secured for this local trade is decidedly to our advantage; particularly in the case of Shanghai, where at least three-fourths of the native traders in manufactured goods live in the concession. As to lekin outside the limits of the concessions it may continue to be imposed as at present, but it is evident that dealers will at once avail themselves of the immunity enjoyed in the settlements should any but trifling levies be asked. Goods in transit are protected by Art. 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin, which is confirmed and materially enlarged by Art. 4 section 3 of the Chefoo Convention. If traders neglecting these regulations send their goods away from the concessions without paying the 2½ per cent. transit duty, entitling them to the transit pass, and then find they are subject to lekin or other dues, they have only themselves to blame. I now live on the Mediterranean, where Italy divides from France, and have this very day been unpleasantly reminded that China is not the only country which collects a tax on goods varying at different places, and not, I believe, authorised by the treaties with Great Britain—I allude to the octroi, which in some respects resembles lekin.—I am, &c.,

Palazzo Orengo, near Mentone, Thomas Hanbury.
Dec. 10, 1877.

Literature, Science, &c.

China, Historical and Descriptive. By Charles H. Eden. London: Marcus Ward and Co., Chandos-street.—This little book conveys an excellent general idea of China and its people, and although it does not present anything very new to those already acquainted with the country, it will at the same time be perused by many as a pleasant reminder of old familiar scenes and events. Mr. Eden gives a sketch of the Taiping Rebellion, and reproduces a harrowing description of the barbarous cruelties perpetrated by the Imperialists on the rebel prisoners. He blames England for having aided in the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion; but we think overlooks the fact that similar if not worse atrocities were perpetrated by the rebels, and that so far from countenancing them, Colonel Gordon

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did all in his power to prevent them, and ultimately threw up his commission on account of the treachery displayed towards the Rebel chiefs on the capture of Soochow. It is quite open to question whether our interference was not a political mistake; but England cannot be branded with the responsibility of atrocities which it was impossible for her to prevent. The illustrations in the book are truthful and well executed; but in one or two instance the subjects are not very well selected. For instance, the China woman given at page 170 wears a handkerchief, an article not worn generally in China, and adopted only by a limited number of boat-women and others at the Treaty ports and at Hong Kong, where cheap handkerchiefs from Manchester in imitation of the native fabric, can be obtained.

Our Opium Trade with China. By SAMUEL S. MANDER. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.—The above pamphlet is a reproduction of a series of letters which were some time back written by its author in a local newspaper, and which will be recollected by our readers. Mr. Manders is a strong anti-opiumist, and earnestly advocates the total suppression of the traffic.

Sutton's Amateur Horticulture Guide.—The number of this Annual for 1878 is, though taking the modest form of a trade pamphlet, really a work of art, the drawings of the various flowers and vegetables (many of them coloured) being most excellently executed. The information which the book contains will be invaluable to the increasing number of amateur horticulturists in China, Japan and other parts of the Far East, where many of the plants and vegetables noticed have already been successfully introduced.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

Advices received at St. Petersburg announce the arrival of the Chinese General Tso-tsoun-tsan at Kotubi, a place between the towns of Manas and Sheeko. Further progress has been arrested by an epidemic among his troops, which is stated to have decimated them. The disease, called by the Kashgarians "vuoba," has a great affinity to cholera, and was brought with the army from the captured Doungan fortress of Toorfan. Bek-Kuli-Beg, being fearful of catching the contagion from the enemy, has stopped his march for a while. Unless further reinforcements arrive for the Chinese, the Emir believes that disease will soon reduce the disparity of force caused by the breechloaders with which the Celestial troops are armed, and he will then be in a good position to repel the invasion. Should Tso-tsoun-tsan experience a defeat he would have considerable difficulty in effecting his escape to China, as the whole population of the subjugated Doungan district would rise up against him. The Chinese General continues his horrible atrocities at Manas and Toorfan unchecked.

Intelligence from Turkestan announces the arrival at Tashkant of Mahmoud-Khan, the envoy from the Emir of Kashgaria, charged with a special mission to General Kaufman. The envoy is accompanied by Mirza-Mirkazeem, who was attached to the Kashgarian Embassy despatched by the late Yakoob Beg, and who is stated to speak Russian tolerably well.

OVERLAND FROM CHINA TO BURMAH.

The Rangoon *Daily Review* publishes an account of a journey recently made by Lieutenant Gill, R.E., from Shanghai to Rangoon. The journey had no official character, and was made by Lieutenant Gill on his own responsibility. The *Review* says:—

Shanghai was left in February last, and the journey to Hankow made in a steamer. From Hankow Lieutenant Gill went to Chung King at the invitation of Mr. Baber, and then a trip was made northwards for a little distance. At Tsi-liu-tsing the fire-wells were seen. These wells go down some 3,000 feet below the surface, and an inflammable gas finds its way out of them. It is supposed the strata has a bed of petroleum under it. There are brine wells also in the place, and these go down to about the same depth. The natives manufacture excellent salt out of the brine. From Tsi-liu-tsing Mr. Gill went to Cheng-tu, from thence to Sung-pan-ting, on the borders of Coconoor, and on to Liung-nganfu. The return to Chenn-tu was made by a different route. Here Mr. Gill remained till he was joined by Mr. Mesny, of the Chinese service, and then the two began the long, perilous, and arduous journey to Burmah overland. Chung-tu was left on July 10, and on the 25th of the same month Tachien-lu was reached, distant about 291 miles. Here the travellers met a body of Roman Catholics, and a French Roman Catholic Bishop, from whom they received much kindness. After a halt of about a fortnight the station was left for Li-tang, which was made in two days. The next station was Ba-thang, some 307 miles from Ta-chin-lu, and this was reached on August 25. Ba-thang is almost in the thirtieth degree of latitude, and quite on the borders of Thibet. From Ba-thang the travellers went to Atun-tze, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, which they reached on Sept. 5. Atun-tze was left on Sept. 9, and Talifu reached on the 21st of the same month, a distance of three hundred and sixty-one miles being traversed. From Talifu the next station was Man-wyne, which they got to on Oct. 24. Bhamo was reached on the 1st of this month, Mr. Cooper kindly sending on his boat to meet the intrepid touriste. Mr. Gill speaks of the natives as quiet and far from hostile. But he describes that part of the journey from the point at which he was joined by Mr. Mesny as very arduous, graphically comparing it to "continually going up a staircase." Roads there are none, the way consisting of mere tracks through a rocky, mountainous country. In the neighbourhood of Ba-thang ranges were crossed some 15,600 feet high. The scenery in this direction, and indeed all through, is said to be very pretty. The most common tree near Ba-thang was the pine, which in some places was seen in magnificent forests, and the trunks of many of which were about three feet in diameter. On their way down from Mandalay it is said these gentlemen were much struck at the difference between the two political sections of the country—Native and British Burmah. In the latter the cultivated fields, smiling homesteads, and contented looks of the people offered a striking contrast to what obtained in the other.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The last of a series of four lectures upon "War and Commerce," in connection with the Trades Guild of Learning, was delivered on the 17th inst., by Mr. B. Stewart Lane, the secretary to the Japanese Legation, at the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, the subject being "Our Relations with Japan." Professor Leoni Levi, the chairman, introduced the lecturer, who, after glancing at the history of Japan and the characteristics of the country and people, referred to the treaty of 1858 negotiated by Lord Elgin. He praised the moderation of the treaty as a temporary arrangements, but thought that the time had arrived when it should be revised on a more equitable basis to the advantage of both countries. Consular jurisdiction at the time the treaty was signed was a necessity, and its partial continuance was still required, but it was, he urged, unfair to insist upon the continuance of the tariff by the Japanese, as it prevented changes by them, whilst England was at liberty to act freely. In 1858 this country charged an import duty on tea amounting to 150 per cent. on its cost, whilst a duty equal to 50 per cent. was still maintained. The tea exported by Japan during the year 1875 was valued at over $7,000,000, or upwards of one-third of this total exports from the country. The Japanese were, however, restricted to charging only 5 per cent. on imports from the country. It was an excusable error on the part of foreigners to suppose that the murders of Englishmen in Japan were attributable to the action of the Tycoon, the fact being that the opposition to foreigners had arisen from a wish to create difficulties, in order to bring about the fall of the Tycoonate, which had long been the aim of many of the feudal lords. Whilst referring to the circumstances which had led to the bombardment of Kagosima and the capture of the forts of Simonosaki, he condemned the course which had been adopted, particularly in regard to the indemnities extracted from the Government of the Tycoon. Passing to our relations with Japan, he called attention to the progress made by that country, and referring to the opening up of the country to foreign trade he asserted that it would take place so soon as by a proper revision of existing arrangements it could safely be done without exposing the Japanese Government to difficulties with foreigners. The Government, he thought, should have power to settle cases which did not involve the liberty of English subjects. A policy of conciliation which would inspire confidence was required on the part of this country, and towards this end he suggested several measures. In conclusion, he expressed his disbelief in the unmanly prediction of Mr. Bright, that the Indian Empire would soon cease to be under the control of England, expressing his conviction, however, that the great Asian problem would soon have to be faced, and that whatever form it assumed we should be wise to make, by our conduct, friends, instead of enemies, amongst the Eastern nations, so that whatever our shortcomings might have been in the past, the beneficial influences of the British Empire might be felt in the future.

THE CEYLON COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on the 18th inst., at the offices, Palmerston-buildings; Mr. Lawford Ackland in the chair. The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, the report was taken as read.

The Chairman said that although the directors had not thought it right to propose a dividend, yet the report was not altogether unsatisfactory, since a fair profit had been realised on the Ceylon branch of the company. But, as stated in the report, the results of the operations in the Mauritius were not yet known, and that was the reason the directors had considered it prudent to abstain from paying an interim dividend. In regard to Mauritius the fact was that one estate which owed a large sum of money had turned out disappointingly, and would add to the loss. Two other agencies would also add to their debts in all probability, but the nine others would pay their expenses and reduce their debts. The company's own assets in Mauritius had yielded considerable profits. The price of sugar in Mauritius up to the last advices had been very good, being rather higher than in the same period of last year, which was, of course, satisfactory. Three of their estates had been sold in Ceylon. One, the Keenakella, had realised a profit of about £11,000. The other two had been taken over in payment of a debt, and had yielded very little profit. However, they had been sold for more than they had been valued at. The present price of coffee in London was very good, probably owing to the certainty that the crop would be an exceeding small one in the coming year. In Mauritius they had sold the Auchendrayne estate, but the money had not as yet been paid. However, the company still held the estate as security. They had also sold their Albion Dock shares, which, although they had yielded a good profit during the time the company had held them, were not exactly the property a company of that kind ought to invest in; and having an opportunity of getting rid of them at their full amount the directors had sold them. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. P. F. Robertson seconded the motion. Mr. Maitland considered the report as being on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Butler Johnstone thought that the shareholders had no reason to be satisfied with the management, and unless there was some change for the better before the next meeting he would be disposed to move for a committee of inquiry.

The report was then adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

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Monetary and Commercial.

The letters of allotment of the Chinese Loan of 1877 were posted Thursday. The total amount of subscriptions for London and China has, it is stated, amounted to nearly £4,000,000 sterling.

The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed the 28th inst., a special settling day in the Four and a-Half per Cent. Debentures (£100,000) of the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) Government, which are to be marked in the official list.

The final arrangements for the carrying out of the works of the Hong Kong Sugar Refining Company have been successfully completed.

Considerable transactions in Tea have taken place during the past week, and quotations are now falling into their relative proportions in place of the irregularity so long one of the most unsatisfactory features of the market. The imports for the present month will be exceptionally small, and will not reach ten million pounds, whereas last year during this month the import reached twenty millions. The excess of deliveries for the twelve months over 1876 will reach the unprecedented figure of ten million pounds, which is accounted for by the large shipments to Russia, and which will continue for some time yet. The proposed resumption of duty on Tea to the extent of 10 cents per lb. in the United States has caused some little inquiry for low Greens and Ooloongs for shipment to that country. The latest telegrams from China speak of an absolute deficiency of 15,000,000 lbs. in the exports; and the total receipts are likely to be decreased by 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs. more as compared with last year by the fact that no Japan leaf will be received, the losses reaching from 40 to 50 per cent. on that imported. The political events of the last few days are likely to play an important part in the future supplies of the leaf, and are commencing to attract attention on the part of the trade.

For the week ended the 15th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London showed a falling from the previous week of 514,944 lbs., or 12⅞ per cent., the total being 3,485,693 lbs., of which 2,193,309 lbs. was for home consumption; 807,423 lbs. was removed coastwise, 380,153 lbs. was exported, 101,088 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,720 lbs. was for ships' stores. During the week the amount paid as duty was £54,022, against £60,000, a decrease of £5,865, or 9⅝ per cent.

The tone of the Silk market has continued upwards, and a fair business has been done at very firm rates, especially in Japans, in which large transactions have taken place at an advance of 1s. In Cantons there has been a good inquiry for No. 4 at 13s. 6d. Within the last day or two the market has been less active, consequent upon the adverse political news; but apart from such extraneous influence, there is no doubt that it would continue firm and upward.

Notwithstanding the heavy stocks in Shanghai, the shipments of iron to that port continue upon an extremely large scale, and it is to be feared that they will be sufficient to do away with all chance of the markets giving satisfactory results.

In the Produce Markets the general condition of trade is without improvement, and most articles remain flat, the present unfavourable aspect of political affairs having an adverse influence upon many. Coffee has been less active, and has declined 2s. per cwt. from the highest point of last week. Sugar exhibits a slight recovery from the recent depression. Cargoes of new Burmah Rice have been sold at a decline upon previously current values. Tin has slightly declined, Straits being quoted £66 10s., Banca £71 per ton. Gambier, Pepper, and Spices show a declining tendency. Sago and Tapioca are quiet but firm.

Our readers will be glad to learn that recent telegrams from Singapore quote gambier "new terms." It is to be hoped, therefore, that the action of the Singapore merchants, and the support given to it here, have been successful in putting an end to what had become a scandal and disgrace to the trade, and that the last has now been heard of the frightful adulteration of this article. We are also informed that a telegram was received on Thursday to the effect that the stoppage in business was practically at an end, and that the dealers had given in to the extent of delivering the gambier and pepper at the godowns.

The Leesh River Tea Company (Limited) is announced, with a capital of £15,000, in shares of £10 each, it having been formed for the purpose of acquiring land and growing tea in the Western Dooars, a district lying at the foot of the Bhootan Hills, in Bengal; the Northern Bengal Railway, just opened, having brought it within forty-eight hours of Calcutta, thus giving it great advantages over both Assam and Cachar. The Western Dooars are stated to be especially suitable, as regards climate, soil, and facilities of labour, for the cultivation of tea. The company has acquired about 1,300 acres of land on the junction of the Leesh and Teesta River on leases from the Government of India, at small progressive rents amounting in the fifth year to 12 annas (about 1s. 4d.) per acre, the leases being renewable every twenty years at a rent not exceeding the rate of rent paid per acre in the neighbourhood at the time for the highest class of land under ordinary arable cultivation. Lieut.-Colonel Money has been appointed managing director.

The market for Bar Silver was for a few days very steady at 55¾d. It has since become somewhat firmer, and business has been done at 53⅞d., and 54d. may be quoted as the nearest price. Mexican Dollars, owing to higher exchanges from China, have also improved in value, and have been placed at 53d. per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 8½d. —
Singapore...	3s. 9½d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9½d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2½d. to 5s. 2¾d.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	76s. 5d. to 76s. 6½d.		per oz.
German Gold Coin	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	4s. 6d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold ...	4s. 6⅝d.	—	per oz.
Mexican Dollars	4s. 5d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,727,875	1,398,838

FROM MARSEILLES.

1877 to date ...	£20,000 ... ... —

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Layton and Co.'s report upon Thursday's sales is as follows:—2,672 packages were sold without reserve as under:—1,157 half-chests Congou, at 9d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; 282 flowered boxes Congou, 11d. to 11½d.; 325 flowered boxes Pecco Congou, 11d. to 11½d.; 109 half-chests and cases Gunpowder, 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 11½d.; 11 half-chests Imperial, 6¾d. to 8¾d.; 65 half-chests Young Hyson, 6½d. to 1s. 0½d.; 31 half-chests and cases Hyson, 7½d. to 2s. 4½d.; 692 boxes Ping Suey Gunpowder, 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. Good common black leaf in matted half-chests sold at 9d. to 9¾d.. but 355 half-chests medium ex "Khiva," at 10½d. to 10¾d., were a penny under rates in the private market. Good qualities of red leaf were not competed for, and went below valuations and market quotation. The remainder of the sale comprised fine lines of Moyune and Ping Suey, the latter, quality considered, sold at low prices. The usual auction will not be held next week. In looking back to our series of unprotected sales the chief feature to notice since arrival of the new season's teas is the want of competition, and the almost unvaried low scale of prices realised for all classes except common compared with private sales.

SILK.

The market has been active, and prices of all descriptions have advanced. The deliveries continue on a fairly satisfactory scale. The deliveries from 1st to 19th inst. inclusive have been:—China, 1,432 bales; Canton, 346 bales; Japan, 583 bales; Bengal, 56 bales; Total, 2,417 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.	
Tsatlee, No. 1	21s. 6d. to 23s. 0d
,, No. 2	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.
,, No. 3	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
,, Blue Elephant	19s 0d.
Yuenfaa and Hainin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Taysaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	16s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.
Long Reel	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d
Canton	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d
Chinese Thrown	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d
JAPAN.	
Muibashi and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.
Idahi, (None)	
Sodai, No. 2	18s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	18s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
Amatski	15s 0d. to 17s. 0d.
Kakidah	20s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
Hatcho-gee	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.
Mashiah	15s. 0d. to 17s 0d.
Acchezan	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

COFFEE.—The proposal to increase the duties in Austria having been indefinitely postponed, the demand on that account has entirely disappeared, and as the effect of the improved condition of French politics has been counteracted by the anticipation that this country may be compelled to go to war, the market has gradually become depressed, and prices have generally given way. Light supplies of Plantation Ceylon at auction have found a very slow sale at gradually declining prices, closing about 2s. lower for the past week; new crop, after selling much above its value in relation to other kinds (middling to fine at 109s. to 117s. 6d., with bold at 119s. to 129s.) has, with slightly increased supplies, quickly given way, middling to fine closing at 105s. 6d. to 114s. Only a small business has been done in Native, good ordinary at 82s. 6d. Quotations are:—Plantation triage 78s. to 89s., small 90s. to 98s., low middling 100s. to 102s., middling 103s. to 106s., good middling to bold dull 107s. to 112s., pea-berry 106s. 6d. to 112s.; new crop small 90s. to 97s. 6d., low middling 100s. 6d. to 105s., middling to fine bright 105s. 6d. to 114s., good to very fine bold coloury 114s. to 128s., pea-berry 110s. to 118s. 6d.; Native Ceylon, ordinary mixed, 82s. 6d. Of other East India 144 bags pale Indan Manila sold at 84s. and 149 bags Singapore, picked Bally, were bought in at 79s. per cwt. It has been resolved that the public sales should close on the 20th inst., to be resumed on Jan. 3.

COTTON.—During the week gradually increasing quietness has prevailed, sales have fallen off, and last week's advance has been lost

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The market closes with a dull tone, more particularly for future American, in which the bulk of the business is transacted, and quotations are slightly cheaper than a fortnight ago. The sales for the fortnight have been about 29,500 bales. On the spot :—Tinnevelly 6d. to 6¼d., good fair to good ; Western Madras 5⅞d. to 5⅞d., fair to good ; Coconada 5⅞d. to 5¼d., good fair ; Dhollera 5 5-16d., fair ; Scinde 5¼d. to 5½d., good fair to good ; Salem 5¼d. ; Bengal 4 13-16d. to 5¼d., fair to good ; Rangoon 4¾d. to 5⅜d., fair to good. For arrival :—Tinnevelly 5⅝d. to 6d. August to November, good fair ; Western Madras, 5 3 16d. to 5¼d., April-June, good fair new ; Coconada 5⅛d. to 5¼d., September to February, fair red.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 204 bales sold at full prices, chiefly White, at £10 5s. to £13 10s., good and fine qualities £14 5s. to £22 5s., with cord edge at £13 10s. to £19 5s., Rustic £8 10s. per bale.

CHINA FEATHERS.—At auction of 215 bales 30 bales sold (without reserve) at 2¾d. to 8½d., one lot 2s. 11d.

COCOANUT OIL has been steady, Cochin at £43, Ceylon in pipes at £38 10s.

GAMBIER.—Of the large supply of 2,555 bags free cubes offered by auction, about 1,000 bags sold at easier rates, fine pale 29s., chiefly sea-damaged, first-class blocky to good pale Java sort 25s. 6d. to 27s., 368 bales pressed ditto bought in at 26s. 6d., 106 broken bales and 6 tons loose block bought in at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Two tons (loose and broken bales) chiefly sold at 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d., 465 bags cubes bought in at 28s. to 29s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila is steady, with a fair business doing privately at firm rates. A small supply at auction was partly disposed of at steady prices. Of 277 bales offered, 165 bales sold, fine brown Cebu at £26, good fair to good at £26 10s. to £27, the remainder being bought in, including fine white Lupiz at £65.

HIDES.—At the periodical public sales Thursday, a small quantity and indifferent assortment of East India in the hair was brought forward at these, the concluding sales of the year. The Bengal offered were chiefly remnants from previous catalogues, and those sold brought late rates. There was a slightly improved demand for Bombay and Kurrachee, and prices were frequently ¼d. per lb. above those of the previous sales. Cochin, likewise, were in rather better request. Singapore Ox and Cow could not be disposed of at last sales' rates, and were mostly bought in. China Ox and Cow were only partly sold without change in value. Of 2,775 dry China offered 275 sold : heavy average 14⅜ lb. 7¾d. ; extra heavy, average 22½ lb. 7½d. ; kips, average 7⅞ lb. 7d. per lb. Buffalo : Singapore were in good request and brought full prices, particularly the lighter averages and level Hides. For Penang slaughtered the biddings fell short of late value by ½d. per lb., and none were sold. Low prices were accepted for the Rangoon. Bombay, Kurrachee, and Cochin brought a slight advance. Of 5,504 Singapore and Penang offered 5,088 sold : Fair to good, first heavy, average 25⅛ to 33⅛ lbs., 5⅝d. to 5⅞d. ; second heavy, average 25⅛ to 30¾ lbs., 4⅝d. to 4¾d. ; first light, average 14⅝ lbs., 6¼d. ; heavy, average 27 lbs., 5⅜d. ; light, average 9⅜ to 12¼ lbs., 5¾d. to 6¼d. ; ordinary, first heavy, average 31½ to 41⅜ lbs., 4⅝d. to 5⅛d. per lb. Of 1,200 Rangoon 468 sold : Light and small, average 8½ to 15⅜ lbs., 5⅜d. ; heavy, average 39 lbs., 4¾d. ; thirds, 3¾d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—288 cases offered at auction were bought in, bold saucer 55s., squares 52s.

PEPPER.—*Black :* A moderate business has been done privately at 3 3-16d. for Penang, and 3½d. to 3 9-16d. for Singapore. A total of 3,171 bags at the public sales went off slowly, and only a small part sold at easier rates ; of 1,982 bags Singapore 870 bags sold, sound at 3½d., first-class sea-damaged at 3⅜d. to 3½d., 1,189 bags Penang bought in at 3¼d. After the sale 400 bags Singapore were sold at 3½d. *White* remains very quiet. Only 80 bags Singapore were brought to auction, of which 50 bags fair sold at 6d.

PLUMBAGO.—107 barrels Ceylon dust partly sold at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt., being firmer. 128 barrels (from the Cape) sold, good small lump at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d., dust 8s. 6d.

RATTANS.—At auction 80 tons were partly sold, Penang at £20, Singapore £12 2s. 6d. to £23 2s. 6d., including first-class sea-damaged.

RICE.—The market has been quiet, but about 4,000 tons new Burmah have been sold, February-March-April shipment, basis Rangoon, at 8s. 10½d. open charter, or 8s. 9d. London ex ship. A steamer cargo of new crop Rangoon has been sold for spring shipment at about 9s. 7½d. open charter. At auction about 10,000 bags badly-damaged Bassein, per A. D. Cooper, were sold from £1 17s. 6d. to £3 10s. per ton. For arrival 100 tons Necransie, indirect shipment from Calcutta, have been sold at 9s. tale quale.

SUGAR.—The market has been characterised by a steadier demand for common brown as well as better refining kinds, and prices are firmer. The business in East Indian descriptions has been as follows :—On the 14th inst. in auction 914 bags 652 baskets low to fair brown Native Penang were bought in at 14s. to 14s. 6d., but 100 baskets afterwards sold at 14s. 8,161 bags China were bought in above the value, clayed brown at 17s. to 19s., yellow at 20s. On the 15th 2,000 bags brown China were sold at 16s. 6d. On the 17th 300 baskets brown Native Penang sold at 14s. 3d. On the 18th, in auction, of 1,220 bags grainy grocery Penang, 200 bags sold at 25s 6d. Privately 4,000 bags Formosa China sold at 14s. 6d. ; also 5,000 bags strong China at 18s. 6d. On the 20th privately 500 bags grocery grainy Penang sold at 25s. 6d., and 500 bags common brown Native at 14s. The floating cargo per Windsbrant, 2,100 baksets Java, No. 13½, sold at 25s. for France.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon :* 64 boxes China coarse quill were bought in at 6d. *Cinnamon Chips* : 479 bags Ceylon bought in at 4½d. to 5½d. *Cloves* : No sales. *Nutmegs* : Fine bold continue firm, but medium and small are rather easier ; 22 cases Penang were chiefly sold, extra bold, average 60 nuts to the lb. at 5s., 74's at 4s., 90's at 3s. 2½., 100's at 2s. 5d. Of 52 cases Java 25 cases sold, 71's at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d., 140's at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d., defective at 9d. to 1s. 2d. ; 10 cases Wild Java sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., inferior at 10d., in shell at 9½d. Mace continues dull, and of 8 cases Java only 3 cases wormy and ordinary were sold at 1s. to 1s. 9d., 4 cases ordinary Java bought in at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., 1 case Wild Java sold at 4½d. per lb.

SAGO.—At public sale 878 bags met only lower offers, and were all bought in ; small, at 17s. 6d. ; medium, at 19s. ; grey to good large at 22s. to 23s. ; except 50 bags sea-damaged small, which sold at 15s. for first-class.

SAGO FLOUR.—880 bags Borneo were bought in at 17s., excepting 110 bags damaged, which were sold at 15s. 6d. to 16s. for first-class.

TAPIOCA.—The auctions comprised 1,166 bags Singapore, which were chiefly held firmly and bought in at 3d., only about 220 bags finding buyers ; ordinary grey, at 2½d. to 2⅝d. ; fair, at 2⅝d. to 2¾d. *Pearl* : Of 137 bags offered 75 bags good bullets sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d., being cheaper ; the remainder seed bought in at 24s. *Flour* : 137 bags of old import bought in at 1⅞d.

TIN.—The market has continued quiet, and prices exhibit a slight decline for the week ; current quotations are as follows :—Straits on the spot and afloat £66 10s., Banca £71, Billiton £68 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Early in the week the market was inactive, although more inquiry for China makes of Goods and Yarns was apparent. At the close political matters seem to be adversely influencing the market all through, and the tone has been dull though not depressed. The moderate amount of business done shows prices tolerably steady, instances of concessions on producers' quotations being rare.

QUOTATIONS.

			s. d.		s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	... 7lbs. ...	5 1¼	to 7 5½	
Do. do.	,,	... 8½lbs. ...	6 3	to 8 6½	
Do. do.	44 45 in.	... 7lbs. ...	5 11½	to 7 6½	
Do. do.	,,	... 8lbs. ...	6 10	to 8 4	
Do. do.	,,	... 9lbs. ...	7 7½	to 9 4½	
Do. do.	50 in.	... 10lbs. ...	8 11½	to 10 4½	
Grey T-Cloths...	32 in.	... 6lbs. ...	4 3½	to 5 0½	
Do. do.	,,	... 7lbs. ...	4 9 9-16	to 5 5 1-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans) ...	,,	... 7lbs. ...	5 3 9-16	to 6 9 9-16	
Do. do. do. ...	36 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 2 13-16	to 7 8 5-16	
Madapollams	32 in.	... 2lb. 8 oz....	2 2 3-16	to 2 5 11-16	
Grey Jaconets...	39 in.	... 2lb. 1 oz....	2 5 17-32	to 2 6 17-32	
Grey Drills	30 in.	... 14lbs. ...	8 5½	to 11 0½	
Grey Jeans	30 in.	... 8lbs. ...	6 8½	to 8 5½	
White Spot Shirtings ...	36 in.	...	... 9 6		
Brocade do.	36 in.	...	... 9 10½		
Damasks	36 in.	...	... 16 8½		
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	...	... 0 9½	to 0 10	
Do. do. do. ...	28-32	...	... 0 10½	to 0 11	
Do. do. (Mock)	38-43	...	... 0 11	to 1 0	

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh : Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s. ; Bars, £5 15s. ; Staffordshire Best : Bars, £7 10s. to £8 ; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s. ; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s. ; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s. ; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 14s. to £3 6s. ; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £10 to £10 10s. ; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £15 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6½d. ; Sheathing and Rods, 6½d. to 6⅝d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £74. Tin Plates : Charcoal IC, per box 20s. to 28s. ; Coke IC, 17s. 6d. to 19s.

LEAD.—WB, £20 ; do., other brands, £19 15s. ; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 ; Sheet, £20 5s. ; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s. ; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 10	Annie Lewis	Morse	Samarang	Marseilles
11	Offerton	Fisher	Batavia	Helvoet
11	Silurian (s.)	Collins	Probolingo	Greenock
12	Margot	Bruhn	Singapore	Marseilles
13	Foscolo	Meckeson	Samarang	Falmouth
13	Micmac	Reid	Rangoon	Greenock
13	Stanfield	Dudley	Hong Kong	London
13	Amaranth	Pringer	Singapore	Do.
14	Agostino Merello	Michellino	Do.	Do.
14	Per Ardua	Taggart	Manila	Do.
14	Peruvienne	Satastre	Sourabaya	Do.
14	Windsbraut	Hoffman	Java	Falmouth
14	Java	Berg trom	Cheribon	Do.
15	Charles R. Lewis	R e	Batavia	Do.
15	O'Tayen	Jordan	Singapore	London
15	Hester	Harris	Bangkok	Do.
15	Channel Queen	Le Lacheur	Amoy	Do.
15	Flying Spur	Croot	Nagasaki	Do.
15	Amsterdorp	Johnson	Samarang	Ymuiden
15	Jeanette M. Louisa	Jurjens	Batavia	Do.
16	Deucalion (s)	Brown	Shanghai	London
16	Windermere	Miller	Singapore	Do.
16	Andromeda	Lundberg	Batavia	Texel
16	Emilie	Akermann	Do.	Ymuiden
17	Peri	Hurst	Penang	London
17	Piccolo Barabino	Sanguinetti	Akyab	Liverpool
17	Prince Charlie	Irvine	Rangoon	Queenstown
17	Ethan Allen	Hardy	Singapore	New York
18	Consolation (s.)	—	Amoy, &c.	Do.
18	Stanhope	Davies	Cheribon	Greenock

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov.26	Galatea	Wright	Manila	San Francisco
Dec. 2	Rainbow	—	Yokohama	New York
10	Saga	Sylversparre	Singapore	Royan
12	Madeline (s.)	—	Do	Newcastle
13	Churchstow	—	Do.	Do.
13	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Hong Kong	London
14	Red Deer	—	Penang	Shields
14	Coolmakyle	Gordon	Yokohama	London
15	Bertie	Le Conteur	Singapore	Liverpool
15	Coquet (s.)	Grainger	Manila	Do.
15	Espiegle	Burgess	Do.	Greenock
17	Anton Gunther	Kuhn	Singapore	Cardiff
17	Josefa	Horstmann	Do	Do.
18	Perim (s.)	Linton	Penang, &c.	London
18	Ajax (s.)	Kidd	Do., &c.	Liverpool
18	Celebes (s.)	Bakker	Batavia	Southampton
18	Gebroeder v. d. Beck	—	Sourabaya	Shields
19	Sedan	Schluter	Hong Kong	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	to.
Dec. 18	... Nestor	... Liverpool	... Penang, &c.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON, DEC. 17.—On Dec. 15 a fire occurred on board the Alice D. Cooper, with rice, from Rangoon, lying in Millwall Dock. The cargo was greatly damaged, and the ship injured.

DEAL, DEC. 7.—Seven of the crew of the Ottawa, Sunderland for Penang, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for refusing duty; others have been shipped.

LIVERPOOL.—Dec. 18, the Cosmopolite, from Manila, at Santander; only cargo of this vessel was damaged by fire. [The previous report to which this telegram seems to refer has not been received.]

MALTA.—Dec. 15, the Glenfinlas (s.), from China, for London, has just put in with crank shaft broken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAL.—Dec. 17, under way, Oceaan, Holland for Batavia; 18, sailed, Ottawa, Sunderland for Penang.

DUNGENESS.—Dec. 15, off, Maibit, Batavia for Amsterdam.

FOLKESTONE.—Dec. 17, off, Hermes, Adolf, both from Java for Amsterdam.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Dec. 17, off, Elizabeth, Amsterdam for Batavia.

GIBRALTAR.—Dec. 17, passed, Prinses Amalia (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diep; 18, Glenorchy (str.), London for Singapore, &c.

MALTA.—Arrived, Dec. 17, Torrington (str.), Batavia for Middelburg; Yiurac Bat (str.), Liverpool for Manila; 18, passed, Glaucus (str.), China for Liverpool.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Glamis Castle. For Batavia: Woodburn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Windhover, Forward Ho. For Yokohama, &c.: Laurel, Flying Spur. For Bangkok: Balcarry. For Batavia, &c.: Susanna Johanna, Virgen del Carmen. For Singapore: Glengarry, Wemyss Castle. For Penang: Mystery.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Antenor (s.), Anchises (s.). For Singapore, &c.: G. B. S., Pacific, Aurrera (s.). For Batavia, &c.: Clan Macleod.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Hylton Castle.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore, &c.: Newchwang (s.).

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight. 50s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight 35s. meast. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 24s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £20. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £24.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 24s. To Penang: 24s. To Colombo: 21s. To Galle: 23s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 25s. To Macassar: 25s. To Padang: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

THE Nederland Company's steamer Celebes, Captain C. A. Bakker, sailed from Southampton on the 18th inst. for Padang, Batavia, &c., calling at Naples, with the Netherlands mails, 52 passengers, 106 Dutch troops, and a full general cargo.

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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S.
To the Proprietor of
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Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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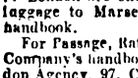

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Shanghai	Clipper ship	A1	—	Jan. 15	London
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